Epidemiological studies on some trematode parasites of ruminants in the snail intermediate hosts in three districts of Uttar Pradesh, Jabalpur and Ranchi

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ABSTRACT

Seasonal prevalence of 5 trematode parasites in the 4 snail species, viz. Lymnaea auricularia, L. luteola, Gyraulus convexiusculus and Indoplanorbis exustus for the years 2012–2014 was studied in 3 districts of Uttar Pradesh and in Jabalpur and Ranchi districts of Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand, respectively. Intramolluscan larval stages of Fasciola gigantica, Explanatum explanatum, Paramphistomum epithelium, Fischoiderus elongatus and Schistosoma spindale were identified using ITS-2, 28S rDNA, 12S mitochondrial (mt) DNA and Cox I markers. F. gigantica infection in L. auricularia had a significant (P<0.05) occurrence in the winter season followed by rains. Seasonality of P. epithelium transmission in I. exustus was observed with significant occurrence of its infection in the rainy season followed by a sharp decline in other seasons. Prevalence of S. spindale infection in I. exustus was insignificant in 3 districts of Uttar Pradesh but highly prevalent in other 2 districts. Infection with F. elongatus in L. luteola was recorded in different seasons. G. convexiusculus were screened for E. explanatum and Gastrothylax crumenifer infection and a significant rate of infection with E. explanatum was observed in the rainy season. Climatic factors including temperature and rainfall influence the distribution of snail populations and transmission of trematode infections by these snail intermediate hosts.

Key words: Parasite, PCR, Prevalence, Season, Snail, Trematode

The most important trematode parasites affecting livestock in India are Fasciola gigantica and several species of amphistomes and schistosomes. Fasciolosis caused by F. hepatica and F. gigantica is an economically important helminthic disease of livestock (Spithill et al. 1999). The disease is recognized as an emerging food-borne zoonosis, with an estimated 17 million human beings infected and 180 million people at risk of such infection worldwide (Mas-Coma 2005, Parkinson et al. 2007). In India, fasciolosis in domestic ruminants is caused by F. gigantica. Amphistomes are parasitic in the digestive tracts of many vertebrates including mammals causing a serious pathogenic condition ‘immature amphistomosis’ in domestic ruminants (Phiri et al. 2007). More than 70 species of amphistomes were reported from animals of food value from different parts of the globe (Roy and Tandon 1995). In India, several species of gastrothylacid amphistomes, viz. Fischoiderus cobboldi, F. elongatus, Gastrothylax crumenifer, Carmyerius spatosus and Velasquezotrema tripurensis along with 2 common amphistomes Paramphistomum epithelium and Explanatum explanatum were recorded in domestic ruminants (Prasad et al. 1994, Ghatani et al. 2012). Schistosoma are among the most abundant infectious agents of mankind; infecting about 200 million people and causing a chronic debilitating disease ‘schistosomosis’ (Chitsulo et al. 2000). Additionally, animals including cattle bear a heavy burden of infection with different species of Schistosoma. India has several endemic regions of schistosomosis with prevalence of Schistosoma indicum, S. spindale, S. incognitum (Chandler 1926), S. nasale (Rao 1933), S. nairi (Mudaliar and Ramanujachari 1945), Orientobilharzia dattai and O. turkestanicum (Dutt and Srivastava 1955, 1964) reported from different parts of the country.

Snails play an important role in the transmission of these parasites and monitoring the infection rate of snails with these trematodes is an important component of the epidemiological study on these parasites. In India, lymnaeid snails mainly Lymnaea auricularia and L. luteola act as intermediate hosts of F. gigantica, S. incognitum, F. elongatus and O. dattai. Other snail species like I. exustus is an intermediate host of S. indicum, S. spindale, S. nasale and P. epithelium, whereas G. convexiusculus plays an important role in the transmission of E. explanatum and Gastrothylax crumenifer. Molecular approaches are the most effective and accurate means for identification of these parasites in the snail intermediate hosts. The systematic use...
of the molecular approaches as a complement to the conventional approaches has enabled the identification of species and screening of genetic variants among populations (Velusamy et al., 2004, Cucher et al., 2006, Caron et al., 2007, Magalhaes et al., 2008). In India, studies on the epidemiology, dynamics of the snail transmission of these pathogens and forecasting systems for outbreaks of the snail-borne trematode diseases have been scanty. The present study was carried out to identify the intramolluscan stages of the commonly prevalent trematodes of domestic ruminants in India to species level using molecular approaches and to study their seasonal prevalence in various snail intermediate hosts in 3 districts of Uttar Pradesh and in Ranchi (Jharkhand) and Jabalpur (M.P) districts. Role of climatic factors like rainfall and seasons on the distribution of snail vectors and on their transmission of various trematode parasites was also studied.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Collection of snails from different water bodies:**
Snails belonging to 4 genera, viz. *L. auricularia*, *L. luteola*, *I. exustus* and *G. convexiusculus* were collected from different waterbodies of 3 districts of Uttar Pradesh viz. Meerut, Bareilly and Jhansi and Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh) and Ranchi (Jharkhand) districts, with an average high temperature in the range of 21.6°C–39.9°C and an average low temperature from 8.3°C-27.0°C. These snails were screened for prevalence of the mammalian trematodes for 2 years from 2012–2014 covering different seasons of the year. Snails were collected manually from a given area every month for 2-year period to study the prevalence of different trematode infections in them. Meteorological data on the average rainfall, relative humidity and temperature for 2012–2014 were collected from Meteorological Department, New Delhi, India. The results obtained on the seasonal prevalence of trematode infections in different snails were compared by Chi-square test (Snedecor and Cochran 2004).

