

Ectoparasites of dogs in home environments on the Caribbean slope of Costa Rica

Ectoparasitos de cães no ambiente doméstico da vertente Caribe, Costa Rica

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Abstract

Reports on ectoparasites on dogs in Central America are scarce. The aim of this study was to identify flea, louse and tick species infesting dogs in home environments on the Caribbean slope of Costa Rica, and determine their frequency and coexistence. Ectoparasites were collected from dogs in 83 rural homes at five study sites. Specimens were identified and separated according to species. Fleas were the most common ectoparasite ($G = 22,217$, $DF = 8$, $p = 0.004$). *Ctenocephalides felis* and *Pulex simulans* were found in 83% and 55% of the homes with ectoparasites, respectively. *Trichodectes canis* (13%), *Heterodoxus spiniger* (10%), *Rhipicephalus sanguineus* (18%), *Rhipicephalus (Boophilus) microplus* (5%) and *Amblyomma ovale* (8%) were also present. More than one species was collected in most cases (66%), and the most common combination was *C. felis* and *P. simulans* (59% of homes with fleas). The high frequency of *P. simulans* emphasizes the need for adequate identification. This was the first study involving different ectoparasites of dogs in Costa Rica, as well as the first report of *T. canis* in this country. The relative frequency and coexistence of these ectoparasites in the home environment may have implications for animal and human health.

Keywords: Domestic dogs, *Pulex simulans*, Ixodida, Siphonaptera, Phthiraptera, Costa Rica.

Resumo

Relatos de ectoparasitos em cães da América Central são escassos. O objetivo deste estudo foi identificar espécies de pulgas, piolhos e carrapatos que infestam os cães no ambiente doméstico da vertente Caribe da Costa Rica, determinando sua frequência e coexistência. Foram coletados ectoparasitos de cães em 83 casas rurais de cinco sítios do estudo. Os indivíduos foram separados e identificados. Os ectoparasitos mais comuns foram as pulgas ($G = 22.217$, $DF = 8$, $p = 0.004$). *Ctenocephalides felis* e *Pulex simulans* foram observados em 83% e 55% das moradias com ectoparasitos, respectivamente. Da mesma forma também foram observados *Trichodectes canis* (13%), *Heterodoxus spiniger* (10%), *Rhipicephalus sanguineus* (18%), *Rhipicephalus (Boophilus) microplus* (5%) e *Amblyomma ovale* (8%). Na maioria dos casos, mais de uma espécie foi achada (66%), sendo que a combinação mais comum foi *C. felis* e *P. simulans* (59% de moradias com pulgas). A frequência alta de *P. simulans* ressalta a necessidade de sua adequada identificação. Este é o primeiro estudo que envolve diferentes ectoparasitas de cães na Costa Rica, da mesma forma, é o primeiro relato de *T. canis* no país. A frequência relativa e coexistência destes ectoparasitos no ambiente domiciliar poderiam ter implicações na saúde animal e humana.

Palavras chave: Cães domésticos, *Pulex simulans*, Ixodida, Siphonaptera, Phthiraptera, Costa Rica.

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Fleas (Siphonaptera), lice (Pthiraptera) and ticks (Ixodida) have long been recognized as important groups of arthropods that infest mammals, including domestic dogs, *Canis lupus familiaris* (BOWMAN, 1995). The most common fleas on dogs are *Ctenocephalides felis* and *Ctenocephalides canis*, although *Pulex irritans* and *Pulex simulans* can frequently be encountered (DURDEN et al., 2005; BECK et al., 2006). The lice include the chewing lice *Heterodoxus spiniger* and *Trichodectes canis*, as well as the biting louse *Linognathus setosus* (GONZÁLEZ et al., 2004). Different tick species infest domestic dogs depending on the geographical area; however, one of the most widely distributed is *Rhipicephalus sanguineus* (DANTAS-TORRES, 2008). Although most of these ectoparasites are considered to be cosmopolitan, many species show differences in prevalence depending on the particular geographical area. For instance, *C. canis* is frequently found on dogs in European countries and in some areas of South America (GONZÁLEZ et al., 2004; XHAXHIU et al., 2009), although it can be rare in other countries. A similar scenario can be depicted for specific populations of other fleas, lice and ticks.

