

Prevalence and risk factors associated with serovars of *Leptospira* in dogs from Culiacan, Sinaloa

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Abstract

Domestic dogs transmit *Leptospira* spp. to humans, and determining the health risk that they represent is of paramount importance. To determine the seroprevalence and main risk factors associated with serovars of *Leptospira* in dogs from Culiacan, Sinaloa, we obtained serum samples from 165 dogs. The samples were stored at -40 °C and were analysed by the microbiology laboratory at Centro Nacional de Sanidad Animal using the leptospiriosis microscopic agglutination test. Additionally, a survey was performed to identify epidemiological risk factors, and statistical inference was determined using chi-square test, odd ratios, and logistic regression with a statistical significance set at $P < 0.05$. The prevalence of *Leptospira* was 9 % (15/165), and we identified seven serovars: canicola 17 (46 %), icterohaemorrhagiae (40 %), bratislava (40 %), grippotyphosa (33 %), shermani (33 %), pyrogenes (20 %) and ballum (13 %). Based on our epidemiological survey, the risk factors associated with the detection of antibodies against *Leptospira* include the permanent habitation of pets in courtyards ($OR = 4.6$, $P < 0.05$) and presence of water stored in drums and basins ($OR = 3.25$, $P < 0.05$). The prevalence of leptospirosis in dogs indicates that the disease is present in the city of Culiacan and that leptospiral antibodies in dogs increase in poor sanitary conditions with stored water, which increases the potential risk of infection for both humans and animals.

Keywords: Leptospirosis, *Leptospira*, dog, prevalence, risk factors.

Introduction

Dogs are considered to be the most important domestic species that transmit *Leptospira* spp. to humans.¹⁻⁶ In the state of Sinaloa, leptospirosis has been diagnosed in humans, ruminants and pigs.⁷ However, the extent of this disease

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is unknown, as is the prevalence of *Leptospira* spp. serovars in dogs. Humans are susceptible to a large number of serovars of this bacterium, but the signs and symptoms of disease are not pathognomonic and can thus be easily confused with other infectious processes of bacterial or viral origin.⁸ Therefore, it is important to determine the seroprevalence of this disease and to identify the risk factors associated with various serovars of *Leptospira* in dogs in Culiacan, Sinaloa. This basic information could help in finding alternatives for disease control.

Leptospirosis is the most widespread zoonotic disease in the world and has great economic and health implications. In Mexico, it is an infectious disease of mandatory notification. The World Health Organization (WHO) and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) classify *Leptospirosis icterohaemorrhagiae* with the key A 27.0.⁹ The Official Mexican Standard NOM-029-SSA2-1999 provides the general procedures for monitoring cases of leptospirosis.⁸ This disease is caused by a pathogenic strain of a spirochete of the genus *Leptospira* and affects wild and domestic animals, as well as humans. It is traditionally classified based on its phenotypic properties, serological reactions and pathogenesis into *L. biflexa* and *L. interrogans, sensu lato*. The former is a group of mainly saprophytic species, while the latter is a group of pathogenic species.¹⁰ The current classification of the genus *Leptospira* is based on DNA homology and comprises 17 species.¹¹⁻¹³

Leptospire are strictly aerobic microorganisms. Morphologically, they are spirochetes that are approximately 0.1 µm wide and 6-15 µm long, with flexion, translation, and propulsion movements, as well as active undulation. These bacteria are Gram-negative and divide by binary fission. Reservoir hosts may remain serologically positive for the disease for months or years.¹⁴⁻¹⁶ In dogs, leptospirosis is mainly caused by *L. canicola* or *L. icterohaemorrhagiae*. These serotypes are considered to be the most important serovars in certain regions.^{6,17} The main source of infection of animals, especially dogs, is the urine of asymptomatic carrier animals (dog to dog transmission), water, mud or contaminated fomites, as well as the natural reservoir of the bacteria, rodents.^{18,19} Leptospire infect an organism by penetrating through the mucous membranes, skin lacerations or skin softened by moisture or through intake of contaminated food and water. The bacterium then migrates through the blood, tending to localize and grow in parenchymal organs, such as the liver, kidney, spleen, and occasionally, the meninges. The bacterium remains in sites such as the renal tubules, ocular humors and uterus, where antibody activity is minimal. There, they cause vascular damage to the endothelium, which produces bleeding.^{17,20,21} The serovars icterohaemorrhagiae and pomona produce hemolysins, which are responsible for hemoglobinuria.²² The icteric type or severe hepato-nephritic (Weil's disease) occurs in approximately 10 % of cases and is often related to infection with icterohaemorrhagiae, although it is not the only serovar that can produce such symptoms. However, most infections are anicteric.^{9,23} The serovar icterohaemorrhagiae causes severe jaundice in dogs, very similar to the infection caused in humans,^{24,25} where changes in increases in body temperature usually go unnoticed. The onset of jaundice can be sudden or progressive, ranging from a pale yellow to an orange-yellow colour of the skin and mucous membranes, and other clinical signs include yellowish brownish urine, weakness, chills, depression, anorexia, emesis, polydipsia, emaciation, dehydration, petechial bleeding, ecchymosis of the conjunctiva and oral cavity, and halitosis.²⁴⁻²⁶

