

Significance of polymorphonuclear leucocytes with drumstic in malaria positive and normal patient in Ekiti State South Western, Nigeria

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Introduction: Malaria is estimated to cause about millions cases with high death rate recorded annually. Sickle cell, B blood group and duff blood antigens have selective advantage against malaria infection caused by *Plasmodium falciparum* and *vivax* respectively.

Objective: To study the effect of Polymorphonuclear Leucocytes with Drumstic (PMND) in immunity to malaria infection

Methodology: Three selected local government areas in South West Nigeria were sampled. When the results obtained with the malaria negative female population compared with malaria positive population by subjected to Chi-square statistical analysis to verify whether the observed results has significant difference.

Results: The percentage of normal individual female positive for PMND was 4% while none of the male patient screened was positive for PMND. When the results obtained with the malaria negative female population compared with malaria positive population by subjected to Chi-square statistical analysis to verify whether the observed results has significant difference. The result shown that there was no significant difference ($X^2_{(a=0.05)}(1) < X^2_{cal}$) as the value positive for PMND in malaria positive compare with malaria negative female patient was only 5.26%.

Discussion: This study shows that PMND have no immunity role to play in malaria infection.