

Demonstration and Practice: *Trichinella spiralis*

**Objectives:**

1. Know the objectives of in vivo & in vitro cultivation of nematode
2. Know the life cycle of *Trichinella spiralis* in mouse model
3. Know how to culture *T. spiralis* in mice for preparation of adult stage in small intestine, muscle larvae and newborn larvae (lab practice)

**Learning process:**

1. Lecture and brief lab according to the given handout and by power point presentation, VDO in the procedure of *T. spiralis* cultivation in mice
2. Demonstration and practice
  - 2.1 Prepare muscle larvae of *T. spiralis* from *T. spiralis* infected mice by Barnette and Justus
  - 2.2 Prepare *T. spiralis* adult stage from small intestine of *T. spiralis* infected mice
  - 2.3 Collect and differential count female and male of *T. spiralis* from small intestine of infected mouse
  - 2.4 Observe the newborn larvae release from *T. spiralis* female adult
  - 2.5 Count and infects each mouse with 30 muscle larvae of *T. spiralis* by gastric intubation (one mouse / person)

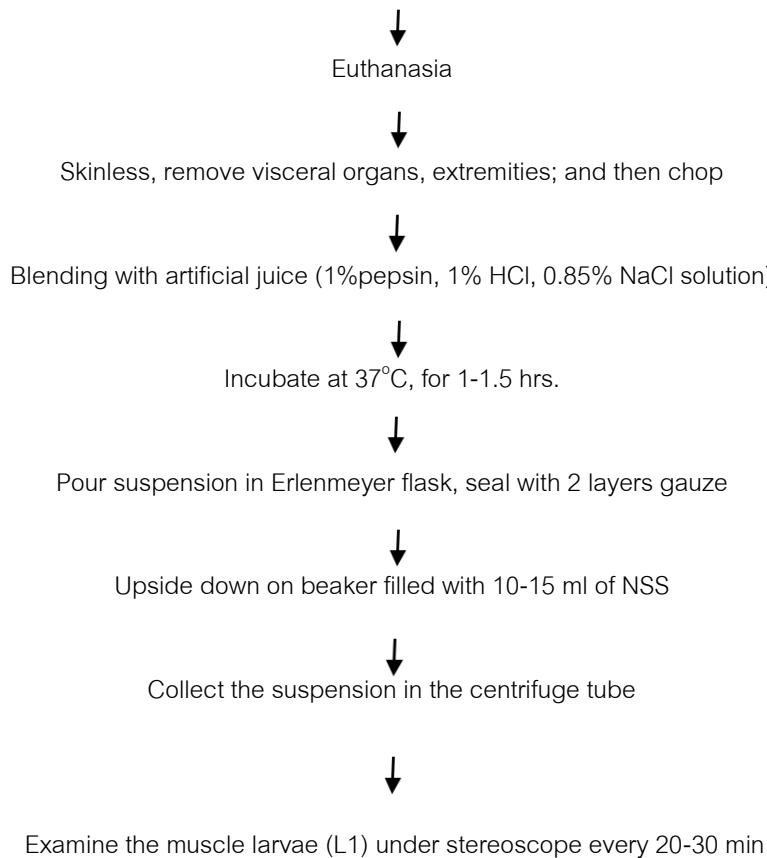
**Evaluation:**

1. Do the assignment report
2. Attention /attitude during laboratory work and from pretest
3. Marks from examination

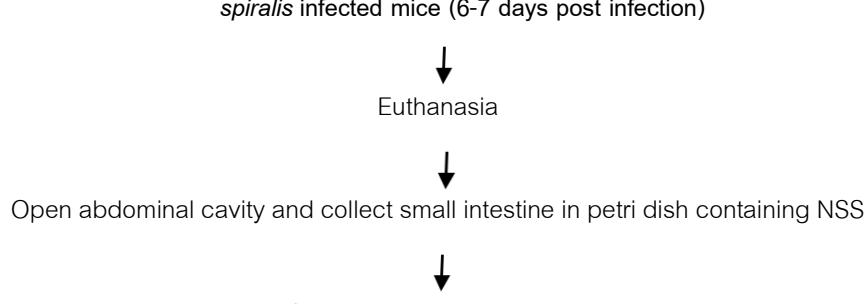
Objective for *in vitro* and *in vivo* cultivation of nematodes

1. For definite diagnosis or to improve the sensitivity of routine method e.g. agar plate culture
2. To prepare a large amount of the required nematodes use....
  - for preparation of protein / antigen / DNA / RNA in research works
  - in immunology, molecular biology, immunopathology diagnosis
  - in biology and physiology studies
  - for studying the gross morphology: (macroscopic, microscopic), size (morphometry),
  - for studying the structures of nematodes (scanning electron microscopy, transmission electron microscopy)
  - for studying the pathology and pathogenesis in nematodes infection
  - for study in drug tests e.g. drug susceptibility or drug resistant for new drug development and pharmacogenetic field
3. To prepare the fresh nematode parasites use for teaching at that time has no infected patient
4. To feed the susceptible animals for preparation of each stage of nematode
5. To maintain their life cycle
6. To prepare the reference strain of nematodes

## Lab practice:

I. Collection of encysted muscle larvae of *T. spiralis* from infected mice*T. spiralis* infected mice (after 1–2-month post infection)

Count the larvae and infect to new mouse by gastric intubation (30-50 larvae/mouse)

II. Collection of adult stage of *T. spiralis* from small intestine of infected mice *T. spiralis* infected mice (6-7 days post infection)Collect adult stage (female, male) and newborn larvae of *T. spiralis*