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CLINICAL CASE OF LEPTOSPIROSIS IN DOG CAUSED BY SEJROE SEROVAR IN SUMY REGION OF UKRAINE

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Actuality of the study of the problem of leptospirosis in Ukraine, in particular, caused by serovar Sejroe, got worse because of spread among the dogs of such kinds of leptospira serovars which had not previously been observed, indicating that the interspecific barrier was overcome and, as a consequence, the risk of human infection increased. This problem is also relevant in European countries.

The purpose of our study is to establish the spread of leptospirosis in Sumy region of Ukraine and also the specificity of the leptospira serotypes which affect the dogs of the area. The research was conducted on the basis of the Sumy clinic of veterinary medicine "Vetservis" and the serology department of the Sumy branch of the State Research Institute for Laboratory Diagnostics and Veterinary and Sanitary Expertise. The object of study was a sick dog with leptospirosis. Methods of research: clinical and serological. Presented clinical case took place in June, 2017. The half-breed German Shepherd dog was admitted to the Sumy private clinic of veterinary medicine "Vetservice" (age 8 months, weight 16 kg). Owners complained of a three-week reduction in appetite in the animal, a decrease in its motor activity, as well as the weakness and painfulness of the limbs. Survey data: body temperature, appearance of the animal, its fatness and color of the visible mucous membranes were normal. The dog was slightly smaller than the German shepherd, and also had considerably shorter limbs. The wrists joints of the animal on the forelegs were enlarged and distorted. Anamnesis: the vaccine was performed in this dog twice in the age of 2–2.5 months with the Biocan DHPPI + Lepto complex vaccine. The dog's diet consisted of raw beef and offal, cereal.

Owners of animal refused the biochemical and clinical studies offered by physicians due to lack of funds. Because the puppy was a half-breed of a German shepherd who had a genetic predisposition to the pathologies of the joints and had very short paws, for which the weight of the body was too large, and his diet was low in vitamins and Ca, there was a suspicion of dysplasia of the wrists joints, arthritis, rachitis. It was assigned the i/v introduction of solutions of 5 % glucose, 0.9 % NaCl with 5 % ascorbic acid, subcutaneous introduction of "Catosal", i/m injections of "Prodevit" and calcium gluconate, a course of novocaine blockade of the wrists joints with dexamethasone, as well as Canina multivitamins and Canina Welpenkalk calcium supplements to the dog. After the treatment dog's condition has improved significantly, motor activity and appetite have recovered to almost normal. However, after 2 weeks after the treatment, the condition of the puppy deteriorated again. Taking into account the epizootic situation with leptospirosis in Sumy region, and the ability of leptospiros to affect the joints, it was decided to investigate the animal on leptospirosis. As a result it was found antibodies to *L. interrogans* var. *sejroe* were detected in the RMA in the blood serum of the dog in the titer 1:200. Interestingly, there were no antibodies to *L. icterohaemorrhagiae*, *L. canicola* and *L. grippotyphosa* in the animal's blood, despite the double vaccination of the puppy against these serovars 6 months ago. Immediately antibiotic therapy by "Combikel 40 L. A." was started at a dose of 1 ml/10 kg, i/m, 1 time in 3 days, 5 times, and the introduction of 5 % glucose and hepatoprotectors. After the completion of this course of treatment the animal completely recovered.

L. sejroe causes leptospirosis in dogs. *L. sejroe* is able to affect the joints. Dogs may be infected with *L. sejroe*, even if they were vaccinated against leptospirosis.