The presence of ectoparasites on a dog can have a negative impact on the animal's health. Fleas are usually associated with dermatitis and allergic reactions with varying degrees of severity (KOUTINAS et al., 1995). Fleas, ticks and sucking lice exhibit hematophagic behavior, and some species act as intermediate hosts and/or vectors of pathogens such as *Ehrlichia* spp., *Anaplasma* spp., *Rickettsia* spp., *Borrelia* spp., *Bartonella* spp., *Babesia* spp. and *Dipylidium caninum* (BOWMAN, 1995; GONZÁLEZ et al., 2004). Furthermore, many pathogens transmitted by fleas and ticks of dogs are considered to be zoonotic and may affect humans.

In Central America, knowledge of dog ectoparasites and their contact with humans is limited. Recent scientific papers about this particular topic are scarce, and those available for Costa Rica and most of Central America are restricted to new records or specific groups of ectoparasites (VARGAS; MÉNDEZ, 1987; ALVAREZ CALDERÓN et al., 2005; ÁLVAREZ et al., 2006). To our knowledge, there are no specific studies in Costa Rica on flea and louse populations in domestic dogs. This paper describes the species of fleas, lice and ticks of domestic dogs present in home environments on the Caribbean slope of Costa Rica. This provides useful evidence for the veterinary community in terms of the relative frequencies and coexistence of ectoparasites, as well as support for future studies aiming to make links to some of the potential pathogens transmitted to these species in this region.

Ectoparasites were collected from dogs between July 2008 and December 2010, as part of an ongoing project to detect *Rickettsia* spp. in areas of the Caribbean slope of Costa Rica where cases of spotted fevers have been documented (HUN-OPFER, 2008). This region is characterized by continuous wet (annual rainfall of 2,500 to 3,000 mm) and warm (mean temperatures of 23–26 °C) conditions without distinct seasonality (IMN, 2009). Five sites were selected, specifically in the districts of Turrialba (9° 54' N, 83° 41' W; elevation: 650 m. a.s.l.), La Virgen (10° 23' N, 84° 08' W; elevation: 190 m. a.s.l.), Limón (9° 59' N, 83° 02' W; elevation: 5 m. a.s.l.), Cahuita (9° 44' N, 82° 50' W; elevation: 5 m. a.s.l.), Guápiles (10° 13' N, 83° 47' W; elevation: 260 m. a.s.l.), Jiménez (10° 12' N, 83° 44' W; elevation: 230 m. a.s.l.) and Guácimo (10° 12' N, 83° 41' W; elevation: 110 m. a.s.l.). The urban centers

of Guápiles, Jiménez and Guácimo (GP/J/GC) are less than 20 km distance from each other and were therefore considered to be the same study site.

Homes were selected using a non-probabilistic approach and mainly included households located in rural settings with nearby forested areas. In addition, they were at least 100 m from each other, had one or more dogs that were allowed to roam freely in and around the home, and presented any of the ectoparasites of interest on at least one dog. Considering that dogs in home environments are in close contact with each other and probably share the same ectoparasite species, the analysis was performed by pooling samples of one to three dogs from the same home instead of using samples from individual dogs. This reduced the errors attributable to lack of independence between dogs that share homes, as well as differences in total numbers of dogs per home.

Fleas, lice and ticks were collected using combs and tweezers during a period no longer than one man-hour per home, and were placed in 70% ethanol for transporting to the laboratory. The specimens were separated and grouped into batches according to species, collection site and specific household. They were identified by observing key characters, and some specimens were cleared in lactophenol and mounted in Hoyer's medium when this was required to confirm species identification (HOPKINS; ROTHSCHILD, 1953; SMIT, 1958; EMERSON; PRICE, 1975; BARROS-BATTESTI et al., 2006). Variations in frequency between different groups of ectoparasites were analyzed using a G-test. In addition, a chi-square test was used to determine whether the frequencies of flea species differed (SOKAL; ROHLF, 1994). An alpha value of 0.05 was used in all tests, and analyses were performed in JMP[®] 7.0 (SAS Institute, Inc.).

