

Experimental *Toxocara cati* Infection in Gerbils and Rats

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Abstract: Mongolian gerbils and Wistar rats were inoculated orally with 240 and 2,500 *Toxocara cati* embryonated eggs, respectively, to evaluate the larval recovery in different tissues and organs, such as the liver, lungs, heart, kidney, and skeletal muscles after 5, 30, 49, 70, and 92 days post-infection (PI). Larval recovery rates were 1.7-30.0% in Mongolian gerbils on days 5-92 PI and 0.2-3.8% in rats on the same days. These results indicate that Mongolian gerbils and Wistar rats are suitable experimental paratenic hosts for the study of neurological toxocarosis as well as visceral toxocarosis.

Key words: *Toxocara cati*, Mongolian gerbil, Wistar rat, experimental infection

Toxocara cati is the common round worm of cats and its second stage larvae are possible causes of visceral larva migrans (VLM) or ocular larva migrans (OLM) [1]. Human infection can occur by accidental ingestion of embryonated eggs of *Toxocara* species. The embryonated *Toxocara* eggs, when fed, hatch in the gut contents of human and the larvae migrate to the soft tissue of the body such as liver, heart, lungs and other organs [2,3].

Experimentally, mice, rats, monkeys, golden hamsters, Japanese quail pigs, rabbits, chicken, and gerbils were infected with *Toxocara canis* and encapsulated larvae were found in the tissues of internal organs of these animals. In the experiments, however, the rate of larvae recovery was not determined in some animals [4-13].

Several studies have reported that cats can be infected by the ingestion of *T. cati* embryonated eggs with contaminated soil or by eating larvae within paratenic hosts, including birds and small rodents in their tissue. Transmammary migration of larvae is another means of transmission in cats [14-16]. There are few little findings on the location of *T. cati* larvae in mentioned animals as causative agents of visceral larva migrans or ocular larva migrans [14,17-20].

Information on behavioral changes of *T. cati* larvae in rodents is scanty. Dubey [17] showed larval migration patterns of *T. cati* in mice. In other previous studies, it was proved that Mongolian gerbils could be a paratenic host for *T. cati*, which may result in ocular larva migrans and neurotoxocarosis [18,21]. The present study presents further information on the experimental infection of Mongolian gerbils and Wistar rats with *T. cati* and larval recovery at different times of infection.

Ten Mongolian gerbils, *Meriones unguiculatus* (1-month-old males), and 10 Wistar rats (1-month-old males) were divided into 2 groups. The animals were maintained under standard conditions, in an environment with controlled temperature and humidity. Each animal in the experimental groups was intubated with approximately 240 and 2,500 embryonated *T. cati* eggs, respectively [18,21,22]. The eggs were derived from adult female worms and were embryonated according to our previous paper [23]. In brief, adult *T. cati* worms were collected from the intestines of infected stray cats. *T. cati* eggs were isolated from uteri of female worms and were decorticated by sodium hypochlorite (7% w/v) and embryonated in 2.5% formalin/ringer solution while incubated in an atmosphere of 5% CO₂ in 37°C for 3 weeks. The inoculated animals were euthanized, 2 from each group, on days 5, 30, 49, 70, and 92 post-infection (PI) and their different organs were carefully inspected for larvae. The visceral organs (liver, heart, lungs, kidneys, and brain) and skeletal muscles of the infected animals were fragmented with pointed forceps and examined by dissecting microscope. Thereafter, the tissues were put into digestive solution (pepsin, 5 g; Hcl 37%, 10 ml in 1,000 ml/water) and kept

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overnight at 37°C to recover the remaining larvae. Sedimental liquid was poured into a centrifuge tube and centrifuged for 2 min at 1,500 rpm, 2 ml sediments were collected thoroughly mixed, and 0.1 samples were viewed for larvae counts [24].

Larvae were recovered in organs of the experimentally infected animals on different days PI (Fig. 1). The numbers of larvae recovered from the experimentally infected animals are shown in Table 1. Larval recovery rates in Mongolian gerbils were 1.7-30.0% (15.9% on average) on days 5-92 PI. Similarly, the average rate of larval recovery in rats was 2.0% (0.2-3.8%). At day 5 PI, all larval recovery was observed in the liver and the lungs whether they were still alive. In the positive animals, many larvae were found in the lungs at day 49 PI, although at day 30 PI, a few were present in the lungs.

