

# Regulatory Systems for Prevention and Control of Rabies, Japan

Hiromi Takahashi-Omoe, Katsuhiko Omoe, and Nobuhiko Okabe

Japan is one of the few rabies-free countries. Although 3 imported cases of human rabies were seen in 1970 and 2006, no other cases have been reported for  $\approx$ 50 years. The elimination of rabies in Japan is attributed to not only its geographic isolation but also to effective prevention and control measures, such as registration and vaccination of domestic dogs, required quarantine of susceptible imported animals, and national plans of action based on scientific research. Countermeasures against rabies have been upgraded; an improved management system for domestic dogs under the amended Enforcement Regulations of the Rabies Prevention Law has been in effect since April 2007. The latest regulatory systems for preventing and controlling rabies provide an effective model for elimination of the disease worldwide.

Rabies is a severe zoonotic viral disease that kills  $\approx$ 55,000 persons annually in many countries of Africa and Asia (1). Because of the lack of specific and effective medical care for persons with clinical rabies (2–4), many countries have taken various measures to prevent and control rabies in animals. Rabies-free countries and territories are limited to islands such as Japan and New Zealand and to parts of northern continental Europe (5). Japan has been free of rabies for  $\approx$ 50 years; the last cases of human and animal rabies were reported in 1954 and 1957, except for 3 imported cases of human rabies in 1970 and 2006 (Table 1) (6–9).

In Africa and Asia, human rabies is contracted primarily from rabid dogs. However, several wild animal species, including bats and foxes, are carriers and vectors for rabies

and related viruses in the genus *Lyssavirus* (10,11). Although lyssaviruses have been isolated from wild animals in many countries, in Japan such viruses have not been reported in any animals during the past decade (12).

Japan has long been free of rabies because it is separated by water from countries in which the disease is endemic and because it has successfully managed rabies prevention and control. Management techniques include registration and vaccination of domestic dogs, legal regulations to quarantine susceptible imported animals, and national plans of action based on scientific research. Nevertheless, outbreaks of animal or human rabies, such as the cases in 2006, and recent increases in the international movement of people and animals have raised concerns.

A further cause for concern is the decreasing percentage of vaccinated domestic dogs among all registered dogs in Japan. According to data reported in 2006 (13), 4,910,047 6,635,807 of registered domestic dogs were vaccinated. However, because the percentage of registered dogs is assumed to be  $\approx$ 50% of the total number of dogs in Japan, immunization coverage may actually be  $<$ 40% (14).

Because of the increasing risk for domestic and international rabies outbreaks, Japanese central and local governments, in conjunction with coalitions of public health specialists such as veterinarians, physicians, and researchers, have developed several preventive measures. We present the country-level management systems in Japan, focusing on the latest legal regulations and plans of action. We believe that Japan's approach to preventing and controlling rabies is an effective model for the elimination of rabies throughout the world.

## Legal Framework

Preventive measures against human and animal rabies in Japan are stipulated under 3 laws: the Rabies Prevention Law (no. 247, August 1950, and amended law no.

Author affiliations: National Institute of Science and Technology Policy, Tokyo, Japan (H. Takahashi-Omoe); Iwate University, Iwate, Japan (K. Omoe); and National Institute of Infectious Diseases, Tokyo, (N. Okabe)

DOI: 10.3201/eid1409.070845

Table 1. Annual transition of rabies outbreaks in Japan\*

Year	No. cases in dogs (cats)	No. cases in humans	No. cases in livestock	Remarks
1945	94 (2)	1	19	
1946	24 (1)	1	5	
1947	37	17	1	
1948	141 (1)	45	2	
1949	614 (10)	76	2	
1950	867 (29)	54	12	Enforcement of Rabies Prevention Law
1951	319 (3)	12	18	Enforcement of Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law
1952	232	4	1	
1953	176	3	4	
1954	98	1	No data	
1955	23	0	No data	
1956	6	0	No data	
1957	0 (1)	0	No data	
1970	0	1	0	Imported case (returning traveler from Nepal)
2006	0	2	0	Imported cases (returning travelers from the Philippines)

\*Data from the aggregate calculation by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (6).

160, December 1999); the Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law (no. 166, May 1951, and amended law no. 102, October 2005); and the Law Concerning the Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medical Care for Patients with Infectious Diseases (Infectious Diseases Control Law; no. 114, October 1998, and amended law no. 30, May 2008) (Figure 1) (15–18). Under these laws, substantive efforts to prevent and control rabies have been adopted by central and local governments, relevant ministries, various concerned bodies, veterinarians, physicians, and researchers.

