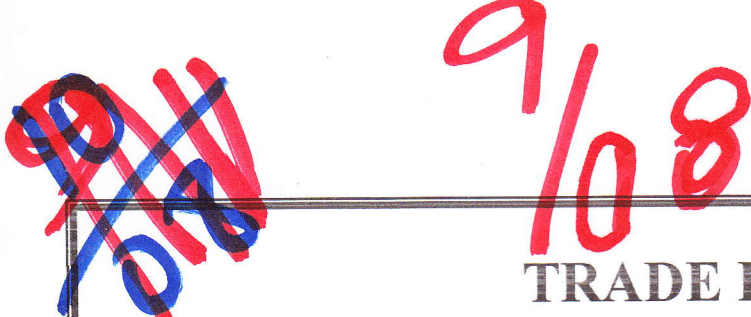




TRADE PROJECT

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

PRESENTED BY : TIMOTHY MOTURI

CLASS : HP102303

COLLEGE NO. : 102P11624

COLLEGE : KENYA POLYTECHNIC

COURSE : DIPLOMA IN PHARMACY TECHNOLOGY

INDEX NUMBER : 407002517

DEPARTMENT : HEALTH SCIENCE AND BIOTECHNOLOGY

**PRESENTED TO : THE KNEC IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR
THE WARD OF DIPLOMA IN PHARMEUTICAL
TECHNOLOGY**

EXAM SERIES: NOVEMBER 2008.

ABSTRACT

Background

Both male and female children were susceptible to co-resistant *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 co- *falciparum* malaria. The majority of the attacks were children under five years.

The aetiological factor, which contributes to resistance of *P. falciparum* is the continuous use of the questionnaire it shows that the rising and threatening case of resistance if not treated and managed earlier will lead to loss of lives.

Method: Patients' 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%) had a positive blood smear with a sexual parasite of *P. falciparum*.