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**Onset and duration of protective immunity against clinical disease and renal carriage in dogs provided by a bi-valent inactivated leptospirosis vaccine**

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## Abstract

Protection against clinical disease and prevention of the renal carrier state remain the key objectives of vaccination against leptospirosis in the dog. In the present paper, groups of dogs were vaccinated twice with a commercial bacterin (EURICAN<sup>®</sup> L) containing *Leptospira interrogans* serovars icterohaemorrhagiae and canicola and challenged with heterologous representatives of both serovars at 2 weeks (onset of immunity) or 14 months (duration of immunity) after the second vaccination. Control dogs were not vaccinated against leptospirosis and kept with the vaccinated dogs. The challenges, irrespective of the serovar, reliably produced clinical signs consistent with *leptospira* infection in the control pups with up to 60 % mortality. As expected clinical disease in the adult controls was less severe, but we were able to induce morbidity and mortality as well. Under these extreme challenge conditions, clinical signs in the vaccinated dogs were rare, and when observed, mild and transient in nature.

Following experimental infection, 100% of the control pups and 83% of the adult controls became renal carriers. Despite the heavy challenges, none of the 18 vaccinated puppies (onset of immunity studies) and only two out of the 16 vaccinated adult dogs (duration of immunity studies) developed a renal carrier state. These results show that a primary course of two doses of EURICAN<sup>®</sup> L provided quick onset and long-term protection against both clinical leptospirosis and the renal carrier stage. This vaccine should provide veterinarians with a powerful tool to prevent clinical disease in dogs and zoonotic transmission of leptospirosis to humans.

<sup>®</sup>EURICAN is a registered trademark of Merial in France and elsewhere

**Keywords:** *Leptospira interrogans* serovars canicola and icterohaemorrhagiae, bacterin, vaccine, clinical leptospirosis, renal carriage, onset and duration of immunity

## 1. Introduction

Leptospirosis is an important zoonosis of worldwide distribution caused by infection with spirochaetes belonging to the pathogenic species of *Leptospira*. Infection typically results from direct or indirect contact with urine of infected animals. The clinical signs associated with *Leptospira* infection range from subclinical to acute disease characterized by anorexia, vomiting, lethargy, muscle pain, dehydration, jaundice, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, bloody urine, and death. Renal failure is the predominant finding in symptomatic dogs, with a small percentage also showing evidence of liver disease (Greene, 1998, review; Boutilier and Schulman, 2003). Clinically recovered dogs frequently become asymptomatic renal carriers, and as such can be an important source of human leptospirosis (Center for Disease Control 1972, Trevejo et al., 1998). *Leptospira (L) interrogans* serovars icterohaemorrhagiae and canicola are the two serovars traditionally associated with disease in dogs (Hartman, 1984, Trevejo et al, 1998), but new serovars play an increasingly important role (Scanziani et al, 2002, Ward et al, 2004; Moore et al, 2006; Geisen et al, 2007; Stokes et al, 2007). Hence, leptospirosis is now recognised as an important re-emerging disease in dogs (Bolin, 1996; Ward et al., 2002). While short-term clinical protection has been demonstrated experimentally in dogs after vaccination with several vaccines (Huhn et al, 1975; Andre-Fontaine et al, 2003; Klaasen et al, 2003; Schreiber et al, 2005a, Schreiber et al, 2005b), there is much debate on whether leptospirosis vaccines protect against the renal carrier state (Andre Fontaine et al, 2003) or provide long term immunity (Cohne et al., 2001). As far as we know, we were the first to demonstrate 10 months duration of immunity against *L. interrogans* serovar canicola provided by a classical bacterin (Tronel et al, 1999). Since then only one paper has been published demonstrating duration of immunity of 13 months for a commercial bacterin (Klaasen et al. 2003). In the current study, we confirm and extend our previous observations and demonstrate that two doses of EURICAN<sup>®</sup> L provide both rapid onset and duration of protective immunity of at least 14 months against both serovars icterohaemorrhagiae and canicola. The vaccine was evaluated for protection against clinical disease and prevention of the renal carrier state.

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## 2. Materials and methods

### 2.1 Experimental design

Four separate vaccination-challenge experiments, including 74 puppies, were performed to study onset and duration of immunity provided by EURICAN L (referred to as studies 1-4, Table 1). Study 1 contained nine vaccinates and eight controls, study 2 nine vaccinates and ten controls, study 3 seven vaccinates and eight controls and study 4 nine vaccinates and ten controls (Table 1). Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee approvals were obtained before conducting the studies. In all studies, puppies were vaccinated twice subcutaneously, 4 weeks apart. Puppies were 8-9 weeks of age at the time of first vaccination. Dogs from studies 1 and 3 were challenged with *L. interrogans* serovar canicola at 2 weeks and 14 months, respectively, after the primary vaccination program of two doses. Dogs from studies 2 and 4 were challenged with *L. interrogans* serovar icterohaemorrhagiae at 2 weeks and 14 months, respectively, after the second vaccination of the primary vaccination course. Because it is difficult to induce clinical leptospirosis in adult dogs, two 2-4 months-old pups were added to studies 3 and 4 at the time of challenge to assess the severity of the infection. Following challenge, dogs were examined for the presence of clinical signs characteristic of leptospirosis. For leptospires isolation, blood and urine samples were collected at regular intervals, and a kidney and liver (study 4) sample were aseptically taken at necropsy. Blood was also sampled for serological, haematological, and biochemical analysis (study 4 only). At the end of the observation period or at death, dogs were necropsied, and organs were removed for histological examination

