

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

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The utilization of naturally acquired infections in mammals is a technique commonly employed to establish the endemicity of a geographic area. Rodents and bats collected for a variety of reasons by other SMRL departments were cultured for pathogenic fungi. During the last report period, livers and spleens from 403 rodents trapped in the south of Thailand were cultured for fungi. None of these animals to date has been found to have a naturally acquired mycotic infections.

Bats collected for rabies examination were also surveyed for Histoplasma infections. Cultures were made from (1) liver and spleen. (2) lungs and (3) intestinal contents. A total of 138 bats were cultured. Eighty bats of the genus *Tadarida* were collected from a cave in central Thailand and 58 bats of the genus *Cynopterus* were netted in Bangkok. No pathogenic fungi were recovered.

Cultures were prepared from the livers and spleens of 214 rodents collected during an epidemiological survey in the north of Thailand (Chiengmai). No pathogenic fungi were recovered.

During a recent survey of plague in the rodents of Viet Nam the lungs from 185 rats and shrews were fixed in alcohol and returned to SMRL where they will be examined for microscopic evidence of adiaspirmycosis. Results on these specimens are pending

This aspect of the mycology program has been discontinued until areas of high endemicity can be shown using other techniques