

## Research Article

# Serological and Molecular Evaluation of *Leishmania infantum* Infection in Stray Cats in a Nonendemic Area in Northern Italy

Eva Spada,<sup>1</sup> Daniela Proverbio,<sup>1</sup> Antonella Migliazzo,<sup>2</sup> Alessandra Della Pepa,<sup>1</sup> Roberta Perego,<sup>1</sup> and Giada Bagnagatti De Giorgi<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Dipartimento di Scienze Veterinarie per la Salute, la Produzione Animale e la Sicurezza Alimentare, Università degli Studi di Milano, Via G. Celoria 10, 20133 Milano, Italy

<sup>2</sup> Centro di Referenza Nazionale per le Leishmaniosi, Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale della Sicilia, Via R. Dicillo 4, 90129 Palermo, Italy

Correspondence should be addressed to Eva Spada; [eva.spada@unimi.it](mailto:eva.spada@unimi.it)

Received 8 May 2013; Accepted 5 June 2013

Academic Editors: M. Mahieu, P. Somboon, K. R. Trenholme, J. Venegas Herмосilla, and R. Zufferey

Copyright © 2013 Eva Spada et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Infection by *Leishmania* species is increasing worldwide. It was hypothesized recently that cats act as a secondary reservoir for *Leishmania* infection. The aim of the present study was to assess the prevalence of *Leishmania infantum* antibodies and DNA in blood samples collected in a sample of stray cats in metropolitan area of Milan in northern Italy, which is a nonendemic area for leishmaniasis. An indirect immunofluorescence antibody test for *L. infantum* showed that 59 of 233 cats (25.3%) were seroreactive, 38 samples (16.3%) had antibody titers of 1:40, 15 (6.4%) had antibody titers of 1:80, and 6 (2.6%) had antibody titers of 1:160. Feline immunodeficiency virus (FIV) seropositive status was statistically associated with seroreactivity to *L. infantum* ( $P = 0.01$ ) as shown by univariate and multivariate logistic regression ( $P = 0.0098$ ; OR = 7.34). All blood samples that were tested using real-time PCR were negative for parasite DNA. These results were surprising, since no autochthonous human or canine cases of leishmaniasis have ever been reported in this region of northern Italy. It is possible that this high seroreactivity to *L. infantum* could be due to cross-reaction with antigens from other parasites. Additional studies that include parasite isolation are needed to clarify our findings on feline leishmaniasis in this region.

## 1. Introduction

Leishmaniasis in the Old World is caused by the protozoa *Leishmania infantum*. It is prevalent in countries in the Mediterranean basin, and dogs are the main reservoir of the parasite in that region [1]. In recent years, autochthonous cases of human and canine disease have been recorded at higher latitudes, namely, in Germany [2, 3], The Netherlands [4], and North America [5]. Infections have also been reported in species other than dogs and humans, including horses [6] and cows [7]. There have been numerous reports of feline leishmaniasis (FeL), mostly in cats living in known endemic areas [8–10]; some of the cats had concurrent immunosuppressive infections [9–11]. In countries in southern Europe, where canine leishmaniasis (CanL) is endemic, serological investigations of feline populations have revealed seroprevalence rates ranging from less than 1% to more than

60% [9–21]. Given the diffusion of *Leishmania* infection and the lack of information regarding infection rates in cats in the Milan metropolitan area in northern Italy, the aim of the present study was to assess the prevalence of leishmaniasis in a large representative sample of stray cats from this nonendemic area. A secondary aim was to analyze the results according to clinical, laboratory and infectious data.

## 2. Materials and Methods

**2.1. Feline Population.** During a 2-year period (January 2008 to January 2010), blood samples were collected from 233 European shorthair stray cats from urban colonies in Milan, northern Italy, during a trap-neuter-release (TNR) program that was approved by the local authority of the city council. The program was conducted as described previously [22].

**2.2. Data Collection.** The following data were recorded: sex ( $n = 233$ ), age ( $n = 233$ ), body condition score (BCS) ( $n = 215$ ), area of colony of provenance, that is, one of the seven municipalities of Milan ( $n = 233$ ), health status based on physical examination ( $n = 233$ ), and dermatological evaluation ( $n = 121$ ). Cats were classified as healthy or unhealthy depending on the clinical findings (Table 1).