### 2.2 Vaccines

Routine production batches of EURICAN L (Merial, Lyon, France), a whole cell, non-adjuvanted vaccine prepared from inactivated cultures of *L. interrogans* serovars icterohaemorrhagiae and canicola, were used. All batches complied with the potency requirements of monograph 0447 of the European Pharmacopoeia (2002). In studies 1 and 2, the vaccine was administered simultaneously, but at a separate site, with a vaccine containing a recombinant canine distemper virus and modified live canine adenovirus type 2, canine parvovirus, canine coronavirus, and canine parainfluenza type 2 virus. In studies 3 and 4, EURICAN L was used as diluent to reconstitute a freeze-dried pellet containing a modified

live canine distemper virus, canine adenovirus type 2, canine parvovirus and canine parainfluenza type 2 virus. This second combination vaccine is commercialized under the name EURICAN DHPPi2L.

### 2.3 Animals

Seventy-four specific pathogen free (SPF) 8- to 16-week-old male and female beagle pups were purchased from Harlan Sprague Dawley (Indianapolis, USA or Zeist, The Netherlands) or from Ferme des Gouttes (Charles Rivers Laboratories, Inc., France). Dogs were barrier maintained and fed a high-quality commercial dry ration with unlimited access to water. Dogs were identified by a microchip implanted subcutaneously and/or by ear tattoo.

### 2.4 Challenge strains

*L. interrogans* serovar canicola, strain Moulton (National Veterinary Services Laboratory (NVSL), Ames, Iowa, USA) was used as challenge inoculum in studies 1 and 3. *L. interrogans* serovar icterohaemorrhagiae, strain CFI (NVSL) and strain 193 (Pasteur Institute, Paris, France) were used as challenge inocula in studies 2 and 4, respectively. The identity of all serovars was confirmed by the Pasteur Institute, Paris, France, using restriction fragment analysis.

### 2.5 Challenge protocol

After an initial culture in Ellinghausen-McCullough-Johnson-Harris (EMJH) medium, the strains were back-passaged twice (studies 3 and 4) or four times (studies 1 and 2) in hamsters to prevent loss of virulence through adaptation to culture conditions. Moribund hamsters were humanely euthanised and their livers and kidneys or spleens (study 4) were aseptically removed and homogenated in sterile saline. After sedimentation by centrifugation, the supernatant was diluted 1:10 in sterile saline and inoculated in the dogs of studies 1 and 2. Each dog received 8 mL of challenge suspension containing approximately  $5 \times 10^8$  and  $1 \times 10^9$  organisms of *L. interrogans* serovars icterohaemorrhagiae and canicola, respectively by the intraperitoneal route. In studies 3 and 4, after harvest, the challenge strains were passaged once in vitro (EMJH medium) to allow a more precise quantification of the bacterial suspension. Each dog received 11 mL (study 3) or 12 mL of challenge suspension with 0.5 mL instilled in the ventral conjunctival sac of each eye and the remainder administered intra-

peritoneally. The total challenge dose per dog was  $2.1 \times 10^9$  and  $5.6 \times 10^9$  organisms for *L. interrogans* serovars icterohaemorrhagiae and canicola, respectively.

## 2.6 Clinical examination

All animals were observed daily for 14 (studies 1 and 2) or 35 days (studies 3 and 4) after challenge for signs consistent with leptospirosis, including, depression, anorexia, conjunctivitis, iritis, vomiting, diarrhoea, jaundice, petechiae, and signs of urinary disease (haematuria). Signs were scored by use of a standardized protocol (Table 2). Rectal temperatures were taken and recorded daily for 14 days after challenge, and temperatures of  $39.5^\circ\text{C}$  or more were considered as hyperthermia. Dogs from studies 3 and 4 were weighed once a week until the end of the study or death. A weight loss of more than 5% was considered significant. During the post-challenge clinical examination, any animals displaying serious and irreversible clinical signs that lead to suffering were humanely euthanized.

## 2.7 Serology

Whole blood was collected at regular intervals before and after vaccination and challenge. Selected sera were tested for the presence of microscopic agglutination titres (MAT) by the College of Veterinary Medicine, Diagnostic Laboratory, University of Minnesota, St Paul, USA (studies 1 and 2) or AFFSA, Laboratoire de Recherche Vétérinaire, Alfort, Paris, France (study 4). Sera were tested against *L. interrogans* serovars icterohaemorrhagiae and canicola using standardized procedures. Since serology has limited value for evaluating the efficacy of vaccines against leptospirosis, sera from study 3 were not tested. Antibody titers were expressed as the reciprocal of the highest serum dilution that induced at least 50% (studies 1 and 2) or 75% (study 4) agglutination. For the calculation of geometric mean titer (GMT), values under the lower limit of quantification (LLOQ) were replaced by  $\text{LLOQ}/2$ .

