| | | Value and units | | | |
|------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| | | | Guatemala | | |
| Parameter | Definition | Cameroon | | Venezuela | Source |
| | Per capita mortality rate of L3 | | | | |
| σ_L | larvae | | $104 { m yr}^{-1}$ | | 1, 2 |
| | Per capita mortality rate of | | | | |
| μ_V | uninfected vectors | | 52 yr^{-1} | | 1, 2 |
| | Excess vector mortality rate | | 1 | 1 | |
| α_V | induced per microfilariae (mf) | 0.60 yr^{-1} | 0.43 yr^{-1} | 0.60 yr^{-1} | 2 |
| φ | Adult worm mating probability | | 1 | | 1, 3 |
| | Per capita fecundity rate of | | | | |
| | female adult worm scaled per mg | | | | |
| F | of skin | | $0.67 { m yr}^{-1}$ | | 1, 4 |
| | Maximum establishment | | | | |
| | probability of an L3 larva within | | | | |
| 2 | a human (as transmission rate | | 2 | | |
| O_{H_0} | tends to zero) | | 8.54×10^{-2} | | * |
| | Minimum establishment | | | | |
| | probability of an L3 larva within | | | | |
| 8 | a human (as transmission rate | | 2 | | |
| $0_{H_{\infty}}$ | becomes infinitely large) | | 2.99×10^{-2} | | 2 |
| | Severity of transmission rate- | | | | |
| | dependent constraints upon larval | | | | |
| c_H | establishment within humans | | $5.86 \times 10^{-3} \text{ yr}$ | | 2 |
| | Probability that a mf becomes an | | | | |
| 8 | L3 larva within the vector (in the | 0 00 70 | | 0.0015 | |
| O_{V_0} | absence of density dependence) | 0.0050 | 0.0005 | 0.0015 | Ť |
| | Probability that an L3 larva is | | 0.5 | | F - 2 |
| a_H | shed during a blood meal | | 0.5 | | 5,6 |

Table 4. Other parameters of the model

*In line with the value of 7.12×10^{-2} (3.82×10^{-2} , 14.91×10^{-2}) estimated in ref. 2. [†]The difference with respect to values previously estimated (2) compensates for the lack of density-

The difference with respect to values previously estimated (2) compensates for the lack of densitydependent larval establishment within the vector in this model and is consistent with the relative competence of the various vector species.

- 1. Basáñez, M.-G. & Boussinesq, M. (1999) Philos. Trans. R. Soc. London B 354, 809-826.
- 2. Basáñez, M.-G., Collins, R. C., Porter, C. H., Little, M. P. & Brandling-Bennett, D. (2002) Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg. 67, 669–679.
- 3. Anderson, R. M. & May, R. M. (1991) *Infectious Diseases of Humans: Dynamics and Control* (Oxford Univ. Press, Oxford).
- 4. Duke, B. O. L. (1993) Trop. Med. Parasitol. 44, 61-68.

5. Renz, A., Fuglsang, H. & Anderson, J. (1987) Ann. Trop. Med. Parasitol. 81, 253–262.

6. Renz, A. (1987) Ann. Trop. Med. Parasitol. 81, 239–252.