

# Detection of zoonotic and livestock-specific assemblages of *Giardia duodenalis* in free-living wild lizards

Detecção de genótipos de *Giardia duodenalis* zoonóticos e específicos de ruminantes domésticos em lagartos selvagens

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## Abstract

*Giardia duodenalis* is a zoonotic parasite that infects the gut of a wide range of vertebrates, including numerous wildlife species. However, little is known about this protozoan parasite in reptiles. Fecal samples from 31 wild lizards were collected in Galicia (northwest Spain) and screened for the presence of *Giardia* by PCR amplification and sequencing of the ITS1-5.8S-ITS2 region in the ribosomal unit. This allowed detection of the parasite in 5 samples (16.1%), and enabled identification of *G. duodenalis* assemblage A2 in two samples of Iberian rock lizard (*Iberolacerta monticola*), *G. duodenalis* assemblage B in other two samples of *I. monticola*, and *G. duodenalis* assemblage E in one sample of Bocage's wall lizard (*Podarcis bocagei*). The results obtained after PCR amplification and sequencing of the SSU-rDNA gene confirmed the presence of *G. duodenalis* assemblage A in two samples of *I. monticola*. This is the first report of *G. duodenalis* in free-living lizards, although further studies are needed to distinguish between actual infection and mechanical dissemination of cysts. The detection of zoonotic and livestock-specific assemblages of *G. duodenalis* demonstrates the wide environmental contamination by this parasite, possibly due to human activities.

**Keywords:** *Giardia duodenalis*, zoonotic assemblages, wild reptiles.

## Resumo

*Giardia duodenalis* é um parasito zoonótico que infecta o intestino delgado de uma ampla gama de vertebrados, sendo detectado em numerosas espécies selvagens. No entanto, pouco se conhece sobre a presença deste parasito protozoário em répteis. Para estudar a presença de *Giardia*, foram obtidas amostras fecais provenientes de 31 lagartos e coletadas em diferentes localizações de Galicia (Noroeste da Espanha). Mediante a aplicação da técnica de PCR e posterior sequenciamento da região ITS1-5.8S-ITS2 da unidade ribossômica, detectou-se *Giardia* em 5 amostras (16,1%), identificando-se o genótipo A2 de *G. duodenalis* em 2 amostras de lagartos da montanha (*Iberolacerta monticola*), *G. duodenalis* genótipo B em outras 2 amostras de *I. monticola* e *G. duodenalis* genótipo E em outra amostra de lagarto de Bocage (*Podarcis bocagei*). Os resultados obtidos, após amplificação e sequenciamento de um fragmento do gene SSU-rDNA, confirmam a presença de *G. duodenalis* genótipo A em 2 amostras de *I. monticola*. Esta é a primeira vez que se descreve *G. duodenalis* em lagartos selvagens, embora sejam necessários outros estudos complementares para confirmar se estes animais sofrem uma infecção real ou se apenas atuam como disseminadores mecânicos da contaminação ambiental. Além disso, a detecção de genótipos zoonóticos e específicos de ruminantes domésticos demonstra a contaminação do ambiente selvagem por *G. duodenalis*, possivelmente devido à atividade humana.

**Palavras-chave:** *Giardia duodenalis*, genótipos zoonóticos, répteis selvagens.

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## Introduction

Traditionally, diseases of wildlife populations have attracted attention mostly if these affect human wellbeing or because of economic implications. Moreover, the emergence of wildlife diseases has been recognized as a threat to domestic animal and human health, as well as a substantial risk to the conservation of global biodiversity (DASZAK et al., 2000). However, during the past decade, an increased number of studies have pointed at the links between human activity and the emergence of wildlife diseases. These studies have assessed the potential role that the anthropogenic environmental alterations and the increasing human encroachment into wild habitats represent as causes of this disease emergence (THOMPSON et al., 2010; BREARLEY et al., 2013). Recently, the investigations of wildlife diseases are recognized as a part of global health and their surveillance has become part of the activities against zoonotic emerging diseases. Therefore, integrated approaches to human and animal health, including their respective social and environmental contexts, are required (ZINSSTAG et al., 2011). Furthermore, the health status of wildlife can be used as an indicator of environmental health (CARIGNAN & VILLARD, 2002).

*Giardia* is a genus of flagellated protozoa that infect the gut of different classes of vertebrates. Currently, six species are recognized within this genus: *Giardia agilis* in amphibians, *Giardia ardeae* and *Giardia pittaci* in birds, *Giardia muris* and *Giardia microti* in rodents, and *G. duodenalis* in a wide range of mammals. *G. duodenalis* (syn. *Giardia lamblia*, *Giardia intestinalis*) is recognized as a complex of at least eight different assemblages with different host distribution: assemblages A and B are found in a wide range of domestic and wild mammals, including humans; assemblages C and D are specific for dogs and other canids; assemblage E is found in livestock; assemblage F in felids; assemblage G in rats and assemblage H in marine mammals (CACCIÒ, 2015).

