Genus-Rhipicepahalus

Morphology, lifecycle, Pathogenesis, Prevention & control

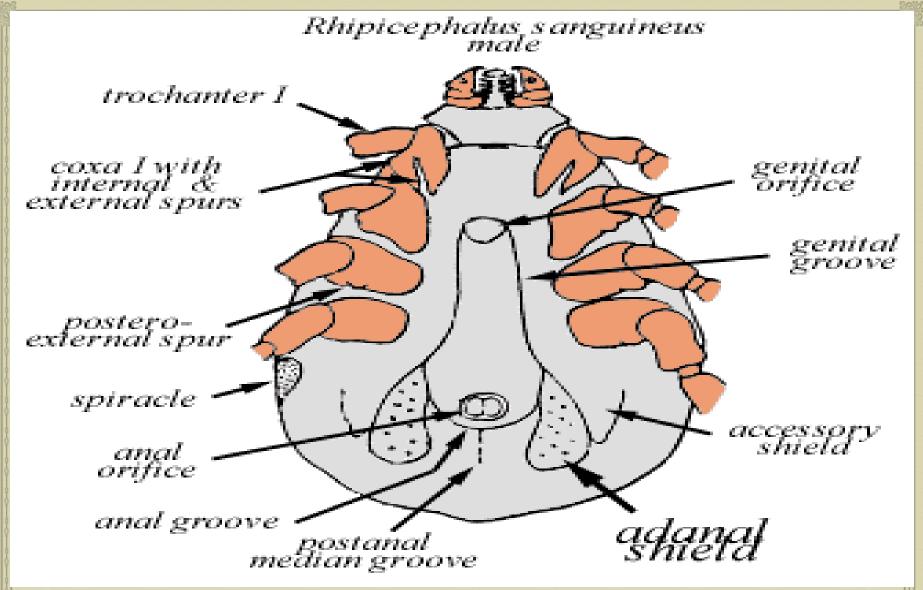


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Morphology: Rhipicephalus

- □ Rhipicephalus appendiculatus is a moderate-sized reddish-brown tick.
- ☐ They are inornate type tick.
- ☐ The palps are short, broad.
- When viewed from the dorsal aspect, the basis of the capitulum has a distinct hexagonal shape with protruding lateral margins



Parts of the body: Rhipicephalus.

