

Mosquito repellent test with microencapsulated Icaridin 20% applied on the skin

An orientation - Study performed on the malaria mosquito *Anopheles Gambiae*

About 50 female mosquitoes, starved for 2 or 3 days, were kept in a net cage.

The test person cleaned the hands with 70% ethanol w/w. After airdrying, the hands were covered with surgical gloves, with a dorsal opening of 49 cm². One of the hands, test (t), was treated with 0,25 ml microencapsulated Icaridin on the dorsal opening, where as the other hand was untreated and served as a control, (c).

After airdrying the test hand was introduced into the mosquito cage. After five minutes adaption without allowing any bloodsucking the number of sucking mosquitoes was counted for the following five minutes (t). The same procedure was used for the control hand (c).

The repellent effect was expressed as $100(1-t/c)\%$. The test was performed at 0, 4, 6 and 8 hours after microencapsulated Icaridin application.

The protection was 100% up to 8 hours.

Summary

The orientated study showed protection against malaria mosquitoes *Anopheles Gambiae* up to 8 hours at the dose of 5µl/cm² of microencapsulated Icaridin 20%.

Stockholm 08 02 04

Walborg Thorsell

Walborg Thorsell,
Docent in Experimental Parasitology