Inhibition and Prevention Efficacy against Mosquito Bloodsucking and *Dirofilaria immitis* Infection by Administration of Topical Insecticide

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**ABSTRACT.** Inhibition and prevention of mosquito bloodsucking by a topical insecticide, and the consequent infection of *Dirofilaria immitis* were evaluated using a product containing 10% w/w imidacloprid plus 50% w/w permethrin (I-P solution). Nine healthy beagle dogs divided into three groups of 3 dogs each were administered I-P solution on day 3 (group 1), day 36 (group 2) and not administered (group 3 as a control) before starting the experimental infection. The results showed that the mosquito bloodsucking rate was significantly lower, 12.1% in group 1 (p<0.05) and 11.1% in group 2 (p<0.05), than the 40.6% in group 3, meaning that the inhibition rates in groups 1 and 2 against group 3 were 70.2% and 72.7%. The infection rate of experimental *D. immitis* infection was 33% in group 1, 33% in group 2 and 100% in group 3, meaning that the prevention rates in groups 1 and 2 against group 3 were 67% and 67%.

**KEY WORDS:** canine, *Dirofilaria immitis* infection, mosquito bloodsucking, topical insecticide.

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**FULL PAPER** Parasitology

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**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Dogs and experimental groups:** Nine healthy female beagles were obtained commercially (Nihon Nousan Kogyo Co., Ltd., Tokyo) (weight between 7 and 11 kg, age 9 months) and confirmed to be free of *D. immitis* infection by the Knott test for microfilaria and a commercial antigen-detecting ELISA kit for adult worms. Only a few reports, however, have studied on the bloodsucking inhibitory efficacy of imidacloprid and permethrin against ticks and fleas [1, 4–6, 8], and mosquitoes [1, 7].

This study was conducted to assess the inhibitory efficacy of I-P solution against bloodsucking by mosquitoes and the preventive efficacy to *D. immitis* infection by an experimental infection procedure.

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**RESULTS**

**Bloodsucking rate and blood weight sucked by mosquitoes:** Numerous mosquitoes, *Aedes togoi*, hatched from larvae, were placed in 9 small cages covered with steel mesh net, and then male mosquitoes were removed by aspiration. The remaining female mosquitoes were kept in a dark and quiet room to avoid injury until use. The number of female mosquitoes in each cage was about 100 to 150. The cage containing the mosquitoes was placed on the chest of a dog, after clipping the hair and under general anesthesia, and the mosquitoes sucked blood for about 30 min through the steel mesh net. Each mosquito in the cage was then weighed on an electronic balance after freezing in a freezer, and blood-sucking was confirmed by crushing each mosquito on moist filter paper. This procedure was performed individually using the nine beagle dogs in groups 1, 2 and 3 within one day. The I-P solution had been administered to group 1 on day 3 and to group 2 on day 36 prior to this procedure.

The blood-sucking rate (mosquitoes that sucked blood / whole mosquitoes used × 100) per cage and the mean body weight of mosquitoes that sucked blood per cage were calculated to obtain an average value in each group. The mean blood weight sucked was measured by subtracting the mean body weight value of non-sucked female mosquitoes, independently preserved as a control, from the mean body weight of non-sucked female mosquitoes, independently preserved as a control.
weight value of mosquitoes that sucked blood.

Experimental *D. immitis* infection: The experimental infection of nine dogs was performed using a previous procedure [2, 3] within one day. The microfilaricemic dog, an approximately one-year-old mixed breed female, used in this experiment was born and lived in Yamaguchi prefecture and was naturally infected with *D. immitis*. About 100 to 150 newly hatched female mosquitoes bit the microfilaricemic dog, and were collected in several cages. Ten days later, after confirming that infective larvae (L3) of *D. immitis* were located in their proboscis portion by crushing a few mosquitoes in saline, the cages were used for infection. The cage was placed on the chest of a dog, after clipping the hair and under general anesthesia, and the experimental infection was performed by allowing the mosquitoes to again suck blood for about 30 min through the steel mesh net, although it was not possible to confirm the number of L3 which invaded the beagle dogs. The infection was performed individually for nine beagle dogs in groups 1, 2 and 3.

