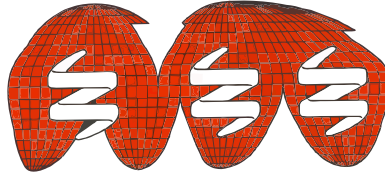




Scientia
Parasitologica

Volume 20, Special issue

August 2019



Abstract Book

15th International Conference on Trichinellosis



26th - 30th August 2019
Cluj-Napoca, Romania

**0097 *Trichinella spiralis* natural infection in *Otaria flavescens*
from Patagonia, Argentina**

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In Argentina trichinellosis is an endemic disease representing an important risk for human health due to its high rates of morbidity, mainly transmitted by the consumption of raw or undercooked pork. Nevertheless, the discovery of new *Trichinella* species have led to a change in the study of the epidemiology of the disease with the addition of new sources of infection. Moreover, *Trichinella* infection has been detected in a wide range of marine mammals around the world. Until the present time, *Trichinella* spp. infection has not been detected in marine mammals of South America. Four South American sea lions were found dead in the rookeries of Caleta de los Loros (Lat. 41° 00' S; 64° 12' W; $n = 1$), Promontorio Belén (Lat. 41° 09' S; Long. 63° 48' O; $n = 1$) and Punta Bermeja (Lat. 41° 09' S; Long. 63° 09' O; $n = 2$) in Río Negro, Argentina. Muscle samples were taken from the tongue and diaphragm and were stored at 4 °C until examination at the Parasitology Laboratory of the Facultad de Ciencias Veterinarias, Universidad de Buenos Aires. The total muscle samples from each animal were analyzed by artificial digestion. Identification at the species level was made by nested multiplex polymerase

chain reaction (nested multiplex PCR) based on nuclear ribosomal DNA sequences, using six pair of primers. *Trichinella* spp. larvae were found in one of the four South American sea lions. Based on their morphology, the recovered larvae were suggestive of *Trichinella* spp. *Trichinella* larvae generated a fragment of 173 bp corresponding to *T. spiralis* expansion segment V (ESV) region of the ribosomal DNA.

This is the first report of a *Trichinella* species infecting marine mammals from South America. The inclusion of *Otaria flavescens* in the wide range of *Trichinella* hosts adds new questions to the epidemiology of *Trichinella* in marine animals.

We thank the Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable (SAyDS) of Río Negro Province for giving us permission to get sample from the rookeries.

This work was supported by Universidad de Buenos Aires, Secretaria de Ciencia y Técnica Subsidio UBACyT20020130100336BA and Ministerio de Ciencia y Tecnología, FONCyT Subsidio PICT-2015-2350

0108 *Trichinella* in wildlife in Sweden 2007 - 2018

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This presentation summarises the results of *Trichinella* testing in Swedish wildlife during 2007-2018.

The Swedish wild boar population is steadily expanding in numbers and localization. Thus, since 2007 the annual hunting bag has increased from ca 33 000 to 115 000 animals. The estimated proportion of the hunted boars that were tested for *Trichinella* increased from 50% in 2007 to over 90% in 2017. However, the *Trichinella* prevalence was very low (0.1-0.01%) without any apparent trends over time. The most prevalent species were *T.*