

ANAPLASMOSIS

- **Causes**
 Bacterial infection
 Anaplasma phagocytophilum
- **Signs and symptoms**
 Fever
 Lethargy
 Anorexia
 Vomiting
 Diarrhoea
 Stomatitis
 Myalgia
 Arthritis
 Thrombocytopenia
 Leukopenia
 Anemia
 Hemolytic anemia
 Hemorrhagic diathesis
 Hemolytic anemia
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 Hemorrhagic diathesis
- **Diagnosis**
 Blood smear
 PCR
 Serology
 Histology
- **Treatment**
 Doxycycline
 Amoxicillin-clavulanic acid
 Clindamycin
 Rifampin
 Azithromycin
 Levofloxacin
 Marbofloxacin
 Enrofloxacin
 Ceftriaxone
 Cefepime
 Meropenem
 Imipenem
 Vancomycin
 Linezolid
 Tedizolid
 Mupirocin
 Fusidic acid
 Clotrimazole
 Fluconazole
 Voriconazole
 Isavuconazole
 Caspofungin
 Micafungin
 Anidulafungin
 Echinocandin A
 Echinocandin B
 Echinocandin C
 Echinocandin D
 Echinocandin E
 Echinocandin F
 Echinocandin G
 Echinocandin H
 Echinocandin I
 Echinocandin J
 Echinocandin K
 Echinocandin L
 Echinocandin M
 Echinocandin N
 Echinocandin O
 Echinocandin P
 Echinocandin Q
 Echinocandin R
 Echinocandin S
 Echinocandin T
 Echinocandin U
 Echinocandin V
 Echinocandin W
 Echinocandin X
 Echinocandin Y
 Echinocandin Z



In Europe, the tick *Ixodes ricinus* is the main vector for *Anaplasma phagocytophilum*.

Prevention

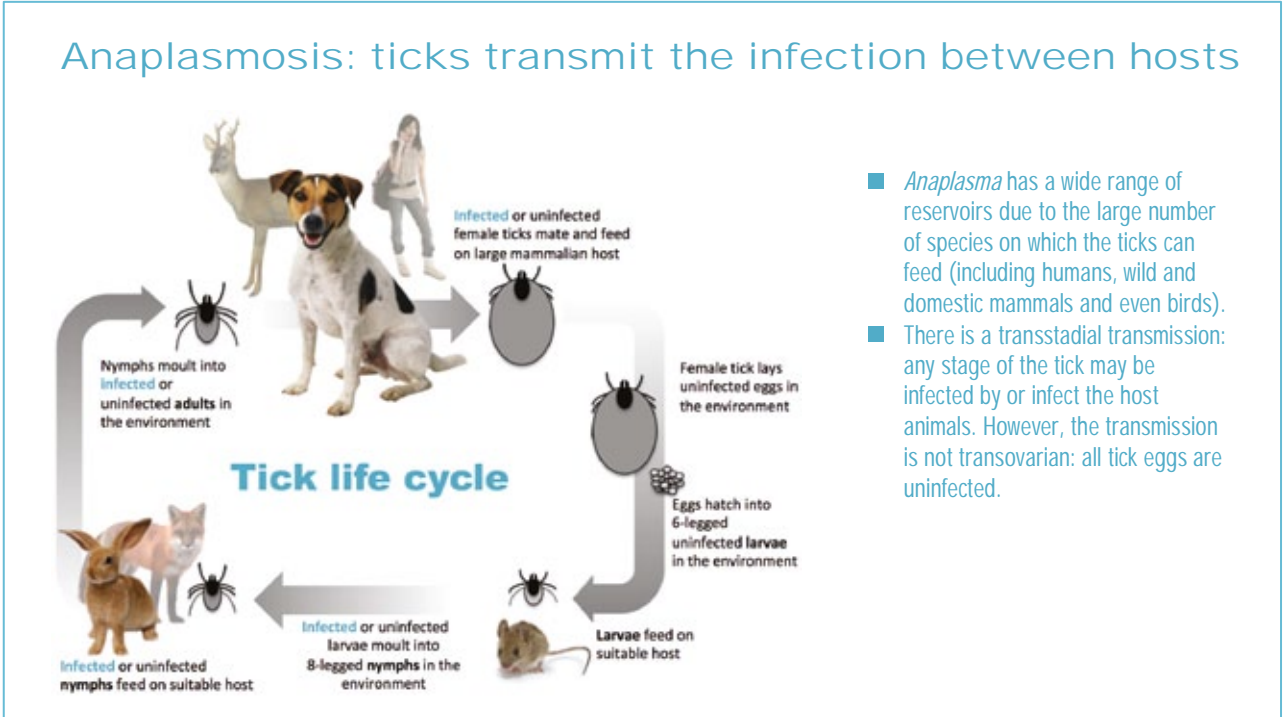
- Use of tick preventative products - transmission is positively related to attachment duration, a product which kills or repels ticks will reduce the risk of disease transmission and the more rapidly this is affected, the greater the protective effect. Choice of product must also be based on compliance, lifestyle factors, owner capabilities and other parasiticide needs for the pet.
- Checking for ticks - dogs should be checked for ticks at least every 24 hours. Ticks found should be removed immediately without stressing them - this again increases the risk of disease transmission.

Travel advice

- Use of a product which kills or repels ticks will reduce the risk of exposure to tick-borne pathogen transmission while travelling to an anaplasmosis-endemic region.
- While greatly reducing tick-borne pathogen transmission, no tick preventative product is 100% effective. Dogs should therefore also be checked at least every 24 hours for ticks and any found tick immediately removed.



Anaplasmosis: ticks transmit the infection between hosts



- *Anaplasma* has a wide range of reservoirs due to the large number of species on which the ticks can feed (including humans, wild and domestic mammals and even birds).
- There is a transstadial transmission: any stage of the tick may be infected by or infect the host animals. However, the transmission is not transovarian: all tick eggs are uninfected.