

Study of the mosquito repellent effect of "MYGG & SÅNT" - An orientation.

The study was performed on the mosquito *Aedes Aegypti*, strain Senemanga.

About 30 female mosquitoes, starved for 2 to 3 days, were kept in a net cage.

The test person cleaned the hand with 70 % ethanol w/w. After airdrying the hands of the test person were covered with special gloves with a dorsal quadratic opening of 45 cm².

The free surface of one hand was treated with 0.5 ml of the test solution corresponding to 0.01 ml/cm². The free surface of the other hand served as a control.

After airdrying the test hand was introduced into the mosquito cage after 0, 4, 6 and 8 hrs.

At each occasion the mosquitoes were adapted for one minute without allowing any bloodsucking. During the following minute the number of sucking mosquitoes was counted, (t). Corresponding number of bloodsucking mosquitoes was counted on the control hand after 8 hrs, (c). The repellent effect was expressed as 100 (1-t/c) %.

The results showed that no mosquitoes were sucking blood on the test hand at 0, 4, 6 and 8 hrs. At 8 hrs 1 mosquito was sucking blood. The control hand was at the same time attacked by 11 bloodsucking mosquitoes.

The protecting effect of "MYGG & SÅNT" lasted for 6 hrs at the amount applied. After 8 hrs a slight decrease to 90.9 % was observed.

Stockholm 04 10 17

Walborg Thorsell

Walborg Thorsell,
Docent in Experimental Parasitology