**Molecular identification of the intramolluscan stages of trematodes transmitted by the above snails:**
Genomic DNA was isolated from *L. auricularia*, *L. luteola*, *I. exustus* and *G. convexiusculus* using commercial DNA isolation kit and following protocols provided by the manufacturer. Briefly, live snails of different sizes collected randomly from the water bodies were killed by gentle crushing in sterile petridishes. Shells were manually removed from these snails and whole snail tissue was processed for isolation of the genomic DNA with proteinase

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primer name</th>
<th>Sequence 52 –32</th>
<th>Length (mer)</th>
<th>Amplicon size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Schistosoma</em> (28S)</td>
<td>Forward TGAATTTAAGCATATCAGTTAAG 2222 600 bp</td>
<td>Reverse GAAAGTGCACTGACAGCACAG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Schistosoma Spindale</em> (12S)</td>
<td>Forward GTTGCGGTAAATTAGATTCG 2222 227 bp</td>
<td>Reverse CTTAAGAATTITCCACTTTT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Schistosoma indicum</em> (12S)</td>
<td>Forward GTTGCGGTAAATTAGATTCG 2222 227 bp</td>
<td>Reverse ATTCATAAGTGAATTTCATCCC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Explanatum explanatum</em> (ITS-2)</td>
<td>Forward TGTGTCATGGAAGAAGCGCAG 20 22 492 bp</td>
<td>Reverse TGTTAGTGTCTTCTGTCCTTCCG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Explanatum explanatum</em> (28S)</td>
<td>Forward AAAGCCCCAAGCAGAAGCAGCTG 2120 800 bp</td>
<td>Reverse ACTCTGTCGTTCTTCTTACCAAG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Paramphistomum epiclitum</em> (ITS-2)</td>
<td>Forward CTTATAAACATCAGCAGGGCCA 2125 300 bp</td>
<td>Reverse TAACTGCACTCAGGACTGCTC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Paramphistomum epiclitum</em> (28S)</td>
<td>Forward AGGCACCTTGTAAGTGGTCG 2121 350 bp</td>
<td>Reverse AAGACCGAGACTATTACAGCAG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Gastrothylax crumenifer</em> (ITS-2)</td>
<td>Forward AGGCACCTTGTAAGTGGTCCG 2125 290 bp</td>
<td>Reverse TAACTGCACTCAGGACTGCTC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Fasciola gigantica</em> (ITS-2)</td>
<td>Forward ATAAACACATCACAGGCCCACA 2125 300 bp</td>
<td>Reverse GGAAGAAGGAGACACAGGACAG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Fasciola gigantica</em> (28S)</td>
<td>Forward ATAAACACATCACAGGCCCACA 2125 300 bp</td>
<td>Reverse GGAAGAAGGAGACACAGGACAG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Fischoederius elongatus</em> Cox-I</td>
<td>Forward -CTATACCAGTACACCACCCCA 2121 364 bp</td>
<td>Reverse TTTTTGCGCATCTGAGGT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

![Fig. 1. Season-wise prevalence of different snail species positive for mammalian trematode infections in 3 districts of U.P during the period 2012–2014.](image-url)
K @ 20 μg / mg tissue digestion at 37°C over night. Subsequent steps of DNA isolation were carried out as per the manufacturer’s instructions.

PCR amplification of ITS-2 and 28S ribosomal DNA of F. gigantica: Ribosomal (r) DNA sequences viz internal transcribed spacer-2 (ITS-2) and 28S rDNA were used as molecular markers for identification of F. gigantica in the snail tissue. Genomic DNA isolated from L. auricularia was subjected to ITS-2 and 28S rDNA amplification by PCR. ITS-2 (360 bp) and 28S rDNA gene (618 bp N-terminal partial sequences) were amplified using Fasciola specific primers (Table 1). Specific amplicons were sequenced and data were analyzed for species identification.