The measures enforced under these laws are divided into 2 categories: 1) day-to-day measures, such as the registration and vaccination of domestic dogs, and 2) export and import quarantine of animals that are susceptible to rabies. The former is managed primarily by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan (MHLW) and the public health departments of local governments, and the latter is managed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan (MAFF), and quarantine stations. The usual preventive measures, emergency measures in case of an outbreak of human and/or animal rabies and related plans of actions, are promulgated in these laws. The essential features of these regulatory systems are described below.

### Animal Rabies Control under the Rabies Prevention Law

The regulatory system to control rabies in pets and wild animals is based on the Rabies Prevention Law (15). The objectives of the law are to improve public health and contribute to public welfare by preventing outbreaks of rabies, controlling its spread in the event of an outbreak,

and therefore eliminating the disease. The animals targeted under this law are dogs, cats, and other animals (e.g., raccoons, foxes, skunks) that have a high potential to infect humans.

This law focuses particularly on the development of daily administrative systems for domestic dogs (19). Under these systems, all dog owners are required to register their dogs and have them vaccinated against rabies. Owners must register their dog with the head of the nearest local government once during the animal's lifetime; after registration, the dog must wear a license tag. Regarding vaccination, dog owners must have their dog vaccinated against rabies once a year. After vaccination, the owner must take the vaccination certificate from the veterinarian who administered the vaccine to the head of the nearest local government, where

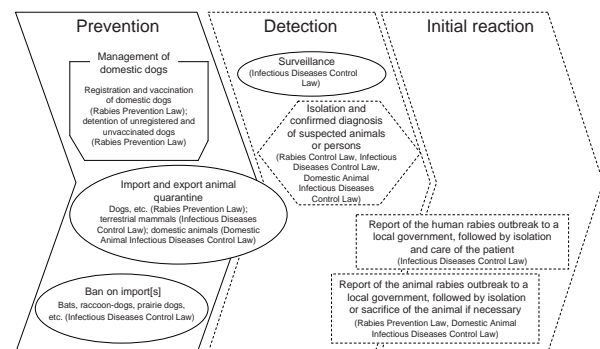


Figure 1. Regulatory framework for preventing and controlling rabies in Japan. Under 3 laws, countermeasures against rabies are divided into prevention, detection, and initial reaction. Infectious Diseases Control Law means Law Concerning the Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medical Care for Patients with Infectious Disease. Solid and dashed lines show ordinary and emergency countermeasures, respectively.

they will receive a certification tag that the dog must wear. Local governments are responsible for managing registration and vaccination of dogs and for assigning veterinarians who capture and detain unregistered or unvaccinated dogs.

To strengthen this management structure, 2 measures have been taken. One is the amended Enforcement Regulations of the Rabies Prevention Law, enacted in April 2007 (MHLW ordinance no. 52, September 1950, and amended ordinance no. 17, March 2007), which provides improved standards for licensing and certification of vaccinated dogs. The amendment offers 2 improvements: 1) the miniaturization of the license and vaccination certification tags so that they can be attached to smaller dogs and 2) the ability of local governments to choose the shape of the license and certification tags (20). The other measure is the approach by the Japan Veterinary Medical Association (JVMA) to strengthen rabies control (14). JVMA encourages dog owners to keep their animals vaccinated against rabies because actual immunization coverage is assumed to be <40% in Japan (14); nevertheless, the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends immunization coverage of at least 70% to control canine rabies in areas where the disease is endemic (21). Additionally, JVMA asks for public understanding and cooperation regarding rabies vaccination.

In addition to the management of domestic dogs described above, the law stipulates import and export quarantine for animals that are susceptible to rabies. The quarantine system, which is based on the latest scientific diagnostic knowledge and which makes use of examples from the UK quarantine system entitled the Pet Travel Scheme (22), has been enforced since November 2004 under the Regulations for Import and Export Quarantine of Dogs and Other Designated Animals (MAFF ordinance no. 68, November 1999, and amended ordinance no.75, November 2004) (Quarantine Regulation by MAFF). Under this system, dogs, cats, raccoons, foxes, and skunks are identified as animals subject to quarantine in a MAFF Animal Quarantine Service facility. The quarantine detention period is from 12 hours to 180 days, depending on the status of rabies outbreaks in the animal's region of origin and preparation of the required certification (Table 2). Detention for 12 hours is applicable for dogs, cats, raccoons, foxes, and skunks imported directly from rabies-free regions (designated regions) and dogs and cats vaccinated and inspected in regions other than designated regions. Detention for 180 days is required for all raccoons, foxes, and skunks imported from regions other than designated regions. Further details concerning the quarantine system, such as forms for notification and

Table 2. Detention period for quarantining imported animals under the Rabies Prevention Law