## 2.8 Haematology

EDTA blood samples were collected from dogs of studies 3 and 4 on at least 2 days before challenge and then daily for 7 days after challenge. Counts of platelets were performed using a MS-9 cell counter analyser (Melet Schloesing, France). Platelet counts were compared to reported standard values for dogs ( $2\text{--}9 \times 10^{11}$  - platelets/L (Merck Veterinary Manual, 2005)).



## 2.9 Blood biochemistry

The following tests were only performed on dogs from study 4. Whole blood samples were collected before challenge and on day 4 and 6 after challenge. Sera were analyzed for urea nitrogen, creatinine, total bilirubin, serum glutamic oxalacetic transaminase (SGOT), and serum glutamine pyruvic transaminase (SGPT) by the Laboratoire Marcel Mérieux, Lyon, France. Urea nitrogen, creatinine, and total bilirubin were compared to normal values provided by the same laboratory. Because many pre-challenge values for SGOT and SGPT were outside the reported “normal” values, only large modifications of the baseline values were taken into account.

## 2.10 Detection of leptospiraemia

Blood samples were collected on heparin tubes before challenge (day -2/day 0) and on day 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 10 after challenge. In study 4, an additional blood sample was taken on day 35. Blood samples were immediately inoculated in semisolid medium (1-3 drops of blood in 8 mL of medium (studies 1 and 2)) or in liquid EMJH medium (1 mL of blood in 9 mL medium (studies 3 and 4)) and transferred to the lab. Serial 10-fold dilutions (up to  $10^{-3}$ ) were made in the same media and incubated at 30°C. All the cultures were incubated for 6-9 weeks and observed weekly for the presence of leptospires using dark field microscopy.

## 2.11 Detection of leptospires in urine and organs

Urine samples were collected before challenge (day -2/day 0) and at 2, 3 and 5 weeks after challenge (studies 3 and 4) or by direct bladder tap at the time of euthanasia (studies 1 and 2). In studies 3 and 4, urine samples were collected either spontaneously after subcutaneous injection of the diuretic furosemide (DIMAZON<sup>®</sup>, Intervet, France) (0.5 to 1 mL/kg bodyweight) (females) or after probing with a urethra catheter (males). 5 Fluorouracil was added at a concentration of 100 µg/mL to the urine samples of study 4.

Samples from kidneys (all studies) and livers (study 4) were collected aseptically. Approximately 5-8 grams of organ tissue were macerated into 10 mL of culture medium and vortexed. Tissue debris was allowed to settle, and serial 10-fold dilutions were made through 1:1,000. Urine and organ cultures were made as described for the blood cultures.

## 2.12 Post-mortem examination

Immediately after euthanasia or death, the animals were necropsied and subjected to a macroscopic examination. Samples of kidneys and livers were fixed with 10% buffered formalin or frozen and processed for microscopic examination following standard procedures. Only organ samples from study 4 were submitted for microscopic examination. Histological sections were stained with haematoxylin-eosin (HE) and with Warthin-Starry silver stain for the detection of leptospire.

## 2.13 Analysis of the results

Statistical analyses were carried out using STATGRAPHICS® software and SAS® release 12 software. The level of significance was set at  $P \leq 0.05$ .

### Clinical scores

The severity of clinical signs (sickness score) was compared among the vaccinated and control groups within one study by assigning the dogs to one of two disease categories: no or mild clinical disease and moderate-to-severe clinical disease. The sickness score was calculated by using the daily scores for each clinical sign on the basis of an algorithm, which gave a triple weighting to the scores for jaundice and haematuria. Thus, sickness score = 1x (daily score for conjunctivitis/iritis) + 1x (daily score for anorexia) + 1x (daily score for diarrhoea/vomiting) + 1x (daily score for general appearance) + 3x (daily score for jaundice) + 3x (daily score for haematuria). Each dog was classified according to the most severe daily score recorded during the after challenge observation period with a score of 0 for no disease, 1 to 2 for mild disease, 3 to 4 for moderate disease, and  $>4$  for severe disease. Differences in the incidence of moderate-to-severe disease (scores  $\geq 3$ ) among groups were analyzed by use of a Fischer's exact test.

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### **Leptospiemia**

Because no leptospiemia was found in the vaccinated pups from studies 1 & 2, no statistical analysis was performed.

A daily score between 0 and 3 was attributed to each animal from studies 3 and 4, according to the result of the blood culture (0=negative, 1=positive at dilution  $10^{-1}$ , 2=positive at dilution  $10^{-2}$ , 3=positive at dilution  $10^{-3}$ ). The duration of leptospiemia and cumulative scores for the first 7 days post challenge (Area under the time-titer curve) were compared between vaccinated and control dogs using a one-sided student t-test (study 3) or Wilcoxon test (study 4).

### **Renal carrier state**

Any dog with at least one positive urine or kidney culture was defined as a renal carrier. Differences in the incidence of renal carriers among groups were analyzed by use of a Fischer's exact test.

### **Platelet counts**

Platelet counts of vaccinated and adult control groups were compared using a Wilcoxon test (study 4) or a mixed model with repeated measurements (study 3). SGOT and SGPT values of vaccinated and control groups were compared using a Wilcoxon test and Chi-square test, respectively.

