



# Zoonotic Diseases in the Maritimes

Samantha Bishop, MSc Candidate

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2

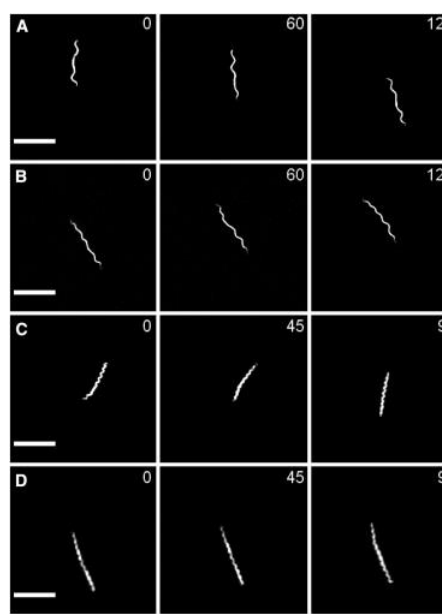
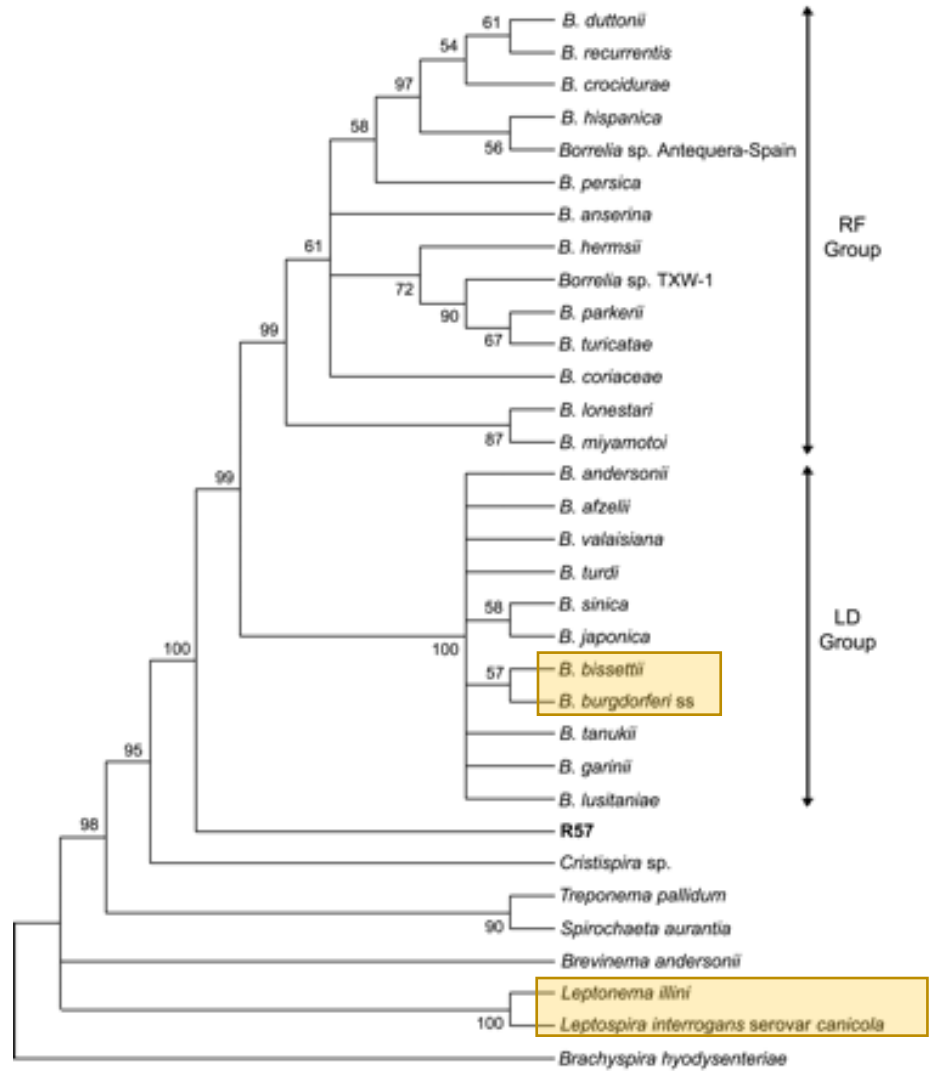


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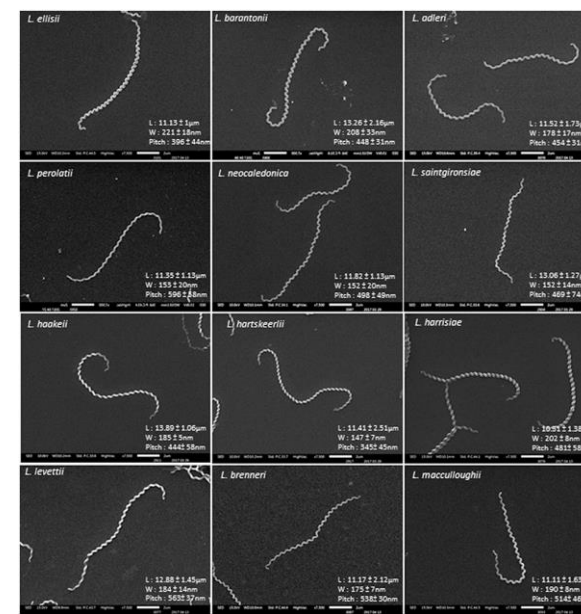


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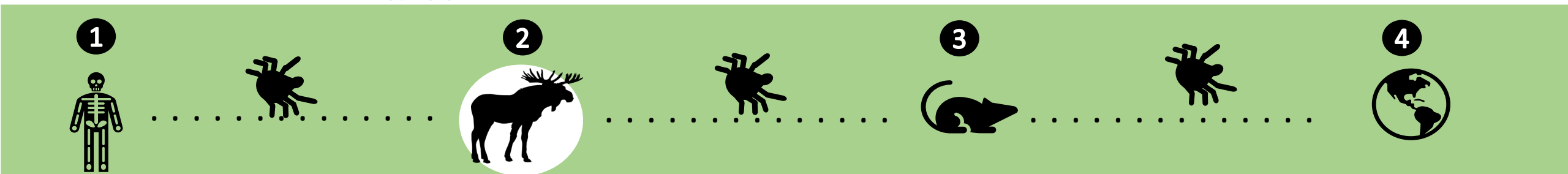


Thibeaux R *et al.* 2018. Biodiversity of Environmental *Leptospira*: Improving Identification and Revisiting the Diagnosis. *Front. Microbiol.* 9:816.

