Seasonal, Geographical, Age and Breed Distributions of Equine Viral Arteritis in Iran

Shahin NEJAT 1, Hassan MOMTAZ 2, Mehrdad YADEGARI 1, Shayan NEJAT 3, Farhad SAFARPOUR DEHKORDI 4, Faham KHAMESIPOUR 4

1 Department of Clinical Sciences, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Shahrekord Branch, Islamic Azad University, Shahrekord - IRAN
2 Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Shahrekord Branch, Islamic Azad University, Shahrekord - IRAN
3 Student of Veterinary Medicine, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Shahrekord University, Shahrekord - IRAN
4 Young Researchers and Elites Club, Shahrekord Branch, Islamic Azad University, Shahrekord - IRAN

Abstract

The aim of this study was to estimate the prevalence of EVA in mare and stallion in various seasons, ages, breeds and regions of Iran. Totally, 470 blood samples which were taken from mares and stallions were tested for presence of EVA antigen and antibodies. Samples were collected in various seasons from various geographical parts of Iran. Blood and serum samples were taken from horses less than 1 year, 1-2 years, 2-3 years and more than 3 years old. Viral RNA and antibodies against EVA were detected in 4.46% and 4.04% of samples, respectively. Results showed that the EVA antigen and antibodies were higher in mare blood samples than stallion. Antibodies and antigen of EVA had the higher incidence in spring season and southern regions of Iran. Also, results showed that there were higher incidences of EVA antigen and antibodies in Standardbred breed and horses less than 1 year old. There were significant differences (P<0.05) for the incidence of EVA antigen and antibodies between mares and stallions, less than 1 year old and more than 3 years old horses, spring and winter seasons and finally, southern and northern parts of Iran. This study showed that incidences of Equine viral arteritis antigens and antibodies are related to sex and breed of horses, seasons of samples collection and geographic regions. As far as we know, this study is the first prevalence report of seasonal, geographical, age and breed distributions of EVA in stallions and mares in Iran.

Keywords: Equine viral arteritis, Seasons, Regions, Breeds, Age, Sexual, Iran

Iran’da Atların Viral Arteritisi Enfeksiyonunun Mevsimsel, Coğrafi, Yaş ve Cins Yayılımı

Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı İran’da Atların Viral Arteritisi Enfeksiyonunun (EVA) kısrak ve aygırlarda mevsimsel, coğrafi, yaş ve cins yayılımını araştırmaktır. Kısrak ve aygırlardan alınan toplam 470 kan örneği EVA antijen ve antikorlarının varlığı yönünden test edildi. Örnekler deişik mevsim ve coğrafi bölgelerden alındı. Kan ve serum örnekleri 1, 1-2, 2-3 ve 3 yaşından daha yaşlı hayvanlardan alındı. Viral RNA ve EVA antikorları sırasıyla %4.46 ve %4.04 orrecte tespit edildi. Elde edilen bulgular EVA antijen ve antikorların kısraklardan agyrlardan daha fazla oranda bulunduğu ortaya koydu. EVA antikor ve antijenlerini ilkbahar döneminde ve İran’ın güney kesiminde daha fazlalıdı. Ayrıca sonuçlar EVA antijen ve antikorlarının Standartbred atılar ve 1 yaşından daha gençlerde daha fazla olduğu gösterdi. EVA antijen ve antikorların varlığı açısından kısraklarla aygırlar arasında, 1 yaşından gençler ile 3 yaşından daha yaşlılar arasında, ilkbahar ile kiş mevsimleri arasında ve İran’ın güneyi ile kuzeyi arasında anlamlı farklar (P<0.05) sahiptir. Bu çalışma Atların Viral Arteritis antijenleri ve antikorlarının cinsiyet, at cinsi, örnek toplama mevsimi ve coğrafi bölge ile deişiklikli göstergidir tespit edildi. Bilgimiz dahilinde bu çalışma mevsimsel, coğrafi, yaş ve cins köre atılda EVA yaygınlığını İran’da tespit etmek amacıyla yapılan ilk çalışmadır.

Anahtar sözcükler: Atların Viral Arteritis, Mevsim, Bölge, İrk, Yaş, Cinsiyet, İran

İletişim (Correspondence)
+98 381 7220836
shndfa@yahoo.com
INTRODUCTION

Equine Viral Arteritis (EVA) is an acute and contagious disease of both horses and donkeys which causes by Equine Arteritis Virus (EAV). It is characterized by fever, edema (especially of the scrotum, prepuce and limbs), nasal discharge, conjunctivitis, and infrequently death in young foals. It may also result in abortion of pregnant mares and interstitial pneumonia or pneumoenteritis in young foals. Also, stallions can become persistently infected and shed virus into their semen.

Several outbreak of EVA have been reported previously from USA, UK, Spain, Denmark, South Africa and Australia. The two principal modes of transmission of EAV are horizontal, by direct contact with infectious respiratory tract secretions from acutely infected horses, and venereal, through natural breeding or artificial insemination with semen samples of persistently infected stallions. Therefore, determination of the carrier stallion had critical epidemiological importance in the prevention and control of EAV infection.

Although EVA is a disease almost exclusively of equids, antibodies to EAV have been identified in donkeys. Serological surveys have shown that EAV infection occurs among horses in North and South America, Europe, Australasia, Africa, and Asia with considerable variation in seroprevalence of EAV infection among countries and within equine populations in some countries. There is only one known serotype of EAV, but geographically and temporally distinct strains of EAV differ in the severity of the clinical disease they induce and in their abortogenic potential.

The epidemiology and prevalence of EVA in mares and stallions is essentially unknown in Iran. Therefore, this present study was carried out in order to study the seasonal, geographical, age and breed distribution of EVA in mares and stallions blood samples using cell culture, Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) and Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) assays in Iran.

MATERIAL and METHODS

Samples

From December 2010 and December 2011 in various seasons of the year, blood and serum samples were collected randomly from stallions (n=220) and mares (n=250) from 3 major breeds of Arab, Standardbred and Thoroughbred. Horses used in this study were evaluated as less than 1, 1 to 2, 2 to 3 and more than 3 years old which were settled in 4 different geographic regions of Iran (north, south, west and east).
min with a programmable thermal cycler (Eppendorf, Mastercycler® 5330, Eppendorf-Netheler-Hinz GmbH, Hamburg, Germany). Twenty µL of final PCR products were run on a 1.5% agarose gel containing ethidium bromide in 1X TBE buffer along with 100 bp DNA ladder (Fermentas, Germany).

**Serological Test**

Serum samples were tested for antibodies against EAV by the commercial ELISA kit (ID Vet Innovative Diagnostics, France), according to the manufacturer’s instructions.

**Statistical Analysis**

Data were transferred to Microsoft Excel spreadsheet (Microsoft Corp., Redmond, WA, USA) for analysis. Using the SPSS 18.0 statistical software (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA), Chi-square test analyses were performed, and differences were considered significant at values of P<0.05.

**RESULTS**

Table 1 presents the distribution of EVA antigen and antibody in mares and stallion blood samples. Totally, 21 out of 470 serum samples (4.46%) and 19 out of 470 blood samples (4.04%) were found to be positive for presences of EVA antibody and antigen, respectively. Also, 8 mares (3.63%) and 13 stallions (5.2%) serum samples were positive for antibodies against EAV. Besides, 7 mares (3.18%) and 12 stallions (4.8%) blood samples were positive for EAV antigen. There were significant differences about P<0.05 for presences of antibodies against virus and viral antigens between mares and stallions.

Table 2 presents the seasonal and geographical distribution of antibodies against EVA and viral antigen in mare and stallion blood samples.

Results revealed that blood and serum samples which were collected from southern regions of Iran and samples which were collected in spring had the highest incidence of antibodies and antigen of EVA in mares and stallions. Statistical analysis were significant for the presences of EVA antibodies and antigens between the samples which were collected in spring with autumn and winter and also, between the samples which were collected from southern parts and northern and western parts of Iran (P<0.05).

Table 3 presents the age and breed distribution of EVA antigen and antibody in mare and stallion blood samples. Totally, the horses less than 1 year old and Standardbred horses had the highest incidence of EVA antibody and antigens. There were significant differences (P<0.05) for incidences of viral antibodies and antigens between mares and stallions less than 1 year old and mares and stallions more than 3 years old. Also, statistical differences were significant for incidences of viral antigens and antibodies between Standardbred and Thoroughbred breeds (P<0.05).

