

RABIES BULLETIN EUROPE

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1. Editorial

I wish the readers and contributors of the Rabies Bulletin Europe a successful start into a happy and prosperous 2005! Many thanks for your support and cooperation! I also hope that in the new year we will continue working together on a better understanding, and on an improved surveillance and control of rabies in Europe.

In this issue we continue to present you parts of the strategy paper of the European Commission on oral vaccination of foxes against rabies. You can find excerpts from the chapter "Vaccination Strategy", as with the success of oral vaccination in Western Europe, this control strategy increasingly becomes a control option for countries with endemic rabies. It should be noted that this report represents recommendations of the Scientific Committee on Animal Health and Animal Welfare of the European Commission and that rabies control needs to be adapted to the situation in the respective country.

During the past few weeks a case of recovery from clinical rabies in the US was reported in the media. We present you a summary of the information available and look forward to the publication of this case in the scientific literature.

Carsten J. Pötzsch



(Red Fox © NTA)

2. SUMMARY OF RABIES CASES IN EUROPE

RABIES CASES

3rd QUARTER 2004

01.07.04 -30.09.04

Name	Code	Total	Wildlife	Domestic animals	Bats	Human	Remarks
ALBANIA	ALB	0	0	0	0	0	
AUSTRIA	AUT	0	0	0	0	0	
BELARUS	BLR	35	23	12	0	0	
BELGIUM	BEL	0	0	0	0	0	rabies free
BOSNIA - HERCEGOVINA	BIH	10	7	3	0	0	
BULGARIA	BGR	3	1	2	0	0	
CROATIA	HRV	89	86	3	0	0	
CYPRUS	CYP	0	0	0	0	0	rabies free
CZECH REPUBLIC	CZH	0	0	0	0	0	rabies free
DENMARK	DNK	0	0	0	0	0	
ESTONIA	EST	57	47	10	0	0	
FINLAND	FIN	0	0	0	0	0	rabies free
FRANCE	FRA	0	0	0	0	0	
GERMANY	DEU	15	8	0	7	0	see below
GREECE	GRC	0	0	0	0	0	rabies free
HUNGARY	HUN	19	19	0	0	0	
ICELAND	ISL	0	0	0	0	0	rabies free
IRELAND	IRE	0	0	0	0	0	rabies free
ITALY	ITA	0	0	0	0	0	rabies free
LATVIA	LVA	108	83	25	0	0	
LITHUANIA	LTU	123	83	40	0	0	
LUXEMBOURG	LUX	0	0	0	0	0	rabies free
MACEDONIA	MKD						no data
MOLDOVA	MDA	7	2	5	0	0	
NETHERLANDS	NED	9	0	0	9	0	
NORWAY	NOR	0	0	0	0	0	rabies free
POLAND	POL	23	18	0	5	0	
PORTUGAL	PRT	0	0	0	0	0	rabies free
ROMANIA	ROU	27	11	16	0	0	
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	RUS	277	121	155	1	0	
SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO	SCG	27	24	3	0	0	
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	SVK	10	9	1	0	0	
SLOVENIA	SVN	1	1	0	0	0	
SPAIN	ESP	0	0	0	0	0	
SWEDEN	SWE	0	0	0	0	0	rabies free
SWITZERLAND + LIEC.	CHE	0	0	0	0	0	
TURKEY	TUR	39	1	38	0	0	
UNITED KINGDOM	UNK	1	0	0	1	0	
UKRAINE	UKR	151	70	80	1	0	
TOTAL		1031	614	393	24	0	

Wildlife:

excluding bats

Remarks:

rabies free: no indigenous case reported for at least two years (rabies free according to WHO definition)

Amendments to previous issues:

Federal Republic of Germany

One human cases was reported in the 2nd quarter 2004. Infection occurred in India, the case was was diagnosed in Munich, Bavaria.

3. Miscellaneous Articles

3.1 The oral vaccination of foxes against rabies vaccination strategy (first part)

The following text is an excerpt from The oral vaccination of foxes against rabies, Report of the Scientific Committee on Animal Health and Animal Welfare, adopted on 23 October 2002, Chapter "Vaccination Strategy"
http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/sc/scah/out80_en.pdf

VACCINATION STRATEGY

Vaccination programmes are required to be conducted and continuously monitored by a scientific team dedicated to this task. The team needs to be trained in field surveys and use validated laboratory methods for rabies diagnosis, titration of vaccines, evaluation of bait uptake by the target species, and rabies antibody titration. The whole procedure, including bait distribution in the field, needs to be carefully processed, followed and documented.

1 Population dynamics

1.1 Introduction

It is a well-known phenomenon that, after the end of a rabies epizootic in a given area, the local fox population shows a strong increase (Vos, 1995; Wachendörfer *et al.*, 1996; Breitenmoser *et al.*, 2000; Chautan *et al.*, 2000; Aubert *et al.*, 1993). This is experienced as a typical consequence of a rabies vaccination campaign.

The increasing abundance of the vector species also has a considerable impact on the success of an oral vaccination campaign, especially if the control measures have to be applied over several years. Problems of persisting rabies, experienced during the final phase of the rabies epizootic in Switzerland, Belgium and Germany, coincided with a growing fox population, showing the need to adapt the rabies control strategy to the increased fox population.