**2.3. Sample Collection.** Whole blood samples were collected by cephalic or jugular venipuncture into tubes with EDTA anticoagulant for complete blood cell (CBC) count and polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing and into empty tubes for serology. All samples used for serology and PCR were stored at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  until use.

**2.4. Hematological and Serological Examination.** Within 24 hours of sample collection, a CBC count was performed on whole blood ( $n = 127$ ) using an ADVIA 120 System (Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Milan, Italy). Cats were categorized as having alterations in the CBC as shown in Table 1.

Serological assessment was performed to determine the presence of the following: antibodies to the feline immunodeficiency virus (FIV) relative to the gp40 and p24 FIV antigens, the feline leukemia virus (FeLV) p27 antigen (Snap FeLV/FIV Combo Plus Test, Idexx Laboratories, Hoofddorp, The Netherlands) ( $n = 137$ ), and *Toxoplasma gondii* IgG antibodies (IFAT, Fuller Laboratories, Fullerton, CA, USA) ( $n = 79$ ). The results of these serological tests have been already published [22] and were reanalyzed with the present results.

For various technical reasons, not all data were available for all 233 cats.

**2.5. Indirect Immunofluorescence Antibody Test.** The presence of anti-*L. infantum* antibodies was measured by an indirect immunofluorescence antibody test (IFAT) performed according to the recommendations of OIE [23] using MHOM/IT/80/IPT1 as a whole-parasite antigen fixed on multispot slides (Bio Merieux Spa, Florence, Italy) and fluorescently-labeled antifeline gamma globulin (Sigma Aldrich, Milan, Italy) as conjugate. Positive sera were diluted serially and tested to establish the maximum reaction titer, starting at a dilution of 1:40. Positive and negative controls were included on each slide.

**2.6. PCR.** *L. infantum* DNA was amplified from 200  $\mu\text{L}$  of whole blood by real-time PCR using the Illustra Blood genomicPrep Mini Spin kit (GE Healthcare, Milan, Italy) following the manufacturer's instructions. The target for amplification was a 116-bp fragment in the constant region of the kDNA minicircle of *L. infantum*. This is one of the kDNA minicircle families that is used to identify the *Leishmania* genus. The primers used were QLK2-UP 5'-GGCGTTCTG-CGAAAACCG-3' and QLK2-DOWN 5'-AAAATGGCA-TTTTCGGGCC-3'; the TaqMan probes were Q Leish Probe 2 and 5'-FAM TGGGTGCAGAAATCCCGTTCA-3'-Black Hole.

**2.7. Statistical Analysis.** Univariate analysis of the categorical data was performed using the chi-square test or Fisher's exact test. Any parameters statistically linked to IFAT seroreactivity for *L. infantum* or to the presence of *L. infantum* DNA as detected by PCR were used in a logistic regression model to test for independent risk factors associated with the *L. infantum* positivity. Associations were considered statistically significant when  $P < 0.05$ ; both the  $P$  value and odds ratio (OR) are reported. Data were analyzed using MedCalc Software (version 12.3.0; Mariakerke, Belgium).

### 3. Results

The characteristics of the feline study population are summarized in Table 1. The serology test for *L. infantum* showed that 25.3% (59/233) of the cats had *L. infantum* seroreactivity, 38 (16.3%) had antibody titers of 1:40, 15 (6.4%) had titers of 1:80, and 6 (2.6%) had antibody titers of 1:160. All blood samples tested using real-time PCR were negative for the presence of *L. infantum* DNA. Standard curve and amplification curve of real-time PCR were reported in Figures 1 and 2, respectively.

No statistical association was found between seroreactivity to *L. infantum* and age, sex, BCS, municipality of provenance, clinical finding, dermatological findings or FeLV, and *T. gondii* serology. In contrast, in terms of CBC, neutrophilia was statistically associated with seroreactivity to *L. infantum* ( $P = 0.01$ ) in univariate analysis, but this association was not confirmed using multivariate logistic regression ( $P = 0.57$ ). In terms of serology for the retrovirus, FIV seropositive status was statistically associated with seroreactivity to *L. infantum* ( $P = 0.01$ ). This association was confirmed by multivariate logistic regression:  $P = 0.0098$  and  $\text{OR} = 7.34$  (95%CI = 1.96 to 27.59). The distribution of the parameters that were evaluated and compared in *L. infantum* seropositive and seronegative cats is shown in Table 1.

