

RABIES BULLETIN EUROPE

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1. Editorial

The rabies data for the 3rd quarter of 2011 is presented in tables and a map.

The OIE (World Organisation for Animal Health) Global Conference on rabies control in Incheon-Seoul, Korea brought together key stakeholders from different sectors in defining and supporting effective rabies control strategies to facilitate the overall vision of eliminating rabies in animals. Prof Fooks from the Scientific Steering Committee kindly provided a miscellaneous article on the outcomes of this conference, subtitled 'Towards sustainable prevention at the animal source'.

The second article is a case report on illegal puppy movement from the Ukraine into the EU. Only intensive investigations revealed that a number of documents were falsified or manipulated to import young puppies into the EU. The criminal energy and professionalism behind make border controls even more difficult, and it is most likely that the cases seen only resemble the tip of the iceberg.

Conrad Freuling
Thomas Müller

2. SUMMARY OF RABIES CASES IN EUROPE

RABIES CASES

3rd QUARTER 2011

01.07.11-30.09.11

Name	Code	Total	Wildlife	Domestic animals	Bats	Human
ALBANIA	ALB	0	0	0	0	0
AUSTRIA	AUT	0	0	0	0	0
BELARUS	BLR	292	194	97	0	1
BELGIUM	BEL	0	0	0	0	0
BOSNIA - HERCEGOVINA	BIH	7	4	3	0	0
BULGARIA	BGR	0	0	0	0	0
CROATIA	HRV	55	53	2	0	0
CYPRUS	CYP	0	0	0	0	0
CZECH REPUBLIC	CZH	0	0	0	0	0
DENMARK	DNK	0	0	0	0	0
ESTONIA	EST	0	0	0	0	0
FINLAND	FIN	0	0	0	0	0
FRANCE	FRA	5	0	1**	4	0
GERMANY	DEU	5	0	0	5	0
GREECE	GRC	0	0	0	0	0
HUNGARY	HUN	2	0	0	2	0
ICELAND	ISL	0	0	0	0	0
IRELAND	IRE	0	0	0	0	0
ITALY	ITA	0	0	0	0	0
LATVIA	LVA	0	0	0	0	0
LITHUANIA	LTU	1	0	1	0	0
LUXEMBOURG	LUX	0	0	0	0	0
MACEDONIA	MKD	1	1	0	0	0
MALTA	MLT	0	0	0	0	0
MOLDOVA	MDA	7	3	4	0	0
MONTENEGRO	MNE	4	3	1	0	0
NETHERLANDS	NED	0	0	0	0	0
NORWAY	NOR	0	0	0	0	0
POLAND	POL	47	32	12	3	0
PORTUGAL	PRT	0	0	0	0	0
ROMANIA	ROU	67	42	25	0	0
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	RUS	404	208	191	0	5
SERBIA	SRB	5	4	1	0	0
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	SVK	0	0	0	0	0
SLOVENIA	SVN	0	0	0	0	0
SPAIN	ESP	1	0	0	1	0
SWEDEN	SWE	0	0	0	0	0
SWITZERLAND + LIEC.	CHE	0	0	0	0	0
TURKEY	TUR	83	12	71	0	0
UKRAINE	UKR	248	103	144	1	0
UNITED KINGDOM	UNK	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		1234	659	553	16	6

Wildlife: excluding bats

* NO DATA

** IMPORTED

3. Miscellaneous Articles

3. 1 Global Conference on Rabies Control: Towards Sustainable Prevention at the Source

Anthony R. Fooks^{1,2} OIE President of the Scientific Steering Committee for the OIE Global Conference on Rabies Control in Korea

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The OIE (World Organisation for Animal Health) Global Conference on rabies control focused on the theme of 'Towards sustainable prevention at the source'. The meeting was held in Incheon-Seoul (Republic of Korea) from 7 to 9 September 2011. In line with the "One Health" concept the opening addresses of the OIE Global Conference on Rabies Control were given by representatives from the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO), the President and the Director General of the OIE and a representative from the Korean Government acting through the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and its National Veterinary Research and Quarantine Service. At the international level, the OIE, FAO and WHO are developing recommendations to ensure effective intersectoral collaboration. Around 350 participants, including OIE Delegates, from over 90 countries participated in the conference. The conference brought together key stakeholders from different sectors in defining and supporting effective rabies control strategies to facilitate the overall vision of eliminating rabies in animals. Controlling the disease in dogs, and especially stray dogs was stated as the first priority to prevent lethal cases in humans. A total of 33



oral presentations were given with 15 poster presentations.

The first session set the scene of the global rabies burden with a focus on the epidemiology of rabies in reservoir animal species in rabies-endemic regions including Europe, south-east Asia, north-west Africa and sub-Saharan Africa. It was recognized that dogs are the principal source of rabies responsible for human infection within the majority of rabies-endemic regions. With this fact remaining a pivotal theme of the conference the vaccination of dogs was acknowledged as the universally preferred method of controlling and eliminating rabies and thereby reducing the human health burden of rabies.

The scientific progress in rabies research demonstrated the advancements made by researchers around the world. The focus of the second session was in developing tools for rabies diagnosis in animals that can be used in countries throughout the world. In addition, the development of the tools available for rabies control was discussed including new developments in animal vaccines, the use of both parenteral and oral vaccination in animals with the complimentary use of immuno-contraception as a tool for rabies control in dog populations. It was noted that all successful rabies elimination programmes included a combination of measures combining stray dog population control and the vaccination of dogs.

The third session was devoted to the economic dimensions of rabies control. The impact of animal rabies on the local economy demonstrated that rabies control programmes are a major financial challenge for many countries as the costs, especially vaccination costs, are very high. The cost-benefit analysis of rabies control with a focus on the costs for the prevention and treatment of human rabies estimated that about 10% of the financial resources used for post-bite treatment in humans would be sufficient to eliminate rabies at the animal source, in dogs, throughout the world, and so prevent almost all human cases at a minimal cost. In addition, it was emphasized that research communities through public-private-partnerships needed to work together to manage the cost-effectiveness of vaccine development and to develop vaccines that confer long-term immunity in animals, thereby eliminating the need for booster vaccinations.

Session four described the international standards and the regulatory framework for rabies. Since 2010, the standards of the OIE relating to rabies have been undergoing revision, the aim being to develop an approach that will allow the disease to be controlled in stages. The emphasis on the epidemiological importance of the animal species most frequently linked to human cases (generally dogs) defined the necessity to improve and implement international standards and guidelines for rabies control. Issues discussed in this session included the ways to enhance the support of governments and relevant national administrations, local communities, non-governmental organizations and dog owners to implement these standards. In addition, information was presented on the effectiveness of public-private components of Veterinary Services and the requirement to foster public-private partnerships to ensure sustainability of rabies control strategies. It was acknowledged that a rabies control strategy cannot be effective without the support of many different partners coordinated by the authorities, including the animal health services, environmental officers and the police force, and without the support of local and municipal authorities, non-government organizations and dog owners. Other areas of discussion included the international movement of pets, pet passports, quarantine, sanitary controls and methods for the monitoring and control of the dog population.

Session five described the role of various stakeholders in rabies control in the animal reservoir. Transparency was encouraged in notifying the disease and to encourage governments to invest in priority control programmes, such

as rabies prevention in dogs. It was stated that countries should attempt to meet the OIE requirements in making a self-declaration of a rabies-free status for all susceptible domestic and wild animal species. Other areas of discussion included biotic and abiotic factors for rabies control including animal welfare issues, animal habitat and environmental factors. Communication and awareness programmes for successful rabies control at the animal source were discussed to promote education by facilitating outreach campaigns thereby raising awareness amongst responsible national parties and decision makers.

New approaches in dog rabies control programmes with other interventions to control zoonotic canine diseases including echinococcosis and leishmaniasis and innovations in wildlife management were discussed in the sixth session. The quality and sustainability of rabies vaccination programmes with the need for post-vaccination monitoring emphasized the need for sustainability in dog rabies control programmes.

In presenting a vision for rabies control, session seven investigated the strategies for the control of rabies in the future. It was considered that for ethical, ecological and economic reasons, the culling of animals cannot be considered as the priority method for control and elimination of rabies. One principal message of the OIE conference was to improve an understanding of rabies in animals and to re-emphasize the key role of National Veterinary Services in preventing and controlling the disease. In addition, the OIE Twinning Programme was shown as an exemplar of technology and knowledge transfer in training staff

in rabies-endemic countries to undertake rabies diagnosis and control. The development of rabies vaccine banks by the OIE and the main international organizations involved in rabies control was discussed. Among its benefits, this project would help to ensure that, at times of crisis, high quality vaccines produced in accordance with OIE international standards were available and that in an emergency they could be delivered to developing countries to meet their requirements. A vaccine bank for Asia is already being set up by the OIE. These guidelines included requirements for appropriate initial and continuous veterinary education as well as permanent quality control of any vaccine used by OIE Member countries.

