

# CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
Abstract.	iv
Acknowledgements.	vi
Contents.	viii
List of Abbreviations.	xiii
List of Tables.	xvi
List of Figures.	xviii
<b>CHAPTER 1. Introduction.</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Burden of lymphatic filariasis.	2
1.2 Transmission dynamics of filariasis.	3
1.3 Importance of studies on experimental transmission.	5
1.4 Quantitative relationships of transmission dynamics.	6
1.5 <i>Culex quinquefasciatus</i> - <i>Wuchereria bancrofti</i> .	9
1.6 Objectives of the thesis.	11
1.6.1 General objective	12
1.6.2 Specific objectives	12
<b>CHAPTER 2. Literature review.</b>	<b>13</b>
2.1. The disease filariasis.	14
2.1.1. Super family – Filarioidea.	14
2.1.2. Filariasis.	14
2.1.3. Lymphatic filariasis.	15
2.1.4. Bancroftian filariasis.	16
2.1.4.1. Historical background.	16
2.1.4.2. Distribution.	16
2.1.4.3. Adult <i>W. bancrofti</i> .	17
2.1.4.4. Microfilariae (mf).	17

2.1.4.5. Microfilaria (mf) periodicity of <i>W. bancrofti</i> .	18
2.1.4.6. Ingestion of microfilariae by the intermediate host.	19
2.1.5. Migration of microfilariae and development into infective stage.	20
2.1.6. Fate of the infective larvae.	22
2.1.7. Transmission of filariasis.	23
2.1.8. Clinical manifestations of lymphatic filariasis.	23
2.1.9. Socio-economic aspects of lymphatic filariasis.	27
2.2 Factors affecting transmission of filariasis.	29
2.2.1 Mf uptake by vector mosquitoes.	29
2.2.2 Mean blood meal volume.	30
2.2.3 Concentration of microfilariae.	31
2.2.4 Vector defence mechanisms against microfilariae.	32
2.2.5 Loss of parasite during the development of larvae in vector.	34
2.2.6 Infective (L <sub>3</sub> ) larval output.	36
2.2.7 Survival rate of infected mosquitoes.	37
2.3 Index of Experimental Infection (IEI).	39
2.4. History of experimental transmission studies.	40
<b>CHAPTER 3. General Methodology.</b>	43
3.1. Study area and population.	44
3.2. A summary of the epidemiology of filariasis in Walgama.	47
3.3. Colonization of <i>Cx. quinquefasciatus</i> in the laboratory.	52
3.3.1. Field collected adults.	52
3.3.2. Oviposition.	52
3.3.3. Larval culture.	52
3.3.4. Maintenance of adults.	55
3.4. Preparation of mosquitoes for experimental feeding.	56
3.5. Volunteer mf carriers.	56
3.6. Experimental feeding.	58

3.7. Mosquito dissections.	58
3.7.1. Mosquitoes killed immediately after feeding.	58
3.7.2. Mosquitoes killed after incubation (day 14).	60
3.7.3. Dissections for stages of development.	60
3.7.4. Dead mosquitoes.	61
3.8 Frequency of experiments.	61
3.9 Data analysis	61
<b>CHAPTER 4.</b>	66
<b>4.1. The Concentration <i>W.bancrofti</i> in <i>Cx.quinquefasciatus</i>.</b>	67
4.1.1 Introduction.	67
4.1.2 Objective.	67
4.1.3 Methodology.	67
4.1.3. a). Concentration of <i>W. bancrofti</i> by <i>Cx. quinquefasciatus</i> .	67
b). Determination of the blood meal volume of laboratory bred <i>Cx.quinquefasciatus</i> .	68
4.1.4 Result and data analysis.	68
4.1.5 Discussion.	72
<b>4.2. The development of <i>W.bancrofti</i> in <i>Cx.quinquefasciatus</i> under laboratory conditions.</b>	76
4.2.1. Introduction.	76
4.2.2. Objective.	76
4.2.3. Methodology.	77
4.2.4. Data analysis.	77
4.2.5. Results and Discussion.	78
<b>CHAPTER 5. The relationships in the transmission dynamics of bancroftian filariasis in Sri Lanka and the microfilaria uptake and infective larvae development of <i>W.bancrofti</i> in <i>Cx.quinquefasciatus</i>, in relation to host mf density.</b>	86