### 4. Discussion

This study is the first epidemiological investigation of feline *Leishmania* infection in the metropolitan area of Milan, which is a nonendemic area for leishmaniasis. We found seroreactivity to *L. infantum* by IFAT in 59 of the 233 (25.3%) stray cats that we examined. These results were surprising, since no autochthonous human or canine cases of leishmaniasis have ever been reported in this region in northern Italy. In countries in southern Europe where leishmaniasis is endemic, serological investigations performed in feline populations using different techniques have revealed prevalence rates that range from less than 1% to more than 60% [9–21]. In particular, the seroprevalence in Italy ranges from 0.9% to 68% [9–11, 13], in Spain from 3.7% to 60% [14–16], and in Portugal from 0.6% to 2.8% [18–20]. In Greece, the seroprevalence is 3.9% [17] and in France it is 12.4% [12]. These results in *L. infantum* endemic geographical regions may reflect differences in the serological techniques used, in the cut-off values or positive thresholds and in the populations of cats that were tested. As here, previous

TABLE 1: Characteristics of a population of stray cats in northern Italy and a comparison of characteristics in *Leishmania infantum* seropositive versus seronegative cats as determined using an indirect immunofluorescence antibody test.

Factor	Category	Total population	Sero positive	Sero negative	Univariate <i>P</i> -value
Age	Young ( $\leq 6$ months)	106 (45.5%)	24 (40.7%)	82 (47.1%)	0.4788
	Adult ( $> 6$ months)	127 (54.5%)	35 (59.3%)	92 (52.9%)	
Sex	Female	153 (65.7%)	38 (64.4%)	115 (66.1%)	0.9387
	Male	80 (34.3%)	21 (35.6%)	59 (33.9%)	
BCS	Scarce ( $\leq 3/9$ )	19 (8.8%)	4 (7.4%)	15 (9.3%)	0.8802
	Good ( $\geq 4/9$ )	196 (91.2%)	50 (92.6%)	146 (90.7%)	
Colony of origin	Zone 2	11 (4.7%)	2 (3.4%)	9 (5.2%)	0.0825
	Zone 4	95 (40.8%)	18 (30.5%)	77 (44.2%)	
	Zone 5	9 (3.9%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (5.2%)	
	Zone 6	23 (9.9%)	8 (13.6%)	15 (8.6%)	
	Zone 7	53 (22.7%)	17 (28.8%)	36 (20.7%)	
	Zone 8	21 (9.0%)	5 (8.5%)	16 (9.2%)	
	Zone 9	21 (9.0%)	9 (15.2%)	12 (6.9%)	
Clinical examination	Healthy	49 (21.0%)	12 (20.3%)	37 (21.3%)	0.9728
	Unhealthy	184 (79.0%)	47 (79.7%)	137 (78.7%)	
	Stomatitis	92 (39.5%)	17 (28.8%)	75 (43.1%)	0.0740
	Ocular discharge	35 (15.0%)	10 (16.9%)	25 (14.4%)	0.7881
	Nasal discharge	21 (9.0%)	5 (8.5%)	16 (9.2%)	0.9236
	Pale mucous membranes	12 (5.2%)	4 (6.8%)	8 (4.6%)	0.7532
	Lymphadenomegaly	117 (50.2%)	30 (50.8%)	87 (50%)	0.9696
Dermatological examination	Absence of lesions	83 (68.6%)	17 (54.8%)	66 (73.3%)	0.0912
	Presence of lesions	38 (31.4%)	14 (45.2%)	24 (26.7%)	
	Crusted dermatitis	22 (18.2%)	7 (22.6%)	15 (16.7%)	0.6410
	Scaling	5 (4.1%)	1 (3.2%)	4 (4.4%)	0.8188
	Nodular dermatitis	3 (2.5%)	2 (6.5%)	1 (1.1%)	0.3273
	Alopecia	18 (14.9%)	8 (25.8%)	10 (11.1%)	0.0910
	Ectoparasites	27 (22.3%)	6 (22.2%)	21 (77.8%)	0.8346
	Dermatophytosis	9 (7.4%)	1 (3.2%)	8 (8.9%)	0.5225
CBC results	Absence of anemia	29 (22.8%)	5 (16.7%)	24 (24.7%)	0.5015
	Presence of anemia	98 (77.2%)	25 (83.3%)	73 (75.3%)	
	Decreased Ht	97 (76.4%)	25 (83.3%)	72 (74.2%)	0.4352
	Decreased Hb	23 (18.1%)	7 (23.3%)	16 (16.5%)	0.5627
	Decreased RBC	41 (32.3%)	11 (36.7%)	30 (30.9%)	0.7158
	Thrombocytopenia	10 (7.9%)	2 (7.7%)	8 (8.2%)	0.9149
	Leukocytosis	5 (3.9%)	2 (6.7%)	3 (3.1%)	0.7319
	Leukopenia	15 (11.8%)	3 (10.0%)	12 (12.4%)	0.9776
	Neutrophilia	15 (11.8%)	8 (26.7%)	7 (7.2%)	<b>0.01 (0.57)*</b>
	Neutropenia	2 (1.6%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (2.1%)	0.9631
	Lymphocytosis	2 (1.6%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (2.1%)	0.9631
	Lymphopenia	33 (26.0%)	12 (40.0%)	21 (21.6%)	0.0776
	Eosinophilia	12 (9.4%)	4 (13.3%)	8 (8.2%)	0.6346
Eosinopenia	33 (26.0%)	9 (30.0%)	24 (24.7%)	0.7371	
FIV status	Positive	12 (8.8%)	7 (21.2%)	5 (4.8%)	<b>0.01 (0.0098)*</b>
	Negative	125 (91.2%)	26 (78.8%)	99 (95.2%)	OR = 7.34* (95% CI 1.96–27.59)

