

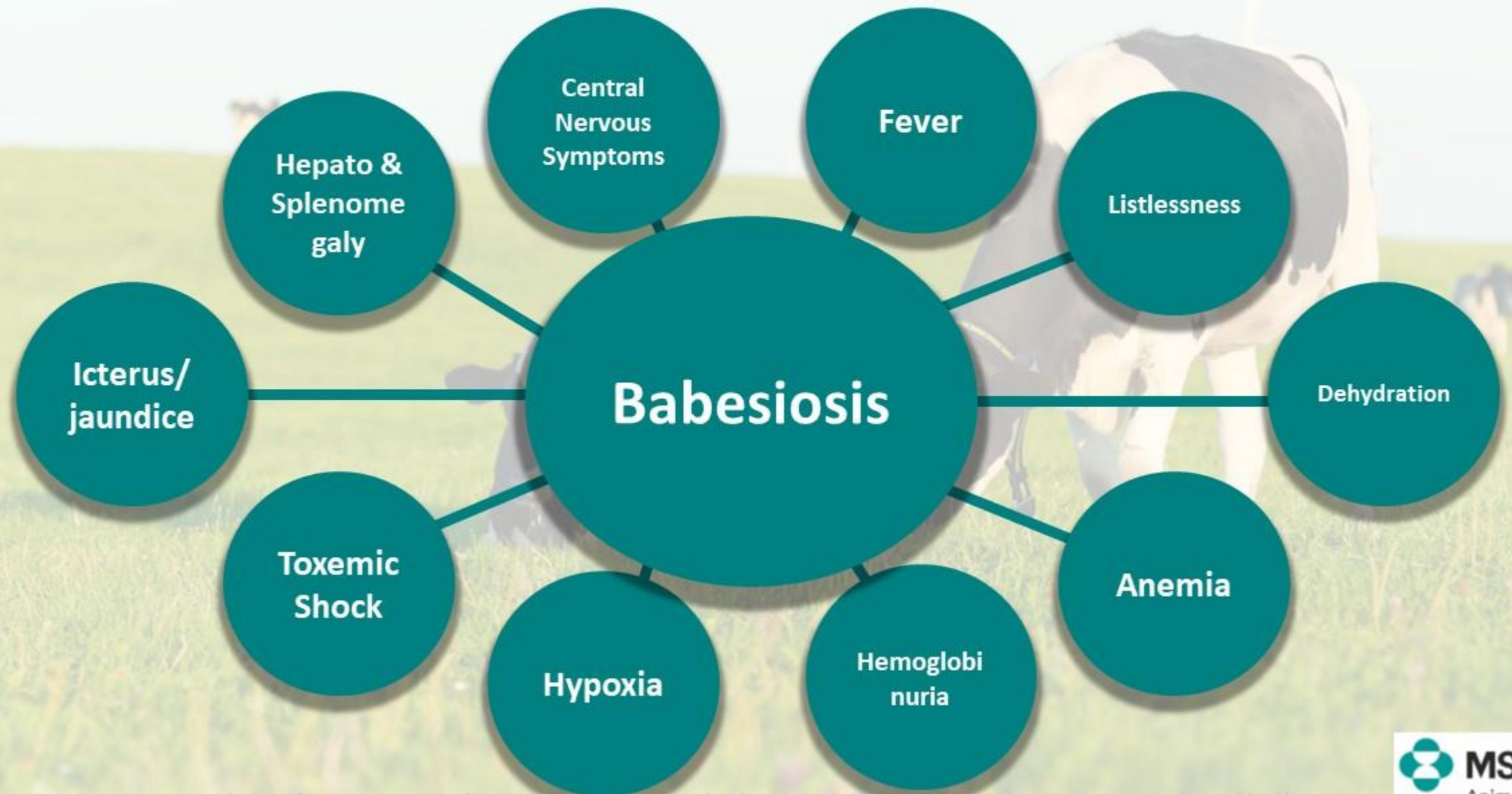
Babesiosis: Some Important Facts

Economically Important Babesiosis Species in Cattle in India

- *Babesia bovis*
- *Babesia bigemina*

IN-BER-210600001

Babesiosis Signs & Symptoms



IN-BER-210500001

Babesiosis Incubation Period

**Incubation
Period**

**Incubation Period of
14 days
(10 – 16)**

**Visibility in
Blood Smears**

**Parasites seen in
thick blood smears
