

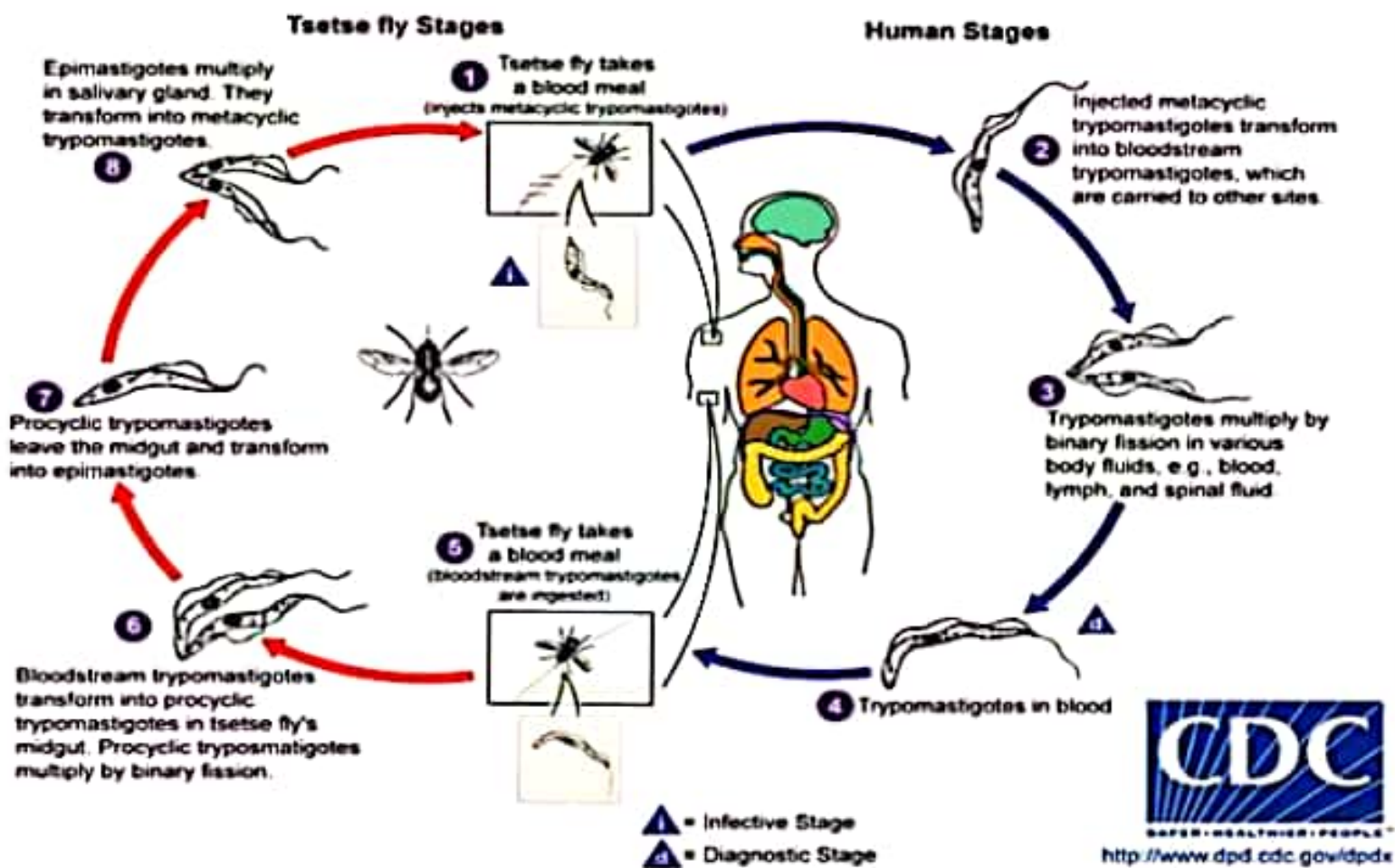
Trypanosomiasis

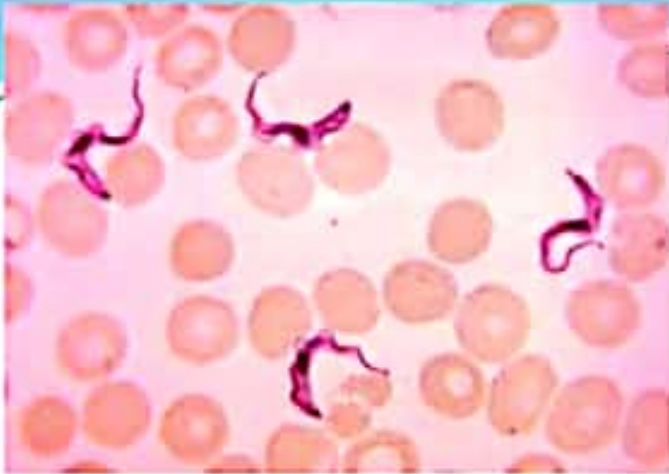


Introduction :-

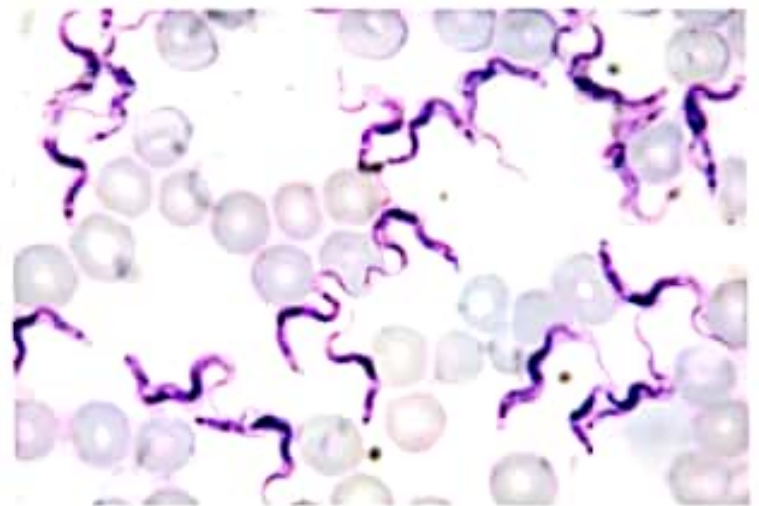
- African Trypanosomiasis, also known as "sleeping sickness" .
- Caused by microscopic parasites of the species *Trypanosoma brucei*.
- It is transmitted by the tsetse fly (*Glossina* species), which is found only in rural Africa.
- It has been a serious public health problem in some regions of sub-Saharan Africa.
- The other human form of trypanosomiasis, called Chagas disease

Trypanosoma life cycle :-





Blood smear



Giemsa stain

Diagnosis :-

- Diagnosis relies on recognition of the flagellate on a blood smear .
- Motile organisms may be visible in the buffy coat when a blood sample is spun down.
- In humans the tsetse fly bite erupts into a red sore and within a few weeks the person can :
 - Fever
 - Swollen lymph glands
 - Aching muscles and joints
 - Headaches and irritability



In advanced stages :-

- alteration of the biological clock (the circadian rhythm)
- Confusion
- Slurred speech
- Seizures and difficulty in walking and talking
- These problems can develop over many years and if not treated
- “Leading over many years to death”

Clinical signs :-

- Cattle may show enlarged lymph nodes and internal organs.
- Hemolytic anemia is a characteristic sign.
- Systemic disease and reproductive are common, and cattle appear to waste away.
- Horses with dourine show signs of ventral and genital edema and urticarial.
- Infected dogs and cats may show severe systemic signs.

Treatment :-

- Diminazene
- Homidium
- Suramin
- Fly control is another option but is difficult to implement.



Prevention :-

- The main approaches to controlling African trypanosomiasis are to reduce the reservoirs of infection and the presence of the tsetse fly.
- Screening of people at risk helps identify patients at an early stage.
- Diagnosis should be made as early as possible and before the advanced stage to avoid complicated .