Acanthocheilonema viteae in Mastomys coucha: Chemotherapeutic and Chemoprophylactic Role of Vitamin A in Experimental Filarial Infection

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The role of vitamin A was evaluated for its chemotherapeutic and chemoprophylactic action against \textit{Acanthocheilonema viteae} infection in \textit{Mastomys coucha}. Vitamin A was administered for 10 days, five days before infection and five days post infection. On day 0 experimental animals as well as controls were infected with L3, the infective stage. Establishment of the worms revealed significantly less percentage of worm recovery over untreated controls. Cell-mediated response was found to be the cause of this reduction in worm recovery, whereas humoral response was not significant as lgG, lgA and lgM titres were low.

Key words: \textit{Acanthocheilonema viteae}, \textit{Mastomys coucha}, Vitamin A