In situations of continued vaccination campaigns, it is crucial to compensate

for the higher abundance of the vector species through an adjustment of the vaccine bait distribution. Although this seems to be an obvious recommendation, such an adjustment was not foreseen when rabies control programmes began. As a consequence, reliable data on the dynamics of the vector population were usually not gathered and hence not available when the problem arose. The following section summarises the underlying mechanisms, using empirical data or estimations for illustration purposes.

The course and the amplitude of a fox population increase can however vary according to local conditions, and it is therefore indispensable to monitor and analyse each local situation carefully.

1.2 Dimensions of the increase

Although empirical data are available on trends in fox populations during the course of vaccination campaigns (Breitenmoser *et al.*, 2000) it is also possible to extrapolate models of fox population changes under various circumstances. If a closed population is infected with rabies virus, the population will decrease until the density falls below the threshold value of rabies persistence (Fig. 1).

From there, the population will re-increase up to the carrying capacity of the habitat, following a sigmoidal shape. The dimensions of the population growth are not precisely known, as there is a lack of reliable census data for fox populations. Usually, the population dynamic is estimated from mortality data,

such as the hunting bag or road kills. These data sets indicate that the increase continues for 5–10 years after a population reaches a minimum, and that the amplitude of the increase can be from 4–5 up to 10 fold compared to the minimum. The maximum population density depends on the carrying capacity of the habitat and differs from area to area. The threshold density of rabies persistence (the minimum population density at which the disease can persist) is also influenced by the landscape and topography, but is probably a relatively constant value.

In a real situation (i.e. in a non-isolated fox population) and in the absence of rabies control measures, a local increasing population will probably face a re-infection before it reaches the carrying-capacity density again, and will hence fluctuate in the longer term around the threshold value of rabies persistence (Breitenmoser, Personal communication) (Fig. 1).

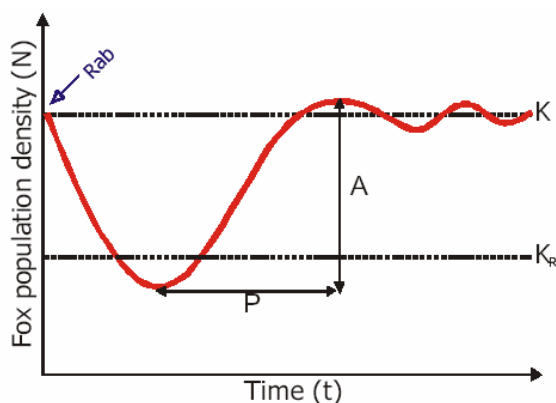


Figure 1: Course of a fox population increase after a rabies infection (Rab). The disease disappears when the population density (N) falls below the threshold value of rabies persistence (KR). The population increases in an S-shaped curve until it reaches the carrying capacity of the habitat (K). The population growth is characterised through the amplitude (A) and the duration (P) of the increase. KR is a conjunct of fox population density and contact rate.

1.3 Influence of herd immunity and population size on the success of the vaccination campaign

The herd immunity, used as a standard immunological term, is a relative measure of the immunity of a population (fraction of individuals protected against infection), and it does not indicate the absolute numbers of immune or susceptible foxes in the field.

The oral immunisation of foxes against rabies has two goals: (i) to defeat the infection in a given area, and (ii) to prevent the local population from becoming re-infected. The first goal requires the rapid increase in the herd immunity – experience has proven that three vaccination campaigns might be enough to eradicate rabies from a certain region (Masson *et al.*, 1996), whereas the second goal is the maintenance of a sufficient herd immunity as long as the infection persists in neighbouring areas.

It is obvious that the second goal needs to take into account the increase in the fox population. Assuming that the oral vaccination of foxes starts when the population is at its lowest (Fig. 2), the herd immunity will increase along with the number of vaccination campaigns but will never cover the entire population. Typical values for the herd immunity, evaluated from tetracycline analyses, ranged from below 50% up to 90% in adult foxes (when antibody titration is used these percentages might be 30 to 80% respectively). When the population increases after the start of the vaccination campaigns, the number of susceptible foxes may also increase, as indicated in Fig. 2.

This is not a problem as long as the density of susceptible individuals remains below the threshold density of rabies persistence. However, if this threshold value is exceeded, the population remains susceptible to the disease.

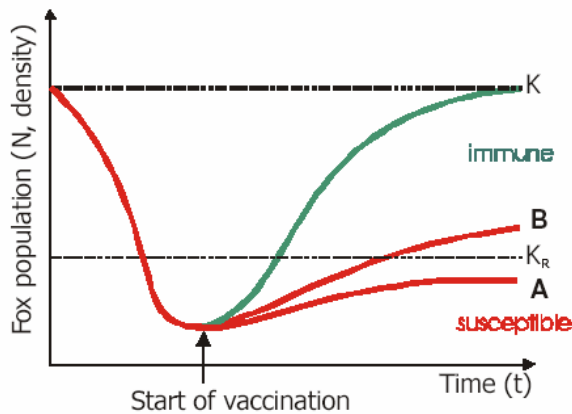


Figure 2: Population growth with oral vaccination of the vector population.

