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IV Conferência Nacional sobre Defesa Agropecuária

‘Defesa Agropecuária e Sustentabilidade’

ANAIS

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Cadeias de produção animal

A serological survey to determine the commonly occurring serovars of *Leptospira sp.* in herds buffaloes in the Para State, Brazil

Inquérito sorológico para determinar sorovares mais comuns de *Leptospira sp.* em rebanhos bubalinos do estado do Pará, Brasil.

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The state of Pará has the largest buffalo herd effective and also stands as one of the priority states regarding biodiversity to be inserted in the Brazilian Amazon. Despite this, there is no knowledge about infectious diseases present in buffalo herds in the region. The present study aimed to analyze blood samples from buffalo raised in northern Brazil. Samples were collected from 4444 adult buffaloes of various breeds and crossbreeds, male and female of 120 herds of 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 buffaloes examined had antibodies against *Leptospira*. Of the total of 4444 samples, it was found that 3795 (85.4%) were buffalo reagents with a positive frequency of between 30 and 90%. The serovars most Harjo reagents were 65.2% (2901/4444), Autumnalis 47.7% (2121/4444), Butembo 41.5% (1845/4444),

Hebdomadis 38.2% (1701/4444), Bratislava 27% (1200/4444), Serjroe 14.3% (638/4444), Wolffi 13.5% (603/4444), Pomona 4.9% (219/4444) and Patoc 4.1% (186/4444). There was no difference in the frequency of reactor animals according to race and sex. The high frequency in herds evaluated showed that leptospirosis is widespread in the state of Pará, requiring more information on the epidemiological aspects, for the implementation of effective preventive measures.

Palavras-chave: buffalo, sorovars, leptospirosis