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STÁTNÍ VETERINÁRNÍ ÚSTAV JIHLAVA
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POSTERS - FOOD SAFETY AND ZOO NOTIC DISEASES

P073 DETECTION OF *L. INTERROGANS* SEROVAR HARDJO IN EXPERIMENTALY INTRAOCULAR (I/O) INFECTED RABBITS BY DIFERENT DIAGNOSTICAL METHODS

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INTRODUCTION:

The aim of this investigation was to examine different laboratory methods and evaluate their accuracy in diagnosing leptospirosis.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The rabbits were artificially intraocularly infected with the live culture of *L. interrogans* serovar *hardjo*. The blood and sera samples were taken every second until day 21, and after that once a week for the next 5 weeks. The blood sera was examined for the presence of antibodies against *L. hardjo* applying the methods of MA and ELISA assay. The samples were examined using the method of cultivation on Johnson media supplemented with 200µg/1ml 5- fluorouracil (5-FU) as liquid media and semi solid media. *L. hardjo* genome was examined by PCR.

RESULTS:

The antibodies against *L. hardjo* were detected in 1,6% samples. The first positive finding of antibodies was recorded on 9 dpi. By ELISA test detected positive results in 21,93% samples. The number of positive findings increased and reached its maximum on 42 dpi. *L. hardjo* was isolated in 9,63% samples, earliest on 11 dpi. The presence of the genome *L. hardjo* by PCR was detected in 9,09% samples up to 21 days testing. The first positive result was recorded by PCR already on the 11. day.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS:

In contrast to cultivation method, using the PCR method, a presence of genome of *L. hardjo* was still detected in 8 samples after the therapy.

REFERENCES:

1. Grgić Ž.: Comparative Investigation of Bacteriological and Serological Methods and Polymerase Chain Reaction in the Diagnostics of Leptospirosis in Cattle : Doctoral dissertation, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Belgrade, 2011.