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A Case-Control Study of Association between Diarrhea in Newborn Calves and Infection with Rotavirus and Coronavirus in Some Industrial Dairy Herds of Mashhad Aarea, Iran in 2008

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ABSTRACT

A 1:1 matched case-control study of calves under 1 month of age was carried out by weekly visits to 7 dairy farms in Mashhad from May 2008 to October 2008. Fecal samples were collected from a total of 112 calves with clinical signs of diarrhea and from 112 matched animals without clinical signs of diarrhea as assessed by a scoring system. The samples were investigated for the presence of Rotavirus and Coronavirus by a commercial antigen capture ELISA test. Rotavirus antigen was detected in 29.5% and 17% of diarrheic and non-diarrheic calves, respectively and Coronavirus antigen was detected in 2.7% and 1.8% of diarrheic and non-diarrheic calves, respectively. Among diarrheic calves Rotavirus was the most common in the third week of life and Coronavirus was detected only in some cases of second week of life. The excretion of Rotavirus in the feces of scouring calves was significantly higher than in non-diarrheic calves (P value =0.03, odds ratio = 1.9 (1.05 – 3.76)), but there was not any significant association between shedding of Coronavirus in the feces and diarrhea (P value =0.66, odds ratio = 1.4 (0.24 –9.05)). These results indicate that in these industrial dairy farms in Mashhad, infections by Rotavirus can be considered as an important cause for newborn calf diarrhea.

Keywords: Rotavirus, Coronavirus, matched case-control study, newborn dairy calves, diarrhea, Iran.

INTRODUCTION

Diarrhea is one of the most serious diseases of neonatal calves. It causes major economic losses due to mortality, poor growth and the costs of treatment. It is a complex, multifactorial disease that is affected by the intrinsic characteristics of the calf, its nutritional and immunological status, management of the herd, environment and various infectious agents (Bendali et al 1999b). Calves are at the greatest risk of developing diarrhea in the first month of life and the incidence of
diarrhea decreases with age (Frank & Kaneene 1993, Bendali et al 1999b).

Coronavirus and Rotavirus are the most common viruses involved in neonatal calf diarrhea (Almeida et al 1978, Dea et al 1980, Reynolds et al 1984, Carman & Hazlett 1992) and it is not unusual for both viruses to concomitantly infect calves (Torres-Medina et al 1985, De La fuente et al 1998). Rotavirus genus belongs to the Reoviridae family and viruses in this genus are classified serologically in seven distinct groups (A–G) and most of rotaviruses detected in clinical specimens of domestic animals including calves, belong to group A (Flewett & Woode 1978, Theil et al 1995) although isolates belonging to groups B and C have been described (Lucchelli et al 1992). Coronavirus genus belongs to the Coronaviridae family and Bovine Coronaviruses is the cause of severe diarrhea, especially in neonatal calves and is associated with winter dysentery (WD) in adult cows, along with severe diarrhea (Cho et al 2001, Parreno et al 2001, Jeong et al 2005). A previous study in beef calves describes that Bovine Coronavirus infection was more frequent among calves of up to 30 days of age (Quinn 2002). After an agent has been identified, sometimes it is difficult to determine whether it is responsible for the diarrhea in a population, because most of the agents are also found in healthy calves (Saif & Smith 1985, Fagan et al 1995). Since no documented information were available on Rotavirus and Coronavirus infection status and its association with diarrhea among newborn calves in industrial dairy farms around Mashhad (Iran), we devised a matched case-control study to investigate the relationship between diarrhea and excretion of Rotavirus and Coronavirus in feces and also to determine the prevalence of these viruses in diarrheic newborn calves in some industrial dairy farms in the area.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study population. The study was done in the Mashhad area, the capital city of the Khorasan Razavi province. A convenient sample of 7 dairy farms was selected in Mashhad (Table 1). The breed of cows in all of these farms was Holstein/Friesian. In all farms calves were separated from their dams after they received colostrum and were housed in individual pens until weaning.

Sampling technique. All farms were visited weekly from May 2008 to October 2008 (A 6 months period: time available for authors) and fecal samples were collected. In each visit, all calves under 1 month age with sign of diarrhea were sampled, provided that they had not received prior treatment with antibiotics. Fecal consistency was scored on a 4-point scale as described by Larson et al. (1977). An animal with a score of 3 or 4 was considered a case of diarrhea and an animal with a score of 1 or 2 was considered as control.

