Bats are considered to be the main transmitters and disseminators of rabies virus in Brazil's urban centers, particularly in regions where canine rabies has been controlled. This brings up a great fear for the public health authorities in the country about this disease, which would be the possible reintroduction of rabies in domestic animals due to easier interaction with the bats, and also from contact with humans. Clearly increasing the number of cases of various species of bats that were diagnosed as positive for rabies throughout the country especially in the state of São Paulo. The municipality of Botucatu — SP is located in the midwestern region and is located at 22°53’09” south latitude and 48°26’42” west longitude, 804 meters above sea level, and makes an important surveillance work, since 2003, where animals are collected on public roads or residences and then are submitted for diagnosis at Faculty of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Science of UNESP, Botucatu, where is installed the Zoonosis residences and then are submitted for diagnosis at Faculty of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Science of UNESP, Botucatu, where is installed the Zoonosis Diagnostic Laboratory. Among theirs 2006 and 2011 where received 984 bats for diagnosis, being in 2006, 278 bats, 182 in 2007, 115 in 2008, 116 in 2009, 166 in 2010 and 127 in 2011. Only in 2008 and 2011 did not find positive for rabies bats. In others years there were 11 positive diagnoses, characterized at least three genres: Artibeus, Myotis and Nyctinomops and two species, Artibeus lituratus and Myotis nigricans. The positive bats (all non-hematophagous) are distributes in the central part of the city, in areas whit large trees, two creeks that surround the city. In the spatial distribution of species in the country, we find the homogenous distribution of at least 40 genus/species of bats, being the most frequent 55% (557) belonging to the genus Molossus, including species Molossus molossus and Molossus rufus, distributed in equal uniformity throughout the municipality. Revealing that although this distribution, and the large number of genera/species involved, the virus is restricted to only five genera/species, also restricted to the central area of the municipality. Also important to highlight the nonpositivity of the bats of the genus Molossus, despite being the greater quantity and better distributed by county. 1 UNESP — São Paulo State University — Veterinary Medicine and Animal Production College — Public Health and Veterinary Hygiene Department – Botucatu – SP, Brazil.
ties were Bolaños Chimaltitán and San Martin de Bolaños. Conclusions.
The ointment of anticoagulant Vampirinip II has proven useful in controlling vampire bats. The nearby refuges identify the presence of these bats, can sensitize the population to carry out strategies to reduce the attacks on human and on local livestock. Acknowledgements. The authorities of the Health Region 1 of the Health Department of Jalisco, the Rural Development District of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food of Jalisco, and H. Municipalities of northern Jalisco-Bolaños, Colotlán, Chimaltítán, Huejucar, Huejiquilla el Alto, Mesquitzic, San Martin de Bolaños, Santa María de los Ángeles, Totatieche and Villa Guerrero- during the years 2006 to 2008, for his technical, methodological and / or financially unqualified support to perform this work.