Recently, using a dose of 1,000 *T. cati* embryonated eggs, Cardillo et al. [19] obtained a larger concentration of larvae in the liver by the 6th day PI. On the other hand, analyzing *T. cati* larval migration in a previous study showed a higher concen-

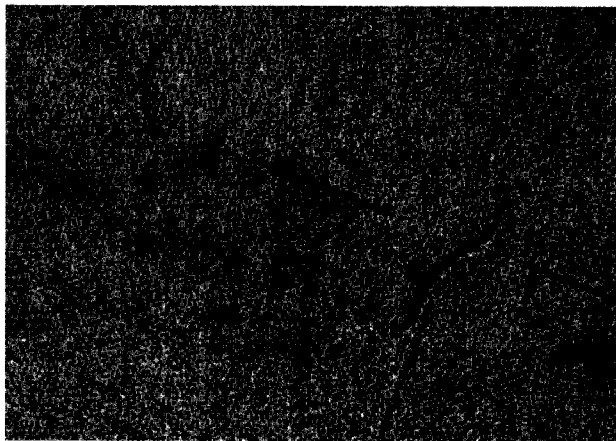


Fig. 1. A larva of *Toxocara cati* in the brain of an experimentally infected animal.

tration of larvae in the lungs on day 60 after inoculation [20]. In an earlier report, after analyzing *T. cati* larvae migration in mice (C57BL6), it was stated that higher concentration in the liver, lungs, and kidney was found at day 5 PI, although a study noted encapsulated larvae in the liver tissue of experimentally infected chicken at day 14 PI [3,25]. It seems that the transmission of larvae was from the intestine to the liver and lungs then to the heart, kidneys, muscles, and brain. According to a previous study, during the first 24 hr, the hatched *T. cati* larvae in the intestine migrated to the liver and lungs and they presented in other organs, such as muscles [17]. Larvae were recovered from muscles of Mongolian gerbils on day 70 PI. The results suggest a likeness to that observed by Havasiva et al. [13].

In the present study, a more detailed distribution of larvae in the brain was determined. After day 70 PI, an increase in larval recovery from the brain of animals was found, lasting up to the 92th day of observation. Hrckova et al. [25] reported that the most of larvae were recovered from mice on day 84 PI. Lauthenslager et al. [27] showed that *T. cati* larvae migrated to the brain without getting together and most larvae obtained from rabbits on day 40 PI, when embryonated eggs were fed. Subsequently, among infective inoculums of 500 embryonated eggs to mice (C57BL/J), 22.8% of the larvae were recovered [13], so that 1.08% of the larvae migrated to the brain. Prokopic and Figalova [27] obtained a persistent recovery of larvae between days 2 and 28 PI and Hrckova et al. [25] between days 2 and 84 PI. Similar to that already observed in mice, larvae in Mongolian gerbils and rats were restricted to the brain, whereas in those animals larvae were prominent in the liver, lungs, and the muscles [8,28].

In conclusion, the present study is the first report of experimental infection of Mongolian gerbils with embryonated eggs

Table 1. Experimental infection of Mongolian gerbil and Wistar rat with *Toxocara cati* embryonated eggs

Animals	DPI	No. of embryonated eggs fed	No. of larvae recovered from						Total	Larvae recovery rate (%)
			Liver	Lungs	Heart	Brain	Kidneys	Muscles		
Mongolian gerbil	5	240	5	16	0	0	0	0	21	8.8
	30	240	0	10	1	0	0	0	11	4.6
	49	240	0	72	0	0	0	0	72	30.0
	70	240	0	0	0	0	0	16	16	6.7
	92	240	0	1	0	3	0	0	4	1.7
Rat	5	2,500	4	14	0	0	0	0	18	0.7
	30	2,500	0	73	0	0	0	0	73	2.9
	49	2,500	0	94	0	0	0	0	94	3.8
	70	2,500	0	4	0	2	0	0	6	0.2
	92	2,500	0	8	0	3	0	0	11	0.4

DPI, Days Post Infection.

of *T. cati* that showed persistence of the larvae in the brain for at least 92 days PI. Moreover, the high recovery rate of larvae in experimental infected Mongolian gerbils and Wistar rats suggests that they are suitable experimental paratenic hosts for *T. cati*. In addition, the experimental infection of Mongolian gerbils using *T. cati* is thought to be very useful in studying migration patterns and pathogenesis (visceral larva migrans) in man and animals.

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