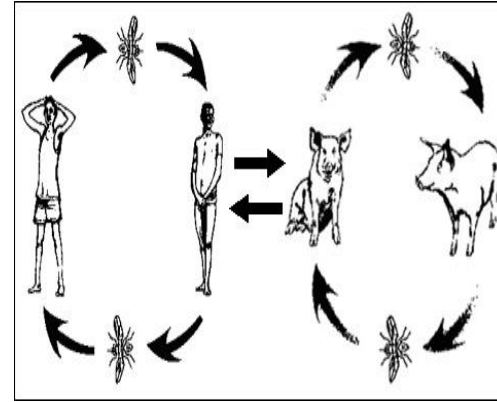


TRYRAC MOZABIQUE



Introduction

- **Trypanosomosis:**
- Billion \$ in losses every year in Africa;
- Serious impediment to sustainable agricultural development;
- Cause of hunger and poverty;
- Mozambique = one of the most affected countries and drug resistance was reported.

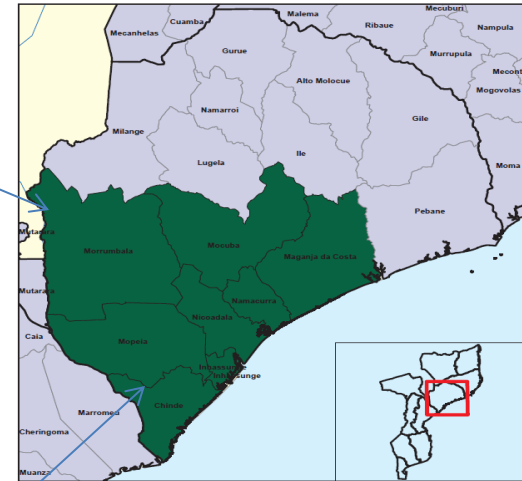


G. morsitans
G. pallidipes
G. brevipalpis
G. austeni

Cross Sectional Study (2009-2010)

Carried out in 8 districts of Zambezia Province using buffycoat technique;

Results were used to define the hot spots based on the prevalence of trips.



Detection of resistance to trypanocide drugs in Zambézia Province

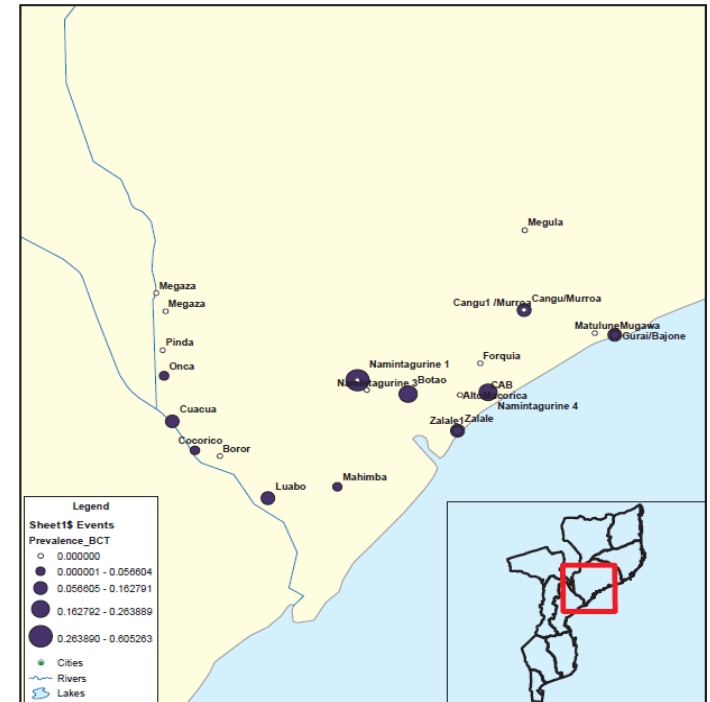
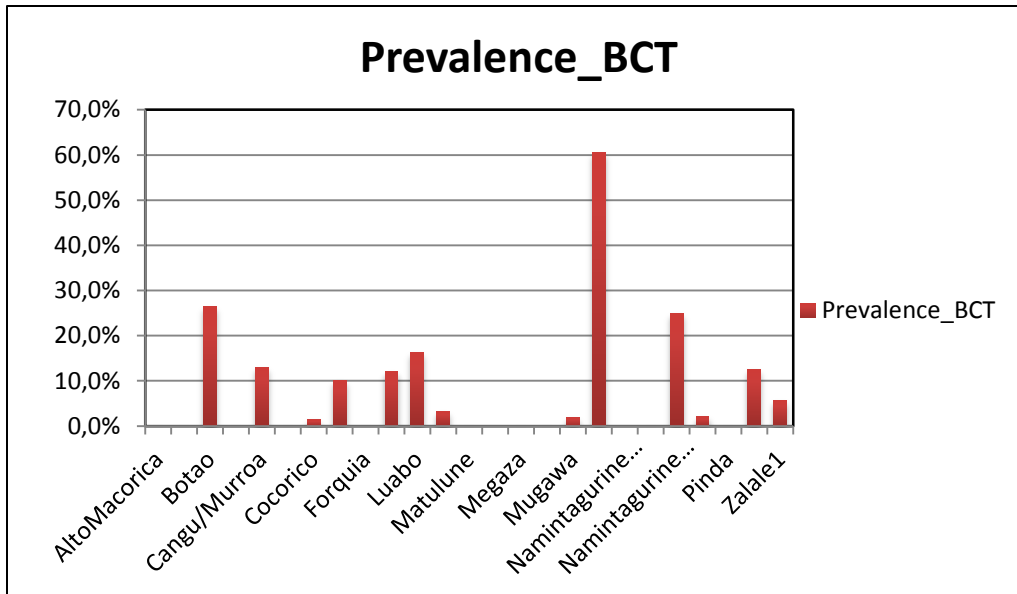
1. Sampling for *T.congolense* positive animals
2. Treatment of positive animals with diminazene aceturate (7 mg/kg) and isometamidium chloride (1 mg/kg).
3. Collection of resistant isolates

