

Emergence of canine brucellosis in different European countries and UK

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Outline

Canine brucellosis, a dog disease with public health impacts



Is canine brucellosis emerging in Europe ?



Collective work in progress







Canine brucellosis, a dog disease with public health impacts

What is canine brucellosis ? (1/4)



Brucellosis is a worldwide zoonosis

- In animal: reproductive troubles (abortions), arthritis...
- In human: undulant fever, chronical affections
- 6 classical species with host preferences
- 2 types of polysaccharide (O-PS)
 → Smooth (abortus, melitensis, suis) vs
 Rough phenotype (ovis, canis, vaccine strain RB51)
- 4 species of *Brucella* cause brucellosis in dogs
- adapted to primary host but can cross the species barrier
- *B. abortus* (large ruminants), *B. melitensis* (small ruminants), *B. suis* (swine), and *B. canis* (most frequent infection in dogs)
- \rightarrow Brucella canis: first identified in 1966 (USA, beagles)



•Smooth vs Rough species: different serological tests, Rough considered less virulent

•*B. canis* : rare detected humans cases (no validated serological tests for human brucellosis)

What is canine brucellosis ? (2/4)

Clinical Manifestations in Dogs : cause of reproductive failure, but dogs may be subclinically affected

Signs of disease : shortly after infection or silent infection can last for a prolonged period (months, years)

→Female dogs: mid- to late-term abortion (during days 45–59), embryonic death with resorption = conception failure after an apparently successful mating

Male dogs: epididymitis, prostatitis, and orchitis, pain, scrotal asymmetry ; chronicity → testicular atrophy, infertility

→Discospondylitis, lameness, spinal pain, neurologic dysfunction, muscle weakness, or any combination of these signs, caused by vertebral osteomyelitis and intervertebral disc infection

Bacteria can remain within the blood for many years and easily shed with body fluids → isolated from seminal fluids, vaginal secretions, post-abortion and post-parturition vaginal fluids, saliva, nasal secretions and urine



Fig. 1 Puppies from a late-term abortion (56 days' gestation).







Fig. 3 Testicles that where removed due to illness, pain, and scrotal asymmetry.



FIGURE 1. Radiograph of the lumbar spine showing vertebral body endplates that are irregular with permeative lysis centered at the disc spaces (arrows). ©*The Ohio State University*





What is canine brucellosis ? (3/4)

- Accuracy of diagnostic testing is very important
 - False neg \rightarrow disease spread & zoonotic risk
 - False pos \rightarrow unnecessary euthanasia
- Difficult diagnostic & interpretation
 - **SEROLOGY:** Specific tests dedicated to Rough *Brucella* species (*canis, ovis*)
 - Lack of standardised methods / reference material
 - **BACTERIOLOGY:** Gold standard, but lack of sensitivity, long (10 d), expensive,
 - Negative culture and/or PCR from blood not sufficiently reliable to determine status as non-infected (intermittent shedding / bacteriemia / age ; various quality of samples)
 - MOLECULAR BIOLOGY : variable protocols (extraction method / matrix ...)
 - MALDI-TOF-MS : possible identification errors (*Ochrobactrum*) / libraries not

specific enough for rough species of *Brucella* Emergence of canine brucellosis in Europe







What is canine brucellosis ? (4/4)



- Management of infected dogs
 - ➢ In dogs, treatment with antibiotics is not encouraged → euthanasia
 - > high rates of relapse, cure for the disease still uncertain after treatment,
 - Long-term (1 2 mo) and expensive antibiotic treatment
 - Neutering : reduced transmission risk. But, reservoir of bacteria in the prostate with intermittent bacteremia even in castrated males ...
 - Antibiotic treatment and neutering: lower transmission risk to the veterinary surgeon, best chance of eliminating infection from the dog itself but there are no guarantee
 - > Ethical, legal and animal welfare issues



Public Health Implications

- Human brucellosis : same clinical manifestations associated with other Brucella spp. Infections = unspecific symptoms (intermittent fever, chills, sweating, loss of appetite, weight loss, fatigue, headaches, back pain or joint pain)
- Contact with joint, bodily fluids and tissue from infected dogs may also present a risk of human exposure to *B. canis* (HAIRS, 2021) →less than 60 cases of human *B. canis* infections in literature, almost exclusively reported from the Americas and Asia (3 reports of *B. canis* in HIV-infected patients; 3 cases in children <4 years of age)
 → children and immunosuppressed persons might be at higher risk
- 2022 in Europe: Two cases recently confirmed

