



- VAT = variable antigen type
- Trypanosomes survive in the host this way: By the time the immune system recognizes the new VAT, Trypanosome concentration is high.
- Wild animals are more resistant to this, due to evolutionary history of parasite vs Immune System. [Reservoir host]
- Tsetse flies (♀) hatch eggs internally and lay larva. ♂ flies will not cross large zones without vegetation - prefer the shelter of vegetation. Many livestock are followed by the tsetse flies \Rightarrow Trypanosomes follow as well.
- DDT = chemical used to kill organisms such as parasites



- T. brucei brucei → Wild animals "Bruce"
- Nagana - infection in Africa, spread by fly
- Zoonotic = spread to humans from animals
- T. congolense - Zoonotic - mammals
- T. vivax - Zoonotic - Africa + South America
- T. evansi - Surra in domestic animals
- Tabanidae - Horse fly is vector [mechanical]
- Trypanosome does not multiply inside the horse fly
- T. equinum → occurs in horses - Zoonotic
- T. equiperdum - Dourine - Horses and Donkeys
- 300-400 mya - Trypanosomes infect plants
- ~100 mya - Trypanosomes move to protomammals
- Trypanosomes in Africa - most are Salivarian
- Trypanosomes in North/South America - Posterior station / Stecorarian Trypanosomes

- T. Crugi - Oswaldo Cruz - Autochthonous - Endemic

Next week: T. cruzi

Coccidia

Gregarines