

GENUS : *HYALOMMA*

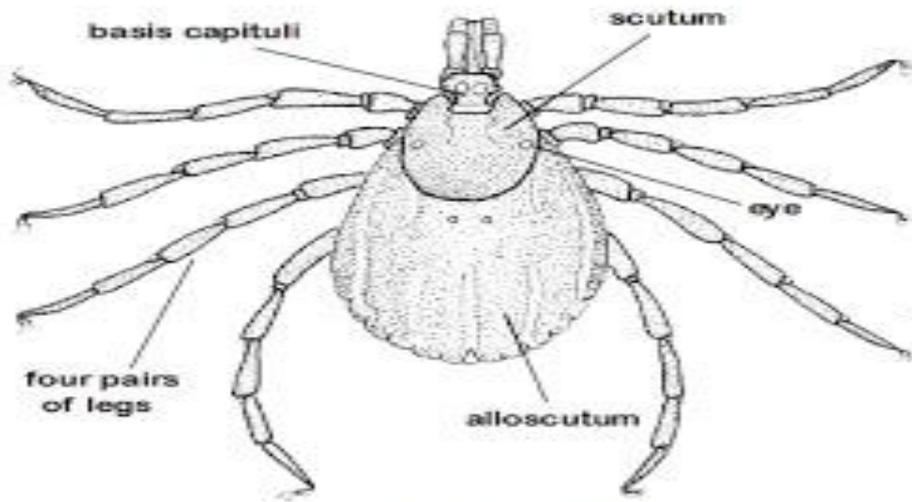
Morphology , lifecycle , Pathogenesis , Prevention & control



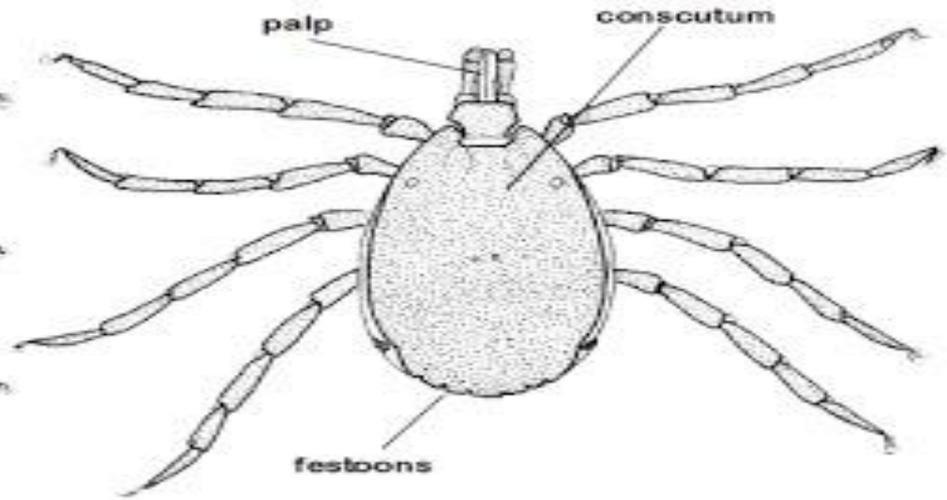
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MORPHOLOGY

