



# ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NIGERIA (ZSN)



**FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY**  
MINNA, NIGER STATE, NIGERIA

*Theme:*

**HARNESSING FAUNAL RESOURCES FOR  
ECONOMIC RECOVERY**

**Date:** 8th - 10th November, 2017

**Venue:** CPES Hall, Bosso Campus, FUT Minna, Niger State.

**Book Of ABSTRACTS &  
Programme Of Events**

**(ZSN FUTMINNA, 2017)**

	<i>Securidaca longipedunculata</i> EXTRACTS AGAINST SOME ENTERIC PATHOGENS... Sadiq, F. U., Abalaka, M. E. and Babayi, H.	
076	AB 076 PREVALENCE OF MALARIA PARASITE INFECTION AMONG SELECTED COMMUNITIES LIVING AROUND NEW MILLENNIUM CITY, KADUNA... <sup>1</sup> AUTA, K. L, <sup>1</sup> *YAYOCK, H. C. and <sup>1</sup> MOHAMMED, A.	55
077	AB 077 CYSTOISOSPORIASIS INFECTION AMONG HIV/AIDS PATIENTS IN MINNA, NIGER STATE, NIGERIA... <sup>1</sup> *Matthew, O. A., <sup>1</sup> Ejima, I. A. A., <sup>1</sup> Omalu, I. C. J., <sup>1</sup> Olayemi, I. K. and <sup>1</sup> Eke, S. S.	55
078	AB 078 ASSESSMENT OF SOME XENOBIOTICS IN BENTHIC SEDIMENT AND SURFACE WATER OF KUBANNI RESERVOIR ZARIA, NIGERIA... *Alhassan, A. B., Sha'aba, I. R. and Musa, A. A.	56
079	AB 079 ASSESSMENT OF SOME PHYSICOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS AS AN INDEX OF PRESENCE OF XENOBIOTICS AND THEIR EFFECT ON SURVIVAL, REPRODUCTION AND GROWTH OF <i>Daphnia magna</i> ... *Sha'aba, I. R., Adakole, J. A., Dangora, D. B. and Alhassan, A. B.	57
080	AB 080 ECOLOGY OF MOLLUSCS WITHIN RICE FIELD AGRO-ECOSYSTEM IN KURA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF KANO STATE NIGERIA... <sup>1</sup> Jibril, A. S., <sup>1</sup> Adebote, D. A. and <sup>2</sup> Abolude, D. S.	58
081	AB 081 OBSERVATIONS ON MOSQUITOES BREEDING IN DISCARDED CONTAINERS AROUND ZARIA, NIGERIA... <sup>1</sup> Adebote, D. A., <sup>1</sup> Emeka, C. S. and <sup>2</sup> Obi, O. A.	59
082	AB 082 DISTRIBUTION OF <i>Anopheles</i> SPECIES IN FOUR SELECTED SITES IN CHANCHAGA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, MINNA, NIGER STATE... <sup>1</sup> Abdullahi, M., <sup>1</sup> Omalu, I. C. J., <sup>1</sup> Eke, S. S., <sup>1</sup> Adeniyi, K. A., <sup>1</sup> Otuu, C. A., <sup>2</sup> Hassan, S. C., <sup>1</sup> Josiah, G. J., <sup>1</sup> Ocha, I. M., <sup>1</sup> Ibeh, E. O., Akintola, A. A. and <sup>3</sup> Ito, E. E.	60
083	AB 083 PREVALENCE OF MALARIA PARASITES AMONG PATIENTS ATTENDING GENERAL HOSPITAL MINNA, NIGER STATE, NIGERIA... <sup>1</sup> Abdullahi, M., <sup>1</sup> Omalu, I. C. J., <sup>1</sup> Eke, S. S., <sup>1</sup> Adeniyi, K. A., <sup>1</sup> Matthew, O. A., <sup>1</sup> Otuu, C. A., <sup>1</sup> Ibeh, E. O., <sup>1</sup> Abdulfatai, I. and <sup>2</sup> Ito, E. E.	61
084	AB 084 EVALUATION OF ANTHELMINTIC POTENTIAL OF <i>Parkia biglobosa</i> SEEDS AND LEAVES EXTRACTS AGAINST INFECTIVE LARVAE AND ADULT OF <i>Haemonchus contortus</i> OF GOATS... <sup>1</sup> Josiah, J. G., <sup>1</sup> Omalu, I. C. J., <sup>1</sup> Adama, J. Y., <sup>2</sup> Ejima, I. A. A., <sup>1</sup> Obi, O. A., <sup>3</sup> Eke, S. S. and <sup>1</sup> Abdullahi, M.	61
085	AB 085 PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION AND ACCUMULATION OF HEAVY METALS IN THE COASTAL MARINE SEDIMENT OF ONDO STATE, SOUTHWEST, NIGERIA... <sup>1</sup> Ayeku, P. O., <sup>2</sup> Adeniyi, I. F. and <sup>1</sup> Ajibare, A. O.	62
086	AB 086 ASSESSMENT OF FISH SPECIES DIVERSITY AND ABUNDANCE IN SOME SELECTED PONDS IN MUBI NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF ADAMAWA STATE...Awi, M., Nwobodo, D. and Demshemino, M. P. H.	63
087	AB 087 INTESTINAL PARASITE INFECTION AMONG CHILDREN AT TANGLANG, GOMBE STATE NIGERIA... <sup>1</sup> Asher, R., <sup>2</sup> Lukas, A. and <sup>3</sup> Ameh, V.	64
088	AB 088 STUDY ON THE COMPOSITION AND DIVERSITY OF SOIL DWELLING INSECT FAUNA IN A FALLOW LAND SYSTEM, IN OBOT AKARA, AKWA IBOM STATE, NIGERIA... *Esenowo, I. K., Akpan, A. U. and Akpabio, E. E.	64
089	AB 089 SYNERGISTIC ROLE OF PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE IN THE SUPPRESSION OF INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE DUE TO P450 ENZYMES IN <i>Culex quinquefasciatus</i> (Say, 1823) FROM NORTHERN NIGERIA... *Sow, G. J., Kogi, E., Nock, I. H., Ndams, I. S. and	65