Leptospirosis is a zoonotic disease. Humans are susceptible to a large number of serovars of this bacterium. Person-to-person transmission is unusual, but several cases of congenital infection have been described.¹¹ Furthermore, a case of transmission through breast milk has been described in the United States.²⁷ In general, outbreaks in humans are caused by exposure to water contaminated with the urine of infected animals.²⁸ In Mexico, serological studies have been carried out in dogs from various states of the country. Moles *et al.*,²⁹ analysed serum from a total of 218 dogs from the Anti-Rabies Centre of Culhuacán in Mexico City and found that 28.44 % were seropositive for one or more serovars. *Leptospira canicola* was the most prevalent, with 22 % seropositivity. Flores and Solana³⁰ observed a seropositivity of 61.7 % in all dogs studied. In the same year, Garcia and Ibarra³¹ found 41.5 % seropositivity in dogs from Toluca in the State of Mexico. Luna³² analysed serum from a total of 485 dogs from Naucalpan in the State of Mexico and found 48.4 % seropositivity. The main source of infection for animals, and dogs in particular, is the urine of asymptomatic carrier animals, most importantly rodents, due to their capacity to act as a natural reservoir for the bacteria.³³ In dogs, age, breed and gender are risk factors for leptospirosis, and so are environmental factors, such as increases in rainfall and temperature.^{18,34,35}

Since the conditions in Sinaloa are like those of many other states in Mexico, where the presence of seropositive dogs has been documented, we hypothesized that Sinaloa also has dogs with similar serovars and seroprevalence rates. To date the seroprevalence of this disease in dogs in Sinaloa has not been reported.

Materials and methods

This study was conducted in the city of Culiacan, Sinaloa, Mexico, located at 24° 48' N and 107° 23' W, 60 meters above sea level. The climate of the region is classified as semi-dry, with a very warm average temperature of 25.5 °C, with maximum temperatures of 45 °C in the months of July and August, minimum temperatures of 7 °C in December and January, and an annual rainfall of 671.14 mm.³⁶ These meteorological characteristics, and the frequent occurrence of extreme rainfall events (hurricanes) in Sinaloa³⁷, create favourable conditions for outbreaks of leptospirosis.

The study was conducted during one year, from January to December. Study group and inclusion criteria: Dogs from Culiacan, Sinaloa were included in this study. According to the number of doses of rabies vaccine given during the last ten years, and according to the information from the dog census performed by the Sinaloa Health Services (SSA), it is estimated that there are approximately 44,000 dogs unvaccinated for leptospirosis in Culiacan, Sinaloa. In our study, we included dogs over three months old that received a rabies vaccination or participated in SSA's pet neutering program. Animals vaccinated against leptospirosis or with an ongoing disease were excluded from the analysis.

Before taking blood samples, we sent an epidemiological survey to the pet owners to obtain their address, as well as information on the conditions and characteristics of the places where the dogs lived. The questions were directly related to the epidemiological variables that are determining factors in the transmission

of leptospirosis. We also asked for their authorization to take the blood samples. Blood samples (3 ml) were obtained by venepuncture of the jugular vein. The blood was free of contamination and not hemolyzed, and the serum samples were frozen at -40 °C. Once collected, the samples were analysed in the laboratory of the National Animal Health Centre in Tecamac, State of Mexico. Samples were processed using the Microscopic Agglutination Test (MAT). Commonly, the diagnosis of leptospirosis is performed by various methods including direct immunofluorescence, silver staining of fixed tissues, polymerase chain reaction (PCR), culture isolation, evidence of serum antibodies (ELISA), fast plate agglutination and latex agglutination, as well as rapid card tests (LEPTO dipstick). However, MAT is regarded as the gold standard technique, and it determines the presence of agglutinating antibodies against the tested serovars.^{9,38} To perform MAT, the serum was initially diluted in saline solution (1:25), and each serum sample that showed an agglutination of at least 50 % of the leptospires (compared to the control antigen) was considered positive.⁹ We used a panel that included the following serovars: ballum, canicola, hardjo, pomona, pyrogenes, icterohaemorrhagiae, bratislava, wolffii, australis, grippityphosa, hebdomadis and shermani.

