

Study on Tissue and Blood Protozoa of Camels in Southern Iran

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Three hundred and thirty three sick camels from different parts of Boushehr province, Iran, were strictly observed for general conditions. They did not indicate severe clinical symptoms other than occasional slight anaemia, mild fever and mild emaciation. From 333 blood samples thin, thick and wet smears were prepared. Lymph node biopsy smears were also taken. The smears were carefully observed directly and indirectly by microscope. The blood samples were inoculated into white rats by intraperitoneal route. They were kept under strict control for a period of 30 days. The study indicated that 32 camels were infected with *Trypanosoma evansi*. The infectivity among the females is more than males. The spread of infection during winter and spring was more than that during summer and autumn. No erythrocytic and schizont forms of genus *Theileria* and *Babesia* were observed. The study indicated that 2-3% of camels were also infected with *Dipetalonema evansi*.

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