## **3. Results**

### **3.1. Humoral responses to vaccination and challenge**

Prior to vaccination, none of the dogs had detectable antibody titres against *L. interrogans* serovars icterohaemorrhagiae or canicola. All vaccinated dogs from studies 1 and 2 had detectable antibody titres on the day of challenge against *L. interrogans* serovar canicola (GMT=549, range: 80-1280) and *L. interrogans* serovar icterohaemorrhagiae (GMT=47, range 20-80). A booster effect was observed in one out of nine and eight out of nine dogs after *Leptospira interrogans* serovars icterohaemorrhagiae and canicola challenge, respectively.

High antibody titres were observed in the surviving controls after *L. interrogans* serovar icterohaemorrhagiae (GMT=1280) and *L. interrogans* serovar canicola challenge (GMT=3044, range 1280-10240). After both challenges, antibody titres were higher on average in surviving controls than in vaccinates.

Four out of nine dogs from study 4 had detectable antibody titres against *L. interrogans* serovar icterohaemorrhagiae 4 weeks after the second vaccination (range: 100-200). Antibodies persisted until challenge in only one dog. A booster response was observed in all vaccinates after *L. interrogans* serovar icterohaemorrhagiae challenge. In the same study, seven out of nine dogs had detectable antibody titres against *L. interrogans* serovar canicola 4 weeks after the second vaccination (range: 200-400), and two out of nine animals still had low MAT antibody titres 5 days before challenge.

### 3.2. Clinical signs

The incidences of moderate to severe disease in vaccinated and control dogs from studies 1-4 are shown in Table 3.

All eight control pups from study 1 became ill after *L. interrogans* serovar canicola challenge; seven pups developed severe and one pup moderate disease. The affected pups were depressed and were frequently observed curled up in their food bowls. Some of these animals were vomiting, slightly dehydrated, and had haematuria. They also had foul smelling bloody diarrhoea. One pup developed jaundice on day 4 post-challenge. Four pups with severe clinical disease were humanely euthanised between day post challenge (DPC) 5 and 6. In contrast, vaccinated pups showed no or only mild transient signs. Two vaccinated pups had slight conjunctivitis and one pup developed mild digestive signs lasting for one day. The incidence of moderate to severe disease was significantly lower in the vaccinated pups than in the control pups ( $P=0.00004$ , Fisher's exact test)

All 10 control pups from study 2 developed clinical signs following *L. interrogans* serovar icterohaemorrhagiae challenge. Six control pups were humanely euthanised because of severe disease between DPC 4 and 7. Clinical signs were similar between dogs challenged with *L. interrogans* serovars icterohaemorrhagiae and canicola and included depression, anorexia, haemorrhagic diarrhoea, vomiting, icterus, and haematuria. Three control pups showed only mild clinical signs consisting of depression and mild diarrhoea, and one control pup showed no clinical signs. Only one vaccinated pup was depressed on DPC 2 and 8. The incidence of

moderate to severe disease was significantly lower in the vaccinated pups than in the control pups ( $P=0.0077$ , Fisher's exact test)

The two control puppies added at the time of challenge in study 3 died from severe leptospirosis on DPC 4 and 5, validating the challenge. As expected, clinical signs in the adult controls were less severe than in the control pups. Nevertheless, four control dogs developed moderate and one dog severe leptospirosis. The latter dog was humanely euthanised on DPC 7 after having shown characteristic signs of frank leptospirosis. Clinical signs in the moderately ill dogs included conjunctivitis, mild diarrhoea, dehydration, and weight loss. Five out of seven vaccinated dogs did not show any clinical signs during the observation period. One vaccinated dog showed conjunctivitis on DPC 18, and two dogs had mild diarrhoea for 2 consecutive days starting on DPC 23. The incidence of moderate to severe disease was significantly different between the vaccinated and control dogs ( $P=0.0186$ , Fisher's exact test).

In study 4, one of the two control puppies added at the time of challenge died on DPC 6 and the other developed severe disease (sickness score of 6) but recovered. Unexpectedly, the challenge appeared to be very severe for the adult controls. Three out of 10 control dogs had to be humanely euthanised because of depression, diarrhoea, dehydration, and jaundice (one dog) on DPC 7 (two dogs) and 23, respectively. Five controls had mild disease consisting of conjunctivitis, depression, and anorexia. Two controls had no disease. Clinical signs in the vaccinated dogs were mild (conjunctivitis in one dog) or absent. The incidence of moderate to severe disease was not significantly different between the vaccinated and control dogs ( $P=0.124$ , Fisher's exact test). Due to the small number of dogs, the *a posteriori* power of the test was too low (0.15) to detect a significant difference. Twenty-one dogs per group would be needed to detect the same difference (30%) with a probability equal to 80%.

### 3.3. Haematology

No thrombocytopenia was recorded after challenge in the vaccinated dogs from studies 3 and 4, except for one vaccinated dog on day 1 post *L. interrogans* serovar icterohaemorrhagiae challenge. In contrast, 40% (study 4) to 75% (study 3) of the controls became thrombocytopenic after challenge. Over the 1 to 7 days post-challenge period, the platelet count was significantly lower in the controls than in the vaccinates after *L. interrogans* serovar canicola challenge ( $P=0.0001$ , Mixed model), and the difference was close to significance ( $P=0.08$ , Wilcoxon's test) after *L. interrogans* serovar icterohaemorrhagiae challenge.