Determination of sample size

The sample size was determined using the formula for estimating proportions.³⁹

Where:

n = sample size

N = population of susceptible dogs (44000)

Z = value of the standard normal distribution (1.96)

d = coefficient of reliability (0.08)

p = proportion (0.41) ^{29-32,40-42}

A total of 165 samples were taken in vacutainer tubes without anticoagulant; they were centrifuged for five minutes at 1008 g to obtain serum, which was then frozen. The cut-off points of the tests considered titers of 1:100 or greater as positive.^{22,43} To identify risk factors, an epidemiological survey was sent to the owners of the dogs. In the survey we asked for the name of the owner, their address, number of dogs per owner, sex of these dogs, their breed, age, vaccination history, living environment, types of flooring, presence of rodents, water supply in the house, presence of pools or open water containers, presence of drainage, and number of residents per dwelling. We performed a transverse analytical study, and the answers to the questionnaire were quantified and the homogeneity of proportions was tested using the chi-square test (χ^2). The risks (OR, odds ratio) and confidence intervals were estimated using logistic regression. A value of $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.^{44,45}

Results and discussion

We studied 165 serum samples of dogs from ninety-eight neighbourhoods in Culiacan, ranging medium (97 %) to high (3 %) socioeconomic status, and found

fifteen positive titers. The descriptive analysis of the survey data indicated that the average number of pets per owner was 2.6 and that 82 % of households had 1-3 dogs. Thus, it follows that dog owners usually have more than one pet. The age data indicated that most samples were taken from animals between one and two years old, corresponding to a percentage of 42.4 %, followed by animals under one-year-old (15.75 %), and finally by three-year-olds (14.54 %). Ward *et al.*,⁴⁶ reported that animals between 4 and 6.9 years of age are at greater risk of contracting leptospirosis compared to animals under one year of age. Regarding the type of dog breed, we found that 66.7 % of the serum samples were taken from mixed breed dogs, followed by small breeds, such as Poodles and Chihuahuas (20 %). These two groups made up 86.7 % of the samples. Most sampled dogs were females (88.4 %) and only 11.6 % were males. Ward *et al.*,³⁵ reported that male dogs used for work and shepherding are at greater risk of contracting the disease.

The living environment of the dogs was also considered an important factor related to the epidemiology of leptospirosis; 87.15 % of the dogs lived inside their owners' homes, while 15.07 % of the sampled dogs had contact with the street outside their owners' yards. We observed that 6.6 % of dogs remained exclusively inside the house, 38.74 % lived inside and outside the house, and the majority (40.6 %) remained outside in the yard only. Regarding the flooring type, 41.2 % of dogs lived on floors made of cement and 40 % lived on floors made of both cement and dirt. The remainder lived only on dirt floors. With regards to the water supply in the homes, 97 % had piped water and 11.5 % reported using drums or basins for water storage. Drainage was present in 95.8 % of households. Regarding the number of people living in each household, four residents per household was most common (33.07 %), followed by households with five residents (24.61 %), and finally those with three residents (20 %). Rodents were reported in 47.7 % of the households.

This serological study of 165 samples from dogs living in the city of Culiacan, Sinaloa, indicated a prevalence of *Leptospira* of 9 %. The serovars detected were: canicola, icterohaemorrhagiae, bratislava, grippityphosa, shermani, pyrogenes and ballum. We also observed the presence of multiple serovars in a single host. It is possible that some animals with high titers (1:1600) were actually infected with the bacterium but did not yet show any clinical manifestations of disease (Table 1). The observed frequency for the serovars, from highest to lowest was as follows: canicola 46.6 %, icterohaemorrhagiae 40 %, bratislava 40 %, grippityphosa 33.3 %, shermani 33.3 %, pyrogenes 20 %, ballum 13.3 % (Figure 1).

L. canicola was the most frequently identified, with a 46.6 % seropositivity, which is in agreement with Moles *et al.*²⁹ These results are also consistent with those of other authors, who identified serovar icterohaemorrhagiae as the second most important serovar and associated it with rats as carriers and transmitters.