For each case calf, a corresponding calf with normal feces (with a fecal score of 1 or 2), closest in age (with a maximum age difference of 4 days) on the same farm was sampled as control. Whenever an animal was sampled, a form was completed with relevant information. At the end of six months of sampling, 112 pairs of calves were sampled; each pair was consisted of a diarrheic calf and a non-diarrheic calf. Samples from control animals were discarded whenever they became diarrheic within one week of sampling and, consequently, the match (consisting of one diarrheic and one control calf) was not used in the analysis. Fecal samples were collected directly from the rectum by stimulating the anus with fingers and all samples were transported on ice to the virology laboratory of school of veterinary medicine of Ferdowsi university of Mashhad at the same day. Samples were stored at -20°C until processing.

ELISA test. All the fecal samples were tested for the presence of Rotavirus and Coronavirus by a commercial antigen capture ELISA kit (Duo Digestive Easy ELISA Kit. BIO K 347, Bio-X Diagnostics, Jemelle, Belgium). The ELISA was performed according to the manufacturer’s instructions.

Optical densities were measured with an ELISA reader (ELx800™ Absorbance Microplate Reader) at
450 nm filter absorbance, according to the recommendations in the test procedure. Samples giving values equal to or greater than 0.15 were accepted as positives and values less than 0.15 as negatives.

**Statistical analysis.** A conditional logistic regression (CLR) for matched sets was performed for Rotavirus and also Coronavirus separately. The analysis consisted of an 1-to-1 matching with two covariates (parity of the dam and gender of the calf). Predictive (independent) variables were Rotavirus and Coronavirus. We entered 2 covariates in our analysis (genus and parity of the dam) because we had not used them in matching and these factors can have a role as confounding factors.

The chi-squared test was used to assess the significant difference of shedding of Rotavirus in the feces among different age groups of calves.

P values less than 0.05 was considered to be statistically significant and data were analyzed with SAS statistical software (Version 9.2).

**RESULTS**

Fecal samples were collected from 112 pairs of calves, in each pair one calf was diarrheic and another one was non-diarrheic. There were calves which shed Rotavirus in their feces in all farms but there were calves which shed Coronavirus in their feces in only 2 dairy farms (Figure 1).

The average age of a scouring calf was 12.98 ±8.04 days (median 11 days with a range of 1 to 30 days) and for control animals, 13.46 ±8.06 days (median 12 with a range of 2 to 30 days). Among all animals sampled (224 calves include 112 diarrheic and 112 non-diarrheic animals), 52 calves were positive for Rotavirus (prevalence of Rotavirus shedding in feces in all calves: 23.21%) and 5 calves were positive for Coronavirus (prevalence of Coronavirus shedding in feces in all calves: 2.28%). Rotavirus infection was detected in 33 out of 112 diarrheic (prevalence in diarrheic calves: 29.5%) and 19 out of 112 non-diarrheic calves (prevalence in non-diarrheic calves: 17%). Coronavirus infection was detected in 3 out of 112 diarrheic (prevalence in diarrheic calves: 2.7%) and 2 out of 112 non-diarrheic calves (prevalence in non-diarrheic calves: 1.8%). Of 112 pairs of calves sampled, 28 (25%), 48(42.85%), 14 (12.5%) and 22 (19.64%) pairs were in the age groups 1-7, 8-14, 15-21 and 22-30 days old, respectively.

Figure 1. Frequency of Rotavirus and Coronavirus infection in all calves in different herds.

Table 2 shows the distribution of matched pairs in newborn diarrheic (case) and non-diarrheic (control) calves for Rotavirus and Coronavirus. Age distribution of Rotavirus positive diarrheic calves revealed that Rotavirus was the most common in the third week of life (46-66%) and Coronavirus was detected only in some cases of second week of life (figure 2), although most of the samples were from calves in age group 8-14 days old.

Figure 2. Age distribution of Rotavirus or Coronavirus positive samples among diarrheic calves.
Comparisons between diarrheic and non-diarrheic calves using CLR for Rotavirus and Coronavirus showed significant differences in odds ratios for the presence or absence of Rotavirus.

The excretion of Rotavirus in the feces of scouring calves was significantly higher than in non-diarrheic calves (OR 1.9) but there was not any significant association between shedding of Coronavirus in the feces and diarrhea (Table 3).

