Oral and Posters Presentation
mutations would influence in DAA therapy successful in the near future. The profile for this kind of resistance mutation in genotypes needs to be more understood.

HV30 - LABORATORIAL SURVEILLANCE OF ANIMAL RABIES VIRUS IN PARÁ STATE THROUGH CNS SAMPLES RECEIVED, BETWEEN JANUARY AND AUGUST 2011.


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Rabies is an infectious disease with severe involvement of the central nervous system (CNS) which results in encephalitis. It is also a zoonotic disease and therefore the hosts and reservoirs are sylvatic and domestic animals. The objective of the study was to detect the rabies virus (RabV) in biological materials of different animal species from several municipalities of Pará State and which were received in the facilities Rabies Laboratory at the Instituto Evandro Chagas during surveillance activities for the control of rabies carried out by State Healthy Secretariat and Municipal Health Secretariats of Pará State, between January and July 2001. It was received and analyzed a total of 521 CNS samples, 488 canines, 24 felines, 8 bovines e 1 equine. RabV was searched in all samples by indirect fluorescent assay (IFA) and by intracerebral inoculation into newborn mice. Seven (1.34%) resulted positive to RabV, all of them from canine, and all proceeded from urban area of Marabá (8,75%) in the southern of the state, and only two of them were rover dogs. The result obtained suggest an intense circulation of RabV in the municipality of Marabá and indicate a need of an urgent necessity of improvement of the control measures including a robust campaign of vaccination of domestic animals in the municipality in order to avoid the spread of rabies in the region and decreasing of the costs of post exposition treatment.

Financial support: IEC and CNPq (process 578094/2008-8)

HV31 - SPECIFIC IGG-ANTIBODIES TO ROCIO AND SAINT LOUIS ENCEPHALITIS VIRUS DETECTED IN PATIENTS DURING A DENGUE OUTBREAK IN RIBEIRÃO PRETO, SP, 2006

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Arthropode-borne viruses are widely spread in the Americas and are responsible for large outbreaks. Mostly of them, belong to Flaviviridae family, genus Flavivirus. In Brazil eleven flavivirus are described, and among them, Dengue virus (DENV-1, 2, 3 and 4) have been related with the largest outbreaks. Therefore, during the 70’s, Rocío virus (ROCV) caused a large outbreak in the Ribeira Valley-SP with severe cases of neurological manifestation. Also ROCV activity was found in Bahia state although no CNS impairment was associated with ROCV infection. Saint Louis encephalitis virus (SLEV) is also responsible for disease with neurological manifestations in Brazil and North America. In 2006, during a dengue outbreak, SLEV was isolated from a patient having acute febrile disease. The virus has also been detected from encephalitis cases in São José do Rio Preto City. The aim of this study was to perform a serologic survey to ROCV and SLEV in cases of acute febrile illness from Ribeirão Preto City, 2006. Sera were tested by an IgG-ELISA using recombinant peptides of the domain III of E protein from ROCV and SLEV. A number of 635 samples were tested, 21 sera presented monotypic IgG antibodies to ROCV (3.3% positivity) and 15 (2.36%) to SLEV. Further studies including neutralization test are necessary in order to confirm the specificity of antibodies to ROCV and SLEV.

Financial Support: FAPESP