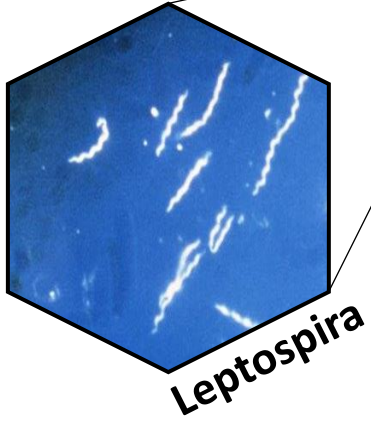
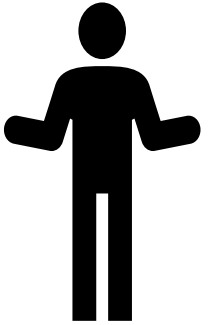
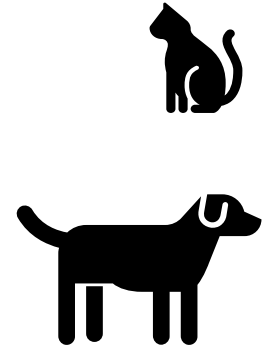
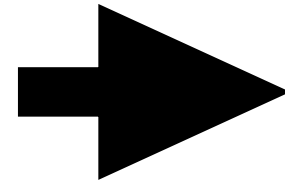
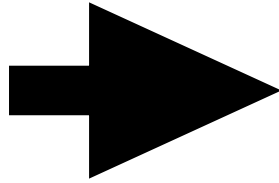
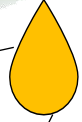


Harman M, *et al.* 2013. Viscous Dynamics of Lyme Disease and Syphilis Spirochetes Reveal Flagellar Torque and Drag. *Biophysical Journ.* 105 (10) : 2273-2280.

# Leptospira & *Borrelia bissetii* & *Borrelia burgdorferi*



# Leptospirosis



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2



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# What is the significance?



1



2



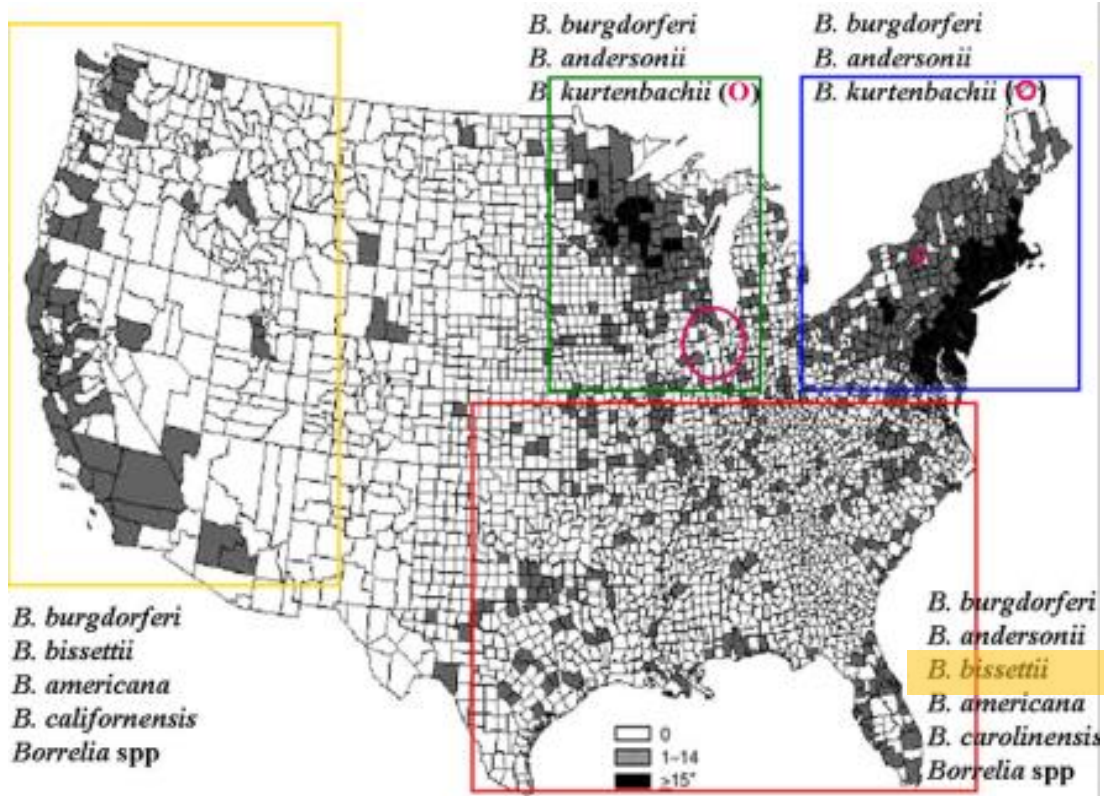
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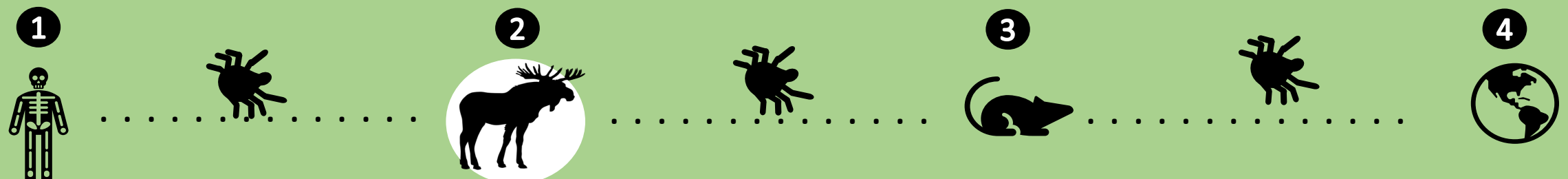
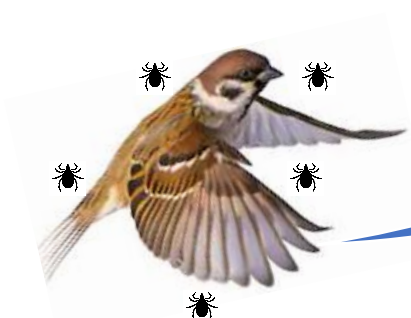
# Borrelia bissettii



Margos G *et al.* 2010. Multilocus Sequence Analysis of *Borrelia bissettii* strains from North America Reveals a New *Borrelia* species, *Borrelia kurtenbachii*. *Ticks and Tick-borne Diseases*. 1(4):151-158.



