The prevalence of Bartonella sp. in Norwegian deer was assessed in 2013. Blood samples were collected from 141 cervids of three species: elk (n = 65), red deer (n = 41), and forest reindeer (n = 35), in 44 sheep samples, 38 samples of deer ticks pools collected from 74 red deer and 27 pools of 124 ticks collected from 74 red deer and 27 pools of 124 ticks, and 187 ixodes ricinus ticks (Acari: Ixodida) attached to cervids (27 pools of 124 ticks, collected from 74 red deer and 27 pools of 124 ticks, collected from 74 red deer). The chi-squared test (chisq.test) was used to assess the link between the prevalence of Bartonella sp. and gender, age, and species. The rpoB gene was enhanced in 75.4% (49/65) of elk blood samples. The rpoB gene was enhanced in 75.4% (49/65) of elk blood samples. The sequence of the rpoB gene was compared to those available in the GenBank/EMBL/DDBJ database using BLASTn.

The Bartonella bacterium in natural hosts is usually asymptomatic (Jacomo et al., 2002). However, some species are considered pathogenic in the context of human and animal health. Bartonella's bacterium in natural hosts is usually asymptomatic (Jacomo et al., 2002). However, some species are considered pathogenic in the context of human and animal health. Bartonella's bacterium in natural hosts is usually asymptomatic (Jacomo et al., 2002). However, some species are considered pathogenic in the context of human and animal health. Bartonella's bacterium in natural hosts is usually asymptomatic (Jacomo et al., 2002). However, some species are considered pathogenic in the context of human and animal health.
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Environment Agency. The sponsor played no role in the development, collection and analysis of the data, the decision to ... support our findings are available in the manuscript and in additional material. Please note that the publisher is not a useful sentinel for the study of the expansion of this pathogen. We report the first detection of Bartonella DNA from ... warranted to establish whether Bartonella sp. infect semi-domestic deer from northern Norway and identify other potential vectors of Bartonella species in wild cervids from Norway living outside the deer distribution area. Our findings confirm ... as a possible reservoir for this strain. The lack of Bartonella species in wild deer suggests that this species may be confirmed that the observed high specificity of the Bartonella host can be partly explained by environmental factors ... people in close contact with cervids, like hunters, butchers or veterinarians, may be more prone to Bartonella...