

Conference Paper

Spread Dynamics of Leucosis in Cattle in Livestock Farms of the Russian Federation for 2000–2018

Vladimir Kuzmin¹, Mikhail Gulyukin², Aleksey Gulyukin², Artyom Metlin³, Gleb Prosvirnin¹, Andrey Tsyganov¹, Dmitriy Orekhov¹, Svetlana Makavchik¹, Ivan Khakhaev⁴, and Dmitriy Evglevskiy⁵

¹Saint-Petersburg State Academy of Veterinary Medicine, St. Petersburg, Russia

²Researchers from Federal State Budget Scientific Institution "Federal Scientific Centre VIEV" (FSC VIEV), Moscow, Russia

³All-Russian State Research Institute of Control, Standardization and Certification of Veterinary Medicines, Moscow, Russia

⁴Saint-Petersburg Electrotechnical University (ETU "LETI"), St. Petersburg, Russia

⁵Kursk Research Institute of Agro-Industrial Production, Kursk, Russia

Abstract

Leucosis occupies a leading position in the modern nosological structure of cattle infectious diseases. This is due to the high infection of livestock and large economic damage in affected farms [1–3]. Leucosis is a chronic tumor disease caused by an RNA-containing virus of the *Retroviridae* family. The disease is characterized by uncontrolled reproduction of immature hematopoietic cells [4, 5]. The objective is to assess in dynamics the indicators of cattle infection with the leucosis virus and the incidence of leucosis in farms of all categories of the Russian Federation in the period of 2000–2018. The data of the analysis of the epizootic situation for leucosis in cattle in farms of all categories of the Russian Federation for 2000–2018 are presented. Over this period of time, the number of diagnostic serological studies in the immunodiffusion reaction increased 1.88 times in all subjects. According to the results of epizootological monitoring in farms of all categories of the Russian Federation, the rates of infection of the bovine leucosis virus decreased 1.89 times, the incidence rates decreased 2.02 times. At present, the epizootic situation has improved markedly, but so far there are problems with incomplete release of farms from leucosis in cattle. It is necessary to continue work on the elimination of this dangerous chronic disease in farms of all categories in the territory of the Russian Federation.

Keywords: leucosis in cattle, infection, incidence, serological research

Corresponding Author:

Vladimir Kuzmin
kuzmin@epizoo.ru

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1. Introduction

Enzootic leucosis in cattle is a malignant chronic disease of viral etiology that is either asymptomatic or characterized by lymphocytosis and malignant proliferation of hematopoietic and lymphoid cells in various organs [4]. Leucosis in cattle is one of the complex and not completely resolved problems of veterinary medicine [1].

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For livestock breeding farms, leucosis in cattle causes significant economic damage, causing violation of breeding work and the raising of healthy pedigree young animals for sale, reduced productivity of dairy herds, utilization of carcasses of sick animals, restrictions on economic activity [6, 7].

Only the discovery of the leucosis in cattle virus and the further development of serological methods for the diagnosis of latent and overt infections made it possible to obtain accurate information about the spread of the disease in a particular area [8]. The causative agent is animals infected with leucosis in cattle virus and animals with blood changes typical for leucosis. It is the latter that pose a particular danger in the spread of leucosis infection. The joint keeping of sick and infected (virus carriers) animals leads to a constant increase in seropositive (in the immunodiffusion reaction) animals in the herd. The transmission of the leucosis in cattle virus to a susceptible livestock occurs with all the secretions and excretions when lymphocytes infected with the pathogen get into them. The interaction of the leucosis in cattle virus with susceptible livestock occurs at the level of the lymphocyte genetic apparatus, which determines the long-term (lifelong) preservation of the pathogen in the cattle [5, 6, 9].

Leucosis in cattle is widespread in many countries on all continents, including the Russian Federation [7, 10--17].

The prevalence of leucosis in cattle in the Russian Federation is associated with the importation in 1941--1945 of a livestock of highly productive black-mottled cattle carrying this disease to the territory of the country from East Prussia and the Baltic republics, and now -- with the import of pedigree cattle from seropositive animals conducted at the Research Institute for Federal State Budget Scientific Institution "Federal Scientific Centre VIEV" (FSC VIEV) Moscow, Russia [15]. Phylogenetic analysis of the pathogen revealed the predominance of genotype IV "European cluster" out of 9 genetic variants of leucosis in cattle virus isolated in the world [18].

Bovine leucosis in the Russian Federation is epizootic and almost ubiquitous. Subjects free from bovine leucosis in the Russian Federation are considered 11 in 2014 and 14 in 2015. An alarming fact is the increase in the number of leucosis in cattle virus infected and sick animals amid a reduction in livestock numbers [18].

The objective is to assess in dynamics the indicators of cattle infection with the leucosis virus and the incidence of leucosis in farms of all categories of the Russian Federation in the period of 2000--2018.

