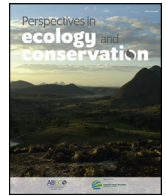




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## Correspondence

### The triad “dogs, conservation and zoonotic diseases” – An old and still neglected problem in Brazil

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#### ABSTRACT

The presence of domestic/free-ranging dogs in Brazilian protected areas and native vegetation fragments is an important problem, mainly because these animals pose a threat to wild species that live in such areas. In addition, dogs constantly circulate between wildlife environments and urban regions, acting as “bridges” in spillover events. Dogs are traditionally recognized as vectors of zoonoses, which are correct, but their roles as facilitating agents for the “jump” of pathogens from wild animals to humans (and vice versa) are sparsely debated. In this context, this work briefly describes the different roles of dogs in the dynamics and ecology of infectious diseases, using the Brazilian scenario as a study model.

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The presence of domestic/free-ranging dogs in Brazilian protected areas is an important problem that affects wildlife, including various endangered species (Lessa et al., 2016). Also, dogs can be considered the most abundant carnivore in some areas of the Brazilian Atlantic Forest (Srbek-Araujo and Chiarello, 2008; Paschoal et al., 2016; Ribeiro et al., 2019). Dogs threaten wild animals due to predation, competition for territory, and disturbance (chasing or harassment) (Young et al., 2011; Silva-Rodríguez and Sieving, 2012; Lessa et al., 2016; Doherty et al., 2017). In addition, the risk of pathogen transmission from dogs to other animals, mainly mammals, is also an important problem. Dogs can act as pathogen reservoirs and can transmit *Leishmania* spp. (leishmaniasis), *Leptospira interrogans* (leptospirosis), *Toxoplasma gondii* (toxoplasmosis), *Neospora caninum* (neosporosis), *Dirofilaria immitis* (dirofilariasis/heartworm disease), *Brucella canis* (brucellosis), *Sarcoptes scabiei* (scabies), *Echinococcus* spp. (echinococcosis), *Rickettsia rickettsii* (Brazilian spotted fever), different canine viruses (e.g., distemper virus, adenovirus, coronavirus, herpesvirus, parvovirus), rabies virus, among other pathogens, to both humans and wildlife (Craig et al., 1992; Fiorello et al., 2006, 2017; Dantas-Torres, 2007; Labruna et al., 2007; Pinter et al., 2008; Piranda et al., 2008; Yabsley et al., 2008; Moraes-Filho et al., 2009; Brunetti et al., 2011; Ogrzewalska et al., 2012; Furtado et al., 2013; Millán et al., 2013; Parrish et al., 2015; Basano et al., 2016; Campos et al., 2016; Curi et al., 2016; Doherty et al., 2017; Lessa et al., 2016; Faccini-Martínez et al., 2017). Importantly, dogs are amplifier hosts of different pathogens (Dantas-Torres, 2007; Piranda et al., 2011; Szabó et al., 2013), which means that they can develop infection at sufficient levels to infect other species, such as vectors, increasing the disease transmission (Kilpatrick and Altizer, 2010; Labruna et al., 2011; Piranda et al., 2011).

Recently, Kossel et al. (2018) evaluated the occurrence of domestic dogs in the Tijuca National Park (city of Rio de Janeiro,

southeastern Brazil). This study demonstrated that dogs were widely present throughout the entire park. Also, the absence of dog pups in the park area indicated that dogs were probably derived from regions around the park, suggesting a steady flow of these animals between the park and urban areas. These results, together with other fundamental studies (Galetti and Sazima, 2006; Srbek-Araujo and Chiarello, 2008; Lacerda et al., 2009; Torres and Prado, 2010; Curi et al., 2016; Lessa et al., 2016; Paschoal et al., 2016; Fernandez et al., 2017; Rosa and Souza, 2017; Vieira et al., 2017; Paschoal et al., 2018), clearly confirm that Brazilian forest areas (mainly those close to urban centers) are strongly influenced by the activity of domestic/free-ranging dogs.

