

Abstract:

Malaria is one of the most prominent protozoan diseases known since 400 BC. The World Health Organization has listed malaria as one of the major diseases. Malaria is currently prevalent in 101 countries, and clinical cases of malaria are between 300 and 500 million cases a year. Most cases of malaria have been reported in sub-Saharan Africa. This disease in our country is common in southern regions such as in provinces of Sistan and Baluchestan, Hormozgan, Kerman, Bushehr and Khuzestan, as well as western areas of the country. Despite many global efforts to eradicate this disease, it still causes death in many parts of the world. The malaria agent is the *Plasmodium* parasite and its carrier is *Anopheles* mosquito. The life cycle of the parasite occurs in two hosts. the definitive host of the parasite is *Anopheles* mosquito and its intermediate host is human. The stage of Sporogony passes through this definitive host and the schizogony stage goes on in the human body. Researchers believe that Neighboring countries with highly prevalent malaria is one of the main factors in the stability of the parasite cycle and this problem is existing in Sarbaz city and, consequently, Parod district. Asymptomatic carriers are very important in malaria control programs, because they are not treated for lack of clinical signs they can be reservoir for the infection of the host mosquitoes and the survival of the disease in the region, because of importance of this issue, the recent study conducted to evaluate of asymptomatic carriers of malaria in the Parod district of the Sarbaz city. This research was carried out from August 2016 to August 2017 in Parod district of Sarbaz city. The study was conducted on 300 volunteers who did not have any signs of malaria such as fever, chills, sweating, etc. ACD was performed from 14 villages in Parod district. After obtaining consent, the volunteers completed their information form (family name, gender, age, season, history, history of treatment and place of residence), then blood sample of volunteers with finger-piercing Lancet was prepared in two thin and thick forms. The samples were stained with Giemsa color and examined by lens 100 microscope for *Plasmodium*. Finally, the results were analyzed by SPSS software. Out of the 300 specimens examined by microscopic method, only in one case (0.3%), the *Plasmodium vivax* was observed. The prevalence of the disease with a 95% confidence interval was found to be 0.08-0.84%. Neighboring to Pakistan and uncontrolled movement of people between the two countries, non-compliance of sanitation and inappropriate water drainage are the main reasons for maintaining malaria parasite in Parod district.

Keyword: Malaria, Sarbaz, Parod, Asymptomatic carrier



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**Evaluation of Asymptomatic Carriers Of Malaria in Endemic Area
of Parod, Sarbaz Region, Sistan and Baluchestan Province**

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