

CATTLE BABESIOSIS AND ASSOCIATED BIOCHEMICAL ALTERATION IN KALUBYA GOVERNORATE.

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Abstarac :

Members of genus babesia are tick transmitted intra erythrocytes proto zoon parasites, many species

are of considerable economic importance in live stock industry, additionally some species are zoonotic and affected on human health, so this investigation performed to differentiated between traditional and some modern methods for diagnosis of bovine babesiosis, a total of 100 animals from private farms located in different places in Kalubia aged from 1-3 years the samples were collected from clinically infected animals that suffered from fever (41 C°) , Anorexia, depression, weakness, pale mucos membrane, emaciation, weight loss hemoglobin urea with accelerate heart and respiratory rates and animals appearan healthy in contact with this animals, laboratory examination two blood samples were collected from each animals from juglar vein samples with anticoagulant for blood film stain and PCR while second without anticoagulant for biochemical the result of our study revealed a great significant Increase in urea , creatinine, AST, Alt and globulin in clinical cases of babesia bigemina but non significant changes in sub clinical cases Also the result revealed significant increase in serum

iron ,Total iron binding capacity transfferin total protein, However There are non significant increase in

albumin and A/G ration. 2010;8(3):29-36]. (ISSN: 1545-0740)

Key Word :

Babesiosis, Cattle, Early diagnosis, Pathogenic Alteration

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