



STUDIES ON CONTAGIOUS SKIN NECROSIS AND TRYPANOSOMOSIS IN CAMELS

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Abstract:

The goals of the present study are to identify the causative microorganism of CSN in the Arabian camels and to evaluate the effect of CSN with or without trypanosomosis on the health status of camels. Out of the examined cases, 10 camels showed clinical signs of CSN, with or without trypanosomosis. The following samples were collected; sterile bacteriological swabs from skin necrosis area, whole blood samples for hematological analysis and for diagnosis of trypanosomosis, and serum samples for measuring lipid peroxidation product (Malondialdehyde, MDA). The bacteriological examination of collected swabs from dermal lesion of CSN revealed that *Staphylococcus aureus* was the predominant bacterial isolate alone in 6 cases and coupled with other bacteria in the remained 4 cases, coupled with coagulase negative staphylococci in 3 cases and coupled with *Streptococcus agalactiae* in one case. *Trypanosoma evansi* infection was identified using polymerase chain reaction in 5 camels that had CSN. MDA showed significant increase in camels affected with CSN, whether associated or not associated with trypanosomosis and when compared with control healthy camels. The current study revealed that *Staphylococcus aureus* was the predominant bacterial isolate, camels may be infected with both trypanosomosis and CSN, lipid peroxidation products increased in the blood of camels with CSN and it is recommended to supply camels with antioxidants to overcome the deterioration in blood antioxidants status. Key words: camel, trypanosoma, MDA

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