In moving towards sustainable prevention of rabies at the animal source, summary reports were presented with a presentation and adoption of the conference recommendations. It was noted that the recommendations arising from this conference would assist the OIE in preparing novel international standards on rabies control to achieve effective coordination with its partners for sustainable rabies control at the animal source. The OIE Director General closed the conference and recommended that the support to veterinary research for rabies prevention be considered as a priority. It was clarified that the OIE is committed to supporting the efforts of the international community to achieve worldwide elimination of rabies especially at the animal source. In addition, it was agreed that a second global conference on rabies control would be needed in the near future to bring together all parties involved in controlling rabies at its animal source and help to create synergy between their individual efforts

following the conference recommendations of the first OIE Global Conference on rabies control.

A compendium is in preparation to encapsulate the principal messages of the conference. It is envisaged that it will be published in 2012.

3. 2 Case report: illegal puppy trade and transport, Germany

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In January 2012 during a routine inspection German customs noticed that dogs were sold from a truck of Ukrainian origin at a motorway stop in the North of Germany. The truck was then subject of an investigation revealing that alongside a number of passengers, seven dogs were transported either in cages or between passengers.

Documentation for the dogs was shown to the customs officers, however they decided to involve the responsible veterinary authority of the district where the truck was stopped for identification checks of the microchipped dogs. While microchip numbers matched those in the pet passports and other provided documents, it was noticed that four of the seven dogs were obviously less than 7 month of age, as they did not show signs of secondary teeth. Because the Ukraine is an unlisted third country and because according to requirements of Regulation (EC) No 998/2003 (European Community, 2003) for movement into the EU a dog must be microchipped, vaccinated, and serologically tested at least 30 days after followed by a three month waiting period, thus, dogs from the Ukraine entering the EU should be at least 7 month of age. Due to these discrepancies and the fact that the dogs were destined

for Belgium and the Netherlands the dogs were put in quarantine.

The dogs appeared to be pure-bred and during the following days some "owners" requested their dogs to be handed over. In fact, even the Ukrainian Kennel Union requested the pedigree dogs be handed over to their new owners in Belgium without recognizing the fact that current EU-regulations were violated. For three dogs additional documentation, i.e. pedigree certificate was provided revealing that the pet passports, serological results and veterinary certificates were falsified (table 1). Therefore a serological testing was initiated for each dog, with the result that only one older Pommeranian dog had a sufficiently high titre of >0.5 IU/ml. In this case, the transportation of dogs was a professional business as some owners declared that they had paid €200 for the transport of one dog. The costs for quarantine (€1500 per dog) were requested from the owners as well as a fee of €2000 (paid in cash) was requested from the driver. Later it was found that both drivers license and papers for the van were also falsified.

As summarized in table 1, except for the two Golden Retrievers none of the dogs complied with the regulation on pet-movement into the EU. Furthermore, the maximum number of five dogs for non-

commercial movement was violated. The official documentation provided here was professionally falsified or signed without proper identity check of the animals. Also, veterinarians or veterinary clinics that sent dog sera to EU-approved laboratories seem to be involved in this illegal movement of pedigree puppies into

the EU as some of the dogs were not born by the time the titre was measured (table 1). The information on this case was forwarded to the German embassy in the Ukraine to hamper further gratification of Schengen-visa to the people involved.

Breed	Birth date (passport)	Birth date (pedigree certificate)	Date of vaccination	Serological test Ukraine (date/titre)	Serological test Germany	Official veterinary certificate
English Cocker Spaniel	2011/06/15	2011/11/11	2011/08/30	2011/10/02 (0.8 IU/ml)	0.06 IU/ml	Yes
English Cocker Spaniel	2011/05/30	2011/10/26	2011/09/01	2011/10/02 (1.62 IU/ml)	0.06 IU/ml	Yes
Pommeranian	2007/12/18	-	2008/08/05 2011/12/11	-	6.81 IU/ml	No
Pommeranian	2011/10/08	-	2011/12/11	-	no titre	Yes
Pinscher	2011/06/09	2011/10/08	2011/09/12	2011/10/11 0.55 IU/ml	no titre	Yes
Golden Retriever	2011/06/19	-	2011/09/15	2011/10/16 0.5 IU/ml	0.19 IU/ml	Yes
Golden Retriever	2011/06/19	-	2011/09/15	2011/10/16 0.75 IU/ml	0.57 IU/ml	Yes