**DISCUSSION**

The results of our present study indicated that there were effective seasonal and geographical distributions for incidences of EVA antigens and antibodies against EVA in

Table 1. Distribution of EVA antigen and antibody in mare and stallion blood samples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type and Number of Samples</th>
<th>ELISA (%)</th>
<th>RT-PCR (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stallion (220)</td>
<td>8 (3.63)</td>
<td>7 (3.18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mare (250)</td>
<td>13 (5.2)</td>
<td>12 (4.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (470)</td>
<td>21 (4.46)</td>
<td>19 (4.04)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Seasonal and geographical distribution of EVA antigen and antibody in mare and stallion blood samples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type and Number of Samples</th>
<th>Seasonal Distribution</th>
<th>Geographical Distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Antibody (21 Positive)*</td>
<td>Antigen (19 Positive)**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aut***</td>
<td>Spr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stallion (220)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mare (250)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (470)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type and Number of Samples</th>
<th>Antibody (21 Positive)*</th>
<th>Antigen (19 Positive)**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>North</td>
<td>East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stallion (220)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mare (250)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (470)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Positive samples based on ELISA methods; ** Positive samples based on RT-PCR method; *** In this table Aut means autumn, Wint means winter, Spr means spring and Sum means summer.
mares and stallions. Samples which were collected from southern and eastern parts of Iran and also, samples which were collected in spring and summer seasons had the highest range of infection. The main reason for this finding is the fact that temperature and climate may have an effect on the prevalence of antigen and antibodies against EVA.

Spring and summer are breeding equine seasons in many parts of Iran especially southern and eastern regions. Therefore, in these parts and in these seasons, modes of transmission and infection rate become higher than other seasons and regions. The main reason for the highest prevalence of EVA in spring and summer seasons is the fact that during this time climatic events, heat, rain, and thunderstorms, as well as variation of barometric pressure has been changed and may have influence on the autonomic nervous system. These events caused reduction in the levels of animal immunity. Therefore, several infections have been occurred. Also, previous investigation showed that carrier stallions are the natural reservoir of EAV and the virus is maintained in equine populations between breeding seasons [4].

Also, survival of EAV in the environments is temperature dependant; although it may survive only 20-30 min at 56°C and from 2 to 3 day at 37°C, it can survive up to 75 day at 4°C but virus is so sensitive to temperature changes [17]. Therefore, this virus needs moderate constant temperature and especially between 20 to 4°C. After analyzing the average temperatures of these 4 seasons, it has been found that spring and summer had the most constant temperature. Besides, the most constant temperatures have been shown in southern and eastern parts of Iran. Therefore, the high prevalence of antigens and antibodies are seems reasonable in spring and summer seasons and southern and eastern parts of Iran.

Our results showed that there were strong age and breed distributions for the incidences of EVA antigens and antibodies in mares and stallions in Iran. The horses less than 1 year old followed by, those had 1-2 years old were the highest incidence of EVA antigens and antibodies. Previous studies showed that death in younger than 1 year old foal is one of the main complications of EVA [1-3].

This present study showed that Standardbred followed by, Arab horses had the highest incidences of EVA antigens and antibodies. Antigen and antibodies of EVA were less common in Thoroughbred horses. These findings are in harmony with previous investigations [14,18,20]. Infection is endemic among Standardbred but not Thoroughbred horses in the USA, with 77.5-84.3% of all Standard breds, but only 0-5.4% of Thoroughbreds being seropositive [14,18,20]. The seroprevalence of EAV infection in Warmblood stallions is also very high in a number of European countries, e.g., 55-93% of Austrian Warmblood stallions were positive for antibodies to EAV [21,22]. Although breed-specific differences might reflect inherent genetic differences that confer resistance to infection, they are more likely reflective of different cultural and management factors within horse populations and breeds. Previous studies have not demonstrated any breed-specific variation in susceptibility to EAV infection or in establishment of the carrier state [23] but our results for the first time showed that EVA antibodies and antigen had the highest incidence in Standardbreds and Arab breeds.

Extensive outbreaks of EVA were reported in North America and Europe [17]. Similarly, EAV infection of horses has been identified in countries including Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, previously thought to be largely or completely free of the virus. Totally, serological surveys have demonstrated that EAV infection occurs in Europe, Australia, North and South America, Africa, and Asia [1,17]. Japan and Iceland are apparently free of the virus, whereas EAV infection is relatively common in horses in

| Type and Number of Samples | Age Distribution | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|                           | Antibody (21 Positive)* | 1> | 1-2 | 2-3 | 3< | 1> | 1-2 | 2-3 | 3< |
| Stallion (220)              | 5               | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Mare (250)                  | 14              | 2 | - | - | 7 | 4 | 2 | 2 | - |
| Total (470)                 | 19              | 2 | - | - | 9 | 5 | 3 | 2 | - |

* Positive samples based on ELISA methods; ** Positive samples based on RT-PCR method

| Type and Number of Samples | Breed Distribution | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|                            | Antibody (21 Positive)* | Standardbred | Thoroughbred | Arab | Standardbred | Thoroughbred | Arab |
| Stallion (220)               | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Mare (250)                   | 7 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 4 |
| Total (470)                  | 11 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 6 |