### 3.4. Biochemistry

Sharp increases in urea, creatinine, bilirubin, SGOT, or SGPT values were found after challenge in three adult controls from study 4 and in the two control puppies that were added to study 4 at the time of challenge. All these dogs developed severe clinical disease and all three adult dogs and one of the two puppies succumbed to the challenge. In contrast, none of the vaccinates had increased urea, creatinine, or bilirubin values. Large modifications of baseline values of SGPT were recorded in two vaccinated dogs.

### 3.5. Leptospiraemia

An overview of the results is provided in Figures 1A (study 1) and 1B (study 2) and Tables 4A (Study 3) and 4B (study 4). All blood samples from studies 1-4 were negative for leptospires before challenge. Leptospires could be isolated from the blood of all controls from studies 1 and 2 for at least 3 days following challenge. Leptospiraemia persisted for up to 6 and 10 days for *Leptospira interrogans* serovars icterohaemorrhagiae and canicola, respectively. None of the vaccinated dogs from studies 1 and 2 developed leptospiraemia indicating that infection was not established in any of the vaccinated dogs.

All control puppies from studies 3 and 4 added at the time of challenge developed leptospiraemia. Leptospires could be isolated from all vaccinated and control dogs of study 3. The total amount of leptospira isolated from the blood over the first 7 days after challenge was significantly lower in the vaccinated dogs than in the control dogs ( $P < 0.0001$ , one-sided student t-test). In addition, the duration of leptospiraemia was significantly shorter in the vaccinated dogs compared to the control dogs ( $P = 0.0002$ , student t-test).

All control dogs and seven out of nine vaccinated dogs from study 4 developed leptospiraemia. Both amount and duration of leptospiremia were significantly reduced in the vaccinated dogs compared to the control dogs ( $P = 0.0001$  for both, Wilcoxon's test).

### 3.6. Isolation of leptospires from urine, kidney and livers

An overview of the results is given in Figures 1A (study 1) and 1B (study 2) and Tables 4A (study 3) and 4B (study 4). All urine samples from studies 1-4 were negative for leptospires before challenge. Leptospires could be isolated from the kidneys of all control dogs and from the urine of 37.5% and 30% of the control dogs in studies 1 and 2, respectively. In contrast,

none of the vaccinated dogs from studies 1 and 2 had any positive urine or kidney cultures at the time of euthanasia. The proportion of dogs with renal infection, characterized by the presence of leptospires in urine and/or kidneys, was significantly lower in the vaccinated dogs compared to the controls dogs in both studies (Table 5)

Seven out of 8 adult control dogs from study 3 shed *L. interrogans* serovar canicola in the urine, and the kidneys of three control dogs were cultured positive. Leptospire could be isolated from the urine of two vaccinated dogs and from the kidney of one vaccinated dog. The incidence of renal carriers was significantly lower in the vaccinated dogs than in the control dogs ( $P=0.035$ , Fisher's exact test, Table 5).

Urine could be collected from only nine adult control dogs of study 4. *L. interrogans* serovar icterohaemorrhagiae could be recovered from the urine of eight dogs and from the kidneys of five dogs, but not from the livers. None of the vaccinated dogs shed leptospire in the urine, and leptospire could not be isolated from any of the kidneys or livers at post-mortem examination. The incidence of renal carriage was significantly lower in the vaccinated dogs compared to the control dogs ( $P=0.0006$ , Fisher's exact test, Table 5).

### 3.7. Necropsy and histopathology

#### 3.7.1. Necropsy

The macroscopic lesions detected during necropsy were similar for all dogs from studies 1-4 that died or were humanely euthanised due to terminal illness. Gross findings included haemorrhages on the surface of the lungs and the abdominal cavity and the presence of red stained fluid in the pleural and abdominal cavity. The kidneys were enlarged and friable. When urine was present from these animals, it was tinged with blood up to severely haematuric. Typically, faecal material was liquid and tinged with blood having a fetid odour. In some dogs, the sclera, gingival, and subcutaneous tissues were jaundiced. Apart from some reactive mesenteric lymph nodes, control dogs that survived the experimental infection appeared normal on gross visual examination, as well as did all vaccinated dogs.

#### 3.7.2. Microscopic examination

Prominent lesions in the kidneys of terminally ill control dogs included subacute to severe interstitial glomerulo-nephritis and tubular degeneration. Moderate to severe diffuse hepatic

lesions were found in dogs with jaundice, mostly consisting of an acute degenerative hepatitis characterized by hepato-cellular dissociation and necrosis. Interestingly, in three surviving control dogs of study 4, there was evidence of sub-acute multi-focal interstitial nephritis compatible with leptospirosis infection. No specific lesions were found in the vaccinated dogs. Only the kidneys from dogs diagnosed with acute renal failure stained positive by Warthin-Starry silver indicating the presence of leptospires.

