



**HAL**  
open science

## Travel-Associated Rabies in Pets and Residual Rabies Risk, Western Europe

Florence Ribadeau-Dumas, Florence Cliquet, Philippe Gautret, Emmanuelle Robardet, Claude Le Pen, Hervé Bourhy

► **To cite this version:**

Florence Ribadeau-Dumas, Florence Cliquet, Philippe Gautret, Emmanuelle Robardet, Claude Le Pen, et al.. Travel-Associated Rabies in Pets and Residual Rabies Risk, Western Europe. *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, 2016, 22 (7), pp.1268 - 1271. 10.3201/eid2207.151733 . pasteur-01429541

**HAL Id: pasteur-01429541**

**<https://pasteur.hal.science/pasteur-01429541>**

Submitted on 8 Jan 2017

**HAL** is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Public Domain

# Travel-Associated Rabies in Pets and Residual Rabies Risk, Western Europe

Florence Ribadeau-Dumas, Florence Cliquet,  
Philippe Gautret, Emmanuelle Robardet,  
Claude Le Pen, Hervé Bourhy

In 2015, countries in western Europe were declared free of rabies in nonflying mammals. Surveillance data for 2001–2013 indicate that risk for residual rabies is not 0 because of pet importation from countries with enzootic rabies. However, the risk is so low ( $7.52 \times 10^{-10}$ ) that it probably can be considered negligible.

Although western and northern Europe and most countries in central Europe have eliminated rabies in nonflying animals (<https://zenodo.org/record/49670#>) (1,2), alerts are regularly issued because of importation of rabid pets. Policy makers recommend postexposure prophylaxis (PEP) after exposure in Western Europe to bats or pet bites in areas with rabies alerts. However, the policy after exposure to these pets is unclear (<https://zenodo.org/record/49670#>).

Residual risk for rabies in pets in Western Europe is defined as no risk (no PEP necessary) or low risk (PEP recommended after exposure), depending on recommendations (e.g., no risk according to Public Health England and low risk according to the World Health Organization) (3). Thus, evaluation of residual rabies risk in western Europe caused by pet movement is needed. We evaluated residual rabies risk caused by pet movement in western Europe.

## The Study

We calculated the risk that a given pet in western Europe is contagious for rabies on a given day by the equation

$$P_A = \Sigma \frac{\text{No. contagious days for pets in the area during 2001–2013}}{\text{No. pets in the area} \times \text{no. days during 2001–2013}}$$

We describe factors associated with rabid pets (<https://zenodo.org/record/49670#>) and define pet transport as any noncommercial movement of a live cat, dog, or ferret and its owner or an authorized person across an administrative border.

Author affiliations: Université Paris Dauphine, Paris, France (F. Ribadeau-Dumas, C. Le Pen); Institut Pasteur, Paris (F. Ribadeau-Dumas, H. Bourhy); French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health and Safety, Malzéville, France (F. Cliquet, E. Robardet); Assistance Publique Hôpitaux de Marseille, Marseille, France (P. Gautret); Aix Marseille University, Marseille (P. Gautret)

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3201/eid2207.151733>

During 2001–2013, a total of 21 animal rabies cases attributed to pets from rabies-enzootic countries were reported in western Europe (<https://zenodo.org/record/49670#>), which represented 1.6 pets/year and 23 days/year of potential contagiousness. Fifteen dogs and 1 kitten originated from rabies-endemic countries outside western Europe. Five dogs raised in western Europe acquired rabies outside this region. One dog subsequently infected 2 indigenous dogs in France (4). All pet owners were identified. All owners except 1 (a Spanish man living in a van) were official residents of western Europe. Circumstances that led to pet examination and rabies diagnosis were clinical suspicion (14 pets), bitten humans (3 pets), border quarantine (2 pets), and retrospective data (2 pets with indigenous secondary cases during the alert in France in 2008).

Average contagious period was 16 days/pet: 14 days in western Europe (8 days without signs of rabies and 6 days with signs of rabies) and 2 days before arriving in western Europe. For 1 dog, signs of rabies appeared before the animal entered western Europe. For each rabid animal, an average of 34 (range 0–187) persons and other animals received PEPs. The maximum value of this range corresponds to an alert in France in 2004. After this alert, 1,200 animals were tested and 759 were observed for 1 year. Human and pet vaccinations led to vaccine shortages that required importing of vaccines not authorized for use in France (5).

We identified animal origin and mode of entry into western Europe (Table 1). Most rabies cases originated in Morocco and were recorded in France. Three cases were imported from eastern Europe to Germany, 1 from The Gambia to France, and 1 from Sri Lanka to the United Kingdom. Customs officials could not identify any of 11 cases in animals transported mainly by road (e.g., after a ferry trip from Morocco to Spain, Portugal, or France). Seven pets were transported through other countries in western Europe before arriving in the country of diagnosis (<https://zenodo.org/record/49670#>). Six puppies and 1 kitten were transported by air, of which only 2 were identified by customs officials (in the United Kingdom and Germany).

Of 19 transported rabid pets, 8 (42%) had no rabies vaccination, pet passport, or health certificate. Only 6 were vaccinated (0/2 infected in France, 3/3 imported but raised in western Europe, 3/7 imported by air, and 0/8 imported by road). Most vaccinated pets did not comply with recommended age for vaccination ( $\geq 12$  weeks of age) or time between vaccination, serologic analysis, and transport. No reports mentioned valid rabies serologic analysis included in

**Table 1.** Transport mode, country of origin, and country of diagnosis of 21 pets reported with rabies related to travel, 2000–2013

Transport mode	No (%) rabid pets	Country of origin (no.)	Country of diagnosis (no.)
Road	11 (52)	Morocco (9), Croatia (1), Bosnia and Herzegovina (1)	France (8), Germany (2), Spain (1)
Air	7 (33)	Morocco (4), Azerbaijan (1), Sri Lanka (1), The Gambia (1)	Germany (2), Belgium (1), France (2), The Netherlands (1), UK (1)
Unknown	1 (5)	Morocco (1)	Switzerland (1)
None	2 (10)	Dogs from France (secondary cases) (2)	France (2)

European Pet Movement Policy (Figure) for unlisted third countries (e.g., Morocco, the Gambia, Sri Lanka, or Azerbaijan) (6). Using data for 2001–2013, we calculated that, for contact on a given day with a pet in western Europe, the probability of the pet being contagious for rabies attributed to pet transport was  $7.52 \times 10^{-10}$  (Table 2).

We observed a significant correlation between number of contagious days for dogs in a country and number of tourists traveling from this country to Morocco ( $r = 0.73$ ,  $p = 0.017$ ). We found no correlation with other variables tested (total dog population, dog population density, number of dogs per inhabitant).

## Conclusions

Risk for indigenous rabies has decreased in western Europe. During 2001–2013, because of appropriate control

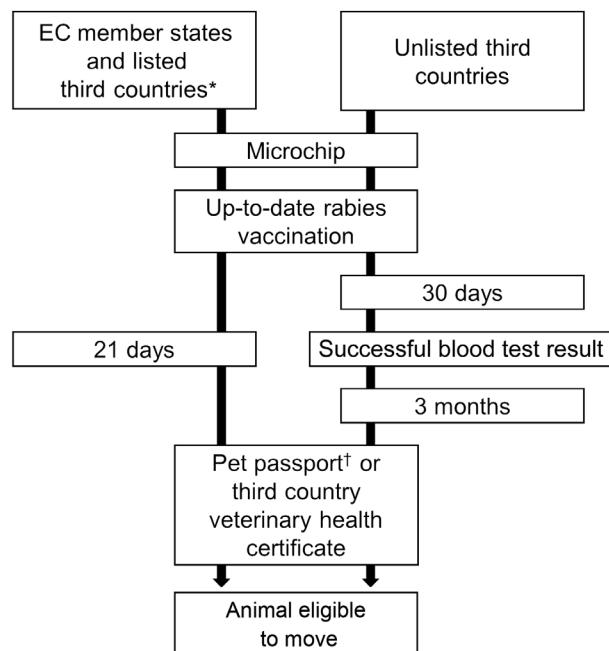
of imported rabid pets, only 4 indigenous cases of human rabies were reported (3 in recipients of organs from a donor infected in India and 1 from a rabid bat in Scotland) (<https://zenodo.org/record/49670#>). Since 2011, no indigenous rabies cases have been reported in terrestrial mammals in western Europe. Because of increased travel (7), rabies imported by trips to rabies-enzootic countries has increased, and travel became the main source of rabies in humans (1.46 patients/year) (8) and pets (1.6 rabid pets/year) in 2001–2013. However, because of improved surveillance, although the number of imported rabies cases increased, the number of secondary cases decreased (<https://zenodo.org/record/49670#>).

Illegal importation of rabid animals is not limited to western Europe (9) or dogs and cats (10). This finding highlights the need for a global approach for regulation of animal movement worldwide and strengthening real-time reporting for animal and human rabies.

Risk for dog rabies being reintroduced into the European Union from Morocco was estimated as 0.21 cases/year (11). However, we estimate that 1.1 pets/year are entering western Europe after being infected in Morocco. Morocco has become the main source of pet rabies in western Europe, often through Ceuta and Melilla (Spanish enclaves in northern Morocco). Because no prophylaxis or specific vaccinations are needed for travel to northern Africa, few travelers seek pretravel advice and most have little knowledge of pet rabies (12,13).

Lack of awareness also increases importation of human rabies. Despite an efficient policy for preventing entry of rabid pets, the United Kingdom reported the highest number of patients with imported rabies during the study period (<https://zenodo.org/record/49670#>). Patients returning to this country did not believe that a correct PEP was needed after exposure abroad. None of the transported rabid pets fully satisfied European Pet Movement Policy, which raised questions about how to improve the current regulation application. Increasing international travel, expansion of the Schengen area (26 countries in Europe that have a common visa policy) into rabies-enzootic countries in eastern Europe, and development of internet animal trade (source of illegal importation) (14) are new challenges for ensuring compliance.

Because bat rabies is more difficult to control than dog rabies, and some developing countries still have difficulties



**Figure.** European Union (EU) regulations (no. 998/2003 and no. 576/2013, <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32013R0576>) on movement of cats, dogs, and ferrets, 2003–2013. Before 2003, national rules applied (e.g., animal checked at destinations, rabies vaccination, animal identification, quarantine, health certification). EC, European community. \*[http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/liveanimals/pets/list\\_third\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/liveanimals/pets/list_third_en.htm). †A pet passport is required for pets transported in the EU. A health certificate provided by an official veterinarian is mandatory for pets transported from outside the EU.

**Table 2.** Risk that given dogs or cats are rabid on a given day in 10 countries in western Europe relative to pet transport, 2001–2013\*

Country†	No. days of pet contagiousness for rabies attributed to pet transport									Estimation of probability in the event of contact on a given day with a pet that is contagious for rabies attributed to pet transport		
	No. pets without signs of rabies			Pets without rabies signs			Total			Total		
	Total	Dogs	Cats	Total	Dogs	Cats	Total	Dogs	Cats	Total, P <sub>A</sub> ‡	Dogs, P <sub>AD</sub> §	Cats, P <sub>AC</sub> ¶
Belgium	16	16	0	5	5	0	21	21	0	$1.38 \times 10^{-9}$	$3.32 \times 10^{-9}$	0
France	91	81	10	67	63	4	158	144	14	$1.79 \times 10^{-9}$	$3.99 \times 10^{-9}$	$2.69 \times 10^{-10}$
Germany	32	32	0	31	31	0	63	63	0	$9.83 \times 10^{-10}$	$2.50 \times 10^{-9}$	0
Ireland	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
The Netherlands	1	1	0	4	4	0	5	5	0	$2.41 \times 10^{-10}$	$7.05 \times 10^{-10}$	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	22	22	0	6	6	0	28	28	0	$7.28 \times 10^{-10}$	$1.25 \times 10^{-9}$	0
Switzerland	10	10	0	5	5	0	15	15	0	$1.62 \times 10^{-10}$	$7.10 \times 10^{-9}$	0
United Kingdom	6	6	0	3	3	0	9	9	0	$1.18 \times 10^{-10}$	$2.37 \times 10^{-10}$	0
Total	178	168	10	121	117	4	299	285	14	NA	NA	NA
Mean	18	17	1	12	12	0	30	29	1	$7.52 \times 10^{-10}$	$1.57 \times 10^{-9}$ #	$6.48 \times 10^{-11}$

\*NA, not applicable.

†We considered only countries in western Europe with a population &gt;1 million persons.

‡P<sub>A</sub>, calculated risk that a given pet is rabid on a given day in a country in western Europe relative to pet transport.§P<sub>AC</sub>, calculated risk that a given cat is rabid on a given day in a country in western Europe relative to pet transport.¶P<sub>AD</sub>, calculated risk that a given dog is rabid on a given day in a country in western Europe relative to pet transport.#P<sub>AD</sub> was lower if the dog had no signs of rabies ( $9.25 \times 10^{-10}$ – $1.03 \times 10^{-10}$  for dogs with no signs of rabies and  $6.44 \times 10^{-9}$ – $6.44 \times 10^{-6}$  for dogs with signs of rabies assuming that 90%–99.99% had no signs of rabies on a given day).

controlling rabies, eradication of rabies is not a realistic objective. Awareness should be increased, and current regulations for pet transport should be applied to reduce rabies importation and ensure that risk in western Europe remains low.

To avoid unnecessary and costly PEP and optimize resource allocation, it should be clearly stated which WHO recommendations, Public Health England recommendations, or other practices most relevant after pet exposure should be applied. Low risks ( $<10^{-6}$ ) are usually considered acceptable or essentially 0 (3,15). The risk of a fatal car crash while traveling to PEP consultations was higher than the risk of rabies after exposure to a pet in France in 2001–2011 (3). The most pertinent policy in areas at low risk for rabies is probably that of the United Kingdom (i.e., no PEP outside alert areas that do not have asymptomatic animals or exposure to bats) (<https://zenodo.org/record/49670#>).

