

ABSTRACTS

"Evidence of the intracellular development of *Breinvlia sergenti* (Dipetalonematodae) in the fat cells of mosquito."

HO, B.C. and KAN, S.P. (1971). *J. Parasit.*, 57(5) : 1145.

The development of *Breinvlia sergenti* is studied in *Aedes togoi* by dissection of infected mosquitoes and the intracellular localization of the filarial larva in individual fat cells of the mosquito is conclusively established with the help of photomicrographs.

MULKIT SINGH.

"Human cases of filarial infection in West Malaysia."

PONNAMPALAM, J.T. (1971). *Med. J. Malaya*, 26(1) : 62.

2 cases of human filariasis with different clinical presentations are described. In one there were granulomatous lesions in the uterus whilst the other had enlargement of cervical lymph nodes. In both cases histological sections showed presence of microfilaria. The writer suggests the living microfilariae are responsible for the granulomatous lesions.

MULKIT SINGH.

"Structural identification of haemoglobin E in Malayan ethnic groups."

BLACKWELL, R.Q., LIE-INJO, L.E. and WENG, M.-I. (1971). *Trop. Geogr. Med.*, 23 : 294.

In this short report, the authors studied 4 Malayan aborigines and 3 Malay subjects for haemoglobin E by chemical structural analyses. It was shown that haemoglobin E is present in both the population groups and that it was the most common doubly-slow haemoglobin variant in electrophoretic analysis.

MULKIT SINGH.

"Socio-cultural aspects of a cholera epidemic in Trengganu, Malaysia."

CHEN, P.C.Y. (1971). *Trop. Geogr. Med.*, 23 : 296.

This paper discusses the El Tor cholera epidemic that occurred in the state of Trengganu, Malaysia during 1964. The epidemic was characterized by its magnitude, prolonged duration and a high rate of under reporting of cases and of deaths. From studies carried out in retrospect the writer suggests that it is highly probable that these features of the epidemic were mainly brought about by certain indigenous beliefs and practices of the rural people. Included in their practices and beliefs were the indigenous practice of contaminating common sources of water with human faeces, the indigenous concept of cholera causation and the customary practice of the community to conceal cholera cases and deaths.

MULKIT SINGH.

"*Aedes aegypti* (L.) and *Aedes albopictus* (Skuse) in Singapore city. 1. Distribution and density."

CHAN, Y.C., CHAN, K.L. and HO, B.C. (1971). *Bull. W.H.O.*, 44 : 617.

This is the first of a series of 5 papers on *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* in Singapore City.

Larval surveys were carried out from 1966 to 1968 to evaluate the respective roles of the 2 species of mosquitoes in the epidemiology of dengue haemorrhagic fever. Both species of mosquitoes were common in the city. *Ae. aegypti* was the dominant species, with more uniform distribution and with distribution related to prevailing housing types and conditions. The distribution of *Ae. albopictus* was not related to prevailing housing type. It was more widespread in areas with open spaces.

The larval density index was higher for *Ae. aegypti* than for *Ae. albopictus*. This agreed with the relative densities shown by their premise indices.

MULKIT SINGH.

"*Aedes aegypti* (L.) and *Aedes albopictus* (Skuse) in Singapore city. 2. Larval habitats."

CHAN, K.L., HO, B.C. and CHAN, Y.C. (1971). *Bull. W.H.O.*, 44 : 629.

The larval habitats of the 2 species of mosquitoes in 10 city areas were studied according to type, frequency of occurrence, location and function. 95% of breeding habitats were domestic containers. The majority of *Ae. aegypti* breeding habitats were found indoors while only half of all the *Ae. albopictus* breeding habitats were indoor. The distribution of the type of breeding habitats was related to the type of housing in the areas. The most common breeding habitats of *Ae. aegypti* and *Ae. albopictus* are discussed in relation to habits of the people and the authors suggest public health education or legislation to change such habits.

MULKIT SINGH.

"*Aedes aegypti* (L.) and *Aedes albopictus* (Skuse) in Singapore city. 3. Population fluctuations."

HO, B.C., CHAN, K.L. and CHAN, Y.C. (1971). *Bull. W.H.O.*, 44 : 635.

Population fluctuations of adult *Ae. aegypti* and *Ae. albopictus* and their relationship to rainfall are studied in various stations in the city. *Ae. aegypti* populations fluctuated with rainfall with multiple peaks but it is suggested that other regulating factors also determine the fluctuation. *Ae. albopictus* fluctuation showed 3 peaks in a year and they bore a close relationship to rainfall.

In one area, both larvae and adults of *Ae. albopictus* were studied simultaneously and it was indicated that each adult population peak represented the