

عنوان مقاله:

Seroepidemiological and Molecular Study of Canine Visceral Leishmaniasis in Maragheh, Northwest of Iran

محل انتشار:

دومین کنگره بین المللی بیماریهای منتقله بوسیله ناقلین و تغییرات آب و هوایی و چهارمین کنگره ملی حشره شناسی پزشکی ایران
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خلاصه مقاله:

Background: Canine visceral leishmaniasis (CVL) is a systemic disease with a high mortality rate, caused by a diphasic protozoan parasite. This infection is transmitted by sandflies and domestic dogs (*Canis familiaris*) are principal reservoir hosts for Mediterranean type of visceral leishmaniasis caused by *Leishmania infantum*. Objectives: Following an epidemic in children in the south of East Azerbaijan province/Maragheh city in children, this present study was to determine the presence of CVL among stray and owned dogs in endemic regions s Maragheh, using a range of serological methods. Materials and Methods: Blood samples were taken from 150 from all owned dogs from north villages in Maragheh. Collected blood samples were tested by direct agglutination test (DAT) to detect the anti-*Leishmania* antibodies in dogs, using a cut-off value of $\geq 1:320$. PCR amplification of kDNA from samples of DAT positive was studied. Results: The anti-*Leishmania* antibody was detected in 7 dogs (4.7 %) of the total 150 studied dogs. No significant difference was found between VL infection and gender. In contrast, there was a significant difference between seropositivity and age ($P < 0.05$). Among the samples which was characterized by PCR based on serological results, no specimen revealed to be mixed infection between *L. infantum* and *L. tropica* and were detected as *L. infantum*. Conclusion: The results revealed a prevalence of *L. infantum* infection in stray dogs in this region of Azerbaijan. This kind of information is needed for implementation of future control programs and both asymptomatic .seropositive dogs should be considered as a risk

کلمات کلیدی:

CVL, DAT, Dog, Margheh, Iran

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