5.1. Human volunteers and mosquitoes.	87
5.2. Data Analysis.	89
5.3. Results.	91
5.3.1. Variation of mf uptake and larval development at different host mf densities.	91
5.3.2. Mf uptake as a function of host mf density.	95
5.3.3. Infective larval output as a function of host mf density.	98
5.3.4. Prevalence of infected and infective mosquitoes as a function of host mf density.	101
5.3.5. The aggregation of mf and L <sub>3</sub> in relation to host mf density.	103
5.3.6. The estimation of parasite-vector relationship.	106
5.3.7. The success of <i>W.bancrofti</i> microfilariae developing into infective stage.	106
5.3.8. Expected infective larvae output in relation to host mf density.	109
5.4. Discussion.	112
5.4.1 Variation of mf intake and L <sub>3</sub> output in relation to host mf density.	112
5.4.2 Mf uptake as a function of host mf density.	115
5.4.3 Infective larval output as a function of host mf density.	117
5.4.4 The regulation of larval yield.	118
<b>CHAPTER 6. Significance of low-density microfilaraemia in transmission.</b>	<b>122</b>
6.1 Introduction.	123
6.1.1 Low-density microfilaraemia.	123
6.1.2 Importance of low-density microfilaraemia in filariasis transmission.	124
6.2 Objectives.	126
6.3 Data Analysis.	126
6.4 Results.	127
6.4.1 Uptake of microfilariae.	127
6.4.2 Infective larval (L <sub>3</sub> ) development.	132

6.4.3	Infective larval (L <sub>3</sub> ) yield in low-density microfilaraemia.	135
6.5	Discussion.	138
6.5. a.	Epidemiological significance of low-density microfilaraemia.	141
<b>CHAPTER 7.</b>	<b>The survival of <i>Cx. quinquefasciatus</i> and the loss of parasites due to mosquito mortality in the laboratory, following infecting blood meals from carriers with different levels of microfilaraemia.</b>	<b>145</b>
7.1	Objective.	146
7.2	Methodology.	146
7.3	Data Analysis.	147
7.3.1	Survival of <i>Cx. quinquefasciatus</i> following an infecting blood meal.	147
7.3.2	Parasite loss due to mosquito mortality.	147
7.4	Results.	148
7.4.1	The survival of mosquitoes after infecting blood meal.	148
7.4.2	The larval loss due to mosquito mortality.	151
7.5	Discussion.	156
7.5.1	Survival of <i>Cx. quinquefasciatus</i> after infecting blood meal.	156
7.5.2	Parasite induced mosquito mortality and parasite loss due to mosquito mortality.	159
<b>CHAPTER 8.</b>	<b>Regulation of parasitaemia of bancroftian filariasis during transmission under natural conditions.</b>	<b>164</b>
8.1	Introduction.	165
8.2	Objectives.	166
8.3	Methodology.	167
8.4	Data analysis.	168
8.5	Results.	168
8.6	Discussion.	174
<b>CHAPTER 9.</b>	<b>Conclusions and observations.</b>	<b>178</b>
<b>REFERENCES.</b>		<b>183</b>
<b>ANNEXURES.</b>		<b>213</b>

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

$\infty$	- Infinitive
$\chi^2$	- Chi-square
°C	- Centigrade
$\mu$ l	- micro litre
<i>A.</i>	- <i>Acanthocheilonema</i>
A.mf	- mf in the abdomen
ADL	- adenolymphangitis
<i>Ae.</i>	- <i>Aedes</i>
Alb.	- Albendazole
<i>An.</i>	- <i>Anopheles</i>
ANOVA	- Analysis of variance
ATP	- Annual Transmission Potential
<i>B.</i>	- <i>Brugia</i>
BMDP	- Bio- Medical Data Processing
$c'$	- saturation level
<i>C.</i>	- <i>Culicoides / Chrysops</i>
CF	- Concentration Factor
CI	- Confidential Interval
cm	- centimetre
<i>Cx.</i>	- <i>Culex</i>
<i>Cx.p.</i>	- <i>Culex pipiens</i>
<i>D.</i>	- <i>Dirofilaria</i>
d.f.	- degrees of freedom
DALY	-Disability Adjusted Life Years

DEC	- diethylcarbamazine citrate
diss.	- dissected
DSWb	- diurnally sub-periodic <i>W.bancrofti</i>
E	- Expected mf uptake
F	- Females
FF.	- Fully Fed
Fig.	- Figure
FP	- finger prick
g	- Grams
G	- Gravid
GM	- Geometric Mean
GND	- Grama Niladari Division
IEI	- Index of Experimental Infection
Index MM	- Index Mosquito Meal
IV	- Intra Venous
Ive.	- Ivermectin
<i>k</i>	- Clumping factor
km	- Kilometre
L <sub>1</sub>	- first stage (sausage shape) larva
L <sub>2</sub>	- second stage (pre infective) larva
L <sub>3</sub>	-third (infective) stage larva
L <sub>4</sub>	- fourth stage larva
LIMPHASIM	- Micro simulation model for lymphatic filariasis
M	- Males
<i>M.</i>	- <i>Mansonia</i>
MDA	- mass drug administration
mf	-microfilaria / microfilariae

