

Prevalence of Trypanosoma Evansi (Surra) Infection in Horses and Donkeys in Attock Region of Punjab, Pakistan

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Abstract

A clinical study has been carried out (from July to September, 2019) in order to determine the prevalence of Trypanosoma evansi infection in horses and donkeys in the Attock region of Punjab-Pakistan. A total of 100 horses (50 stallions and 50 mares) and 100 donkeys (50 jacks and 50 jennets) were examined and T. evansi was searched by the examination of wet blood film and stained thin smears (Giemsa & field staining). Eleven horses (11%, three stallions and eight mares) and 9 donkeys (9%, four jacks and five jennets) were positive respectively. However, further studies and efforts must be done by the society, government and private institutions in order to develop control measures in diseased studs/areas and to avoid dissemination of the disease.

Keywords: Trypanosoma evansi; surra; prevalence; horses; donkey; Attock; Pakistan.

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INTRODUCTION

Equine trypanosomiasis caused by Trypanosoma evansi (T. evansi) locally known as “surra,” is a frequent health issue of horses and donkeys in a wide range of geographical zones in the world. The clinical form of trypanosomiasis is presented as fever, anemia, edema of genitalia & limbs and petechial hemorrhages in conjunctiva [1]. Chronic infections are manifested by decreased no. of parasites in blood or some in localized body tissues. However, in horses, pathogenic trypanosomes, for example, T. evansi, T. brucei and T. equiperdum are considered to cause surra, nagana and dourine respectively [2]. Horses and donkeys are particularly susceptible to T. evansi & T. brucei, but natural infections with T. vivax & T. congolense are rarely seen in horses and donkeys [3]. The play of carrier animal can be emarginated by the facts that severe form of trypanosomiasis occurs in horses and camels, however, buffalo and cattle are considered reservoirs of infection for horses and donkeys. One of the most important factors of this disease is the presence of plentiful vectors in the regions of equine (horses and donkeys) population. As, it is an arthropod-borne infection, and dissemination of this disease is through biting flies such as Lyperosia, Tabanus, Glossina, Stomoxys, and sometimes through other flies, acting as mechanical carrier's [4]. Diagnosis of trypanosomiasis is simply based on the visual

examination of the parasites under the microscope in the blood which can be supplemented with biochemical, hematological, molecular and serological tests [5].

The actual specificity and sensitivity of these diagnostic techniques is dependent on the vol. of the blood to be examined and skills & experience of the researcher [6]. The prevalence and dissemination of trypanosomiasis varies greatly between different geographical regions because of number of different reasons. In Pakistan, studies on trypanosomiasis prevalence have been carried out using different diagnostic techniques in Faisalabad [7, 8] Gujranwala [9] & North West Frontier Province [10]. The purpose of this clinical study was to analyze the prevalence of T. evansi in horses and donkeys in Attock region of Punjab using wet blood film and stained (Giemsa) smears.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A total of 200 equines (50 stallions, 50 jacks, 50 mares and 50 jennets) were randomly selected for present study. These animals belonged to different small holding studs located at various regions of Attock district of Punjab-Pakistan and were locally bred and reared. Blood samples were taken from the jugular vein using vacutainer (3ml) containing EDTA.K3 (BIO-VAC). T. evansi was searched by the examination of wet blood film and stained thin smears.

Wet Blood films were made by placing a drop of blood on one end of a slide and by using a spreader slide to disperse the blood over the slide's length. The aim is to get a region (feathers like), where the cells are spaced far enough apart to be counted and differentiated.

For Giemsa (Giemsa powder 7.6gm/L, Glycerol 500 ml/L and Methanol 500 ml/L) staining fixation of air dried blood film was done in absolute methanol by dipping film briefly (two dips) in jar containing absolute methanol after that film was air dried and stained with diluted Giemsa stain (1:20, vol/vol). After that film was washed by briefly dipping in jar containing buffered water (two dips). Slide was air dried in vertical position.

For field staining, blood film was air dried first. Fixation was done in absolute methanol by dipping film briefly (three dips). Later, slide was flooded with 1ml field stain B, diluted 1 in 4 with distilled water. After that slide was flooded with 1ml field stain A and rinsed with tap water and air dried.

T. evansi was searched by the examination of wet blood film and stained thin smears under light microscope.

RESULTS

The presence of T. evansi was diagnosed in eleven horses (11%, three stallions and eight mares) and 9 donkeys (9%, four jacks and five jennets) were positive respectively.