#### 4. Discussion

A number of factors must be considered in the design and evaluation of efficacy trials for canine leptospirosis vaccines. These factors include the age of the dogs, recommended vaccination schedule, selection of challenge strain, and challenge method. The ultimate goal of vaccination against leptospirosis is to protect dogs against clinical disease, as well as against the establishment of a renal carrier state. The latter protection is especially important because carrier dogs can be a public health hazard when in close contact to humans (Center for Disease Control, 1972, Trevejo et al, 1998). Therefore, leptospirosis vaccines should be tested in models that reliably produce the series of clinical signs and renal colonization pattern that the vaccine is designed to prevent or reduce. Canine leptospirosis has been a difficult disease to reproduce under experimental conditions and usually requires the use of young puppies and a high challenge dose (Keenan et al, 1978). Furthermore, clinical signs may vary depending on the isolate (Greenlee et al, 2004), altered expression of bacterial proteins resulting from culture passage (Greenlee et al, 2004), and the timing of harvest after hamster passage (Minke, personal observation). Even when taking these factors into account, reported infection in control dogs often results in no evident (Klaasen et al, 2003) or only subclinical disease (Broughton and Scarnell, 1985; Andre-Fontaine et al, 2003; Schreiber et al, 2005b). In only a few studies has severe lethal disease been reported following experimental infection of dogs with *L. interrogans* serovar canicola (Schreiber et al, 2005a; Kerr and Marshall, 1974) or *L. interrogans* serovar icterohaemorrhagiae (Kerr and Marshall, 1974). In our studies, puppies experimentally infected with *Leptospira interrogans* serovars icterohaemorrhagiae and canicola developed a spectrum of disease that ranged from mild to lethal in severity. Renal, hepatic and haematological signs dominated the clinical presentation and supported the polysystemic nature of leptospira infection. The overall mortality rate in control puppies was 60% and 58% for *Leptospira interrogans* serovars icterohaemorrhagiae and canicola, respectively. Under these extreme challenge conditions, clinical signs in the vaccinated pups



were rare, and when observed, mild and transient in nature. Clinical disease in adult dogs was less severe, but unexpectedly, we were able to induce morbidity and mortality in adult dogs as well, further demonstrating the severity of our challenge models. These results are in sharp contrast with those published by Klaasen et al (2003), where no evident clinical symptoms associated with canine leptospirosis were observed in the adult control dogs. The reason for this difference is not clear but may be attributable to the choice of challenge strain and/or challenge dose. Hematological parameters and blood biochemistry were not intended to be a major criterion to assess the efficacy of the vaccine, but they supported the diagnosis of leptospirosis. Thrombocytopenia was the main hematological abnormality observed in control dogs after challenge, while vaccinated dogs were protected against thrombocytopenia. This hematological disorder is a common finding in canine leptospirosis (Greene, 1998) and has been reported after experimental challenge (Tronel et al, 1999, André-Fontaine et al, 2003; Klaasen et al, 2003; Schreiber et al, 2005a, Schreiber et al, 2005b). Blood biochemistry illustrated the alteration of hepatic and renal functions in control dogs. Significant changes in urea nitrogen, creatinine, bilirubin, SGOT, and SGPT were observed only in the control dogs with severe clinical signs. The increased levels of SGPT in two vaccinated dogs did not correlate with the clinical observations. It cannot be ruled out that the massive challenge induced transient liver damage in those dogs. At necropsy, macroscopic examination of the animals was consistent with clinical signs, and typical lesions of leptospirosis were observed in dogs succumbing to the challenge. In addition, microscopic analysis showed that even surviving controls had lesions of interstitial nephritis compatible with leptospirosis, whereas no specific lesions were observed in the vaccinated dogs.

The second objective of our studies was to determine whether EURICAN L would protect dogs against the development of a renal carrier state. As in many instances, isolation results on kidney and urine samples were not concordant in our studies, we defined a renal carrier as a dog with at least one positive urine or kidney culture. Discrepancies between urine and kidney isolation results have also been reported in the literature and were attributed to the presence of specific inhibiting enzymes from kidney cells (Faine, 1998), high urine osmolarity and pH (Nervig and Garrett, 1979), and the fact that leptospire are shed intermittently (Nervig and Garrett, 1979). Overall we found that 100% of the control pups and 83% of the adult controls became renal carriers. Despite the heavy challenges, none of the 18 vaccinated puppies and only two out of the 16 vaccinated adult dogs developed a renal carrier state. It should be stressed that the challenge doses that we used were probably much higher than those observed in a natural infection, suggesting that the protection against renal carriage

might be almost complete in the field. The literature has conflicting reports on the efficacy of leptospiral bacterins to protect against the renal carrier state. Much of the variability is likely the result of differences in the immunogenicity of the bacterins used, as was demonstrated by Andre Fontaine et al (2003). In that study, only one of the three commercial vaccines completely protected dogs against the establishment of a renal carrier state shortly after primo-vaccination in a challenge model that induced no mortality and severe clinical disease in only one out of the six control puppies. Culture appeared to more sensitive in our hands than silver staining to detect leptospires in the kidney, with the additional advantage that infectious material is detected, rather than fragments of the bacteria. We did not explore alternative detection methods like PCR or immuno-fluorescence.