Table 1: Details of dogs quarantined

Besides this case where animal disease regulations are violated, illegal puppy trade within the EU and from third countries is often also a serious animal welfare issue. Puppies are still weaning, and they are often in bad circumstances. Driven by a demand for apparently cheap dogs with the internet as perfect market place, puppies sometimes bred in so called puppy-mills are transported at a too-young age across Europe often under terrible conditions. For instance, in Germany in February 2012, during a routine police control a lorry was checked and 92 puppies were detected. All dogs were put into quarantine. In this case the origin was Hungary and the destination of the dogs was The Netherlands. Likewise, a bus from Spain with 41 puppies on board was stopped near Düsseldorf in 2010. In the latter two cases, traffic and customs controls

can only detect the tip of the iceberg as within-EU border controls belong to the past. Given the fact that in some EU-member states rabies is still endemic the risk for disease translocation is given. The same holds true for importation of pets from third countries where rabies is endemic. As seen in table 1 most dogs in this case were not adequately protected against rabies thus providing opportunities for rabies to be introduced into the EU. In previous years a large proportion of imported rabies cases into the EU were puppies or young dogs (Johnson et al., 2011). In Germany, recent imported rabies cases involved a juvenile dog from Croatia in 2009 where entry into the EU occurred without customs controls (Weiss et al., 2009). A second case was detected in 2010, when an unvaccinated puppy was brought to Bavaria and eventually did of rabies.

In this latter case border controls did not check for the proper age and vaccination status of the animal (Eismann et al., 2010). Thus at least controls at EU-borders need to be strict and customs officers need to be vigilante to also discover falsified documents.

The drivers behind this are dog-owners across the EU. People that buy dogs with an unknown background should be aware of the rabies risk they introduce to their homes.

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4 DISTRIBUTION OF RABIES IN EUROPE

4.1 Country summaries of rabies cases, 3rd quarter 2011

01.07.11-30.09.11

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	*	30	37	26			3	97	157	27			1	5	1							3	194	1	292	
Belgium	BEL	*							0														0			0	
Bosnia - Hercegovina	BIH	*	2		1				3	4													4			7	
Bulgaria	BGR	*							0														0			0	
Croatia	HRV	*		1	1				2	52								1					53			55	
Cyprus	CYP	*							0										1				0			0	
Czech Republic	CZH	*							0														0			0	
Denmark	DNK	*							0														0			0	
Estonia	EST	*							0														0			0	
Finland	FIN	*							0														0			0	
France	FRA	*	1**						1														0	4		5	
Germany	DEU	*							0														0	5		5	
Greece	GRC	*							0														0			0	
Hungary	HUN	*							0														0	2		2	
Iceland	ISL	*							0														0			0	
Ireland	IRE	*							0														0			0	
Italy	ITA	*							0														0			0	
Latvia	LVA	*							0														0			0	
Lithuania	LTU	*	1						1														0			1	
Luxembourg	LUX	*							0														0			0	
Macedonia	MKD	*							0				1										1			1	
Malta	MLT	*							0														0			0	
Moldova	MDA	*	3	1					4	3													3			7	
Montenegro	MNE	*						1	1	3													3			4	
Norway	NOR	*							0														0			0	
Poland	POL	*		2	9			1	12	29	1				2								32	3		47	
Portugal	PRT	*							0														0			0	
Romania	ROU	*	8	5	10	1		1	25	39						3							42			67	
Russian Federation	RUS	*	69	64	38	2	8	10	191	162	29			3		6					1	7	208	5		404	
Serbia	SRB	*		1					1	4													4			5	
Slovak Republic	SVK	*							0														0			0	
Slovenia	SVN	*							0														0			0	
Spain	ESP	*							0														0	1		1	
Sweden	SWE	*							0														0			0	
Switzerland + Lichtenstein	CHE	*							0														0			0	
The Netherlands	NED	*							0														0			0	
Turkey	TUR	*	30	4	29	3	5		71	8			2	1	7		1						12			83	
Ukraine	UKR	*	44	81	17		2		144	89	6												103	1		248	
United Kingdom	UNK	*							0														0			0	
TOTAL			188	196	131	6	19	2	553	550	63	0	3	5	14	10	1	1	0	0	1	11	659	16	6	1234	
PER CENT			15,2%	15,9%	10,6%	0,5%	1,5%	0,2%	0,8%	0,1%	44,8%	44,6%	5,1%	0,2%	0,4%	1,1%	0,8%	0,1%	0,1%	0,0%	0,1%	0,9%	53,4%	1,3%	0,5%	100%	

* NO CASES

** IMPORTED

***NO DATA

4.2 Rabies cases per country and administrative units, 3rd quarter 2011

01.07.11-30.09.11

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 - HERCEGOVINA																											
Bosnia - Hercegovina			1						3	4														4			7
TOTAL	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	7	
PER CENT	28,6%	0,0%	14,3%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	42,9%	57,1%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	57,1%	0,0%	0,0%	100%	
CROATIA																											
Bjelovarsko - Bilogorska									0	2													2			2	
Dubrovačko - Neretvanska			1						1														0			1	
Istarska									0	7													7			7	
Karlovacka									0	3													3			3	
Osjesko - Baranjska									0	2													2			2	
Požeško - Slovanska									0	6													6			6	
Primorsko - Goranska									0	5								1					6			6	
Sibensko - Kninska									0	2													2			2	
Sisacko - Moslovačka		1							1	17													17			18	
Varaždinska									0	2													2			2	
Virotičko - Podravska									0	1													1			1	
Zadarska									0	1													1			1	
Zagrebacka									0	4													4			4	
TOTAL	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	53	0	0	55	
PER CENT	0,0%	1,8%	1,8%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	3,6%	94,5%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	1,8%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	96,4%	0,0%	0,0%	100%	
GERMANY																											
Berlin-West,Stadt									0														0	4		4	
Münster,Stadt									0														0	1		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	5	0	5	
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%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	100%	
HUNGARY																											
Budapest									0														0	2		2	
TOTAL	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	
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%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	100%	
MOLDOVA																											
Moldova	3	1							4	3													3			7	
TOTAL	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	7	
PER CENT	42,9%	14,3%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	57,1%	42,9%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	42,9%	0,0%	0,0%	100%	
SPAIN																											
Sevilla									0														0	1		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%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	100%	

4.2 Rabies cases per country and administrative units, 3rd quarter 2011

01.07.11-30.09.11

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
ROMANIA																										
Alba	1		2						3	1													1			4
Arad	1								1	1													1			2
Arges	1								1							1							1			2
Bistrita-Nasaud	1	1							2	4													4			6
Botosani			1						1														0			1
Buzau		2							2														0			2
Caras-Severin			1						1														0			1
Cluj			1						1	4													4			5
Covasna									0	3													3			3
Dambovita									0	1													1			1
Doj				1					1														0			1
Galati									0	2													2			2
Gorj		1							1														0			1
Harghita									0	3													3			3
Hunedoara	1								1	1													1			2
Ialomita	1								1														0			1
Iasi									0	1													1			1
Maramures		1							1	2													2			3
Neamt			1						1	1													1			2
Prahova									0	2													2			2
Satu Mare			1						1	1													1			2
Sibiu	2								2	7													7			9
Suceava			2						2							1							1			3
Valcea			1						1	4													4			5
Vaslui						1			1														0			1
Vrancea									0	1						1							2			2
TOTAL	8	5	10	1	0	1	0	0	25	39	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	0	67
PER CENT	11.9%	7.5%	14.9%	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	37.3%	58.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	62.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
SERBIA																										
Serbia		1							1	4													4			5
TOTAL	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	5
PER CENT	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	80.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	80.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
FRANCE																										
Lorraine									0														0	4		4
Pays de la Loire	1 *								1														0			1
TOTAL	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	5
PER CENT	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	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%	80.0%	0.0%	100%

* IMPORTED

4.2 Rabies cases per country and administrative units, 3rd quarter 2011

01.07.11-30.09.11

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
RUSSIAN FEDERATION																										
Astrahanskaja obl.	4	4	1		1		2		12	1	2											2	5		2	19
Belgorodskaja obl.	8	12	4						24	7	2					1										34
Brjanskaja obl.	1	2					1		4	6																10
Cecenskaja resp.			2						2																	2
Cuvasskaja resp.					3				3	2																5
Dagestan resp.	2	2	7						11																	11
Ivanovskaja obl.	2								2	4												1	5			7
Jaroslavskaja obl.	2	1							3	8	1		1													13
Kabardino-Balkanskaja resp.									0	1			1													1
Kaliningradskaja obl.	1								1	4																5
Kalmykija resp.	1		1						2																1	3
Kaluzskaja obl.	2	4	2						8	13												1	14			22
Karacaevo-Cerkesskaja resp.				1					2																	2
Karelija resp.			3						3																	3
Krasnodarskij kr.	1						3		4													1	1			5
Kurskaja obl.	3	4	1						8	4																12
Lipeckaja obl.	2	1	2				1		6	11						1										18
Marij El resp.									0	1					1											2
Mordovija resp.		2	1						3	2																5
Moskovskaja obl.	3	4			1				8	41	9											1	51		1	60
Moskva g.		1							1																	1
Nizegorodskaja obl.	1		1						2	1																3
Orlovskaja obl.	3	4	3						10	1					2											13
Penzenskaja obl.	5	2	2		1		1		11	8										1						20
Pskovskaja obl.									0	2	1															3
Rjazanskaja obl.	1	1							2																	2
Rostovskaja obl.	3	1					1		5	1												1	2			7
Saratovskaja obl.	5	1	2						8	5			1													14
Severnaja Osetija-Alanija resp.	2	1	1						4																	4
Smolenskaja obl.	6	4							10	14	8				1											34
Stavropol'skij kr.	2	1	2		1				6	1															1	8
Tambovskaja obl.	1								1	1																2
Tul'skaja obl.	1	3	1	1					6	4																10
Tverskaja obl.	2	2							4	4	4															12
Ul'janovskaja obl.	3								3	3																6
Vladimirska obl.	1	2							3	9	2															14
Volgogradskaja obl.	1		1						2	2																4
Voronezskaja obl.		5			1		1		7	1																8
TOTAL	69	64	38	2	8	0	10	0	191	162	29	0	0	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	7	208	0	5	404
PER CENT	17.1%	15.8%	9.4%	0.5%	2.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	47.3%	40.1%	7.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	1.7%	51.5%	0.0%	1.2%	100%

