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## An estimation of vertical transmission of *Neospora caninum* in dairy cattle, in Khorasan Razavi Province, Iran

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**ABSTRACT:** *Neospora caninum* is an important agent of abortion and reproductive loss in dairy cattle. The objective of this study was to determine the rate of vertical transmission of *N. caninum* in dairy cattle, Khorasan Razavi province, Iran. Two dairy farms with history of *Neospora* abortion were selected and two hundred -eighty blood samples of dairy cattle in the third trimester of gestation were collected from January 2019 to April 2020. The serum samples of each dairy cattle were examined by an indirect ELISA. At the calving, the colostrum samples of seropositive dams with blood samples of their precolostral calves were collected and again examined by the ELISA method. The seroprevalence of *Neospora* infection was determined by 16.59% (41/247) in dairy farm 1 and 12.12% (4/33) in dairy farm 2 ( $P>0.05$ ). In the present study, 100% of precolostral calves born of seropositive dairy cattle had antibodies against *Neospora caninum* before colostrum ingestion. Based on the seroprevalence of dam and daughter, the vertical transmission was estimated at the highest rate (100%). In conclusion, the results are shown the importance of vertical transmission to remain and contribute to *N. caninum* infection in two dairy farms.

**Keywords:** *Neospora*; Vertical transmission; Dairy cattle; Iran

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## INTRODUCTION

*Neospora caninum* has been known as the most significant cause of abortion in cattle all over the world (Dubey et al., 2007). There are two transmission routes for *N. caninum* in cattle. The main route of infection is usually described as a vertical, or congenital or endogenous transmission that occurs when the baryzoites of cysts in dam's tissues are reactivated and differentiated to tachyzoites which spread across the placenta and into the fetus. The minor route of infection is called horizontal or post-natal infection, that occurs when the cattle ingest sporulated *N. caninum* oocysts, the sporozoites differentiate into tachyzoites which spread probably via the circulation in cells of the mononuclear phagocytic system and may be infected the fetus by transplacental transmission (Conraths and Gottstein, 2007). The endogenous (vertical) transmission could occur in approximately up to 95% of infected dairy cattle (Dubey et al., 2007; Wouda, 2000). Most calves congenitally infected with *Neospora* appear healthy and carry the infection. (Dubey et al., 2007). The presence seropositive dairy cattle mainly indicate the *Neospora* infection in the farm, but this cannot be directly related to the cause of abortion in animals. Seroepidemiology studies were shown that a *Neospora* seropositive dam have 4 to 8 fold higher risk of abortion than a seronegative dairy cattle (Davison et al., 1999 a; Sager et al., 2001; Václavěk et al., 2003). Because the mother's serum IgG antibody is not transferred to the fetus through the placenta and the bovine fetus develops the antibodies during the fifth month of gestation, therefore, testing the calf's serum before eating colostrum is an important indicator in the diagnosis of congenital infection of the calf. (Bartley et al., 2004; Gracia-Alvares, et al., 2007), whereas the maternal antibodies in milk could be affected the results of postcolostral serology (Staubli, et al. 2006). The serologic status of cow-calf pairs can also be established to assess the main transmission pattern within the herd (Dubey et al., 2007; Conraths and Gottstein, 2007)

The high seroprevalence of *Neospora* infection has been shown in dairy cattle in Iran (Ansari-Lari, 2020; Gharekhani et al., 2020; Darijani et al., 2021). Thus, *N. caninum* infection was also determined as an agent of abortion in dairy cattle (Razmi et al., 2007; Salehi et al., 2009; Ansari-Lari 2021; Saleh et al., 2021; Gharekhani et al., 2022). However, there is little information about the rate of vertical transmission of *Neospora* in Iranian dairy farms. The aim of the study was to estimate the rate of vertical transmis-

sion of *Neospora* infection in dairy farms of Torbat-e-Heidareih area, Iran.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Study area

This study was performed over a one year in two Holstein-Friesian dairy farms from 2019-2020. The farms are located in Torbat-e- Heidareih area, the Khorasan Razvi Province at 35.17°N, 59.12°E. The climate is semi-arid with hot and dry summer and cold winter.

