ISOLATION OF THEILERIA AND BABESIA FROM GUT AND OVARY OF HARD TICKS: Hyalomma a. anatolicum IN BAGHDAD.

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ABSTRACT

The application of thick blood smear technique based on Giemza- stain confirmed the presence of high rate of ticks infection 58.3% is revealed to endemic area of Theileriosis and Babesiosis in Iraq. Abdomen area (gut and ovary) of hard ticks: Hyalomma a. anatolicum revealed high rate of infection with Theileria sp.43% and Babesia sp. 15.2% . Babesia was recorded for the first time in Iraq from ticks.

Females appeared positive smears more than males that total rate of infection (39) 54.1%. Distribution of infection rate in ticks was discussed with two periods of collection from May to October 2009. We concluded from this study that Hyalomma a. anatolicum tick at least one of Theileria & Babesia sp. Infective for cattle in Iraq; and this technique to be useful in identifying the species of protozoa in potential tick vectors.

Keywords: Babesia, Theileria, hard ticks, Hyalomma anatolicum, salivary gland.

INTRODUCTION

Parasitic infections may be carried from one host to another by means of arthropod vectors. Many Theileria species cause diseases in cattle, of which one of the most economically important is East Coast fever (ECF), caused by T. parva. A more comprehensive review of the subject has been published by Irvin (1987). The distribution of the two most important cattle species, T. parva and T. annulata, correlates well with the distribution of their vectors. Theileria parva is transmitted predominantly by Rhipicephalus appendiculatus, which is restricted to eastern, central and southern Africa; T. annulata is transmitted by several Hyalomma species, which are distributed widely over North Africa, southern Europe, the Middle East, India, southern Russia and China.

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There is virtually no overlap of these vectors and therefore the possibility of confusing these two parasites is low. (Conrad et al., 1987).

Babesiosis, caused by infection with intraerythrocytic parasites of the genus *Babesia*, is one of the most common infections of free-living animals worldwide and is gaining increasing interest as an emerging zoonosis in humans. (Mary et al., 2000). All babesial parasites described to date are transmitted by ixodid ticks to their vertebrate hosts. Recognized *Babesia* species of domestic animals by Kuttler (2004). The parasites replicate in the vertebrate hosts' red blood cells and are called piroplasms due to their pear-shaped appearance when within the infected host cells. (Kakoma and Mehlhorn, 1993; Telford et al., 1993)

In Iraq, the vectors of Theilerosis in cattle were: *Hyalomma a. anatolicum* 94.4%, *Boophilus annulatus* 4.4%, *Rhipicephalus sanguineus* 1.4%. (Tarish, 1982).

This study investigated the presence of some species of protozoa in the abdomen (gut and ovary) of hard ticks: *Hyalomma a. anatolicum* as the widest distribution of cattle in Iraq.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

A total of 72 hard ticks (9♂, 63♀) were collected from udder and perineal region of cattle, their age between 1 – 3 years in Rashidia – Baghdad, for two periods: first period during May & July, second period during September & October 2009.

All the ticks are diagnosed as *Hyalomma a. analolicum* by Iraqi Natural History Research Center and museum. Thick blood smear applied with simple modified as follow:

1- Inject tick with drop of Dextrose slain.
2- Cut anterior section of ticks, apply of blood drop on clean slide and leave it to dry.
3- Cut posterior section, apply of blood drop on clean slide and leave it to dry.
4- Fix the slides with absolute methanol for 5 min.
5- Dry the slides.
6- Put the slides in Giemsa- stain (10%) for 1 hour.
7- Wash the slides with tap water.
8- Examined under light microscope with high power 100X.
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Microscopic of Giemsa-stained blood films revealed the presence of numerous Theileria and Babesia piroplasms for both sexes. Table 1.

Table 1: Number of positive Ticks and percentage of infection ticks with Theileria and Babesia species.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>protozoa</th>
<th>No. of positive ticks</th>
<th>% of infected</th>
<th>No. of ♂ infected</th>
<th>% of infected</th>
<th>No. of ♀ infected</th>
<th>% of infected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theileria sp.</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>44.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babesia sp.</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>58.3%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>54.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant difference p<0.05 between two sex.

The current study, described the application of thick blood smear technique based on Giemsa- stain to detect the possible presence of protozoa species in ticks. Giemsa-stained blood films confirmed the presence of numerous Theileria parasites. (Chae et al.,1998)

The total rate of ticks infection 58.3% is high rate revealed to endemic area of Theileriosis and Babesiosis with or without appeared of clinical signs as in Iraq. Females appeared positive smears more than male as result for large quantities of blood that sucking from animals; that similar with Tarish( 1982) who recorded Theileria annulata 65.1% in female and34.9% in male of Hyalomma a, anatolicum from cattle.