Serial administration of the solution and recovery of infected worms: According to the experimental schedule (Fig. 1), groups 1 and 2 were administered I-P solution once every 30 days after the experimental infection on day 0 until the end of the experiment. The dose was often adjusted individually according to the increased body weight of the beagle dogs. The windows of the kennel remained open to increase the chance of spontaneous *D. immitis* infection by wild mosquitoes naturally infected with *D. immitis* L3 invading the kennel. On day 141, nine beagle dogs underwent euthanasia with sodium pentobarbital, and then the right ventricle and pulmonary arteries were immediately dissected and examined for the worm. The thoracic and abdominal cavities were also examined for an ectopic infection of the worm.

Statistical analysis: The bloodsucking rate among the groups was analyzed using Student's *t* test.

RESULTS

Inhibitory efficacy on bloodsucking rate and blood weight sucked by mosquito: As shown in Table 1, the mean bloodsucking rate was significantly decreased in group 1 (p<0.05) and 2 (p<0.05) as compared with group 3, with the inhibitory efficacy [group 3 (40.6%) – group 1, 2 (12.1%, 11.1%/group 3 (40.6%) × 100] of I-P solution to bloodsucking by mosquitoes being 70.2% in group 1 and 72.7% in group 2.

The mean blood weights sucked by one mosquito, measured by subtracting 24 non-sucking female mosquitoes as a control group, are shown in Table 1. There were no significant differences among the three groups.

Prevention efficacy on *D. immitis* infection by mosquito: As shown in Table 2, all nine experimental dogs were examined on day 141 to detect *D. immitis* worms after euthanasia. Three worms (2 males and 1 female) were detected from the right ventricle and pulmonary arteries in dog no. 2 in group 1, 1 worm (1 male) in dog no. 6 in group 2, while all 3 dogs in group 3 were infected; 1 worm (1 male) in dog no. 7, 1

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**Fig. 1.** Schematic schedule of the experimental infection and the administration of I-P solution.
Table 1. Inhibitory efficacy of I-P solution against bloodsucking by mosquitoes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Control</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean bloodsucking ratea)</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
<td>40.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean weight per mosquito that sucked blood</td>
<td>3.71 mg</td>
<td>3.09 mg</td>
<td>3.53 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean weight per mosquito that did not suck blood</td>
<td>2.81 mg</td>
<td>0.9 mg</td>
<td>0.28 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean blood weight per mosquito that sucked bloodb)</td>
<td>3.71 mg</td>
<td>0.28 mg</td>
<td>0.72 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a) Number of mosquitoes that sucked blood / number of mosquitoes tested.
b) Mean weight per mosquito that sucked blood - mean weight per mosquito that did not suck blood.

Table 2. Preventive efficacy of I-P solution against Dirofilaria immitis infection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dog</th>
<th>No. of worms detected (M/F)</th>
<th>Worm length (cm)</th>
<th>No. of dogs infected / No. of dogs tested (Infection rate)</th>
<th>Inhibition rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1/3 (33%) 67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2</td>
<td>3 (2/1)</td>
<td>M: 13.5, 15.0, F: 20.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1/3 (33%) 67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 6</td>
<td>1 (1/0)</td>
<td>M: 14.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>3/3 (100%) 0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 7</td>
<td>1 (1/0)</td>
<td>M: 10.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 8</td>
<td>1 (0/1)</td>
<td>F: 17.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 9</td>
<td>4 (3/1)</td>
<td>M: 11.0, 13.0, 13.5, F: 16.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

M: Male, F: Female.

No study has examined an efficacy of the I-P solution in relation to the inhibition of mosquito bloodsucking and the consequent prevention of D. immitis infection. The present study revealed that the I-P solution was moderately effective in the prevention of D. immitis infection by inhibiting mosquito biting. The mean prevention rate of D. immitis infection was 67% (Table 2). The prevention of D. immitis infection may involve the combination of a repellent effect and an insecticide effect. Additionally, a larvicide effect against L3 may be an interesting area for further study of the I-P solution because L3 leave the proboscis of the infected mosquitoes and come in contact with the dog’s skin, when an infected mosquito bites a dog.

Interestingly, the bloodsucking rate was similar between groups 1 (11.1%) and 2 (12.1%), despite the 36-day interval between administrations. Thus the efficacy may last more than one month without any substantial reduction.

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REFERENCES

2. Hayasaki, M. 1981. Indirect hemagglutination test for diagno-


