

Prevention

Prevent dogs from eating bugs

House dogs indoors at night

Prevent dogs from eating potentially infected animals (mice, rats, etc.)

Test breeding females, to prevent congenital transmission

Client education

Although direct transmission from dogs to humans has not been reported, infection in dogs indicates the local presence of infected vectors, which may present an increased risk of vector-borne transmission to humans.

If you or a client see a kissing bug and you would like confirmation of the species and to submit it for testing for our research purposes, our lab will accept samples.

Use a glove or small plastic bag to catch the bug to avoid direct contact. Store the bug in a sealed plastic bag, vial, or other container. All surfaces with which the bug came into contact should be thoroughly cleaned with a bleach solution. You may contact us with questions or for submissions.

It is very important for us to know exactly where the bug was found, what the bug was doing (flying, walking, etc.), the date, and the time.



S. Kjos

Triatoma gerstaeckeri
Kissing bug adult female



Chagas disease research at Texas A&M University

Researchers in the College of Veterinary Medicine and Department of Entomology have new projects underway to understand the ecology of kissing bugs, *Trypanosoma cruzi*, and risk of infection in humans and dogs. Samples from bugs and potentially infected animals are tested for the parasite, and the results are being used to answer questions related to whether Chagas disease will become a disease of major public health concern in the United States.

Research Team at Texas A&M

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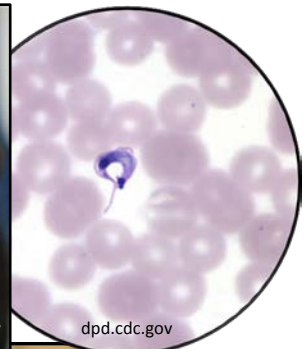
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Chagas disease in Texas

*Information for
veterinary professionals
with canine patients*



defense.gov



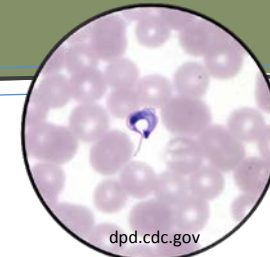
dpd.cdc.gov



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“Discovering tomorrow’s health solutions today.”

Chagas disease: the facts



Trypanosoma cruzi,
causative agent of
Chagas disease

dpd.cdc.gov

Clinical Signs

Sudden death can occur at any stage of the disease.

Acute Phase: fever, anorexia, lethargy, lymphadenopathy, hepatomegaly, splenomegaly, cardiac conduction abnormalities or arrhythmias

Latent Phase: no clinical signs, but sudden death may occur

Chronic Phase: congestive heart failure, dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM) and arrhythmias

In congenitally affected puppies, the symptoms may be slightly different.

Differential Diagnoses

Leishmania

Other causes of DCM

The vector-borne protozoan parasite *Trypanosoma cruzi* causes Chagas disease in humans and dogs. The nocturnal insect vector, commonly known as the kissing bug, can transmit the parasite to hosts by biting and subsequently defecating near the site of the bite. The parasites contained in the feces of the bug infect the dog via mucous membranes or breaks in the skin. Dogs can also acquire infection by eating infected bugs. Congenital transmission is also possible.



Triatoma sanguisuga,

A kissing bug vector of Chagas disease

At-risk populations

Sport-type and working dogs
Young dogs
Puppies from diseased mothers
Kennel environments
Dogs that sleep outdoors

Treatment

There are no effective drugs to cure Chagas disease. Therapy directed against the organism does not alter the course of the disease in the chronic stage. Focus is on symptomatic treatment of heart failure and arrhythmias.

Drug-development studies are on-going.

Chagas disease recently became a **notifiable condition** in Texas.

Cases should be reported to your regional health department within 1 week.

www.dshs.state.tx.us/idcu/health/zoonosis/forms/animal