



# FRANCESCO CAPRIO

## PRESENTAZIONE

Medico Veterinario con esperienza quindicennale in anestesia degli animali domestici e dei selvatici. Da oltre un decennio mi occupo di sistemi di bioconversione dei reflui organici attraverso l'uso degli insetti.

## ESPERIENZA LAVORATIVA

**31/12/2005 – ATTUALE** - Bari, Italia

**Responsabile U.O. Laboratori di Medicina Interna  
Chirurgia ed Ostetricia del Dipartimento di Medicina  
Veterinaria dell'Università A. Moro**

Università degli Studi di Bari A. Moro

Dal 2009 al 2013 Responsabile tecnico dell'Apiario Sperimentale della Sezione di Sicurezza degli alimenti presso il Dipartimento di Sanità Pubblica e Zootecnia, nello stesso periodo è stato coordinatore degli interventi di recupero degli sciami apistici vaganti presso il Comune di Valenzano. Nel 2012 ha tenuto il corso per addetti al recupero degli sciami apistici per l'AMIU S.p.a.

Dal 2013 afferisce alla sezione di Chirurgia e Ostetricia Veterinaria del Dipartimento di Medicina Veterinaria in qualità di tecnico e si occupa di anestesia e terapia del dolore.

Dal 31/01/2017 è Responsabile della U.O. Laboratori di Medicina Interna e di Chirurgia del Dipartimento di Medicina Veterinaria.

Dal 2009 si occupa privatamente di entomologia applicata ai sistemi di bioconversione.

## ISTRUZIONE E FORMAZIONE

**01/10/1994 – 18/05/2005** - Piazza Umberto I, Bari, Italia

**Medico Veterinario**

Università degli Studi di Bari A. Moro

<https://www.uniba.it/>

## COMPETENZE LINGUISTICHE

**LINGUA MADRE:** Italiano

**ALTRE LINGUE:**

inglese

**Ascolto**  
B2

**Lettura**  
C2

**Produzione  
orale**  
B2

**Interazione  
orale**  
B2

**Scrittura**  
B2

## COMPETENZE DIGITALI

Gestione autonoma della posta e-mail / Microsoft Office / Social Network / Google / Utilizzo del browser / Android / Elaborazione delle informazioni / Buona padronanza del pc dei software ad esso correlati e del pacchetto Office

## PUBBLICAZIONI

### Paediatric Visceral Leishmaniasis in Italy: A 'One Health' approach is needed

2013 <https://parasitesandvectors.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1756-3305-6-123>

Here we describe a case of paediatric visceral leishmaniasis recorded in an infant initially suspected for acute lymphoblastic leukaemia due to the clinical and haematological presentation. Eventually the patient was found positive for *Leishmania infantum* infection and successfully treated. This case emphasises how pivotal a 'One Health' approach is for diagnosing this zoonotic disease; highlighting the importance of including Visceral Leishmaniasis in the differential diagnosis of leukaemia-like syndromes in infants travelling to, and living in, the Mediterranean region.

<https://parasitesandvectors.biomedcentral.com/track/pdf/10.1186/1756-3305-6-123.pdf>

### Ultrasonographic detection of ingested fishing lines in loggerheads (*Caretta caretta*)

2018 <https://it.scribd.com/document/434193711/2017-12-302-2>

Loggerhead sea turtles (*Caretta caretta*) are among the most frequent victims of bycatch in drifting longlines, and the ingestion of fish hooks and fishing lines is one of the most frequent causes of death of sea turtles. The aim of this study was to evaluate whether coelomic ultrasound (US) can be decisive, not only for diagnosis but also to optimize surgical planning based on preoperative evaluation of the bowel conditions and, in addition, to see if there are characteristic sonographic findings in sea turtles associated with the ingestion of fishing lines. Physical examination, hematology, blood chemistry, radiographs, and US examination were performed in 37 loggerhead sea turtles with suspected or known ingestion of fish hooks or monofilament fishing lines. During the ultrasonographic examinations, the loggerhead sea turtles were placed in dorsal recumbency and the prefemoral left and right acoustic windows were used. Nine wild loggerheads had sonographic findings of intestinal and coelomic abnormalities, and the sonographic images were compared with the surgical findings. Ultrasonography positively identified the foreign body in 89% (8/9) animals. The presence of intestinal plication (in all loggerhead turtles) and ultrasonographic visualization of the linear foreign body was always consistent with the ingestion of a fishing line. In sea turtles, fishing lines cause a corrugated appearance in the small intestine due to increased/unproductive peristalsis. The affected small bowel loops are usually dilated with fluid. In the present study, coelomic US allowed us to make a thorough evaluation of the characteristics, number, and severity of the bowel wall lesions in the animals, thus ensuring the planning of a correct surgical procedure. We suggest that US examination of the coelomic cavity should be complementary to radiographic survey in cases of suspected ingestion of fish hooks and fishing lines by sea turtles.