TABLE I: Continued.

Factor	Category	Total population	Sero positive	Sero negative	Univariate <i>P</i> -value
FeLV status	Positive	5 (3.6%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (4.8%)	0.453
	Negative	132 (96.4%)	33 (100.0%)	99 (95.2%)	
<i>T. gondii</i> status	Positive	26 (32.9%)	9 (36.0%)	17 (31.5%)	0.8886
	Negative	53 (67.1%)	16 (64.0%)	37 (68.5%)	

BCS: body condition score; CBC: complete blood count; Ht: hematocrit, Hb: hemoglobin, RBC: red blood cells, FIV: Feline immunodeficiency virus; FeLV: Feline Leukemia virus; OR: odds ratio; CI: confidence interval.

*P*-values in bold are statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ).

\* Results from multivariate logistic regression analysis.

epidemiological studies have used IFAT to detect antibodies to *Leishmania* spp. in cats. An important concern is that there is no standardized IFAT method for serological evaluation of antibodies to *Leishmania* spp. in cats; accordingly, there is no universally accepted antibody titer cut-off value that corresponds to active infection. Cut-off titers validated in dogs are used frequently for cats, but the immune response could be different in cats than in dogs.

None of the peripheral blood samples we examined using real-time PCR were positive for parasite DNA. PCR has been used previously by others, either alone or in combination with serology, as in our study, to assess the prevalence of feline *Leishmania* infection [9, 11, 14, 24, 25]. Blood is not the best specimen for PCR diagnosis of leishmaniasis. Specifically, PCR performed on canine blood has lower sensitivity, specificity, and positive and negative predictive values compared to PCR performed on canine lymph node aspirates [26], and this may be true for samples from cats as well. However, blood sampling is less invasive and is easy to perform, particularly for epidemiological studies involving numerous subjects, as in our survey.

