

HAEMATOLOGICAL, ZOONOTIC MORPHOMETRY FOREIGN AND A POPULATION OF *Cebus libidinosus* NATIONAL PARK BRASILIA-DF, BRAZIL.

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Information obtained through the capture of wild animals for collection of biological samples and morphometric data are important for solving taxonomic problems and control of zoonotic diseases. Occurrence of *Cebus libidinosus* in the area and a increase in diseases involving primates, along with close contact with park visitors, demands an evaluation of morphometric values and hematological agents present in this population. We placed tomahawk 15 traps on platforms 1.5 m above the ground within the areas used regularly by the animals. Population size was determined by a previous study of 80 hours of ad libitum observations . Two groups, totalling 18 animals, were observed. After capture, animals were sent to the support tent and anesthetized with ketamine (0.5 mg / kg) plus xylazine (0.1 mg / kg. Anesthetic condition was maintained using Isoflurane ®. Significant differences were found between males and females when comparing limbs (mm) ($p = 0.006$) and legs (mm) ($p = 0.011$). Weight of adult males was 4.29 kg (± 0.27 , $n = 3$) and females 2.52 kg (± 0.34 , $n = 4$), with a significant difference between sexes ($P < 0.001$). Search for evidence of arbovirus infections resulted animal found positive for antibodies of the Tacaiumavirus. In spite of the relatively low importance for public health of this virus, its presence remarks the need for constant monitoring for early detection of other potential arboviruses. Probably due to food availability in the park the weight of the animals was higher than values obtained in studies with wild animals.

Keywords: *cebus libidinosus*, hematological, morphometric, capture