POSTERS - FOOD SAFETY AND ZOONOTIC DISEASES

P073 DETECTION OF L. INTERROGANS SEROVAR HARDJO IN EXPERIMENTALY INTRAOCULAR (I/O) INFECTED RABBITS BY DIFFERENT 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 11dpi. 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.