

**Full length research article**

**EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATION OF CHALLENGE  
OF A NATURAL POPULATION OF  
GLOSSINA PALPALIS PALPALIS R-D  
(DIPTERA:GLOSSINIDAE) ON CATTLE  
IN THE SOUTHERN GUINEA SAVANNA, NIGERIA.**

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**ABSTRACT**

The challenge posed by *Glossina palpalis palpalis* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 to cattle was studied in a riverine forest of Manchok, Kaduna State, Nigeria. The challenge was estimated indirectly from entomological parameters using the number of flies biting the host and the proportion of flies that are potentially infective. Trypanosome infection rates of 26% and 24.3% were recorded in flies sampled from several sites in the dry and wet seasons. From the 134 flies that landed to bite, it was estimated that each animal received an estimated 11 and 15 mean bites per day in the dry and wet season respectively out of which approximately 3 and 4 harbour infections. This means that each animal host received an estimated total infective bite of about 15 (range 0.5-4.1/hr) and 19 (range 0.9-6.6/hr) during the dry and wet seasons, equivalent to 2.96 and 3.8 infective bites per day. Of the estimated infective bites, 12.6 and 2.2 were due to *T. vivax* Ziemann 1905 and *T. congolense* Boaden 1904 received during the dry season while 17.3 and 1.5 were received during the wet season. Activity of flies started at 09.00hr during the wet season and one hour later during the dry season. For both seasons, diurnal activity was less pronounced in the early morning (06.00-11.00hr) than mid (11.00-15.00hr) and late afternoon (15.00-18.00hr), and so was the number of potentially infective bites. The number of potentially infective flies feeding per day (06.00-18.00hr) was higher and more consistent during the wet season than in the dry season but the difference was not significant ( $P>0.50$ ). The results suggest a high tsetse challenge in the area which is exacerbated by several factors including the synchronized activity of the flies and grazing herds, frequency of visit to riverine habitats of the vector and duration of contact between vector and host.

**Key words:** Tsetse fly challenge, *Trypanosoma vivax*, *T. congolense*, cattle, Nigeria

**INTRODUCTION**

The simulation of biological matters are not always perfect (Friend *et al.* 1997). This is one reason why the estimation of trypanosomiasis risk is complex (Rogers 1988) and often difficult to measure with accuracy in the field. Most of the present day models made use of powerful assumptions that have important implications for the broad epidemiology of the disease.

Previous attempts at estimating the level of this factor, included both the direct approach, when tsetse were observed feeding on animals (Cawdery 1958) and the indirect methods, involving the evaluation of some epizootiological parameters such as fly density, trypanosome infection rates in the flies, proportion of meals taken from cattle, feeding success, number of flies and proportion that are potentially infective (Leggatt & Pilsen 1961; Snow & Tarimo, 1983; Leak *et al.* 1993; Baylis 1997). These various approaches provided useful information towards understanding the component of the risk factor in disease transmission.

Animal trypanosomiasis is a serious constraint to profitable livestock development in Kaura Local Government Area of Kaduna State, Nigeria (Agu *et al.* 1983; Maikaje 1998; Ahmed 2003). Because of its critical importance in the epidemiology of the disease and in the planning of effective control strategies, the level of tsetse challenge on cattle was estimated for the area. The following experiment measures, indirectly; the number of flies biting, and the proportion that are supposed to be potentially infected. It is hoped that information obtained would lead to proper definition of the trypanosomiasis risk level as a prelude to identifying an area to be targeted by the area-wide concept of the Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC)

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

*Study area*

The study was conducted in Manchok (8°30'E and 9°40' N), Kaura Local Government Area (LGA) of Kaduna State, Nigeria, within the northern edge of the Southern Guinea Savanna zone (Keay 1953). Details of the study have been described (Ahmed 2003). Two white zebu yearling heifers were used for the experiments, one during the peak of the dry season (January) and the other at the peak of the wet season (July). The animals were tethered in the relic forest between 06.00-18.00hr for 5 consecutive days during the months of the study and provided with food and water.

