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Book Of ABSTRACTS & Programme Of Events

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AB 082

DISTRIBUTION OF *Anopheles* SPECIES IN FOUR SELECTED SITES IN CHANCHAGA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, MINNA, NIGER STATE

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ABSTRACT

In Nigeria, inspite of intensive control measures and intervention, malaria remains number one public health threat. The lack of current data on the diversity and distribution of Anopheline mosquito species, a prerequisite to successful control, informed this study to assess the diversity and distribution of indoor resting adult mosquitoes in Chanchaga Local Government Area, Minna, Nigeria. The indoor adult mosquito populations were sampled using Pyrethrum Spray Catches (PSC). The collected mosquitoes were preserved in silica gel self - indicator and identified using standard taxonomic keys. A total of one thousand five hundred and sixteen (1516) mosquitoes were collected and identified, among which 371 (24.47%) were *Anopheles* and 1145 (75.53%) *Culex*; 399 (26.31%) where collected from F-layout, 406 (26.28%) from Tunga, 361 (23.81%) from Chanchaga and 350 (23.08%) from Sauka-Kahuta. Six species of *Anopheles* mosquitoes were identified. These are *Anopheles gambiae,* with a relative abundance of 235 (63.34%), *Anopheles funestus* 111 (29.92%), *Anopheles coustani*10 (2.69%), *Anopheles nili*6 (1.62%), *Anopheles squamosus* 6 (1.62%) and the least being *Anopheles moucheti*3 (0.81%). Tunga had the highest number of *Anopheles* mosquitoes of 116 (31.27%), followed by F-layout 93 (25.07%) while Sauka-Kahuta had the least number of *Anopheles* mosquitoes collected 74 (19.95%). This study demonstrated the complex distribution of *Anopheles* mosquito and the considerable variations in the intensity of malaria transmission in Chanchaga Local Government and its environs. Findings from this study will facilitate better understanding of the dynamics of malaria transmission and promote proper vector control measures in the study area.

Keywords: Malaria, vectors, *Anopheles,* Chanchaga, Transmission.

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PREVALENCE OF MALARIA PARASITES AMONG PATIENTS ATTENDING GENERAL HOSPITAL MINNA, NIGER STATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Malaria still remains a major public health problem in Nigeria where it accounts for more cases and deaths annually. The infection is the second leading cause of death from infectious diseases in Africa, after HIV/AIDS. This study was conducted to determine some malariometric parameters such as malaria prevalence, transmission based on location, age group and sex, among patients attending General Hospital Minna, during the malaria transmission season. All individuals were screened microscopically for the presence of malaria parasite and classified into 4 groups: under 1 – 5 years, 6 – 10 years, 11 – 15 years and 16 years – above. A total of two hundred and seventy six (276) individuals were examined for malaria parasites using standard method. Out of the 276 blood specimen examined, 178 (64.49%) were positive for *Plasmodium* parasites. Individuals of age group 6 – 10 years had highest infection rate of 40 (78.43%), followed by 16 year– above, 87 (63.50%) while age group 1 – 5 years, had the least infection rate of 6 (56%). Males were more infected 91 (67.91%) with malaria than females 87 (61.27%). Some of the positive patients had high parasite densities and yet asymptomatic. More malariometric surveys, such as improving malaria diagnosis, using correct therapies based on Artermisinin Combination and adopting strategies aimed at preventing drug resistance are needed in Nigeria, in order to adopt control efforts that best suit the urban areas, especially during peak malaria transmission season.

Keywords: Malaria, parasitaemia, *Plasmodium falciparum*, ACT, parameters, prevalence

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EVALUATION OF ANTHELMINTIC POTENTIAL OF *Parkia biglobosa* SEEDS AND LEAVES EXTRACTS AGAINST INFECTIVE LARVAE AND ADULT OF *Haemonchus contortus* OF GOATS

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