was tested for 36% of cases and confirmed in 39% of 1,245 samples. 36.5% of the tested cases were ultimately diagnosed as malaria. From 1996 to 2010 the reported prevalence of malaria decreased from 33% in 1996 to 18% in 2010 and decreased gradually to 10% in 2011. In Minigi, implementing from 2000 the malaria attributable fraction of deaths decreased from 15% before 2001 to 2% after 2001, 38% in that district, and projected prevalence of malaria from 2006 to 1.8% in the rest of district. In the different tables, changes followed the implementation of new case management policy. Bednets are distributed but inconsistent used instead of mosquito nets.

Conclusions: Changes observed in fever and malaria burden and treatments, altered age pattern in this district are well documented and supported national trends. Temporal coincidence with changes in case management practice was apparent.

1.1.092
The influence of wealth index on the knowledge and health behaviors related to malaria in Gwagwalada, Abuja, Nigeria

Introduction: In Nigeria, malaria is one of the most important tropical diseases in the world. The disease is responsible for more than 90% of cases and deaths in children under the age of 5. This study aims to assess the impact of wealth index on malaria-related knowledge and health behaviors among residents of Gwagwalada, Abuja. Methods: A cross-sectional survey was conducted in Gwagwalada, Abuja, Nigeria. We assessed the relationship between wealth index and knowledge, attitudes, and practices related to malaria. Results: Our study found that wealth index was significantly associated with knowledge, attitudes, and practices related to malaria. Conclusions: Our study suggests that interventions targeting wealth index may be effective in improving knowledge and health behaviors related to malaria in this community.

1.1.093
Detection of chloroquine resistance molecular markers (Pfcr and Pfmdr) in Pahang, Malaysia

Introduction: Chloroquine resistance in Plasmodium falciparum is a major public health problem in many countries, particularly in Southeast Asia. The development of molecular markers for chloroquine resistance is crucial for the detection of resistant strains. The aim of this study was to detect chloroquine resistance molecular markers (Pfcr and Pfmdr) in Pahang, Malaysia.

Methods: Blood samples from patients with malaria were collected and analyzed for Pfcr and Pfmdr molecular markers. Results: Our study found that 30% of samples were positive for Pfcr and 40% were positive for Pfmdr. Conclusions: Our study highlights the importance of detecting chloroquine resistance molecular markers in Pahang, Malaysia, which can aid in the development of effective treatment strategies.

1.1.094
The ABO blood group system and Plasmodium falciparum infection in three ethnic groups living in stable and seasonal malaria transmission areas of Hong Kong

Introduction: The ABO blood group system is known to influence the risk of malaria infection. The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between ABO blood group and Plasmodium falciparum infection in three ethnic groups.

Methods: Blood samples were collected from individuals of three ethnic groups living in stable and seasonal malaria transmission areas of Hong Kong. ABO blood group analysis was performed using standard serological techniques.

Results: Our study found a significant association between the ABO blood group and Plasmodium falciparum infection. Conclusions: These findings suggest that the ABO blood group system may play a role in the risk of malaria infection.