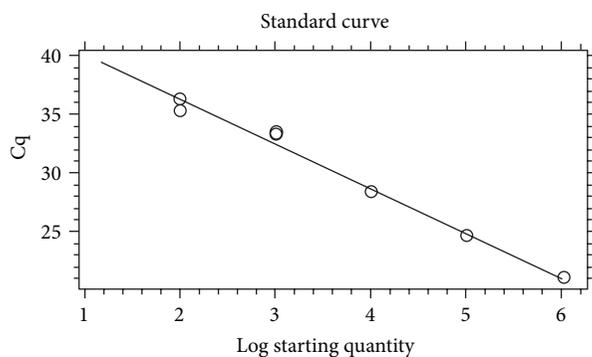
Although dogs have been universally regarded as the domestic reservoir hosts of zoonotic visceral leishmaniasis caused by *L. infantum*, some researchers have hypothesized that cats may also act as a secondary reservoir host of leishmaniasis rather than simply as an accidental host [9, 14, 15]. Differences in immune response, vector host preference, or innate resistance in cats to vector-borne diseases could account for the observed differences in the prevalence of infection in canine versus feline populations in endemic areas. Immunosuppressive agents, such as FIV or FeLV, or disease and stress, can induce immunological dysfunction and impair the cellular immune response. This allows active multiplication of the parasite and widespread visceral dissemination of the protozoa [27]. In our survey, FIV infection was statistically associated with seroreactivity to *L. infantum* by IFAT, and FIV-positive cats were 7.3 times more likely to be *L. infantum* seroreactive than FIV-negative cats ( $P = 0.0098$ ). This association has also been found in previous studies performed in endemic area of Southern Italy [9, 11].

Based on results from a recent survey, continental northern Italy is now focally endemic for leishmaniasis, but no sand-flies (vector) or autochthonous cases of human and canine leishmaniasis have been identified in Milan or its suburbs [28]. Cases of CanL are commonly diagnosed in the

area where we performed our study, but the histories of the affected dogs always reveal that they have lived or travelled in areas that are endemic for CanL [29, 30]. A canine epidemiological survey of 313 dogs in a public animal shelter that were tested for *L. infantum* by IFAT more than 10 years ago (2002-2003) in the urban area of Milan found a seroprevalence of 3.4% [31]. Although the history of dogs in animal shelters is often unknown, some of these dogs may have come from areas that are endemic for *L. infantum* infection. In contrast, it is unlikely that all of the *Leishmania* seropositive cats found in our study population were infected in endemic areas. In the present study, the feline seroprevalence for *L. infantum* was much higher than the canine seroprevalence found 10 years previously in a canine population in an animal shelter in the same area. Notably, this area is still considered nonendemic for leishmaniasis. We speculate that the serology results for leishmaniasis in our survey may be an overestimation due to the possibility of IFAT cross-reactivity between *L. infantum* and other pathogens. Cross-reactivity with other pathogens is possible on some serologic tests, especially those that use a whole-parasite antigen, as we did here. There was no significant correlation between *T. gondii* positivity and *L. infantum* positivity in our study. This may suggest a lack of cross-reactivity with *Toxoplasma* parasites. New vector-borne parasites have been found that affect cats, such as *Ehrlichia* spp., *Rickettsia felis*, *Anaplasma phagocytophilum*, and *Babesia* spp. (according to the vector-borne disease ESCCAP guidelines) [32] that might be able to cross-react with *Leishmania*. This has been demonstrated in dogs in that IFAT cross-reactivity has been reported for *L. infantum* and *Trypanosoma cruzi*, *Leishmania braziliensis*, and *Ehrlichia canis* infection [33].

## 5. Conclusions

Our results demonstrate high levels of seroreactivity to *L. infantum* in cats in an area of northern Italy that has traditionally been considered to be free of leishmaniasis and nonendemic for this infection in dogs. Possible IFAT cross-reactivity and a lack of a validated serological method for feline specie could explain our unexpectedly high seroprevalence. Additional studies that include parasite isolation are needed to clarify our findings on feline leishmaniasis in this geographic area.



○ Standard  
 × Unknown  
 — FAM

$E = 82.9\%$   $R^2 = 0.992$  slope =  $-3.814$   $y\text{-int} = 43.93840$

FIGURE 1: Standard curve in logarithmic scale.