Emergence of canine brucellosis in Europe

- **in the Netherlands** (Eva Kolwijck, 2022) 55 years old woman with a recent history of *B. canis* infection in her dog breeding facility
- UK (Gray, 2022) 61 years old, immune compromised ; high temperature, chills, shivers, bad shakes, severe headaches, severe backache, and low blood pressure



Santos et al, 2021 doi:10.1016/j.cvsm.2011.08.001







Is canine brucellosis emerging in Europe ?

Emergence of canine brucellosis in Europe



Worldwide situation



Frequency 48.7% 0.5 0.0% 5.6 2.2 37.6 6.6 10.5 7.3 5.5 0.0

FIGURE 1 Worldwide distribution of the frequency of *B. canis* infected dogs by country. The frequency of each country was obtained by weighted average of the frequency reported in each study available on PubMed and Google Scholar. The map was generated using Microsoft Excel software. Regions in gray indicate countries without epidemiological surveys while countries showing patterns with black lines indicate countries with reports of dogs infected with *B. canis* but without studies of disease frequency.

Canine Brucellosis: An Update

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Many grey zones!



Emergence of canine brucellosis in Europe

Is *B. canis* an emerging pathogen in EU?





Reference Laboratory

for Brucellosis

Norld Organisation

for Animal Health



World Zoonoses Day – How you can help protect our dogs from Brucella canis

kenmeger, 6 July 2022 - Disease outbreak, Government Veterinary Services

Government Veterinary Services

Government Veterinary Services (GVS) supports public-sector veterinary professionals and promotes veterinary policy to other vets and the public.

Government

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Veterinary Services

Read more





First Isolation of Brucella canis from a breeding kennel in Italy

Fabrizio De Massis', Flavio Sacchini', Daniela Averaimo'', Giuliano Garofolo' Pierdavide Lecchini', Luigi Ruocco'', Roberto Lomolino', Ugo Santucci', Elisa Sgariglia' Silvia Crotti', Antonio Petrini', Giacomo Migliorati', Nicola D'Altero' Stefano Gavaudan' and Manuela Tittarelli

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> Veterinaria Italiana 2021, xx (x), xxx-xxx. doi: 10.12834/Vetlt.2497.15848.1 Accepted: 01.09.2021 | Available on line: xx.xx.2021



L'identification récente d'un cas de brucellose canine en élevage canin impose de ne pas l'oublier



Transboundary Spread of Brucella canis through Import of Infected Dogs, the Netherlands, November 2016–December 2018

Marloes A.M. van Dijk, Marc Y. Engelsma, Vanessa X.N. Visser, Ingrid Keur, Marjolijn E. Holtslag, Nicole Willems, Björn P. Meij, Peter T.J. Willemsen, Jaap A. Wagenaar, Hendrik I.J. Roest,¹ Els M. Broens « VUITTON » = American bully male, imported from USA to France / EU for breeding $\rightarrow B.$ canis isolated from semen (2020)

Emergence of canine brucellosis in Europe

Canine brucellosis in Europe



Buhmann G et al (2019) Canine Brucellosis: Insights Into the Epidemiologic Situation in Europe. Front. Vet. Sci. 6:151. doi: 10.3389/fvets.2019.00151

(A) Positive PCR for 3,7 % of samples (61/1657)



13TH OF OCTOBER 2022

Brucella canis

(150/2,764).

antibodies identified in 5.4% of samples

UK (2017) – 2 cases Imports from Romania Lumbosacral diskospondylitis, *B. canis* isolated from blood Since July 2020, > 40 cases First human case

France (ANSES, pers. com) – Since 2019: 12 dogs infected and confirmed positive (6 females, 6 males – from 5 month to 4 years – With and without symptoms)

- 5 kennels : see table

Portugal (INIAV, pers. com) 2018-2019: 2 kennels with seropositive results (9/16, 56%) + PCR positive puppies

Spain (Buhmann et al., 2019) 11.1% of submitted samples presented positive PCR results Switzerland (2019) 21-mo old male with epididymitis and orchitis – imported from Germany (2018) 1 kennel

Italy (2020-2022) 1 kennel : 269 (46,1 %) seropositive tests. 2nd round (4-5 weeks apart), 241/683 seropositive (35,3 %), 68 strains (10,0 %).

