

Toxoplasma gondii antibodies on domiciled cats from Lages municipality, Santa Catarina State, Brazil

Anticorpos contra *Toxoplasma gondii* em gatos domiciliados no município de Lages, Santa Catarina, Brasil

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Abstract

Sera were collected from 300 domiciled cats from the municipality of Lages, Southern Brazil, to determine the prevalence of *Toxoplasma gondii* antibodies and risk factors associated. Tests for *T. gondii* antibodies were performed using indirect immunofluorescent antibody test (IFAT). Positive reactions with titers $\geq 1:64$ were found in 43 (14.33%) cats. A significant number of seropositive cats were ≥ 6 month old ($p = 0.03758$) and had access to the streets or/and rural areas ($p = 0.04185$). The results indicate that *T. gondii* is widespread in cats in Lages with a prevalence of 14.33%.

Keywords: *Toxoplasma gondii*, cats, IFAT, seroprevalence.

Resumo

Amostras de sangue foram obtidas de 300 gatos domiciliados para determinar a prevalência de anticorpos contra *Toxoplasma gondii* e possíveis fatores de risco. A detecção de anticorpos da classe IgG foi realizada por meio da Reação de Imunofluorescência Indireta (RIFI). Reações positivas com títulos $\geq 1:64$ foram encontradas em 43 (14,33%) gatos. Os títulos encontrados variaram de 1:64 a 1:4096, sendo que 19 animais (44,19%) tiveram titulação de 1:64, 18 animais (41,86%) com 1:256, cinco animais (11,63%) com 1:1024 e um animal (2,32%) teve titulação de 1:4096. Foi verificada correlação entre soropositividade dos felinos ao *T. gondii* e idade ($p = 0,03758$) e com o acesso à rua e/ou zona rural ($p = 0,04185$). Os resultados indicam que *T. gondii* está disseminado entre os gatos domiciliados de Lages, Estado de Santa Catarina, Brasil, com uma prevalência de 14,33%.

Palavras-chave: *Toxoplasma gondii*, gatos, RIFI, soroprevalência.

Toxoplasmosis is a parasitic zoonosis caused by *Toxoplasma gondii* (NICOLLE; MANCEAUX, 1909), an intracellular coccidian protozoan parasite that infects all hot blood animals as intermediate hosts and members of the Felidae Family (domestic and wild) as definitive hosts.

The objective of the present study was to determine the seroprevalence of *T. gondii* IgG antibodies in domestic cats from the city of Lages, State of Santa Catarina, Southern Brazil, by using indirect immunofluorescence antibody test (IFAT) and to assess its correlation with the study variables.

Blood samples were collected from 300 domiciled cats from August 2008 to July 2009. These samples were stored in sterile tubes containing one drop of anticoagulant (EDTA 10%), labeled and kept in isothermal boxes on ice and transported to the Laboratório de Parasitologia e Doenças Parasitárias do Centro de Ciências Agroveterinárias (CAV) of Universidade do Estado de Santa Catarina (UDESC).

Sera collected were analyzed through IFAT, according to the method described by Camargo (1964). Positive and negative control sera were included on each slide. The samples were tested at two-fold serial dilutions starting at 1:64.

Epidemiological information were obtained through questionnaires applied to the owners including questions about age, sex, breed, diet, predators, shelter (house or flat), street or rural access and contact with other animal species.

The relationship between the study variables and seropositivity to *T. gondii* was determined through the chi-square test (χ^2) and Fisher's exact test ($p < 0.05$).

Of 300 sera samples analyzed, 43 (14.33%) were positive for *T. gondii* (IFAT ≥ 64) with titers ranging from 1:64 to 1:4096. Nineteen (44.19%) cats had a titer of 1:64, 18 animals (41.86%) of 1:256, five (11.63%) of 1:1024 and one animal (2.32%) had a titer of 1:4096.

The rate of seropositive cats in the city of Lages was lower than 37.96% reported by Pinto et al. (2009) in a study of resident cats in the city of Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul State, and also than 25% found in the city of Araçatuba, São Paulo State (BRESCIANI et al., 2006). Similar results were reported by

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Langoni et al. (2001) in three cities in São Paulo (São Paulo, Botucatu and Bauru) and one city in Paraná (Foz do Iguaçu) who found 19.4% seropositivity in 191 sera from cats analyzed and Gonçalves Netto et al. (2003) in Niterói, Rio de Janeiro State, who found a seropositivity of 19.5% in 41 sera from cats.

The serologically positive reaction to *T. gondii* was correlated with the cat's age ($p = 0.03758$) and access to the streets or rural areas ($p = 0.04185$).

As for age, of those positive cats, 97.67% (42/43) were older than six months. Pena et al. (2006) found similar positive results in adult (41.4%) and young cats (13.7%). The relationship between prevalence of infection and age can be explained by the fact that older animals are more likely to have been previously exposed to the parasite.

The animals that had access to the streets accounted for 73.67% (221/300) of all cats examined, and of these, 14.93% (33/221) were reactive to *T. gondii*, showing higher prevalence than those living with their owners, 4.44% (2/45). Among positive animals, 76.74% (33/43) had access to the streets. Similar results were described by Vargas (2006) in Curitiba, Paraná State, who found 16.4% seropositivity among cats with access to the streets.

In the present study, animals with access to rural areas accounted for 11.33% (34/300) of all cats examined, and of these, 23.53% (8/34) were positive. This rate is lower than that was reported by Cavalcante et al. (2006) in the city of Monte Negro, Rondônia State, who found 87.3% of positive cats from rural areas.

The prevalence of infection was not significantly different regarding sex, breed, diet, predators, shelter and contact with other animal species. Garcia et al. (1999) also did not find a significantly different prevalence of infection by sex. Langoni et al. (2001) did not find a significantly different prevalence of *T. gondii* by sex, breed, origin or age.

Maintaining cats within households, avoiding feeding them with raw meat, and controlling intermediate hosts can all contribute to reduce the prevalence of toxoplasmosis in cats (ELBEZ-RUBINSTEIN et al., 2009).

The study results showed the presence of *T. gondii* infection in 14.33% of the resident cats in the city of Lages, Brazil.

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