*Fly catching*

Tsetse flies were collected by two fly catchers with hand nets as soon as they landed on the animals to bite. The time of capture, sex and tenacity of the flies were recorded. Each caught fly was then marked with acrylic oil paint on the thorax (Jackson 1953) and released. A different colour was used daily.

*Estimation of trypanosome infection rates in the flies*

Because of the limitations of the technique used it was not possible to directly determine the infection rates from the flies caught off the experimental animals. This was estimated through the dissection of 180 flies trapped from several sites within the LGA using Nitse trap (Omoogun 1994) and Biconical trap (Challier & Larvessiere 1973). The trypanosoma species were identified by the rapid method of Penchenier & Itard (1981).

**Analysis**

A simple indirect method was used to estimate the challenge posed by tsetse on cattle during the study using two epidemiological parameters, namely:

- i. the number of flies biting (obtained from the number landing)
- ii. the proportion of flies that are potentially infective (Leggate & Pilson 1961) (obtained from the number that are non-teneral)

This approach utilized the assumption of Corbet & Smith (1974) that:

- (1) The number of tsetse landers on the animal hosts is equivalent or consistently proportional to the number of biters.
- (2) The potentially infective component of the landing fly population is directly proportional, though not necessarily exactly equivalent to the number of non-teneral.

All experiments were terminated at 18.00 hr daily when visibility becomes poor to identify flies perching on the experimental animals.

**RESULTS**

A total of 140 tsetse flies landed on the animals during the experiment, 59 during the dry season and 81 in the wet season. Six of the total landings were teneral and were excluded from the analysis. A recapture rate of 20.1% was recorded.

*Diurnal activity pattern of the flies*

Figs 1 and 2 show the diurnal activity pattern of the tsetse population recorded between 06.00-18.00hr. The result shows that tsetse flies challenge grazing animals for several hours in a day. The challenge was greater during the wet season than the

dry season: the wet season activity showed two peaks of fly activity one at 10.00hr and another at 15.00hr while the dry season activity showed three peaks at 10.00, 13.00hr and 15.00hr.

*Trypanosome infections in the flies*

All the dissected flies had mature infections that invaded the hypopharynx. *T. vivax* constituted 85.0% and 9.2% of the infections in the dry and wet seasons respectively while *T. congolense* formed 15.0% and 8.0% during same period. *T. brucei* Plimmer & Bradford 1899 infections were not encountered. (Table 1).

**DISCUSSIONS**

The results suggest that the livestock at Manchok are exposed to a high daily trypanosome challenge both during the dry and wet seasons.

The population of tsetse landing on the experimental animals apparently contained large numbers of non-teneral. The low proportion of teneral in the sample suggests that the population contained older individuals and therefore potentially more efficient as vectors. It has been established that trypanosome infection rate in tsetse is positively correlated with the age of flies (Jordan 1974; Kaminsky 1986; Ahmed *et al.* 2000). The estimated age of *G. P. palpalis* in the study area is 34 days for males and 32 days for females (Ahmed 2003), old enough to maintain the transmission cycles of *T. vivax* and *T. congolense* observed in the study.

The mean numbers of tsetse flies landing on one cattle per day were 11 and 15 during the dry and wet seasons respectively, lower than the 289 flies observed landing/feeding on one ox in Zimbabwe during the dry season (Leggate & Pilson 1961). However, cognizant of the low fly density at Manchok, the estimated proportion of infected flies of approximately 3 and 4 were probably indicative of higher risk than the 28 observed by Leggate & Pilson (1961).

