

**DETECTION OF TRANSMAMMARY TRANSMISSION OF LARVAE 3
IN CHILD OF MICE WHOSE MOTHER INFECTED WITH *Toxocara cati***

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ABSTRACT

Toxocariasis caused most commonly by *Toxocara cati* is a neglected zoonosis. Parathenic host have been employed to provide knowledge regard to the transmission of toxocariasis. The infection occurs mainly through transmammary transmission. This study was to evaluate the possibility larval recovery in different tissues and visceral organs, such as the lungs, heart, liver, lymph, kidney, gastrointestinal tract and skeletal muscles from mice's child after 1,2 and 3 weeks postpartus. These result indicate that mice is suitable experimental parathenic host for the study of detection of larvae 3 in *Toxocara cati* in mice. Mice considered a common experimental animal. Mice were inoculated orally with 400 and 1000 *Toxocara cati* embryonated eggs after maintenance for 1 month with *Phospat Buffer Saline* and Nacl. Then mice are mated and pregnant, after pregnancy and childbirth, mice child was dissected. Larvae are observed microscopically, were removed with trypsin 0.001 %. The total number of recovered larvae was 34. Larvae were recovered exclusively on weeks 2 and 3 of lactation.

Key words : Toxocariasis, transmammary transmission, *Toxocara cati*