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Seroprevalence of *Toxoplasma gondii* infection in dairy goats in Shaanxi Province, Northwestern China

Guang-Hui Zhao12†, Miao-Tao Zhang1†, Li-Hui Lei3, Chuan-Chuan Shang1, Duo-Yao Cao1, Ting-Ting Tian1, Jie Li1, Jun-Yan Xu1, Yun-liang Yao1, De-Kun Chen1* and Xing-Quan Zhu245*

**Abstract**

**Background:** *Toxoplasma gondii* is an important zoonotic pathogen causing significant human and animal health problems. Infection in dairy goats not only results in significant reproductive losses, but also represents an important source of human infection due to consumption of infected meat and milk. In the present study we report for the first time seroprevalence of *T. gondii* infection in Guanzhong and Saanen dairy goats in Shaanxi province, Northwestern China.

**Results:** Sera from 751 dairy goats from 9 farms in 6 counties were examined for *T. gondii* antibodies with an indirect haemagglutination (IHA) test. Antibodies to *T. gondii* were detected in 106 (14.1%) serum samples, with antibody titres ranging from 1:64 to 1:1024. Seropositive goats were found in all 9 farms and seroprevalences in Guanzhong (16.3%, 75/461) and Saanen (10.7%, 31/290) dairy goats were not statistically significantly different. All the factors (sex, age and location) reported in the present study affected prevalence of infection, and seroprevalence increased with age, suggesting postnatal acquisition of *T. gondii* infection.

**Conclusions:** The results of the present survey indicate that infection by *T. gondii* is widely prevalent in dairy goats in Shaanxi province, Northwestern China, and this has implications for prevention and control of toxoplasmosis in this province.

**Background**

*Toxoplasma gondii* can infect nearly all the warm-blooded animals, including mammals and birds throughout the world [1-4]. Infection in dairy goats not only results in significant reproductive losses, but also represents an important source of human infection due to consumption of infected meat and milk constituting zoonotic transmission [3,5-8]. The seroprevalence of *T. gondii* in goats has been surveyed in many countries, and these worldwide reports were recently summarized [3]. Viable *T. gondii* was isolated from goats killed for human consumption [9,10].

The People's Republic of China (PRC) is one of the largest producers of dairy goats in the world, and Shaanxi Province is the major dairy goat producer in the PRC. Table 1 summarizes reports of *T. gondii* infection in goats from the PRC because these papers were published in the Chinese language in local journals and are not easily accessible to foreign scholars. In the present study we report seroprevalence of *T. gondii* infection in dairy goats in Shaanxi province, Northwestern China for the first time.

**Methods**

**Study animals**

Blood samples were obtained from 751 dairy goats in September and October, 2010 from 9 randomly selected farms in 6 counties/district in Shaanxi Province. Details of management, source and breeds of goats, and other characteristics are summarized in Table 2. Animals were farmed in extensive production systems for meat and...
milk and were generally kept in small herds of 20-100 animals. Natural breeding was the sole means of reproduction and goats from outside breeding stocks was rarely purchased. Goats were fed in-house with no grazing. In local practice, both Guanzhong and Saanen dairy goats were crossed with Saanen male goats, therefore, our study included only male goats for the Saanen breed. Of the 9 sampled farms, only one farm (Qianyang county) was for breeding goats.

**Blood sampling and serological examination**

Approximately 3 ml of blood were obtained via a jugular vein, centrifuged at 2000 g for 5 min and stored at -20°C. Antibodies to *T. gondii* were determined in sera using an indirect hemagglutination antibody (IHA) test with a commercially available kit (Lanzhou Veterinary Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Lanzhou, Gansu Province, China) according to the manufacturer's instructions. In brief, sera were added to 96 well V bottomed polystyrene plates, and diluted in a four-fold series from 1:4 to 1:2048. The plates were shaken for 2 min and then incubated at 37°C for 2 h without shaking. The test was considered positive when a layer of agglutinated erythrocytes was formed in wells at dilutions of 1:64 or higher, and positive and negative controls were included in each test.

**Statistical analysis**

Differences in seroprevalence of infected goats between the two breeds and among associated factors were analyzed using the binary logistic regression in SPSS for Windows (Release 17.0 standard version, SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA), 95% confidence intervals (CI) are given. The Differences between levels within factors and interactions were considered to be statistically significant and highly significant when *P* < 0.05 and *P* < 0.01, respectively.

**Results and discussion**

Antibodies to *T. gondii* were found in 106 (14.1%) of 751 goats with titres of 1:64 in 79 dairy goats, 1:256 in

| Table 1 Prevalence of *Toxoplasma gondii* infection in goats in People’s Republic of China (PRC) |
|---|
| Usage | Provinces/cities | No. tested | Positive (%) | Serologic test<sup>a</sup> | Cut-off value | Time tested (year) | References |
|---|
| Meat | Gansu (Tianzhu) | 1028 | 26.1 | IHA | 164 | 1995 | [11] |
| Meat | Yunnan (Honghe) | 3925 | 30.8 | IHA | 164 | Unknown | [12] |
| Meat | Beijing | 230 | 39.1 | PA | 4<sup>b</sup> | Unknown | [13] |
| Meat | Qinghai (Datong) | 1128 | 24.9 | IHA | 164 | Unknown | [14] |

<sup>a</sup> IHA: indirect hemagglutination test, PA: Plate agglutination.

