

Abortion during a subsequent pregnancy of *Neospora caninum* postnatally infected cattle

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There were two high seroprevalence groups in this field study. The seroprevalence of cows calved in the period from 25-10-2004 to 12-02-2005 was 73% (16/22) and the seroprevalence of the calves born in the period from 05-01-2005 to 05-05-2005 was 88% (7/8). This was in contrast of the 15% (15/99) seroprevalence of the other animals in the herd. Indicating that the cows in the dry period were postnatally infected.



Serostatus of dam and daughter in the high seroprevalence groups

Dam number	Serostatus dam	Calving date/birth date	Serostatus offspring	Abortion Subsequent pregnancy
1		25-10-2004		
2		27-10-2004		
3		29-10-2004	X	
4		1-11-2004		
5		6-11-2004	X	
6		6-11-2004		
7		6-11-2004		September 2005
8		14-11-2004		
9		18-11-2004		September 2005
10	X	3-12-2004		
11	X	3-12-2004		
12		6-12-2004	X	October 2005
13	X	11-12-2004		
14		16-12-2004		
15		2-1-2005		
16		3-1-2005	X	
17		5-1-2005	X	
18		5-1-2005		September 2005
19		8-1-2005	X	September 2005
20	X	19-1-2005		
21		26-1-2005	X	
22		26-1-2005		September 2005
23		28-1-2005	X	September 2005
24		10-2-2005		September 2005
25		10-2-2005		
26		12-2-2005		October 2005
27		28-2-2005		
28		5-5-2005		

■ =seronegative
■ =seropositive
X =missing value

Normal calving of *Neospora caninum* postnatally infected cattle in the dry period.



Seroprevalence of dams and offspring

Calving date	25-10-2004 04-01-2005	05-01-2005 12-2-2005	13-01-2005 05-05-2005
Seroprevalence dams	77% (10/13)	67% (6/9)	0% (0/2)
	73% (16/22)		
Seroprevalence offspring	0% (0/12)	83% (5/6)	100% (2/2)
	0%	88% (7/8)	

In the subsequent pregnancy in total ten cows aborted of which nine where *Neospora* seropositive. These nine seropositive dams were part of the high seroprevalence group and aborted in September /October 2005.



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