



Review

Plant based products: Use and development as repellents against mosquitoes: A review



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ABSTRACT

Global warming and deforestation have resulted in the relocation of many living creatures including insects during the recent years. This has affected the population balance of disease vectors including mosquitoes resulting in outbreaks. Traditionally, mankind has been using plants as means of protection from the mosquitoes which are considered to be environment friendly unlike the synthetic chemicals that cause major risk to human health and the ecosystem. Researchers explored mainly, essential oils and traditional plants using different testing methodologies to find out repellent molecules effective against mosquitoes which is the main focus of this review. Among the promising plant species, *Eucalyptus* spp., *Ocimum* spp. and *Cymbopogon* spp. are the most cited. Data of repellency produced from the bioassay systems is difficult to quantify because of different parameters, testing system and standards of material used against mosquitoes. Mainly, the human forearm based bioassays have been used with different sizes of treatment area in the laboratory and the results have not been tested in the field conditions for residual activity. In addition, effectiveness of essential oils and their protection time can be increased by using vanillin as synergist and formulation techniques like microencapsulation and nanoemulsion. There is a need to develop an alternate in vitro bioassay system that can address the problems of uniformity of the results.

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1. Introduction

Since the beginning of life in the world, survival for existence among different creations led to the adaptation and extinction. Nature has given rights and mechanisms to every living organism to fight for its survival. In this competition of

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Table 1

An overview of repellent plant against mosquitoes from literature review.

a): Essential oils							
Plant	Part/source	Conc./dose rate	Part/area treated	Mosquito	Protection/%Rep	Time (h)	Ref
<i>Allium sativum</i>	Bulb	0.1 mL of 10% Soln	30 cm ² of arm	<i>Ae. aegypti</i>	100	0.52	[77]
<i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i>	Bark	1.0, 2.5, 5 mg/cm ²	25 cm ² of arm	<i>Cx. tritaeniorhynchus</i>	83.4	1	[83]
<i>Citronella</i>	Commercial	1 g of 60%Soln 1 g of 40%Soln	3 × 10 cm of arm	<i>Ae. aegypti</i>	80	1	[63]
<i>Conyza newii</i>	Commercial	0.5 mL of 0.01% to 10%	Wrist to elbow	<i>An. gambiae</i>	45	0.05	[35]
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	PMD	20%	Elbow to finger tips	<i>Ae. aegypti</i>	100	2	[49]
	PMD	50%		<i>An. gambiae, An. unestus</i>	100	7	[75]
	Commercial	0.1 mL of 20% PMD (1.7 mg/cm ²) 30% applied topically	3 × 10 cm	<i>An. stephensi</i>	100	12	[37]
	PMD	0.8 g/arm	PMD towelette (0.575 g) applied topically	<i>An. arabiensis</i>	96.3 90	4 6	[50] [47]
<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>	Leaves	1.0, 2.5, 5 mg/cm ²	25 cm ² of arm	<i>Cx. tritaeniorhynchus</i>	100	1	[83]
	Leaves, stem	0.025 mL of 0.02, 0.10, 0.21*mg/cm ²	12 cm ²	<i>Ae. aegypti</i>	100*	3 min*	[78]
	Commercial	0.1 mL of 100%Soln 3 mL of 25% Soln.	3 × 10 cm 600 cm ² on leg	<i>Ae. aegypti</i> <i>Mansonia sp.</i>	100 94.7	0.5 2.5	[14] [76]
	Stem	0.1 mL of 10% Soln. 3 mL of 25% Soln.	30 cm ² of arm Leg surface area of 600 cm ²	<i>Ae. aegypti</i> <i>An. darlingi</i>	100 74	1.47 2.5	[77] [76]
<i>C. martini</i>	N.I	1 mL pure oil	Leg, neck, hand	<i>An. culicidacies</i> <i>Cx. quinquefasciatus</i> <i>Cx. quinquefasciatus</i>	100 98.8 95	12 10 12	[46] [46] [46]
<i>C. nardus</i>	Commercial	10%	Elbow to finger tips	<i>Ae. aegypti</i>	100	0.33	[49]
	Leaves, Stem	0.025 mL of 0.02, 0.10, 0.21*mg/cm ²	12 cm ²	<i>Ae. aegypti</i>	88*	4 min*	[78]
	Plant oil	100 µl of pure oil	30 cm ² of arm	<i>Ae. aegypti</i>	100	0.83	[79]
	Stem	0.1 mL of 10% Soln	30 cm ² of arm	<i>Ae. aegypti</i>	100	1.47	[77]
	Commercial	0.1 mL of 40%Soln 0.1 mL of 100%Soln	3 × 10 cm of arm	<i>An. stephensi</i> <i>Cx. quinquefasciatus</i> <i>An. dirus</i> <i>Ae. aegypti</i> <i>Cx. quinquefasciatus</i>	100 100 100 100 100	8 1.6 1.16 2 1.66	[14] [14] [14] [14] [79]
<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Plant oil	100 µl of pure oil	30 cm ² of arm	<i>Cx. quinquefasciatus</i>	100	1.66	[79]
	Fruit	0.1 mL of 10% Soln	30 cm ² of arm	<i>Ae. aegypti</i>	100	0.51	[77]
	EO, N.I.	100 µl of pure oil	30 cm ² of arm	<i>Ae. aegypti</i> <i>Cx. quinquefasciatus</i> <i>Ae. aegypti</i>	100 100 100	0.5 1 0	[79] [79] [79]
<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Plant Oil	100 µl of pure oil	30 cm ² of arm	<i>Ae. aegypti</i> <i>Cx. quinquefasciatus</i>	100 100	0 2.14	[79] [79]
<i>Dianthus caryophyllum</i>	Flower	10% Soln		<i>Ae. aegypti</i>	94	8	[42]
<i>Eucalyptus globules</i>	Leaf	0.1 mL of 10%Soln	30 cm ² of arm	<i>Ae. aegypti</i>	100	1.36	[77]
<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>	N.I	100 µl of pure oil	30 cm ² of arm	<i>Ae. aegypti</i> <i>Cx. quinquefasciatus</i>	100 100	0 0.5	[79] [79]
<i>Eugenia caryophyllus</i>	Leaves	1 mL pure oil	Between wrist and elbow (650 cm ²)	<i>Ae. aegypti</i> <i>An. albimantis</i>	100 100	3.75 3.5	[53] [53]
		0.1 mL of 100%Soln	3 × 10 cm	<i>Cx. quinquefasciatus</i> <i>An. dirus</i> <i>Ae. aegypti</i>	100 100 100	4 3.5 2	[14] [14] [14]
<i>Ferronia elephantum</i>	Leaves	1.0*, 2.5 mg/cm ²	25 cm ²	<i>Ae. aegypti</i>	100	2.14*	[80]
<i>Glycine max</i>		2%	Elbow to finger tips	<i>Ae. aegypti</i>	100	1.58	[49]

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