First report of Enterocytozoon bieneusi and Encephalitozoon intestinalis infection of wild mice in Slovakia

Olga Danišová1, Alexandra Valenčáková1, Michal Stanko2, Lenka Luptáková1, Antónia Hasajová1

1 Department of Biology and Genetics, University of Veterinary Medicine and Pharmacy, Košice, Slovak Republic
2 Department of Zoology, Slovak Academy of Science, Košice, Slovak Republic

Address for correspondence: O. Danišová, University of Veterinary Medicine and Pharmacy, Komenského 73, 041 81 Košice, Slovak Republic
E-mail: olga.danisova@uvlf.sk

INTRODUCTION

Microsporidia are obligate intracellular parasites infecting all major animal groups. Transmission is by the faecal-oral route, where the sources of infection are infected humans, animals or contaminated water and food [1]. Fourteen microsporidial species are considered to be pathogenic for humans, with Enterocytozoon bieneusi, Encephalitozoon intestinalis, Encephalitozoon cuniculi and Encephalitozoon hellem being the most frequent [2]. The main localization of these parasites are the intestine enterocytes and, therefore, the most common clinical manifestation of infection is diarrhoea. These opportunistic pathogens are becoming more important due to the increasing number of patients with HIV infection/AIDS, as well as other patients with compromised immune systems. In recent decades, the serological positivity of microsporidial infection was detected in a large number of immunocompetent individuals; it is therefore possible that the prevalence of this infection is high not only in humans but also in animals [3, 4, 5].

These data suggest that human pathogenic microsporidia circulate in the environment and support the idea that they are zoonotic, and should be considered as a potential threat to public health. This pilot study examines the occurrence of microsporidia in wild mice in the Slovak Republic.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Study population – samples. 280 faecal samples were used in this study which were collected from mice trapped in five places in Slovakia (Košice city and its surroundings). Samples were collected in the period from September 2012 – October 2013.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Information on the occurrence of microsporidia in wild rodents are rare. The first findings of the occurrence of E. cuniculi in wild rats in Japan and England were published in year 1986 by Canning and Lom [8]. Since that time, E. cuniculi has been described in many cases as a parasite of laboratory rodents, such as mice, rats, hamsters and guinea pigs [9, 10]. In 2002, Muller-Doblies et al. [11] isolated the murine genotype of E. cuniculi from wild rats (Rattus norvegicus) caught in Zurich, Switzerland; this means that even at present the prevalence of E. cuniculi is much larger than the published records suggest.

In 2007, a study was published by authors from Atlanta, USA, about the occurrence and transmission of original genotype Peru16 of E. bieneusi isolated from guinea pigs raised in households in Peru, South America. This was compared to the isolates from the stools of children who
kept these guinea pigs. It was proved that both genotypes were identical. This indicates transmissive transfer of this species [12]. Reports of the occurrence of human pathogenic microsporidia in wild rodents were recorded in 2011 by Sak et al. [5]. The authors examined 289 house mice from eastern Europe (Mus musculus musculus) and house mice from western Europe (M. m. domesticus) from 74 sites across the Czech-German border. Three species of microsporidia were found: in 23 – E. hellem, in 42 mice – E. cuniculi and in 25 – E. bieneusi. This was the first report of natural infection of E. hellem in mice.

In the presented study, 280 faecal samples collected from mice trapped in five sites in East Slovakia were used. E. bieneusi was detected in 3 samples (1.07 %; Accession No. FR 729098.1), E. cuniculi in 1 sample (0.35 %; Accession No. EU 847243.1) and E. intestinalis in 1 sample (0.35 %; Accession No. EU 436735.1). The results of this study document the first detection of E. bieneusi and E. intestinalis species in mice in Slovakia. It also shows a low host specificity of detected microsporidial species, and that synanthropic rodents can be a potential source of microsporidial infection for humans.

Compared with a study from the Czech Republic, the positivity rate was not that high, but this certainly does not diminish the importance of this pilot study focused on a narrow area of Slovakia, and the significance of the wild mice as a source of microsporidial infection.

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REFERENCES