

## Summary

As a guide line for another approach in control of schistosomiasis, the effect of Niridazole on the increase in production of black (degenerated) eggs and on the decrease in the ability of miracidia to hatch from eggs and to infect snail intermediate hosts was investigated. Hamsters infected with S.mansoni were used as the model of study.

When infected hamsters were administered with 5 mg./kg./day for 5 days ( $\frac{1}{20}$  of schistosomicidal dose), the total egg output was not interfered. However, the percentage of black eggs in the stool was increased one week after the treatment. The ability of miracidia to hatch from the eggs and to infect B.glabratus was also decreased and it was also correlated with the percentage of black eggs in the stool. The effect seemed to be temporary one since the percentage of black egg output in the stool was beginning to decrease after the 5th week of experiment. The miracidia hatching test and their infectivities were also increased after this period.

From this experiment, it is suggested that in control of schistosomiasis, Niridazole at low dose level could be used in mass chemotherapeutic campaign in the human community with the aim to reduce or cease the production of viable eggs. It is necessary to investigate in human the appropriate dose and method of application of Niridazole which will affect the production of eggs without or less side effect.