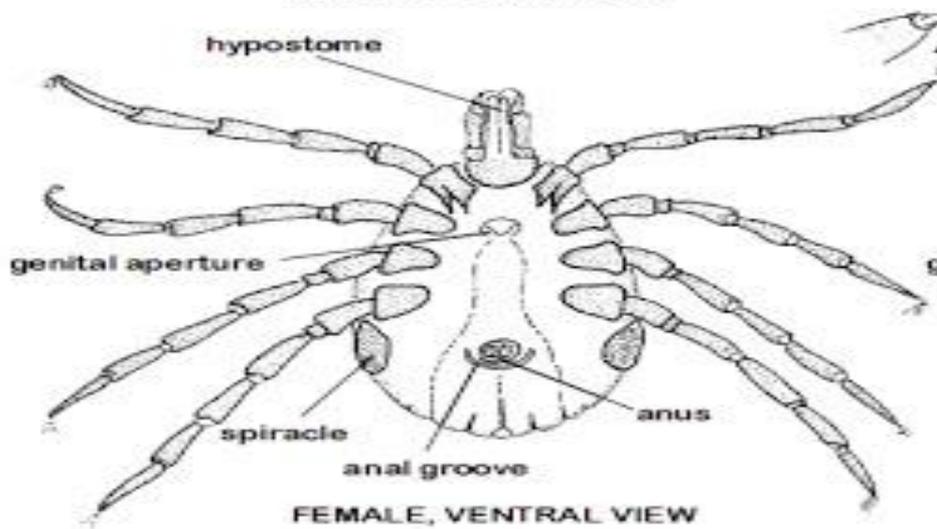
- ❑ These are large sized ticks.
- ❑ They have fairly long hypostome.
- ❑ The eyes are beady.
- ❑ The legs are long and banded .
- ❑ Three pair of anal plates are present in male ticks .



