

International Symposium on Tick-Borne Pathogens and Disease

ITPD 2019 Vienna, Austria 8 to 11 September 2019

Under the auspices of the Austrian Society for Hygiene, Microbiology and Preventive Medicine (ÖGHMP)

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ÖGHMP and ESGBOR

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and



ESGBOR

ESCMID Study Group for Lyme Borreliosis



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Symposium Secretariat & Registration AZ Med.Info

Contact: Lisa Thek, Natalie Ubl Phone: +43 1 531 16-74 or -75

Fax: +43 1 531 16-61

E-mail: azmedinfo@media.co.at

Exhibition & Sponsorship

MAW Exhibition Management
Contact: Kerstin Hamata

Phone: +43 1 536 63-39 Fax: +43 1 535 60 16

E-mail: maw@media.co.at

Lyme borreliosis spirochaetes in red foxes (Vulpes vulpes) from Serbia

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Snežana Tomanović1, Ratko Sukara1, Salem Juwaid2, Gorana Veinović1, Darko Mihaljica 1, Aleksadra Penezić2, Duško Ćirović2

1 Group for Medical Entomology, Institute for Medical Research, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia, 2 Faculty of Biology, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia

The first human case of Lyme borreliosis (LB) in Serbia was recorded in 1987. Since then, it has been registered with annual incidences of 5.61-13.67/100.000 inhabitans. Previous studies revealed high diversity of Borrelia burgdorferi sensu lato in Ixodes ricinus ticks from Serbia, with B. Iusitaniae found to be the most dominant species, followed by B. burgdorferi sensu stricto, B. afzelii, B. garinii, B. valaisiana and B. bavariensis. However, except from isolation of two Borrelia strains from yellownecked mouse (Apodemus flavicollis), there is no data on vertebrate reservoirs involved in enzootic cycles of LB spirochaetes in Serbia. It has been previously documented that red foxes (Vulpes vulpes) may serve as competent reservoirs for B. burgdorferi s. l. in Europe. Distribution range of foxes covers the whole territory of Serbia. Foxes are the most abundant medium-sized canids, often present in the vicinity of human settlements and domestic animals. Moreover, they are frequently infested with various tick species. All this impose the need to explore the role of foxes in enzootic cycles of borrelia in Serbia. In total, 129 legally hunted red foxes from the 14 localities in Serbia, were included in the study. Spleen samples were collected over a period of seven years (2010-2016). Conventional PCR and sequencing were used for the detection and characterization of B. burgdorferi s.l. Presence of DNA of Borrelia was detected in 7 samples (5.4%) originated from 2/73 (2.7%) male and 5/56 (8.9%) female animals collected from 3 localities. Sequencing of 5S-23S rRNA intergenic spacer confirmed three species of B. burgdorferi s. l., namely: B. burgdorferi s. s., B. lusitaniae and B. garinii. Prevalence detected in our study (5.4%) is in the range of previously published data for Europe, however, it is the first record of Borrelia spirochetes in spleen samples of red foxes.