

Editor's Comment:

Malaria is a major public health problem in the Sub-Sahara Africa with over 95% of occurrence in Nigeria du . The outcome of this study show that the prevalence of Plasmodium falciparum malaria infection among undergraduate Students of Babcock University as detected by RDT and microscopic method is 0.5% and 86.0%, respectively. Microscopic method appears to be a more reliable diagnostic tool for malaria infection than the rapid diagnostic method with a sensitivity of 86.19%. P. falciparum malarial infection was significantly higher ($P < 0.05$) In this study show that Plasmodium falciparum malaria infection is common among undergraduate Students of Babcock University, Ilishan-Remo, Ogun State, Nigeria, therefore urgent and appropriate public health intervention is required.

Decision: Revision appropriate

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