### Sampling

Iranian dairy farms vary in scale from small farms with less than 100 cows to large farms with 7,000 cows, with an overall average herd size of 680 cows (Sadeghi-Sefidmazgi et al., 2012). The conventional dairy cattle farms were classified by the number of cows into 4 herd size classes, small (<100 cows), Medium (100-299 cows), large (300-499 cows), and very large ( $\geq 500$  cows) based on the Welfare Quality Assessment protocol for dairy cattle (Gieseke, et al., 2018). In this study, the first farm as very large size (up to 2000 animals) and the second farm as small size (less than 100 animals) were selected based on known history of *N. caninum* infection. All dairy cattle were bred under an intensive system and were fertilized by artificial insemination. They were vaccinated against infectious diseases annually and were free from tuberculosis and brucellosis, as shown by yearly tests. Both farms had no dogs.

### Blood and colostrum sampling

Two hundred and eighty blood samples were collected from pregnant dairy cattle. After birth, the colostrum of seropositive dams and blood samples of their calves were immediately collected before colostrum ingestion. The collected blood samples were centrifuged at 2000 rpm for 10 min, and sera of them were stored at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  until serological examination. The colostrum samples were also centrifuged at 2000 rpm for 10 min, then the fat was removed from the top tube, and the lower liquid was stored at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  until used.

### Serology

The sera and colostrum samples were examined to

detect antibody against *N. caninum* by an ELISA kit (ID screen® *Neospora caninum* indirect Multi-species, ID. vet, Montpellier, France). Briefly, blood and colostrum serum samples were diluted at 1:10 and 1:2, respectively. The positive and negative controls provided with the test kit were used as controls at the 1:40 dilution as recommended by the manufacturer. Serological results of were recorded at 450 nm using a microplate reader. (ELX800 absorbance reader, Bio TeK, USA). Test results were validated if: the mean value of the positive control optical density (OD) is greater than 0.350 and the ratio of the mean OD values of the positive and negative control is greater than 3. The S/P ratio was defined as the optical density (OD) of the sample (S) minus the OD of the negative control (NC), all divided by the OD of the positive control (PC) minus the OD of the negative control ( $[S-NC]/[PC-NC]$ ). For blood sera: a cut-off S/P ratio of  $\leq 0.40\%$  was defined as negative, an S/P ratio of 0.40-50% as Doubtful and an S/P ratio  $\geq 50$  as positive.

For colostrum sera: a cut-off S/P ratio of  $\leq 0.25\%$  was defined as negative, an S/P ratio of 0.25-29% as Doubtful and an S/P ratio  $\geq 30$  as positive.

## Statistics analysis

Chi-square test was used to analyze the association between aerostats of pregnant dairy cattle and some risk factors. The vertical transmission rate was estimated based on the proportion of seropositive precolostrum calves born from seropositive mothers (More, et al, 2009).

## RESULTS

The serological findings related to *Neospora* infection in a very large dairy farm and a small dairy farm are presented in Table 1. The seroprevalence of *N.caninum* infection in pregnant dairy cattle associated with size farm, age and the number of birth were non-significant ( $p>0.05$ ). Based on the serologic status of dam and daughters, the rate of vertical transmission in infected cattle was calculated by %100 (45/45). Six colostrum samples of seropositive dams were also seropositive (Table 2).

## DISCUSSION

In this study, *N. caninum* antibodies were found in 16.07% pregnant dairy cattle. The sero prevalence of *Neospora* infection has been reported from 3.8% to

**Table 1.** The frequency of antibodies against *Neospora* infection in two dairy farms by different risk factors

Rick factors	n	Seropositive	%	95% CI	p-value
<b>Age</b>					P=0.40*
2-3	89	15	16.8	9.43 - 27.80	
4-3	71	8	11.2	4.86 - 22.20	
4-5	61	9	14.7	6.75 - 28.01	
>5	59	13	22	11.73 - 37.68	
<b>Herd size</b>					P=0.51*
Very Large farm	247	41	16.59	11.91 - 22.52	
Small farm	33	4	12.12	0.33 - 31.04	
<b>Number of calving</b>					P=0.10*
First	95	19	20	12.04 - 31.23	
Second	73	9	12.3	5.64 - 23.40	
Third	59	4	6.7	1.847 - 17.35	
Fourth	53	13	24.5	13.06 - 41.94	
Total	280	45	16.07	11.72 - 21.50	

not significant=\*

**Table2.** The frequency of antibodies against of *N.caninum* infection in precolostral calves ser and colostrum in 45 seropositive dams not significant

