HELMINTHOLOGICAL SURVEY IN THE 3RD DIVISION, SARAWAK (BORNEO), MALAYSIA

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In summer, 1969, the 6th Medical Mission of Osaka University attempted the medical surveys around Kapit area (three Iban villages) and upper Rajang (one Punan village), the 3rd Division, Sarawak. For the helminthological survey, ova of the parasites in feces were examined by both thin and thick smear methods. Species determinations of the hookworms were routinely carried out applying the culture method in test tube.

The numbers (percentage) of the infected peoples with the intestinal helminthes are shown in Table 1.

Table 1.

Village surveyed	No. of samples	Roundworm	Hookworm	Whipworm	Pinworm	Dwarf tapeworm
Jitang***	115	89 (77%)	49 (43%)	62 (54%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Nyua***	104	93 (89%)	58 (56%)	67 (64%)	2 (2%)	1 (1%)
Entap***	139	129 (93%)	83 (60%)	67 (48%)	2 (1%)	1 (0.7%)
Kupak-kanyan****	193	148 (77%)	34 (69%)	123 (64%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total	551	459 (84%)	324 (57%)	319 (57%)	4 (0.7%)	2 (0.4%)

*** Iban villages, **** Punan Village.

Table 2.

Village surveyed	Sex	No. of samples	Roundworm	Hookworm	Whipworm
Jitang	M	59	42 (71%)	28 (47%)	33 (56%)
	F	56	47 (84%)	21 (38%)	29 (52%)
Nyua	M	50	43 (86%)	31 (62%)	30 (60%)
	F	54	50 (93%)	27 (50%)	37 (69%)
Entap	M	64	57 (89%)	41 (64%)	28 (44%)
	F	75	72 (69%)	42 (56%)	39 (52%)
Kupak-kanyan	M	102	71 (70%)	81 (79%)	60 (59%)
	F	91	77 (85%)	53 (58%)	63 (69%)
Total	M	275	213 (77%)	181 (66%)	151 (55%)
	F	276	246 (89%)	143 (52%)	168 (61%)

From this result, it can be said that the infection rates of roundworm, hookworm and whipworm are very high in these four villages.

Table 2 shows the result of fecal examinations for intestinal helminthes according to sex.

From this, Table, it is understandable that there is no remarkable difference between male and female.

In Table 3, the results above-mentioned are compared with the preceeding data by the 4th and 5th medical missions of Osaka University sent to the 1st Division, Sarawak, in 1966 and 1967.

Table 3.

Medical mission	Village surveyed	Roundworm	Hookworm	Whipworm
4th (1966)	Kgn. Munggu Ai	74%	65%	78%
	Kgn. Kepayan	83%	66%	72%
5th (1967)	Kgn. Piching	63%	36%	53%
	Kgn. Tai-e	52%	25%	69%
6th (1969)	" Iban villages "	87%	53%	55%
	Rn. Kupak-kanyan	77%	69%	64%

PATHOLOGY AND HEMATOLOGY IN MICE GIVEN RH AND BEVERLEY STRAIN ORGANISMS OF *TOXOPLASMA GONDII*

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In an attempt to elucidate the mechanism of infection in experimental toxoplasmosis in mice, the pathogenicity of RH and Beverley strains was compared.

Both sexes of CF#1 mice of approximately 60 days of age were used in this study being maintained at 22-24°C and 60-66 % humidity. The animals were sacrificed 1, 3, 5, 7, 10 and 20 days after intraperitoneal inoculation of 10⁴ trophozoites of RH strain or 50-100 cysts of Beverley strain, and anatomical, histopathological and hematological examinations were performed. Results obtained were as follows:

1. Significant inflammatory lesions were observed in organs of mice infected with RH strain organisms but on the contrary no noticeable change was seen in mice given Beverley strain cysts except for swellings of spleen and mesenteric lymph nodes.