**TABLE 1: SEASONAL INFECTIONS RATES OF G. P. PALPALIS WITH TRYPANOSOMES AT MANCHOK**

Season	Sex	No dissected	No infected	Trypanosoma species (%)		
				<i>vivax</i>	<i>congolense</i>	<i>brucei</i>
Dry	M	27	5(18.5)	4(80.0)	1(20.0)	0(0)
	F	50	15(30.0)	13(86.7)	2(13.3)	0(0)
	Total	77	20(26.0)	17(85.0)	3(15.0)	0(0)
Wet	M	38	7(18.4)	6(85.7)	1(14.3)	0(0)
	F	65	18(27.7)	17(94.4)	1(5.6)	0(0)
	Total	103	25(24.3)	23(92.0)	2(8.0)	0(0)
<b>Total</b>		<b>180</b>	<b>45(25.0)</b>	<b>40(88.9)</b>	<b>5(11.1)</b>	<b>0(0)</b>

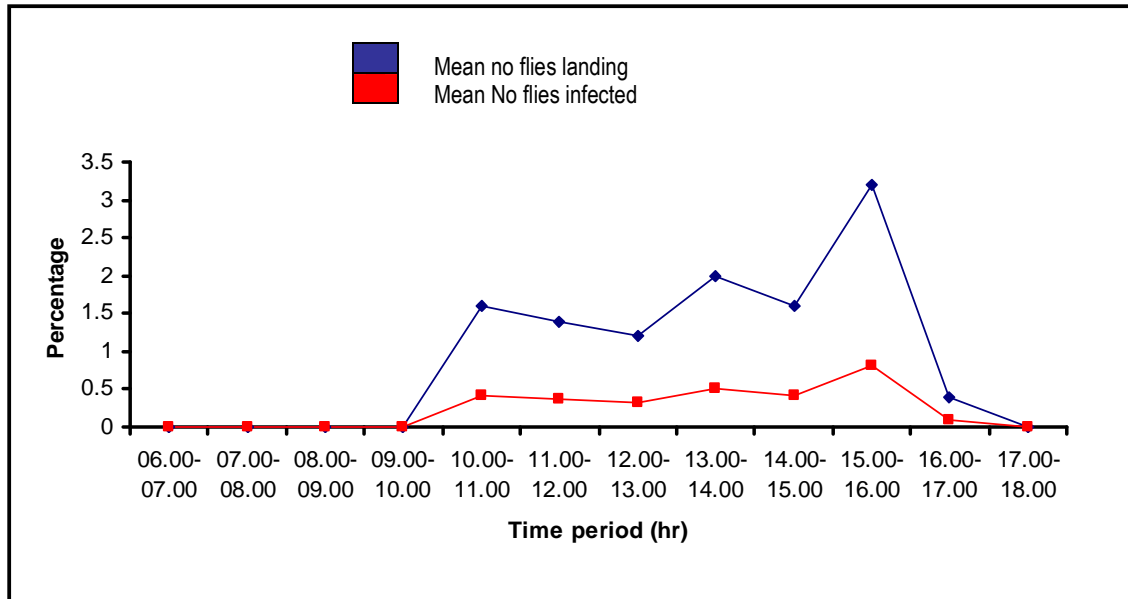


FIG.1 DIURNAL ACTIVITY PATTERN OF *G. P. PALPALIS* SHOWING MEAN NUMBER OF FLY LANDERS AND THE ESTIMATED PROPORTION INFECTED DURING THE DRY SEASON

