Title: Haemosporidiidea of Thai Birds

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Objective-In the course of their investigations the MAPS and Virus Department have collected many thousands of blood smears from wild animals, primarily birds. It is of interest to determine the types of blood parasites infecting these animals. It might be of specia importance if any particular group of birds had a high percentage of plasmodial infections. It could be inferred that there is preferrential mosquito feeding on that group and because of this they might also have a particularly high rate of mosquitoborne virus infections.

Progress - Because of the very large numbers of slides involved the first phase has been a preliminary screening for blood parasites. At this stage only generic diagnosis is made. In this manner over 5,000 slides have been examined to date. The positive slides have put aside for future study here or by specialists in avian blood sporozoa. Analyses of infection according to host species and region are in progress but has not been completed.

Results: Total slides examined 5,344

No. positive Haemoproteus	789 (14.7%)
No. positive Plasmodium	8 (0.14%)

It is obvious that the greatly predominant infection of birds is Haemoproteus. Very little plarmodia has been found.