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Author	Linda Cato
Title (English)	Identification of filarial vector mosquito, <i>Culex quinquefasciatus</i>, and infection using PCR arrays
Title (Swedish)	
Abstract	<p><i>Culex quinquefasciatus</i> is the main vector of the filarial parasite <i>Wuchereria bancrofti</i> which causes human lymphatic filariasis. In the present study a mass single dose treatment period with Diethylcarbamazine (DEC) and Albendazole was carried out in a filarial endemic area in Sri Lanka. Mosquitoes were collected and two detection methods were used; dissection and polymerase chain reaction. When the results from the two methods were compared the infection rate had decreased from 7.8% before treatment to 1.1% after the treatment period. The infectivity rate decreased from 1.4% to 0%. These results show that a single dose of a combination of DEC and Albendazole is an efficient program for eliminating human lymphatic filariasis.</p>
Keywords	<p><i>Culex quinquefasciatus</i>, <i>Wuchereria bancrofti</i>, human lymphatic filariasis, Diethylcarbamazine, Albendazole, dissection, PCR</p>
Supervisors	Professor Eric H. Karunanayake Inst. of Biochemistry, Molecular Biology and Biotechnology, University of Colombo
Scientific reviewer	Assoc. Professor Lena Åslund Dept. of Genetics and Pathology, Rudbeck Laboratory
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Biology Education Centre Biomedical Center Husargatan 3 Uppsala Box 592 S-75124 Uppsala Tel +46 (0)18 4710000 Fax +46 (0)18 555217	