

Review about *Sarcocystis* in Ruminants in Iraq

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Abstract

This review was conducted to give an overview of the current state of knowledge on *Sarcocystis* infectivity, pathogenicity, and transmissibility here, based on our current understanding virulence. *Sarcocystis* species are parasitic protozoa. *Sarcocystis* is about 220 species that may be found all over the world. Heteroxen and protozoan parasites *Sarcocystis* spp. develop cysts in intermediate hosts' tissues and are thrown out as *sporocysts* with definitive hosts. Herbivores, which are their intermediate hosts, have cysts in their hearts, oesophagus, diaphragms, tongues, jaws, and other skeletal muscles. In general, canid-transmitted *Sarcocystis* spp. are more pathogenic than felid-transmitted *Sarcocystis* spp. Fever, anemia, weight loss, decreased wool quality and milk output, and abortion are all signs of intermediate hosts.

Keywords: *Sarcocystis*, Ruminant, Heteroxen , Cysts

مقال عن طفيلي *Sarcocystis* في المجترات في العراق

الخلاصة

هدف هذا المقال الى تقديم لمحة عامة عن العدوى بمرض الحويصلات الصنوبرية ، والإمراضية ، وطريقة الانتقال ، بناءً على فهمنا ضراوة الإصابة. طفيلي داء الحويصلات الصنوبرية هو احد الاوالي الطفيلية ويضم حوالي 220 نوعا تم تسجيلها في جميع انحاء العالم. وهي من الطفيليات التي تحدث اكياس في انسجة المضيف الوسيط اما في المضيف النهائي فيتم طرحها على شكل اكياس بوغية. تعتبر الحيوانات اكلات الاعشاب المضيف الوسيط لهذا الطفيلي حيث تتواجد الاكياس في القلب والمريء والاعشبية واللسان والفكين والعضلات الهيكل العظمي الاخرى . بشكل عام يسبب طفيلي داء الحويصلات الصنوبرية الحمى ، وفقر الدم ، وفقدان الوزن ، وانخفاض جودة الصوف وإنتاج الحليب ، والإجهاض كلها علامات تظهر على المضيف الوسيط.

Introduction

Sarcocystis spp. is a protozoan intracellular parasite of the phylum Apicomplexa that is found across the Protista kingdom.

Miescher discovered long, thin, white cysts in the domestic mouse muscles in Switzerland in 1843 and gave it the name *Sarcocystis* spp. (1). For the

next 20 years, these cysts were known as "Miescher's tubules." Sarcocysts were also known as "milky white threads." Similar organisms were found in swine by Kühn in 1865 and termed *Synchytrium miescherianum*. Lankester considered the genus for the first time in 1882 (1). The *Sarcocystis* life cycle was unknown until 1972, *Sarcocystis* has a heteroxenous life cycle, which means there are two types of hosts: definitive and intermediate. (2).

Classification of *Sarcocystis*

According to (3), the *Sarcocystis* was classed as follows:

Kingdom: *Protista*

Phylum: *Apicomplexa*

Class: *Conoidasida*

Order: *Eucoccidiorida*

Suborder: *Eimeriorina*

Family: *Sarcocystidae*

Genus: *Sarcocystis*

Sarcocystis species in ruminants

Sarcocystis infects sheep in a variety of ways, some of which are transmitted by canids and others by felines (cats) (4). Four *Sarcocystis* species have been identified in sheep, including *Sarcocystis ovicanis* (*Sarcocystis tenella*) and *Sarcocystis arietcanis*, two pathogenic *Sarcocystis* spp. that are transmitted by dogs.

Sarcocystis medusiformis, *Sarcocystis ovifelis* (*Sarcocystis gigantea*), and *Sarcocystis ovifelis* (*Sarcocystis gigantea*) are felid-transmitted non-pathogenic *Sarcocystis* species. *Sarcocystis capricanis* and *Sarcocystis hircicanis* form microscopic pathogenic cysts, while *Sarcocystis caprafelis* in goats develop macroscopic non-pathogenic cysts (1,4)

Cattle are intermediate hosts for *S. cruzi*, which has canids as its definitive host; *S. hirsute* has cats as their final host; and *S. hominis* has humans as its final host. Water buffaloes are intermediate hosts for *S. buffalonis* and *S. fusiform* that have cats as their final hosts. One species known to infect camels is *Sarcocystis cameli*, which is transferred by dogs (4,5,6).

Diagnosis

Trichnoscropy, Muscle Mincing Method, Histological Examination, Acid Pepsin Digestion Test, and Electron Microscope are some of the laboratory methods used to diagnose Sarcocystosis (7,8,9). Molecular approaches have been substantially developed in research facilities over the last decade, resulting in the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) method becoming a significant tool for the identification of *Sarcocystis* spp (10,11).

Life Cycle

Sarcocystis is a parasitic protozoa that is found in a wide spectrum of vertebrates and is one of the most widely spread in nature. Sarcocysts can be found in animals' muscles and central nervous

33.6% in (826 goats), 0.2 %in (1080 cattle), 15.6 % in (580 water buffaloes), and 0.3 % in (36 camels), respectively, while the prevalence percentages of microscopic infection were 97.0, 97.4, 97.8, 82.9, and 91.6 for the previous hosts. (23) found that the percentage of microscopic infection in cows increased with age, reaching 100%.

Pathogenesis and clinical sings of *Sarcocystis* in intermediate host

In general, not all *Sarcocystis* species are harmful to intermediate hosts. *Sarcocystis* species carried by dogs more pathogenic than those transmitted by cats (1).

The severity of the infection in domestic animals is determined by the species of parasite, the amount of digested sporocysts, as well as the animal's age and immune status(15).Fever, anorexia, tachypnea, tachycardia, encephalitis, encephalomyelitis, reduced milk production, diarrhea, weakness, anemia, icterus and abortion or the birth of a stillborn fetus in pregnant mammals (24).

During the anemic phase, serum bilirubin, lactic dehydrogenase, alanine aminotransferase, sorbitol dehydrogenase, and creatinine phosphokinase are all raised for brief durations, as the infection progresses, blood urea nitrogen levels rise, growth is harmed, animals get hyper excitable, hyper salivate, and lose hair, emaciation is observed in some animals, and some have nervous signs such as decumbency, cycling gait, and death (25).

Conclusion:

Sarcocystis is a protozoan parasite that causes acute and chronic illnesses in ruminants as intermediate hosts. Canid transmitted *Sarcocystis* species are more pathogenic than felid-transmitted *Sarcocystis* species. Reduced milk yield, miscarriage, central nervous system symptoms, and mortality, resulting in large economic losses. As a result, health precautions must be taken to avoid high economic losses.

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Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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