Quantification  
 Step number: 4  
 Analysis mode: fluorophore  
 Cq determination: single threshold  
 Baseline method:  
 FAM: autocalculated  
 Threshold setting:  
 FAM: 64.05, autocalculated

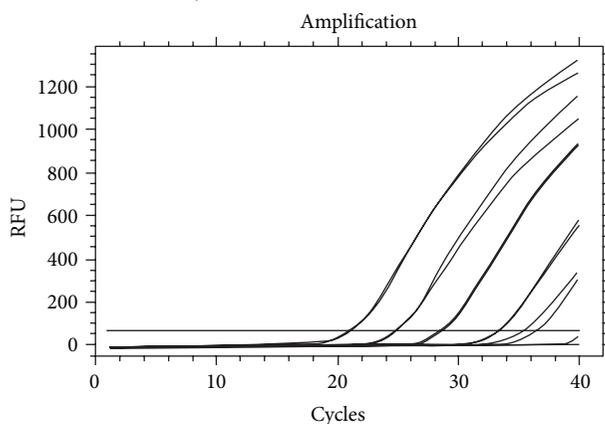


FIGURE 2: Amplification curve: amplification of the standards (from  $10^6$  Leish/mL to 100 Leish/mL). Below the threshold the nonamplified samples (negative).

## Disclosure

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

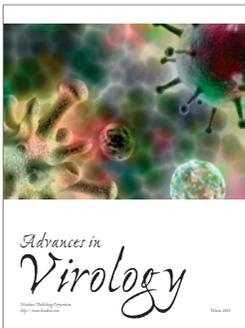
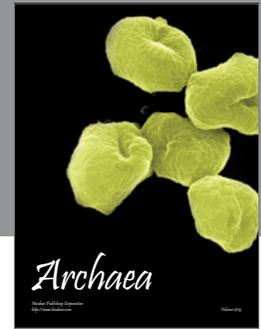
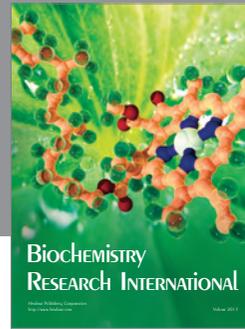
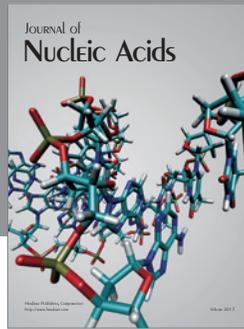
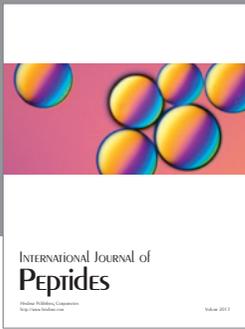
## Conflict of Interests

All the authors (E. Spada, D. Proverbio, A. Migliazzo, A. Della Pepa, R. Perego, and G. Bagnagatti De Giorgi) declare that they have no conflict of interests.