Animals	Imported from designated regions (rabies-free regions)*		Imported from other regions	
	Detention within 12 h	Detention for >12 h	Detention within 12 h	Detention for >12 h
Dogs and cats	Necessary procedures before import: prior notification concerning import† attached by a health certificate type A. Contents of type A certificate: 1. Individual identification by microchip‡; 2. residency in the exporting country for at least 180 d immediately before shipment to Japan, or since birth, or continuous residency in the exporting country since being directly imported to Japan; 3. no case of rabies in the exporting country for at least 2 y before exporting the animal; 4. clinical examination showing rabies-free (dog and cat) and leptospirosis-free (dog) proof	Extended quarantine period up to 180 d in the case of omissions in prior notification† attached by a certificate type A	Necessary procedures: prior notification concerning the import† attached by a health certificate type B. Contents of type B certificate: individual identification by microchip,‡ rabies vaccination using inactivated vaccines at least twice, rabies serologic test,§ a wait of at least 180 d between the date of blood sampling (day 0) and the date of arrival of an animal in Japan	Extended quarantine period up to 180 d in the case of omissions in prior notification† attached by a certificate type B
Raccoons, foxes, skunks	Necessary procedures before import: prior notification concerning the import† attached by a health certificate type C. Contents of type C certificate: individual identification by microchip,‡ rabies vaccination using inactivated vaccines at least twice, rabies serologic test,§ clinical examination showing rabies-free proof	Extended quarantine period up to 180 days in the case of omissions in prior notification† attached by a certificate type C		Necessary procedures: prior notification†, individual identification by microchip‡, clinical examination. Fixed quarantine period (180 d)

\*Designated regions are Taiwan, Iceland, Sweden, Norway, United Kingdom (only Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Australia, New Zealand, Fiji Islands, Hawaii, and Guam. All regions were designated on June 7, 2005.

†When trying to import dogs or cats, the person must submit the advance notification described below to the Animal Quarantine Service, which has jurisdiction over the person's intended port of arrival, at least 40 d before arrival in Japan. Notification items include name, address, and contact number of the person submitting the notification; breed of dog/cat; number of animals; intended use; country of export; date and place of import; name and address of consignee/consigner; export location/destination; and individual identification data.

‡An International Organization for Standardization-compliant microchip (ISO11784 and ISO11785) should be used. If another type of microchip is used, a special reader for the microchip is needed.

§For the rabies serologic test, the neutralizing antibody titration test against rabies is necessary after the second vaccination. The test must be carried out by a laboratory designated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan. Test results must be  $\geq 0.5$  IU/mL.

certification, can be found in the practical guide by MAFF (23,24).

### Animal Rabies Control under the Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law

The regulatory system to control rabies in livestock is based on the Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law (18). The law has been implemented to domestically and internationally promote the livestock industry by preventing the outbreak and spread of infectious diseases in domestic animals. Under this law, rabies in cattle, horses, sheep, goats, swine, buffalo, deer, and wild boars is designated as a “domestic animal infectious disease (infectious disease obligated to report).” Livestock intended for import and export are quarantined to prevent outbreaks and spread of rabies not only in Japan but also in other countries. As shown in Figure 2 (25), the quarantine detention period for the above animals differs according to species (cloven-hoofed animals or horses) and whether the animals are being imported or exported. For imported animals, double inspections have been implemented to detect 100% of infected animals before they are transferred to a farm. One inspection is a microbiologic test conducted at the MAFF Animal Quarantine Service facility; the other is the monitoring of physical condition of animals at the municipal livestock hygiene service center. Details on the quarantine system can also be found in the information manual of the animal quarantine system by the Japan External Trade Organization (26).

When rabies is suspected or confirmed in livestock, the diagnosing veterinarian or animal owner is required to report the case immediately to a prefectural or city governor through the director of the nearest animal public health center. It is also a legal requirement that the animal be isolated, and euthanized if necessary.

### Animal Rabies Control under the Notification System for the Importation of Animals

To prevent the invasion of infectious diseases, including rabies, through animals imported into Japan, the Notification System for the Importation of Animals, authorized by the Infectious Diseases Control Law, has been in force since September 2005 (27). With respect to the use of quarantine to control rabies, the system requires terrestrial mammals being exported to be accompanied by health certificates declaring the animals to be free of the disease; the certificates are issued by government authorities of the exporting country. Target mammals include not only animals for distribution and exhibition in Japan but also animals for personal possession as pets; they do not include animals that have already been quarantined under the Rabies Prevention Law or the Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law or animals whose importation is banned by

