

# Water buffalo spreading schistosomiasis in Philippines

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A new report says that water buffalos are transmitters of schistosomiasis in the Philippines. Credit: Øyvind Holmstad

([https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:A\\_carabao\\_at\\_Bohol\\_2017\\_p.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:A_carabao_at_Bohol_2017_p.jpg)),  
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Water buffalos play a critical role in transmitting the parasitic disease schistosomiasis in the Philippines, new research reveals.

Schistosomiasis, also known as bilharzia, is caused by parasitic trematode worms. People become infected when larval forms of the parasite penetrate the skin during contact with infested waters. According to WHO estimates, at least 236.6 million people globally required preventive treatment against the disease in 2019.

While earlier studies had placed blame for the transmission of the *Schistosoma japonicum* parasite in the Philippines on rats and dogs, research published late September in *PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases*, showed that buffalos were mainly responsible.

Mario Jiz, an author of the study and head of the immunology department at the Research Institute for Tropical Medicine, Manila, says schistosomiasis affects 12 million Filipinos and persists as a public health problem despite mass drug administration. Reinfection rates after [drug treatment](#) are high in heavily endemic areas because of poor understanding of the infection source, he tells SciDev.Net.

Farmers use [water buffalo](#), also commonly called carabao, as draft animals in rice farming and coconut harvesting, the main agricultural activities in rural Philippines.

"*S. japonicum* is a zoonosis [disease which can be transmitted to humans from animals] that infects the majority of water buffalos over short periods of time and these animals can transmit the infection to snail [which act as] intermediate hosts and mediate human infection," Jiz tells SciDev.Net.

The researchers moved 42 schistosome-negative water buffalos to the rice-farming village of Macanip in Leyte, Philippines. At the end of 10 months, they tested 34 surviving water buffalos—the others died in a typhoon—to find that only one was free of the parasites. For accuracy, the researchers relied on real-time polymerase chain reaction tests as

well as retrieval of worms from the veins and tissues of the liver and abdomen of the animals.

"Similar to schistosomiasis in China, water buffalos play a major role in schistosomiasis in the Philippines," says Jiz. "Other regions where the zoonotic *S. japonicum* is endemic should also consider water buffalos as a major transmission agent."

Jiz says that frequent flooding and strong typhoons caused by climate change may carry the snail hosts to other areas and start a new schistosomiasis infection area. "With the ubiquity of water buffalos in [rice-farming](#) villages in the Philippines, there is a risk of spreading schistosomiasis from focal, limited areas to larger spaces."

"Water buffalos do not get sick or die from schistosomiasis, but humans do," says Jiz. "Control of schistosomiasis in water buffalos is important to prevent sickness and death due to this parasite."

Don McManus, a senior scientist at the QIMR Berghofer Medical Research Institute, in Brisbane, Australia tells SciDev.Net that the study "provides absolute, definitive proof that carabao are major animal reservoirs for transmitting schistosomiasis in the Philippines."

China has long recognized that water buffalo and cattle are the major reservoirs of infection and, as such, are targeted by the countries' schistosomiasis control program, says McManus, adding: "The research provides additional ammunition for developing and deploying a transmission-blocking veterinary vaccine in both countries as a primary control intervention against schistosomiasis."

Global schistosomiasis control is mainly by mass administration of the drug praziquantel, but has not always been effective, according to McManus.

"Despite important health benefits in achieving decreased morbidity in several geographic areas, the mass drug administration approach has not been a total success, owing to a number of logistic challenges: for example, a shortfall in the delivery of praziquantel, poor drug coverage, and low rates of drug adherence," he says.

**More information:** Mario Jiz et al, High prevalence of *Schistosoma japonicum* by perfusion in naturally exposed water buffalo in a region of the Philippines endemic for human schistosomiasis, *PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases* (2021). [DOI: 10.1371/journal.pntd.0009796](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0009796)

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