

TRYPANOSOMIASIS – IN CROSS BRED JERSEY COW AND ITS THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT- A REPORT OF TWO CASES

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Pathogenic species of salivarian trypanosomes are present throughout the vast areas of Africa, Middle East Asia, South East Asia, Latin America and causes disease in cattle, sheep, goat, water buffalo, pigs, horses camels, wildlives and also in human. *Trypanosoma sp.* is transmitted mechanically by interrupted biting of *Tabanus* fly. Occurrence of sub-clinical trypanosomiasis in cross bred jersey is not very common. Buffaloes may act as reservoir host of *Trypanosoma evansi*. Additional stress i.e. hard work, transportation, inclement weather and vaccination may be responsible for outbreak of trypanosomiasis (Soulsby, 1986) in farm animals. The present communication reports two cases of acute trypanosomiasis (Surra) in crossbred jersey cows.

CASE HISTORY AND DIAGNOSIS :

A cross bred jersey cows of about 8 years and 5 years old was presented with the complaints of progressive drop in milk production from 9 to 1 lit, profuse salivation and head pressing. Clinical examination revealed mild temperature (102°F), congested conjunctiva, and muscular twitching.

Blood samples were collected from the ear vein and smear was prepared when the temperature was 102°F. The blood smears were stained with Leishman's stain and microscopically examined under oil immersion (100X) magnification. Based on clinical symptoms and microscopic confirmation of *Trypanosome sp.* in blood smears the cases were diagnosed as trypanosomiasis (Photo. 1).

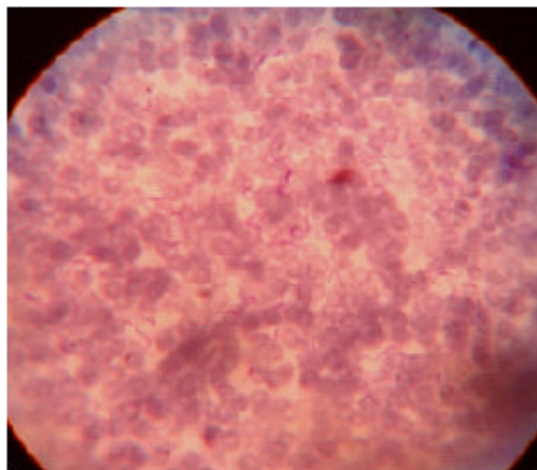


Photo. 1: Trypanosome sp. in stained blood smear (100X)

TREATMENT AND DISCUSSION:

Both the cases were treated with Diminazene diacetate (Nilbery, Intas pharmaceuticals) @ 7-14 mg/kg body weight by deep intramuscular route along with supportive treatments comprise of 1 lit i/v 25% Dextrose daily for 3 days, B complex (Tribivet, Intas pharmaceuticals) 15 ml i/m for 5 days and 15 ml Cholrpheniramine maleate (Zeet, Alembic). After six hours of administration of

Nilberry, the symptoms of salivation, head pressing and temperature were disappeared. Both cows were started taking feed and from next morning the milk yield was also increased gradually. Within a week both the cows returned to normalcy in feeding and milk production. Diminazene diacetate has been observed 100% effective in the treatment of *Trypanosoma* sp. as diagnosed in present case (Radostits et al., 1995). Typical symptoms of muscular weakness, pressing the head and salivation might be due to the results of hypoglycaemia in trypanosome infected cows (Sastry 1997). However, the positive response of Diminazene diacetate along with supportive therapy asserted the fact of hypoglycaemia caused by trypanosomiasis in lactating cows.

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