

Research  
Paper

## Theileriosis in cross breed and zebu cattle

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### ABSTRACT

A total number of 15 of field cases of cattle of both zebu cattle and cross breeds were clinically and laboratory investigated in this study. Clinical and laboratory examination revealed that animals were found suffering from theileriosis. Blood smears were prepared from jugular vein for all animals suspected cases of theileriosis. The blood smears revealed presence of theileria organisms. Clinical examination revealed enlargement of superficial lymph nodes, fever and emaciation were found in cases of theileriosis. Suffering animals were treated using oxytetracycline and buparvoquone. Treated animals recovered successfully. We can conclude from our study that cattle population under study were suffering from theileriosis and were treated.

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**Key words :** Cattle, Theileriosis, Clinical findings, Treatment

### INTRODUCTION

Theileriosis is considered the important blood parasites of cattle which caused by *Theileria annulata* and it is still representing a serious problem especially in tropical and subtropical areas. The importance of theileriosis is due to severe economic losses and their effect on the immune status of the body (Urquhart *et al.*, 1996). The most marked clinical signs of theileriosis in cattle are enlargement of the lymph nodes in the area draining the site of tick attachment followed by fever, depression, anorexia and drop in milk production. In later stages, there may be nasal and ocular discharges, dyspnoea, and generalized lymph node enlargement. Severe cases may be associated with diarrhea and dysentery (Radostits *et al.*, 2000). Cows with theileriosis showed systemic changes, lateral recumbency (Stockham *et al.*, 2000). Tetracycline and buparvoquone can be used to treat the animals suffering from theileriosis. (Radostits *et al.*, 2000). The goal of this work designed to study the effect of natural infection with theileriosis in cattle on the clinical animal health condition and study of response to the treatment.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### Animals:

A total number of 19 cattle (Table 1) aging from 4 to 10 years old were admitted to veterinary dispensary of Halageri of Talluk Ranebennur Dist: Haveri, Karnataka. The chief complaints of 15 animals were persistent fever and anorexia. The other 4 animals were admitted for pregnancy diagnosis and appeared clinically healthy, therefore, used as a control group.

#### Samples:

Whole blood from jugular vein was collected using EDTA coated test tubes. Smear samples were prepared for microscopical examinations.

#### Adopted methods:

##### Clinical examination:

Clinical examination of all cattle was carried according to Rosenberger (1990).

##### Hematological examination:

Haematological examination was done staining with Methylene blue stain. (Joan, 1991). A thin blood smear was prepared from the collected blood, fixed in absolute methyl