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IV Conferência Nacional sobre Defesa Agropecuária

'Defesa Agropecuária e Sustentabilidade'

ANAIS

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Cadeias de produção animal

A study of anti-*Leptospira* sp. antibodies in farm livestock of Para State, Brazil

Aglutininas anti-Leptospira sp. em rebanhos bovinos do estado do Pará, Brasil.

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Bovine Leptospirosis has a worldwide distribution, occurring at any age and in both sexes, and the tropical and sub-tropical regions are more favorable to infection. By leptospirosis be disseminated throughout the country presenting incidences vary according to the region, this study aimed to analyze blood samples from cattle raised in northern Brazil. Samples were collected from 5787 adult cattle of various breeds, both sexes of 370 herds of 97 municipalities in the state of Pará, Brazil. Blood was collected aseptically and after obtaining serum specimens were examined in microscopic agglutination test (MAT) using a collection of live antigens covering 21 *Leptospira*. Screening was performed at 1:100 dilution and the presence of agglutination sera were titrated in a series of geometric dilution ratio of two. Positivity was considered for the sera presented titers equal to or greater than 100. The results obtained in this study showed that the vast majority of cattle examined had antibodies against *Leptospira*, the total number of samples analyzed, it was found that 3920 (67.7%) cattle were reagents and all municipalities assessed with a reagent flocks showed positive frequency of between 45 and 90%. There was a higher percentage for the serovar Hebdomadis 58.3% (3373/5787) followed by Hardjo

40.6% (2349/5787), Andamana 36.1% (2089/5787), Grippothyphosa 31% (17939 / 5787), Brastilava 29.3% (1695/5787), Wolffi 25.4% (1469/5787), Shermani 12% (694/5787), Butembo 7.6% (439/5787), 6.4% Pomona (370/5787) and Icterohaemorrhagiae 5.3% (306/5787) with titles 800-3200. According to sex, there was a higher percentage of samples reagents serovar Hebdomadis in males, while in females the most frequent was serovar Hardjo. The high frequency in herds evaluated showed leptospirosis as natural infection in flocks of Pará.

Palavras-chave: bovine, leptospirosis, MAT