

# **EXAMINATION FOR BLOOD PARASITES**

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## **BLOOD PARASITES**

### **Most common blood parasites**

- Babesia Species
- Theileria species
- Anaplasmosis species
- Trypanosoma Species

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## **Diagnosis of Blood Parasites**

### **Babesia Species, Theileria species and Anaplasma species**

1. Blood film
2. Molecular biology (Polymerase chain reaction)

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### **Diagnostic techniques for Trypanosoma species**

1. **Wet blood film**
2. **Stained blood film**
3. **Parasite concentration techniques**
  - A. Microhaematocrit centrifugation technique (Woo method).
  - B. Triple centrifugation technique.
4. **Molecular biology (Polymerase chain reaction)**

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## Diagnostic techniques for filarial nematodes

### 1. Stubbs and live methods

Draw 1 ml of blood in 10 ml of 2 % glacial acetic acid solution, mix well, centrifuge and examine sediment with low power objectives. The microfilaria appear as elongated transparent bodies.

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### 2. The modified Fulleborne technique

Draw 1 ml blood in a 10 ml of the following solution:

Formalin 40 %	50 parts
Glacial acetic acid	20 parts
Gentian violet (4%)	20 parts

Mix well, centrifuge and examine the sediment. The microfilaria appear as elongated thin bodies tapering ends, stained violet.

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