Species of this genus were first described basing on the presumed host specificity, because of the lack of differentiating morphological features. During the first half of the XX century, over 40 species of *Giardia* were recognized, two of them in reptiles: *Giardia varani* from monitor lizard (*Varanus niloticus*) and *Giardia serpentis* from Cape viper (*Causus rhombeatus*) (THOMPSON et al., 1990). In 1952, the increasing number of *Giardia* species and the uncertainty regarding host specificity led to a taxonomic rationalisation. Thus, most species infecting vertebrates, including those described in reptiles, were named as *G. duodenalis* (FILICE, 1952). Since then, only one description of a *G. varani*-like flagellate from a water monitor (*Varanus salvator*) has been reported in Malaysia (UPTON & ZIEN, 1997). In the last years, few studies about the presence of *Giardia* in reptiles, both in wild and in captivity, were carried out, and their results did not show evidence of *Giardia* species in these hosts (LALLO et al., 2009; RINALDI et al., 2012; RAŚ-NORYŃSKA & SOKÓL, 2015).

This work reports for the first time the presence of zoonotic and livestock-specific assemblages of *G. duodenalis* in several species of free-living wild lizards from Galicia (northwest Spain),

demonstrating the wide environmental contamination by this protozoan parasite, possibly as a result of anthropogenic activities.

## Materials and Methods

### *Fecal samples*

Thirty-one free-living wild lizards were captured in different locations of the Galician region (northwest Spain) by experienced personnel from the Evolutionary Biology Group, University of A Coruña (UDC). The Spanish protection laws for the endangered species of flora and fauna (Law 9/2001, Law 42/2007 and Decree 88/2007), which are a transposition of the European Directive 86/609/EEC (ESPAÑA, 2001, 2007a, b; CEU, 1986) were respected. Reptiles were caught by noosing or by hand in the field being identified to species, and released in the same place without injury. Since animals usually defecate as defensive response (GREENE, 1988), fecal samples were collected *in situ* using plastic bags and stored at 4 °C. The samples belonged to: slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*, n = 3), Galani's lizard (*Iberolacerta galani*, n = 3), Iberian rock lizard (*Iberolacerta monticola*, n = 21), Bocage's wall lizard (*Podarcis bocagei*, n = 1), Iberian wall lizard (*Podarcis hispanicus*, n = 1), Algerian psammmodromus (*Psammmodromus algirus*, n = 1) and common wall gecko (*Tarentola mauritanica*, n = 1). Specimens were from adult and apparently healthy animals.

In the Laboratory of Parasitology, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Santiago de Compostela, fecal samples were processed using a diphasic concentration method as previously reported (REBOREDO-FERNÁNDEZ et al., 2015). Briefly, samples (0.21 ± 0.28 g) were grounded in 10-20 mL of 0.04 M phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.2, filtered through a set of two sieves (mesh size 150 and 45 µm), shaken with diethyl ether (2:1, V/V) and centrifuged at 1250×g, 4 °C, 15 min. The upper two layers of supernatant were carefully removed and discarded, and the sediment was washed in PBS by centrifugation at 1250×g, 4 °C, 15 min. The resulting pellet was resuspended in 500 µl of 0.04 M PBS, pH 7.2.

### *Molecular characterization of Giardia*

Nucleic acids were extracted from the sediments by using the QIAmp® DNA Stool Mini Kit (QIAGEN®, Hilden, Germany), according to the manufacturer's instructions, and DNA was stored at -20 °C until use.

Nested-PCR techniques were used to amplify a ~315-bp fragment encompassing the ITS1-5.8S-ITS2 region in the ribosomal unit of *Giardia* (CACCIÒ et al., 2010) and a ~175-bp fragment of the small subunit ribosomal gene (SSU-rDNA) (READ et al., 2002). DNA of *G. duodenalis* assemblage B obtained from a fecal sample of Patagonian cavy, *Dolichotis patagonum*, from the zoo of Zagreb (Croatia), donated to the Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome (Italy) (isolate code ISSGdA748) and previously characterized at molecular level by Cacciò et al. (2010) and Beck et al. (2011), was used as positive control. Negative controls were included in all experiments. PCR products were subjected to electrophoresis on 2% agarose/ethidium bromide gels.

Positive PCR products were purified using the QIAquick® PCR Purification Kit (QIAGEN®, Hilden, Germany) and were sequenced in both directions by using the ABI PRISM® BigDye™ Terminator Cycle Sequencing Kit (Applied Biosystems®, Life Technologies™, Carlsbad, CA, USA), according to the manufacturers' instructions. Sequencing reactions were analyzed using the ABI PRISM® 3100 automatic sequencer (Applied Biosystems®). The sequences were assembled using SeqMan™ 7.0 (DNASTAR®, Madison, WI, USA) and compared with other sequences of *Giardia* spp. deposited in GenBank (National Institute of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA) by using the public web interface of the BLAST 2.2.29 program (<http://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi>, National Center for Biotechnology Information).