13TH OF OCTOBER 2022

The NL (2016-2018) – investigations in imported dogs (Romania, Eastern Europe)

10 notified seropositive cases and 8 littermates \rightarrow 14 (78%) had musculoskeletal disease (lameness and neck or back pain; discospondylitis diagnosed in 11). First human case confirmed recently





Sweden (E. Lahti, pers. com) Cluster in 2020 ; male imported from the NL, with links to Mexico

Poland (Buhmann et al., 2019) 6.7 % of submitted samples presented positive PCR results

Ukraine (2020) 3-y old male Labrador retriever, orchitis and epididymitis

Germany (Buhmann et al., 2019) 4 young (7 to 30-mo old) female dogs with discospondylitis Imports from Macedonia, Moldavia, Romania



Situation in French kennels

Kennel	Nb of dogs tested	Nb of tests performed	Nb of seropositive dogs (LFIA or MAT)	Related information
1	23	23 (2 series)	4 (17,4 %, LFIA)	Imported from Russia, abortion, 1 infected dog
2	15	33 (3 series)	3 (20 %, LFIA)	Imported from Russia, abortion, 2 infected dogs
3	26	46 (5 series)	5 (19,2 %, LFIA)	Imported from Russia, abortion, asymptomatic male, more than 3 infected dogs
4	70	70 (4 series)	9 (12,9 %, MAT)	Links with a German kennel, abortion
5	32	52 (2 series)	13 (40,6 %, MAT)	Abortion



Dissemination through trade, imports

Online purchase + COVID19 = introduction risk 7

Countries (ordered by 2020 total dog import numbers	2020* total consignments	2020* total dogs	% change in dog import numbers 2019 to 2020
Romania	21,776	29,348	+51%
Spain	4,547	5,723	+17%
Ireland	2,681	5,566	-24%
Hungary	3,325	4,583	+114%
Cyprus	3,857	3,914	+13%
Poland	2,861	3,452	+198%
United States	772	1,458	-44%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	122	1,323	+660%
Russian Federation	377	615	+779%
Greece	332	550	+87%

* Data as of November 2020

Facebook and WhatsApp group, poor transport conditions...



Sabrina Barr • Thursday 26 March 2020 10:48 • . Comments

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Protecting and improving the nation's health

Human Animal Infection and Risk Surveillance Group

Risk review and statement on the risk *Brucella canis* presents to the UK human population

February 2021



Dissemination through trade, imports

Vets and dog owners are aware of the situation and communication is ongoing in several countries







Collective work in progress





18

Emergence of canine brucellosis in Europe

Collective work to produce a white paper : under progress



- Projects One Health EJP
- 15 MS + UK



- Two workshops organised in 2021-2022
 - State of the art + Gap analysis
 - Focus on epidemiology, transmission, diagnostic, treatment, regulation
 - Scenarios under progress \rightarrow measures in the form of White Paper + **TOOLKIT**

Conclusions

- High soundness: emerging cases in all Europe
- More than 1000 dogs exposed since 2020
- Increased risk in dogs => increased exposure of pets owners
- Two first human cases in the NL & UK in 2022
- Severe clinical signs in infected dogs, pain, repeated AB treatments
- High risk of dissemination within and between kennels
- Lack of data / surveillance \rightarrow further investigations, research needed
- Management: no efficient treatment \rightarrow ethical, legal and animal welfare issues
- Measures needed to prevent introduction of the disease (kennels)





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Bundesinstitut für Risikobewertung







WAGENINGEN UNIVERSITY & RESEARCH





Reference Laboratory for Brucellosis

Thank you for your attention !

For any question, contact us, claire.ponsart@anses.fr

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B.canis in Europe: Gaps and challenges in controlling the spread **COHESIVE/IDEMBRU**



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