Samples	n	Seropositive	%	95% CI
Precolostral calves	45	45	100	72.94 - 100
Colostrum sera	45	6	13.3	4.89 - 29.02

72% in Iranian dairy cattle of different provinces (Ansari-Lari, 2020; Gharekhani et al., 2020). The seroprevalence of *Neospora* infection in every dairy farm could be affected by some risk factors such as host, methods of serology, climate and herd health (Wouda, 2007). The seroprevalence of *N. caninum* infection did not show any significant differences in relation to age group and number of pregnancies as risk factors in this study. These findings of the present study are in accordance with other studies. (Nazir et al., 2013; Sadrebazaz et al., 2004; Wouda et al., 1998; Yu et al., 2007; Darijani et al., 2021). Despite that, many studies found significant association between age, number of pregnancies and seropositivity for *N. caninum* in cattle (Bartels et al., 2006; Gharekhani et al., 2021; Guimarães et al., 2004; Jensen et al., 1999; Klauck et al., 2016; Razmi et al., 2006). They suggested that the results may be related to increased chances of *Neospora* infection in horizontal transmission or more antigenic stimulation after repeated reactivation of infection in vertical transmission in older dairy cattle.

Our study showed non-significant association between seroprevalence of *N. caninum* infection and herd size of dairy farms. Other studies also reported similar results in small and large dairy farms (Davison, et al., 1999 b; Paré et al., 1998; Quintanilla-Gozalo et al., 1999). They explained that the results could be related to the maintenance of health management in dairy farms independent herd sizes. In contrast to the above reports, many studies were shown the high prevalence of *N. caninum* infection in large dairy farms (Gharekhani et al., 2021; Klauck et al., 2016; Klun et al., 2019; Otranto et al., 2003; Razmi et al., 2006; Schares et al., 2004). They showed that the chance of acquiring *Neospora* infection is increased in large farms due to the purchases of external heifer replacement and challenging to do hygienic measures to prevent dogs from feeding placenta and other infectious materials.

In the present study, all seropositive dairy cattle gave birth to infected precolostral calves. Similar results with the highest vertical transmission rate of *Neospora* (100%) were obtained in the USA (Anderson et al., 1997), the Netherland (Wouda et al., 1998), Argentina (Campero et al., 2003; Rodriguez et al., 2016) and Brazil (de Magalhães et al., 2014). The results indicated that endogenous transmission is the main route of *Neospora* infection in dairy farms studied. So far, the estimated rate of vertical transmission was reported from 81.1% to 100 % in the USA (Anderson et al., 1997; Pare et al., 1996; Paré et al., 1997),

from 68 to 100% in the Netherland (Bartels et al., 2007; Wouda et al., 1998), 95.2% in the UK (Davison, et al., 1999 b), from 40 .7% to 75% in Canada (Baillargeon et al., 2001; Bergeron et al., 2000), 64 % to 70% in Costraica (Romero & Frankena, 2003), 90.6 in Spain (López-Gatius et al., 2004), 58 % in Thailand (Chanlun et al., 2007); 61.6 % in Israel (Mazuz et al., 2014), 9% to 100% in Brazil (de Magalhães et al., 2014; do Nascimento et al., 2014; Santos et al., 2012), 14 to 100% in Argentina (Moré et al., 2009; Rodriguez et al., 2016) and 13 to 52% in Iran (Gharekhani & Yakhchali, 2020; Razmi et al., 2013). It seems that the difference in the reported vertical transmission rate has directly correlated to the high proportion of active versus latent infection in dairy farms (Moingeon et al., 1986).

The small number of colostrum samples that contain *Neospora* antibodies in the current study could be linked to the levels of serum immunoglobulins found in the blood of the maternal cow. Investigations have revealed that a low titer of *Neospora* antibodies in the maternal blood leads to a negative outcome in the serological assessment of colostrum for these antibodies (Cardoso et al., 2008; Bezerra et al., 2022). The detection of antibodies against *Neospora* in Precolostral calves is not associated with the serum of the mother. Instead, the serum response is attributed to the calf's immune reaction resulting from the vertical transmission of *Neospora* via the placenta to the newborn calf.

In conclusion, this study demonstrated that the maternal and precolostral calves' serology occur an appropriate indicator for the study of *Neospora* infection associated with dairy farms. Based on the serologic results, the rate of vertical transmission was the highest rate in dairy farms in this area.

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## CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.



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