



APPLICATION OF THE INDIRECT FLUORESCENT ANTIBODY TEST ON SECTIONS OF ADULT FILARIAE
 TO THE SERODIAGNOSIS, EPIDEMIOLOGY AND POST-THERAPEUTIC SURVEILLANCE OF HUMAN FILARIASIS ^a

by

INDEXED

P. Ambroise-Thomas^b and T. Kien Truong^c



CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	2
1. Material and methods	3
1.1 Antigen	3
1.2 Fluorescent conjugates	3
1.3 Procedure	3
1.4 Reading the tests	4
2. Results and discussion	4
2.1 Comparison of the antigenic properties of <u>Dirofilaria immitis</u> and <u>Dipetalonema viteae</u>	4
2.2 Specificity	4
2.2.1 Specificity of the test against <u>D. viteae</u> antigen	5
2.2.2 Specificity of the test against various parasite antigens	5
2.3 Usefulness of the test in the serodiagnosis of human filariasis	6
2.3.1 Results given by the indirect fluorescent antibody test with 647 serum samples from parasitologically confirmed cases of filariasis	6
2.3.2 Comparison of the results of the indirect fluorescent antibody test with data provided by parasitological examination	7
2.3.3 Results obtained with specific antigen	7
2.3.4 Application of the indirect fluorescent antibody test to the epidemiology of filariasis	8

^a The study was carried out with the financial assistance of the World Health Organization.

^b Laboratory of Parasitology and Tropical Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Grenoble, La Tronche, France.

^c Parasitology Laboratory, Faculty of Medicine, Lyons, France.

The issue of this document does not constitute formal publication. It should not be reviewed, abstracted or quoted without the agreement of the World Health Organization. Authors alone are responsible for views expressed in signed articles.

Ce document ne constitue pas une publication. Il ne doit faire l'objet d'aucun compte rendu ou résumé ni d'aucune citation sans l'autorisation de l'Organisation Mondiale de la Santé. Les opinions exprimées dans les articles signés n'engagent que leurs auteurs.