In Figure 2, the population increase follows the sigmoidal curve up to the carrying capacity K . Due to the vaccination campaigns, most foxes are immune against rabies. However, the herd immunity will never be 100%; a certain proportion of the population will always be susceptible to the disease. If the herd immunity is below 100%, the probability of transmission of infection depends on contact rate in the region and transmissibility. As long as the density of the susceptible individuals remains below the threshold density of rabies persistence K_R (situation A), the oral vaccination campaign will still be successful. If, however, the density of the susceptible foxes exceeds K_R (situation B), the disease will persist even if the herd immunity increases.

A high level of herd immunity may give a false feeling of security when the absolute number of non-immunised foxes is high. In other words, the herd immunity required to eliminate rabies or protect a population from re-infection is required to increase along with the population. Once an absence of rabies cases is reached at a certain herd immunity level, that level of herd immunity will need to increase with the increasing fox population in order to prevent a reoccurrence of cases. If, in a given moment, a herd immunity was empirically found to be enough to defeat rabies, a higher herd immunity may be needed to prevent a re-infection of the same population some years later, due to the increase in the population in the intervening period.

1.4 Modification of vaccination strategies to account for the fox population increase in prolonged vaccination campaigns

To allow for an adaptation of the rabies control strategy to the increasing fox density, the fox population should be monitored. It is not enough to sample a constant number of foxes in order to determine the herd immunity, an indicator for the dynamics of the population is needed. Such indicators can be the hunting bag, road kills, night counting, and line transects (see chapter 5.2 of the full report) etc. Even if such parameters do not really indicate the absolute number of foxes, they will be satisfactory for the population trend to be followed.

An additional complication is that an increasing population density may also influence the social structure and behaviour and the land tenure system of the fox. Social group ("family") composition, dispersal patterns and individual home range size may change. Analysis of the rabid foxes and of an independent control sample in regard to age structure and sex ratio would allow identification of the problem categories and permit adequate measures to be taken. Problems with re-infections typically occur along administrative borders. This is the result of the immediate proximity of vaccinated, increasing fox populations to areas where rabies is endemic. Sometimes, administrative borders are also barriers to the fox movement (as for example the river Rhine between France and Germany), but very often, they are not. In the latter case, the following points need to be observed in order to avoid continued reinfections:

- (i) To set up large-scale vaccination zones and
- (ii) To strictly synchronise all control measures within the zone and across political or administrative borders.
- (iii) A vaccination zone to ideally extend up to the next geographical or artificial physical barrier and include the entire infected area.

2 Temporal patterns

The annual frequency of vaccination campaigns is required to be considered with reference to the months of baiting for a variety of campaign strategies.

Based on experience in previous oral rabies vaccination campaigns, it is considered important that vaccination campaigns continue for a period of at least two years after the last reported case of fox-related rabies.

2.1 Regular vaccination campaigns

The classical pattern of two "single" vaccination campaigns per year, carried out in spring and autumn, has been found to be successful whatever the fox population density. This biannual distribution frequency has been used in all European programmes of oral vaccination that resulted in the elimination of rabies (Zanoni *et al.*, 2000; Breitenmoser *et al.*, 2000; Bruyère and Janot, 2000; Brochier *et al.*, 2001; Besch, 2001).

Spring distributions are preferably carried out in May or June in order to increase the efficient access of fox cubs to baits. However, early spring campaigns carried out in March-April (targeting exclusively the adult fox population at its annual lowest density) were also shown to be beneficial in Belgium, Luxembourg, and several German Bundesländer (Brochier *et al.*, 1996, 2001). Where snow is abundant, its melting may degrade the vaccine baits, and in such areas vaccination is preferably performed before the snow starts to melt. Autumn distribution is generally organised in September or October.

In both autumn and spring campaigns, short delayed baiting at intervals ranging from a few days to 3-4 weeks (so-called "double" vaccination strategy), aiming either at inducing an immune booster effect or at increasing the bait uptake rate, is not advisable. However, when vaccination campaigns are initially launched repeated distribution of baits within such a short time interval can be performed. Any effect of such double distribution is probably mediated through increased bait-uptake rate in the fox population by redistributing baits along

other flight lines (for targeting foxes that would not have been reached during the first distribution).

2.2 Additional vaccination of fox cubs at den entrances

In spring, an additional distribution of vaccine baits at den entrances (targeting fox cubs) may be carried out in focal areas from mid-May to mid-June (Vuillaume *et al.*, 1997). When using rabies modified vaccines, the distribution needs to preferably take place in early-June, because of a potential interference between passive and acquired immunity in fox cubs (Müller *et al.*, 2001; Blasco *et al.*, 2001; Barrat *et al.*, 2001) but only if external maximum temperatures do not exceed 30°C. It should be noted that when directly exposed to the sun, the temperature of baits may be 10-20°C higher than temperatures measured under shelter.

Such distributions can usefully complement the regular spring campaign (Vuillaume *et al.*, 1998; Brochier *et al.*, 2001; Besch, 2001; Breitenmoser, 1995) but due to their organisational burden and associated cost they can only be applied in limited areas in problem situations (residual rabies foci with high fox population density) and in particular habitats (suburban areas).