In a study addressing the factors involved in the invasion of dogs in forest remnants, Ribeiro et al. (2019) evaluated 12 landscapes (2830 ha each) of the Brazilian Atlantic Forest. The number of detected dogs ranged from 5 to 27 per landscape, with an estimated number of up to 46 dogs per landscape. Overall, the authors found a high abundance of dogs in the studied forest. According to the same study, high human population density, density of dogs, and landscape disturbances are important factors involved in the ecological problems caused by dogs in Brazil, which invade even forest remnants far from their homes (Ribeiro et al., 2019).

Dogs circulate in forest fragments of protected and non-protected areas, being registered in the most different environments (Doherty et al., 2017), such as agroforests (Frigeri et al., 2014; Santos et al., 2017), caatinga (Bezerra et al., 2014; Lessa et al., 2016), and the Amazon region (Basano et al., 2016). In Brazil, 53% of native vegetation is located on private properties (Soares-Filho et al., 2014). Therefore, it is important to consider that the ecological problems caused by dogs are more critical in protected regions, but they also occur in wildlife environments outside these areas. Furthermore, such problems are probably

more frequent in non-protected areas due to the extension of these territories and greater interaction with human agglomerates.

The consequences of dogs-associated disturbances are more complex and worrisome than just the direct impact of dogs on wild species living in the invaded areas. From an ecological perspective, the circulation of dogs between wildlife environments (considering protected and non-protected areas) and urban regions make the dogs facilitators of the movement of zoonotic diseases between wild animals and humans.

The interaction of domestic dogs with wildlife is a driver for disease emergence/re-emergence in dogs, humans, and in native animals (Lessa et al., 2016; Fiorello et al., 2017). The transmission of a particular pathogen from domestic dogs to wild animals will depend on various factors, including the susceptibility of the wild species, the pathogen circulation among dogs, and the contact of dogs with the wildlife (Fiorello et al., 2006). Predation of dog pups or debilitated/sick dogs by wild animals also facilitates the transmission of pathogens from dogs to wild animals (Millán et al., 2013).

Importantly, the movement of pathogens can also occur in the opposite direction, from wild animals to dogs (Otranto et al., 2015a,b). As a consequence, dogs can potentially act as drivers for spillover events, the “jump of pathogens” from wild animals to other animal species, including humans. This event is also called “host jump”, and describes the process by which a particular pathogen infects a new previously unaffected (and usually taxonomically distant) host species (Stukenbrock and McDonald, 2008). Humans and our most classical companion animals (cats and dogs) share more than 60 parasitic zoonoses (Macpherson, 2005), which shows that many microorganisms capable to infect dogs can also infect humans. Indeed, different studies have shown that dogs are pathogen reservoirs or amplifiers hosts with an important role in the transmission risk of some zoonotic diseases to humans, evidencing that dogs can act as “bridges” for the transmission of pathogens between wild animals and human (Craig et al., 1992; Dantas-Torres, 2007; Pinter et al., 2008; Salb et al., 2008; Brunetti et al., 2011; Piranda et al., 2011; Ramírez et al., 2013; Szabó et al., 2013; Campos et al., 2016; Fiorello et al., 2017).

