

REPORT OF KINOMOSIS IN TAMANDUÁ MIRIM CUB IN MINAS GERAIS

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RESUMO

The Xenartha superorder encompasses several species of placental mammals that occur exclusively on the American continent. The order Pilosa comprises anteaters and sloths. In Brazil, the giant anteater (*Tamandua tetradactyla*) has a wide geographical distribution occurring in all biomes. It is commonly found in anthropogenic environments. The canine distemper virus (CDV) belongs to the family Paramyxoviridae, genus Morbillivirus; Enveloped, helical and polymorphic RNA-virus, highly contagious. The canine population is the most affected by the agent. It has a worldwide distribution and is capable of causing profound immunosuppression in addition to being associated with large outbreaks involving high morbidity and mortality in the domestic dog. The virus has already been described in other mammal families and has recently been described in the giant anteater and the giant anteater. Viral transmission occurs through inhalation and/or ingestion of infectious droplets from faeces, urine, saliva and secretions from infected animals. Affected animals may show respiratory, gastrointestinal, cutaneous and neurological signs, simultaneously, sequentially or in isolation. The present case report aims to present the diagnosis of distemper in a young anteater puppy received at the Wild Animal Screening Center (CETAS) in Belo Horizonte / MG. In May 2020, a military anteater pup who was found with his mother was referred to CETAS by the Military Environment Police. She died due to the attack of domestic dogs. Upon entering CETAS, the puppy underwent a clinical examination with a high infestation by *Tunga penetrans* and *Rhipicephalus sanguineus*, mucosal hyperemia, a slight degree of dehydration and a bodyweight of 600g. Two days after arriving at the Screening Center, the specimen began to show generalized seizures that did not stop with anticonvulsants. Distemper was suspected. Urine sample by bladder compression was collected to perform the immunochromatographic test Ag (antigen) and also blood sample obtained by venipuncture for laboratory analysis. For control, a CSF sample was collected and a repeat of the Ag immunochromatographic test. The blood count resulted in intense leukopenia, anaemia and thrombocytopenia. Some authors observed intense anaemia, others, thrombocytopenia and intense leukopenia in wild animals with suspected distemper corroborating the present case report. It is described that dogs showing neurological and/or systemic signs, RT-PCR is more sensitive than the immunochromatographic Ag test when the biological sample examined is CSF, which partially contradicts the result found in this report, as it was positive in the test immunochromatographic Ag for CSF sample

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as well as on RT-PCR, laboratory proven. The urine sample collected in the present study was not reagent for distemper however, some studies prove that CDV is often excreted in the urine and is the material of choice for diagnosis in a domestic dog. Canine distemper is a disease that can have fast progression causing the death of the animal in a few days. It represents a serious risk to the health of the canine population as well as the health and conservation of wild animals, demonstrating that the concept of unique health must be applied in all spheres. New research must be carried out to assist in the rapid diagnosis and treatment of the affected wild animals.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Palavras-chave: Cinomose, Conservação, Saúde Única, Selvagens, Tamanduás.

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