[https://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/ocmh/cdc/content/vectorborne\\_andzoonotic/Tick-borne\\_Diseases/brief.html](https://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/ocmh/cdc/content/vectorborne_andzoonotic/Tick-borne_Diseases/brief.html)

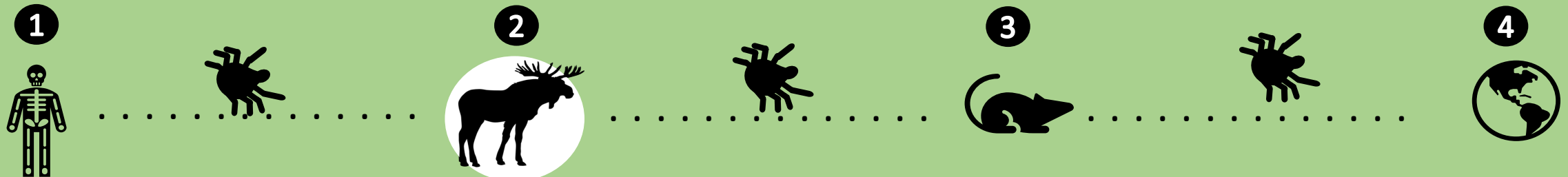
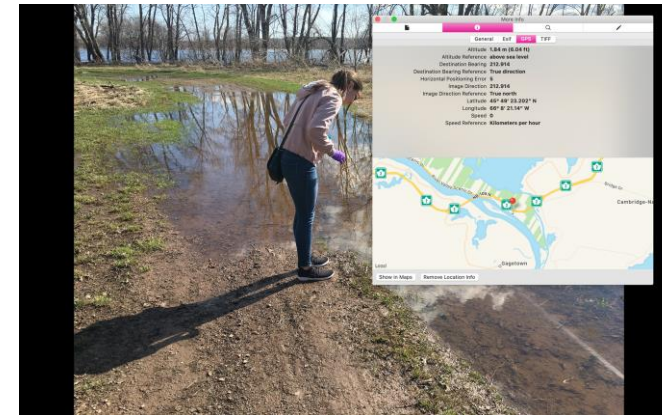
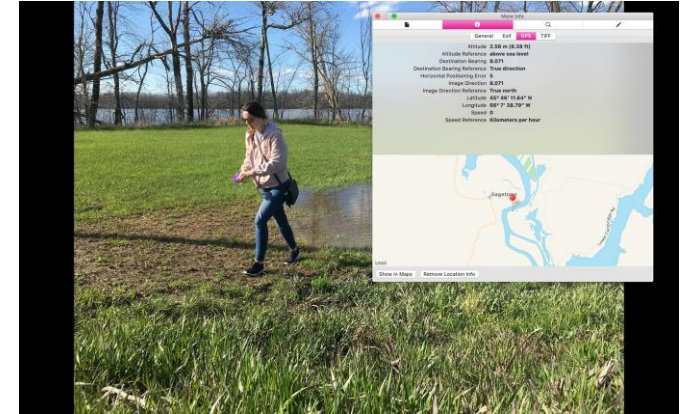


# Specific aims

Frequency and species in Maritime wildlife populations

Create a geographic risk model of the province

Do *B. bissettii* and *B. burgdorferi* share a common host species in New Brunswick?



# Methods



Obtain Samples



Dissect

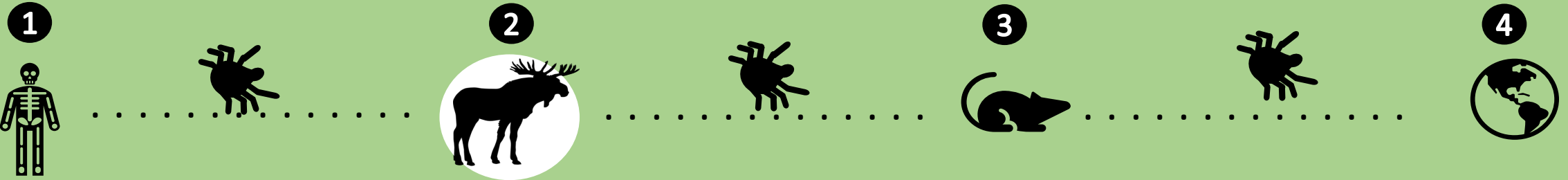
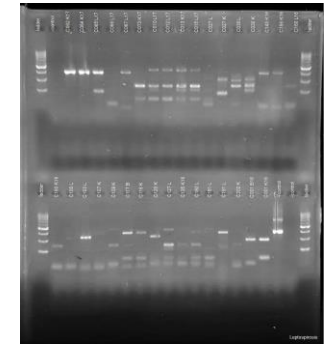
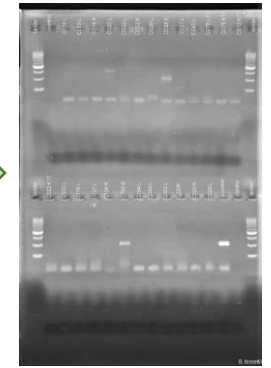
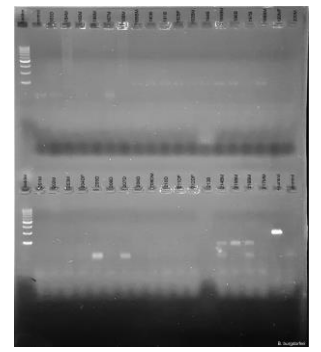


