

A sero-epidemiological study of bovine leptospirosis in east region of Guilan province

meysam kouchaki alikolayeh*,

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Abstract Leptospirosis is a zoonotic disease caused by *Leptospira* species. A serological study was conducted in order to investigate the present status of leptospirosis in cattle in east region of Guilan province. Between May and August 2015, 100 random blood samples were collected non vaccinated cattles. All serum samples were serologically tested by microscopic agglutination test (MAT) using live antigens representing *Leptospira interrogans* serovars: Hardjo, Icterohaemorrhagiae, Canicola, Pomona and Gripotyphosa. Serologic evaluation of cattles revealed MAT titre $\geq 1:100$ in 33(33%) samples against one or more serovars. The most prevalent *Leptospira* serovars was Pomona 19(19%) samples, Hardjo 9(9%) samples, Gripotyphosa 4(4%) samples and Canicola 2(2%) samples, respectively. The most prevalent serological titre was 1:100(29 samples) and the highest serological titre was measured to be 1:200 (5 samples). The highest rate of positive MAT was found in three years old cattles. It was concluded that leptospiral infection is magnified in cattle in east region of Guilan province and cattle have a major role in maintaining Pomona serovar. Therefore, vaccination of the cattles with endemic serovars to reduce the prevalence of leptospirosis in cattle population is suggested.

Keywords : Keyword: leptospirosis, sero-epidemiological,

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