## References

- [1] G. Baneth, "Leishmaniasis," in *Infectious Diseases of the Dog and Cat*, C. E. Greene, Ed., pp. 685–698, Saunders Elsevier, St Louis, Mo, USA, 5th edition, 2006.
- [2] R. Gothe, I. Nolte, and W. Kraft, "Leishmaniosis of dogs in Germany: epidemiological case analysis and alternative to conventional causal therapy," *Tierärztliche Praxis Ausgabe G*, vol. 25, no. 1, pp. 68–73, 1997.
- [3] C. Bogdan, G. Schönian, A.-L. Bañuls et al., "Visceral leishmaniasis in a German child who had never entered a known endemic area: case report and review of the literature," *Clinical Infectious Diseases*, vol. 32, no. 2, pp. 302–306, 2001.
- [4] M. M. Díaz-Espiñeira and R. J. Slappendel, "A case of autochthonous canine leishmaniasis in the Netherlands," *Veterinary Quarterly*, vol. 19, no. 2, pp. 69–71, 1997.
- [5] P. M. Schantz, F. J. Steurer, Z. H. Duprey et al., "Autochthonous visceral leishmaniasis in dogs in North America," *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association*, vol. 226, no. 8, pp. 1316–1322, 2005.
- [6] K. Koehler, M. Stechele, U. Hetzel et al., "Cutaneous leishmaniasis in a horse in southern Germany caused by *Leishmania infantum*," *Veterinary Parasitology*, vol. 109, no. 1-2, pp. 9–17, 2002.
- [7] L. Lobsiger, N. Müller, T. Schweizer et al., "An autochthonous case of cutaneous bovine leishmaniasis in Switzerland," *Veterinary Parasitology*, vol. 169, no. 3-4, pp. 408–414, 2010.
- [8] C. Ozon, P. Marty, F. Pratlong et al., "Disseminated feline leishmaniasis due to *Leishmania infantum* in Southern France," *Veterinary Parasitology*, vol. 75, no. 2-3, pp. 273–277, 1998.
- [9] M. G. Pennisi, "A high prevalence of feline leishmaniasis in southern Italy," in *Canine Leishmaniasis: Moving Towards a Solution*, R. Killick-Kendrick, Ed., pp. 39–48, Intervet International, Boxmeer, The Netherlands, 2002.
- [10] A. Poli, F. Abramo, P. Barsotti et al., "Feline leishmaniasis due to *Leishmania infantum* in Italy," *Veterinary Parasitology*, vol. 106, no. 3, pp. 181–191, 2002.
- [11] M. G. Pennisi, T. Lupo, D. Malara, M. Masucci, A. Migliazzo, and G. Lombardo, "Serological and molecular prevalence of *Leishmania infantum* infection in cats from southern Italy," *Journal of Feline Medicine & Surgery*, vol. 14, pp. 656–657, 2012.
- [12] C. Ozon, P. Marty, and A. Lelievre, "Le chat reservoir de *Leishmania infantum* dans le sud del a France?" in *Proceedings of the 24th World Small Animal Veterinary Association Congress*, Lyon, France, September 1999.
- [13] S. Vita, D. Santori, I. Aguzzi, E. Petrotta, and A. Luciani, "Feline leishmaniasis and ehrlichiosis: serological investigation in Abruzzo region," *Veterinary Research Communications*, vol. 29, supplement 2, pp. 319–321, 2005.
- [14] J. Martín-Sánchez, C. Acedo, M. Muñoz-Pérez, B. Pesson, O. Marchal, and F. Morillas-Márquez, "Infection by *Leishmania infantum* in cats: epidemiological study in Spain," *Veterinary Parasitology*, vol. 145, pp. 267–273, 2007.
- [15] L. Solano-Gallego, A. Rodríguez-Cortés, L. Iniesta et al., "Cross-sectional serosurvey of feline leishmaniasis in ecoregions around the Northwestern Mediterranean," *American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, vol. 76, no. 4, pp. 676–680, 2007.
- [16] T. Ayllon, M. A. Tesouro, I. Amusatogui, A. Villaescusa, F. Rodríguez-Franco, and Á. Sainz, "Serologic and molecular evaluation of *Leishmania infantum* in cats from central Spain," *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, vol. 1149, pp. 361–364, 2008.

