Instructions for Submission of Abstract

1. The abstract will appear as submitted in the volume of abstract. Because it will be reduced by 30 percent, a font of **10 point** or larger is recommended.
2. Use **English** only.
3. The abstract must fit in the designated space (within the border).
4. Organize the abstract as follows: Title, author's name and affiliation, aim of study, method used, results, conclusion.
5. Type the title in CAPITAL LETTERS.
6. The author's name should be typed with the last name first followed by the initial of the first name. Underline the presenting author's name. Put asterisks(*) after the author's name to refer to respective affiliations.
7. Simple tables and figures may be included.
8. Use standard abbreviations and place unusual ones in parentheses after the first appearance of the full word.
9. Leave one line blank as in the sample abstract below.
10. Type in single space throughout, indenting 3 spaces only at the beginning of each paragraph within the text of the abstract.
11. Avoid smudges and eraser marks.
12. Submit **the original abstract and 2 photocopies together with the acknowledgment card** using the envelope provided.
13. Send the abstract unfolded and protected by cardboard by air mail.
14. The presenting author must register to attend the Congress at the time of submission of the abstract.
15. Abstracts received after **February 1, 1998** will not be accepted.

SAMPLE ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF SODIUM BICARBONATE ON A SINGLE DOSE OF DIETHYLCARBAMAZINE THERAPY IN PATIENTS WITH BANCROFTIAN FILARIOSIS IN KENYA

Njenga S*, Mitsui Y**, Muita M*, Fujimaki Y**, Mbugua J*, Kirigi G*, Gachihi G*,Wasunna M*, Aoki Y**
*Clinical Research Center, Kenya Medical Research Institute, Nairobi, Kenya and **Institute of Tropical Medicine, Nagasaki University, Nagasaki, Japan

An attempt was made to examine the effect of a combination of diethylcarbamazine citrate (DEC-C) and sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO3) on the pharmacokinetics of diethylcarbamazine (DEC), side-reactions and reduction of the microfilarial density of patients with *Wuchereria bancrofti* infection at a hospital in Nairobi, Kenya. The microfilariae carriers received DEC-C at 6 mg .....

(N.B.: Please underline the presenting author.)

ABSTRACT FORM

Presentation Preference: workshop ☐, oral ☒, poster ☐
Abstract Category (refer to page 5 and 6): workshop ☐, oral/poster (F . 1)
Keywords(3 terms): Leishmaniosis Nramp1 Nitric oxide
I hereby apply for the Travel Award for Young Scientists.☐

THE IMMUNOPATHOGENESIS OF *LEISHMANIA DONOVANI* INFECTION IN *Nramp1* CONGENIC MICE

Evans C, Norrish A, Soo S, Blackwell J
Department of Medicine (Box 157), University of Cambridge Clinical School, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Hills Rd, Cambridge, CB2 2QQ, UK

The Natural resistance associated macrophage protein gene (*Nramp1, Ity/Lsh/Bcg*) regulates macrophage activation for antimicrobial activity. To investigate the mechanisms by which *Nramp1* influences susceptibility to intracellular infection, *Nramp1* B10.L-Lsh^r (N20) resistant and B10 susceptible congenic mice were infected with *Leishmania donovani* amastigotes in duplicate experiments.

Fifteen days post infection the hepatic parasite count was more than one log unit greater in susceptible than resistant mice. Light microscopy revealed morphological changes in the Kupffer cell population within 24 hours of infection in resistant but not susceptible mice. Fifteen and 30 days post-infection, hepatic granulomas were significantly more numerous in susceptible animals. RNA was extracting from livers harvested during early infection and semi-quantitative RT-PCR was used to study changes in mRNA expression of murine inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS), interleukin-12 p40 subunit (IL-12), the neutrophil attractant chemokine KC, *Nramp1* and the housekeeping gene GAPDH. This revealed a biphasic up-regulation of iNOS, IL-12, KC and *Nramp1* mRNA expression relative to GAPDH in resistant and susceptible animals following infection. Early iNOS and KC expression were significantly greater in resistant than susceptible mice, consistent with previous *in vitro* studies of the innate immune response in transfected cell lines. By day 15, the adaptive immune response was associated with significant induction of iNOS and KC mRNA levels in both resistant and susceptible mice.

These results suggest that nitric oxide mediated parasite killing contributes to the innate immune response in *Nramp1* resistant animals but is deficient in *Nramp1* susceptible mice.

IXth International Congress of Parasitology

Abstract Submission Form

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Title: ☐ Prof. ☒ Dr. ☐ Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Ms.

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Title of Abstract:

THE IMMUNOPATHOGENESIS OF **LEISHMANIA DONOVANI** INFECTION IN **Nramp1** CONGENIC MICE

Presentation Preference: workshop ☐, oral ☒, poster ☐

Abstract Category (refer to page 5 and 6): workshop 5, oral/poster (F-1)

Keywords (3 indexing terms): (Leishmaniosis)
(Nramp1)
(Nitric oxide)

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