<sup>b</sup> Occurrence of particle agglutination.

| Table 2 Factors associated with seroprevalence of *Toxoplasma gondii* infection in dairy goats in Shaanxi Province, Northwestern China |
|---|
| Factor | Category | No. examined | No. positive (%) | Exp (95% CI) | *P* |
|---|
| Breed | Saanen dairy goat | 290 | 31 (10.7) | – | 0.356 |
| | Guanzhong dairy goat | 461 | 75 (16.3) | 2.233 (0.406, 12.269) | 0.356 |
| Sex | Male | 70 | 11 (15.7) | 0.259 (0.080, 0.833) | 0.023 |
| | Female | 681 | 95 (14.0) | – | 0.126 |
| Age | <1 year | 175 | 17 (9.7) | 0.363 (0.189, 0.696) | 0.696 |
| | 1-2 year | 67 | 6 (9.0) | 0.612 (0.227, 1.646) | 0.331 |
| | >2 year | 509 | 83 (16.3) | – | 0.126 |
| Location (farms) | Zhuangli town, Fuping county | 89 | 5 (5.6) | – | 0.000 |
| | Wangliao town, Fuping county | 114 | 42 (36.8) | 13.031 (4.830, 35.158) | 0.000 |
| | Dongshangguan, Fuping county | 126 | 19 (15.1) | 3.105 (1.108, 8.698) | 0.483 |
| | Mizi town, Fuping county | 157 | 12 (7.6) | 1.474 (0.499, 4.349) | 0.585 |
| | Yangling district | 123 | 14 (11.4) | 5.479 (0.938, 31.997) | 0.059 |
| | Qianyang county | 39 | 2 (5.1) | 1.584 (0.195, 12.834) | 0.667 |
| | Fengxiang county | 31 | 5 (16.1) | 9.030 (1.093, 74.597) | 0.041 |
| | Baishui county | 29 | 2 (6.9) | 2.523 (0.265, 30.105) | 0.390 |
| | Chunhua county | 43 | 5 (11.6) | 5.213 (0.638, 42.576) | 0.123 |
| Total | 751 | 106 (14.1) | – | 0.000 |

Zhao et al. Parasites & Vectors 2011, 4:47  
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16 dairy goats and 1:1024 in 11 dairy goats. Both Saanen and Guanzhong dairy goats were positive for *T. gondii* antibody, with higher prevalence in Guanzhong dairy goats than in Saanen dairy goats. The binary logistic regression showed that all the factors (sex, age and location) reported in the present study affected prevalence of infection. The seroprevalence in male goats (15.7%) was higher than that in females (14.0%), and the difference was statistically significant (*Exp = 0.259, CI = 0.080-0.833, P = 0.023*) (Table 2). Seroprevalence in goats increased progressively with age, and prevalence in older goats (>2-year-old) was higher than that in animals below 2-year-old. Seroprevalence at the individual farms ranged from 5.1% to 36.8% and seropositive goats were found in all 9 farms (Table 2).

In the present study, the overall seroprevalence was 14.1%, which was far less than other reports from the PRC (Table 1). The difference could be associated with ecological conditions, life styles of inhabitants, climates, husbandry practice and the numbers of cats and rodents present. The present study showed that the breeding dairy goats had the lowest prevalence (Table 2), possibly because breeding goats have better welfare and relatively less chance to come into contact with cats and rodents that play a significant role in the transmission of *T. gondii*. The Guanzhong dairy goat is a unique goat breed in Shaanxi province. The prevalence in Guanzhong dairy goats was different among individual farms, ranging from 5.6% to 36.8%, which is slightly higher than that in Saanen dairy goats. The differences may be attributed to breed differences in susceptibility to *T. gondii*. The present study showed that older dairy goats (>2-year-old) were more likely to be seropositive than goats under 2-year-old, which provided further evidence for the increased risk of *T. gondii* infection with acquisition of age through ingestion of infective oocysts from the environment.

Conclusions
The results of the present survey indicated that infection of dairy goats with *T. gondii* is widespread in Shaanxi Province, China, which is of public health concern and has implications for prevention and control of toxoplasmosis in this province. Therefore, integrated control strategies and measures are recommended to prevent and control *T. gondii* infection in dairy goats.

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Author details
1. College of Veterinary Medicine, Northwest A & F University, Yangling, Shaanxi Province 712100, PR China. 2. State Key Laboratory of Veterinary Etiological Biology, Key Laboratory of Veterinary Parasitology of Gansu Province, Lanzhou Veterinary Research Institute, CAAS, Lanzhou, Gansu Province 730046, PR China. 3. Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine, Beijing Vocational College of Agriculture, Beijing 102442, PR China. 4. College of Animal Science and Veterinary Medicine, Heilongjiang Bayi Agricultural University, Daqing, Heilongjiang Province 163319, PR China. 5. College of Animal Science and Technology, Yunnan Agricultural University, Kunming, Yunnan Province 650201, PR China.

Authors’ contributions
GHZ, MTZ, LHL and CCS performed the study, managed, analyzed, and interpreted the data, and prepared the manuscript; DYC, TTT, JL and YLY facilitated and assisted the study implementation; MTZ and LHL contributed to the revision of the manuscript; XQZ and DYC designed the study, supervised the study implementation and revised the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Competing interests
The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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