Extract DNA & nPCR

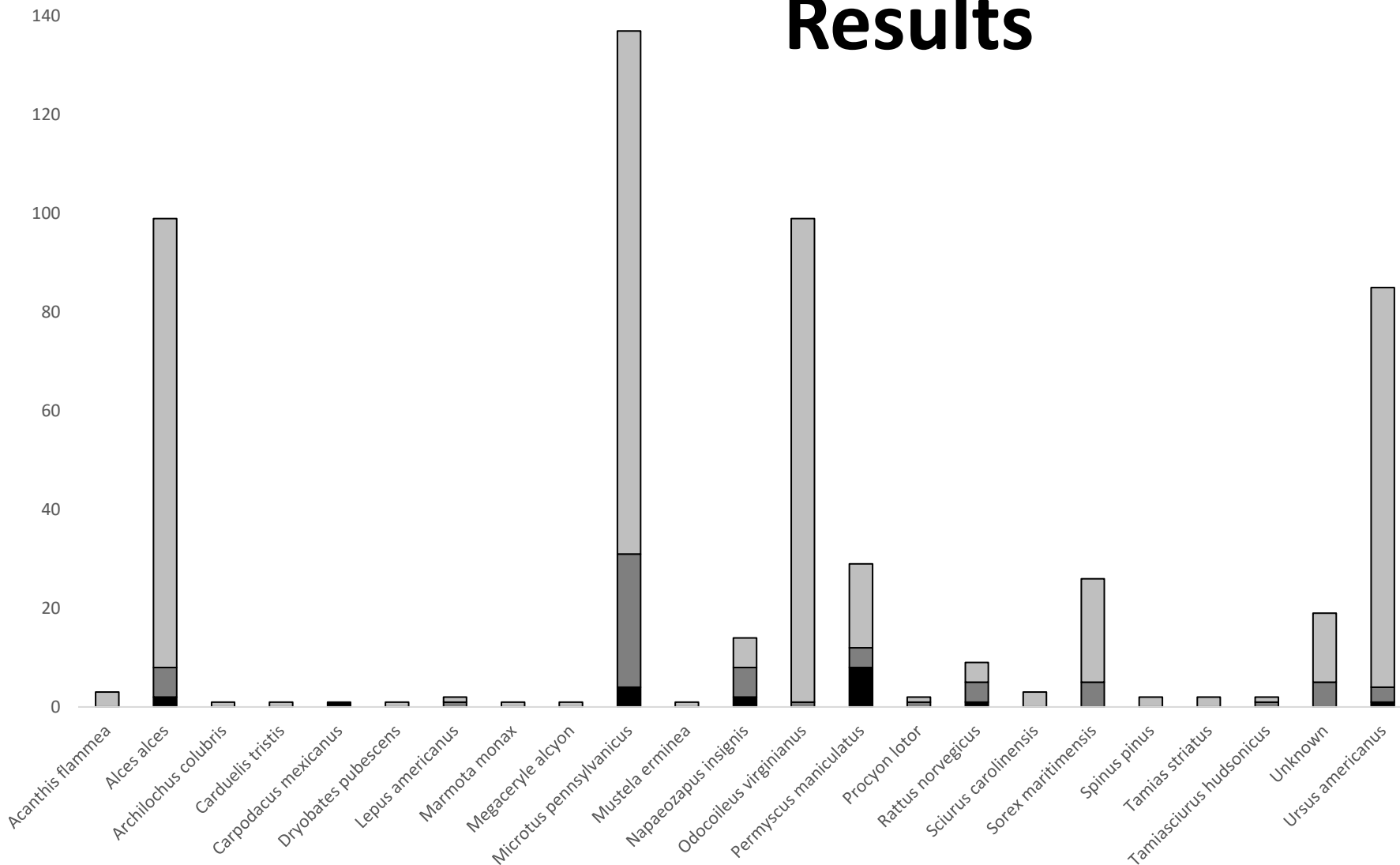
*B. burgdorferi* using 23s

*B. bissettii* using ospA

*L. interrogans* using 16s



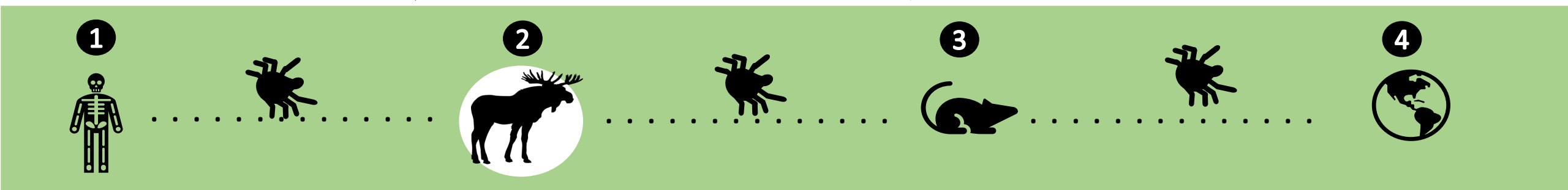
# Results



**11.9%** of the 540 animals tested came back positive for *L. interrogans*

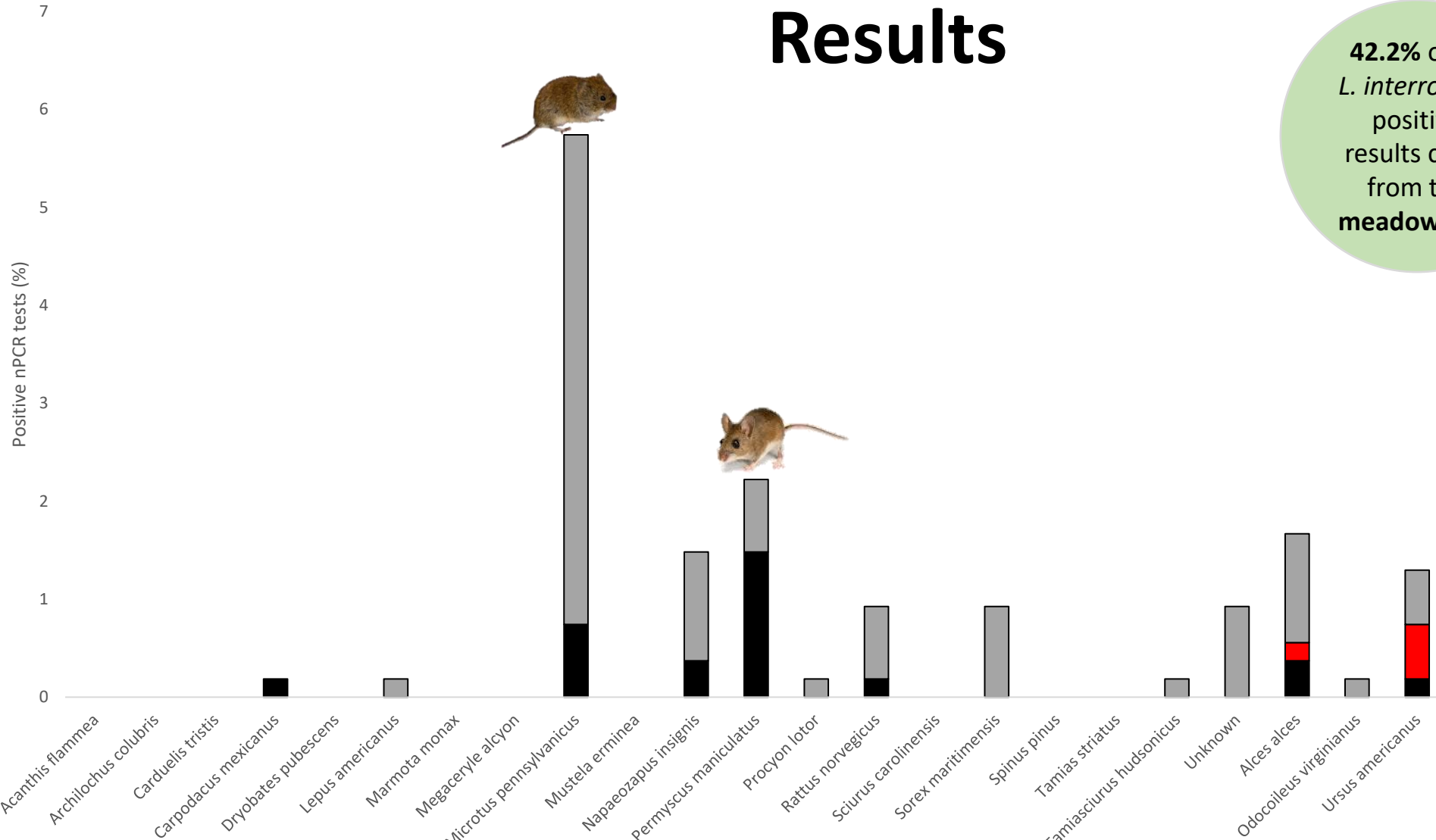