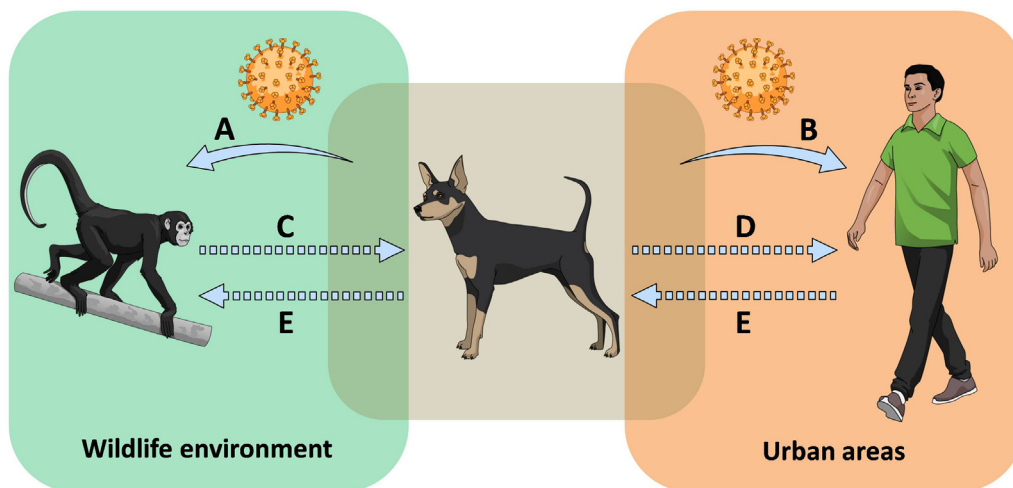
As mentioned above, some pathogens detected in dogs may have the ability to infect humans as well, even considering they were

originated from wild animals. However, spillover is a very complex event, with pathogens having to overcome a number of ecological, physical and molecular barriers, including reservoir distribution and density, pathogen prevalence, infection intensity, pathogen release from reservoir host, pathogen survival and spread, human exposure, structural barriers, host immune response, among others (Plowright et al., 2017). Genetic factors from host species and pathogens also influence the spillover events (Ellwanger et al., 2018). In the case of viruses, to consider dogs as drivers/bridges for the movement of pathogens between wild animals and humans, the pathogen in question needs to infect the hosts using generalist receptors, present in the wild species source of the pathogen, in dogs, and in humans. The cellular machinery used for viral replication also needs to be present in all three hosts (Woolhouse et al., 2001; Woolhouse and Gowtage-Sequeria, 2005; Plowright et al., 2017; Barclay, 2019). Although these demands require complex and seemingly unlikely events, rabies virus and bat influenza viruses can infect different animal species, being good examples of generalist pathogens (Woolhouse et al., 2001; Barclay, 2019; Karakus et al., 2019).

In brief, host plasticity (pathogens with a diverse host range: generalist pathogens) is a fundamental aspect for the occurrence of a zoonotic spillover (Cleaveland et al., 2001; Woolhouse et al., 2001; Woolhouse and Gowtage-Sequeria, 2005; Elena et al., 2009; Johnson et al., 2015). Although most spillover events do not result in outbreaks, they can cause important isolated cases of human infections. Moreover, when the spillover happens, it creates a chance for the emergence of a new disease in humans and should be considered a concern of the public health agents and translated into prevention actions.

Dogs can also transfer pathogen vectors from wild animals to humans, such as ticks and fleas, carriers of various bacterial and viral pathogens that can infect both wild animals and humans (Parola and Raoult, 2001; Labruna et al., 2007; Bitam et al., 2010; Chomel, 2011; Szabó et al., 2013; Campos et al., 2016; Mansfield et al., 2017; Vogel et al., 2018). We speculate that the role of dogs as “vectors of vectors” can be a problem even harder to handle than the direct participation of dogs in spillover events.

It is also important to remember that humans can transmit pathogens to other animal species, a phenomenon known



**Fig. 1.** Potential roles of dogs in the transmission of pathogens. Dogs transit between wildlife environments and urban areas, interacting with wild animals and humans. Dogs can transmit pathogens to wild animals (A) and to humans (B, zoonotic diseases). Transmission of pathogens from wild animals to dogs (C) and the subsequent transmission of the pathogen to humans (D) is less likely because the pathogen would need to cross a number of barriers. However, considering the existence of multi-host pathogens, the role of dogs as “spillover bridge” is possible and should not be overlooked. Moreover, dogs can transport pathogen vectors (e.g., ticks) from wild animals to humans, facilitating human infection with pathogens derived from wild animals. Finally, the role of dogs as mediators of reverse-zoonosis (E, pathogen transmission from humans to wild animals) is little studied and should be evaluated in greater detail. See text for references.