2. Methods and Equipment

2.1. Methods

Sources of information for conducting epizootological studies are the source materials, allowing obtaining an approximate assessment of the situation of leucosis in cattle in a specific territory of the subject [14, 15, 18]. For epizootological analysis, statistical data of veterinary reporting, the results of diagnostic studies on leucosis of veterinary laboratories were used. The basis for the diagnosis of leucosis in cattle is the serological method of research -- the diffusion precipitation reaction (DPR), otherwise called the agar gel immunodiffusion reaction (IDR/RID). IDR is widely used in the Russian Federation in the elimination of leucosis as the main diagnostic method.

Diagnostic tests for leucosis in cattle by the serological method in the IDR and the hematological method are carried out in all laboratory departments of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation according to the "Guidelines for the diagnosis of bovine leucosis", approved by the Department of Veterinary Medicine of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation, 2007 [19]. For IDR diagnostics, Russian diagnostic kits are used. From the number of animals that are positively responsive in IDR (infected with the bovine leucosis virus), patients with leucosis are identified using the hematological method.

The hematological research method consists in counting the number of leukocytes in a unit volume of blood (1 μ l) and a qualitative assessment of lymphoid elements -- lymphocytes. Hematological examination is carried out on animals in the blood serum of which specific antibodies to leucosis in cattle virus were detected by serological method (IDR, ELISA). The count of leukocytes is carried out 1) using an electronic particle counter such as "Celloscope", "Culter", "Pikoskel" in accordance with the instructions (manuals) for their use or 2) in the counting chamber with the Goryaev's grid [19].

3. Results

The epizootological analysis and monitoring of leucosis in cattle virus infection revealed that, on average, 63.57 % of animals were studied by the IDR method for the period of 2000--2018 in farms of all property categories of the Russian Federation (table 1) amid all cattle. The percentage of positive animals from the number of cattle examined in the IDR for this period of time averaged 8.31 % (table 1) (with a maximum value of 11.03 % in 2003 and a minimum value of 5.14 % in 2018).

The percentage of hematologically examined cattle in farms of all categories of property of the Russian Federation for the period 2000-2018 averaged 16.57 % of the total animal population (table1).

The incidence rate of bovine leucosis in these farms over the same period of time (table 1) averaged 1.37 %, with a maximum value of 2.73 % in 2003 and the minimum value of 0.94 % in 2012.

In Figure 1 the following is graphically presented: 1) an uptrend 1.88-fold in the number of animals studied in IDR from the total number of cattle in 2018 compared to 2000; 2) a 1.35-fold downtrend in the number of hematologically examined animals from the total number of cattle in 2000 compared to 2018; 3) a 1.9-fold downtrend in the number of animals positive in IDR -- that is, infected -- on the number of animals examined in IDR; 4) a 2.01-fold downtrend in the number of hematologically positive animals -- that is, patients with leucosis from the number of hematologically examined animals.

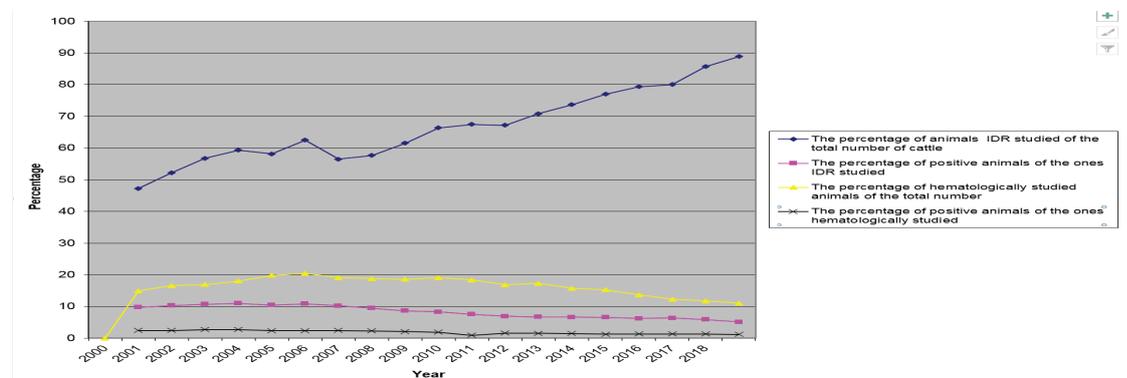


Figure 1: Annual monitoring of indicators of leucosis in cattle virus infection and leucosis incidence in farms of all categories of the Russian Federation for 2000–2018.

4. Discussion

In various regions and constituent entities of the Russian Federation, the level of diagnostic monitoring in the IDR of susceptible cattle was expanded [18]. The analysis of the epizootic situation of bovine leucosis in farms of all categories of the Russian Federation for 19 years revealed a 1.88-fold increase in the coverage of leucosis-susceptible livestock with diagnostic serological tests (RID).