### DISCUSSION

This study reports the detection rates of Rotavirus and Coronavirus infection in newborn non-diarrheic and diarrheic calves in different age groups (1-7, 8-14, 15-21 and 22-30 days) and also the association between shedding of each of these two viruses in the feces and diarrhea in all of newborn calves based on a matched case control study because it has been shown that the main value of matching is the enhanced efficiency in controlling confound subsequent stratified analysis (Thrusfield 2005). The detection rate of Rotavirus in newborn diarrheic calves in this study (29.5%) is lower than those found in neonatal diarrheic calves in other countries such as England (Reynolds et al 1986), Spain (De la Fuente et al 1998), Sweden (De Verdier & Svensson 1998), Turkey (Gumusova et al 2007), Switzerland (Luginbuhl et al 2005, Uhde et al 2008) but is higher than those found in other studies that were performed in Argentina (Bellinzoni et al 1990), Costa...
Rica (Perez et al 1998), Bangladesh (Alam et al 1999), Sweden (Bjorkman et al 2003), Turkey (Erdogan et al 2003), Brazil (Langoni et al 2004), and Brazil (Alfieri et al 2006). There were not any significant differences in shedding of Rotavirus in the feces among calves of different age groups. The highest prevalence of Rotavirus shedding among diarrheic cases was in age group 15-21 days (46.66%) and the lowest prevalence of Rotavirus shedding was in age group 22-30 days (14.28%). In contrast, Erdogan et al., 2003 reported that Rotavirus was most common in the first week of life and that there was an inverse association between the age of calves and the presence of Rotavirus in feces.

Coronavirus infection was detected in 3 out of 112 diarrheic (prevalence in diarrheic calves: 2.7%). The relatively low prevalence of bovine Coronavirus agrees with the results of other studies in Sweden (Bjorkman et al 2003), and Japan (Kirisawa et al 2007). In contrast bovine Coronavirus appeared to be of more importance in most of other studies in countries such as England (Reynolds et al 1986), Ethiopia (Abraham et al 1992), Spain (De la Fuente et al 1998 & Perez et al 1998), France (Bendali et al 1999a), Switzerland (Uhde et al 2008), and Brazil (Stipp et al 2009). One of the possible reasons for low prevalence of Coronavirus in the present study is that samples were not collected during winter, the season in which the prevalence of calf diarrhea caused by Coronavirus is higher than other seasons (Radostits 2007).

The distribution and occurrence of enteropathogens in the feces of diarrheic and non-diarrheic calves varies depending on the geographic location, the farm, the age and type of calves being examined and the extent to which the diagnostic laboratory is capable of isolating or demonstrating the pathogens. On the other hand, the role of other infectious agents in diarrhea in different countries and regions and the sensitivity and specificity of used tests in each study can explain the observed differences in prevalence of Rotavirus or Coronavirus among a variety of studies. There is good evidence that Rotavirus is a primary pathogen causing acute diarrhea in neonatal calves (Torres-Medina et al 1985, Reynolds et al 1986, Snodgrass et al 1986, Busato et al 1998, Haschek et al 2006) and the present study showed that there was a significant difference in excretion of rotavirus in the feces of diarrheic and non-diarrheic calves. This is in agreement with previous reports (Reynolds et al 1986, Waltner-Toews et al 1986, Viring et al 1993, Busato et al 1998, De Verdier & Svensson 1998, Perez et al 1998, Bjorkman et al 2003, Erdogan et al 2003, Alfieri et al 2006, Kirisawa et al 2007).

In the present study there was not a significant association between the presence of Coronavirus in feces and diarrhea and this is similar to the results of other studies. (Busato et al 1998, Bjorkman et al 2003; Erdogan et al 2003) but in some other studies there was a significant association between shedding of Coronavirus in feces and diarrhea (Reynolds et al 1986, Perez et al 1998, Bendali et al 1999a, Stipp et al 2009). There was a difference in morbidity rate between calves of primiparous heifers and cows with a higher parity in this study and it has shown in some studies previously that in beef calves born alive of primiparous cows have a higher mortality and morbidity due to diarrhea than calves born by older cows (Olsson et al 1993, Clement et al 1995) possibly because of a higher risk of failure of transfer of passive immunity in heifers that can also be the case for dairy heifers. The results of this study indicate that Rotavirus can be considered as a cause of newborn calf diarrhea in these industrial dairy herds in Mashhad and important preventive approaches for infection with either Rotavirus or Coronavirus can be considering of hygienic principles and adequate closeup intake.

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References


