

**ANALYSIS OF RISK FACTORS AND PREVALENCE OF ENZOOTIC BOVINE
LEUKEMIA IN THREE MICRO REGIONS OF THE TRIANGULO MINEIRO**

*ANÁLISE DOS FATORES DE RISCO E PREVALÊNCIA DA LEUCOSE ENZOÓTICA BOVINA EM
TRÊS MICRORREGIÕES DO TRIÂNGULO MINEIRO*

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The Enzootic Bovine Leukosis (EBL) is a viral infection that affects cattle and can manifest itself in the form of persistent lymphocytosis or the presence of lymphosarcomas. It is distributed worldwide causing economic losses, especially in dairy cattle farming. This study evaluates the prevalence of enzootic bovine leucosis in cattle herds of three micro-regions in the Triangulo Mineiro (Araxá, Frutal and Uberaba) and correlates with epidemiological findings such as, type of activity, and reproductive and sanitary management and farm degree of technology. For the seroepidemiological evaluation, we collected 853 serum samples from crossbred cows, aged over 24 months to assess the prevalence of serum antibodies for the Enzootic Bovine antiviral through Agar Gel Immunodiffusion test (AGID). A questionnaire was also answered in order to identify some characteristics of the properties studied. After determining the number of positive and negative animals, statistical analysis was performed using the chi-square test at significance level of 5%. Of the 853 samples analyzed, 19.1% had antibodies against the LEB virus and in 79.5% of the properties at least one sample was positive. The seroprevalence of LEB in Araxá, Frutal and Uberaba was respectively 19.5%, 10.5% and 25.0%. The seroprevalence of LEB in the regions of Triangulo Mineiro was statistically higher in lactating cows, farms with intensive and semi-intensive systems, reproductive management with artificial insemination practice and mechanical milking. In this context, it can be concluded that the lack of knowledge of the disease by farmers, the lack of sanitary management in the properties and the absence of sanitary control on the movement of animals contribute to the spreading of LEB.

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