According to the results of serological diagnostics (IDR), it was found that high rates of leucosis in cattle virus infection were observed for 6 years -- since 2000 to 2006. Virus carriers in this period were approximately at the same level and, respectively, amounted to 10.30 % in 2001 and 10.22 % in 2006. The peak of the virus carrying level -- 11.03 % -- was observed only in 2003. These indicators of leucosis in cattle virus infection were

TABLE 1: Indicators of leucosis virus infection and the incidence of leucosis in cattle in farms of all categories of the Russian Federation for 2000–2018.

| Year | % of the studied animals in the IDR of the total number of cattle | % of positive animals from the number studied in IDR | % of hematologically studied animals from the total number of cattle | % of positive animals from the hematologically studied animals |
|------|--|---|---|---|
| 2000 | 47.26 | 9.75 | 14.95 | 2.42 |
| 2001 | 52.19 | 10.30 | 16.58 | 2.48 |
| 2002 | 56.76 | 10.72 | 16.92 | 2.70 |
| 2003 | 59.30 | 11.03 | 18.03 | 2.73 |
| 2004 | 58.13 | 10.43 | 19.82 | 2.35 |
| 2005 | 62.52 | 10.90 | 20.49 | 2.40 |
| 2006 | 56.50 | 10.22 | 19.07 | 2.45 |
| 2007 | 57.67 | 9.46 | 18.79 | 2.34 |
| 2008 | 61.53 | 8.65 | 18.63 | 2.10 |
| 2009 | 66.35 | 8.30 | 19.06 | 1.88 |
| 2010 | 67.48 | 7.53 | 18.42 | 0.94 |
| 2011 | 67.19 | 6.94 | 16.89 | 1.60 |
| 2012 | 70.87 | 6.71 | 17.27 | 1.52 |
| 2013 | 73.69 | 6.66 | 15.80 | 1.48 |
| 2014 | 77.02 | 6.61 | 15.32 | 1.31 |
| 2015 | 79.36 | 6.26 | 13.68 | 1.31 |
| 2016 | 80.02 | 6.37 | 12.32 | 1.34 |
| 2017 | 85.71 | 5.90 | 11.77 | 1.35 |
| 2018 | 88.87 | 5.14 | 11.05 | 1.20 |

detected in 59.30 % of the studied animals in the IDR of the total number of cattle (table 1). Since 2007 (9.46 %), cattle leucosis virus infection rates gradually decreased and reached the minimum level of 5.14 % by 2018.

According to the results of hematological blood tests in 2003 a peak (2.73 %) in the incidence of cattle with leucosis was registered in farms of all categories of the Russian Federation (table 1). The disease was detected in 18.03 % of hematologically examined animals from the entire livestock. Then the number of animals with leucosis amid the number of hematologically examined animals decreased from 2.35 % in 2004 up to 0.94 % in 2010. In 2011 the incidence of leucosis in cattle increased to 1.6 % and gradually decreased to 1.2 % in 2018 from the number of hematologically examined animals.

A difficult epizootic situation has been recorded in leucosis in cattle in many regions and constituent entities of the Russian Federation for many years. The rather high level of infection of the leucosis in cattle virus and the incidence of leucosis led to the development of systems of anti-epizootic measures and targeted programs for the recovery of cattle from leucosis in specific territories and in farms of all categories of the Russian Federation [6].

In a retrospective aspect, over 19 years of observation of the epizootic process, it can be noted that at present, the rates of infection and the incidence of leucosis in cattle in farms of all categories of the Russian Federation have significantly decreased. This was the result of the country's system of anti-epizootic measures for the prevention and control of leucosis in cattle for many years [7, 8, 20, 21].

5. Conclusion

The recognition and establishment of the viral nature of leucosis in cattle has opened the main ways to infect animals, and the development and implementation of serological diagnostics (IDR/RID) in laboratory practice has made it possible to identify not only patients, but also animals infected with the leukemia virus.

The system of anti-epizootic measures for the recovery of infected herds from leucosis in cattle, used in livestock farms of the Russian Federation, is based on general provisions of directives taking into account regional conditions.

Relatively incomplete coverage by serological testing and insufficient production of diagnostic kits determine an incompletely reliable epizootic situation for leucosis in cattle in the reported data, which, in turn, inhibits wellness work on farms and hinders the study of epizootological monitoring in many subjects.

The data of the analysis of the epizootic situation for leucosis in cattle in farms of all categories of the Russian Federation for 2000--2018 are presented. Over this period of time, the number of diagnostic serological studies in the immunodiffusion reaction increased 1.88 times in all subjects. According to the results of epizootological monitoring in farms of all categories of the Russian Federation, the rates of infection of the leucosis in cattle virus decreased 1.89 times, the incidence rates decreased 2.02 times. At present, the epizootic situation has improved markedly, but so far there are problems with incomplete release of farms from leucosis in cattle. It is necessary to continue work on the elimination of this dangerous chronic disease in farms of all categories in the territory of the Russian Federation.

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