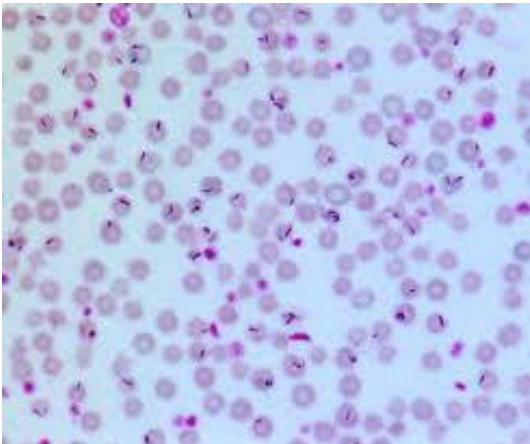


Theileriosis



What is theileriosis?

- Bovine theileriosis=*Theileria orientalis*
- Blood born parasite (protozoan)
- Can infect cattle, sheep, water buffalo, yak, and other bovids.



Treatment?

- There is **no approved** treatment for bovine Theileriosis in the United States.



How is it transmitted?

- Primarily the Asian Longhorned tick
- Can also be transmitted via re-use of needles, or during transfusions.

Signs of infection:

- Weakness, fever, reluctance to walk, loss of appetite, labored breathing, decreased milk production, foamy nasal discharge, and abortion
- Anemia
 - May cause mucous membranes to turn yellow or pink
 - Mimics Anaplasmosis

How is it diagnosed?

- Blood, spleen, or liver can be collected to diagnose
- PCR test
- Cost:
- Theileria only: \$133.00
- Theileria and Anaplasmosis: \$145.00

U Veterinary Medical
Diagnostic Laboratory
University of Missouri



So, what do we do?

- Pasture management and tick control
- Keep grasses short, remove weeds and brush from grazing areas.
- Restrict cattle from grazing heavily tick infested pastures.
- Tick preventatives: Ultraboss, Clean Up II, Corathon fly tags, Back rubber/side rubber with phosmet or permethrin
 - Some dewormers provide some protection against external parasites