EARLY PATHOGENESIS AND PATHOLOGY OF *TRITRICHOMONAS FOETUS* INFECTION IN VIRGIN HEIFERS

By

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INTRODUCTION

Trichomoniasis due to *Tritrichomonas foetus* infection in Australian cattle was first confirmed in 1946 by Dumaresq (1948), and interest in this disease has increased in recent years when reports indicated a high incidence of infected herds in northern Australia (Donaldson, Lucas, Johnston and Ritson, 1967; Rogers, Flanagan and Hill, 1972; Ladds, Dennett and Glazebrook, 1973; Dennett, Reece, Barasa and Johnson, 1974). The clinical features and epizootiology of *T. foetus* infection in the female has been adequately described (Morgan, 1944; Bartlett, 1947; Laing, 1956), but studies on the pathology and pathogenesis are limited.

This paper records the results of an experiment designed to study early pathogenesis and pathology of trichomoniasis in virgin heifers mated to a bull infected with *T. foetus*.