Activity 1: Sampling in **Zalala, Mungama and Botao** (June 2012);

Activity 2: Sampling and treatment of positives animals in **Mungama and Botao** (August and September 2012)

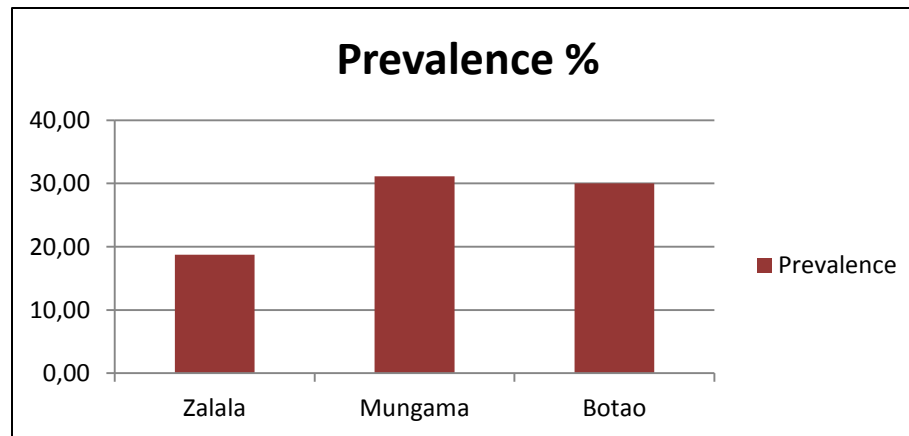
Results

Cross Sectional Study (2009-2010)