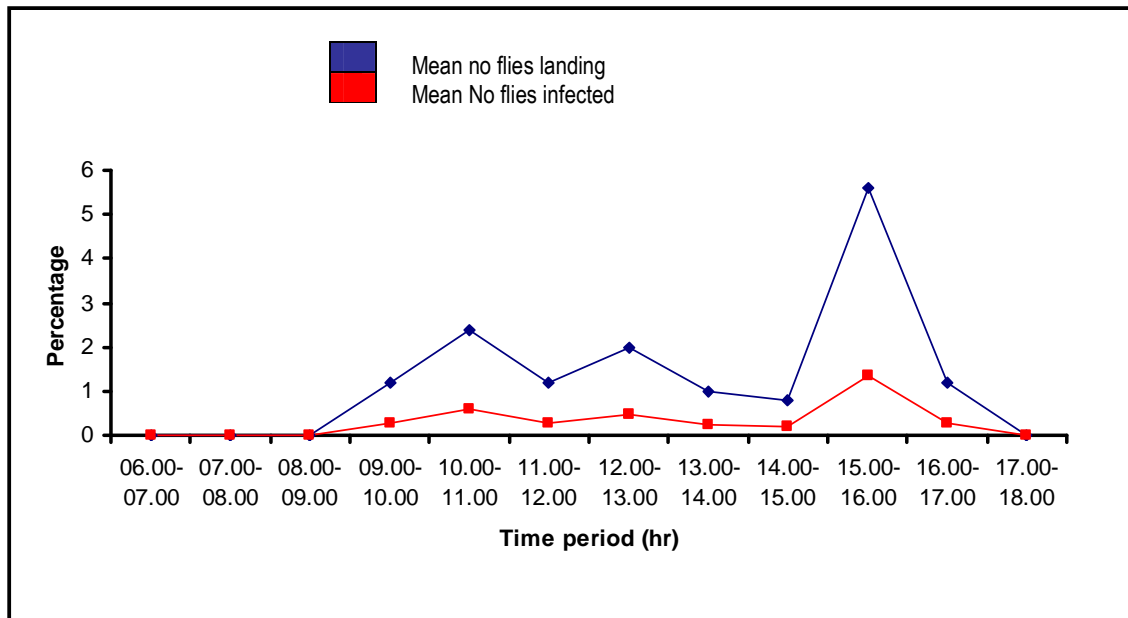


FIG.2 DIURNAL ACTIVITY PATTERN OF *G. P. PALPALIS* SHOWING MEAN NUMBER OF FLY LANDERS AND THE ESTIMATED PROPORTION INFECTED DURING THE WET SEASON

In both seasons, fly activity starts between 09-10hr and remain sustained until evening. The delay in the commencement time of fly activity observed during the dry season was probably because of the relatively low morning temperatures during the period as previously observed by Tenabe (1983) in the same ecological zone. The sharp decrease in activity which commences between 15.00-16.00hr in both dry and wet seasons may be due to combined effects of falling temperatures and onset of darkness (Page 1959 a & b). The general sustained high activity pattern exhibited by the flies may indicate persistent attacks to seek blood meals due to hunger. Ahmed (2003) had earlier confirmed a high Mean Hunger Stage (MHS) value in the population, indicating that the population was in a hungry state.

Since the infection rate of tsetse is among several factors used to determine the trypanosomiasis risk level of an area (Jordan 1974), the high infections rates recorded in this study portray Manchok as a high trypanosomiasis risk area for livestock development. The estimated mean proportion of 3 and 4 potentially infected flies biting one cattle each day during the dry and wet seasons respectively, supports the assertion.

Although the presence of *T. brucei* in the area was confirmed only from cattle, its absence in the flies is not surprising because detection of natural infections in tsetse is rare (Baldry 1969; Jordan 1974; Ahmed *et al.* 2000), especially by the conventional diagnostic dissection method utilized in this study (Lloyd & Johnson 1924; Penchenier & Itard 1981).

Results from oral interviews of 20 randomly-selected herdsmen (Ahmed 2003) revealed that the epizootiology of the disease is also influenced by management practices of the pastoralists and farming activities of the local farmers: eighty per cent of the respondents indicated that they take their stock for watering along streams and other riverine natural habitats of tsetse at least 3 times daily (i.e. Morning, afternoon and evening). This close interaction between tsetse and cattle suggest that animals are exposed to natural infective bites during each visit to the riverine habitats. The risks increased during the peak dry season (November-March), because the animals spend more hours grazing in the vicinity of such streams where pasture and water are accessible.

Flies trapped and dissected from 22 sites within the study area revealed trypanosome infection rates of 10.0%, the lowest value of 4.3% recoded in Mafam village and the highest value of 18.8% observed in Malagum village (Ahmed 2003). If the proposed assumptions used in this experiment are valid, the result suggest that the natural herds of grazing cattle in the experimental area are experiencing a high tsetse and trypanosome challenge, similar to the measured values, which probably accounts for the endemicity of animal trypanosomiasis in the area.

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