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<b>Autor:</b>	Geigy, R. / Mwambu, P.M. / Onyango, R.J.
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## 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.

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\* Swiss Tropical Institute, Basle (Switzerland).

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