

Prevalence of rotaviral infection in diarrheic neonatal calves in Mosul city, Iraq

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Abstract

Aim: The objective of the current study was to identify the prevalence of rotaviral infection in neonatal calves in Mosul city, Iraq.

Materials and Methods: From November 2010 to March 2011 a total 220 faecal samples were collected from both diarrheic (n=110) and non-diarrheic (n=110) neonatal calves, aged between 1–30 days from different part of Mosul city, Iraq. All faecal samples were analysed by capture direct ELISA kit.

Results: Rotaviral infection was found in n=17 (15.5 %) of 110 diarrheic calves and only 5 faecal samples (4.5 %) from 110 non-diarrheic animals. The prevalence of infection peaked in animals at 8–15 days of age.

Conclusion: The data provides evidence for the role of rotavirus as a reason of neonatal calf diarrhoea in Mosul city, Iraq.

Keywords: calf, diarrhoea, prevalence, rotavirus

Introduction

Diarrhea is one of the chief causes of calf mortality, morbidity and economic losses in the cattle industry [1,2]. It is known that calves are affected by diarrhoea more at an early stage of the lactation period [3,4]. It is a complex multifactorial condition involving animal, environmental, nutritional and infectious agents [5-8]. Bovine rotavirus is the essential cause of neonatal calf diarrhea. In Iraq rotavirus was detected in faecal samples of calves in Baghdad by using agar gel precipitation test [9] and the virus was isolated from the diarrheic calves [10], Therefore the current study was conducted to throw light on the prevalence of rotavirus among neonatal diarrheic calves and to evaluate the currently used diagnostic tests.

Material and Methods

Animals: During the period from November 2010 to March 2011, a total 220 faecal samples were collected from local neonatal calves (1-30 days old) including, 110 calves suffering from diarrhoea that were randomly selected from field cases in the Mosul city, Iraq, which is about 400 km (250 miles) north-west of Baghdad (Figure-1).

The climate of the Mosul city is hot, dry at summer and cool rainy at winter. Other samples 110 samples were collected from non diarrheic (clinically healthy) animals of similar description from the same locality. Faecal samples were stored at -20°C until further processing.

Screening by ELISA: ELISA was performed to detect rotavirus antigen in the fecal samples as described by the kit manufacturer (Rotavirus ELISA kit, Bio-x Diagnostics, Belgium). The net optical density of each sample was calculated by subtracting the reading for each sample well from corresponding negative control. Net optical density (O.D) = O.D of specific binding - O.D of non-specific binding

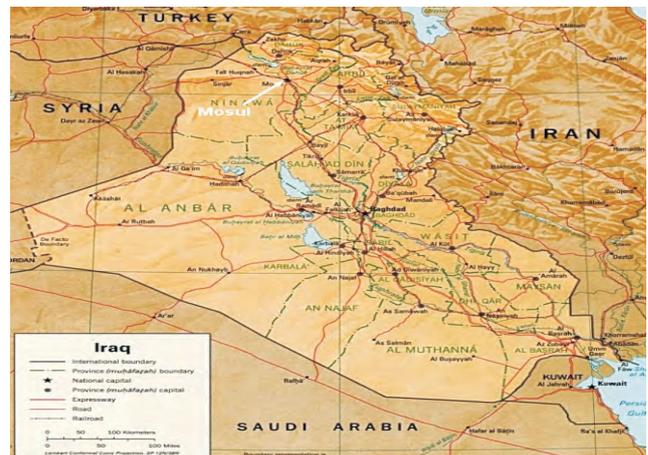


Figure-1. Map of Iraq, indicates the Mosul city

Any sample that yielded a difference of 0.15 or greater in optical density was considered positive.