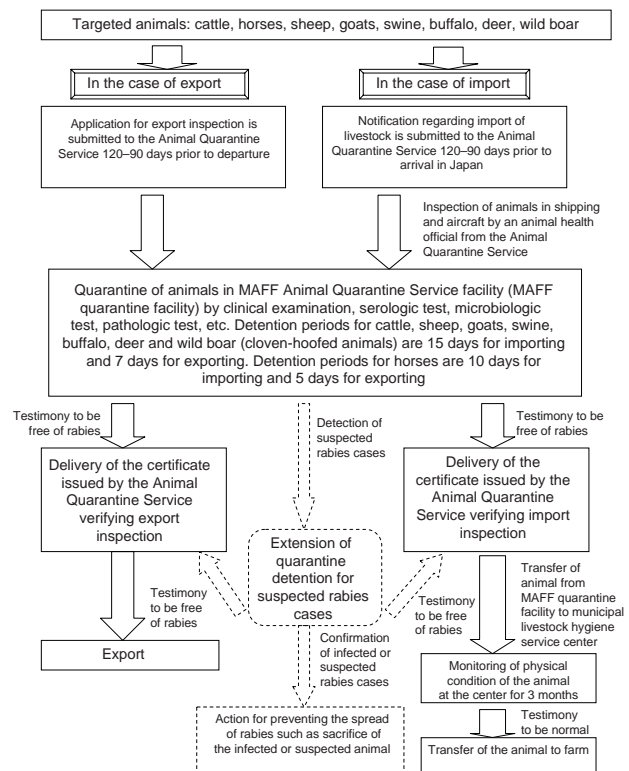


Figure 2. Flowchart of the inspection for rabies infection for importing and exporting animals under the Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law. The figure is based on our interpretation of data from reference (25). Dashed lines show emergency countermeasures. MAFF, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

the Infectious Diseases Control Law (Chinese ferret badgers; bats; raccoon dogs; masked palm civets; prairie dogs; *Mastomys natalensis*; and all monkeys except those used for experimentation, research, and exhibition in Japan). Therefore, the notification system plays a complementary role in the quarantine specified under the Rabies Prevention Law and the Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law. Animal species that are quarantined under the above 3 laws are shown in Table 3.

### Human Rabies Control under the Infectious Diseases Control Law

Japan's regulatory system for human rabies control is based on the Infectious Diseases Control Law (16,17). The objective of the law is to control outbreaks of infectious diseases, including zoonoses, and to prevent the spread of these diseases in humans. The law targets ≈100 kinds of infectious diseases (28) and stipulates the medical care for patients affected by the diseases to promote, improve, and upgrade public health in Japan. Regarding human rabies, the law requires reporting of disease cases



Table 3. Animals subject to quarantine and/or examination for rabies before importation into Japan

Law or regulation	Animals subject to quarantine	Animals requiring a health certificate	Animals banned from importation
Rabies Prevention Law (Regulations for Import and Export Quarantine of Dogs and Other Designated Animals*)	Dogs, cats, raccoons, foxes, skunks		
Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law	Cattle, horses, sheep, goats, swine		
Law concerning the Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medical Care for Patients with Infectious Diseases	Monkeys used for research and exhibition, under specified conditions only		Chinese ferret badgers, bats, raccoon dogs, masked palm civets, prairie dogs, <i>Mastomys natalensis</i> rats, monkeys except those to be used for research or exhibition
Notification System for the Importation of Animals†		Terrestrial mammals except for Artiodactyla (e.g., cattle, sheep, goats); Perissodactyla (e.g., horses); Lagomorpha (e.g., rabbits); dogs, cats, raccoons, foxes, skunks, monkeys	

\*This regulation is authorized by the Rabies Prevention Law.

†This regulation is authorized by the Law Concerning the Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medical Care for Patients with Infectious Diseases.

promptly after diagnosis. In the instance of well-defined or suspected human rabies, the diagnosing physician must report the case immediately to the director of the nearest public health center, who will then forward the report to the local government.

### National Standards for Rabies Control

The 2001 Guidelines on Rabies Countermeasures (MHLW Notification, November 2001, and supplement, January 2003) have been put into practice as the standard for preventing and controlling rabies according to the above laws (29–31). The guidelines are described in a comprehensive handbook for addressing an outbreak or suspected outbreak of rabies in Japan; they establish measures to guide government, medical, and other related institutions in taking suitable initial actions. These measures are based on a number of documents: Laboratory Techniques in Rabies, published by WHO (32); Laboratory Methods for Detecting Rabies, by the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (33); Rabies Contingency Plan in Hawaii (34); and Memorandum of Rabies, Prevention and Control, by the UK Department of Health (35). The latest guidelines include a supplement concerning the response to the increasing risk for rabies infection through rabid animals and the status of rabies outbreaks in the world.

The 2001 Guidelines on Rabies Countermeasures base specific countermeasures against suspected cases of animal and human rabies on the location of cases. These countermeasures are divided into 7 patterns to facilitate a quick response, depending on the situation (29–31). Each pattern involves role sharing between the Japanese central and local governments; networking among affected organizations such as veterinary hospitals, animal control facilities, and medical institutions; measures for dealing with people and

animals that might come into contact with rabid animals; and specific examination procedures.

