

Objective: Detect anti-*Leptospira* antibodies in cavity liquids and bacterial DNA in the organs and gastric contents of non-aborted bovine fetuses collected from a slaughterhouse. **Methods:** In a slaughterhouse in the Baixo Tocantins, Pará region, during the slaughter line of bovine females, 58 fetuses at different stages of gestation were collected at random. These animals were necropsied, and during this procedure when observed macroscopic pathological alterations in the organs, was record. The fetal cavity fluids were submitted to the microscopic agglutination test (MAT, cut-off ≥ 5) to investigate anti-*Leptospira* antibodies; a pool of organs (lung, liver, spleen and kidney) and the gastric contents of each fetus were subjected to polymerase chain reaction (PCR) to detect bacterial DNA. **Results:** None of the 58 fetuses were reactive in serology and neither the DNA of *Leptospira* spp. was detected in the organ and gastric contents of the animals, but in 17.24% of the animals (10/58) macroscopic lesions were found: yellowish liver (80%) and edema and hemorrhagic organs (20%). **Conclusion:** No anti-*Leptospira* antibodies or bacterial DNA were detected in the fetuses, even though, in some animals, macroscopic pathological changes suggestive of leptospirosis were observed. **CEUA:** CEUA/FMVZ/USP No 5893100816. **Funding:** CNPq (MBH fellowship), Capes.

factors. **Objective:** To determine the prevalence of anti-*Leptospira* spp. antibodies in horses with clinical reproductive disorders, in the state of Santa Catarina, Brazil. The presence of possible risk factors was also observed. **Methods:** Serum samples of 1095 horses with clinical reproductive disorders were evaluated. This samples were collected in different regions of the State of Santa Catarina, Brazil and tested for anti-*Leptospira* spp. antibodies by microscopic agglutination test (MAT). The tests were performed at the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases (CCR/UFSC). **Results:** The prevalence of anti-*Leptospira* spp. antibodies found was 22.6% (248/1095). Higher prevalence was observed in Vale do Itajaí and Florianópolis, 29,3% (74/252) and South of Santa Catarina State, 26.9% (41/152), respectively. The most reagent serogroups were Icterohaemorrhagiae (24%), Grippityphosa (20.90%) and Canicola (15.70%). The main risk factors identified were relationship with wild animal and other species of domestic animals such as dogs, cattle and sheep. **Conclusion:** The high frequency of anti-*Leptospira* spp. antibodies in the horse herd from Santa Catarina state, Brazil, shows the need of specific measures to control and surveillance this important zoonotic pathogen. **CEUA:** 4299250816. **Funding:** Capes.

45. SEROPREVALENCE OF LEPTOSPIROSIS IN HORSES WITH REPRODUCTIVE DISORDERS

Soroprevalência de leptospirose em cavalos com transtornos reprodutivos

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Introduction: Leptospirosis is an important zoonotic-disease of global importance and worldwide distribution that cause reproductive failure (abortions/stillbirths) and uveitis in horses. The horses are susceptible to different f *Leptospira* spp. serovars, and the prevalence may vary according to region, seasonality, and risk

46. SOROPREVALÊNCIA DA LEPTOSPIROSE EM ANIMAIS E HUMANOS DOMICILIADOS NAS PROXIMIDADES DE ÁREA DE FRAGMENTAÇÃO FLORESTAL NO ESTADO DO PARÁ, BRASIL

Serum prevalence of leptospirosis in animals and humans domiciled in the surroundings of forest fragmentation area in the state of Pará, Brazil

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Introdução: A leptospirose é uma antropozoonose infectocontagiosa causada por espiroquetas do