2.3 Emergency vaccination

In cases of re-emergence of rabies in a focus where rabies had been previously eliminated, vaccination needs to be implemented immediately, whatever the period of the year. Such an emergency vaccination might thus be carried out in summer or in winter under unfavourable weather conditions that require the use of a highly heatstable vaccine-bait system such as the VRG (Masson *et al.*, 1999; Pastoret *et al.*, 1996).

In general, vaccination is not advised to be carried out at temperatures below 0°C, because:

- (i) frozen vaccines do not induce a sufficient immune response and
- (ii) the virus titre may decrease caused by freezing-thawing cycles, except for VRG which has been shown to remain stable in such conditions

(Pastoret *et al.*, 1996). Vaccination using attenuated rabies virus vaccines is not recommended during hot weather conditions. At temperatures above 30°C, melting of the bait casing occurs and vaccine titre decreases.

2.4 *Synchronisation of vaccination campaigns in neighbouring administrative or political entities*

Examples of cross-border re-infections are numerous (Schaarschmidt *et al.*, 2002). They are the result of the

immediate juxtaposition of vaccinated areas (where fox populations are increasing) and areas where rabies is endemic. These re-infections can be prevented by synchronising control measures on both sides of political or administrative borders (as outlined in chapter 4.1) and when this is not possible, by the maintenance of an immune belt at the border (see also "spatial aspects" in the full report).

3.2 Recovery of a patient from clinical rabies in the USA. A case report

The media and other sources reported the recovery of a girl from clinical rabies after being bitten by a bat, approximately 1 month before symptom onset. This article summarizes some background information, the disease history, treatment and interventions until mid December 2004 (based on a ProMED release [1]). This case represents the 6th known occurrence of human recovery after confirmed rabies diagnosis and the first recovery of a previously unvaccinated rabies patient.

While attending a church service in September 2004, the girl aged 15 was bitten by a bat on a finger. Medical attention was not sought, and rabies PEP was not administered. Approximately 1 month after the bat bite, the girl complained of fatigue and tingling and numbness of the left hand. During the following days she also developed double vision, nausea and vomiting. Lumbar puncture revealed increased white and red blood cell count, and protein concentration. She developed slurred speech, nystagmus, tremors of the left arm, increased lethargy, and a temperature of 38.9 °C. On the 6th day of illness, the bat-bite history was reported, and rabies was considered in the differential diagnosis. By then she had also impaired muscular coordination, muscular twitching, and tremors in the left arm. She was somewhat obtunded but answered questions appropriately and complied with commands. She had hypersalivation and was intubated. Rabies virus-specific antibodies were detected in the patient's serum and cerebrospinal fluid. Direct fluorescent antibody staining of nuchal skin biopsies was negative for viral antigen, and rabies virus was not isolated from saliva by cell culture.

Rabies-virus RNA was not detectable by RT-PCR of either sample. Clinical management of the patient included a drug-induced coma, ventilator support and the administration of the antiviral drug ribavirin. The patient was kept comatose for 7 days; during that period, results from lumbar puncture indicated an increase in antirabies IgG by immunofluorescent assay from 1:32 to 1:2048. Her coma medications were tapered, and the patient became increasingly alert. On the 33rd day of illness, she was extubated; she was unable to speak after prolonged intubation. As of mid December, the patient remained hospitalized with steady improvement. She was able to eat, walk with assistance, use sign language, and regained the ability to speak. The prognosis for her full recovery is unknown.

The patient's family members and other contact persons received rabies PEP. This report underscores the need for increasing public awareness to minimize the risk for rabies following contact with bats and other wildlife.

A guideline on bats and bat rabies can be found in the Rabies Bulletin Europe, 27(4), 5-8 and

http://www.who-rabies-bulletin.org/q4_2003/downloads/3.2.pdf

[1] ProMED-mail. Recovery of a Patient from Clinical Rabies; Wisconsin, 2004. ProMED-mail 2004; 23 December: 20041223.3390.

<<http://www.promedmail.org>>. Accessed 23 December 2004

3.3 Book review

Historical Perspective of Rabies in Europe and the Mediterranean Basin

By A.A. King, A.R. Fooks, M. Aubert and A.I. Wandeler, eds
O.I.E. publications, ISBN 92-9044-639-0, 384 pp, 65 €

Throughout the 20th Century, control strategies for rabies in Europe have significantly reduced the human burden of disease. Rabies has been successfully eradicated from many European countries and in this book leading experts describe the various approaches that have been taken. This comprehensive historical review aims to provide scientists, veterinarians and policy-makers with a historical account and expert analysis of rabies from ancient times to today. Readers will benefit from several expertly drafted articles brought together in a single volume. Each chapter is clear and concise and focuses on a different region in Europe, North Africa and the Middle East. The book includes country-specific rabies reports from the United Kingdom, Ireland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, the European parts of Russia, Belarus and Ukraine, Poland, the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic, Germany, Denmark, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Croatia, Bosnia, Slovenia, Macedonia, Albania, Greece, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland, the Iberian Peninsula, Turkey, Cyprus, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Malta, Tunisia and Morocco.