The 2 cases of human rabies in 2006 (7–9) were stringently controlled according to the 2001 Guidelines on Rabies Countermeasures, in terms of the initial response to a rabies outbreak and medical practice; the patients, however, died of the disease. It was possible to make a rapid, definitive diagnosis by detecting the rabies virus gene on days 2–3 (first case) (7,8) and on day 2 (second case) (8,9). For the first case, the health professional who treated the patients in the hospital worked smoothly with local governments, the National Institute of Infectious Diseases, and MHLW to enable urgent health advice to be given quickly to the related organizations such as quarantine stations and local governments on day 4. Concerning the second case, effective countermeasures published in an overseas case report and manual were also applied. The patient was isolated strictly, following the recommendations of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention manual (36); in addition to isolation, the patient received the same medical care as that given to a patient who had survived (2,3).

### Conclusion

Japan has successfully eliminated rabies because of its geographic isolation and because of the systematic management of susceptible animals and humans under the relevant laws and regulations. These effective preventive measures enforced under the regulatory systems serve as a model for elimination of the disease worldwide.

As a remaining task for controlling rabies in Japan, internal and international rabies surveillance should be maintained or increased in the years ahead. Previous reports suggest that no rabies or other lyssaviruses have been detected in animals during the past decade in Japan (Table 1)

(6,12); however, surveillance of domestic and wild animals that are possible hosts for infection in Japan should be followed up continuously because of the <40% immunization coverage of dogs (14).

In addition to domestic countermeasures against rabies, border control measures to eliminate possible importation of animal or human rabies cases should be strengthened. Regardless of quarantine system, which theoretically makes it possible to eliminate the entry into Japan of an animal infected with rabies or other lyssavirus, the risk for rabies in Japan is believed to be rising (14). This belief is because the international movement of people and animals is increasing and the illegal importation of rabid animals remains a possibility, as does the immigration of people who are unaware that they have been infected with rabies or other lyssaviruses. To eliminate these possibilities, it is necessary to control such animals thoroughly by stringent import quarantine and to highlight the risk for rabies infection to Japanese nationals, who tend to consider the disease to have been eradicated in Japan and therefore may be less vigilant than necessary.

Moreover, surveillance of rabies and lyssavirus infections in wild animals is needed for further rabies control internationally because several wild animal species are recognized as wildlife carriers of rabies and lyssaviruses worldwide. In recent years, our understanding of the epidemiology of rabies and lyssaviruses has changed substantially as a result of improved molecular approaches to virus variant identification and improved epidemiologic analysis techniques for rabies and lyssavirus infections. However, epidemiologic data from Asian countries have not been sufficiently collected and analyzed (37). Japan must survey the distribution of rabies and lyssavirus infections in nearby Asian countries from the standpoint of international cooperation in terms of control of rabies and improvement of the import quarantine system. Thus, Japan needs to promote surveillance of rabies and lyssavirus infections internationally, focusing on not only dogs but also other animals, especially wild animals. As a surveillance attempt, scientists in Japan and other Asian countries have epidemiologically and phylogenetically examined domestic and wild animals living in Asian countries (online Appendix, available from [www.cdc.gov/EID/content/14/9/1368-app.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/EID/content/14/9/1368-app.htm)) (38,39) and discussed a measure for developing a new type of rabies vaccine based on the surveillance data (39). Because more surveillance and analysis data regarding rabies and lyssaviruses diseases in Asian countries will be published, a network responsible for amassing and systematizing the data provided by scientists should be established by a coalition of not only scientists but also of governments and health-care professionals, such as veterinarians and physicians, in Asian countries. Creating a new network for the control of rabies and lyssavirus diseases is timely, is of global inter-

est, and represents a further contribution to the successful elimination of the diseases around the world.

Dr Takahashi-Omoe is a veterinarian and a senior research fellow of the National Institute of Science and Technology Policy, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan. She has researched the pathogenicity of various viruses in several national institutes and is interested in zoonosis control from the aspect of both public administration and scientific approaches, particularly in Asian countries.