Table-1: Result summary

Animal Name	Total no.	Positive	Negative
Stallions	50	3	47
Jacks	50	4	46
Mares	50	8	42
Jennets	50	5	45

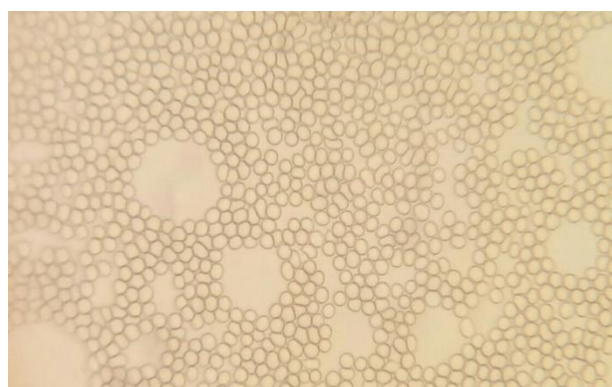


Fig-1: Wet Blood Film (without stain)

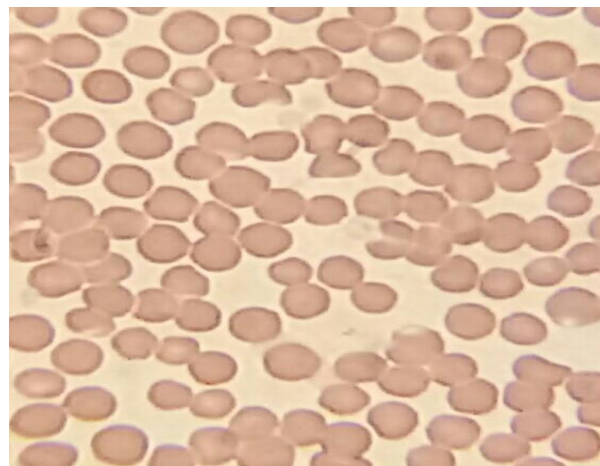


Fig-2: Blood Film with Field Stain

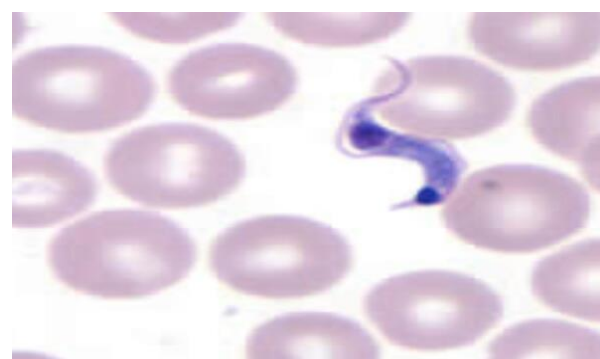


Fig-3: Blood Film with Giemsa Stain (Positive Sample)

DISCUSSION

Sporadic outbreaks of trypanosomiasis were reported in Pakistan, since identification T. evansi was done for the first time by parasitological methods [11]. However, comprehensive epidemiological study relevant to other trypanosome's in Pakistan is lacking. The prevalence of T. evansi in Pakistan in equines industry was ranging from 5.2-9.1 % [12]. Previous studies showed that in different areas of Pakistan, Trypanosoma prevalence in Faisalabad of 5.18% and 9.09% in horses and donkeys, respectively [7, 8]. And 3.35% in horses in Gujranwala [9], 7.41% in horses in NWFP [10]. Previous examination 100 horses at Lahore (Pakistan) with three different diagnostic methods, direct blood smear gave 5%, stained slide gave 11% and indirect hemagglutination method (IHA) gave 13% positive results of infection [13]. The diagnosis of trypanosomes infection remains a challenge, particularly since the parasitemia is often very low in a majority of infections [14]. Microscopy has traditionally been employed in the positive identification of the parasites [15, 16].

CONCLUSION

Trypanosoma evansi has been found Attock district of Punjab Pakistan, showing seasonal variation of its occurrence being higher in rainy season. The distribution of Trypanosoma evansi and prevalence was equally distributed in both donkeys and horses. The absence of Trypanosoma infections in carrier animals

does not rule out the role of these animals in the transmission of trypanosomes. It is needed to know molecular epidemiology and the species present in the other areas of Pakistan. However, further studies are immensely important to know molecular epidemiology and the species present in the other parts of Pakistan in order to regularize control measures in the infected studs, detection of possible reservoirs, transmitters and to avoid dissemination of the Trypanosomes.

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