Abdomen area (gut and ovary) of ticks revealed high rate of infection with Theileria 43% and Babesia 15.2%, that mean reproduction process may be happened in gut of ticks in infected with Thieleria and migrated to ovary of ticks in infected with Babesia (Siegmund et al.,2010).

Giemsa –stained blood film from Hyalomma a. anatolicum showing polymorphic Theileria parasite forms: Ring form (Fig.1), and multiple parasites are seen within hemolytic erythrocytes (Fig.2). Babesia forms appear as annular(Fig.3), pear- shaped(Fig.4) and bicornate form (Fig.5);The appearance of all these forms in ticks indicate that Iraq still now a day endemic area of Theileriosis & Babesiosis.
Fig. 1: Ring form of Theileria sp. in ticks. 100X.

Fig. 2: Multiple Theileria sp. are seen within hemolytic erythrocytes in ticks. 100X.

Fig. 3: Annular form of Babesia sp. in tick. 100X.

Fig. 4: Pear – shaped of Babesia sp. in tick. 100X.
The finding of *Babesia* sp. from abdomen of ticks is significant, because the definitive host is the tick; Once ingested by an appropriate tick, gametes unite and undergo a sporogonic cycle resulting in sporozoites. Transovarial transmission has been documented for "large" *Babesia* spp. but not for the "small" *Babesia*, such as *B. microti* (Zintl et al., 2003).

Distribution of infection with Babesia appeared highly significant differences between two periods. Table 2. Fig.6

**Table 2: Distribution of infected ticks during two periods of 2009.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protozoa</th>
<th>First period (May &amp; July)</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Second period (Sept. &amp;Oct.)</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34 ticks</td>
<td></td>
<td>38 ticks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theileria sp.</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>41.1%</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>44.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babesia sp.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>26.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>44.1%</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant difference p< 0.01 between two periods.*

The second period (September & October) of testing ticks revealed high rate of infection 71% with *Theileria* & *Babesia* sp. that may be because decreasing in the immune of cattle due to the peak of the infection with Theileriosis & Babesiosis in these months.
There is no significant difference between two periods of infected with *Theileria* sp; that signal for endemic disease in cattle in Iraq. The mortality rate for tropical theilerioses can also vary from 3% to nearly 90%, depending on the strain of parasite and the susceptibility of the animals. (Pipano and Shkap, 2000) There is highly significant difference between two periods of infected with *Babesiosis* sp; that mean the infection may be begun in first period (May & July) and reach the peak at second period (September & October). (Fig.1) We concluded from our results that *Hyalomma a. anatolicum* tick at least one *Theileria* & *Babesia* sp. Infective for cattle in Iraq; and thick blood smear with Giemsa technique to be useful in identifying the species of protozoa in potential tick vectors.

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**REFERENCES**


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عزل الثايليريا والبابيزيا من القناة الهضمية والمبيض للقراد الصلب نوع هايلوما اناتولكم اناتولكم

في بغداد.

أفكار مسلم هادي

عامر مرحم عبد العامري

مركز بحوث ومتحف التاريخ الطبيعي - جامعة بغداد.

كلية الطب البيطري - جامعة بغداد.

المستخلص

أظهر فحص المسحات السميكه لدم القراد المصبوغ بالكمزا انتشار الثايليريا والبابيزيا بنسبة كلية 3.85%، وجود طفلي الثايليريا بنسبة 15.2% في منطقة البطن (القناة الهضمية والمبيض) للقراد الصلب نوع هايلوما اناتولكم اناتولكم، علمنا ان تسجيل البابيزيا من القراد لأول مرة في العراق. أظهرت مسحات دم إناث القراد نسبة إصابة أعلى من الذكور بلغت (32.1) 54.1%. ناقشت الدراسة توزيع الإصابة خلال الأشهر من أيار إلى شرين الأول من عام 2009. نستنتج من الدراسة أن القراد الصلب نوع هايلوما اناتولكم اناتولكم ناقل حيوي لمرضي الثايليريا والبابيزيا في الأبقار في العراق، والذي ظهر من فحص الدم المصبوغ بطريقة الكريم.

الكلمات المفتاحية: البابيزيا، الثايليريا، القراد الصلب، هايلوما اناتولكم، الغدد اللعابية.