## References

1. World Health Organization. Human and animal rabies [cited 2008 Apr 11]. Available from <http://www.who.int/rabies/en>
2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Recovery of a patient from clinical rabies—Wisconsin, 2004. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep.* 2004;53:1171–3 [cited 2008 Apr 11]. Available from <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5350a1.htm>
3. Willoughby RE Jr, Tieves KS, Hoffman GM, Ghanayem NS, Amlie-Lefond CM, Schwabe MJ, et al. Survival after treatment of rabies with induction of coma. *N Eng J Med.* 2005;352:2508–14 [cited 2008 Apr 11]. Available from [http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=15958806&ordinalpos=1&itool=EntrezSystem2.PEntrez.Pubmed.Pubmed\\_ResultsPanel.Pubmed\\_RVAbstractPlus](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=15958806&ordinalpos=1&itool=EntrezSystem2.PEntrez.Pubmed.Pubmed_ResultsPanel.Pubmed_RVAbstractPlus)
4. Schmiedel S, Panning M, Lohse A, Kreyman KG, Gerloff C, Burchard G, et al. Case report on fatal human rabies infection in Hamburg, Germany, 2007 March. *Euro Surveill.* 2007;12 [cited 2008 Apr 11]. Available from <http://www.eurosurveillance.org/ew/2007/070531.asp#5>
5. World Health Organization. Essential rabies maps [cited 2008 Apr 11]. Available from [http://www.who.int/rabies/rabies\\_maps/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/rabies/rabies_maps/en/index.html)
6. Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (Japan). Statistical data regarding rabies [in Japanese] [cited 2008 Apr 11]. Available from [http://www.forth.go.jp/mhlw/animal/page\\_b/b03.html](http://www.forth.go.jp/mhlw/animal/page_b/b03.html)
7. National Institute of Infectious Diseases. The report of imported rabies outbreak regardless of rabies free for 36 years in Japan—the case in Kyoto. *Infectious Agents Surveillance Report.* 2007;28:63–4 [in Japanese] [cited 2008 Apr 11]. Available from <http://idsc.nih.gov.jp/iasr/28/325/dj3251.html>
8. National Institute of Infectious Diseases. Infectious Agents Surveillance Report. Rabies as of 2006, Japan; 2007;28:61–2 [cited 2008 Apr 11]. Available from <http://idsc.nih.gov.jp/iasr/28/325/tpc325.html>
9. National Institute of Infectious Diseases. The report of the clinical course of an imported rabies outbreak and the preventative measures against the disease regardless of rabies free for 36 years in Japan—the case in Yokohama. *Infectious Agents Surveillance Report.* 2007;28:64–5 [in Japanese] [cited 2008 Apr 11]. Available from <http://idsc.nih.gov.jp/iasr/28/325/dj3252.html>
10. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The rabies virus [cited 2008 Apr 11]. Available from <http://www.cdc.gov/rabies/virus.html>
11. World Health Organization. Rabies [cited 2008 Apr 11]. Available from <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs099/en>
12. Minamoto N. Rabies and other lyssaviruses [in Japanese]. *Virus.* 2004;54:213–22 [cited 2008 Apr 11]. Available from [http://jsv.umin.jp/journal/v54-2pdf/virus54-2\\_213-222.pdf](http://jsv.umin.jp/journal/v54-2pdf/virus54-2_213-222.pdf)
13. Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan. Annual variation in the registration and vaccination of domestic dogs [in Japanese] [cited 2008 Apr 11]. Available from <http://www.mhlw.go.jp/bunya/kenkou/kekkaku-kansenshou10/02.html>