from 12 – 16 days
after transmission**

IN-BER-210500001

Tick Transmission



Babesia bovis

- *Rhipicephalus (Boophilus) microplus*
- *Rhipicephalus (Boophilus) annulatus*

Babesia bigemina

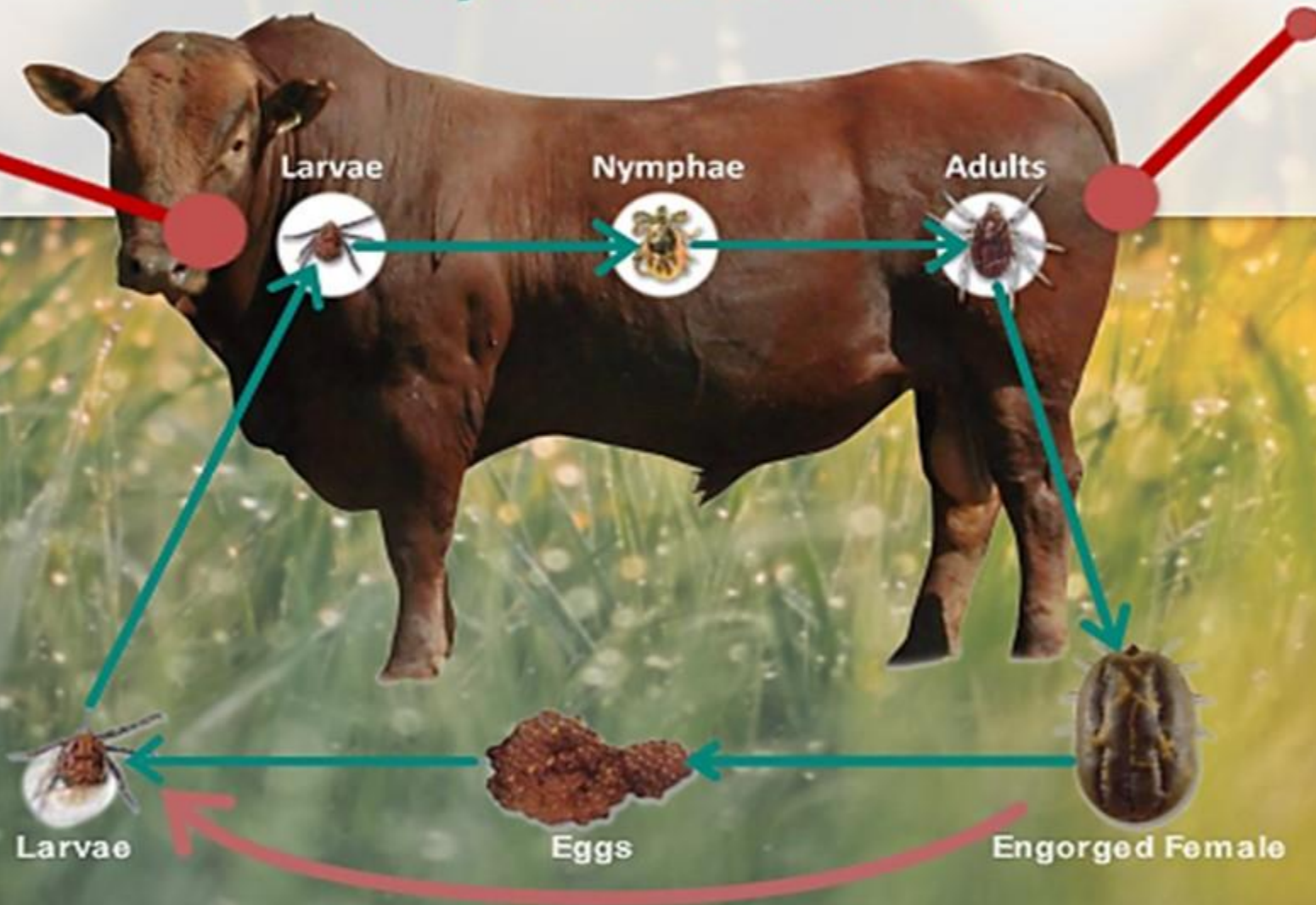
- *Rhipicephalus (Boophilus) decoloratus*
- *Rhipicephalus (Boophilus) microplus*
- *Rhipicephalus (Boophilus) annulatus*
- *Rhipicephalus evertsi evertsi*

