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EFFECT OF THORACIC HOMOGENATES OF REFRACTORY *AEDES ALBOPICTUS* ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF *BRUGIA PAHANGI* IN SUSCEPTIBLE *AEDES TOGOI*

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The procedure or principles that induce changes in the expression of filarial susceptibility or refractoriness in mosquitoes should, it is believed, contribute to the better understanding of the exact mechanisms through which genetic or any other factors affect the developing filaria parasites. This study aimed to alter the development of *Brugia pahangi* in susceptible *Aedes togoi* and in refractory *Aedes albopictus* introducing their thoracic homogenates alternatively, by using intrathoracic inoculation technique. After 2 days of inoculation the mosquitoes were infected with *B. pahangi* by feeding directly on an infected cat.

In *Aedea albopictus* which initially was totally refractory to *B. pahangi*, the alteration of non-development by facilitating an inducement using thoracic homogenates of susceptible *Aedes togoi* was a failure.

In *Aedes togoi* which was highly susceptible, significant difference in development of *B. pahangi* could be observed after the inoculation of thoracic homogenates of *Aedes albopictus*. In the above experiment the mortality of developing larvae which was 0% – 4.4% in normal mosquitoes was increased to 17.67% – 42.86%.

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Reference

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