14. Japan Veterinary Medical Association. Concerning measures against rabies (the proposal from the Japan Veterinary Medical Association) [in Japanese] [cited 2008 Apr 11]. Available from <http://ippan.nichiju.or.jp/info/190228.pdf>
15. Office of Trade and Investment Ombudsman of the Cabinet Office. Summary of the Rabies Prevention Law [cited 2008 Apr 11]. Available from [http://www5.cao.go.jp/otodb/english/houseido/hou/lh\\_01040.html](http://www5.cao.go.jp/otodb/english/houseido/hou/lh_01040.html)
16. Office of Trade and Investment Ombudsman of the Cabinet Office. Summary of the Law Concerning the Prevention of Infections and Medical Care for Patients of Infection [cited 2008 Apr 11]. Available from [http://www5.cao.go.jp/otodb/english/houseido/hou/lh\\_9999-4.html](http://www5.cao.go.jp/otodb/english/houseido/hou/lh_9999-4.html)
17. National Institute of Infectious Diseases, Infectious Diseases Surveillance Center. Amendment of the Infectious Diseases Control Law, Japan, as of June 2007. Infectious Agents Surveillance Report. 2007;28:185–8 [cited 2008 Apr 11]. Available from <http://idsc.nih.go.jp/iasr/28/329/tpc329.html>
18. Japan Cabinet Secretariat. Translations of laws and regulations (in compliance with standard bilingual dictionary). Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control (Act No.166 of May 31, 1951) [cited 2008 Apr 11]. Available from <http://www.cas.go.jp/jp/seisaku/hourei/data/adaidc.pdf>
19. Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan. Outline of the measures for preventing rabies [in Japanese] [cited 2008 Apr 11]. Available from [http://www.forth.go.jp/mhlw/animal/page\\_b/b01.html](http://www.forth.go.jp/mhlw/animal/page_b/b01.html)
20. Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan. Enforcement of ministerial ordinance partially revising the enforcement regulation for the Rabies Prevention Law [in Japanese]. 2007 Mar 2 [cited 2008 Apr 11]. Available from <http://ippan.nichiju.or.jp/info/19.3.2-2.pdf>
21. World Health Organization. Canine mass parenteral vaccination campaigns. In: World Health Organization Expert Consultation on Rabies. The World Health Organization Technical Report Series 931. Geneva: The Organization; 2004 [cited 2008 Apr 11]. Available from [http://www.who.int/rabies/trs931\\_%2006\\_05.pdf](http://www.who.int/rabies/trs931_%2006_05.pdf)
22. Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (UK). Pet Travel Scheme [cited 2008 Apr 11]. Available from <http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/quarantine/pets/index.htm>
23. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. The Animal Quarantine Service. Quarantine system for dogs and cats [cited 2008 Apr 11]. Available from <http://www.maff.go.jp/aqs/english/animal/dog/index.html>
24. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. The Animal Quarantine Service. Entering Japan: foxes, raccoons & skunks [cited 2008 Apr 11]. Available from <http://www.maff.go.jp/aqs/english/animal/fox.html>
25. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. The Animal Quarantine Service. Flowchart of the inspection for importing and exporting animals [in Japanese] [cited 2008 Apr 11]. Available from <http://www.maff.go.jp/aqs/tetuzuki/animal/40.html>
26. Japan External Trade Organization. Handbook for agricultural and fishery products import regulations 2007. In: II. Relevant information. 2. Domestic Animal Infectious Disease Control Law. 2008 Feb [cited 2008 Apr 11]. Available from <http://www.jetro.go.jp/en/market/regulations/pdf/agri2008-e.pdf>
27. Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan. New notification system for the importation of animals. Revised 2007 Nov [cited 2008 Apr 11]. Available from <http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/topics/importanimal/index.html>
28. National Institute of Infectious Diseases. Infectious Diseases Surveillance Center. Target diseases of the Infectious Diseases Control Law revised on January 1, 2008 (Reportable infectious diseases under the National Epidemiological Surveillance of Infectious Diseases) [cited 2008 Apr 11]. Available from <http://idsc.nih.go.jp/iasr/29/336/graph/kt-e33611.gif>
29. Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan. The 2001 guidelines on rabies countermeasures. Introduction and list of content [in Japanese] [cited 2008 Apr 11]. Available from [http://www.forth.go.jp/mhlw/animal/down/1dog/1dog\\_a.pdf](http://www.forth.go.jp/mhlw/animal/down/1dog/1dog_a.pdf)
30. Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan. The 2001 guidelines on rabies countermeasures. Flowchart of countermeasures against known or suspected rabies cases [cited 2008 Apr 11]. Available from [http://www.forth.go.jp/mhlw/animal/down/1dog\\_c1/1dog\\_c1P.pdf](http://www.forth.go.jp/mhlw/animal/down/1dog_c1/1dog_c1P.pdf)
31. Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan. The 2001 guidelines on rabies countermeasures [in Japanese]. Details about countermeasures against known or suspected rabies cases [in Japanese] [cited 2008 Apr 11]. Available from [http://www.forth.go.jp/mhlw/animal/down/1dog/1dog\\_d.pdf](http://www.forth.go.jp/mhlw/animal/down/1dog/1dog_d.pdf)
32. Meslin FX, Kaplan MM, Koprowski H, eds. Laboratory techniques in rabies, 4th ed. Geneva: World Health Organization; 1996 [cited 2008 Apr 11]. Abstract available from <http://www.who.int/bookorders/anglais/detart1.jsp?sesslan=1&codlan=1&codcol=15&codcch=426>
33. Velleca WM, Forrester FT. Laboratory methods for detecting rabies. Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control; 1981.
34. Sasaki DM. Learn from Hawaii, only rabies-free state in USA—imported rabid bat case, and rabies contingency plan 2001. International Symposium on Rabies; 2001 Nov 10–16; Tokyo, Sapporo and Kobe [cited 2008 Apr 11]. Available from <http://www.hdkkk.net/topics/rabi0202.html>
35. Department of Health (UK). Memorandum of rabies, prevention and control. 2000 Feb [cited 2008 Apr 11]. Available from [http://www.dh.gov.uk/prod\\_consum\\_dh/groups/dh\\_digitalassets/@dh/@en/documents/digitalasset/dh\\_4080657.pdf](http://www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/groups/dh_digitalassets/@dh/@en/documents/digitalasset/dh_4080657.pdf)
36. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Rabies. Information for health care professionals [cited 2008 Apr 11]. Available from <http://www.cdc.gov/rabies/healthcare.html>
37. World Health Organization. Control of rabies in wild animals. In: World Health Organization Expert Consultation on Rabies. The World Health Organization Technical Report Series 931. Geneva: The Organization; 2004 [cited 2008 Apr 11]. Available from [http://www.who.int/rabies/trs931\\_%2006\\_05.pdf](http://www.who.int/rabies/trs931_%2006_05.pdf)
38. Yamagata J, Ahmed K, Khawplod P, Mannen K, Xuyen DK, Loi HH, et al. Molecular epidemiology of rabies in Vietnam. Microbiol Immunol. 2007;51:833–40 [cited 2008 Apr 11]. Available from [http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=17895600&ordinalpos=1&itool=EntrezSystem2.PEntrez.Pubmed.Pubmed\\_ResultsPanel.Pubmed\\_RVDocSum](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=17895600&ordinalpos=1&itool=EntrezSystem2.PEntrez.Pubmed.Pubmed_ResultsPanel.Pubmed_RVDocSum)
39. Sugiyama M, Ito N. Control of rabies: epidemiology of rabies in Asia and development of new-generation vaccines for rabies. Comp Immunol Microbiol Infect Dis. 2007;30:273–86 [cited 2008 Apr 11]. Available from [http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17619057?ordinalpos=4&itool=EntrezSystem2.PEntrez.Pubmed.Pubmed\\_ResultsPanel.Pubmed\\_RVDocSum](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17619057?ordinalpos=4&itool=EntrezSystem2.PEntrez.Pubmed.Pubmed_ResultsPanel.Pubmed_RVDocSum)