- [17] A. Diakou, E. Papadopoulos, and K. Lazarides, "Specific anti-*Leishmania* spp. antibodies in stray cats in Greece," *Journal of Feline Medicine and Surgery*, vol. 11, no. 8, pp. 728–730, 2009.
- [18] L. Cardoso, A. P. Lopes, K. Sherry, H. Schallig, and L. Solano-Gallego, "Low seroprevalence of *Leishmania infantum* infection in cats from northern Portugal based on DAT and ELISA," *Veterinary Parasitology*, vol. 174, no. 1-2, pp. 37–42, 2010.
- [19] A. Duarte, I. Castro, I. M. Pereira da Fonseca et al., "Survey of infectious and parasitic diseases in stray cats at the Lisbon Metropolitan Area, Portugal," *Journal of Feline Medicine and Surgery*, vol. 12, no. 6, pp. 441–446, 2010.
- [20] C. Maia, J. Gomes, J. Cristóvão et al., "Feline *Leishmania* infection in a canine leishmaniasis endemic region, Portugal," *Veterinary Parasitology*, vol. 174, no. 3-4, pp. 336–340, 2010.
- [21] T. Ayllón, P. P. V. P. Diniz, E. B. Breitschwerdt, A. Villaescusa, F. Rodríguez-Franco, and A. Sainz, "Vector-borne diseases in client-owned and stray cats from Madrid, Spain," *Vector-Borne and Zoonotic Diseases*, vol. 12, no. 2, pp. 143–150, 2012.
- [22] E. Spada, D. Proverbio, A. Della Pepa et al., "Seroprevalence of feline immunodeficiency virus, feline leukaemia virus and *Toxoplasma gondii* in stray cat colonies in northern Italy and correlation with clinical and laboratory data," *Journal of Feline Medicine & Surgery*, vol. 14, pp. 369–377, 2012.
- [23] World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), "Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals," CAP. 2.1.8, section B, paragraph 2, 2008, [http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Health\\_standards/tahm/2.01.08\\_LEISHMANIOSIS.pdf](http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Health_standards/tahm/2.01.08_LEISHMANIOSIS.pdf).
- [24] M.-D. Tabar, L. Altet, O. Francino, A. Sánchez, L. Ferrer, and X. Roura, "Vector-borne infections in cats: molecular study in Barcelona area (Spain)," *Veterinary Parasitology*, vol. 151, no. 2-4, pp. 332–336, 2008.
- [25] M. Maroli, M. G. Pennisi, T. Di Muccio, C. Khoury, L. Gradoni, and M. Gramiccia, "Infection of sandflies by a cat naturally infected with *Leishmania infantum*," *Veterinary Parasitology*, vol. 145, no. 3-4, pp. 357–360, 2007.
- [26] S. Reale, L. Maxia, F. Vitale, N. S. Glorioso, S. Caracappa, and G. Vesco, "Detection of *Leishmania infantum* in dogs by PCR with lymph node aspirates and blood," *Journal of Clinical Microbiology*, vol. 37, no. 9, pp. 2931–2935, 1999.
- [27] E. Spada, D. Proverbio, C. Giudice, M. DiGiancamillo, M. Lodi, and R. Perego, "Pituitary-dependent hyperadrenocorticism and generalised toxoplasmosis in a cat with neurological signs," *Journal of Feline Medicine and Surgery*, vol. 12, no. 8, pp. 654–658, 2010.
- [28] M. Maroli, L. Rossi, R. Baldelli et al., "The northward spread of leishmaniasis in Italy: evidence from retrospective and ongoing studies on the canine reservoir and phlebotomine vectors," *Tropical Medicine and International Health*, vol. 13, no. 2, pp. 256–264, 2008.
- [29] E. Spada and D. Proverbio, "Canine leishmaniasis in non-endemic area: incidence of positivity to IFAT test in dogs moved to endemic area," in *Proceedings of the LVI National Congress SISVET*, pp. 289–290, Giardini Naxos, Italy, September 2002.
- [30] E. Spada, D. Proverbio, D. Groppetti, R. Perego, V. Grieco, and E. Ferro, "First report of the use of meglumine antimoniate for treatment of canine leishmaniasis in a pregnant dog," *Journal of the American Animal Hospital Association*, vol. 47, no. 1, pp. 67–71, 2011.
- [31] R. Perego, D. Proverbio, E. Spada, and E. Ferro, "Canine leishmaniasis: a sero-epidemiological survey by indirect fluorescence antibody test (IFAT) in 313 dogs at sanitary public kennel of Milan," in *Proceedings of the LIX Congress SISVET*, pp. 273–274, Viareggio, Italy, September 2005.
- [32] European Scientific Counsel Companion Animal Parasites (ESCCAP), "Control of Vector-Borne Diseases in Dogs and Cats," Guideline 05, 2nd edition, October 2012, <http://www.esccap.org/>.
- [33] E. D. C. Ferreira, M. de Lana, M. Carneiro et al., "Comparison of serological assays for the diagnosis of canine visceral leishmaniasis in animals presenting different clinical manifestations," *Veterinary Parasitology*, vol. 146, no. 3-4, pp. 235–241, 2007.



# Hindawi

Submit your manuscripts at  
<http://www.hindawi.com>