PCR amplification of P. epiclitum, E. explanatum and F. elongatus ITS-2, 28S rDNA and Cox I markers in snail vectors: Genomic DNA isolated from L. exustus was PCR amplified for P. epiclitum ITS-2 (290 bp) with species specific primers (Table 1). Likewise, genomic DNA isolated from G. convexiusculus was amplified for 442 bp fragment of ITS-2 of E. explanatum and L. luteola genomic DNA amplified for detection of mitochondrial Cox I DNA of F. elongatus using primers specific to E. explanatum and F. elongatus, respectively (Table 1). The sequences of the above three markers amplified by PCR were analyzed for identification of the respective species.

Identification of mammalian schistosomes in L. exustus: Genomic DNA was isolated from L. exustus and PCR amplification of mitochondrial 12S region of Schistosoma spp. with genus specific forward primer and reverse primers specific to S. spindale and S. indicum, respectively (Table 1) was carried out. The PCR amplicons were sequenced and the parasite species identified.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

PCR amplification of different markers used in this study and their sequence results confirmed the intramolluscan stages as F. gigantica, P. epiclitum, F. elongatus, E. explanatum and S. spindale, respectively (Table 1) was carried out. The PCR amplicons were sequenced and the parasite species identified.

Identification and prevalence of F. gigantica infection in L. auricularia

Genomic DNA was isolated from randomly selected 173 L. auricularia. These snails were screened for F. gigantica infection by PCR amplification of ITS-2 and 28S rDNA regions. Sequence analysis of 360 bp ITS-2 region of 25 DNA samples confirmed the parasite larval stages as F. gigantica and it differed from F. hepatica ITS-2 at typical 6 nucleotide positions (207, 231, 270, 276, 327 and 334) and with one distinguishing deletion of T nucleotide at 327th position in F. gigantica. The 28S rDNA was also PCR amplified from the genomic DNA isolated from 28 randomly selected L. auricularia and sequence analysis of 618 bp of 12 samples confirmed the parasites as F. gigantica. None of the sequences matched to F. hepatica ITS-2 and 28S rDNA sequences. Therefore, using these two molecular markers it was confirmed that F. gigantica was the species prevalent in these snails. The overall prevalence of F. gigantica was studied in 3928 snails by observing the cercarial shedding from these snails for the period from 2012–2014. The snails were screened in 3 seasons of each year, viz. summer (March-June), rainy (July-Oct) and winter (Nov-Feb). F. gigantica infection in L. auricularia had a significant (P<0.05) occurrence in winter for both the years with 2.9% and 3.7% snails, respectively infected with the parasite, followed by the rainy season with prevalence of infection of 1.9% and 0.9%, respectively. There was a fluctuation of infection in summer between these 2 years, as a prevalence of 1.9% and 0.0% was recorded in 2012 and 2014, respectively (Fig. 2). Over all results indicated that F. gigantica infection in L. auricularia was prevalent throughout the year (Fig. 2). There was a significant (P<0.05) correlation of the seasons with the density of the snail population in the water bodies, as in hot summers a heavy mortality of the snails occurred while snail density/ square meter was higher after rains.

Identification and prevalence of E. explanatum infection in G. convexiusculus snails using ITS-2 and 28S rDNA markers

Genomic DNA was isolated from 173 G. convexiusculus for their screening for infection with E. explanatum by PCR using species specific ITS-2 and 28S rDNA primers (Table 1). PCR amplified 492 bp ITS-2 product and 800 bp region of 28S rDNA of E. explanatum in 21 snails. Sequence analysis of these PCR amplicons showed no variation in the ITS-2 and 28S rDNA vis-a-vis other isolates of E. explanatum described from several definitive hosts, thus confirming the species status of the parasite transmitted by these snails. Likewise, genomic DNA isolated from the above snails was screened for infection with G. crumenifer by PCR amplification of ITS-2 and 28S rDNA markers using species specific primers (Table 1). The PCR did not amplify the above marker sequences for G. crumenifer, indicating that none of these snails were harbouring the infective stages of G. crumenifer.

G. convexiusculus (n=1440) were also screened for
cercarial shedding in different seasons in two years and an overall prevalence of 2.1% of *E. explanatum* was recorded, with each snail shedding very low number of cercariae. Rainy season recorded a significant (P<0.05) rate of infection with 6.5% and 4.0% prevalence for 2012–2013 and 2013–2014, respectively. No significant (P>0.05) rate of infection was observed in these snails in summer and winter seasons (Fig. 4).