### Acknowledgments

We thank Karim Boubaker, Bernard Brochier, Laurent Dacheux, Juan Emilio Echavarría Mayo, Franco Mutinelli, Jacques-André Romand, and Reto Zanoni for providing information on rabies cases; Sylvie Tourdiat for providing assistance with formatting tables and the figure; and Delphine Libby-Claybrough for providing assistance with English editing.

Dr. Ribadeau-Dumas is a physician and doctoral candidate in economics at Paris Dauphine University, Paris, France. Her research interests are infectious diseases, public health, health economics, and rabies.

### References

1. Cliquet F, Picard-Meyer E, Robardet E. Rabies in Europe: what are the risks? *Expert Rev Anti Infect Ther*. 2014;12:905–8. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1586/14787210.2014.921570>
2. Freuling CM, Hampson K, Selhorst T, Schröder R, Meslin FX, Mettenleiter TC, et al. The elimination of fox rabies from Europe: determinants of success and lessons for the future. *Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci*. 2013;368:20120142. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rstb.2012.0142>
3. Ribadeau Dumas F, N'Diaye DS, Paireau J, Gautret P, Bourhy H, Le Pen C, et al. Cost-effectiveness of rabies post-exposure prophylaxis in the context of very low rabies risk: a decision-tree model based on the experience of France. *Vaccine*. 2015;33:2367–78. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.vaccine.2015.02.075>
4. French multidisciplinary investigation team. Identification of a rabid dog in France illegally introduced from Morocco. *Euro Surveill*. 2008;13:pii: 8066.
5. Servas V, Mailles A, Neau D, Castor C, Manetti A, Fouquet E, et al. An imported case of canine rabies in Aquitaine: investigation and management of the contacts at risk, August 2004–March 2005. *Euro Surveill*. 2005;10:222–5.
6. Regulation (EC) no. 998/2003 of the European parliament and of the council, 2003 [cited 2015 Apr 16]. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32013R0576>
7. World Tourism Organization. UNWTO annual report 2014. Madrid: UNWTO 2015 [cited 2015 Jun 10]. <http://www2.unwto.org/annualreport2014>
8. Carrara P, Parola P, Brouqui P, Gautret P. Imported human rabies cases worldwide, 1990–2012. *PLoS Negl Trop Dis*. 2013;7:e2209. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0002209>
9. Lankau EW, Tack DM, Marano N. Crossing borders: one world, global health. *Clin Infect Dis*. 2012;54:v–vi. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/cid/cis429>
10. Metlin AE, Holopainen R, Tuura S, Ek-Kommonen C, Huovilainen A. Imported case of equine rabies in Finland: clinical course of the disease and the antigenic and genetic characterization of the virus. *Journal of Equine Veterinary Science*. 2006;26:584–7. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jevs.2006.11.001>

11. Napp S, Casas M, Moset S, Paramio JL, Casal J. Quantitative risk assessment model of canine rabies introduction: application to the risk to the European Union from Morocco. *Epidemiol Infect.* 2010;138:1569–80. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0950268810000415>
12. Altmann M, Parola P, Delmont J, Gautret P. Knowledge, attitudes, and practices of French travelers from Marseille regarding rabies risk and prevention. *J Travel Med.* 2009;16:107–11. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1708-8305.2008.00283.x>
13. Gautret P, Ribadeau-Dumas F, Parola P, Brouqui P, Bourhy H. Risk for rabies importation from north Africa. *Emerg Infect Dis.* 2011;17:2187–93. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3201/eid1712.110300>
14. RSPCA. Pushing at an open door: how the present UK controls on rabies are failing [cited 2015 Apr 24]. <http://www.rspca.org.uk:80/search?searchKey=Pushing+at+an+open++door+%E2%80%93+93+how+the++present+UK+controls+on+rabies+are+failing&x=0&y=0>
15. Kelly KE, Cardon NC. The myth of 10<sup>-6</sup> as a definition of acceptable risk. Presented at: 84th Annual Meeting and Exhibition of the Air and Waste Management Association; 1991 Jun 16–21; Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

Address for correspondence: Florence Ribadeau-Dumas, Laboratoire d'Economie de Dauphine/Laboratoire d'Economie et de Gestion des Organisations de Santé, Université Paris Dauphine, Place du Maréchal de Lattre de Tassigny, Paris 75775, France, email: [fribadeaudumas@gmail.com](mailto:fribadeaudumas@gmail.com)

Sign up for Twitter and find the latest information about **emerging infectious diseases** from the EID journal.

 @CDC\_EIDjournal