

Uvodnik / Editorial

BESNILO U SRBIJI

RABIES IN SERBIA

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Iskorenjivanje jedne teške bolesti kao što je besnilo može se porediti sa iskorenjivanjem varirole u humanoj medicini. Program oralne vakcinacije lisica započeo se sedamdesetih prvo u Švajcarskoj, a zatim u većini Evropskih država, doveo je do eradikacije besnila u centralnoj i zapadnoj Evropi. U Srbiji ovaj program se primenjuje pod nadzorom Ministarstva poljoprivrede u poslednje dve godine i do sada su sprovedene četiri kampanje distribucije vakcine iz aviona po teritoriji cele države, osim naseljenih mesta. Uspeh je prevazišao očekivanja. Još pre manje od dve godine bilo je mnogo slučajeva besnila životinja u Sremu i Banatu, naprimer, a tokom 2012. nema ni jednog. Vrlo mali broj besnih životinja nađen je u centralnoj Srbiji, i to samo divljih, lisica i šakala.

Tokom devedesetogodišnje istorije Pasterovog zavoda u Novom Sadu detaljno su zabeležene pojave besnila, nekada urbanog, a danas silvatičnog. Silvatično ili besnilo lisica pojavilo se prvo u Vojvodini i postalo enzootsko od kraja sedamdesetih godina. Međutim, Dunav i Sava su dugo godina bili barijera za širenje na jug, te je silvatično besnilo masovno počelo da se širi po centralnoj Srbiji tek posle 1990. godine.

Iz tog razloga besnilo životinja u Srbiji i napadi na ljude uopšte nisu davna prošlost. Naprotiv, u novijoj istoriji, najteže ekspozicije ljudi bile su posle 2000. godine. Tri besna vuka, kojih nije bilo decenijama, naneli su teške povrede trima ženama i jednom muškarcu, bilo je direktnih ujeda ljudi od besnih lisica, besna kuna napala je devojčicu, najdramatičnije su izgledali napadi besnih divljih mačaka, a za njima nisu zaostajale ni ozlede od besnih domaćih mačaka (1,2). Silvatično besnilo preneto na pse po pravilu je izazivalo atipičnu tihu formu besnila, tako da često ni veterinar nije pri prvom pregledu mogao da ga prepozna. Razlog zašto nije bilo smrtnih slučajeva kod ozleđenih ljudi je prvenstveno u dobro organizovanoj mreži antirabičnih stanica koje koordinira Pasterov zavod kao referentna ustanova za besnilo, kao i u domaćoj proizvodnji imunoglobulina u kooperaciji Instituta za transfuziju krvi u Beogradu i Pasterovog zavoda.

Eradication of a serious disease such as rabies can be compared with the eradication of smallpox in the humans. The program of oral vaccination of foxes started in the seventies, the first in Switzerland, then in most European countries, has led to the eradication of rabies in central and western Europe. In Serbia, this program is implemented under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture in the last two years and so far conducted four campaigns vaccine distribution from the plane by the entire country, except the settlements. The success has surpassed expectations. Still less than two years there have been many cases of animal rabies in the Banat and Srem districts, for example, and in 2012. there is not one. A very small number of rabid animals was found in central Serbia, and only wild, foxes and jackals.

During 90 years history of Pasteur Institute in Novi Sad, detailed record of rabies appear, sometimes urban, and today silvatic. Silvatic or fox-mediated rabies first appeared in Vojvodina Province at the North, and became enzootic since late seventies. However, the Danube and Sava rivers are barriers for many years to spread to the south, and the mass silvatic rabies began to spread in central Serbia only after 1990. year.

For this reason, animal rabies in Serbia, and attacks on humans are not ancient history. On the contrary, in recent history, the most serious exposure of people were after 2000 year. Three rabid wolf, which did not exist for decades, have caused serious injuries to three women and one man, were the direct bite people by rabid foxes, rabid marten attacked the girl, the most dramatic attacks seemed by rabid wild cats, and rabid domestic cats are not falling behind of (1, 2). Silvatic rabies transferred on dogs is usually caused atypical silent form of disease, because veterinarians at the first examination could not recognize him. The reason why there were no deaths of injured people among the first in a well-organized network of rabies prophylaxis offices that coordinate Pasteur Institute as a referent for rabies, as well as local production of immunoglobulin

Veliki uspeh oralne vakcinacije lisica u Srbiji ima više razloga. Pored dobre organizacije, pogođen je i pravi trenutak za početak akcije, kada je populacija lisica bila proređena velikom epizootijom besnila čiji vrhunac je bio 2008. godine. Kako se besnilo javljalo ciklično na svakih oko pet godina epizootski, dok je u međuvremenu bilo prisutno u vidu enzootije na manjem broju slučajeva, sada je ovaj ciklus prekinut vakcinacijom i stvorena je populacija imunih lisica. Međutim, ovu akciju treba nastaviti niz godina, da se ne desi kod nas kao u Italiji, posle deset godina bez besnila, gde se epizootija od 2008. godine ponovo proširila na severu prema Sloveniji.

in the cooperation of the Institute for Blood Transfusion in Belgrade.

The great success of oral vaccination of foxes in Serbia there are several reasons. In addition to well-organized, and hit the right moment to begin the action, when the population of foxes was depressed by large rabies outbreak whose climax was the 2008th year. How is rabies occurred epizootic cyclically every about five years, while in the meantime, were present in the form of enzootic in a minority of cases, this cycle is now broken by vaccination and created a population of immune fox. However, this action should be continued for many years, that does not happen in our country such as Italy, after ten years without rabies, where outbreaks since 2008 again extended to the North, to Slovenian border.

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