

Preliminary study on vectors of bovine trypanosomosis in the central African republic one decade after the socio-military crisis

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1 ABSTRACT

A cross-sectional entomological survey using Vavoua traps (n=30) was carried out in three main cattle rearing regions (Center, West and East) of the Central African Republic (C.A.R), ten years after the socio-military crisis to establish the abundance and diversity of vectors of bovine trypanosomosis. The haematophagous flies caught consisted of members of the genus *Glossina* with their apparent densities: *G. morsitans submorsitans* [Bossemebele (0.9 f/t/d), Yaloke (0.7f/t/d), Bouar (1.2f/t/d), Bossangoa (0.9f/t/d), Bambari (1.6f/t/d)], *G. fuscicaongolensis* [Bossemebele (0.5f/t/d), Yaloke (0.5f/t/d), Bouar (0.4f/t/d), Bossangoa (0.5f/t/d), Bambari (2.6 f/t/d)] and *G. fuscipes fuscipes* [Bossemebele (0.6 f/t/d), Yaloke (0.3 f/t/d), Bouar (0.6 f/t/d), Bossangoa (0.7f/t/d), Bambari (0.7f/t/d)]. Other haematophagous flies including species that belong to the family Tabanidae and Stomoxiidae were also caught. The presence of these vectors in the prospected sites of the C.A.R may suggest a potential mechanical transmission of animal trypanosomosis and *loa loa* filariasis. A more in-depth study of these insects is underway to clarify on their seasonal dynamics and epidemiological importance.