Typical serological findings in the present studies were the relatively low and short-lived antibody responses against both serovars after vaccination. Several studies have reported low antibody responses after administration of leptospirosis inactivated vaccines (Andre-Fontaine et al, 2003; Schreiber et al, 2005b, Klaasen et al, 2003; Steger-Lieb et al, 1999). Furthermore, no correlation could be established between antibody titers after vaccination and protection against experimental infection. The absence of correlation has been classically described in other studies as well (Broughton and Scarnell, 1985; Andre-Fontaine et al, 2003; Klaasen et al, 2003; Schreiber et al, 2005a,).

It is concluded that a primary course of two doses of EURICAN L provided quick onset and long-term protection against both clinical leptospirosis and the renal carrier stage. This vaccine should provide veterinarians with a powerful tool to prevent clinical disease in dogs and zoonotic transmission of leptospirosis to humans.

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Table 1: Experimental design

Study	Designation	Group	# dogs	Challenge	
				Time after V2	Serovar
1	Onset of immunity	V	9	2 weeks	Lc
		C	8		
2	Onset of immunity	V	9	2 weeks	Li
		C	10		
3	Duration of immunity	V	7	14 months	Lc
		C	8*		
4	Duration of immunity	V	9	14 months	Li
		C	10*		

\*2 control pups were added at the time of challenge V=Vaccinated, C=Control, V2 = second vaccination Lc = *L. interrogans* serovar canicola, Li = *L. interrogans* serovar icterohaemorrhagiae

**Table 2:** Clinical scoring protocol for canine leptospirosis

<b>Clinical sign</b>	<b>Degree</b>	<b>Score</b>
Conjunctivitis/Iritis	Absent	0
	Present	1
General appearance	Normal	0
	Apathy	1
	Depression	2
	Prostration	3
Diarrhoea/Vomiting	Absent	0
	Mild	1
	Severe	2
Anorexia	Absent	0
	Present	1
Jaundice	Absent	0
	Present	1
Haematuria	Absent	0
	Present	1

616 **Table 3:** Incidence of moderate to severe disease after challenge

Study	Group	Disease incidence (No. of dogs)		P-value**
		No to Mild	Moderate to severe*	
1	V	9	0	0.00004
	C	0	8 (4)	
2	V	9	0	0.0077
	C	4	6 (6)	
3	V	7	0	0.0186
	C	3	5 (1)	
4	V	9	0	0.124
	C	7	3 (3)	

617

618 Abbreviations: V= vaccinated; C= control.

619 \* In brackets the number of dogs that died or had to be euthanized after challenge.

620 \*\* Fisher's exact test

621 Study 1 = onset of immunity *L. interrogans* serovar canicola

622 Study 2 = onset of immunity *L. interrogans* serovar icterohaemorrhagiae

623 Study 3 = duration of immunity *L. interrogans* serovar canicola

624 Study 4 = duration of immunity *L. interrogans* serovar icterohaemorrhagiae

625



Table 4A: Results of blood, urine and kidney cultures after challenge of dogs with *L interrogans* serovar canicola. Dogs were challenged 14 months after a primary course of two doses of vaccine (study 3: duration of immunity)

631	Group	Dog No.	Days after challenge														
632			Blood										Urine				Kidney
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10	0	16	21	35	35	
633	Vaccinated	1	-	+++	+++	+++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		2	-	+++	+++	+++	+++	+	-	-	-	-	++	+	-	-	
634		3	-	+++	+++	+++	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	++	+++	+++	
		4	-	+++	+++	+++	+	-	-	-	-	c	-	c	-	-	
		5	-	+++	++	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
636		6	-	+++	++	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		7	-	+++	+++	++	+	-	-	-	-	c	-	-	-	-	
637																	
638	Control (adults)	8	-	+++	+++	+++	+++	-	-	-	-	c	+++	+++	-	-	
		9	-	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	++	-	-	+++	+++	-	-	
639		10	-	+++	+++	+++	+++	++	-	++	-	c	+++	+	+++	+++	
		11	-	+++	+++	+++	+++	+	-	+	-	-	++	+++	-	-	
640		12	-	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	++	-	-	+++	c	+++	-	
		13	-	+++	+++	+++	+++	-	+	+	-	c	+++	c	+++	+++	
641		14	-	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	-	-	-	c	-	c	-	-	
642		15	-	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	d	-	++	d	d	+++	
	Control (puppies)	16	-	+++	+++	+++	d	d	d	d	d	c	d	d	d	+++	
		17	-	+++	+++	+++	+++	d	d	d	d	-	d	d	d	c	

+++ culture positive at dilution 1/1000

++ culture positive at dilution 1/100

+ culture positive at dilution 1/10

- culture negative

c=contaminated

d= died or euthanised

643 Table 4B: Results of blood, urine and kidney cultures after challenge of dogs with *L.*  
 644 *interrogans* serovar icterohaemorrhagiae. Dogs were challenged 14 months after a primary  
 645 course of two doses of vaccine (study 4: duration of immunity)