Additional chapters describe rabies in the ancient world and the history of dog rabies in the Mediterranean Basin, and other chapters cover the different epidemiological models of rabies, such as

the epidemiology and ecology of fox rabies in Europe; a description of the computer analysis of fox-rabies epidemics is also included. Rabies virus variants and the molecular epidemiology of the disease in Europe are discussed in chapters describing Lyssavirus infections in European bats and Europe as a source of rabies for the rest of the world. Following the first description of rabies from ancient scriptures the animal/human relationship is explored further through chapters entitled 'Folklore, perceptions, science and rabies prevention and control', 'Human rabies and its prevention' and 'European rabies control and its history'. Finally, the role of international organisations, such as the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the European Union (EU), is discussed in a chapter entitled 'International co-operation and the role of international organisations'. This book is essential reading for anyone involved in disease control policies and especially those involved in the control of rabies.

O.I.E., 2004

(for more information see:
http://www.oie.int/eng/publicat/ouvrages/A_RABIES.htm)

4 DISTRIBUTION OF RABIES IN EUROPE

4.1 Country summaries of rabies cases, 3rd quarter 2004

01.07.04 -30.09.04

Country		Domestic animals									Wildlife											bat	Human cases	total			
		dog	cat	cattle	equine	goat sheep	pig	stray dog	other	subtotal	fox	raccoon dog	raccoon	wolf	badger	marten	other mustelides	other carnivores	wild boar	roe deer	red deer				fallow deer	other	subtotal
Name	Code																										
ALBANIA	ALB *									0														0			0
AUSTRIA	AUT *									0														0			0
BELARUS	BLR	5	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	12	20	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	35
BELGIUM	BEL *									0														0			0
BOSNIA A HERCEGOVINA	BIH	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	10
BULGARIA	BGR	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
CROATIA	HRV	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	83	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	86	0	0	89
CYPRUS	CYP *									0														0			0
CZECH REPUBLIC	CZH *									0														0			0
DENMARK	DNK *									0														0			0
ESTONIA	EST	4	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	10	18	25	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	47	0	0	57
FINLAND	FIN *									0														0			0
FRANCE	FRA *									0														0			0
GERMANY	DEU **	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	7	0	15
GREECE	GRC *									0														0			0
HUNGARY	HUN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	19
ICELAND	ISL *									0														0			0
IRELAND	IRE *									0														0			0
ITALY	ITA *									0														0			0
LATVIA	LVA	6	5	14	0	0	0	0	0	25	53	24	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	0	0	108
LITHUANIA	LTU	8	6	24	2	0	0	0	0	40	47	26	0	0	1	5	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	83	0	0	123
LUXEMBOURG	LUX *									0														0			0
MACEDONIA	MKD **									0														0			0
MOLDOVA	MDA	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	7
NETHERLANDS	NED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9
NORWAY	NOR *									0														0			0
POLAND	POL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	5	0	23
PORTUGAL	PRT *									0														0			0
ROMANIA	ROU	3	5	4	1	3	0	0	0	16	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	27
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	RUS	56	45	52	0	1	0	1	0	155	111	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	121	1	0	277
SERBIA A MONTENEGRO	SCG	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	27
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	SVK	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	10
SLOVENIA	SVN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
SPAIN	ESP *									0														0			0
SWEDEN	SWE *									0														0			0
SWITZERLAND + LIEC.	CHE *									0														0			0
TURKEY	TUR	10	3	19	2	4	0	0	0	38	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	39
UNITED KINGDOM	UNK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
UKRAINE	UKR	16	42	21	0	0	1	0	0	80	57	0	2	2	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	70	1	0	151
TOTAL		111	120	143	6	10	1	2	0	393	483	86	2	2	12	10	7	3	1	0	0	0	8	614	24	0	1031
PER CENT		10.8%	11.6%	13.9%	0.6%	1.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	38.1%	46.8%	8.3%	0.2%	0.2%	1.2%	1.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	59.6%	2.3%	0.0%	100%

* NO CASES

** NO DATA

*** 1 IMPORTED HUMAN CASE FROM INDIA

4.2 Rabies cases per country and administrative units, 3rd quarter 2004

01.07.04 -30.09.04

Location	Domestic animals										Wildlife											bat	Human cases	total		
	dog	cat	cattle	equine	goat sheep	pig	stray dog	other	subtotal	fox	raccoon dog	raccoon	wolf	badger	marten	other mustelides	other carnivores	wild boar	roe deer	red deer	fallow deer				other	subtotal
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA																										
Doboj	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevesinje	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rogatica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Samac	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sipovo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Sokolac	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Srebrenica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ustikolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Zepce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	10
PER CENT	20.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30.0%	70.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	70.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
CROATIA																										
Bjelovarsko-bilogorska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Brodsko-posavska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Grad Zagreb	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0
Istarska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
Karlovacka	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
Koprivničko-križevačka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Krapinsko-zagorska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Licko-senjska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	
Osječko-baranjska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Požeško-slavonska	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Primorsko- Goranska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Šibensko- Kninska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Sisacko-moslavacka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Splitsko-dalmatinska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Varaždinska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Vukovarsko-srijemska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Zagrebacka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0
TOTAL	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	83	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	86	0	0	89
PER CENT	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	93.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	97%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
BULGARIA																										
Dobrich	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pleven	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vraca	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
PER CENT	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33%	0.0%	0.0%	100%

