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Exotic vector-borne viral zoonoses: A threat for diseases-free countries?

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In the case of many zoonotic viruses generally regarded as exotic, change in climate, travelling, migration of people and animals are some factors endangering disease-free areas. Serological monitoring of animals is a corner stone in outbreak prevention. These investigations afford to early detection of virus and assess scope of the problem. In our research West Nile virus (WNV), Crimean–Congo hemorrhagic fever virus (CCHFV) and Rift Valley fever virus (RVFV) were taken into consideration. Around five hundred cattle, five hundred horses and several dozen wild birds were serological investigated. Negative test results for CCHFV and RVFV were obtained. Surprisingly, a high percent of the collected sera tested positive for WNV. In recent studies antibodies against WNV were detected only in one horse. It clearly indicates spread of infection and poses a real threat of disease outbreak within human and animal population.

Biography

Barbara Bazanow has completed her PhD from Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences. Since 2004 she is working as an Adjunct Professor. Her main responsibilities are the virological and serological diagnosis of the domestic and wild animal diseases, the investigations of virucidal activity and cytotoxicity of new synthesized chemical compounds and plant extracts. She is a Member of PTNW (Polish Society of Veterinary Sciences) and Polish Pharmacopoeia. She was apprenticed in Johannesburg (NICD) and Pretoria (Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute), South Africa. She has published many papers in reputed journals.

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