The epidemiological variables corresponding to living environment, number of pets per household, age, breed, water supply, drainage and presence of rodents, showed no significant relationships with regard to seroprevalence of *Leptospira* ($P > 0.05$). However, there was a significant difference between the pets that lived only outside and those that remained inside the house, and those that lived in the house but had access to the yard and the street (OR = 4.6, $P = 0.03$; Table 2).

Table 1. Serovars of *Leptospira* identified in dogs.

Sample number	Serovar	Titre
9	Grippityphosa	1:200
	Icterohaemorrhagiae	1:100
	Bratislava	1:100
12	Grippityphosa	1:600
	Icterohaemorrhagiae	1:600
	Bratislava	1:800
18	Canicola	1:100
	Shermani	1:100
20	Bratislava	1:800
21	Grippityphosa	1:200
	Icterohaemorrhagiae	1:200
26	Canicola	1:100
52	Bratislava	1:800
97	Canicola	1:100
	Pyrogenes	1:100
	Grippityphosa	1:200
	Icterohaemorrhagiae	1:200
100	Canicola	1:100
142	Grippityphosa	1:200
	Icterohaemorrhagiae	1:200
145	Shermani	1:100
151	Canicola	1:200
	Shermani	1:100
161	Icterohaemorrhagiae	1:200
	Bratislava	1:200
162	Canicola	1:1600
	Pyrogenes	1:800
	Bratislava	1:200
	Ballum	1:800
	Shermani	1:1600
171	Canicola	1:800
	Pyrogenes	1:400
	Ballum	1:100
	Shermani	1:200

Table 2. Place of habitation of pets

Habitation	Negative	Positive	P-Value	OR	Confidence interval
house/courtyard	70.00	2.00		1.0	
courtyard	62.00	10.00	0.030	5.7	1.2-26.8
street	18.00	3.00	0.063	5.8	0.9-37.6
Total	150.00		15.000		

Chi-square of likelihood ratio = 7.0; df = 2; P = 0.030

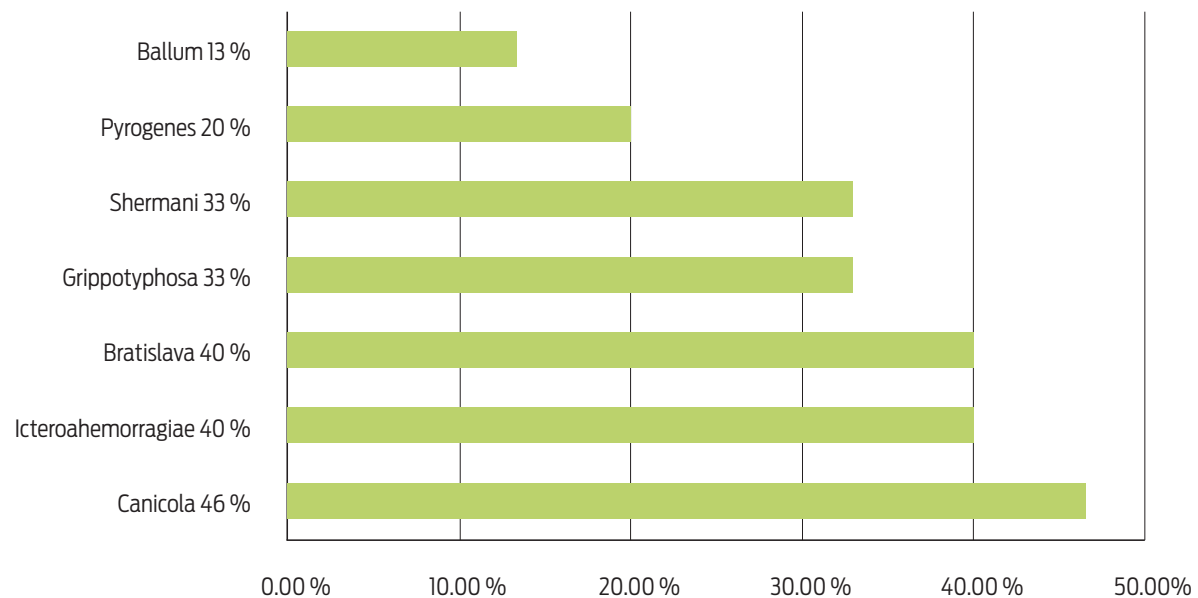


Figure 1. Frequency of observed serovars of *Leptospira*

The presence of water stored in drums and basins in the yard was significantly related to the seroprevalence of *Leptospira*. The mismanagement of water provides ideal conditions for the survival of bacteria in the household environment (OR = 3.25, $P = 0.03$; Table 3). The type of flooring in the areas inhabited by the pets was marginally significant ($P = 0.06$). Those that stayed on dirt and cement floors were the most affected. We postulate that the accumulation of water on this type of flooring may favour the development of infection (Table 4).

