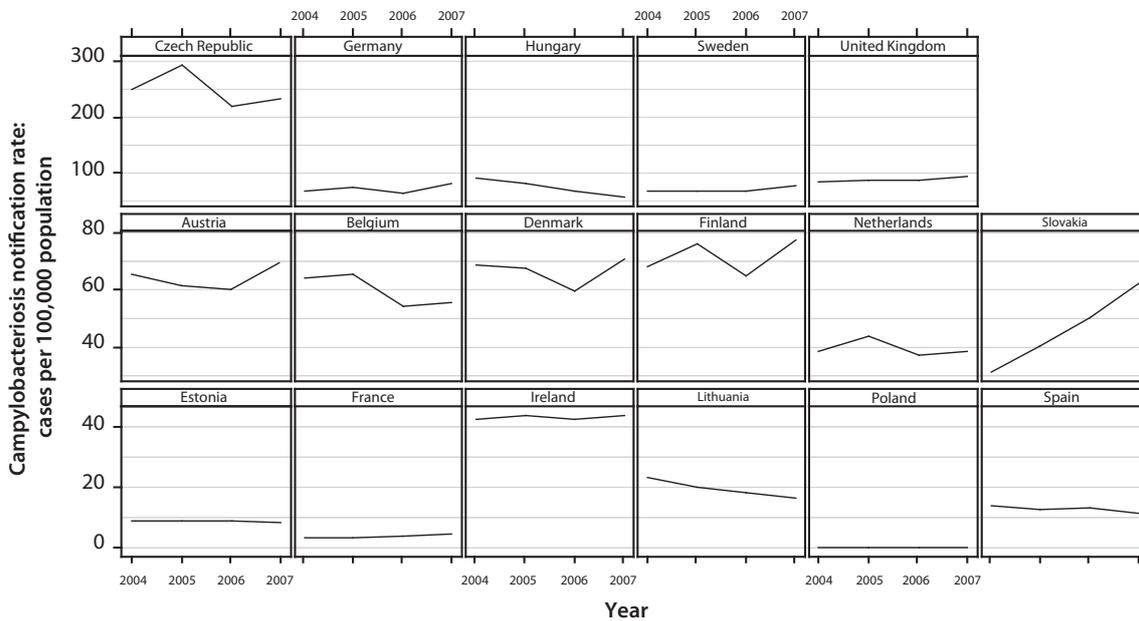


### 3. | INFORMATION ON SPECIFIC ZONOSSES

Figure CA2b. | **Notification rates of reported confirmed cases of human campylobacteriosis in MSs (cases per 100,000 population), 2004-2007**



Note: MSs have been ranked according to the maximum value of the notification rate. A unique scale is used for MSs shown in the same row but scales differ among rows

In 2007, a smaller proportion of confirmed campylobacteriosis cases in the EU were reported as imported (6.8%) compared to 2006 (8.5%), and a smaller proportion were reported with unknown origin in 2007 (31.6%) compared to 2006 (38.1%) (Table CA3). Conversely, a larger proportion of cases in 2007 were acquired domestically (61.6%) compared to the previous year (54.0%). As in 2006, Sweden, Finland, Norway and Iceland reported the highest proportions of imported cases. In contrast, Austria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Lithuania, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia and Spain reported that the majority of confirmed cases were domestically acquired. However, this may be a reflection of the differences in reporting systems among MSs.

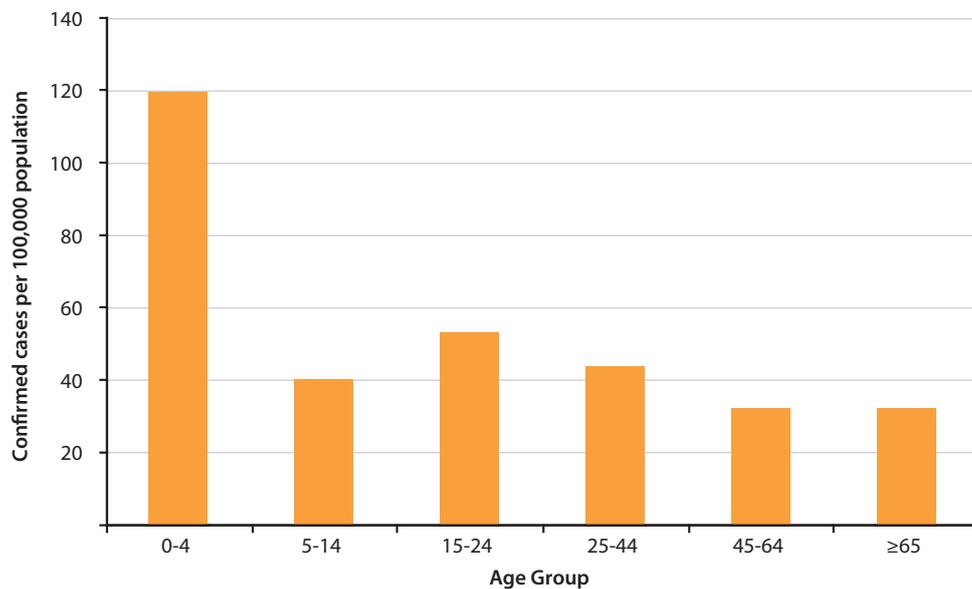
Table CA3. | *Distribution of confirmed campylobacteriosis cases in humans by reporting countries and origin of case (domestic/imported), 2007*