**3.5%** of the 540 animals tested came back positive for *B. bissettii*

Total # Samples Tested  
 # Positive *L. interrogans* tests  
 # Positive *B. bissettii* tests





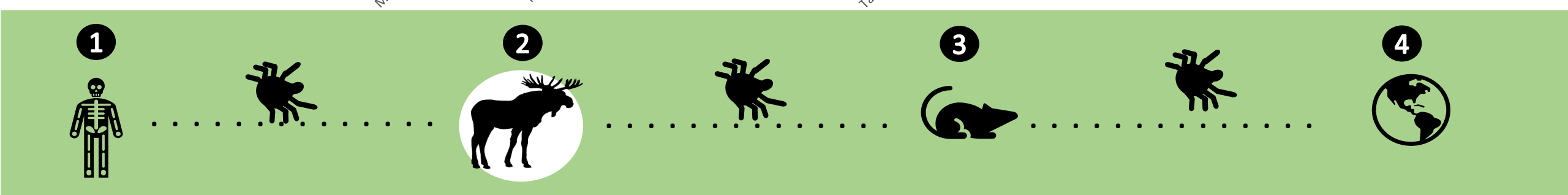
# Results



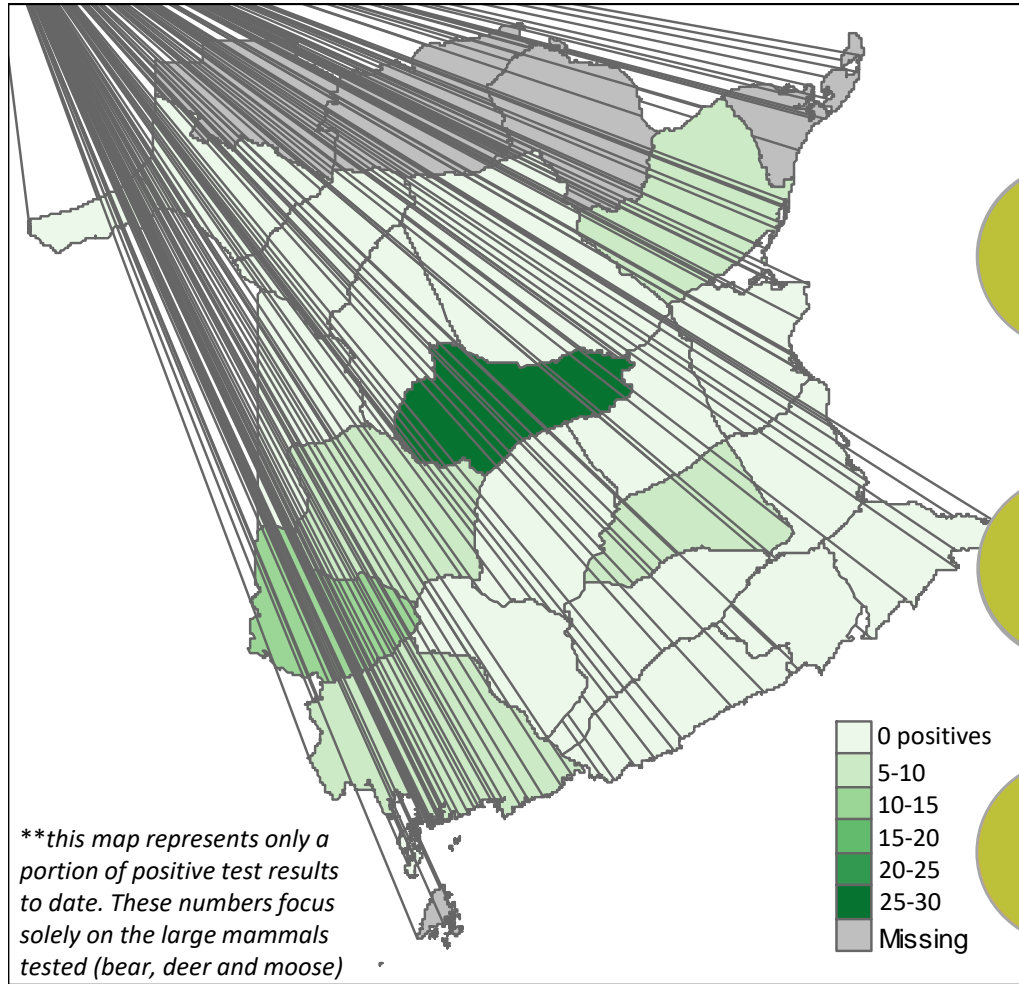
42.2% of all *L. interrogans* positive results came from the meadow vole