There was a significant difference in the seroprevalence of *Leptospira* found in dogs of different sexes (Table 5). The 15 positive samples were distributed evenly among the different neighbourhoods, which had similar characteristics in terms of the quality of the housing construction, access routes and socioeconomic level. Positive animals did not show clinical signs of the disease and their owners did not report having observed any evidence of illness. The vaccines conventionally used in veterinary clinics in Culiacan usually include four serotypes: canicola, grippotyphosa, icterohaemorrhagiae and pomona. Serovar pomona was not detected in this study. The serovars bratislava, pyrogenes, shermani and ballum, which were found in dogs in this study and are pathogenic to humans, are not included in common canine vaccines, creating a potential risk of infection for the pets.^{47,48}

Of the 15 positive samples, five (33.3 %) contained one serovar and ten contained two or more serovars (66.6 %). Studies conducted in Mexico report up to five serovars detected in different regions, in contrast with the seven serovars found in this study.⁴⁹ Two positive samples contained up to five different serovars each. The prevalence observed in this study (9 %) is lower than that reported for Mexico by several other authors because their studies were conducted using animals suspected of having clinical leptospirosis or at high risk for leptospirosis, including stray dogs, animals in veterinary clinics and rabies centres, and dogs in close contact with domestic animals, such as cattle, pigs, goats and sheep.^{40,42} By contrast, this study used samples from 'healthy' dogs. However, the prevalence found in this study is

Table 3. Presence of drums and basins

Drums/Basins	Frequency	Positive	Total
yes	20.00	5.00	25
no	130.00	10.00	140
Total	150.00	15.00	165
%	90.91	9.09	100

Chi-square of likelihood ratio = 3.46; df = 1; P = 0.063

OR = 3.25, CI 95%: 1.01-10.50

Table 4. Type of floor of the place inhabited by the pets

	Negative	Positive	Total
Dirt-Cement	61.00	9.00	70
dirt	26.00	4.00	30
cement	63.00	2.00	65
Total	150.00	15.00	165
%	90.91	9.09	100

Chi-square of likelihood ratio = 5.39; df = 2; P = 0.067

Table 5. Sex of pets.

Sex	Negative	Positive	Total
female	131.00	15.00	146
male	19.00	0.00	19
Total	150.00	15.00	165
%	90.91	9.09	100

Chi-square of likelihood ratio = 3.86; df = 1; P = 0.049

close to that reported by Gautam *et al.*⁵⁰ in a similar study conducted in the United States that included dogs in veterinary clinics. The serovars identified vary from region to region. Davis *et al.*⁵¹ observed a predominance of the serovars autumnalis, icterohaemorrhagiae and canicola in healthy dogs in the state of Washington, with a seroprevalence of 17 %. We found no specific studies to compare the other variables that were found to be significant in this study, such as keeping pets in yards (OR = 4.6, P < 0.05). The presence of water stored in drums and basins was statistically significant compared to households without standing water (OR = 3.25, P < 0.05). The presence of standing water favoured the possibility of spills and puddles of water, which provide ideal conditions for the survival of leptospires.^{52,53} The sex of pets was also statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 3.8$, P = 0.049), with females having a higher prevalence compared to males. Positive female dogs in this study were in contact with 56 people who may be at risk of transmission of *Leptospira* from their pets.

Conclusions

We identified dogs that were seropositive for *Leptospira* spp. in Culiacan, Sinaloa. Seropositivity was associated with risk factors in their environment include the permanent habitation of pets in courtyards (OR = 4.6, $P < 0.05$) and presence of water stored in drums and basins (OR = 3.25, $P < 0.05$). These animals can eliminate the bacteria through their urine and led to the possibility of transmission to other animals and humans.

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Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

Author contributions

Carlos Víctor Hernández Ramírez. Investigation design, wrote the manuscript.

Gaxiola Soila Maribel Camacho. Conducted the investigation.

Osuna Ignacio Ramírez. Analyzed data, wrote manuscript.

Idalia Enríquez Verdugo. Wrote the manuscript, investigation design.

Naomi Castro del Campo. Analyzed data, wrote manuscript.

Samuel López Moreno. Wrote manuscript.

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