*E. explanatum* is a very common trematode infection of buffaloes and cattle in India (Prasad and Varma 1999, Hassan et al. 2005) and the parasite is transmitted by *G. convexiusculus*. The overall prevalence of infection in these snails was higher during rainy season and lowest in other seasons.

Identification and prevalence of *P. epiclitum* infection in *I. exustus* snails using ITS-2 and 28S rDNA markers

*I. exustus* (n=100) were screened for infection with *P. epiclitum*. PCR was carried out on 100 snails for amplification of 290 bp ITS-2 and 28S rDNA (350 bp) of *P. epiclitum* with species specific primers (Table 1). Sequence analysis of 10 PCR products for these 2 markers showed a 100% match with *P. epiclitum* isolates reported from the definitive hosts. *P. epiclitum* prevalence was significantly (P<0.05) affected with a change in temperature and rainfall. Higher prevalence of *I. exustus* snails was recorded from July-Oct (rainy season), with a fall in their population in April, May and June. *I. exustus* is the intermediate host of *P. epiclitum* and *Schistosoma* spp. in India (Prasad et al. 1994, Agrawal et al. 2000). The overall prevalence of *P. epiclitum* in *I. exustus* for these 2 years was 6.9% (225/3249). Seasons had a direct effect on the infectivity of these snails, with cercarial shedding of *P. epiclitum* being higher in the months of July-Oct (rainy season) (Fig.3). This seasonality of the cercarial shedding is of great epizootiological significance and was reported earlier by Dutt and Bali (1980), Kohli and Agrawal (1995), Mishra and Agrawal (1998), Agrawal et al. (2000), Bedarkar et al. (2000), Khajuria and Kapoor (2003) and Mishra et al. (2012) for *Schistosoma* infection in *I. exustus* from different parts of India and from Bangladesh (Islam et al. 2011). Snail population density was dependent on combination of factors, of which seasonal rainfall had the highest influence. A lower prevalence in summer could be attributed to harsh dry conditions and lesser chances of infection due to non-availability of snail intermediate hosts as the water sources are scarce in this season.

Identification and prevalence of *F. elongatus* with Cox I marker

Genomic DNA from *L. luteola* (n=100) was isolated for their random screening for *F. elongatus* infection and mitochondrial Cox I gene (364 bp) was PCR amplified using primers specific to *F. elongatus* (Table 1). Sequence analysis of 20 PCR products from as many number of snails confirmed the amphistome species as *F. elongatus* and the snail isolate showed 96% nucleotide identity with Cox I gene of the other isolates of this parasite of domestic ruminants. *L. luteola* (n=2361) were also screened for infection with *F. elongatus* by cercarial shedding and only 17 (0.7%) were detected positive. These infected snails were shedding cercariae in all the 3 seasons with no significant (P>0.05) difference in rainy season, winter and summer (Fig.5). Lower infection rate in snails correlates with a low prevalence of *F. elongatus* infection in the definitive hosts in India (Ghatani et al. 2014).
Identification and prevalence of S. spindale in I. exustus

I. exustus snails (3,249) were screened for Schistosoma infection in different seasons. None of these snails screened in the districts of Bareilly, Jhansi and Meerut were positive for Schistosoma infection. I. exustus (n=600) were screened for cercarial shedding for different Schistosoma spp. in Ranchi (Jharkhand) and Jabalpur (MP) districts but only 10 (1.7%) snails were positive for S. spindale infection. I. exustus has been reported as the intermediate host of S. spindale, S. indicum and S. nasale in India (Dutt and Srivastava 1968, Agrawal et al. 1991) but the snails positive for Schistosoma infection were harbouring S. spindale only and not S. indicum and S. nasale in the present study. The furcocercus cercariae shed by these snails were morphologically typical of mammalian schistosomes i.e. longicaudum and brevifurcurs and were thus identified as S. spindale. Further confirmation of these S. spindale cercariae was done by amplification of 227 bp 12S mt DNA and 600 bp 28S rDNA. I. exustus (122) were also screened for infection with the prepatent stages of different species of mammalian schistosomes by PCR amplification of 12S mt DNA of Schistosoma spp. with genus specific forward primer and reverse primers specific to spindale and S. indicum, respectively. None of the snails screened with primers specific for S. indicum amplified a product and were negative for this infection.

Trematodes show distinct and direct relationship with the water temperature in their transmission process, with cercarial shedding being directly influenced by the water temperature (Poulain, 2005). Seasonality that is mirrored by changes in environmental variables can intervene in snail’s ecology and influence the larval development of a trematode inside its host snail. Therefore, there is a significant correlation between infection in snails, climatic factors and temperature influenced the larval development of a trematode inside its host snail. Therefore, there is a significant correlation between infection in snails, climatic factors and season and affected their rate of infection with the above trematodes (Fig.1).

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