SOURCE—GOOGLE



Rhipicephalus appendiculatus

SOURCE--GOOGLE DR.R.K.SHARMA



Rhipicephalus sanguinus

SOURCE--GOOGLE



Rhipicephalus evertsi

SOURCE--GOOGLE

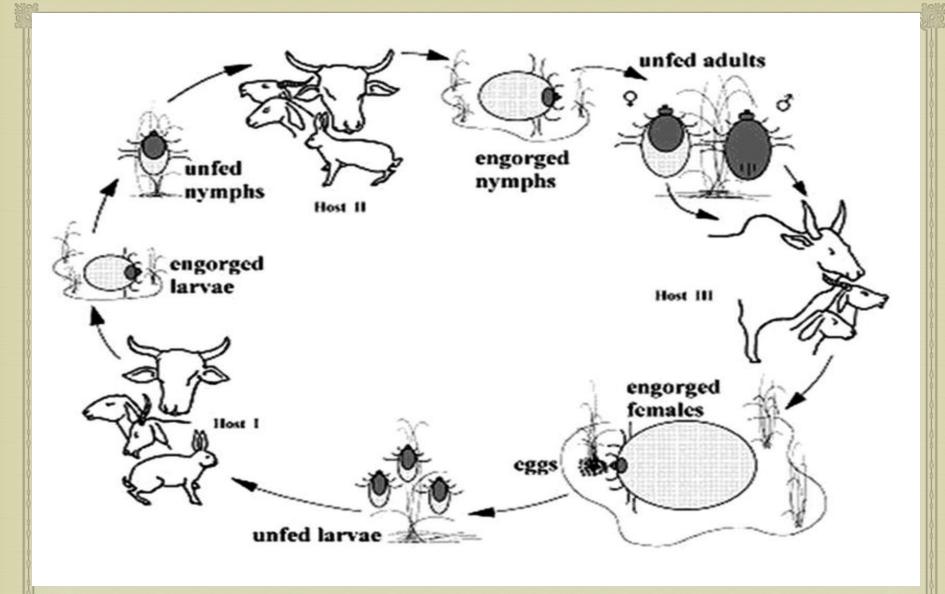


Rhipicephalus bursa

SOURCE--GOOGLE

Life cycle of Rhipicephalus

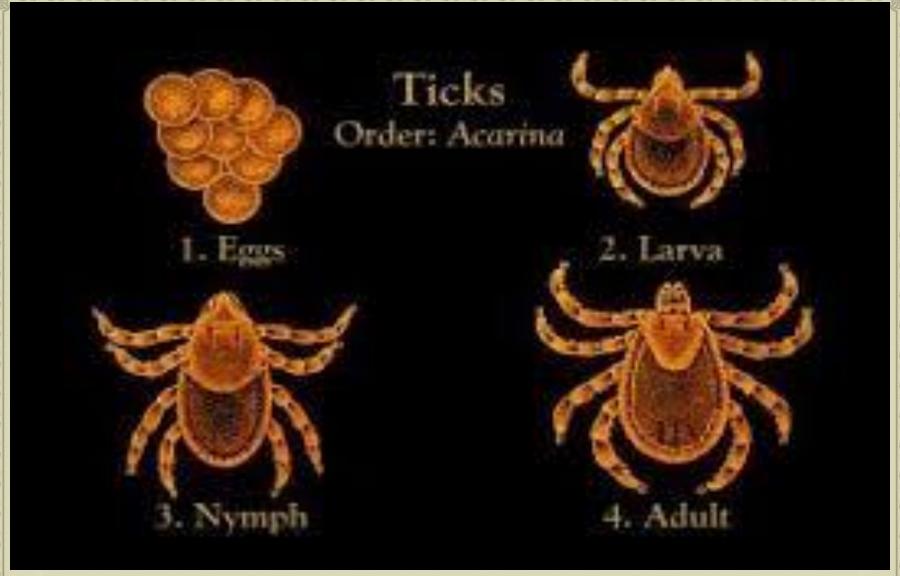
- ☐ The female lays about 3000-5000 eggs at a time
- ☐ After hatching larva come out .
- ☐ Larvae feed for 5 to 15 days, then drop from the dog,
- ☐ The larva take about one to two weeks to develop into nymphs .
- ☐ The nymphs then find and attach to another host , feed for 3 to 13 days,
- ☐ Then fall on the ground from the dog.
- ☐ Take about two weeks to develop into adults.



Life cycle of Rhipicephalus

SOURCE-GOOGLE.

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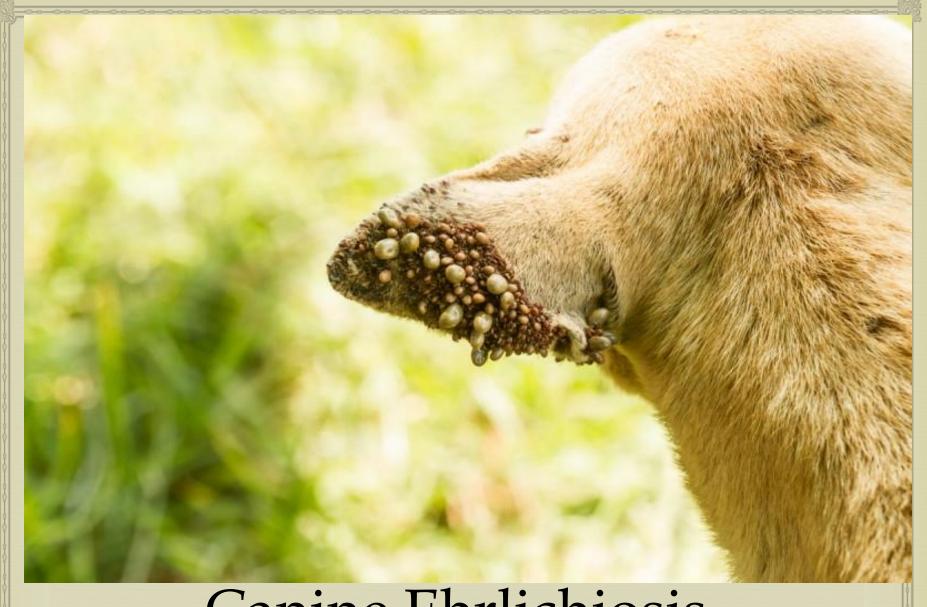


Different stages of life cycle

SOURCE-GOOGLE

Pathogenesis of Rhipicephalus

- ☐ The Brown dog tick is almost exclusively a parasite of dogs.
- □ Adults are found in the ears and between the toes of dogs and live up to 1 1/2 years, without feeding.
- □ The Brown dog tick or Rhipicephalus sanguineus is a putative vector of Ehrlichia canis, causes Canine ehrlichiosis.
- Babesia vogeli, a protozoan parasite that causes Canine babesiosis.
- □ Rickettsia rickettsii, the causative agent of Rocky Mountain spotted fever, and other Rickettsia species such as R. belli, R. rhipicephali and R. montana.



Canine Ehrlichiosis

SOURCE-GOOGLE. Dr. R

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Canine Ehrlichiosis

SOURCE-GOOGLE. Dr. R K.SHARMA





SOURCE-GOOGLE

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER