Topic On General control measures of parasitic infections

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General control measures of parasitic infections Chemical control-

- ► Chemotherapy Chemotherapy (Antiparasitic drugs) is still considered as the most important control measures against parasitic infections. e.g.
- ► Fenbendazole usually against round and tapeworms
- Praziquantel against tapeworms





- Buparvaquone (Butalex) against theileriosis
- Quinapyramine sulphate and Quinapyramine chloride (Triquin)- Trypanosoma evansi
- Diminazene aceturate Babesiosis
- ► Amitraz against ticks and mites
- ▶ Ivermectin and Closantel act against both endoparasites and ectoparasites called endectocidal drugs.
- ▶ Ivermectin is an antibiotic extracted from fermentation of *Streptomyces avermitilis*.









Table: List of Anthelmintics and Insecticides

Chemical groups		Examples		Mechanism of action
		A	NTHELMINTICS	
Benzimidazoles		Thiabendazole, Fenbendazole, Triclabendazole, Oxibendazole	Mebendazole Albendazole, Oxfendazole &	inhibition of polymerization of microtubules
Imidazothiazoles		Tetramisole and Levamisole		Cholinergic agonists result spastic paralysis
Tetrahydropyrimidines		Morantel and Pyrantel		Acetylcholine agonist and depolarizing neuromuscular blocking which result spastic paralysis.
Organophosphates		Dichlorvos, Trichlorphon	Haloxon and	Cholinesterase Inhibitor and causes spastic paralysis
Piperazines		Piperazine salts		Anticholinergic action - block neuromuscular transmission leads toflaccid paralysis.
Macrocyclic (Macrolides)	Lactones	Ivermectin, Doramectin, Moxidectinand Selamectin		Potentiate GABA or bind to glutamated chlorine channels causingflaccid paralysis
Salicylanilides or substituted phenols		Niclosamide, Oxyclozanide, Closantel and Rafoxanide		Interfering ATP production in parasites by uncoupling oxidative phosphorylation.
Isoquinolones		Praziquantel and Epsiprantel		Paralysis and tegmental destruction of parasite

LIST OF INSECTICIDES

Chemical Groups	Examples	Mechanism of Action	
Organophosphates	Fenthion, diazinon, phosmet, Dichlorvos (used orally) , Haloxon and Trichlorphon	Irreversible acetylcholinesterase inhibitor	
Chlorinaed hydrocarbons	DDT, Lindane(r-BHC), Aldrin, Dieldrin, Chlordane & Toxophene		
Carbamates	Carbaryl, Carbanolate & Propoxur	reversible cholinesterase Inhibitor	
Synthetic pyrethroids	Pyrethrins, Cypermethrin, Deltamethrin, Fenvalerate & Permethrin	Block nicotinic receptors andincrease GABA release	
Formamidines	Amitraz	Octopamine receptor agonist ininsects	
Fly repellents	Dimethyl phthalate	Used for mosquitoes.	
Growth regulators	Methopreme & triflumuron	Prevent insects from reaching maturity by arresting larvaldevelopment.	

- ► Chemoprophylaxis- it is a type of prophylactic measure where the drugs are used in susceptible animals to prevent the infection. e.g. Quinapyramine chloride for *Tryapnosoma evansi*.
- ▶ Broad spectrum anthelmantic like Albendazole, Fenbendazole etc used for round worms infections as chemoprophylaxis.

Drugs use to expel the helminth parasites from the body of the host by either stunning or killing are called Anthelmintics e.g. Albendazole, Levamisole, Piperazine salts etc. They may also termed vermifuge (those that stun) or vermicide (those that kill).

- ► Chemoimmunoprophylaxis- it is a infection- treatment method and as result immunity develop in the host which prevents subsequent infection. e.g. Ground up tick's tissue suspension/sporozoites (GUTTS) are used as source of infection and then treated with Oxytetracyline.
- ▶ Immunological control- in this prophylactic measures, usually vaccines are used for the immunization or vaccination of susceptible

Commercially available parasitic vaccine



Intermediate host or Vector control-Chemical control-

Intermediate host/vector	Chemical drugs
Snails	Copper Sulphate, Sodium pentachlorophinate
Flies, ticks, mites	Insecticides (Deltamethrin, Cypermethrin (Butox), Flumethrin, Malathion, Amitraz, Ivermectin etc)

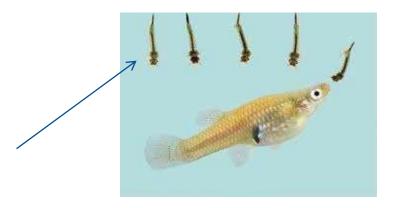






- Biological control-
- Duck rearing for controlling snails.
- ► Rearing Gambusia fishes for mosquitoes.
- ► Bacillus thuriengiensis (bacteria) for mosquitoes.





Gambusia fish

► Mechanical control- snails and ticks are collected manually and killed by using a hard object.

Pasture management-

- ▶ Rotational grazing- Susceptible younger animals should be grazed ahead followed by the immune adults (Rotational grazing). It results pasture contamination is greatly reduced which leads to chance of pick up infection by the susceptible animals is low.
- Alternate grazing- the pasture is grazed by different species of animal like cattle, horse and sheep each with few months. A pasture grazed by cattle and/or horses is considered safe, since sheep/goats and cattle/ horses do not share the same parasites, so cross infection is inhibited.
- ▶ Pasture spelling- withdrawal of grazing animals from the infected pasture for at least one year to kill the parasites or its stages by starvation.
- ▶ Ploughing and burning of parasites to kill the adults or its larval stages.

Managemental control-

- Regular and proper disposal of manure
- Providing proper ventilation, adequate feed and clean water
- ► Regular deworming and vaccination
- ► Keep sick and healthy animals in separate house

Genetic control-

- To develop genetically parasite resistance animals.
 - Examples-
- ▶ N' Dama cattle is resistance to Trypanosomosis,
- Red Massai sheep resistance to Hamonchosis
- ► Garole sheep is resistance to Fasciolosis
- ▶ Our Desi breed of cattle i.e. *Bos indicus* is resistance to tick infestation.

These resistant breed may be exploited further to develop genetically parasite resistance breed

► Integrated control management (ICM)- To avoid high cost of the treatment, drug resistance, drug/chemical residual effects and ecological imbalance, a concept of integrated control measures is coming up.

The main goal of ICM will be the manage of parasites and the environment in such a way that the costs, benefits, public health and environment will remain in balance.



