

GENUS : HAEMAPHYSALIS

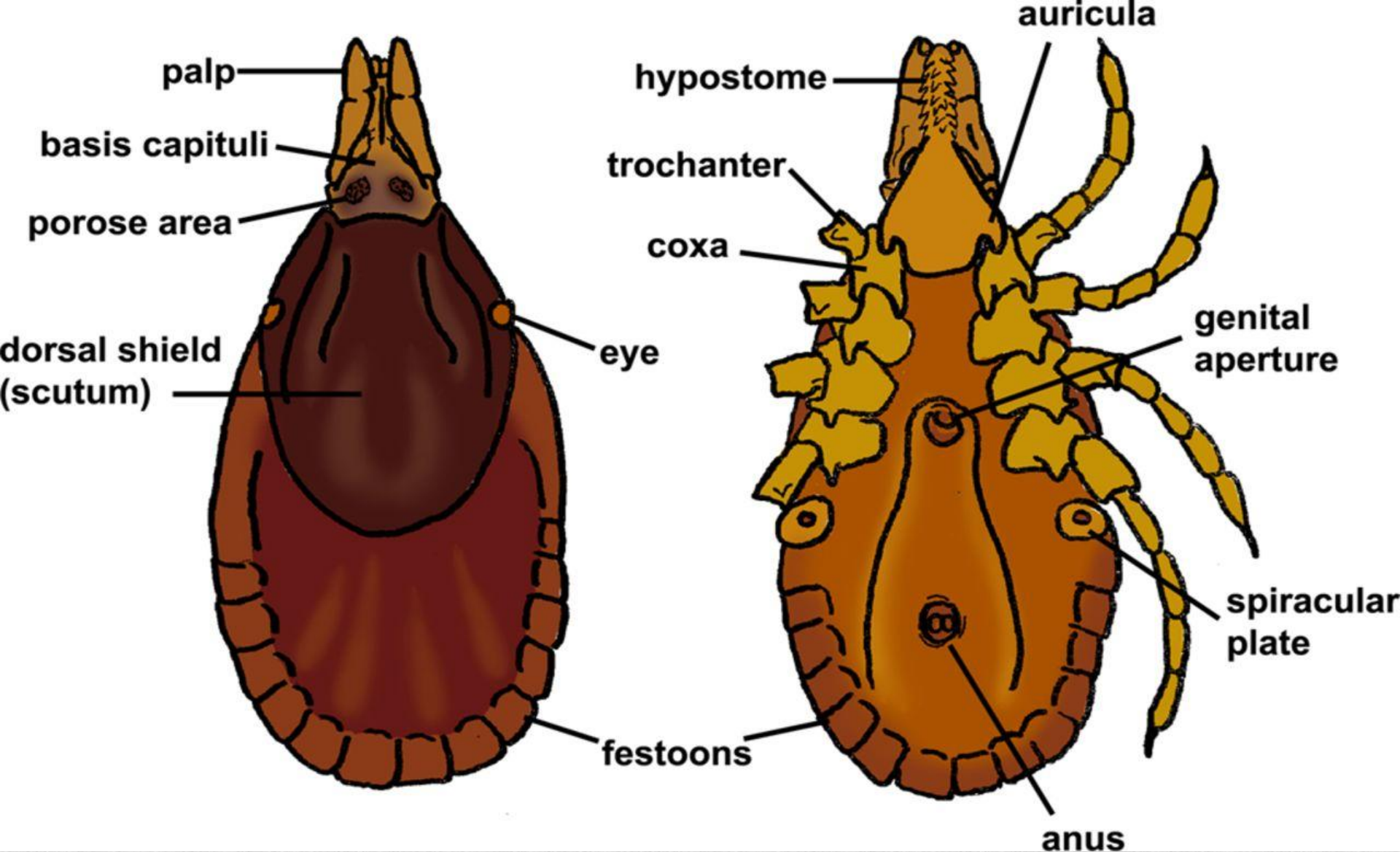
Morphology , Lifecycle , Pathogenesis ,
Prevention & control



DR.R.K.SHARMA.
Vety, Parasitology

MORPHOLOGY

- ❑ The *Haemaphysalis* species lacks eyes.
 - ❑ The scutum lacks ornamentation on both males and females.
 - ❑ The basis of its capitulum is of rectangular shape.
 - ❑ The adult contains festoons or wrinkles at the base of its body.
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Body parts: HAEMAPHYSALIS