42.1% of all *B. bissettii* positive results came from the deer mouse

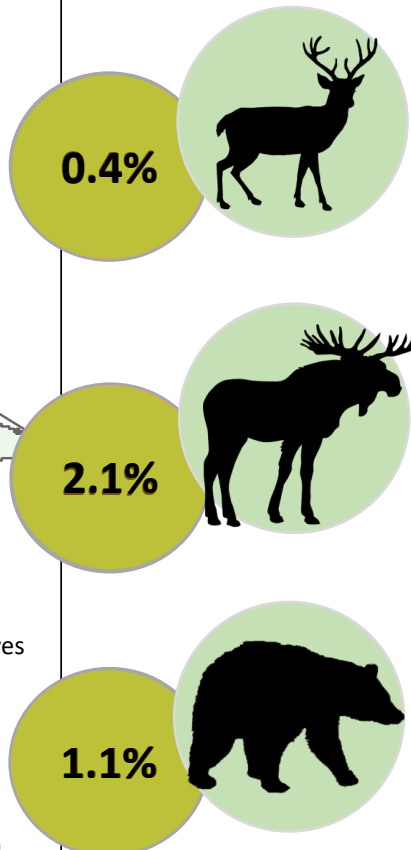
■ % *L. interrogans* positive  
■ % *B. burgdorferi* positive  
■ % *B. bissettii* positive



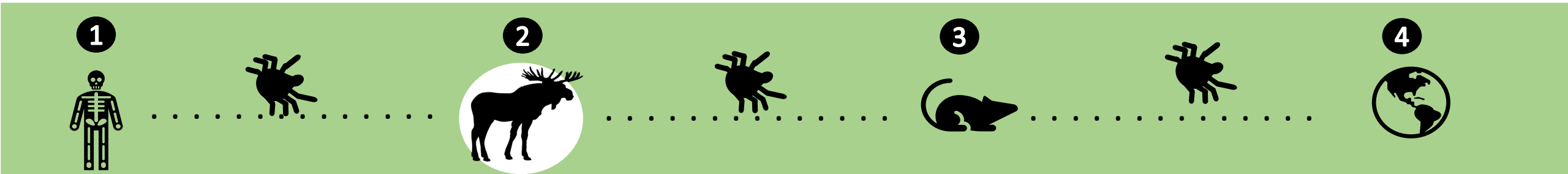
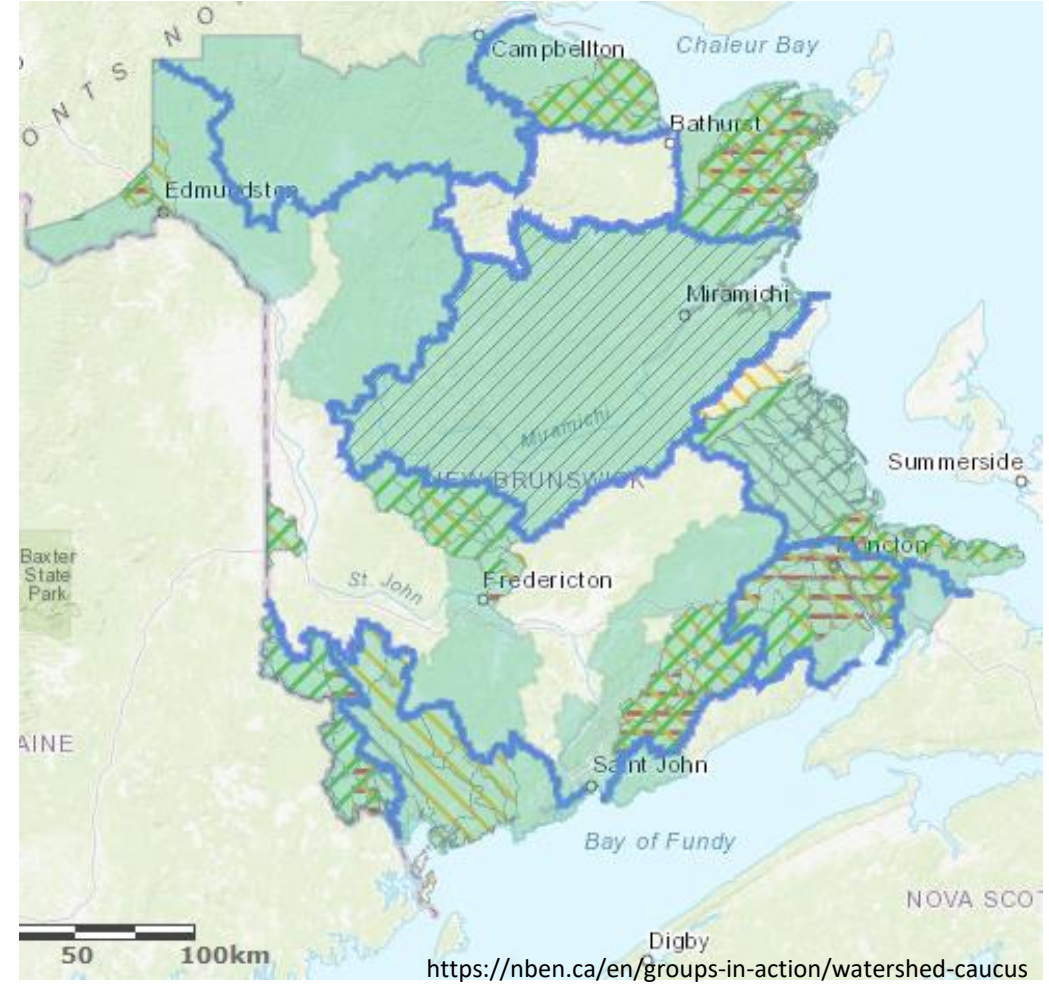
# Leptospirosis