4.2 Rabies cases per country and administrative units, 3rd quarter 2004 (continued)

01.07.04 -30.09.04

Location Name	Domestic animals										Wildlife												bat	Human cases	total		
	dog	cat	cattle	equine	goat sheep	pig	stray dog	other	subtotal	fox	raccoon dog	raccoon	wolf	badger	marten	other mustelides	other carnivores	wild boar	roe deer	red deer	fallow deer	other				subtotal	
ESTONIA																											
Harjumaa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	5
Hiiumaa	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	
Ida-Virumaa	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	
Järvamaa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	
Jõgevamaa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Läänemaa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	
Lääne-Virumaa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	
Pärnumaa	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	8	
Põlvamaa	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	
Raplamaa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	
Tartumaa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	13	
Viljandimaa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	
TOTAL	4	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	10	18	25	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	47	0	0	57	
PER CENT	7.0%	5.3%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.5%	31.6%	43.9%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	82.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	
HUNGARY																											
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	
Békés	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	
Hajdú-Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	
Heves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Pest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	19	
PER CENT	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	
MOLDOVA																											
Căuseni	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	
Drochia	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Hincesti	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	
Telenesti	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
TOTAL	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	
PER CENT	14.3%	14.3%	42.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	71.4%	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	29%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY																											
Hesse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	
Schleswig- Holstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	
LowerSaxony	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	7	0	15	
PER CENT	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	47%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	53%	46.7%	0.0%	100%	

4.2 Rabies cases per country and administrative units, 3rd quarter 2004 (continued)

01.07.04 -30.09.04

Location Name	Domestic animals										Wildlife											bat	Human cases	total			
	dog	cat	cattle	equine	goat sheep	pig	stray dog	other	subtotal	fox	raccoon dog	raccoon	wolf	badger	marten	other mustelides	other carnivores	wild boar	roe deer	red deer	fallow deer				other	subtotal	
LATVIA																											
Alūksne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Aizkraukle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	
Bauska	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	8	
Cēsis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	
Daugavpils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	
Dobele	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	
Gulbene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Jelgava	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	
Krāslava	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	7	
Kuldīga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	
Liepāja	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	11	
Limbaži	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	
Ludza	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Madona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Ogre	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Preiļi	3	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	14	
Rīga	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	5	
Saldus	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	9	
Talsi	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	6	
Tukums	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	8	
Valka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	
Valmiera	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	6	
Ventspils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
TOTAL	6	5	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	53	24	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	83	0	0	108	
PER CENT	5.6%	4.6%	13.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.1%	49.1%	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	1.9%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	77%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	
SLOVAKIA																											
Banskobystrický kraj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	
Bratislavský kraj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	
Trencianský kraj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Trnavský kraj	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	
TOTAL	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	10	
PER CENT	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	80.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	90%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	
UNITED KINGDOM																											
Surrey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
PER CENT	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0%	100%	0.0%	100%	

4.2 Rabies cases per country and administrative units, 3rd quarter 2004 (continued)

01.07.04 -30.09.04

Location Name	Domestic animals										Wildlife											bat	Human cases	total				
	dog	cat	cattle	equine	goat sheep	pig	stray dog	other	subtotal	fox	raccoon dog	raccoon	wolf	badger	marten	other mustelides	other carnivores	wild boar	roe deer	red deer	fallow deer				other	subtotal		
SERBIA A MONTENEGRO																												
Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Central Serbia	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	18	
Vojvodina	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	8	
TOTAL	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	27	
PER CENT	0.0%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	11.1%	88.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	88.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	
TURKEY																												
Aydın	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	
Balikesir	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Denizli	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Elazığ	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Erzincan	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Hatay	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
Izmir	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	
Istanbul	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Kilis	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Kocaeli	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
K.Maras	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Manisa	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Muğla	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
Sakarya	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
S. Urfa	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Takirdağ	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
TOTAL	10	3	19	2	4	0	0	0	38	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	39	
PER CENT	25.6%	7.7%	48.7%	5.1%	10.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	97.4%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	
LITHUANIA																												
Alytus	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	7	
Kaunas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1		
Klaipeda	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	17		
Marijampole	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4		
Panvežys	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	12		
Šiauliai	2	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	10	7	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	24		
Taurage	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	5		
Telšiai	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	9		
Utena	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	11		
Vilnius	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	23	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	33		
TOTAL	8	6	24	2	0	0	0	0	40	47	26	0	0	1	5	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	83	0	0	123		
PER CENT	6.5%	4.9%	19.5%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	32.5%	38.2%	21.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	4.1%	2.4%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	67%	0.0%	0.0%	100%		

4.2 Rabies cases per country and administrative units, 3rd quarter 2004 (continued)

01.07.04 -30.09.04

Location Name	Domestic animals										Wildlife											bat	Human cases	total			
	dog	cat	cattle	equine	goat sheep	pig	stray dog	other	subtotal	fox	raccoon dog	raccoon	wolf	badger	marten	other mustelides	other carnivores	wild boar	roe deer	red deer	fallow deer				other	subtotal	
ROMANIA																											
Arges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Botosani	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Bistrita Nasaud	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Brasov	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Buzau	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
Caras Severin	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Constanta	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Giurgiu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Gorj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Harghita	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Hunedoara	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Ifov	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Mehedinti	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Mures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	
Satu Mare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Suceava	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Vaslui	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	
TOTAL	3	5	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	16	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	27	
PER CENT	11.1%	18.5%	14.8%	3.7%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	59.3%	40.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	41%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	
POLAND																											
Dolnoslaskie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Lubelskie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Mazowieckie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	
Opolskie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	
Podkarpackie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	
Pomorskie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	
Podlaskie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Slaskie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	
Warminsko-Mazurskie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	
Wielkopolskie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	5	0	23	
PER CENT	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	56.5%	17.4%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	78%	21.7%	0.0%	100%	
NETHERLANDS																											
Friesland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	
Groningen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Utrecht	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	
Noord-Holland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9		
PER CENT	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%	100%		

4.2 Rabies cases per country and administrative units, 3rd quarter 2004 (continued)

01.07.04 -30.09.04

Location Name	Domestic animals										Wildlife											bat	Human cases	total		
	dog	cat	cattle	equine	goat sheep	pig	stray dog	other	subtotal	fox	raccoon dog	raccoon	wolf	badger	marten	other mustelides	other carnivores	wild boar	roe deer	red deer	fallow deer				other	subtotal
UKRAINE																										
Cherkasskaja o.	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	13
Chernigovskaja o.	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Chernovitskaja o.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Dnepropetrovskaja o.	0	6	4	0	0	1	0	0	11	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	17
Donetskaja o.	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Ivano-Frankovskaja	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Kharkovskaja o.	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	13
A.R. Krym	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
Khersonskaja o.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Khmelnitskaja o.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Kirovogradskaja o.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Luganskaja o.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	8
Lvovskaja o.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4
Nikolajevskaja o.	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Odesskaja o.	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	7
Poltavskaja o.	3	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	16	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	23
Rovenskaja o.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Sumskaja o.	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	10
Ternopolskaja o.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Vinnitskaja o.	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Zakarpatskaja o.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Zaporozhskaja o.	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	13	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	19
Zhitomirskaja o.	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4
TOTAL	16	42	21	0	0	1	0	0	80	57	0	2	2	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	70	1	0	151
PER CENT	10.6%	27.8%	13.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	53.0%	37.7%	0.0%	1.3%	1.3%	0.7%	1.3%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	46%	0.7%	0.0%	100%
BELARUS																										
Brest	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
Vitebsk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
Gomel	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
Grodn	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	7
Minsk	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	8
Mogelov	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
TOTAL	5	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	12	20	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	35
PER CENT	14.3%	11.4%	5.7%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	34.3%	57.1%	8.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	65.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
SLOVENIA																										
Notranjsko-kraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
PER CENT	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%

4.2 Rabies cases per country and administrative units, 3rd quarter 2004 (continued)

01.07.04 -30.09.04

Location Name	Domestic animals										Wildlife											bat	Human cases	total				
	dog	cat	cattle	equine	goat sheep	pig	stray dog	other	subtotal	fox	raccoon dog	raccoon	wolf	badger	marten	other mustelides	other carnivores	wild boar	roe deer	red deer	fallow deer				other	subtotal		
R U S S I A																												
Astrahanskaja obl.	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Belgorodskaja obl.	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	11	
Brijanskaja obl.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	
Chuvasskaja resp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Dagestan resp.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Ivanovskaja obl.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	
Kabard.-Balkar. resp.	5	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	13	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	23	
Kaliningradskaja obl.	1	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	11	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	17		
Kalmykija resp.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	
Kaluzskaja obl.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	
Krasnodarskij kr.	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	20		
Kurskaja obl.	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	14		
Lipeckaja obl.	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5		
Karacaevo-Cerk. resp.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Mordovija resp.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3		
Moskovskaja obl.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6		
Nizegorodskaja obl.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3		
Orlovskaja obl.	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4		
Penzenskaja obl.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	19		
Pskovskaja obl.	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4		
Rjazanskaja obl.	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	10		
Rostovskaja obl.	3	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	14		
Saratovskaja obl.	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	12			
Sever. Oset.-Ala. resp.	10	2	13	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25		
Smolenskaja obl.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2			
Stavropol'skij kr.	3	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	12			
Tambovskaja obl.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3			
Tul'skaja obl.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	5			
Tverskaja obl.	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5			
Uljanovskaja obl.	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	16			
Volgogradskaja obl.	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2			
Vladimirska obl.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2			
Voronezskaja obl.	5	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	14	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	21			
TOTAL	56	45	52	0	1	0	1	0	155	111	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	121	1	0	277		
PER CENT	20.2%	16.2%	18.8%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	56.0%	40.1%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	44%	0.4%	0.0%	100%		

4.3 Trend tables

4.3.1 Comparison of the reporting quarter (III/2004) with the previous quarter (II/2004)

NAME	Total			Wildlife			Domestic animals			Bats			Human		
	III 2004 (no.)	II 2004 (no.)	Difference	III 2004 (no.)	II 2004 (no.)	Difference	III 2004 (no.)	II 2004 (no.)	Difference	III 2004 (no.)	II 2004 (no.)	Difference	III 2004 (no.)	II 2004 (no.)	Difference
ALBANIA	0	3	-3	0	1	-1	0	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0
AUSTRIA	0	1	-1	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BELARUS	35	45	-10	23	18	5	12	27	-15	0	0	0	0	0	0
BELGIUM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOSNIA - HERCEGOVINA	10	11	-1	7	7	0	3	4	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0
BULGARIA	3	8	-5	1	3	-2	2	5	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0
CROATIA	89	80	9	86	74	12	3	6	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0
CYPRUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CZECH REPUBLIC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DENMARK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ESTONIA	57	58	-1	47	44	3	10	14	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0
FINLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FRANCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GERMANY	15	4	11	8	2	6	0	0	0	7	2	5	0	0	0
GREECE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HUNGARY	19	34	-15	19	27	-8	0	7	-7	0	0	0	0	0	0
ICELAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IRELAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ITALY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LATVIA	108	123	-15	83	94	-11	25	29	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0
LITHUANIA	123	125	-2	83	88	-5	40	37	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
LUXEMBOURG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MACEDONIA	no data	no data													
MOLDOVA	7	no data		2			5			0			0		
NETHERLANDS	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	0	0	0
NORWAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POLAND	23	22	1	18	16	2	0	4	-4	5	2	3	0	0	0
PORTUGAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ROMANIA	27	17	10	11	7	4	16	10	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	277	223	54	121	45	76	155	176	-21	1	0	1	0	2	-2
SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO	27	40	-13	24	28	-4	3	12	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	10	17	-7	9	15	-6	1	2	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0
SLOVENIA	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPAIN	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0
SWEDEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SWITZERLAND/LIECHTEN.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TURKEY	39	30	9	1	2	-1	38	28	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNITED KINGDOM	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
UKRAINE	151	131	20	70	49	21	80	82	-2	1	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	1031	974	50	614	522	90	393	446	-58	24	4	20	0	2	-2

Wildlife: excluding bats

III/2004 (no.), II/2004 (no.): number of cases

Difference: no. of cases in III/2004 minus cases in II/2004

4.3.2 Comparison of the reporting quarter (III/2004) with the same quarter of the previous year (III/2003)

NAME	Total			Wildlife			Domestic animals			Bats			Human		
	III 2004 (no.)	III 2003 (no.)	Difference	III 2004 (no.)	III 2003 (no.)	Difference	III 2004 (no.)	III 2003 (no.)	Difference	III 2004 (no.)	III 2003 (no.)	Difference	III 2004 (no.)	III 2003 (no.)	Difference
ALBANIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AUSTRIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BELARUS	35	214	-179	23	140	-117	12	74	-62	0	0	0	0	0	0
BELGIUM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOSNIA - HERCEGOVINA	10	12	-2	7	9	-2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BULGARIA	3	5	-2	1	4	-3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
CROATIA	89	97	-8	86	85	1	3	12	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0
CYPRUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CZECH REPUBLIC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DENMARK	0	3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	-3	0	0	0
ESTONIA	57	202	-145	47	165	-118	10	37	-27	0	0	0	0	0	0
FINLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FRANCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GERMANY	15	15	0	8	7	1	0	0	0	7	8	-1	0	0	0
GREECE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HUNGARY	19	20	-1	19	15	4	0	5	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0
ICELAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IRELAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ITALY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LATVIA	108	251	-143	83	219	-136	25	31	-6	0	0	0	0	1	-1
LITHUANIA	123	298	-175	83	211	-128	40	87	-47	0	0	0	0	0	0
LUXEMBOURG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MACEDONIA	no data	0			0			0			0			0	
MOLDOVA	7	9	-2	2	2	0	5	7	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0
NETHERLANDS	9	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	3	6	0	0	0
NORWAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POLAND	23	78	-55	18	52	-34	0	22	-22	5	4	1	0	0	0
PORTUGAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ROMANIA	27	28	-1	11	16	-5	16	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	277	522	-245	121	192	-71	155	328	-173	1	1	0	0	1	-1
SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO	27	37	-10	24	27	-3	3	10	-7	0	0	0	0	0	0
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	10	61	-51	9	54	-45	1	7	-6	0	0	0	0	0	0
SLOVENIA	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPAIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SWEDEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SWITZERLAND/LIECHTEN.	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0
TURKEY	39	28	11	1	2	-1	38	26	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNITED KINGDOM	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
UKRAINE	151	482	-331	70	181	-111	80	301	-221	1	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	1031	2367	-1336	614	1382	-768	393	964	-571	24	19	5	0	2	-2

Wildlife: excluding bats

II /2004 (no.), II /2003 (no.): number of cases

Difference: no. of cases in II /2004 minus cases in II /2003

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