646

647	Group	Dog No.	Days after challenge																	
			Blood										Urine					day of death	Kidney	
			-2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10	35	-2	14	21	35		35		
Vaccinated		1	-	+++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		3	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		6	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		7	-	++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		8	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		9	-	++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Control (adults)		10	-	+++	+++	+++	-	-	-	d	d	d	-	d	d	d	NS	d	-	-
		11	-	+++	+++	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+++	+++	-		-		
		12	-	+++	+++	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+++	+++	+++		+++		
		13	-	+++	+++	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+++	+++	++		+++		
		14	-	+++	+++	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+++	+++	-		-		
		15	-	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	-	-	d	d	-	d	d	d	+	d	-	-
		16	-	+++	+++	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+++	+++	++		++		
		17	-	+++	+++	+++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+++	+++	-		+++		
		18	-	+++	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		
		19	-	+++	+++	++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+++	+++	d	+	d	+	+
Control (puppies)		20	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	d	d	d	-	d	d	d	+	d		+
		21	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+		+		

+++ culture positive at dilution 1/1000

++ culture positive at dilution 1/100

+ culture positive at dilution 1/10

- culture negative

c=contaminated

d= died or euthanised

NS = no sample

648 Table 5: Incidence of renal carrier state after challenge (Any dog with at least one positive  
 649 urine or kidney culture was defined as a renal carrier)

Study	Group	Incidence of renal carries (No. of dogs)		P-value*
		Absent	Present	
1	V	9	0	0.00005
	C	0	8	
2	V	9	0	0.00001
	C	0	10	
3	V	5	2	0.035
	C	1	7	
4	V	9	0	0.0006
	C	2	8	

650 Study 1 = Onset of immunity study *L. interrogans* serovar canicola

651 Study 2 = Onset of immunity study *L. interrogans* serovar icterohaemorrhagiae

652 Study 3 = Duration of immunity study *L. interrogans* serovar canicola

653 Study 4 = Duration of immunity study *L. interrogans* serovar icterohaemorrhagiae

654 Abbreviations: V= vaccinated; C=control

655 \*Fisher's exact test.

656

Legends to illustrations

Figure 1A : Results of blood, urine and kidney cultures after challenge of puppies with *L. interrogans* serovar canicola. Puppies were challenged two weeks after a primary course of two doses of vaccine (study 1: onset of immunity)

Figure 1B : Results of blood, urine and kidney cultures after challenge of puppies with *L. interrogans* serovar icterohaemorrhagiae. Puppies were challenged two weeks after a primary course of two doses of vaccine (study 2: onset of immunity)

Figure 1A :

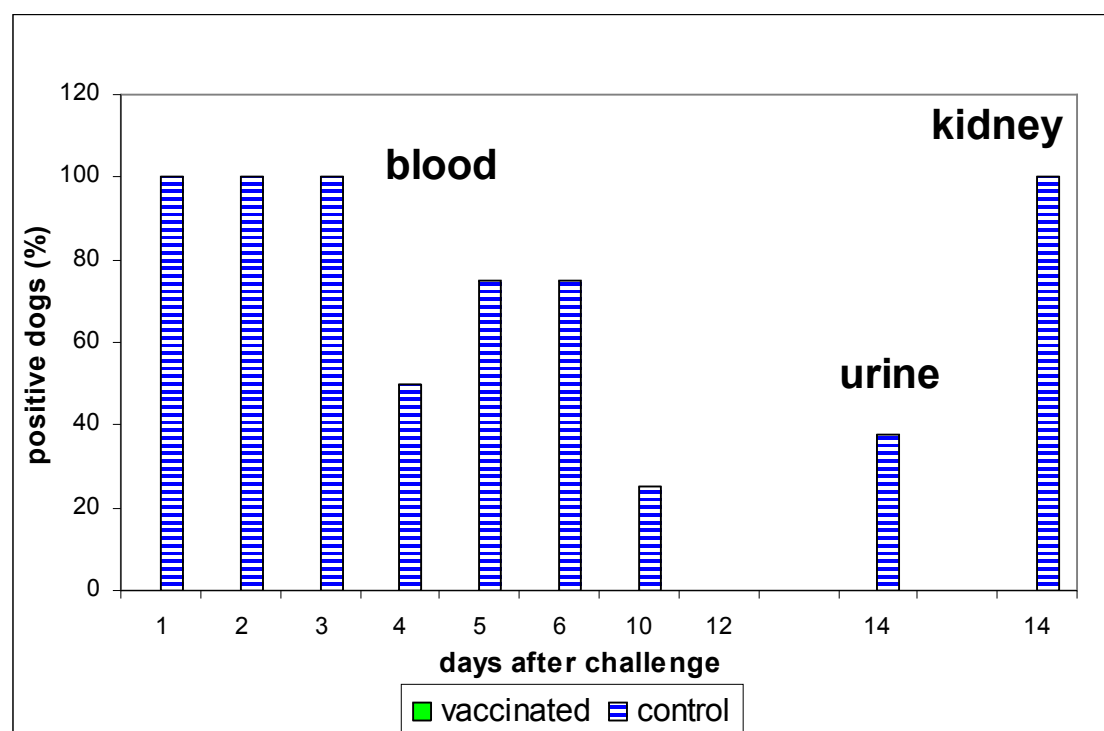


Figure 1B :