♀

X 27

Haemaphysalis leachi leachi



5mm



Haemaphysalis longicornis

SOURCE - GOOGLE

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Haemaphysalis spinigera

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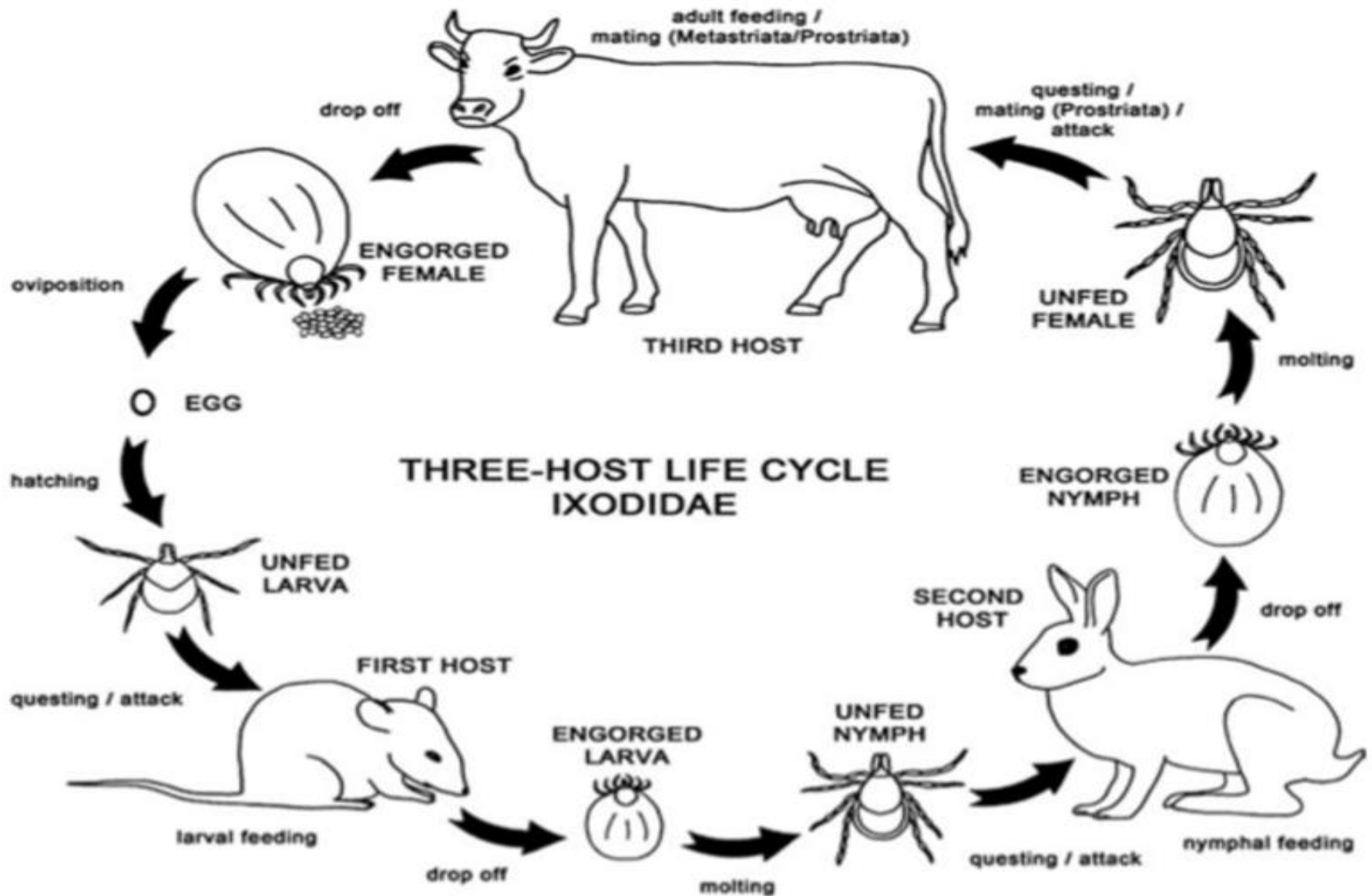
Haemaphysalis flava