4.2 Rabies cases per country and administrative units, 3rd quarter 2011

01.07.11-30.09.11

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
TURKEY																											
Adiyaman	1									1														0		1	
Agri	2									2														0		2	
Antalya	2				1					3														0		3	
Artvin	2									2														0		2	
Aydin			4							4														0		4	
Balikesir	1	1	5		3					10	1													1		11	
Bingol	1		1							2														0		2	
Burdur										0														1		1	
Bursa		1								1														0		1	
Çanakkale			7							7	1													1		8	
Diyarbakir	4		1	2						7	1													1		8	
Elazig	1		2							3														0		3	
Erzincan	1	1								2														0		2	
Erzurum	4									4														0		4	
Gaziantep	2		1							3														0		3	
Giresun	1									1														0		1	
Gumushane			1							1			2											2		3	
Istanbul		1								1														0		1	
Izmir	4		2							6	2			1										3		9	
K.Maras	1		1							2														0		2	
Kars	1		1							2														0		2	
Konya			1							1														0		1	
Kutahya										0	1													1		1	
Malatya					1					1	1													1		2	
Manisa				1						1														0		1	
Mardin										1														0		1	
Sanliurfa	1		2							3	1													1		4	
TOTAL	30	4	29	3	5	0	0	0	0	71	8	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	83
PER CENT	36,1%	4,8%	34,9%	3,6%	6,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	85,5%	9,6%	0,0%	0,0%	2,4%	1,2%	0,0%	0,0%	1,2%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	14,5%	0,0%	0,0%	100%
LITHUANIA																											
Alytaus	1									1														0		1	
TOTAL	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
PER CENT	100,0%	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%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100%	
MACEDONIA																											
Makedonija										0				1										1		1	
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	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%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	100%	

4.2 Rabies cases per country and administrative units, 3rd quarter 2011

01.07.11-30.09.11

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
UKRAINE																										
Avtonomnaya Respublika Krym	2								2														0			2
Bolynskaja o.	1								1	2																3
Cherkasskaja o.	2	1	1						4	2													2			6
Chernigovskaja o.	1	3							4	5	1												6			10
Chernovitskaja o.		2							2	2													2			4
Dnepropetrovskaja o.	4	6	1						11	10	2												12			23
Donetskaja o.	1	7							8	6													6			14
Ivano-Frankovskaja o.		1	1						2	1													1			3
Khar'kovskaja o.	1	5	1						7	3	1			1									5	1		13
Khersonskaja o.		3							3														0			3
Khmel'nitskaja o.	6	9	4		1				20	2				2									4			24
Kirovogradskaja o.	3	2	2						7	8				1									9			16
Kiyevskaja o.	3	9							12	3				1									4			16
Luganskaja o.		4							4	1													1			5
L'vovskaja o.		1							1	4													4			5
Nikolayevskaja o.			2						2														0			2
Odesskaja o.		2	1						3														0			3
Poltavskaja o.	2	1							3														0			3
Rovenskaja o.	3	1							4	3													3			7
Sumskaja o.	8	10	1		1				20	4				2									6			26
Ternopol'skaja o.	2	1	2						5	4													4			9
Vinnitskaja o.	2	4							6	16												1	17			23
Zaporozhskaja o.	1	6							7	7	2												9			16
Zhitomirskaja o.	2	3	1						6	6													6			12
TOTAL	44	81	17	0	2	0	0	0	144	89	6	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	103	1	0	248
PER CENT	17,7%	32,7%	6,9%	0,0%	0,8%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	58,1%	35,9%	2,4%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	2,8%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,4%	41,5%	0,4%	0,0%	100%
POLAND																										
Lubelskie									0	6													6			6
Malopolskie			1						1	1													1			2
Podkarpackie		1							1	19				2									21			22
Podlaskie		1	8			1			10	1													1			11
Pomorskie									0														0	1		1
Warminsko-Mazurskie									0	2	1												3	2		5
TOTAL	0	2	9	0	0	1	0	0	12	29	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	3	0	47
PER CENT	0,0%	4,3%	19,1%	0,0%	0,0%	2,1%	0,0%	0,0%	25,5%	61,7%	2,1%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	4,3%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	68,1%	6,4%	0,0%	100%
MONTENEGRO																										
Montenegro					1				1	3													3			4
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4
PER CENT	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	25,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	25,0%	75,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	75,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100%

4.3 Trend tables

4.3.1 Comparison of the reporting quarter (III/2011) with the previous quarter (II/2011)

NAME	Total			Wildlife			Domestic animals			Bats			Human		
	III 2011 (no.)	II 2011 (no.)	Difference	III 2011 (no.)	II 2011 (no.)	Difference	III 2011 (no.)	II 2011 (no.)	Difference	III 2011 (no.)	II 2011 (no.)	Difference	III 2011 (no.)	II 2011 (no.)	Difference
Albania															
Austria															
Belarus	292	355	-63	194	238	-44	97	117	-20				1		1
Belgium															
Bosnia - Hercegovina	7	4	3	4	2	2	3	2	1						
Bulgaria		1	-1		1	-1									
Croatia	55	85	-30	53	75	-22	2	10	-8						
Cyprus															
Czech Republic															
Denmark															
Estonia															
Finland															
France	5	2	3				1**		1	4	2	2			
Germany	5	3	2							5	3	2			
Greece															
Hungary	2		2							2		2			
Iceland															
Ireland															
Italy															
Latvia															
Lithuania	1	4	-3		3	-3	1	1							
Luxembourg															
Macedonia	1	5	-4	1	5	-4									
Malta															
Moldova	7	3	4	3		3	4	3	1						
Montenegro	4	3	1	3	3		1		1						
Norway															
Poland	47	19	28	32	14	18	12	4	8	3	1	2			
Portugal															
Romania	67	45	22	42	25	17	25	20	5						
Russian Federation	404	471	-67	208	236	-28	191	234	-43				5	1	4
Serbia	5	12	-7	4	9	-5	1	3	-2						
Slovak Republic															
Slovenia															
Spain	1	1								1	1				
Sweden															
Switzerland + Lichtenstein															
The Netherlands		4	-4								4	-4			
Turkey	83	90	-7	12	14	-2	71	76	-5						
Ukraine	248	218	30	103	70	33	144	148	-4	1		1			
United Kingdom															
TOTAL	1234	1325	-91	659	695	-36	553	618	-65	16	11	5	6	1	5

Wildlife: excluding bats

III/2011 (no.), II/2011 (no.): number of cases

Difference: no. of cases in III/2011 minus cases in II/2011

* NO DATA

** IMPORTED

4.3.2 Comparison of the reporting quarter (III/2011) with the same quarter of the previous year (III/2010)

NAME	Total			Wildlife			Domestic animals			Bats			Human		
	III 2011 (no.)	III 2010 (no.)	Difference	III 2011 (no.)	III 2010 (no.)	Difference	III 2011 (no.)	III 2010 (no.)	Difference	III 2011 (no.)	III 2010 (no.)	Difference	III 2011 (no.)	III 2010 (no.)	Difference
Albania															
Austria															
Belarus	292	209	83	194	154	40	97	55	42				1		1
Belgium															
Bosnia - Hercegovina	7	3	4	4	3	1	3		3						
Bulgaria		1	-1					1	-1						
Croatia	55	149	-94	53	137	-84	2	12	-10						
Cyprus															
Czech Republic															
Denmark															
Estonia															
Finland															
France	5	4	1				1**		1	4	4				
Germany	5	3	2							5	3	2			
Greece															
Hungary	2		2							2		2			
Iceland															
Ireland															
Italy		7	-7		5	-5		2	-2						
Latvia		2	-2		2	-2									
Lithuania	1	6	-5		6	-6	1		1						
Luxembourg															
Macedonia	1		1	1		1									
Malta															
Moldova	7	37	-30	3	5	-2	4	32	-28						
Montenegro	4	14	-10	3	13	-10	1	1							
Norway															
Poland	47	33	14	32	22	10	12	5	7	3	6	-3			
Portugal															
Romania	67	85	-18	42	56	-14	25	29	-4						
Russian Federation	404	513	-109	208	302	-94	191	210	-19				5	1	4
Serbia	5	17	-12	4	16	-12	1	1							
Slovak Republic															
Slovenia		2	-2		2	-2									
Spain	1	3	-2					1	-1	1	2	-1			
Sweden															
Switzerland + Lichtenstein															
The Netherlands		6	-6								6	-6			
Turkey	83	114	-31	12	11	1	71	103	-32						
Ukraine	248	304	-56	103	116	-13	144	185	-41	1	1			2	-2
United Kingdom															
TOTAL	1234	1512	-278	659	850	-191	553	637	-84	16	22	-6	6	3	3

