



Bovine anaplasmosis in endemic areas of Ecuador

V. Paucar^{1,2}, D. Berkvens³, X. Pérez^{2,4}, R. Rodríguez², S.O. Vanwambeke⁴, C. Saegerman¹ and L. Ron²

TICKS & TBDs

Bovine anaplasmosis, caused by *Anaplasma marginale*, is a significant disease impacting cattle in tropical areas. When it occurs, it leads to substantial economic losses for farmers due to reduced productivity, severe anemia, and increased mortality rates. *Rhipicephalus microplus* is one of the primary vectors responsible for the transmission of *A. marginale*.



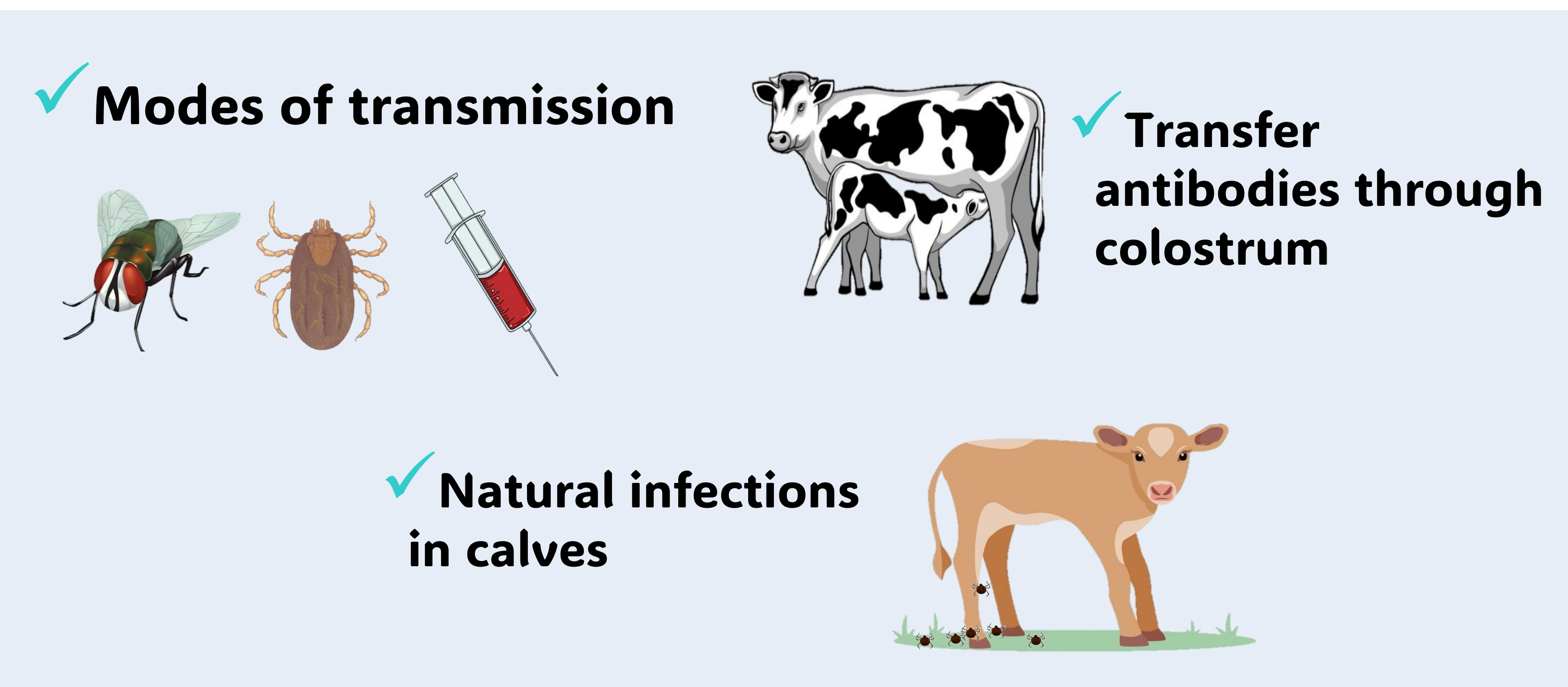
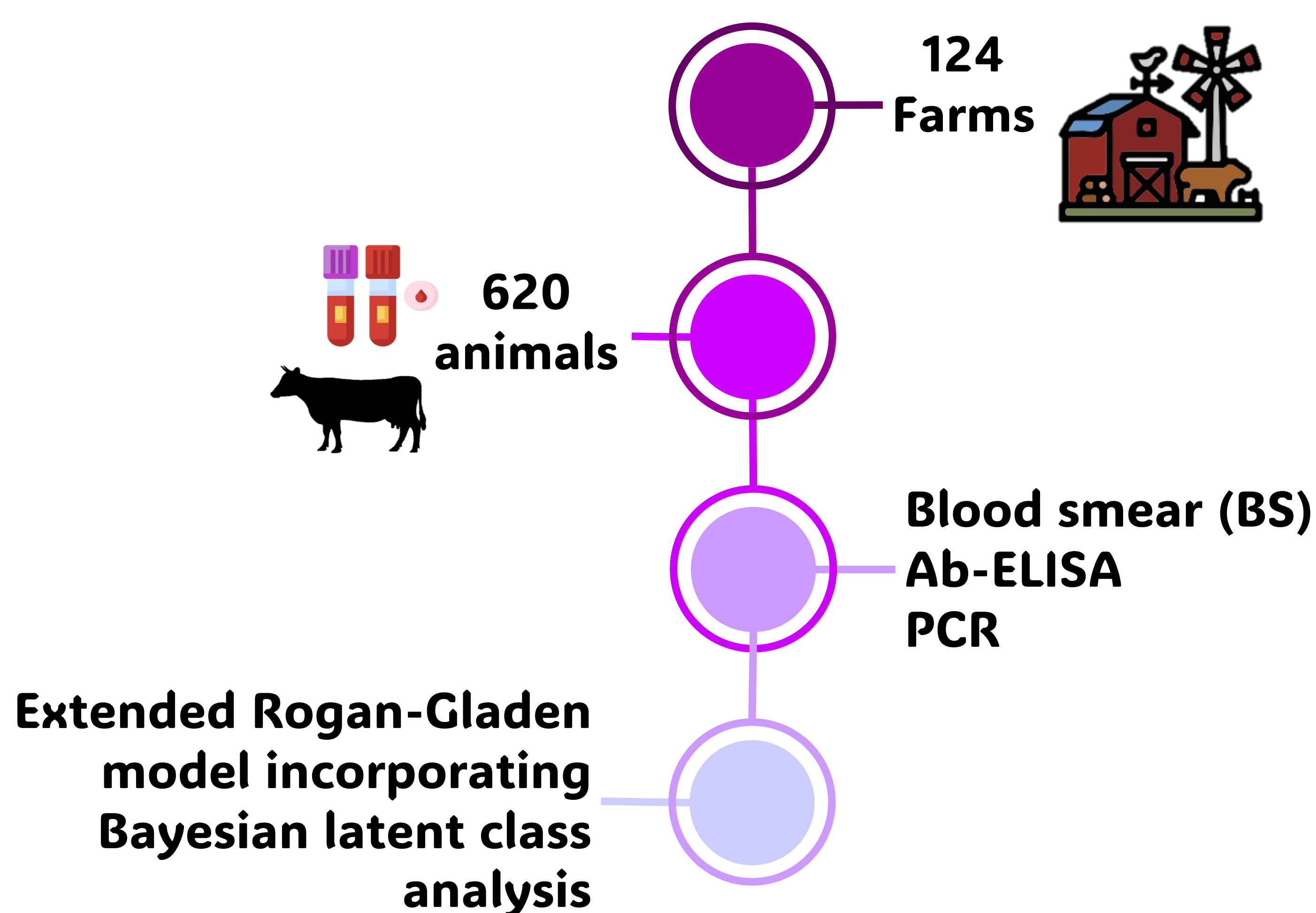
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More than 75% of cattle herds in Ecuador are located in areas highly suitable for cattle tick development and tick-borne diseases transmission, facilitating the spread of infections.