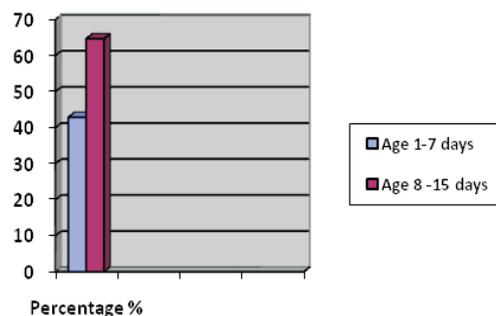
Results

Results indicated that 17 out of 110 from diarrheic calves (15.5 %) and five out of 110 for non-diarrheic animals (4.5%) were found to be positive for rotaviral infection (Table-1). Distribution of antigen positive samples with direct ELISA corresponding to ages were shown in (Figure-2).

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Table-1. Prevalence of bovine rotavirus in diarrheic neonatal calves in Mosul city

Animal category	No. of positive animals	Percentage
Diarrheic animal (n = 110)	17	15.5
Clinically healthy animal (n = 110)	5	4.5
Total (n = 220)	10.0	22

**Figure-2.** Distribution of antigen positive samples of diarrheic animals age-wise

Discussion

In this study rotaviral infection was found in 15.5 % of diarrheic calves. Rotavirus infection is considered as the basic cause of diarrhea and enteritis in calves [11,12]. The prevalence of rotaviral infection in calves varies depending on the country and region under study [3,13]. In previous works there is no published information on the epidemiology of rotavirus infection in neonatal calves in Mosul city, Iraq. Prevalence of rotavirus as the causative agent of neonatal calf diarrhoea have been reported from many countries including 16.8% in Southern Italy [11], 19.4% in Brazil [13], 26.4% in Quebec [14] and 8.5% in Turkey [15]. The discrepancy between our results and those of other studies [11,13,14,15] could be attributed to geographical differences and differences in timing of sample collection.

In the present study, rotavirus antigen was detected in only five faecal samples (4.5 %) of 110 non-diarrheic animals. The occurrence and distribution of the rotavirus in non diarrheic and clinically normal calves have been previously studied. Rotaviral antigen was found in 3 of 136 healthy calf faeces [16], while rotavirus antigen was detected in only two (4.08%) of the 49 healthy calves [17]. Also, natural subclinical infections are common in calves in the second week of life [3]. Diarrhea or excretion of abnormal faeces was associated with rotavirus infection in 58% of infected calves, while in the remaining 42%, infection was subclinical [3].

In our study diagnosis of rotavirus infection in neonatal calves was based on the results of capture direct ELISA kit. Rotavirus destroys small intestinal enterocytes resulting in diarrhea which is accompanied by a profuse fecal shedding of virus [3,18]. In fact, such vast numbers of rotavirus particles occur in diarrheal faeces. Thus, it is possible to diagnose this infection by negative staining, electron microscopic examination of fecal specimens [3,19]. Till today a variety of methods are used to detect bovine rotaviral infection in faeces like electron microscopy [19], Latex agglutination test [20,21], virus isolation in cell culture [20], ELISA and PCR [21,22].

ELISA is one of the essential methods in the determination of viral antigens. It is used widely in calves with diarrhea in faeces for determination of

rotavirus [15,17,18,19,21,23]. ELISA had the advantage of being inexpensive for examination of many samples and has the probability of being much more sensitive [15,18].

In our study, the highest rate of infection was recorded in the diarrheic calves in 8-15 days of age. Rotaviruses play a sizable role in the aetiology of neonatal calf diarrhoea and found in the faeces of diarrheic calves up to 3rd week of life [3]. Calves are known to excrete the virus through faeces by the secondary infection which continues for 7-8 days and susceptible calves of 2-3 weeks age may get infected [3,24].

Conclusion

The study suggests the role of rotavirus as a serious cause of neonatal calf diarrhoea in Mosul city, Iraq. Further studies are needed to understand the dynamics of rotavirus transmission, cycle, and to identify alternative management practices to minimize the risk to animals.

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Authors' contribution

All authors contributed equally. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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