mosq.	- mosquito
N	- North
No.	- Number
NP	- Nuclepore
NPWb	- nocturnally periodic <i>W.bancrofti</i>
NSWb	- nocturnally sub-periodic <i>W.bancrofti</i>
O	- Observed mf uptake
ONCHOSIM	- Simulation model for onchocerciasis
PELF	- Programme for Elimination of Lymphatic Filariasis
r	- regression coefficient
S	- South
SG	- Semi Gravid
sp.	- species
Std. err.	- Standard error
T.mf	- mf in the thorax
TDR	- Tropical Disease Research
TPE	- Tropical Pulmonary Eosinophilia
UNDP	- United Nations Development Project
<i>W.</i>	- <i>Wuchereria</i>
WHO	- World Health Organization
x	- mean mf uptake
x/y	- parasite (L <sub>3</sub> ) yield
y	- mean L <sub>3</sub> output.



## LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table 2.1 The location, distribution, common disease symptoms and some other characteristics of the common species of human filariasis.	15
Table 3.1 Mf prevalence rates by age groups and sex in 5 village units Matotagama, Walgama North, Walgama, Walgama Central. Walgama South.	50
Table 3.2 Mf rate by age groups and sex in the total area of Walgama.	50
Table 3.3 Frequency distribution of mf positives of preliminary survey (classified by density in 60 $\mu$ l FP blood).	51
Table 3.4 Summary of details of experiments according to arbitrary mf density groups based on Nuclepore method using 1 ml of venous blood.	62
Table 4.1 Results of 10 experiments to determine the blood meal volume of laboratory bred <i>Cx. quinquefasciatus</i> .	69
Table 4.2 The Concentration factors (CF) of mf of different mf density groups based on the finger prick count and Nuclepore count.	72
Table 4.3: Grouping of development experiments according to the host mf density and mf uptake by mosquitoes.	78
Table 4.4 Percentage (mean number of larvae/mosquito) of ingested microfilaria developing into different stages of <i>Wuchereria bancrofti</i> during incubation period when <i>Culex quinquefasciatus</i> fed on different densities of microfilaraemia.	80
Table 4.5 Mean number of <i>Wuchereria bancrofti</i> in <i>Culex quinquefasciatus</i> during the development from day 1-15.	83
Table 5.1 Summary of the results of dissection <i>Culex quinquefasciatus</i> at microfilaria uptake and after incubation.	88
Table 5.2 Estimated parameter values and associated log-likelihoods (LL) for the relations describing mf uptake, W (m) and the clumping factor of the negative binomial distribution, k (m) as a function of host mf density (m).	97

Table 5.3	Estimated parameter values and associated log-likelihoods (LL) for the relations describing number of L <sub>3</sub> developed, W (m) and the clumping factor of the negative binomial distribution, k (m) as a function of host mf density (m).	100
Table 6.1	Details of treatment history of 30 low-density carriers having 1-29 <sup>3</sup> mf/ml.	127
Table 6.2	Summary of dissection of <i>Cx. quinquefasciatus</i> under low-density microfilaraemia.	130
Table 7.1	Survival rates of <i>Culex quinquefasciatus</i> when fed on carriers with different densities of microfilaraemia.	149
Table 7.2	Parasite induced mosquito mortality and the mean larval loss during the (L <sub>3</sub> ) development of <i>W. bancrofti</i> .	152
Table 8.1	Host mf prevalence, mf density and some entomological parameters in the nine localities in the study area (1996 - 1997).	164

## LIST OF FIGURES

	<b>Page</b>
Fig. 3.1 The maps showing the position of Matara in filariasis endemic belt of Sri Lanka (upper) and 3 suburbs of the preliminary study area (lower).	45
Fig. 3.2 The Study Area of Walgama, Matara consisting of five <i>Grama Niladari</i> (Village Headmen) Divisions.	46
Fig. 3.3 Method of blood collection with capillary tube for FP method.	48
Fig. 3.4 Preparation of three linear FP blood smear (60 $\mu$ l) on a glass slide.	48
Fig. 3.5 FP blood smears (60 $\mu$ l) after staining with Geimsa.	49
Fig. 3.6 NP membranes with 1 ml of IV filtered blood, after staining with Geimsa.	49
Fig. 3.7 Collection of indoor resting mosquitoes with a mouth aspirator and the electrical torch.	53
Fig. 3.8 Maintenance of mosquitoes in stock cages at the insectory.	53
Fig. 3.9 Maintenance of larval culture trays at the insectory.	54
Fig. 3.10 Feeding of mosquitoes (inside feeding cage) on the upper arm of the volunteer, inserted through the netting.	57
Fig. 3.11 Feeding of mosquitoes (inside a paper cup) on the upper arm of the volunteer, through the mosquito netting.	57
Fig. 3.12 Selection of fully gorged mosquitoes from the feeding cage.	59
Fig. 3.13 Maintenance of gorged mosquitoes at the insectory.	59
Fig. 3.14 Larvae adhering to mouthparts and to body wall of the mosquito head.	60
Fig. 3.15 Exsheathed mf found in the thorax of the mosquito.	63
Fig. 3.16 L <sub>1</sub> larvae found in the thorax of the mosquito.	64
Fig. 3.17 Developing L <sub>2</sub> larvae in thoracic muscle.	64
Fig. 3.18 Large number of L <sub>3</sub> larvae found in a single mosquito.	65
Fig 4.1 The scatter plot of the concentration factors based on finger prick and Nuclepore count	71