<https://bioone.org/journals/journal-of-wildlife-diseases/volume-54/issue-4/2017-12-302/ULTRASONOGRAPHIC-DETECTION-OF-INGESTED-FISHING-LINES-IN-LOGGERHEADS-CARETTA-CARETTA/10.7589/2017-12-302.short>

### Multidetector Computed Tomographic Anatomy of the Lungs in the Loggerhead Sea Turtle (*Caretta caretta*)

2019 <https://anatomypubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/ar.24030>

Multidetector computed tomographic (CT) anatomy was used to evaluate the lungs of 10 loggerhead sea turtle (*Caretta caretta*) without pulmonary disease, in order to provide a baseline of turtle lung anatomy by CT imaging. In all patients, in this retrospective anatomic study, the CT datasets were carefully evaluated for assessment of the bronchial tree morphology and branching pattern, of the arborization pattern of pulmonary arteries and veins and of the bronchoarterial-bronchovenous diameter ratios. Imaging anatomy was compared with previous published data based on dissection and microscopic anatomy. With the increasing availability of advanced imaging tools for wildlife animal patients, a detailed CT anatomy background is required to decipher correctly the pathologic respiratory conditions of sea turtles.

## Diagnosis and treatment of pulmonary disease in sea turtles (*Caretta caretta*)

2020 <https://www.mdpi.com/2076-2615/10/8/1355/htm>

The aim of this study was to describe the clinical signs, radiographic, endoscopic and CT findings, cytological and microbiological findings and treatments of pulmonary diseases in sea turtles, in order to obtain an accurate diagnosis that avoids unnecessary therapy and antibiotic-resistance phenomena. In total, 14 loggerheads (*Caretta caretta*), with clinical and/or radiographic findings of pulmonary pathology, were assessed through various combinations of clinical, radiological, CT, endoscopic examination and bronchoalveolar lavage, which recovered fluid for cytologic and microbiologic analysis. In all cases, radiographic examination led to a diagnosis of pulmonary disorders—4 unilateral and 10 bilateral. All bacteria cultured were identified as Gram-negative. Antibiotic resistance was greater than 70% for all beta-lactams tested. In addition, all bacterial strains were 100% resistant to colistin sulfate and tetracycline. Specific antibiotic therapies were formulated for seven sea turtles using Enrofloxacin, and for four sea turtles using ceftazidime. In two turtles, antibiotic therapy was not included due to the presence of antibiotic resistance against all the antibiotics evaluated. In both cases, the coupage technique and environmental management allowed the resolution of the lung disease without antibiotics. All 14 sea turtles were released back into the sea. Radiographic examination must be considered the gold standard for screening sea turtles that show respiratory signs or abnormal buoyancy. Susceptibility testing with antimicrobials allowed appropriate therapy, including the reduction of antibiotic-resistance.

<https://www.mdpi.com/2076-2615/10/8/1355/pdf>

## Analysis of risk factors associated with gas embolism and evaluation of predictors of mortality in 482 loggerhead sea turtles

2021 <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-021-02017-4>

Sea turtles that are entrapped in static and towed nets may develop gas embolism which can lead to severe organ injury and death. Trawling characteristics, physical and physiologic factors associated with gas-embolism and predictors of mortality were analysed from 482 bycaught loggerheads. We found 204 turtles affected by gas-embolism and significant positive correlations between the presence of gas-embolism and duration, depth, ascent rate of trawl, turtle size and temperature, and between mortality and ascent time, neurological deficits, significant acidosis and involvement of > 12 cardiovascular sites and the left atrium and sinus venosus-right atrium. About 90% turtles with GE alive upon arrival at Sea Turtle Clinic recovered from the disease without any supportive drug therapy. Results of this study may be useful in clinical evaluation, prognostication, and management for turtles affected by gas-embolism, but bycatch reduction must become a priority for major international organizations. According to the results of the present study the measures to be considered to reduce the catches or mortality of sea turtles for trawling are to be found in the modification of fishing nets or fishing operations and in greater awareness and education of fishermen.

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-021-02017-4.pdf>

## CONFERENZE E SEMINARI

**15/04/2017 – 20/04/2017** > - Las Vegas, Nevada, USA

### **37th Annual Symposium on Sea Turtles Biology and Conservation, Las Vegas, Nevada, USA, 15 - 20 April 2017**

- Ventilation with  $\text{fio}_2$  21% compared to traditional  $\text{fio}_2$  100% in anesthetized loggerhead sea turtles: preliminary results D. Franchini, A. Di Bello, G. L. Carella, S. Ciccarelli, F. Caprio, V. Pastorelli, P. Salvemini, D. Freggi, C. Valastro
- Clinical and diagnostic path of a rare case of intracelomic neof ormation in a loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*) A. Di Bello, C. Valastro, S. Ciccarelli, E. Ottone, F. Caprio, D. Freggi, D. Franchini

## RETI E AFFILIAZIONI

**01/01/2017 – 31/12/2018**

### **Reviewer PLOS ONE 2017, 2018:**

Italy

1. Use of high hydrostatic pressure to inactivate natural contaminating microorganisms and inoculated *E. coli* O157:H7 on *Hermetia illucens* larvae" (PONE-D-17-36421).
2. Optimization of Black Soldier Fly (*Hermetia illucens*) artificial reproduction (PONE-D-18-36412R1)

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*Autorizzo il trattamento dei miei dati personali presenti nel CV ai sensi dell'art. 13 d. lgs. 30 giugno 2003 n. 196 - "Codice in materia di protezione dei dati personali" e dell'art. 13 GDPR 679/16 - "Regolamento europeo sulla protezione dei dati personali".*