A cross bred cow was presented with a history of pyrexia, anorexia diarrhea, progressive weakness and fall in milk yield. On the basis of clinical examination and hematology, the case was diagnosed as mixed infection of theileriosis and amphistomiasis. The animal responded to therapy of primaquin, oxytetracycline and oxyclozanide.

**Case history and observations**

A four year old cross bred cow was presented to the Teaching Veterinary Clinical complex, RVC, Kanke, Ranchi with a history of fever, anorexia, weakness, diarrhea and fall in milk yield. On clinical
examination, animal showed signs of fever, general debility, respiratory distress, pale conjunctival membrane and enlarged prescapular lymph node. Hematological exam revealed Total RBC (1.20 million/cmm), Total WBC 6000/cm³, Hb (5g%), PCV (17%), DLC (Neutrophil-74%, Lymphocyte-19%, Eosinophil-1% and Monocyte 2%). The blood smear showed blue coloured schizont in lymphocytes. Fecal exam revealed amphistome infection (+++). On the basis of history, clinical signs and lab findings the condition was diagnosed as mixed infection of theileriosis and amphistomiasis.

**Treatment and Discussion**

The animal was treated with oxytetracycline LA 15mg/kg bwt IM, 3 inj at 48 – 72 hrs interval along with Primaquine @ 0.75mg/kg/b.wt (Malarid DT) 10 tab OD for 10 days. Amphistomiasis was treated with oxyclozanide @ 15 mg/kg b.wt for 3 days. Supportive treatment was given in form on Inj Ferritas 10 ml IM alternate/day (5 injections) @ 0.5 mg/kg b. wt I.M and Inj Belamyl 10 ml I.M O.D for 3 days.

Primaquine phosphate is one of the several 8 – aminoquinoline antimalarial drug which eliminates the erythrocytic stage of *Theileria annulata* and has been used with success in control of thileriosis in China (Zhang, 1980, 1987). Malarid DT (26.5 mg primaquine equivalent to 15 mg primaquin base) Concurrent use of two treatments of Halofuginone Lactate and six of Primaquin phosphate at the dose rate of 1 mg and 2 mg/kg b.wt respectively was fruitful in eliminating *Theileria buffeli* infection (Stewart *et al.*, 1990). Imidocarb dipropionate and primaquine diphosphate has been found effective in reducing *T. orientalis* parasitaemia in cattle. The combined therapy of oxytetracycline, primaquin phosphate and oxyclozanide resulted in recovery of the animal after two weeks.

In conclusion, A case of mixed infection of theileriosis and amphistomiasis and its successful treatment with primaquin phosphate was reported

**References**