Wildlife: excluding bats

III/2011 (no.), III/2010 (no.): number of cases

Difference: no. of cases in III/2011 minus cases in III/2010

* NO DATA

** IMPORTED

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

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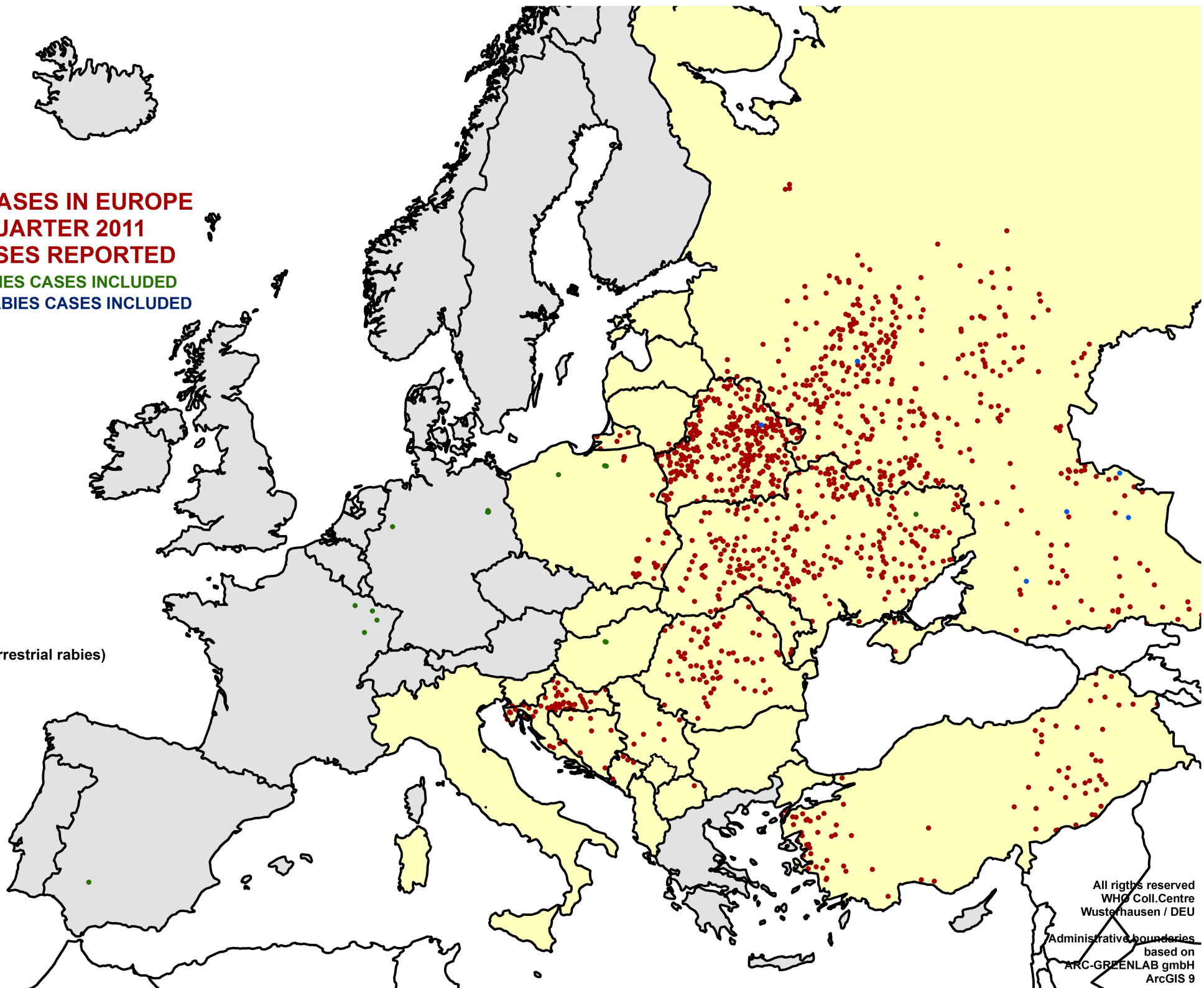
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RABIES CASES IN EUROPE
3rd QUARTER 2011
1234 CASES REPORTED

16 BAT RABIES CASES INCLUDED
6 HUMAN RABIES CASES INCLUDED

 rabies free (terrestrial rabies)
 no data



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