This figure was created using Mind the Graph illustrations (available at [www.mindthegraph.com](http://www.mindthegraph.com)).

as reverse-zoonosis or zoonothroponosis (Messinger et al., 2014; Nelson and Vincent, 2015). Although this process is poorly studied, it can have a major impact on wildlife and the role of dogs as mediators of reverse-zoonosis should be evaluated in greater detail (Messinger et al., 2014).

The various roles of dogs in the transmission of pathogens between different species were summarized in Fig. 1. Looking at this scenario from a different perspective, the participation of dogs in the transmission of infectious diseases creates a valuable opportunity when it is not possible, in practice, to control the circulation of dogs in protected or vulnerable areas. In such cases, dogs can be used as sentinels for infectious disease surveillance and even the discovery of new pathogens with potential of infecting humans (Labruna et al., 2007; Pinter et al., 2008; Campos et al., 2016; Bowser and Anderson, 2018; Ellwanger et al., 2019). Currently, there are a number of genetic-based methods which could be employed to achieve these goals (Ellwanger et al., 2017; Gardy and Loman, 2018). We acknowledge that the use of sentinel dogs to quantify the risk of zoonotic diseases in humans can be difficult, although the monitoring of dog populations already in contact with wildlife environments (such as the previously mentioned animals found in the Tijuca National Park) could, alternatively, be used to assess trends and patterns involved in microbial epidemiology of zoonotic pathogens, and ultimately to detect emerging infectious diseases (Bowser and Anderson, 2018). However, we emphasize that the use of dogs as sentinels must be considered only when it is not possible to remove these animals from protected areas. When this can be done, the use of native animal species as sentinels to study the dynamics of infectious diseases (or for surveillance purposes) is the best option.

An eventual low potential for transmission of a particular pathogen can be compensated by the high number of infected-dogs generally present in urban areas (Mackenstedt et al., 2015). Based on data collected in São Paulo State, we can assume that the dog/human ratio in Brazil is very high (Alves et al., 2005). Moreover, considering all the ecological and health problems associated with the large number of dogs in Brazil, some actions need to be put into practice more intensively. Firstly, understanding the extent of dogs' impacts on wildlife will help to structure public policies and action plans to mitigate such impacts (Young et al., 2011). Next, effective policies of dog population control need to be implemented in Brazil. Dog control plans must involve residents and users of areas surrounding and in the vicinity of parks, protected or vulnerable areas, park managers, professionals responsible for public health promotion and control of zoonoses, politicians, and representatives of animal protection organizations. These plans have to consider prevention, control, and eradication strategies (Galetti and Sazima, 2006; Lessa et al., 2016). More specifically, the following actions are required: evaluate the impacts of dogs-wildlife interactions; promote campaigns explaining to the public and dogs' owners the negative impacts of dogs on wildlife, indicating how to avoid these impacts; exclude domestic dogs from critical wildlife habitats and protected/vulnerable areas; monitor and control the circulation of dogs in the vicinity of critical and protected areas (buffer zones and transition areas); vaccination of domestic animals; sterilization of dogs; when hunting is necessary for subsistence, hunters need to be advised not to include ill dogs in hunting activities; keep dogs healthy and in hygienic conditions; remove garbage from vulnerable areas; promote actions focused on responsible dog-ownership (Macpherson, 2005; Fiorello et al., 2006; Lacerda et al., 2009; Young et al., 2011; Furtado et al., 2013; Soto and Palomares, 2015; Ellwanger and Chies, 2018). In other words, the One Health perspective must be applied, in which animal, human, and environmental factors are considered together aiming the control of infectious diseases (Cunningham et al., 2017; Destoumieux-Garzón et al., 2018).

In conclusion, it is clear that the circulation of dogs between wildlife environments and urban areas facilitate the transmission of infectious diseases, besides damaging native species. However, the set of problems caused by the poor management of the dog populations in Brazil is still a neglected issue. The contact between humans and dogs is historical (Macpherson, 2005), but needs to be carefully controlled in order to balance the issues and the benefits arising from this relationship.

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## Conflicts of interest

No conflicts of interest to declare.

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