Ectoparasites were collected from a total of 83 rural homes. Fleas, lice and ticks were observed on dogs at the five study sites (Table 1). Overall, fleas were the most frequent ectoparasite found ($G = 22,217$, $DF = 8$, $p = 0.004$). *Ctenocephalides felis* was present in 83% of the households, and it was the most common ectoparasite in the home environments of all of the sites evaluated. *Pulex simulans* was identified in 55% of the homes with ectoparasites, and it was also widespread at the study sites. The brown dog tick, *R. sanguineus*, was found in 18% of the homes, while *Amblyomma ovale* (8%) and *Rhipicephalus (Boophilus) microplus* (5%) were less frequent. The chewing lice, *T. canis* and *H. spiniger*, were present on dogs from 13% and 10% of the homes, respectively.

Only 28 (34%) of the homes had a single species present, and it was usually *C. felis*. Two species were present simultaneously in 36 (43%) of the households, and *C. felis* plus *P. simulans* was the most common combination. Sixteen homes (23%) had three or more ectoparasites present, and the combination of *C. felis*, *P. simulans* and *H. spiniger* was the most frequent.

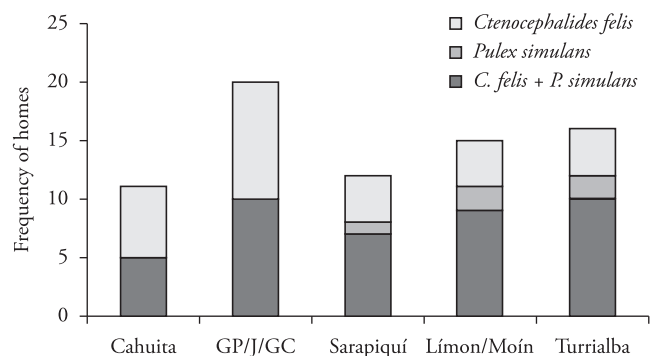
Coexistence of *C. felis* and *P. simulans* was common at all sites (Figure 1). Out of 69 homes in which fleas were found on dogs, 41 (59%) had both species, while 28 (40%) only had *C. felis* and five (7%) only had *P. simulans*. Considering the frequency of each species observed in homes with fleas, the likelihoods of finding *C. felis* versus finding *P. simulans* were not significantly different ($\chi^2 = 1.852$, $DF = 4$, $p = 0.763$).

Most of the ectoparasites that were found on the Caribbean slope of Costa Rica have also been reported elsewhere in Central America

Table 1. Frequencies of homes (%) with domestic dogs infested by ectoparasites according to species and study site on the Caribbean slope of Costa Rica.

Species of ectoparasites	Study site					
	Cahuita n = 14	GP/J/GC* n = 25	Sarapiquí n = 12	Limón n = 15	Turrialba n = 17	Total n = 83
Siphonaptera						
<i>Ctenocephalides felis</i>	11 (79)	20 (80)	11 (92)	13 (87)	14 (82)	69 (83)
<i>Pulex simulans</i>	5 (36)	10 (40)	8 (67)	11 (73)	12 (71)	46 (55)
Phthiraptera						
<i>Trichodectes canis</i>	5 (36)	0 (0)	1 (8)	3 (20)	2 (12)	11 (13)
<i>Heterodoxus spiniger</i>	0 (0)	1 (4)	1 (8)	6 (40)	0 (0)	8 (10)
Ixodida						
<i>Rhipicephalus sanguineus</i>	2 (14)	7 (28)	2 (17)	1 (7)	3 (18)	15 (18)
<i>Amblyomma ovale</i>	5 (36)	2 (8)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	7 (8)
<i>Rhipicephalus (B.) microplus</i>	0 (0)	2 (8)	1 (8)	0 (0)	1 (6)	4 (5)

*GP/J/GC: Guápiles/Jiménez/Guácimo.

**Figure 1.** Frequencies of homes with domestic dogs infested by fleas in which only *Ctenocephalides felis*, only *Pulex simulans*, or both of these flea species were observed, according to study site on the Caribbean slope of Costa Rica. Legend at foot of figure: GP/J/GC: Guápiles/Jiménez/Guácimo.

(WOKE, 1947; WENZEL; TRIPTON, 1966). In agreement with the present report, *C. felis* has usually been the most common ectoparasite of dogs reported in Latin America, although *C. canis* has been described in some areas as the predominant species in rural environments (ALCAÍNO et al., 2002; GONZÁLEZ et al., 2004).

This is the first report from Costa Rica concerning the frequency of *P. simulans*. According to recent studies, the prevalence of *P. simulans* on rural dogs in Guatemala was 6.8% (ESCOBAR et al., 2011), while this species was only found in three out of 57 communities in Panama and at elevations greater than 1100 m.s.l. (BERMÚDEZ; MIRANDA, 2011). In contrast, *P. simulans* was present at all five sites evaluated in the present study, and it occurred very commonly in home environments. The presence of this flea in Guatemala, in Panama and at different sites and elevations in Costa Rica indicate that *P. simulans* has widespread distribution on dogs in Central America.

Previous listings of dog fleas in Central America include *P. irritans* (WOKE, 1947). As has been hypothesized in previous reports, it is highly possible that most of these findings correspond to *P. simulans*, which may not have been correctly identified or considered to be a separate species at the time (ECKERLIN, 2005;

ESCOBAR et al., 2011). In spite of the growing information regarding *P. simulans* from other areas of North and South America (DITTMAR et al., 2003; DURDEN et al., 2005), there are documents that inform that *P. irritans* is a common species on dogs in Colombia and Chile (ALCAÍNO et al., 2002; CAÑÓN-FRANCO; PÉREZ-BEDOYA, 2010). This new evidence from Costa Rica emphasizes the importance of accurate identification and differentiation of these two species.

Similar to the situation of *P. simulans*, the relative frequency of chewing lice had not been reported previously in any area of Costa Rica. *Heterodoxus spiniger* was documented in Costa Rica for the first time in 1987 (VARGAS; MÉNDEZ, 1987), and although this is its first official report in the scientific literature, observations of *T. canis* by veterinarians are known to occur. Moreover, it was surprising to find considerable occurrence of these lice, and in coexistence with other ectoparasites, on rural domestic dogs.

Unlike some reports of low concurrent infestation on dogs (CHEE et al., 2008), coexistence of more than one species in home environments was unexceptional in this area, and one or more of these arthropods may be associated with health problems in dogs. Although *Ctenocephalides* is an important cause of flea allergy (KOUTINAS et al., 1995), the immunogenic potential of *P. simulans* is unknown and may be important given its coexistence with *C. felis* in this region. In addition, the widespread presence of chewing lice can affect the animals by causing further skin irritation and stress (VARGAS; MÉNDEZ, 1987).

Rhipicephalus sanguineus was the most common tick detected, which agrees with previous reports from Costa Rica and elsewhere (ÁLVAREZ et al., 2006; DANTAS-TORRES, 2008). In some countries, ticks have been found to be more frequent on dogs than fleas, and prevalences close to 80% have been documented (NUCHJANGREED; SOMPRASONG, 2007). The other tick species observed at the sites of the present study, *R. (B.) microplus* and *A. ovale*, have also been reported in different areas of Central and South America (ÁLVAREZ et al., 2006; BERMÚDEZ; MIRANDA, 2011; RODRIGUES et al., 2008). *Amblyomma ovale* infests carnivores and can be common on dogs, while *R. (B.) microplus* is more associated with cattle and is only occasionally found on dogs.

The flea and tick species detected in this study may also be associated with transmission of animal and human pathogens such as *Ehrlichia canis* and *Rickettsia felis*, which have already been identified respectively in *R. sanguineus* and *C. felis* in Costa Rica (ROMERO et al., 2011; HUN et al., 2011). The presence of these and other dog ectoparasites in home environments may suggest that there is high potential for transmission of pathogens. The relative frequencies and coexistence of ticks with fleas and lice, as well as their proximity to human dwellings demonstrate possible implications for animal and human health in a region where information about ectoparasites of domestic animals is scarce.

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