

**PT.066****SURVEY OF THE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF BATS ACCORDING TO TYPE AND POSITIVE FOR RABIES IN BOTUCATU-SP THE PERIOD 2006 TO 2011.**

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Bats are considered to be the main transmitters and disseminators of rabies virus in Brazil's urban centers, particularly in regions where canine rabies has been controlled. This brings up a great fear for the public health authorities in the country about this disease, which would be the possible reintroduction of rabies in domestic animals due to easier interaction with the bats, and also from contact with humans. Clearly increasing the number of cases of various species of bats that were diagnosed as positive for rabies throughout the country especially in the state of São Paulo. The municipality of Botucatu – SP is located in the midwestern region and is located at 22 53 09 south latitude and 48 26 42 west longitude, 804 meters above sea level, and makes an important surveillance work, since 2003, where animals are collected on public roads or residences and then are submitted for diagnosis at Faculty of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Science of UNESP, Botucatu, where is installed the Zoonosis Diagnostic Laboratory. Among theirs 2006 and 2011 where received 984 bats for diagnosis, being in 2006, 278 bats, 182 in 2007, 115 in 2008, 116 in 2009, 166 in 2010 and 127 in 2011. Only in 2008 and 2011 did not find positive for rabies bats. In others years there were 11 positive diagnoses, characterized at least three genres: *Artibeus*, *Myotis* and *Nyctinomops* and two species, *Artibeus lituratus* and *Myotis nigricans*. The positive bats (all non-hematophagous) are distributed in the central part of the city, in areas with large trees, two creeks that surround the city. In the spatial distribution of species in the country, we find the homogeneous distribution of at least 40 genus/species of bats, being the most frequent 55% (557) belonging to the genus *Molossus*, including species *Molossus molossus* and *Molossus rufus*, distributed in equal uniformity throughout the municipality. Revealing that although this distribution, and the large number of genera/species involved, the virus is restricted to only five genera/species, also restricted to the central area of the municipality. Also important to highlight the nonpositivity of the bats of the genus *Molossus*, despite being the greater quantity and better distributed by county. 1 UNESP – São Paulo State University – Veterinary Medicine and Animal Production College – Public Health and Veterinary Hygiene Department – Botucatu – SP, Brazil.

**PT.067****ESTUDO DO VÍRUS RÁBICO EM INDIVÍDUOS E COLÔNIAS DE QUIRÓPTEROS NO RIO GRANDE DO SUL BRASIL**Pacheco SM<sup>1</sup>, Rosa JCA<sup>2</sup>, Ferreira JC<sup>2</sup>, Batista HBCR<sup>3</sup>, Rigoletti R<sup>2</sup>, Roehe PM<sup>2,4</sup> – <sup>1</sup>Instituto Sauger, <sup>2</sup>FEPAGRO – IPVDF, <sup>3</sup>Instituto Pasteur, <sup>4</sup>UFRGS

O número de espécies de quirópteros infectadas pelo vírus da raiva (RABV) tem sido crescente. Até o momento, 42 espécies de três famílias foram identificadas no Brasil. Os dados sobre a prevalência do vírus nestas espécies e a importância destas na manutenção dos diferentes ciclos da raiva, ainda são escassos. O Instituto de Pesquisas Veterinárias Desidério Finamor (IPVDF/FEPAGRO) é referência para o diagnóstico de raiva no Rio Grande do Sul (RS), sul do Brasil. Desde agosto de 2007 o IPVDF/FEPAGRO faz a identificação morfológica dos quirópteros enviados ao diagnóstico de raiva, cujos espécimes são provenientes de diversos municípios do Estado. A identificação das espécies de quirópteros é fundamental tanto para avaliar a circulação do RABV, como para identificar possíveis impactos do estresse nas colônias de quirópteros das diferentes espécies. De 2007 a 2011 houve 47

morcegos positivos para o RABV variando de 07 a 13 indivíduos/ano. Cerca de 300 morcegos/ano foram enviados ao Laboratório de Virologia do IPVDF/FEPAGRO para o diagnóstico de raiva, provenientes de 115 municípios. Das 38 espécies que ocorrem no RS, nove foram identificadas infectadas com o RABV. As espécies são *Artibeus lituratus* e *Desmodus rotundus* pertencentes à família Phyllostomidae; *Eptesicus furinalis*, *Histiotus velatus*, *Lasiurus ega*, *Myotis levis* e *Myotis nigricans* da família Vespertilionidae, e representantes da família Molossidae, *Molossus molossus* e *Tadarida brasiliensis*. As espécies *A. lituratus*, *E. furinalis* e *Lasiurus ega* foram relatadas como agressoras. Porém, tal agressão ocorreu no momento da captura. As outras espécies identificadas positivas para o RABV não apresentaram relatos de agressão, apesar de terem sido identificadas muitas fraturas ósseas e cranianas (às vezes, quase sem cérebro), lesões internas (órgãos com hematomas) ou carcaças secas. As espécies *Molossus molossus* e *Tadarida brasiliensis* são as espécies mais frequentes com diagnóstico positivo para raiva e, também as mais comuns no Rio Grande do Sul. Nos últimos dois anos (2010- 2011) o IPVDF/FEPAGRO vem recebendo indivíduos provenientes de colônias e, então, é realizada a análise a fim de verificar se as colônias possuem circulação do vírus rábico. Os resultados mostram que colônias até 70 indivíduos não possuem morcegos positivos; no entanto, em alguns casos, morcegos encontrados mortos e provenientes de colônias com mais de 500 ou 1000 morcegos, possuem indivíduos positivos, e nesse caso, a espécie é *T. brasiliensis*. Os dados demonstraram que nem sempre os relatos de agressões por morcegos estão relacionados com a infecção pelo RABV. Portanto, estudos devem ser realizados para avaliar se o impacto na remoção dos morcegos de seus abrigos diurnos, sem aguardar sua dispersão natural e sazonal, acarreta o aumento do estresse nas colônias, e consequente queda na imunidade, que pode influenciar no aumento do número de indivíduos infectados pelo RABV.

**PT.068****BEHAVIOR FOR SIX YEARS OF ATTACKS A HUMAN BY VAMPIRE BATS IN NORTHERN JALISCO, MEXICO, AFTER THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AN INTENSIVE CAMPAIGN TO CONTROL THIS POPULATION AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE EXISTENCE OF REFUGES AND LOCAL LIVESTOCK NEARBY.**Morales Rodríguez JA<sup>1</sup>, González López AA<sup>1</sup>, Rodríguez Cobián FJ<sup>2</sup> – <sup>1</sup>Secretaría de Salud Jalisco – Región Sanitaria <sup>01</sup> Norte Colotlán, <sup>2</sup>Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentación de Jalisco – Distrito de Desarrollo Rural <sup>08</sup>

**Objective.** To determine the behavior for six years of attacks on humans by vampire bats in northern Jalisco, Mexico, after the implementation of an intensive campaign to control their population by using an ointment made of warfarin suspended in vaseline (Vampirinip II), and the relationship of such attacks in the presence of refuges and nearby livestock. **Material and Methods.** From June 2006 to April 2008 was made an intensive search campaign bats refuges in northern Jalisco, recording your location on GPS and applying ointment of anticoagulant only those classified as vampire bats by their external morphological features. In addition, a search was conducted and timely monitoring of attacks on humans by vampire bats during the years 2006 to 2011, and the amount of livestock in the area in the same period to find any relationship between these variables. **Results.** During the six years studied there were 864 attacks on humans by vampire bats. The ten municipalities of northern Jalisco reported attacks, although in different amounts. From 2008 there was a reduction in the number of attacks, with the overall reduction at