

Giardiasis as zoonosis: Between proof of principle and paradigm in Brazil

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Giardia duodenalis is a widespread intestinal protozoan that can infect humans and animals, both domestic and wild. Independent of host, infections present with the same symptoms. However, based on host specificity, *Giardia* isolates have been grouped into genotypes A to G. Parasites of assemblage A and B are known to infect humans, in addition to primates and a wide variety of mammals. To evaluate the genotypes of different *Giardia* present among other animals, fecal samples from humans, dogs, cats and southern brown howler monkeys (*Alouatta clamitans*) from the Southeast and South regions of the Brazil were characterized based on the β -giardin gene. The samples were analyzed by sequencing of the Nested-PCR products. The A1 and A2 subgenotypes were detected in human, dogs, cats and monkeys. Cysts of assemblage B, C and D have not been found in any isolates studied. These results are consistent with the view that giardiasis in the largest endemic region of the Brazil should not be seen as a single entity. Therefore, these results highlight a potential public health problem due to the epidemiological and molecular evidence for anthroponotic transmission.

Biography

Aline Cardoso Caseca Volotao did Bachelor's in Microbiology and Immunology from Rio de Janeiro Federal University- UFRJ(2001), Master's in Microbiology from UFRJ (2003) and doctorate in Microbiology from UFRJ (2007). Is an Adjunct Professor Fluminense Federal University-UFF and collaborative researcher at the Laboratory of Molecular Epidemiology and Biotechnology from UFF and the Instituto Oswaldo Cruz -IOC/ FIOCRUZ with experience in Parasitology, focusing on Molecular Biology, acting on the following subjects: diagnose and molecular epidemiology from infectious diseases.

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