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Microbiology, Epidemiology and Immunobiology. No. 3, 1957; 8-14.

Data on epidemic processes. III Communication. Epidemiologic peculiarities of the plague and tularemia caused by different ways of infection.
By: Dydichev, N. R.

SUMMARY

1. The existence of all blood infections in nature, transmitted by blood sucking Arthropodes, and including plague and tularemia, is insured in each individual case by some determined specific vector, in the organism of which the agent of the respective disease lives for some time.

2. Plague and tularemia, existing in nature as infectious diseases of rodents, very seldom differ one from another according to epizootology. These differences are stipulated mainly by the biological and ecological peculiarities of the specific vectors of the said infections in their natural (enzootic) centers, which, consequently, reflects on the epidemiology of these infections.

3. The basic specific method of transmitting the agent of tularemia from the organism of one warm-blooded animal to another is by means of the tick, which determines the more important peculiarities of existence of the said infections in its natural center, this is also true of plague in its retention and transmission by fleas.

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