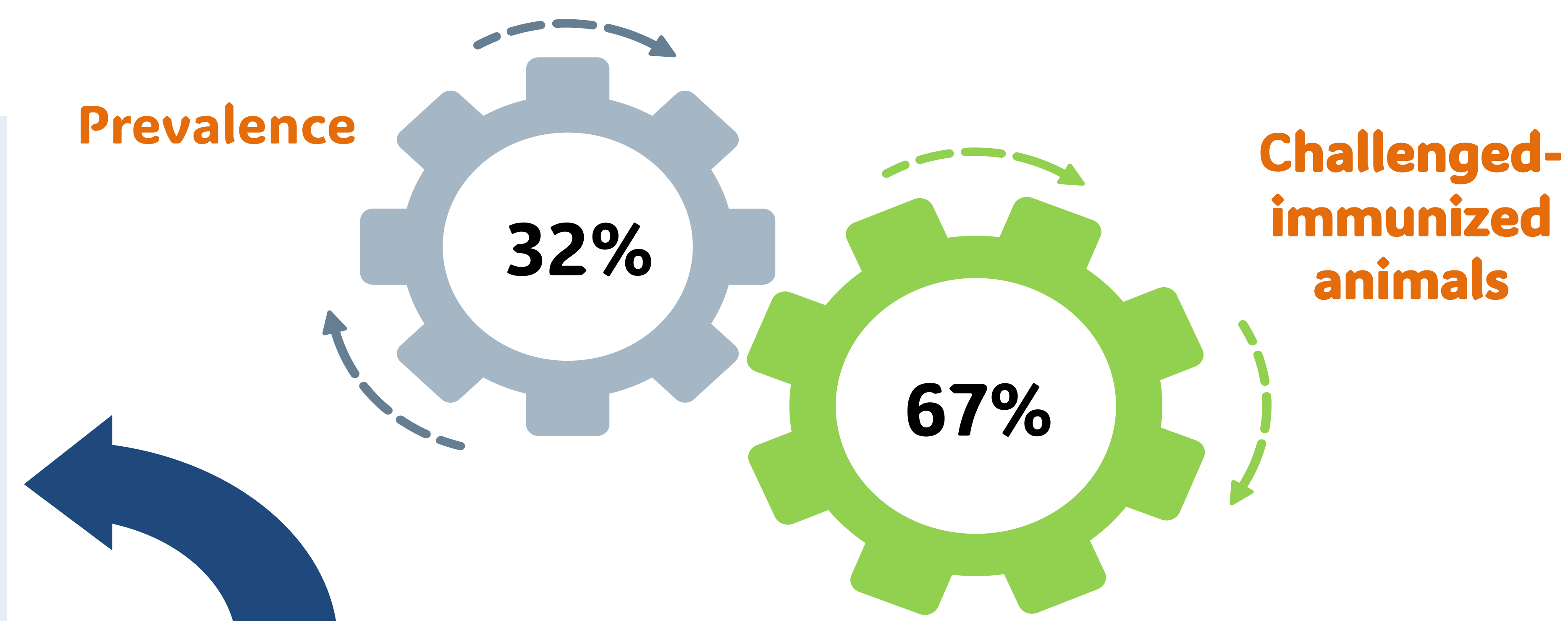
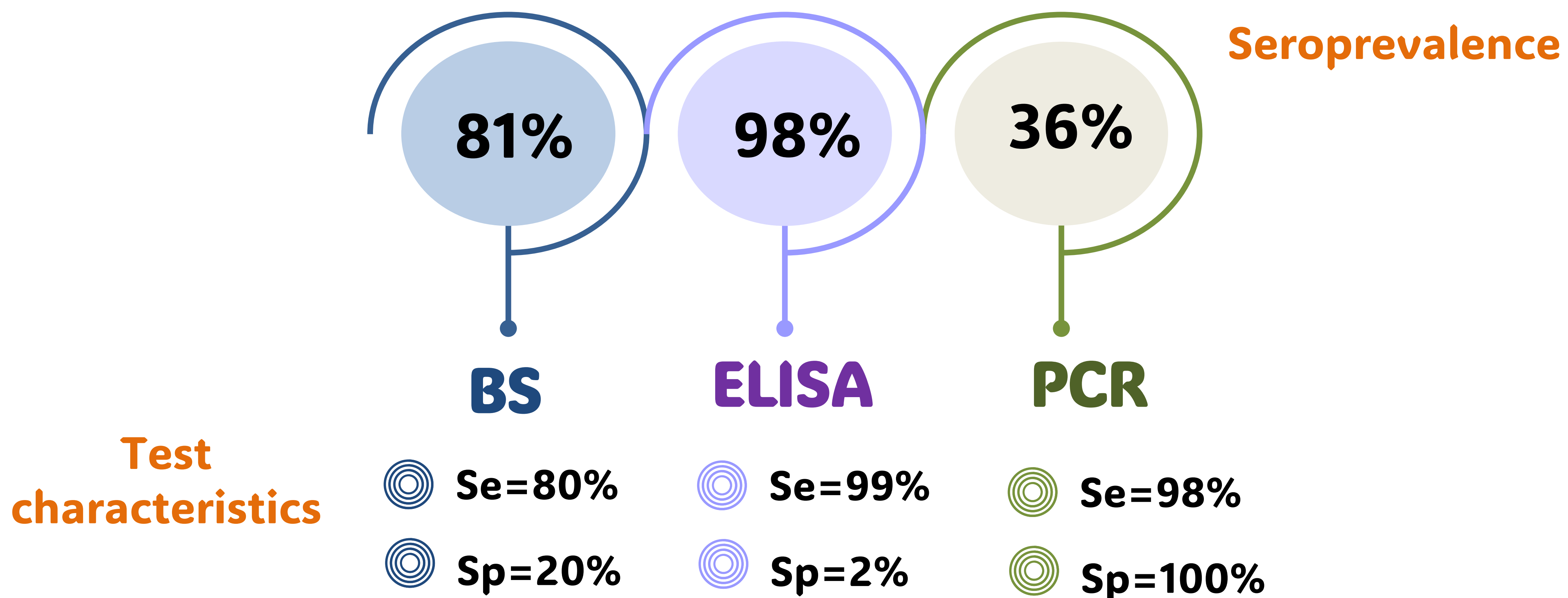
4.01 million heads

OBJECTIVE: To assess antibody serology in cattle and evaluate the test characteristics of three commonly used diagnostic methods for bovine anaplasmosis. Additionally, this study aimed to determine the proportion of naturally immunized animals in endemic areas.

MATERIALS AND METHODS



RESULTS



**ANAPLASMOSIS
ENDEMIC
STABILITY**

High seroprevalence
Rare presence of clinical disease

CONCLUSION

Maintaining endemic stability in TBD zones requires balanced tick control. High seroprevalence indicates stability, yet improper management, climate shifts, or new pathogens could disrupt this balance, increasing the risk of clinical anaplasmosis outbreaks



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Valeria Paucar



Lenin Ron



Claude Saegerman

1 UREAR, FARAH, University of Liege, Liège, Belgium.

2 CIZ, FMVZ, Universidad Central del Ecuador, Quito, Ecuador.

3 Department of Biomedical Sciences, Institute of Tropical Medicine, Antwerp, Belgium.

4 Earth & Life Institute, UCLouvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium.