

to *Leptospira interrogans*. Anti-*Leptospira* antibodies were detected in 11 (19,3%) of the tested animals. **Conclusion:** The results reinforce the importance of the genital tract as an extra-renal site of colonization, suggesting the possibility of venereal transmission in sheep. **CEUA:** 58/2012. **Funding:** CNPq, Capes.

**20. HIGH FREQUENCY OF SEROREACTIVITY AGAINST SEROGROUP TARASSOVI IN THE TRIÂNGULO MINEIRO REGION, MINAS GERAIS STATE, BRAZIL**

Alta frequência de sororreatividade contra o sorogruppo Tarassovi na região do Triângulo Mineiro, estado de Minas Gerais, Brasil

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**Introduction:** Leptospirosis is an important zoonosis that affects wild and domestic animals, mainly cattle. The serogroup Sejroe is the most frequent in cattle and is associated with reproductive alterations, causing economic losses to milk and meat production. However, the occurrence of serogroup Tarassovi reactivity in cattle is not enough investigated. Until now reactivity to this serovar was mainly found in wild and domesticated swine. Thus, due to the possibility of close contact between cattle and wild animal. species, serological investigations must be performed to clarify this assumption. **Objective:** To evaluate the frequency of seroreactivity in cattle against serogroup Tarassovi in the Triângulo Mineiro region of Minas Gerais State, Brazil. **Methods:** A total of 398 samples of bovine blood serum was evaluated by Microscopic Soarogglutination (MAT) technique using the screening (t<sub>1:100</sub> dilution) and titration (titres of 200 to 3,200) procedures against the serogroups Australis, Autumnalis, Batavie, Canicola, Ballum, Icterohaemorrhagiae, Cynopteri, Djasiman, Sejroe, Grippotyphosa, Hebdomadis, Javanica, Panama, Pomona, Shermani e Tarassovi. **Results:** Forty eight percent of evaluated samples 191/398 (48.0%) were seroreactive to serogroup Tarassovi, and 116/398(29.1%) of these animals presented titres between 200 and 3,200.

But, serogroup Sejroe remained as the most frequent (78.1% – 311/398). These results could be crossed reactions between Sejroe and Tarassovi serogroups, that could be clarified by the comparison of the titers presented by both serovars. **Conclusion:** Serological reactions against Sejroe and Tarassovi serogroup were present in cattle herds of the Triângulo Mineiro region, state of Minas Gerais, Brazil, of leptospirosis in animal species. **CEUA:** 018/16. **Funding:** Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa de Minas Gerias (Fapemig).

**21. HIGH NUMBER OF LEPTOSPIRAL CARRIERS AMONG ASYMPTOMATIC DOGS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF SÃO GONÇALO, METROPOLITAN REGION OF RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL**

Alto número de portadores leptospirais entre cães assintomáticos no município de São Gonçalo, região metropolitana do Rio de Janeiro, Brasil

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**Introduction:** The dog’s role as leptospire carriers has been increasingly studied, because there is strong evidence that asymptomatic dogs can be chronic carriers and can act as a source of infection for human beings, causing a public health problem. **Objective:** To evaluate the role of asymptomatic dogs as *Leptospira carriers* in an endemic area of Brazil. **Methods:** It was studied 131 male dogs without apparent symptoms of leptospirosis or any other infectious diseases. The selected group was composed only with male dogs, because of the practicability for the catheter urine collection. The animals were carefully selected after clinical care at SOS Focinhos Veterinary Hospital, located in the municipality of São Gonçalo, metropolitan region of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The dogs had not been vaccinated against leptospirosis in the last 12 months. Blood and urine collected from them were submitted to the following tests a) serum, ALT (alanine aminotransferase), urea, creatinina and a CBC (complete blood count) and MATwith a panel including eight serovars representing seven serogroups; b) urine polymerase chain reactions (PCR). **Results:** A total of