Address for correspondence: Hiromi Takahashi-Omoe, 3-2-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0013, Japan; email: [omoe@nistep.go.jp](mailto:omoe@nistep.go.jp)

All material published in Emerging Infectious Diseases is in the public domain and may be used and reprinted without special permission; proper citation, however, is required.

Use of trade names is for identification only and does not imply endorsement by the Public Health Service or by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

# Appendix: Regulatory Systems for Prevention and Control of Rabies, Japan

## **The Study on International Surveillance of Rabies and Lyssavirus Infections Caused by Wild Animals (Tentative English Translation)**

This study (*I*) is in progress under the Grants for Health Science from the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan (MHLW). The research fund is 10,000,000 yen, and the study duration is 3 years (FY 2006–2008). Abstract of the research is currently available on the Internet (release date April 20, 2007).

### **Purpose of the Study**

Japan has been free of rabies, but the risk for a rabies outbreak in the country exists, given the imported human rabies cases in 2006. To prevent imported rabies, it is necessary to clarify the reservoir such as bats and the other wild animals and the infection cycle among them. Therefore, we surveyed the epizootic and epidemiologic situation of rabies and the diseases caused by lyssaviruses in the countries surrounding Japan and the endemic areas of the world, where the situation is not yet well known.

### **Materials and Methods**

Rabies virus and lyssavirus isolates were collected from wild animals such as bats and foxes in Brazil. Additionally, the epidemiologic survey of the viruses was conducted in northeast, northwest, and southern China. Viral RNA extracted from the virus isolates in southern China was analyzed phylogenetically.

### **Results and Discussion**

1) Cattle rabies in Brazil is derived from several regionally defined variants, which suggests that its geographic distribution is related to that of the vampire bat population.



- 2) The survey on the human rabies cases in the forest of northern Brazil showed that the cases were derived from vampire bat-related virus. At the same time, rabies derived from dogs was endemic to the same area.
- 3) Rabies virus isolated from foxes in northeast Brazil was phylogenetically different from the known dog rabies virus.
- 4) In southern China, where human and dog rabies is epidemic, rabies virus isolated from livestock was derived from dog rabies virus.

## **Conclusions**

- 1) Community-based control of vampire bat populations effectively prevented the epidemic of rabies typified by livestock rabies in Brazil. To clarify the epidemiologic background of the diversity of rabies derived from wild animals, an extended epidemiologic survey is necessary.
- 2) The control of rabies infection cycle among dogs and wild animals is imperative in areas where vaccination and detainment systems for domestic dogs are incomplete.
- 3) In the instance of the epidemic of human and dog rabies in southern China, where rabies in humans and dogs is detected frequently, countermeasures against dog rabies are important for preventing the disease.

## **Reference**

1. Sakai K, Ito T. An epidemiological study on the international surveillance of rabies and the diseases by lyssaviruses that are caused by wild animals. A study supported by Grants for Health Science from the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan [in Japanese]. 2007 [cited 2008 Apr 11]. Available from <http://mhlw-grants.niph.go.jp/index.html>