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LIFE CYCLE

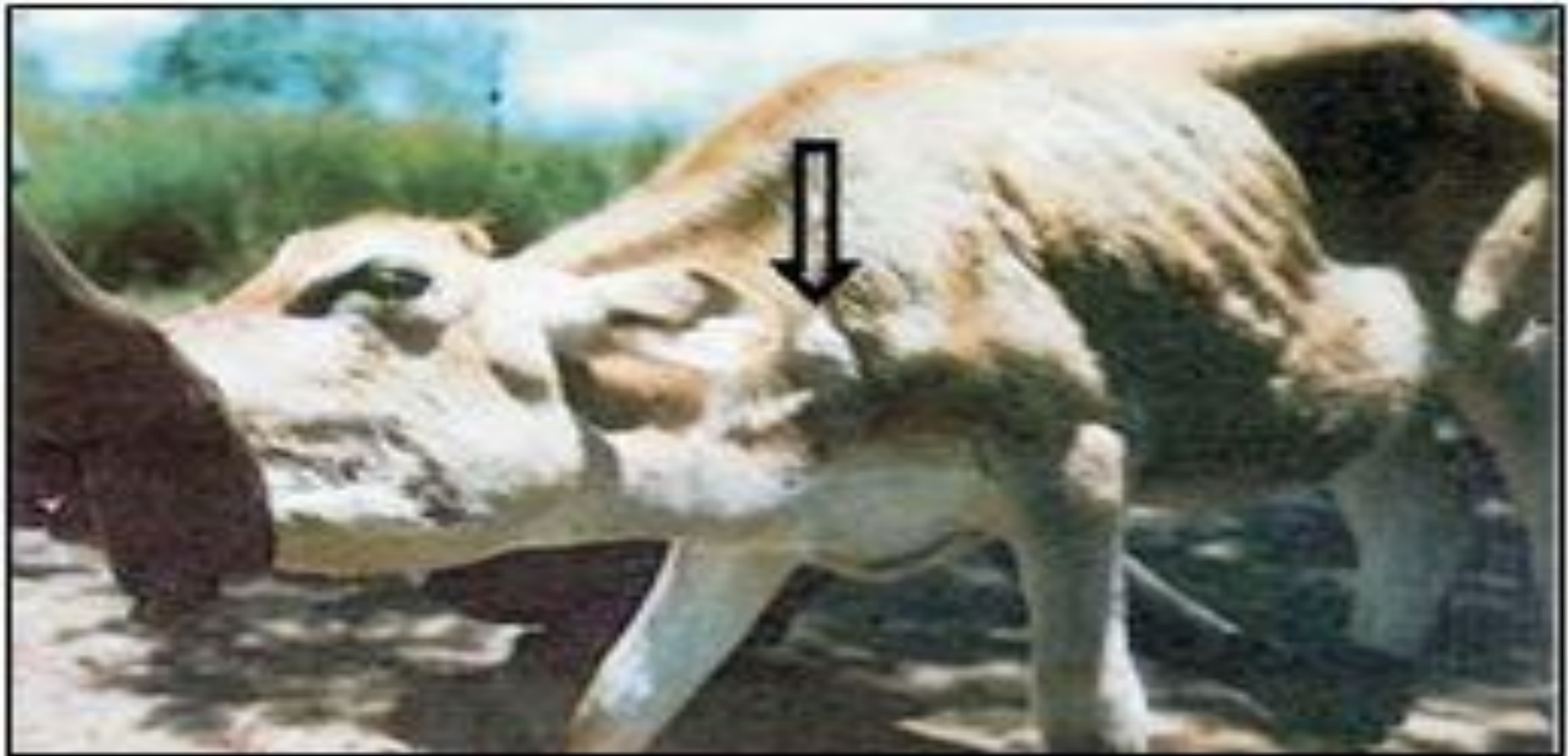
- ❑ *Haemaphysalis* has a complete lifecycle where it completes the stages of egg, larva, nymph, and adult.
- ❑ After emerging from the egg, the tick finds a host and takes a blood meal during each life stage.
- ❑ Once the tick feeds, it drops to the ground to molt and then climbs back on its host and takes another meal.
- ❑ This life cycle can take as long as a year, especially in climates that are cold.
- ❑ The population of *Haemaphysalis* peaks during the summer and declines during the winter.
- ❑ ~~Development often occur at quicker rates at higher~~ temperatures than in colder temperatures.



Life cycle : Haemaphysalis

PATHOGENESIS

- ❑ *Rickettsia rickettsii*, causative agent of Rocky Mountain spotted fever transmitted by these ticks
 - ❑ The tick transmits the bacteria through transovarial transmission to its host.
 - ❑ These ticks prefer to not feed on humans so the transmission of this bacteria via *Haemaphysalis* ticks to humans is rare.
 - ❑ *Haemaphysalis leporispalustris* transmits *Coxiella burnetii* and *Francisella tularensis*.
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**Swollen lymph node in a
theileria infected calf.**

Theileriosis



Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever

SOURCE – GOOGLE

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