**PT.069**
**DETECTION OF RABIES VIRUS IN INSECTIVOROUS BATS FROM THE URBAN AREA IN MONTERREY NUEVO LEON, MEXICO**

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In Mexico there are 154 species of bats, of these, 37 are distributed in Nuevo Leon, which can be insectivorous, frugivorous, or hematophagous. The most common bat in Nuevo Leon is Tadarida brasiliensis mexicana, it is and insectivorous, and it is also the smallest free-tailed bats. There are other species of insectivorous bats, such as Nycticeius humeralis, Myotis sp, Lasiurus ega, Eumops perotis, Antrozous pallidus, Corynorhinus townsendii, Lasiurus cinereus, and Leptonycteris nivalis, which are useful in maintaining ecological balance, contributes to the spread of seeds, and eat insects that harm agriculture. However, in 1984 the rabies virus was reported in Tadarida brasiliensis mexicana, and in 1998 the first human death caused by rabies transmitted by bats insectivorous was reported in Latin America. Between 2009 and 2010, 7 cases of the variant V-9 were diagnosed and they corresponded to the same domestic species, Canis familiaris and Felis catus. In rural areas of Nuevo Leon, as well as in the urban area of Monterrey there are habitats for different species of bats. Monterrey is the capital of the state and the third most populous city in Mexico, there, the highest number of cases have been detected. Therefore, the objective of this study was to detect cases of rabies in the urban area of Monterrey because of potential risk for humans and domestic animals. During 2011 and 2012, 21 bat samples were analyzed by using immunofluorescence, antigenic characterization and genotyping techniques. Identification of species showed 14 Tadarida brasiliensis, 3 Lasiurus sp, 1 Nycticeius humeralis, 1 Leptonycteris nivalis, 1 Lasiurus ega, and 1 Lasiurus cinereus. From these, 8 bats were positive for rabies virus, and an antigenic characterization was performed using 8 monoclonal antibodies, with this study, the variant 9 (V-9) was the most predominate. Genotyping of Lasiurus ega and Lasiurus cinereus samples showed 99% of similitude with Lasiurus intermedius. This study demonstrates the high prevalence of rabies in insectivorous bats, which threatens both humans and domestic animals, and suggests the implementation of sustainable programs to prevent cases of rabies in these species. Acknowledgements: We are grateful to Miguel Angel Zuniga, Isabel Aguilar Tavitas and Alma Liliana Lizarán Meneses for their support in the diagnosis of rabies virus. Financial support: This work was supported by the Rabies Program of the Ministry of Health of Nuevo Leon and Health Services of Nuevo Leon.

**PT.070**
**PUBLIC PRODUCTION OF ANTI-RABIES VACCINES IN ARGENTINA: AN HISTORIC REVIEW**

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In 1976, the most important outbreak of rabies occurred in Argentina. The government adopted different strategies to find an answer to this sanitary problem. The main important was a vaccination campaign using first generation vaccines Fuenzalida- Palacios type (FP), that have been produced in rat sucking brain. At national level, this production has been done in the INPB-ANLIS “Dr. Carlos G. Malbrán” and resulted in an effective control of the outbreak. Until 2009, 100000 human doses (only for national use) and 50000 veterinary doses (only for outbreak control) have been produced per year. Since 2009, and following OPS-OMS’ recommendations, the government is leading for a replacement of FP vaccines for imported second generation ones for human use and stressed vaccination animal campaigns using similar vaccines produced by private vaccine manufactures. Although endemic areas stay in the north of the country, modifications in bats’ migration patterns have to be consider, due to climate changes. This scene entails an urgent need of veterinary vaccines to make a real sanitary impact. Looking after this challenge, we have been developing cell-culture platforms to approach more technological vaccines. The development of veterinary vaccines using BHK cells as substrate has been done on microcarriers cell culture. We have worked with cell densities between 5 and 8 x 10^6 cells/ml generating, at least, four harvests with titles of 106 LD50/ml or higher. Three consistent vaccine batches have been produced with a potency of 1 IU/dose or higher. For new national vaccines, we have developed a recombinant canarypox virus in collaboration with the INTA. This virus has the glycoprotein rabies gene among its DNA, extracted of CVS-Malbrán rabies strain, developed in our laboratory. The virus is grown over primary culture of chicken embryo fibroblasts. In non avian hosts, these viruses produce a suicidal infection: they can’t complete its infection cycle, but there’s expression of viral proteins that are processed by host cells, generating a humoral and cellular immune response. This potential vaccine has shown impressive antigenic values, higher than 1,5 IU/ml and the measurement of neutralizing antibodies doesn’t decrease significantly after a year. An advantage of these viruses is the resistance to lioflization process using lactose 10 mg/ml without losing its immunogenicity. In this way, we have realized potency assays that show similar values in comparison with not lioflizated viruses. By these days, we are working hard in developing another recombinant canarypox virus containing only the rabies nucleoprotein gene. The final objective would be a canarypox antirabies vaccine containing both the rabies nucleoprotein and glycoprotein genes.