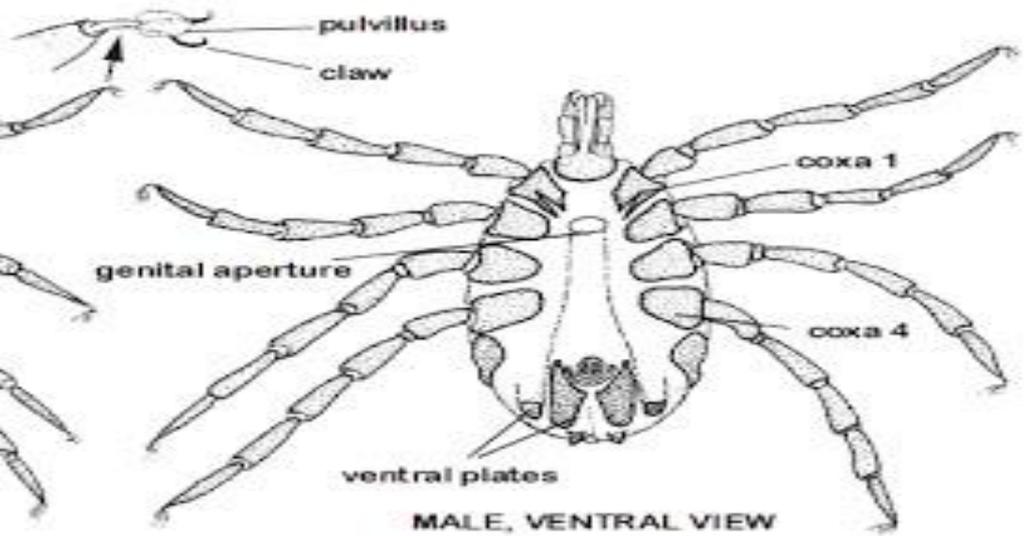
FEMALE, DORSAL VIEW



MALE, DORSAL VIEW



FEMALE, VENTRAL VIEW



MALE, VENTRAL VIEW

PARTS OF BODY : HYALOMMA



Hyalomma anatolicum anatolicum



Hyalomma marginatum isaaci

SOURCE--GOOGLE

DR.R.K.SHARMA



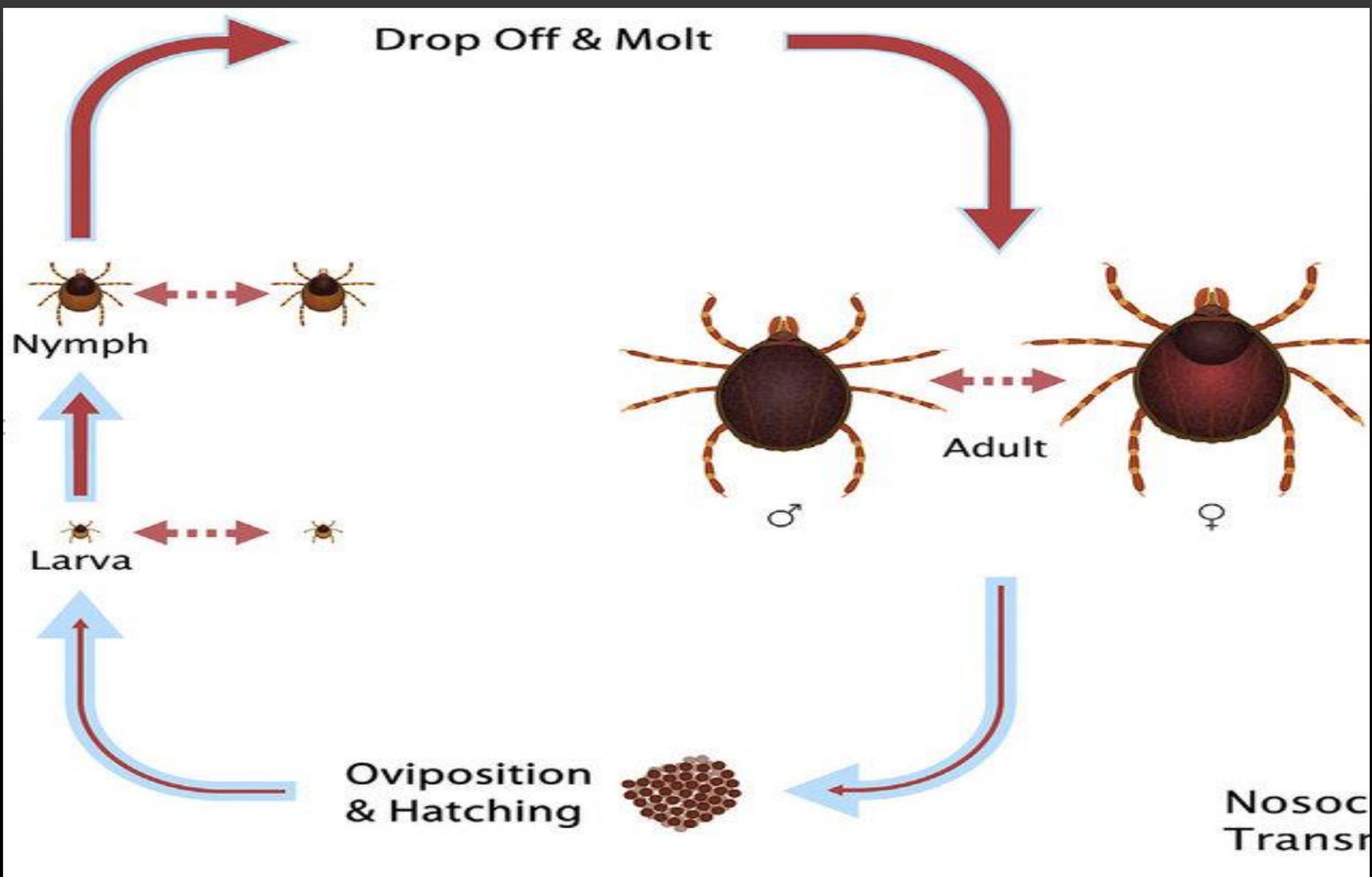
Hyalomma anatolicum excavatum

source – google

Dr. R.K.Sharma

LIFE CYCLE OF HYALOMMA

- ❑ The life cycle of the tick *Hyalomma anatolicum anatolicum* required two-host and three-host .
- ❑ The eggs after hatching, expelled larva .
- ❑ The larva feed on the host continuously .
- ❑ Then larva after full engorgement, fall on the ground and transformed to nymph.
- ❑ The nymph require another new host and feed for 14 days.
- ❑ After full engorgement the nymph fall on the ground then become adult.



Life cycle of *Hyalomma* spp.

PATHOGENESIS

□ Tick paralysis is tick-borne disease that is caused by a neurotoxin produced in the tick's salivary gland. After prolonged attachment, the engorged tick transmits the toxin to its host. The incidence of tick paralysis is unknown. Patients can experience severe respiratory distress.