

Mediterranean Coast Fever (Tropical Theileriosis)

Etiology

- 1- *Theileia annulata*
- 2- *Theileria parva*

Epidemiology

- Disease occur in summer ,in th. *parva* ,the infection is transmitted **Trans- stadially** ,and cattle become infected 2-4 days after the tick has started to feed .
- For the two-host tick ,only the adult normally transmit the disease .

Pathogenesis

- similar to ECF .but damage is caused by both schizonts ,in lymphocyte and piroplasm in red blood cell .
- hemolytic anemia with icterus due to phagocytosis and destruction of piroplasm in infected RBC.

Clinical Finding

- **Similar to ECF.**
- 1- Anemia develop within few days and mucous membranes become icteric.
- 2- Pyrexia ,anorexia respiratory distress,diarrhea and weight loss.,rarely small subcutaneous nodules containing schizonts .

Clinical Pathology

- Smear of blood (piroplasm) and lymph node (schizonts) biopsy .
- Bilirubinemia ,hemoglobinuria and bilirubinuria .

Necropsy Finding

- Pallor of mucous membranes and yellowsh discoloration of tissue

Differential Diagnosis

- 1-babesiosis
- 2-anaplasmosis .

3-Trypanosomiasis .

4-malignant catarrhal fever .

Treatment

Rx

1- Single dose of buparvaquine at 2.5 mg/kg.

Control

1-vaccination and strategic tick control

2-sporozoite vaccine is based on the infection and treatment .

3-Schizont vaccine widely used .Blood vaccine containing schizont of mild strain of the parasite .

4-Live schizont grown in lymphoid cell culture and attenuated by prolonged passage .

