

4. Title : The Occurrence of Naturally Acquired  
Mycoses in the mammals of Thailand.

Principal Investigator : Robert L. Taylor, Lt. Col., MSC

Associate Investigators : John H. Morris, Lt. Col., V.C.  
Norman C. Negus, Ph.D.

Assistant Investigators : Yupin Charoenvit, B.Sc.  
Malinee Thamrongnavasawasdi, B.Sc.

The utilization of naturally acquired infections in mammals is a technique commonly employed to establish the endemicity of a geographic area.

Cultures of liver and spleen from rodents trapped in the South of Thailand during a survey for leptospirosis were obtained. Duplicate cultures were prepared in the field from 403 rodents and shipped to the SMRL for further study.

None of the 403 rodents were determined to have a naturally acquired mycotic infection. Many cultures were lost due to gross contamination resulting from adverse conditions in the field. Contamination was anticipated and inhibitory media were used but the abundant airborne contaminants could not be suppressed in all instances.

Bats collected by Dr. Norman C. Negus for rabies examination are also being surveyed for mycotic infections. Cultures are made from (1) liver and spleen, (2) lungs and (3) fecal contents. 56 bats of the genus *Cynopterus* have been netted in Bangkok and 80 bats of the genus *Tadarida* were collected from a cave in Central Thailand. No pathogenic fungi have been recovered.

Arrangements have been made to obtain tissue from rodents collected in Chiangmai (Northern Thailand) by Dr. Leon Le Beau. The tissues will be maintained in a frozen state until they can be sent to SMRL for culture.