Tick Transmission in *Babesia bovis*

Life Cycle of the One Host Tick

Larval transmission of *B. Bovis*

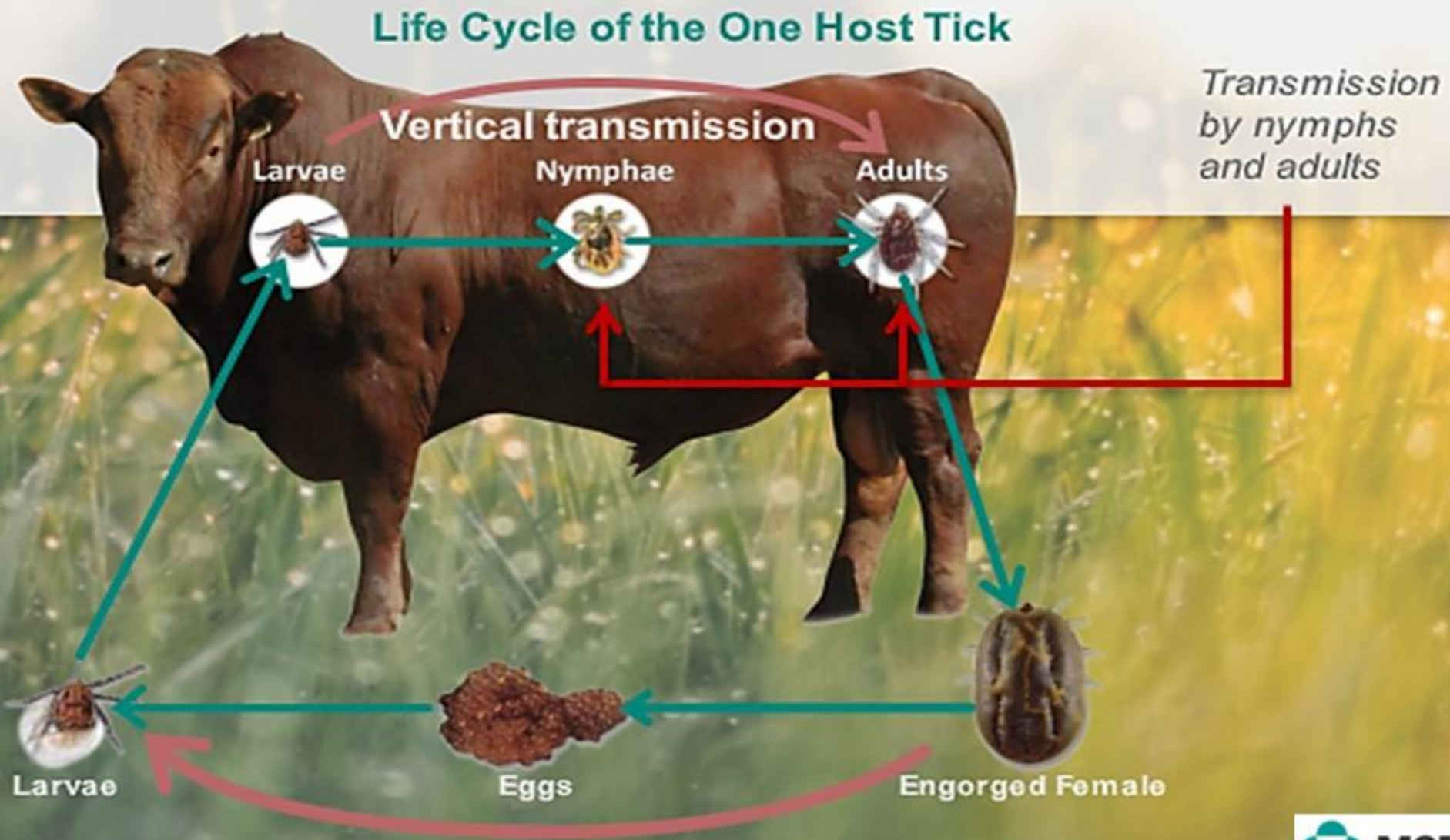
Infection of adult ticks




IN-BER-210500001

Transovarial transmission

Tick Transmission in *Babesia bigemina*



IN-BER-210500001



Immunity for Babesiosis in Calves of < 2 Months Age

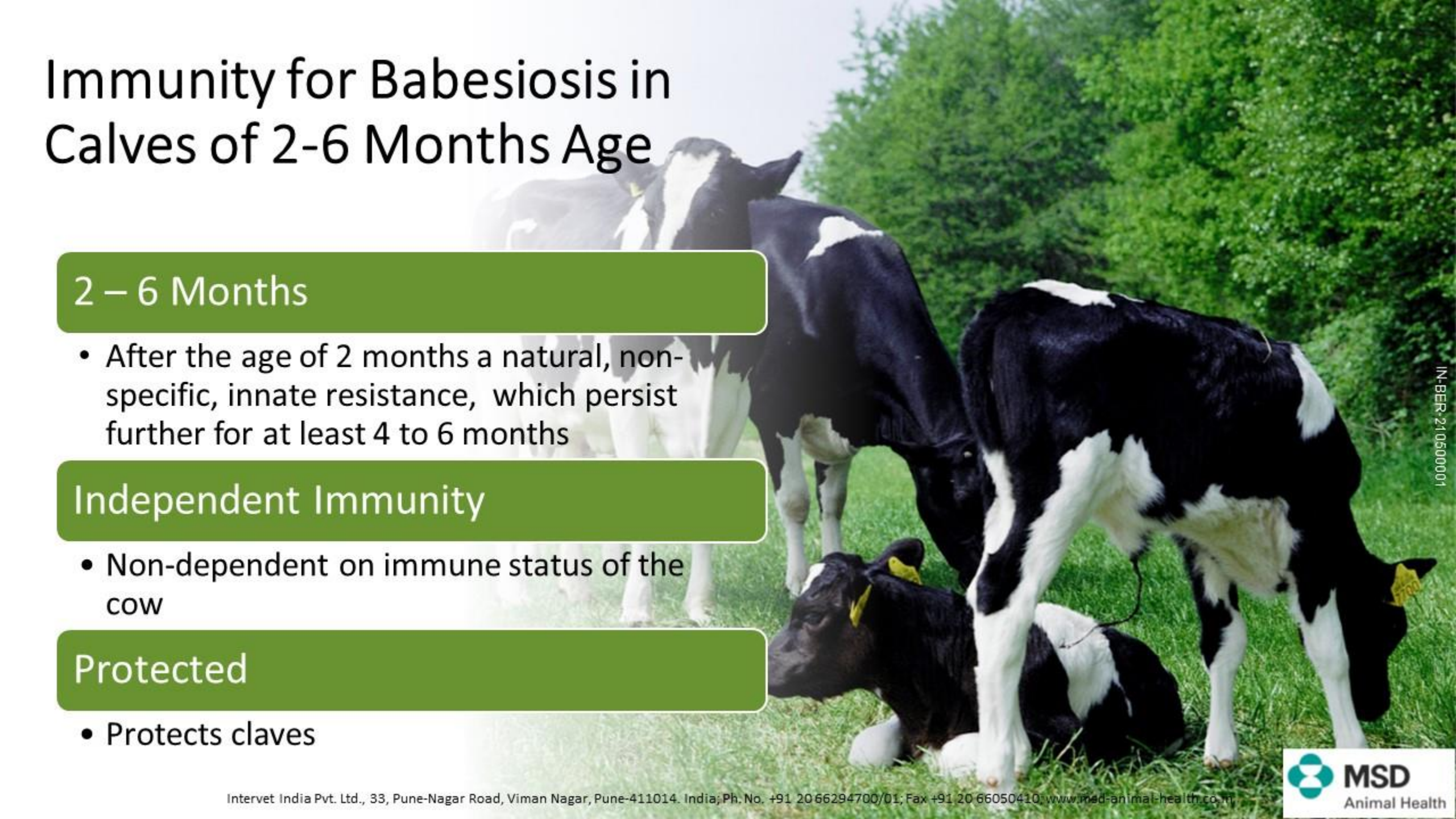
Unexposed Cow

- Calves less than 2 months age who are born to previously unexposed cows are susceptible to the disease

Immune Cow

- Calves, less than 2 months age who are born to from immune cows are immune – by colostrum or passive immunity

Immunity for Babesiosis in Calves of 2-6 Months Age



2 – 6 Months

- After the age of 2 months a natural, non-specific, innate resistance, which persists further for at least 4 to 6 months

Independent Immunity

- Non-dependent on immune status of the cow

Protected

- Protects calves

Immunity for Babesiosis in Cattle of > 8 Months Age

Unexposed Cow

- Cattle older than 8 months and never exposed to babesiosis are fully susceptible to the disease

