

# How we pinned down what attracts mosquitos that carry dengue fever

February 26 2018, by Eunice Anyango Owino

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Credit: Flickr/AFPMB

Kenya has seen a rapid [increase](#) in chikungunya and dengue viruses outbreaks since 2016. Both are mosquito-borne viral infections that lead to debilitating joint and muscle pain.

The two sister diseases are transmitted by the [Aedes aegypti](#) – a black mosquito with white spots that only bites during the day. The viruses are [spread](#) by the female mosquito when she searches for blood as a source

of protein and iron which she needs to [form mosquito eggs](#).

The outbreaks in Kenya have been in areas normally associated with the diseases, such as the coastal city of Mombasa, as well as new areas such as the North Eastern part of the country.

Compared with the large amount of research that's been done on the vectors that carry malaria, not many studies have been done on those that spread dengue and chikungunya. The main reason for this is that malaria continues to kill one million people each year while dengue and chikungunya claim less than [25 000 lives a year](#).

As a result only a limited number of methods have been developed to manage the *Aedes aegypti*.

We wanted to understand what attracts the black mosquito to its hosts. To do this, we compared commercially available bait traps that contained bait made from natural body odours to see which were more attractive to [mosquitoes](#) in their natural environments. Our [study](#) found that [body odour](#) lured the mosquitoes better. We went further and narrowed the attraction down to [four groups of chemical compounds](#) in body odour.

Our findings provide the first evidence of how chemical compounds found in body odour can be used to develop effective bait traps to control dengue and chikungunya.

## **Finding the perfect host**

Studies have shown that the [lure of carbon dioxide](#) in the human breathe help mosquitoes detect a host. Several additional pieces of research have gone further, showing that mosquitoes are attracted to several different stimuli including physical, visual and olfactory. Physical cues include

heat and moisture while visual stimuli include light, colour and form.

One study, for example showed that [mosquitoes were attracted](#) to objects that had been heated and covered in body odour. In another, researchers established that a [combination](#) of heat, moisture and body odour was even more [potent](#).

And in yet [another study](#), where light traps were baited with [carbon dioxide](#), researchers were able to establish that one of the three mosquitoes that spread malaria – the anopheles gambiae mosquito – bites their hosts at night.

## All about the smell

Efforts to understand what attracts the Aedes aegypti mosquitoes has been researched in earnest over the past 12 years.

The challenge with many previous studies is that most were conducted on samples in laboratories and not in the field. We set about conducting our tests in the field. In addition, we wanted to test the entire body odour and not just the breathe.

We did two studies. In the first, we used samples of body odour from used socks and worn t-shirts in bait traps in the field. When we compared them to the commercial versions of the traps, we found that the mosquitoes were more attracted to the body odour traps.

Once we established this, we then analysed the body odour and identified most potent [chemical compounds](#). These were from four major chemical groups: the aldehydes, fatty acids, ketones and alcohols.

Aldehydes and fatty acids dominate human odour profiles. But each person has a unique chemical compound profile, with different ratios of

the four groups of compounds. This means that different people offer different levels of attractiveness to a mosquito.

The chemical compound profile also changes at different points of the body of an individual. This makes certain parts of the body more or less attractive to the mosquito.

Our second study took these compounds into baited traps. We found that when the compounds were combined with carbon dioxide, they sharpened the body odours that mosquitoes were able to pick up using their antennae.

Our results suggest that there are additional chemical compound candidates that could be commercialised to attract mosquitoes, particularly *Aedes aegypti*.

## **Trap bait**

Ultimately, our findings could lead to a technology made from compounds that come from human body odours to lure and kill mosquitoes that spread the dengue and chikungunya viruses.

For now our next steps are to identify the other compounds in body odour that could also attract mosquitoes. Once these are identified they will need to be tested to see if they are also capable of being used as super bait for mosquitoes.

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