Figure No. 1
Titers of antibodies anti-vEVA by sex and category, Carrizalillo, Atacama Region, 2013.

Category	Titers of antibodies (SN)								Total
	≤1:2	1:4	1:8	1:16	1:32	1:64	1:128	≥1:256	
Adult female	73	25	20	33	38	11	14	3	217
Youth female	19	1	3	1	2				26
Adult male	32	2	1	6	2	5			48
Juvenile male	20					1			21
Total	144	28	24	40	42	17	14	3	312

The differences observed between females and males were statistically significant (p = 0, 001). It was detected a virus infection of equine Viral Arteritis in 53% of the samples obtained in feral donkeys, which could indicate some degree of viral circulation in these animal populations. It suggests later studies that they allow to characterize these viruses of donkeys, to see his phylogeny. Chile is free of EVA in horses, the disease has not been detected in domestic horses and it is of compulsory notification. The detection of antibodies anti-vEVA in wild species was communicated to the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE).

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Isolation of *Leptospira* sp. from an equine abortion

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Leptospirosis in equines produces uveitis, abortion and in foals produces marked jaundice however, is no considered a neglected disease in this species. The aim of this study was to confirm an equine abortion produced by *Leptospira* sp. by isolating the bacteria from clinical samples of fetuses. In the farm of Cañuelas, a livestock area of Buenos Aires province, a mare aborted and Leptospirosis was suspected, since at the same farm positive bovines of Leptospirosis by serology were detected. Serum samples of the aborted mare and organs of the fetus were analyzed. The fetus was necropsied and liver, spleen, lung, and the kidney were cultured in a specific media for leptospira growth (Fletcher). Cultures were incubated at 30°C and were observed by dark field microscopy (160X) every 14 days. Also imprints of the organs cultured were analyzed by direct immunofluorescence, with a specific conjugate for leptospira. The serum of the mare was analyzed by the Micro Agultination Test (MAT) for eight serovars: Canicola, Pomona, Icterohaemorraghiae, Wolfii, Hardjo, Grippothyphosa, Tarassovi and Castellonis (cuttof at 1/100). The titles obtained of the mare were 1/6400 Pomona, 1/800 Icterohaemorraghiae, 1/800 Wolfii all serovars belong to the species *Leptospira interrogans*. The immunfluorescence was positive for the lung and the liver of the fetus. One positive culture was obtained from the lung cultures of the fetus in Fletcher medium. This strain was studied by PCR and was characterized aFitH 810s *L. interrogans*. Leptospirosis in equines is an infectious disease, which affects adult animals producing abortions. In this study we isolated for the first time in Argentina a pathogenic strain of *Leptospira interrogans* from an equine abortion, this way we could confirm an equine clinical case of Leptospirosis. The isolated strain is currently studied to characterize the genotype of this strain.

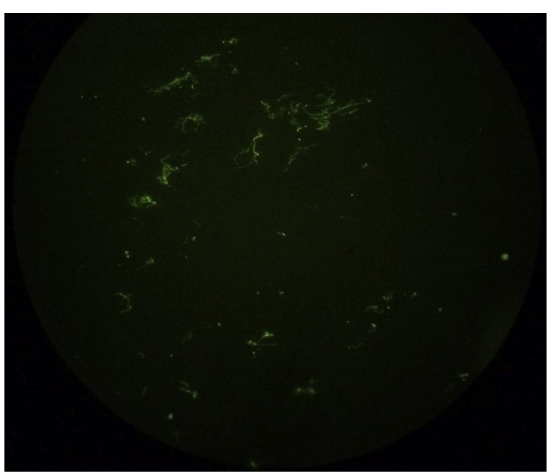

Figure 1. Positive Immunofluorescence obtained from the lung imprint of the aborted fetus (400X).

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Immunological changes in BALB/c pregnant mice model induced by intranasal infection with *Equine herpesvirus* 1

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Equine herpesvirus 1 (EHV-1) is an endemic pathogen that induces equine death causing important economic losses. The virus cause respiratory, nervous and reproductive diseases, such as abortions and neonatal syndrome. Up to now, the pathogeny of the abortion has not been completely elucidated, but it is known that the establishment of a viremic phase is necessary to allow the arrival of the virus to the pregnant uterus. As it has been shown in other infectious processes, our hypothesis is that during EHV-1 infection there are changes in local profile of cytokines towards a predominance of those that can interfere the normal pregnancy. Most of the investigations related to EHV-1 abortion were performed using the BALB/c mouse model that allows complete and comparable data that may be extrapolated to horses. The aim of this first study was to analyze changes at the local immune response in uteri and placentas of females intranasally inoculated with the Argentinean AR8 strain of EHV-1 and in control mice