AB 082

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

<sup>1</sup>\*Abdullahi, M., <sup>1</sup>Omalu, I. C. J., <sup>1</sup>Eke, S. S., <sup>1</sup>Adeniyi, K. A., <sup>1</sup>Otuu, C. A., <sup>2</sup>Hassan, S. C.,  
<sup>1</sup>Josiah, G. J., <sup>1</sup>Ocha, I. M., <sup>1</sup>Ibeh, E. O., Akintola, A. A. and <sup>3</sup>Ito, E. E.

<sup>1</sup>Department of Biological Sciences, Federal University of Technology, Minna, Niger State, Nigeria.

<sup>2</sup>Department of Zoology, Nasarawa State University Keffi, Nasarawa State, Nigeria.

<sup>3</sup>Department of Animal and Environmental Biology/Tropical Disease Research Unit, Delta State University, Abraka, Delta state, Nigeria.

### 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%) were 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.

**\*Corresponding author:** mustypopxy@gmail.com

AB 083

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

<sup>1</sup>\*Abdullahi, M., <sup>1</sup>Omalu, I. C. J., <sup>1</sup>Eke, S. S., <sup>1</sup>Adeniyi, K. A., <sup>1</sup>Matthew, O. A., <sup>1</sup>Otuu, C. A.,  
<sup>1</sup>Ibeh, E. O., <sup>1</sup>Abdulfatai, I. and <sup>2</sup>Ito, E. E.

<sup>1</sup>Department of Biological Sciences, Federal University of Technology, Minna, Niger State, Nigeria.

<sup>2</sup>Department of Animal and Environmental Biology/Tropical Disease Research Unit, Delta State University, Abraka, Delta state, Nigeria.

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 (5%). 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

---

\*Corresponding author: mustypopxy@gmail.com

AB 084

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

<sup>1</sup>\*Josiah, J. G., <sup>1</sup>Omalu, I. C. J., <sup>1</sup>Adama, J. Y., <sup>2</sup>Ejima, I. A. A., <sup>1</sup>Obi, O. A., <sup>3</sup>Eke, S. S. and  
<sup>1</sup>Abdullahi, M.

<sup>1</sup>Department of Biological Sciences, Federal University of Technology, Minna, Nigeria