

### Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

Assessing the Role of
Eurasian Beavers (*Castor fiber*)
in the Occurrence of
Zoonotic Pathogens

Lovisa Hökby<sup>1</sup>, Alina Anton<sup>2</sup>, Sascha Knauf<sup>2,3</sup>, Jonas Malmsten, Yonas Meheretu<sup>1</sup>, Rainer G. Ulrich<sup>4</sup>, Frauke Ecke<sup>1,5</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Department of Wildlife, Fish, and Environmental Studies, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Institute of International Animal Health/One Health, Friedrich-Loeffler-Institut (FLI), Federal Research Institute for Animal Health

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Professorship for One Health/International Animal Health, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Justus-Liebig-University

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Institute for Novel and Emerging Infections Diseases, Friedrich-Loeffler-Institut (FLI), Federal Research Institute for Animal Health

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Organismal and Evolutionary Biology Research Programme, University of Helsinki

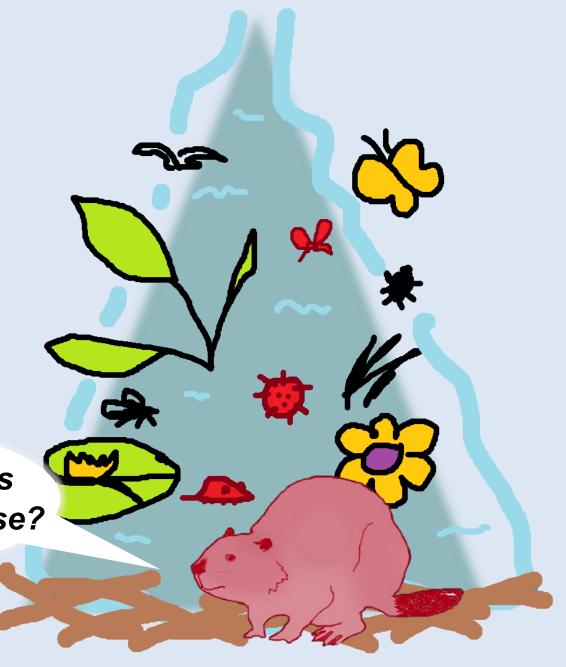


### **Background**

Species thriving in beaver wetlands may include zoonotic pathogens, vectors and hosts. Beavers can also carry disease.

Study question:

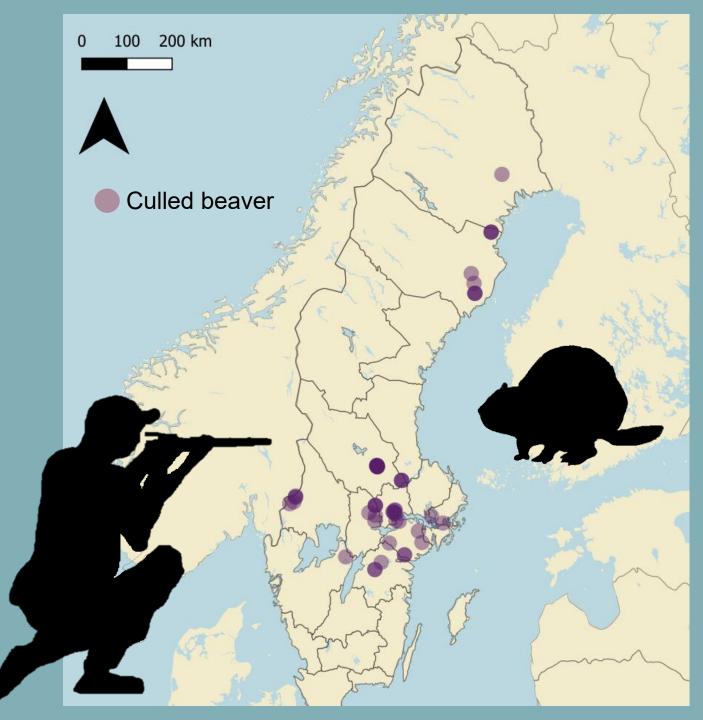
Are beavers/beaver wetlands hotspots for zoonotic disease?

