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**HOST REACTIONS IN UNI- AND BISEXUAL *ANGIOSTRONGYLUS*
CANTONENSIS INFECTIONS BY SURGICAL TRANSFER**

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Histopathological and serological changes in uni- and bisexual *Angiostrongylus cantonensis* infections in rats which were induced by the surgical transfer of immature worms into the jugular vein were investigated.

Histological changes of arteries and perivascular tissues in the lungs were observed commonly in male and female unisexual and bisexual infections. However in the male unisexual infection, perivascular edema was mild, and eosinophils decreased remarkably from the 24th day after the transfer. The noteworthy changes in the female unisexual and bisexual infections were dependent on the deposition of eggs. Infertile eggs were immediately surrounded by polymorphonuclear cells and then ingested by macrophages and foreign body giant cells. Also, extensive granuloma formation was observed around eggs. On the other hand, in bisexual infection, although nodules formed around the fertile eggs, there was no apparent inflammatory reaction and granuloma formation was limited locally.

There were no significant differences in antibody appearance and IHA titers among all infections. However, the Ouchterlony method showed that in male unisexual infection, there were fewer precipitating bands than in the other infections.

IgG and antigen depositions in the renal glomeruli were observed in all infections by direct and indirect fluorescent antibody tests. However, comparatively clearer appearances were observed earlier in female unisexual and bisexual infections.

These findings suggested that the pathogenesis of female worms is more severe than that of male worms and in addition egg deposition is an important factor for host reactions.