Fig. 4.2	Concentration factor of mf for different density groups based on Nuclepore count and finger prick count.	73
Fig. 4.3	Variation of development of <i>W.bancrofti</i> in <i>Cx.quinquefasciatus</i> during incubation when fed on carriers in different density groups.	84
Fig. 5.1	Percentage of negative <i>Culex quinquefasciatus</i> at mf uptake and infective larval output for different host mf density groups	92
Fig. 5.2	Percentage of microfilariae and infective larvae in infected <i>Culex quinquefasciatus</i> under different host mf density groups.	93
Fig. 5.3	Relation between host mf density and number of microfilariae ingested (mf uptake) by mosquitoes.	96
Fig. 5.4	Relation between host mf density in human and number of L <sub>3</sub> /mosquito.	99
Fig. 5.5A	Relationship between host mf density and percentage of mosquitoes ingesting microfilariae.	102
Fig. 5.5B	Relationship between host microfilaria density and number of mosquitoes with L <sub>3</sub> larvae after 14 days incubation.	104
Fig. 5.6	Relationship between host mf density and variability in mf uptake and L <sub>3</sub> outputs in mosquitoes indicated by aggregation parameter (k) assumed to be distributed as negative binomial	105
Fig. 5.7	Relationship between mean mf uptake (x) and the inverse of L <sub>3</sub> yield (x/y).	107
Fig 5.8	Success rate of mf developing into L <sub>3</sub> in relation to host mf density.	108
Fig. 5.9	Success rate of mf developing into L <sub>3</sub> in relation to mean mf uptake.	108
Fig. 5.10	The success rate of L <sub>3</sub> in relation to mean larval load.	110
Fig. 5.11	Percentage of L <sub>3</sub> from all larvae in relation to host mf density.	110
Fig. 5.12	Mean expected L <sub>3</sub> in relation to host mf density.	111
Fig. 5.13	Mean expected L <sub>3</sub> in relation to mean mf uptake.	111
Fig: 6.1	Variation of microfilariae in mosquitoes at low and ultra low-density microfilaraemia.	129

Fig. 6.2	Mf uptake in relation to mf density in low and ultra low-density microfilaraemia.	131
Fig. 6.3	Prevalence of infected mosquitoes at low and ultra low-density microfilaraemia.	131
Fig. 6.4	Variation of L <sub>3</sub> output in infective mosquitoes under low and ultra low-density microfilaraemia.	133
Fig. 6.5	Mean L <sub>3</sub> output in relation to host mf density under low and ultra low-density microfilaraemia.	134
Fig. 6.6	Prevalence of infective mosquitoes at low and ultra low-density microfilaraemia.	134
Fig. 6.7	Scatter plot of L <sub>3</sub> yield in relation the host mf density.	136
Fig. 6.8	Scatter plot of L <sub>3</sub> yield in relation to mean mf uptake.	136
Fig. 6.9	L <sub>3</sub> yield in relation to host mf density under low-density microfilaraemia.	137
Fig. 6.10	L <sub>3</sub> yield in relation to mean mf uptake under low-density microfilaraemia.	137
Fig. 7.1	Survival rate of <i>Culex quinquefasciatus</i> mosquitoes when fed on mf carriers with different microfilaraemia levels.	150
Fig. 7.2	Larval loss due to mosquito mortality during the extrinsic incubation period.	154
Fig. 7.3	Several L <sub>3</sub> larvae coming out of the proboscis during dissection of a dead mosquito.	155
Fig. 7.4	Dead and disintegrating mf, L <sub>1</sub> and L <sub>2</sub> larvae in the thorax of a mosquito.	163
Fig. 8.1	Plot of worm loads of different stages in wild <i>Culex quinquefasciatus</i> mosquitoes for different host mf prevalences in the community.	166
Fig. 8.2	Plot of different worm loads in wild <i>Culex quinquefasciatus</i> mosquitoes for varying intensities of microfilaraemia in the community.	167
Fig. 8.3	The relationship between the mf uptake and the L <sub>3</sub> output in wild <i>Culex quinquefasciatus</i> mosquitoes.	169