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New Animal Reservoirs of *T. rhodesiense* Sleeping Sickness

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During a follow up Sleeping Sickness Survey in and around the Serengeti National Park during November–December 1971 (GEIGY et al., 1973a, GEIGY et al., 1973b) 40 strains of *T. brucei* subgroup trypanosomes were isolated from lion, hyaena and hartebeest. The stabilised strains were subsequently examined by the “Blood Incubation Infectivity Test” (RICKMAN & ROBSON, 1970). According to the BIIT results several BIIT positive or equivocal strains were selected and cloned. The original strains and their corresponding clones (totally 11) were tested for drug sensitivity to Antrypol, Mel B and Berenil. The suitable strains were tested in human volunteers at Homa Bay District Hospital, Kenya, in spring 1973. Parallel simultaneous BIITs were carried out with the same trypanosome suspension inoculated s.c. into volunteers, using the blood from the corresponding volunteer and plasma from a European.

STIB 324, derived from hyaena No. 290, STIB 241 and 350 (clone from STIB 241) originating from lion No. 278 caused parasitaemia in man, i.e. were proven to be true *T. rhodesiense*. The simultaneous BIITs were positive in each sample.

Detailed characteristics of these strains and all other results of the volunteer experiments will be given later.

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