*Nucleotide sequence accession numbers*

Some sequences obtained in the present study were deposited in the GenBank database under accession numbers KM065501, KM065502, KM065503, KM065506 and KM065507.

**Results and Discussion**

This is one of the very few investigations of *Giardia* in reptiles and the first report of the presence of zoonotic and livestock-specific assemblages of *G. duodenalis* in two species of free-living wild lizards. Thus, among the 31 samples analysed, five samples were positive (16.1%), corresponding to Iberian rock lizard (*I. monticola*) (4/21, 19.0%) and Bocage's wall lizard (*P. bocagei*) (1/1, 100%) (Table 1). Partial nucleotide sequences of the fragment encompassing the ITS1-5.8S-ITS2 region in the ribosomal unit of *Giardia* were obtained from all these isolates. Four sequences were 99% similar to other deposited in GenBank, of which two corresponded to *G. duodenalis* assemblage A2 and the other two to *G. duodenalis* assemblage B (accession numbers GU126432 and GU126440, respectively). The remaining sequence was identical to the livestock-specific *G. duodenalis* assemblage E (GenBank® accession number GU126434). On the other hand, the results of the PCR amplification and sequencing of a fragment of the SSU-rDNA gene show the presence of *G. duodenalis* assemblage A in four of these samples. In two of them, the presence of this assemblage was confirmed, whereas in the two remaining samples,

the results were inconsistent in relation with those obtained from the ITS1-5.8S-ITS2 region (see Table 1). These inconsistencies in the results obtained for both molecular markers can be due to the small size of the fragment of the SSU-rDNA gene sequenced (WIELINGA & THOMPSON, 2007). In any case, the use of this gene allowed the confirmation of the presence of *G. duodenalis* in these hosts.

To the best of our knowledge, this is the first detection of *G. duodenalis* in free-living wild reptiles. Rinaldi et al. (2012) did not identify this parasite in a study carried out in pet reptiles (25 lizards and 125 snakes) surveyed in Italy. Likewise, *Giardia* was not detected in three wild lizards from Brazil (LALLO et al., 2009). Nevertheless, *Giardia* cysts were observed in the feces of one chameleon among several pet reptile species analyzed in Poland (76 lizards, 15 turtles and 10 snakes), but the authors did not characterize this isolate at the molecular level (RAŚ-NORYŃSKA & SOKÓL, 2015).

Most *Giardia* infections naturally occurring in wildlife are caused by zoonotic species, which are considered to have been introduced into wildlife habitats and, once established, maintained by direct contact or environmental routes (THOMPSON, 2013; ABEYWARDENA et al., 2015). The study region (Galicia, northwest Spain) is characterized by an important livestock sector and extensive rural areas, where farmers usually applied slurry as manure in the grasslands. Moreover, the region has a high rainfall and fecal contamination of surface waters by runoff from manure-fertilized fields is common. Thus, assemblage E is the most frequently *G. duodenalis* genotype detected in surface waters followed by assemblage A (CASTRO-HERMIDA et al., 2015). On the other hand, the lizard species under study feed on flies and other insects that can act as mechanical vectors of this parasite in rural areas, as previously demonstrated by several authors (CONN et al., 2007; ZHAO et al., 2014). Therefore, since hoofed animals are natural hosts for *G. duodenalis* assemblages A, B and E (CACCIÒ, 2015) and they were identified in Galician livestock (CASTRO-HERMIDA et al., 2007), the detection of zoonotic and livestock-specific assemblages of *G. duodenalis* in free-living wild lizards indicates the importance that livestock management practices have in the transmission of this parasite.

Finally, the results of the present study increase the number of species in which the presence of *Giardia* was reported and suggest that this parasite is widely dispersed in wildlife. Although we

**Table 1.** Presence and molecular characterization of *Giardia* in free-living wild lizards from Galicia (northwest Spain).

Scientific name (common name)	Analysed samples (n)	Positive samples (%)	Molecular characterisation (ITS1-5.8S-ITS2/SSU-rDNA)
<i>Anguis fragilis</i> (slow worm)	3	0	-
<i>Iberolacerta galani</i> (Galani's lizard)	3	0	-
<i>Iberolacerta monticola</i> (Iberian rock lizard)	21	4 (19.0)	<i>G. duodenalis</i> A2/A <i>G. duodenalis</i> A2/A <i>G. duodenalis</i> B/A <i>G. duodenalis</i> B/- <i>G. duodenalis</i> E/A
<i>Podarcis bocagei</i> (Bocage's wall lizard)	1	1 (100)	<i>G. duodenalis</i> E/A
<i>Podarcis hispanicus</i> (Iberian wall lizard)	1	0	-
<i>Psammodromus algirus</i> (Algerian psammodromus)	1	0	-
<i>Tarentola mauritanica</i> (common wall gecko)	1	0	-

cannot confirm the existence of real infection in these lizards, the detection of zoonotic and livestock-specific assemblages of *G. duodenalis* supports the increasing evidence that the presence of this protozoon in wildlife is the result of the environmental contamination from anthropogenic activities.

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