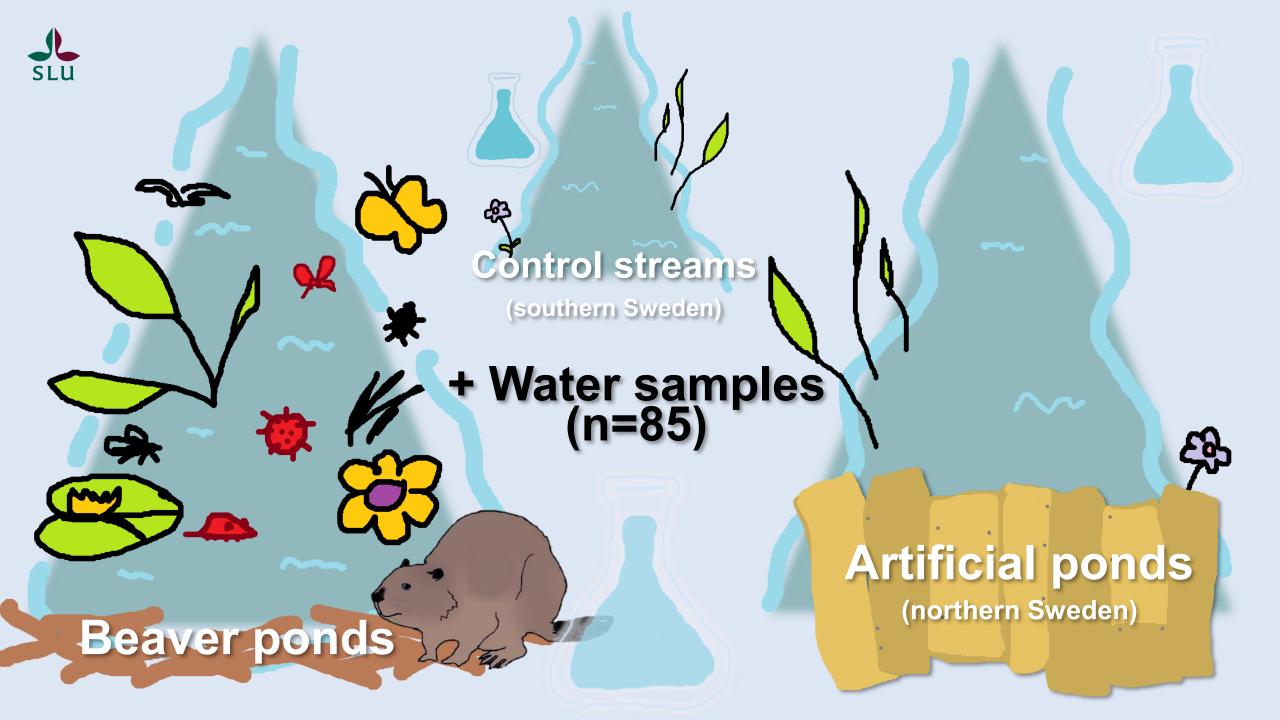




Method Spleen, kidney, and faecal samples opportunistically collected from 54 culled beavers









We qPCR tested water and beaver tissue/faecal samples for the following pathogens:

Francisella tularensis

Leptospira spp.

Escherichia coli

Bacteria

Yersinia pseudotuberculosis

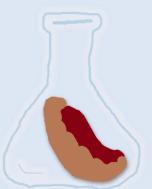
Campylobacter jejuni

Klebsiella pneumoniae

Salmonella spp.

Giardia intestinalis

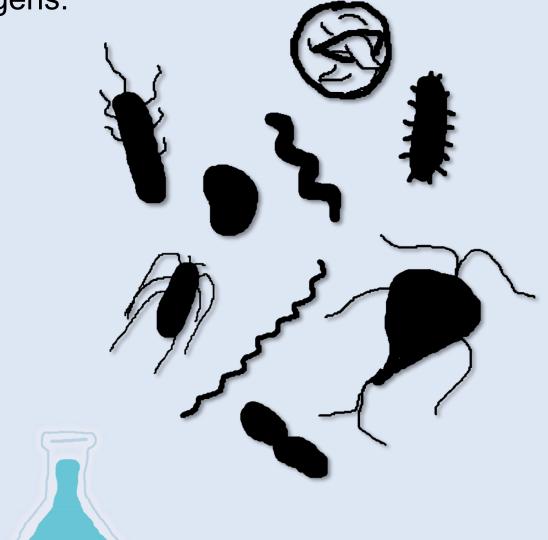
Cryptosporidium spp.

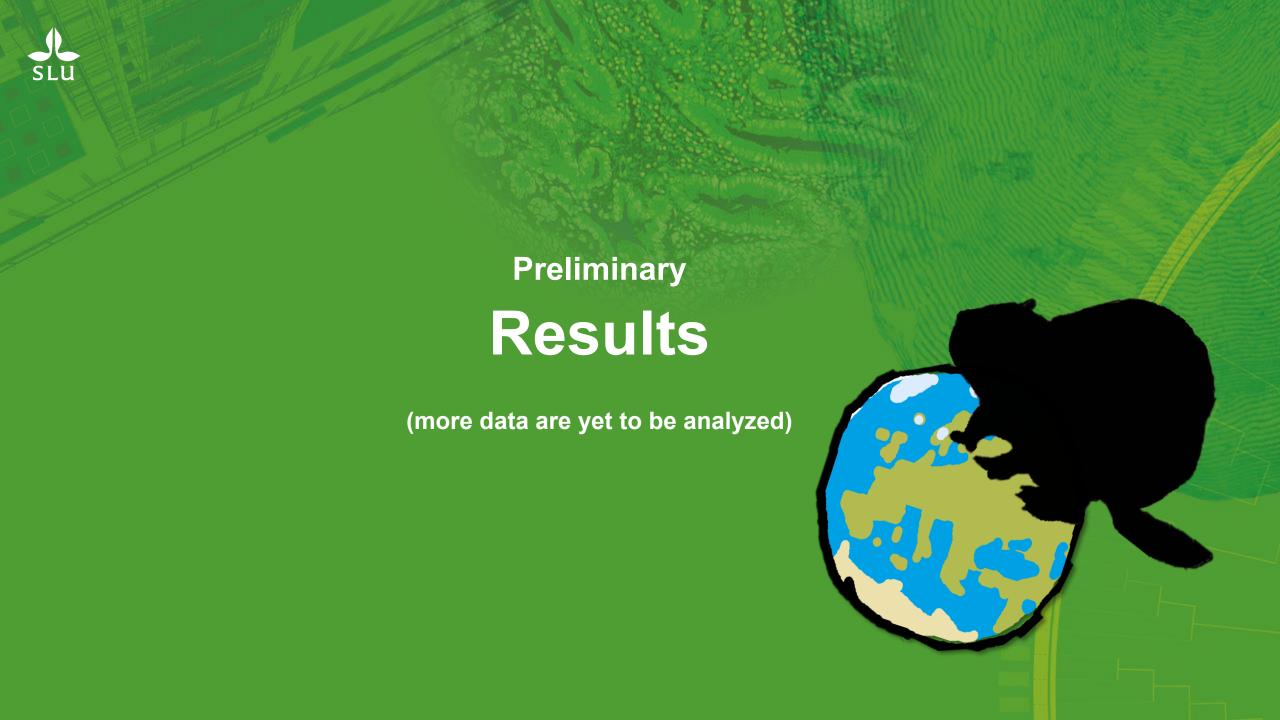


Protozoa











## Preliminary beaver results (n=54)

Francisella tularensis

Leptospira spp.

ESBL-producing Escherichia coli

Yersinia pseudotuberculosis

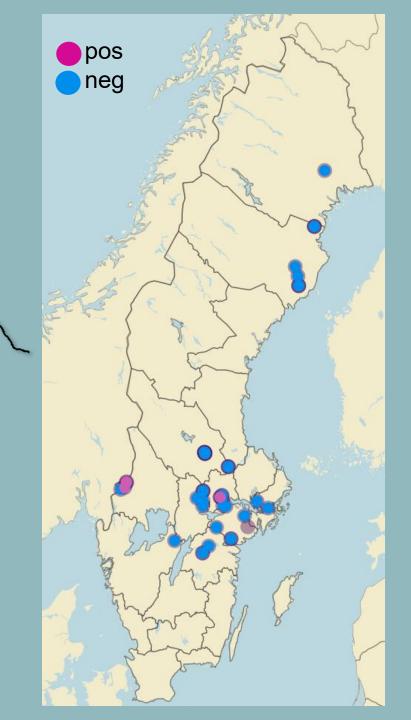
Campylobacter jejuni

Klebsiella pneumoniae x 3

Salmonella spp.

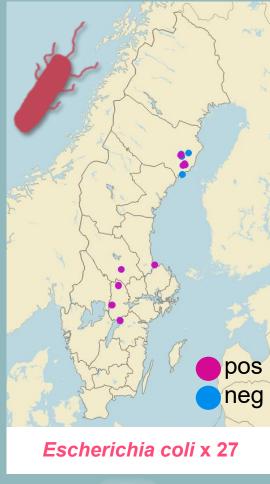
Giardia intestinalis
Cryptosporidium spp.







## Preliminary water results (n=85)









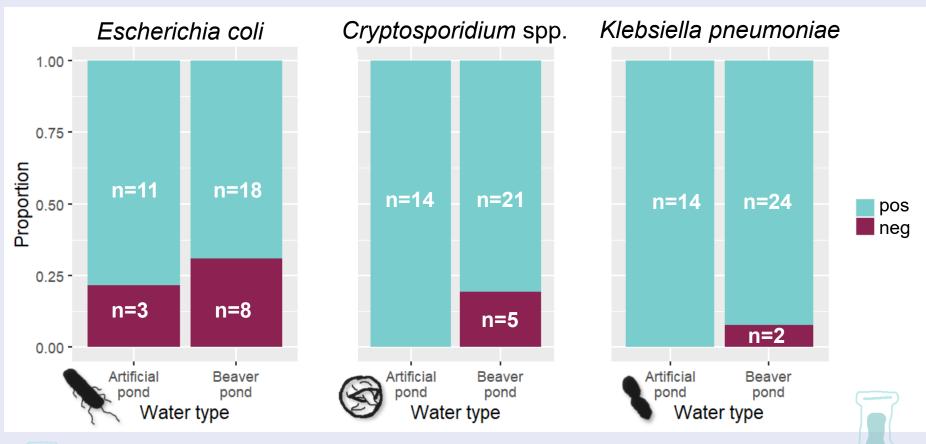






#### Patterns observed in the North:







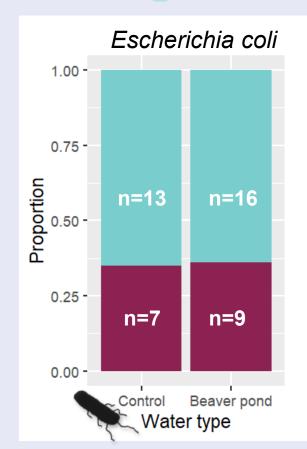


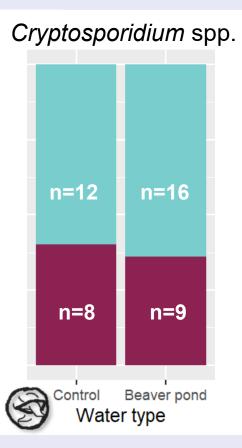


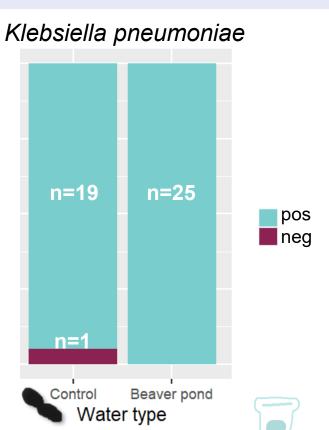


#### Patterns observed in the South:

















# Summary:

→ Beavers generally healthy

→ No evidence supporting that pathogen prevalences

differ in beaver and non-beaver systems







More pathogens will be tested in the coming months:

TBE, Sindbis, Betacorona, and Inkoo viruses,









