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**TITLE: TO DETERMINE THE RATE OF PLASMODIUM
FALCIPARUM IN PATIENTS ATTENDING KISHI DISTRICT
HOSPITAL FROM THE MONTH OF APRIL – JUNE 2008**

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ABSTRACT

Background

Both male and female children were susceptible to plasmodium falciparum malaria. This is as a result of low body immunity towards this infection.

The study was carried on 120 patients of which 60 (50%) were affected by falciparum malaria. The majority of the attacks were children under five years.

The aetiological factor which contributes to *P.falciparum* is the continuous use of the CQ to treat *P.falciparum* malaria, which result to greater spread of this resistance strains due to gametocyte infectivity.

According to the past experimental study through hospital records and by the use of questionnaires it shows that the rising and threatening case of *P.falciparum* if not treated and managed earlier will lead to loss of lives.

Method: Patient's blood samples were taken to identify the presence of *P.falciparum* malaria, thin and thick blood smear were used.

Setting: The study was carried out between the months of April – June 2008 at Kisii District Hospital.

Result

Out of 120 patients 60 (50%) has a positive blood smear with a sexual parasite of *P.falciparum*.