Seoulvirus in brown rats: seroprevalence and identification of risk factors of hantavirus infections and leptospira infections in muskrat- and coypu fighters in the Netherlands

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Determination of the seroprevalence and occupational risk factors for zoonotic transmission of hantavirus (including SEOV) and pathogenic Leptospira in professional groups that have high-risk contact with muskrats and/or coypu and the bycatch of...

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Recruitment stopped
Health condition type	Hepatobiliary neoplasms malignant and unspecified
Study type	Observational invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON43416

Source
ToetsingOnline

Brief title
Seoulvirus in brown rats

Condition

- Hepatobiliary neoplasms malignant and unspecified

Synonym
occupational infections/work-related infections

Research involving
Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Unie van Waterschappen
Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Stichting Toegepast Onderzoek Waterbeheer (STOWA);A&O-fonds Waterschappen;Unie van Waterschappen (UVW)

Intervention

Keyword: hantavirus, leptospira, occupational exposure

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Seroprevalence of hantavirus and Leptospira antibodies in muskrat/coypu fighters , including further distinction in six different hantaviruses and eight different Leptospira serovars ; Exposure factors associated with an increased risk for contracting an infection caused by hantavirus and / or Leptospira.

Secondary outcome

Seroprevalence of and exposure factors for other, possible occupational, infections, including Lyme disease, tularemia, and hepatitis E. For this part is no funding available yet.

Study description

Background summary

In January 2015, the presence of the Seoulvirus (SEOV) was demonstrated in brown rats, captured in the east of the Netherlands. These brown rats have been caught by muskrat- and coypu busters of a water board as bycatch. People who regularly come into contact with (brown) rats or their urine / feces may have a higher risk of becoming infected with hantavirus (including SEOV) and leptospira.

Study objective

Determination of the seroprevalence and occupational risk factors for zoonotic transmission of hantavirus (including SEOV) and pathogenic Leptospira in professional groups that have high-risk contact with muskrats and/or coypu and the bycatch of brown rats.

Study design

Observational cross-sectional study among professional groups that have high-risk contact with muskrats and/or coypu and the bycatch of brown rats, using serological tests and completion of a single questionnaire.

Study burden and risks

Participation consists of an (online) questionnaire and a blood sample. The risks are negligible, as only one blood sample (finger prick) is taken, carried out by a staff member with experience in taking blood.

Contacts

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Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Age
Adults (18-64 years)
Elderly (65 years and older)

Inclusion criteria

Muskrat and coypu fighters working for a district water board.

Exclusion criteria

None

Study design

Design

Study type: Observational invasive

Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	Uncontrolled
Primary purpose:	Prevention

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status:	Recruitment stopped
Start date (anticipated):	23-06-2016
Enrollment:	450
Type:	Actual

Ethics review

Approved WMO

Date:	19-04-2016
Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	METC Universitair Medisch Centrum Utrecht (Utrecht)

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register	ID
CCMO	NL56480.041.16