released during the early hours of in vitro incubation. The parasite specific in all probability appears to be associated with the hatching and release of MF as is evidenced by the increased specific activity of protease and a decrease in the non-dialyzable materials. It is speculated that the study of ES materials may prove to be a valuable tool in the detection and ultimate control of filariasis. This is more so because S. digitata is very similar to the human filarial parasites Wuchereria bancrofti and Brugia malayi in its action against DEC16 and as such the information gathered in the Setaria model system will be related to the human parasite systems.

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The above symposium, sponsored by the International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, aims to assemble active scientists in the field of Turbulence Management and Relaminarisation and to provide a forum where the most recent developments in the field can be presented and discussed. More specifically, the following topics are expected to be covered during the Symposium: (a) Experimental as well as the theoretical/computational studies, (b) Active control of transition and turbulence, (c) Investigations on turbulence management for modification of drag, heat transfer, etc. using turbulence manipulators, and other devices of methods, and studies of the mechanisms involved, (d) Studies of flows involving laminarisation of initially turbulent flow.

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