Activity 1 - 2012

Site	Samples	Stabilates
Zalala	32	4
Mungama	45	7
Botao	40	2

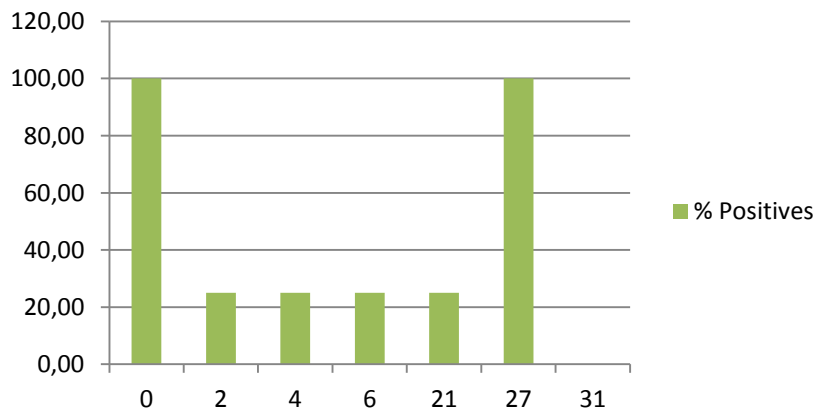


Activity 2 - 2012

Site	Samples	Positives	Stabilates
Mungama	36	10 (27.7%)	2
Botão	60	9 (15%)	5

Botão - Isomet

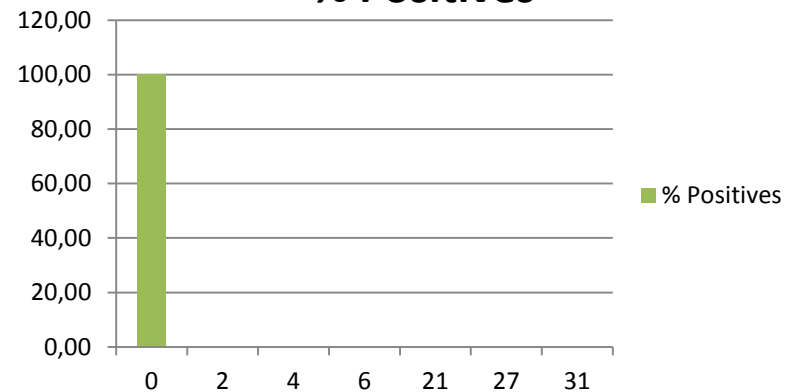
% Positives



Days post Treatment

Botão - dimin

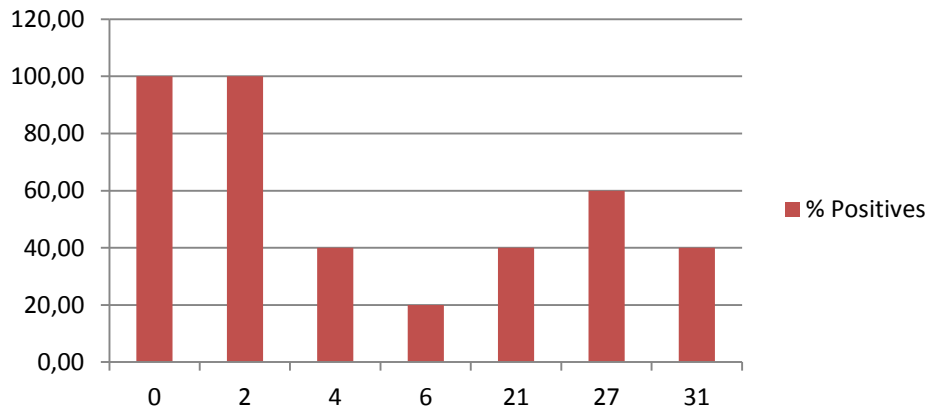
% Positives



Days post Treatment

Mungama - isometam

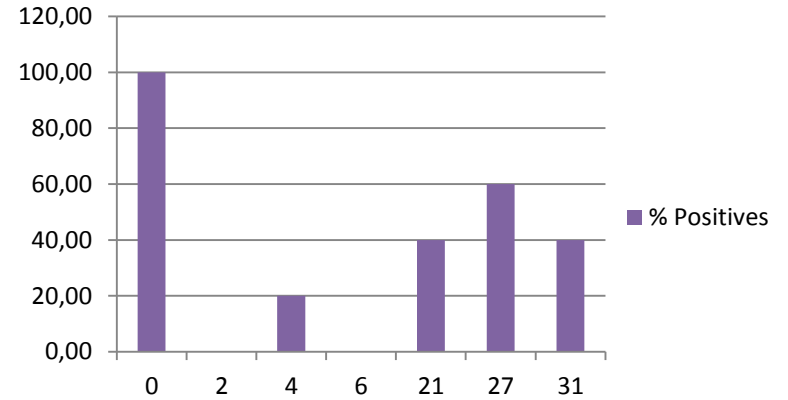
% Positives



Days post Treatment

Mungama - dimin

% Positives



Days post Treatment

2013

- Cross-sectional study
~200 samples
27 positives for *T. congolense* and *T. theileri*
- Stakeholders identification in
Mozambique - VSF



Conclusion

From all the surveys the following places were chosen for Block Treatment:

1. Botão
2. Namitangurine
3. Mungama/Zalala
4. Maganja da Costa
5. Mopeia



Thank You