Country	Domestic (%)	Imported (%)	Unknown (%)	Total (n)
Austria	92.9	7.1	0	5,821
Belgium	0	0	100.0	5,906
Bulgaria	0	0	100.0	38
Cyprus	100.0	0	0	17
Czech Republic	99.2	0.8	0	24,137
Denmark	10.0	12.1	77.9	3,868
Estonia	86.8	13.2	0	114
Finland	19.2	56.6	24.2	4,107
France	23.9	4.5	71.6	3,058
Germany	88.0	6.6	5.3	66,107
Hungary	99.9	0.1	0	5,809
Ireland	12.1	1.5	86.4	1,885
Italy	7.4	1.2	91.4	676
Lithuania	99.6	0.4	0	564
Luxembourg	49.0	6.7	44.3	345
Malta	97.8	1.1	1.1	91
Netherlands	93.5	6.5	0	3,289
Poland	99.5	0.5	0	192
Slovakia	99.4	0.6	0	3,380
Slovenia	0	0.6	99.4	1,127
Spain	100.0	0	0	5,055
Sweden	30.2	65.3	4.5	7,106
United Kingdom	22.8	1.4	75.8	57,815
<b>EU Total</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>200,507</b>
Iceland	48.4	46.2	5.4	93
Liechtenstein	0	21.4	78.6	14
Norway	41.2	51.0	7.9	2,836

Within the EU, in 2007, children under the age of five had the highest notification rate, representing 120 campylobacteriosis cases per population of 100,000. The rates for other age groups varied between 32 and 53 cases per population of 100,000 (Figure CA3).

### 3. | INFORMATION ON SPECIFIC ZOOSES

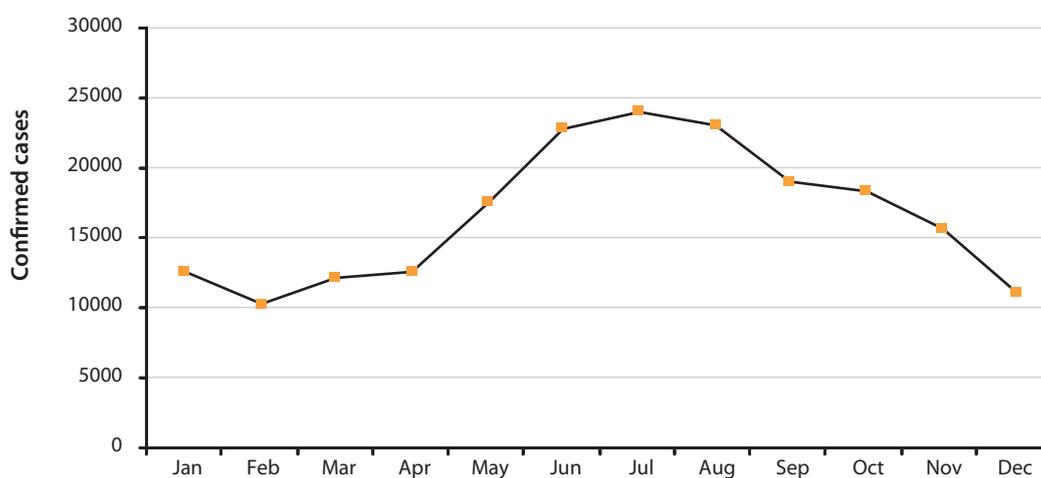
Figure CA3. | **Age-specific distribution of reported confirmed cases of human campylobacteriosis, TESSy data for reporting MSs, 2007**



Source: All MSs except Greece, Latvia, Portugal and Romania. (N = 198,452)

Higher numbers of *Campylobacter* cases in humans were reported during the summer months, from June to August, representing the characteristic and well-known seasonal variation for this type of infection in the warmer summer months (Figure CA4).

Figure CA4. | **Number of reported confirmed campylobacteriosis cases in humans by month, TESSy data for reporting MSs, 2007**



Source: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom. (N=198,091)

The most frequently reported *Campylobacter* species in 2007 was *C. jejuni* (44.3%), while *C. coli* accounted for 2.7% of *Campylobacter* isolates. Other species, including *C. lari* (0.3%), accounted for 6.9% of the isolates. Forty-six percent of 194,563 *Campylobacter* isolates were not speciated or were unknown.