

## The infection of Trypanosome in a dairy farm in Lampang province

Paramintra Vinitchaikul

*Food Animal Clinic, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Chiang Mai University*

---

**Abstract** The objective of this study was to detect infection of trypanosome in a dairy farm in Lampang province during 2009 – 2010. The blood samples were collected from the suspected cows that showed signs of weakness, milk yield dropping, fever, abortion, nervous signs and pale mucus membrane. The positive trypanosome infected cows were diagnosed by using thin blood smears with Giemsa staining and microheamatocrit centrifugation technique (Woo technique). In October 2009, the first incidence of trypanosome infection was found and 8 cows were infected in November. The trypanocidal drug in this study was administrated by single intramuscular of 3.5 mg/kg Diminazene aceturate (Berenil®, Intervet, India) for all of cows in herd. In June 2010, the second trypanosomiasis was found and 5 infected cows were recorded in July. The highest incidence of trypanosome infection was identified in rainy season. Seven of infected cows were anemia with average of PCV 18.48%, hemoglobin 6.57 g/dl, and red blood cell  $4.83 \times 10^6$  cells/  $\mu$ l. Leukopenia with average white blood cell 10,400 cells/  $\mu$ l was analyzed. Moreover, necropsies from 3 infected cows were found the major abnormality of gross lesions that were pale coloration of liver, splenomegaly and enlargement of gall bladder. The application of strategic treatment was to reduce the clinical trypanosomiasis, however, there was no fully control or eradication.

**Keyword:** Trypanosome, Dairy, Lampang

---