Investigation of the Infection Rate of Equine Piroplasmosis of the Thoroughbred Racehorses Raised in Jeju Island using cELISA and PCR

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Purpose: Equine piroplasmosis is an acute, subacute or chronic tick-borne disease of horses characterized by fever, anemia, icterus, hepatomegaly and splenomegaly caused by Babesia equi and Babesia caballi. This study was performed to investigate the serologic prevalence of equine piroplasmosis and to determine the carrier status of Babesia spp. of the Thoroughbred racehorses raised in Jeju Island using cELISA and PCR.

Materials and Methods: The 169 clinically healthy Thoroughbred racehorses raised in Jeju Island were subjected to this study. The whole blood was taken by jugular venipuncture. The CBC (HemaVet 950[®], Drew Science, USA) and microscopic examination of the blood smear by Giemsa staining were performed to detect any sign of the babesia infection. The presence of antibodies against B. equi and B. caballi was determined in serum samples from 169 horses by cELISA (cELISA[®], VMRD, USA) using the commercially available test kit. Then PCR assays were performed to detect the presence of the parasites in blood by Babesia specific primer sets.

Results: The morphological observation of piroplasm on the Giemsa stained blood smear preparations was very difficult. The CBC results were in normal range in both B. caballi positive and negative groups. None of the subjected sera tested positive against B. equi (0%) whereas 42 of 169 tested positive against B. caballi (25%).

Conclusion: Even though there has been no clinical equine piroplasmosis in Korea up to the present, the presence of antibodies against Babesia caballi of the Thoroughbred racehorses suggests us the possibility of Babesia spp. infections in horses including the carriers.

Key words: Babesia spp., cELISA, PCR, Jeju, Thoroughbred racehorse