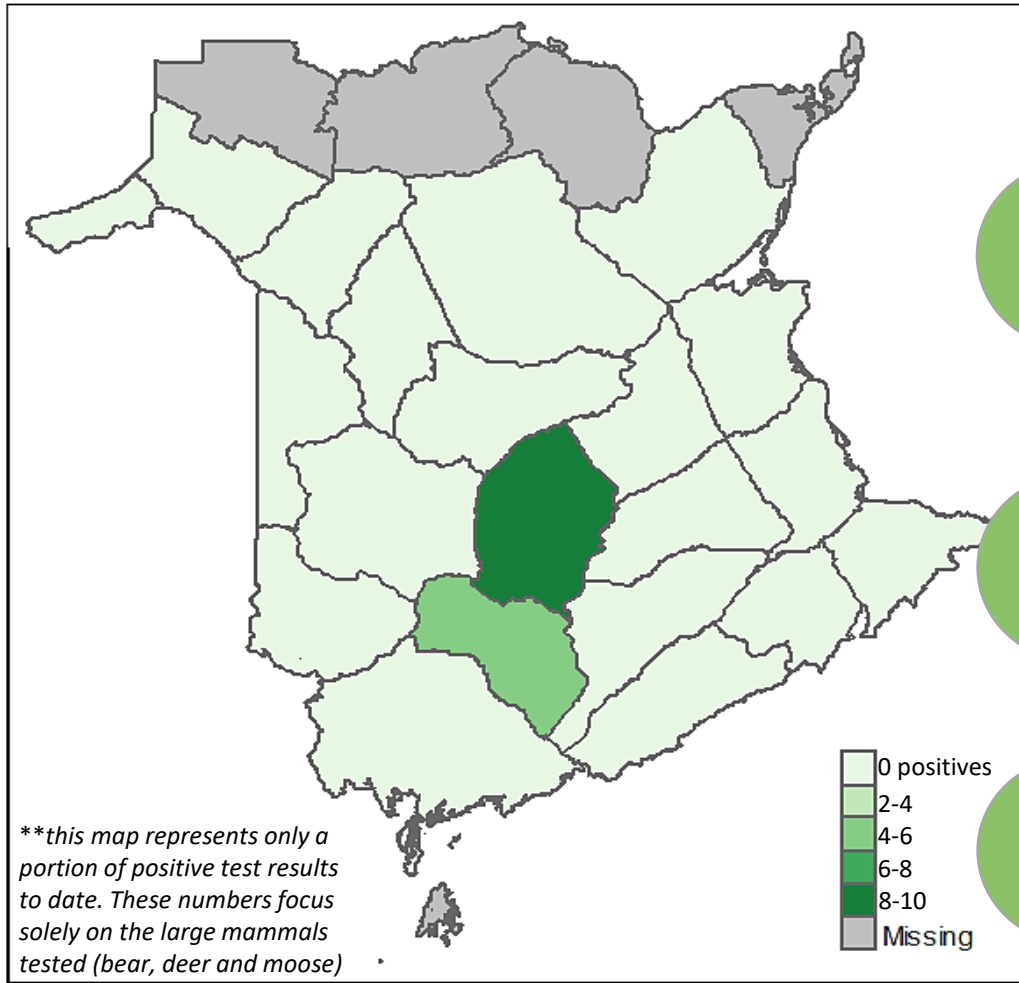
*\*\*this map represents only a portion of positive test results to date. These numbers focus solely on the large mammals tested (bear, deer and moose)*



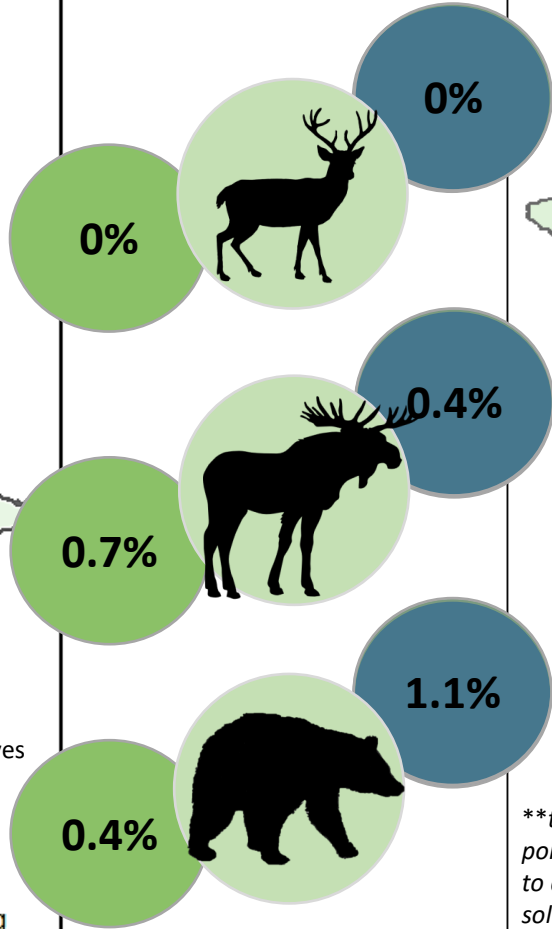
# Watersheds of New Brunswick



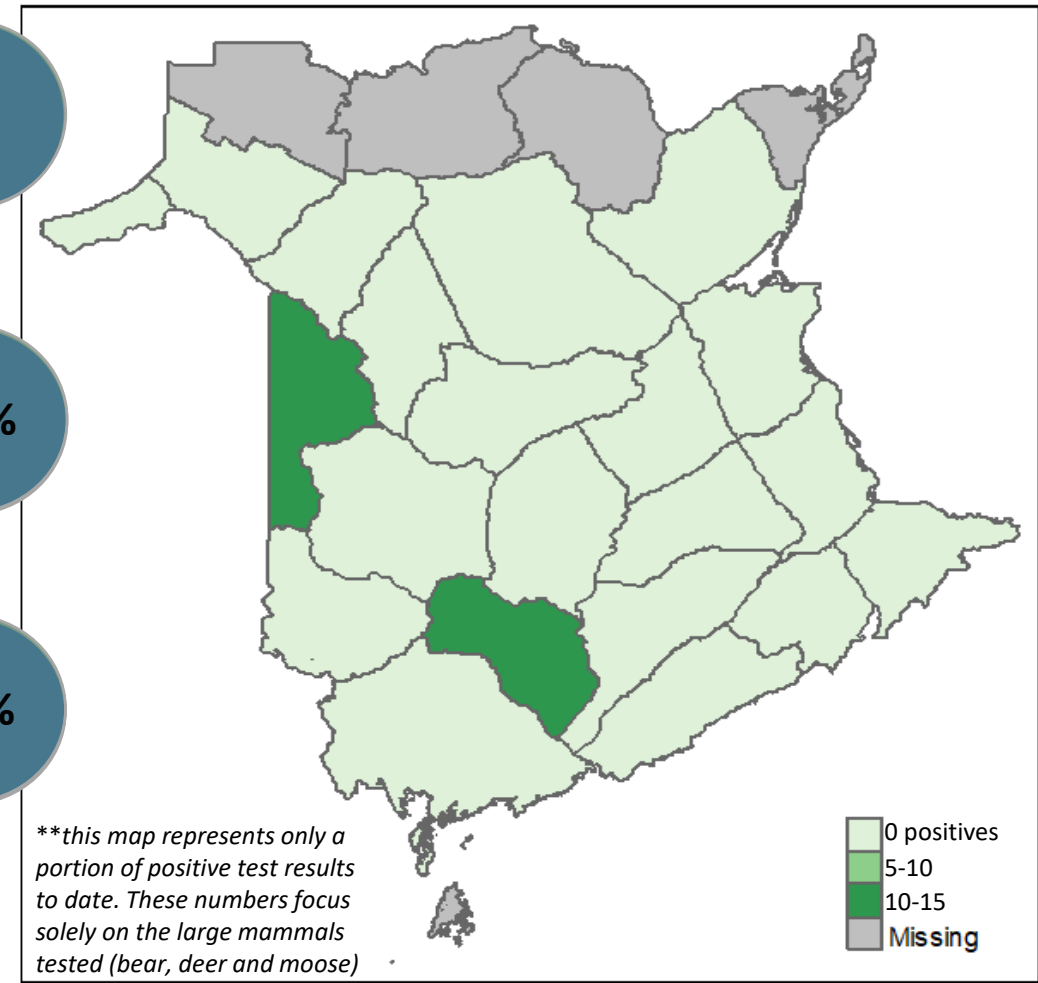
# B. bissettii



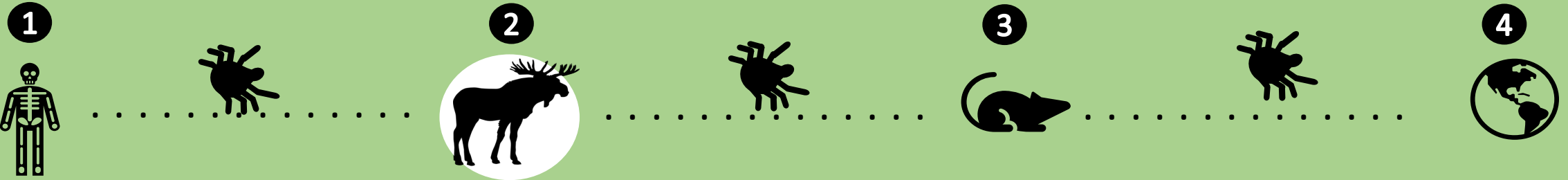
*\*\*this map represents only a portion of positive test results to date. These numbers focus solely on the large mammals tested (bear, deer and moose)*



# B. burgdorferi

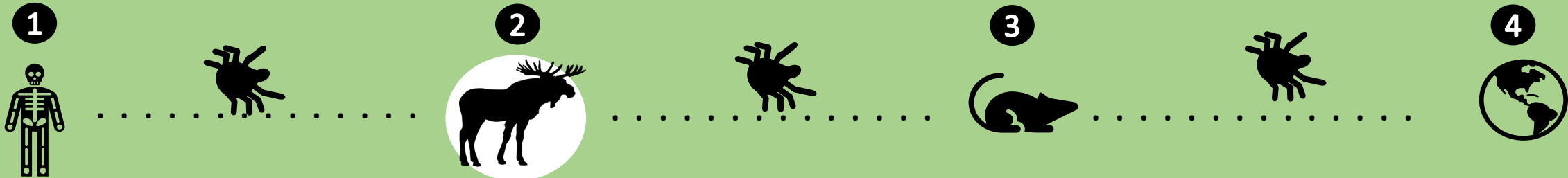
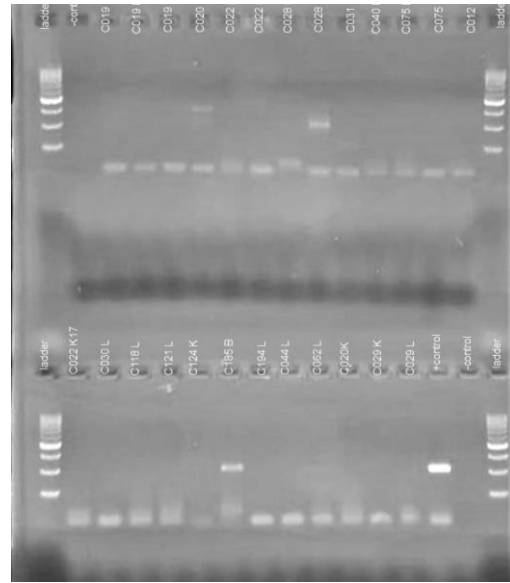
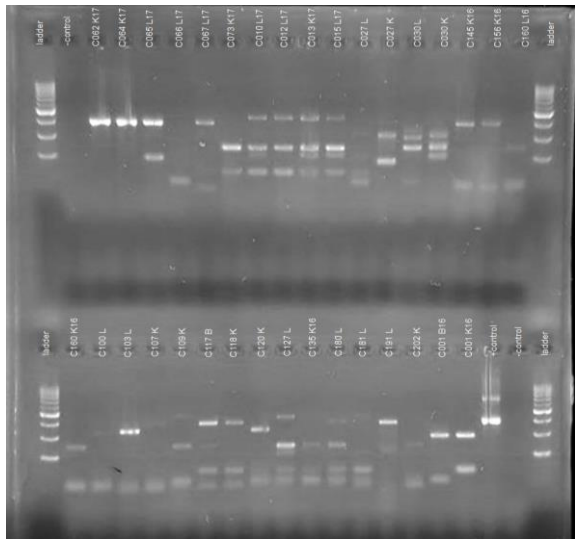


*\*\*this map represents only a portion of positive test results to date. These numbers focus solely on the large mammals tested (bear, deer and moose)*



# Conclusions:

Through nPCR and gel electrophoresis, we have been able to detect the presence of *L. interrogans*, *B. bissettii*, and *B. burgdorferi* in wildlife species in New Brunswick, Canada.



# Conclusions:

