

**PREVALENCE OF TOXOPLASMA INFECTION ON 26 KINDS
OF ANIMALS IN THE 14 PROVINCES OF CHINA**

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This poster reports on the 34 strains of toxoplasma gondii isolated from pigs (20 strains), rabbits (9 strains) and rats (5 strains) by biological method. We examined toxoplasma antibodies from sera of 26 kinds and 32683 heads of animals in 14 Provinces of China by indirect haemagglutination assay (IHA); 5273 heads of animals were seroantibody positive. The average positive rate (PR) was 16.13%, the percent positive and GMT of antibody in different kinds of animals were as follows: 30.16% (3847/12754) and 1:278.67 in pigs, 8.47% (434/5121) and 1:186.57 in cattle, 6.15% (4/65) and 1:90.51 in donkey, 60.0% (9/15) in cat, 2.3% (4/174) and 1:76.11 in horse, 8.23% (165/2006) in sheep, 7.4% (120/1619) and 1:142.03 in dog, 8.88% (19/214) in deer, 1.28% (1/78) in monkey, 0.00% (0/56) in camel, 15.68% (246/1568) and 1:138.38 in chicken, 3.83% (92/2395) and 1:169.96 in duck, 16.53% (86/520) and 1:94.06 in goose, 75.0% (3/4) in bird, 0.00% (0/1) in eagle, 4.11% (109/2655) in rabbit, 1.1% (1/90) in Sorex araneus, 4.55% (1/22) in Mus musculus, 3.19% (12/376) in Mus norvescens, 1.27% (4/315) in Rattus losea, 13.16% (5.38) in Rattus fulvescens, 5.13% (2/39) in Rattus niviventer, 21.74% (5/23) in White rat, 50.00% (1/2) in wild mouse, 3.06% (60/1963) in other unclassification rodents. Our outbreaks of toxoplasmosis in pigs were investigated in Guangxi and Guangdong provinces. The attack rate was 66.36% (73/110) and the fatality rate was 15.07% (11/73). Acute toxoplasmosis of pig has symptoms such as high temperature (over 40°C), deterioration of appetite, diarrhoea, constipation, runny nose, coughing and breathing difficulties and conjunctivitis; the ears and skin are a purple colour in some pigs. Toxoplasma gondii were isolated from the samples of liver, lung, spleen, lymph nodes in such pigs. The infected pigs can be cured with Sulpha drugs.

Toxoplasma gondii was first isolated from rabbit and cat in Fujian Province of China by Yu en-su in 1957 and next isolated from unknown high fever of pig in Shanghai by Wu suo-xian in 1977. The seroepidemiology survey on animals toxoplasma infection was carried out by Cui Jun-Zhao in 1979. This study was the first large-scale survey of animal toxoplasmosis, including Beijing, Tianjin, Guangxi, Guangdong, Hunan, Yunnan, Shichuang, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Fujiang, Inner-Mongolian, Zijiang and Heilongjiang. We found that the toxoplasma infection rate and the GMT of pig (30.16% and 1:278.67) were higher than other animals in China. Acute toxoplasmosis of pig exist in China and it may be that given the economic loss and public health damage, if the diagnosis was made in time and specific treatment was taken, the treatment effect would be made remarkable.