

Zeitschrift: Acta Tropica
Herausgeber: Schweizerisches Tropeninstitut (Basel)
Band: 29 (1972)
Heft: 2

Artikel: Miscellanea : Additional animal reservoirs of "T. rhodesiense" sleeping sickness
Autor: Geigy, R. / Mwambu, P.M. / Onyango, R.J.
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-311797>

Nutzungsbedingungen

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist die Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Zeitschriften und ist nicht verantwortlich für deren Inhalte. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern beziehungsweise den externen Rechteinhabern. [Siehe Rechtliche Hinweise.](#)

Conditions d'utilisation

L'ETH Library est le fournisseur des revues numérisées. Elle ne détient aucun droit d'auteur sur les revues et n'est pas responsable de leur contenu. En règle générale, les droits sont détenus par les éditeurs ou les détenteurs de droits externes. [Voir Informations légales.](#)

Terms of use

The ETH Library is the provider of the digitised journals. It does not own any copyrights to the journals and is not responsible for their content. The rights usually lie with the publishers or the external rights holders. [See Legal notice.](#)

Download PDF: 17.05.2025

ETH-Bibliothek Zürich, E-Periodica, <https://www.e-periodica.ch>

Miscellanea

Additional Animal Reservoirs of *T. rhodesiense* Sleeping Sickness

R. GEIGY *, P. M. MWAMBU ** and R. J. ONYANGO **

Preliminary note

During the extensive sleeping sickness survey carried out in 1970 by E.A.T.R.O. and S.T.I. in and around the Serengeti National Park, 10 *T. brucei* strains were isolated from cattle (MWAMBU et al., Part III, 1971) and 12 from game (GEIGY et al., Part IV, 1971). These 22 strains were submitted to the "Blood Inoculation Infectivity Test" (BIIT after RICKMAN & ROBSON, 1970). In this test, 4 of the 10 cattle strains gave equivocal results. One strain isolated each from hyaena, waterbuck and hartebeest and 2 originating from lions proved to be more or less BIIT positive. Subsequently – after preliminary drug sensitivity tests – some of the BIIT positive strains were inoculated into volunteers, namely 1 from cattle and 4 from game. Unfortunately, the waterbuck strain, which gave most consistent results with BIIT, showed a marked drug resistance against Mel-B and was therefore considered too dangerous for trial on volunteers. One strain from cattle and the one isolated from Coke's hartebeest caused parasitaemia in man and must therefore be considered as proven *T. rhodesiense*. A detailed report and discussion is in preparation and will appear later in this journal.

References

- GEIGY, R., MWAMBU, P. M. & KAUFFMANN, M. (1971). Sleeping Sickness Survey in Musoma District, Tanzania, IV. Examination of wild mammals as a potential reservoir for *T. rhodesiense*. – Acta trop. 28, 211–220.
- MWAMBU, P. M. & MAYENDE, J. P. S. (1971). Sleeping Sickness Survey in Musoma District, Tanzania, III. Survey of cattle for the evidence of *T. rhodesiense* infections. – Acta trop. 28, 206–210.
- RICKMAN, L. R. & ROBSON, J. (1970). The testing of proven *Trypanosoma brucei* and *T. rhodesiense* strains by the blood incubation infectivity test. – Bull. Wld Hlth Org. 42, 911–916.

* Swiss Tropical Institute, Basle (Switzerland).

** East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organization, Tororo (Uganda).