

Experimental studies on the pathway for migration and the development of Taiwan Taenia in domestic pigs

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摘要

Abstract

The pathway of migration of the oncospheres of Taiwan Taenia [*Taenia asiatica*] was investigated in the pig. In the first group, each of 5 Small-Ear-Miniature (SEM) and one Landrace-Small-Ear-Miniature (L-SEM) pigs were injected with 5000 hatched oncospheres into the ear vein. Three SEM and one L-SEM pigs were found to harbour 88 degenerated or calcified cysticerci (only in the liver) 51-81 days after injection. In the 2nd group, each of L-SEM pigs were injected with 5000 hatched oncosphere into the jugular vein. One of the 3 pigs was found to have 5 cysticerci (2 mature and 3 degenerated or calcified, only in the liver) at 89 days pi. In the 3rd group, each of 4 SEM, 3 L-SEM and 3 L-SEM pigs were injected with 10 000, 10 000 and 5000 hatched oncospheres, respectively, directly into the portal vein after surgical opening of the abdominal cavity. All 10 pigs were found to be infected, with a total of 1088 cysticerci (44 mature and 1044 degenerated or calcified, only in the liver) 23-62 days pi. Although the sites of injection in these 3 groups were different, the liver was the only final location of the cysticerci. It is concluded from these findings that the oncospheres migrate to the liver through the venous circulation and develop in this organ.