Immune Cow

- Most cattle develop a durable immunity after recovery

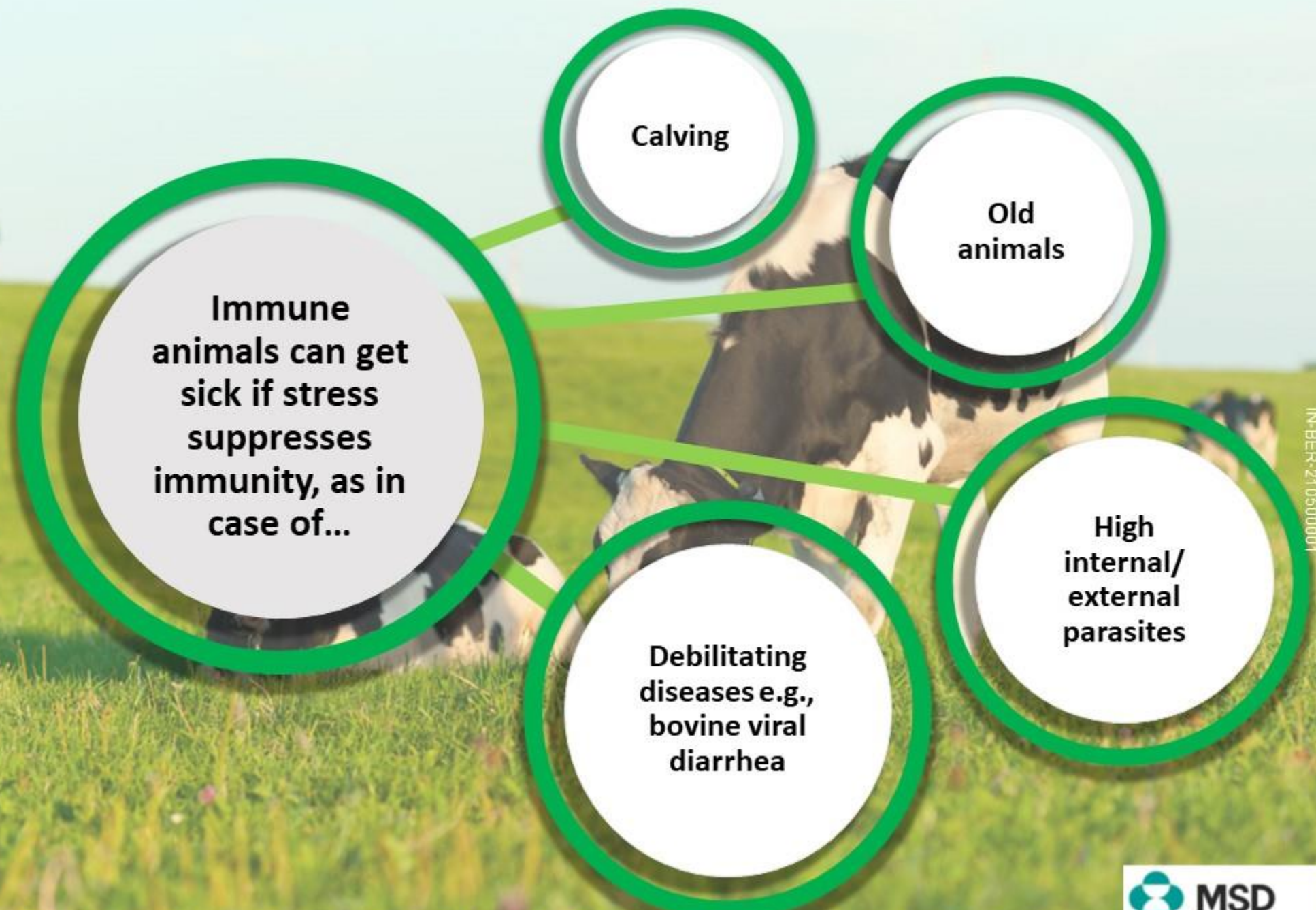
Immune Cow

- The persistence of infection is not necessary to ensure immunity



IN-BER-210600001

Factors Influencing Immunity of Cattle to Babesiosis





**Endemic
Stability
against
Babesiosis**

**Endemic Stability
against Babesiosis
can be in a
situation when...**

**Ticks
are
present.**

**Ticks are
infected
with
Babesia
parasite.**

**Calves get
infected
with
babesiosis at
young age
(2-6 months)**

**Only few
mortalities of
Babesiosis
were
experienced.**

Endemic Stability against Babesiosis can be Upset during:

Climate changes

Frequent acaricide treatments

Cold seasons interrupt disease transmission

Susceptible animals enter endemic region

Infected ticks enter new areas via transport of animals



IN-BER-210600001