

**Larval migratory behavior of  
long-term-maintained *Toxocara canis*  
embryonated eggs in mice**

范家?

**Fan CK;Lin YH;Hung CC;Su KE;**

摘要

**Abstract**

Larval migratory behaviour of *T. canis* embryonated eggs that had been maintained in 2% formalin for 14 months at 4°C was evaluated using a larval recovery study in mice at between 1 and 469 days post infection (DPI). Three infected mice and 2 aged-matched uninfected control mice were sacrificed daily for acid-pepsin digestion of the liver and lungs (hepatopulmonary phase) as well as the musculature and brain (myotropic-neurotropic phase). Larval recovery from the hepatopulmonary phase reached a peak at 5 DPI, not at 2 DPI; thereafter, they began to migrate to the myotropic-neurotropic phase. Statistically, larval recoveries from the hepatopulmonary and myotropic-neurotropic phases, respectively, showed negative and positive correlations with time ( $r=-0.688$ ,  $P=0.005$ ;  $r=0.138$ ,  $P=0.327$ ). Altogether, although there seemed to be a delay in the migration of 14-month-cultured *T. canis* larvae to the hepatopulmonary phase, most of them still exhibited the myotropic-neurotropic phase, especially in the brain.