

ABSTRACT

This investigation revealed some biotic and physical factors which were involved in Schistosoma mekongi and the beta race of Tricula aperta. The susceptibility of a total 4,137 beta race snails to one miracidium of S.mekongi was 20% with the prepatent period ranged from 50 to 60 days post-exposure. The average total number of S.mekongi cercariae produced per snail in vial and small petri-dish were 594 and 735, respectively. The averages of daily output of cercariae per snail were 17 in vial and 11 in small petri-dish, respectively. During the normal condition, the peak of emergence of the Mekong Schistosome cercariae occurred between 6 A.M. to 8 A.M., and the cercariae did not emerge during night time (6 P.M. - 6 A.M.). The inversion of light also caused a complete inversion of the emergence of S.mekongi cercariae. Other factors including the light ranged from 10 to 80 foot-candles, temperature of water between 25 and 30° C, pH of the conditioned tap water between 7.6 and 8.4, and different types of water from the Mun River, conditioned tap water and distilled water were proved to be the important environmental factors which markedly influenced the liberation of S.mekongi cercariae in the laboratory experiment.

CURRICULUM VITAE

NAME : MISS PENTIDA TIPYOTHA

DATE OF BIRTH : MAY 18, 1955

PLACE OF BIRTH : BANGKOK, THAILAND

INSTITUTIONS ATTENDED : CERTIFICAL OF MATHAYOM SUKSA V,
SANGTIRAJ BOUMRUNG SCHOOL,
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN BIOLOGY,
RAMKHAMHANG UNIVERSITY.