

SHORT REPORT

Open Access

Confirmed malaria cases among children under five with fever and history of fever in rural western Tanzania

Humphrey D Mazigo^{1*}, Wilfred Meza¹, Emanuella E Ambrose¹, Benson R Kidenya¹ and Eliningaya J Kweka²

Abstract

Background: The World Health Organization recommends that malaria treatment should begin with parasitological diagnosis. This will help to control misuse of anti-malarial drugs in areas with low transmission. The present study was conducted to assess the prevalence of parasitologically confirmed malaria among children under five years of age presenting with fever or history of fever in rural western Tanzania. A finger prick blood sample was obtained from each child, and thin and thick blood smears were prepared, stained with 10% Giemsa and examined under the light microscope. A structured questionnaire was used to collect each patient's demographic information, reasons for coming to the health center; and a physical examination was carried out on all patients. Fever was defined as axillary temperature $\geq 37.5^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Findings: A total of 300 children with fever or a history of fever (1 or 2 weeks) were recruited, in which 54.3% (163/300, 95%CI, 48.7-59.9) were boys. A total of 76 (76/300, 25.3%, 95%CI, 22.8 - 27.8) of the children had fever. Based on a parasitological diagnosis of malaria, only 12% (36/300, 95%CI, 8.3-15.7) of the children had *P. falciparum* infection. Of the children with *P. falciparum* infection, 52.7% (19/36, 95%CI, 47.1-58.3) had fever and the remaining had no fever. The geometrical mean of the parasites was 708.62 (95%CI, 477.96-1050.62) parasites/ μl and 25% (9/36, 95%CI, 10.9 - 39.1) of the children with positive *P. falciparum* had ≥ 1001 parasites/ μl . On Univariate (OR = 2.13, 95%CI, 1.02-4.43, P = 0.044) and multivariate (OR = 2.15, 95%CI, 1.03-4.49) analysis, only children above one year of age were associated with malaria infections.

Conclusion: Only a small proportion of the children under the age of five with fever had malaria, and with a proportion of children having non-malaria fever. Improvement of malaria diagnostic and other causes of febrile illness may provide effective measure in management of febrile illness in malaria endemic areas.

Keywords: Fever, history of fever, parasitological diagnosis, western Tanzania

Background

In Tanzania, malaria is a leading cause of health service attendance and the disease contributes to approximately 40% of all morbidities reported in children under five presenting in outpatients [1]. One of the control measures against malaria and its related morbidities in Tanzania is by case management through early diagnosis and prompt treatment using effective drugs [1,2]. Microscopy which detects malaria parasites in Giemsa stained thick and thin

blood slides [3,4] and Malaria Rapid Diagnostic Tests (mRDTs) which detect malaria parasite antigens in blood samples [2,5-7], are used for malaria diagnosis. In areas where there are no facilities, such as electricity, to support the use of microscopy, RDTs are recommended [5-7]; however, the costs and practicability of introducing these diagnostic facilities in rural areas is a challenge [2]. In areas where these diagnostic facilities are not available, presumptive treatment of all fevers in children under five has been widely practised in managing fevers in Tanzania [8]. The policy of presumptive treatment of malaria for all febrile illnesses has been widely advocated in sub-Saharan Africa, especially in young children [8,9]. Despite this

* Correspondence: humphreymazigo@gmail.com

¹Weill-Bugando University College of Health Sciences, P.O. Box 1464, Mwanza, Tanzania

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

approach reporting beneficial effects among African children [9,10], it has resulted in a large degree of unnecessary use of antimalarials, especially in areas with low transmission [11]. At a time when malaria transmission intensity is reported to be in decline [12-16] and malaria endemic countries are reporting low transmission intensity [15], presumptive treatment may no longer be justifiable. The continuity of presumptive treatment may result in malaria parasites developing resistance against artemisinin based combination therapy (ACT) which are currently used as the first line treatment against malaria in Tanzania [17].

At present, episodes of malaria related fever among children under five are reported to be in decline in Africa [18], and based on this observation, the World Health Organization recommends that malaria treatment should begin with parasitological diagnosis [19-23]. Light microscopy or RDTs offer an inexpensive and practical means of improving malaria diagnosis and treatment in areas of low transmission [2-5]. In addition, parasitological diagnosis and treatment of febrile children based on laboratory confirmed results is cost-effective [24]. However, there is still no consensus on laboratory-confirmed diagnosis versus presumptive treatment for malaria in endemic areas [9,22,25].

There is a strong need for clinicians to base their treatment decisions on laboratory confirmed cases of malaria. Parasitological diagnosis will enable clinicians to report more accurately whether patients presenting with fever or history of fever actually are parasitaemic [22]. Evidence from malaria endemic areas shows that there has been a large decrease in cases of malaria reported; and this, in part, is due to the reliance on laboratory confirmed cases of malaria [2,4,21]. In addition, reliance on laboratory results will reduce the unnecessary use of anti-malarials in non-malaria cases, and improve treatment for other potentially fatal causes of fevers. For these reasons, the present study was conducted to assess the prevalence of parasitologically confirmed malaria among children under five, presenting with a fever or a recent history of fever at the Nyasa Health Centre in western Tanzania.

Methods

Study area, design and population

The cross-sectional survey was conducted amongst children attending the outpatient clinic at the Nyasa Health Center located in Nzega District, Tabora region, in western Tanzania. The study was conducted between August and October 2010. Nzega district is located in a holoendemic area and intense malaria transmission is observed during the long rain season (February-May).

The inclusion criteria for the study subjects were: (1) children who sought treatment at the health center and had fever/history of fever in the past 1-2 weeks,

(2) Parents/guardians consent for their children to participate in the study, (3) Children aged between 2 months and 60 months, and (4) no history of treatment with anti-malarial drugs in the past two weeks.

Data collection

Parents/guardians of eligible children gave written informed consent to allow their children to participate in the study. Children under five were consequently recruited into the study until the sample size of 300 was reached. A qualified clinician used a pre-tested Swahili translated questionnaire to collect patient's demographic information and the reasons why he/she was brought to the health center. The clinician conducted a physical examination on all patients and checked for pallor, spleen enlargement, jaundice and other abnormalities. The axillary body temperature was measured using a digital clinical thermometer. Fever was defined as body temperature $\geq 37.5^{\circ}\text{C}$.

A finger prick blood sample was obtained and one thin and two thick blood smears were prepared and stained with 10% Giemsa. The diagnosis and management of malaria was based on initial readings of one of the thick blood smears at the health centre. Management of malaria was done in accordance with the Tanzania Malaria Treatment Guidelines. The final reading of the Giemsa stained slides was done at Weill-Bugando University College of Health Sciences which was based on a rigorous quality control system. A second microscopist re-examined all the stained blood smears and any disagreement between the first and second microscopist was resolved by a third microscopist. In addition, the third microscopist examined 10% of positive and negative slides which were selected randomly. The microscopist identified malaria parasite stages and speciated the malaria parasites. The Giemsa stained smears were examined at 100 \times objectives under oil immersion and a slide with the presence of trophozoites or any other asexual form of *Plasmodium* species was declared as positive. Slides were declared as negative if no asexual parasites were found after examining 100 \times objectives. *P. falciparum* parasite density was determined according to the number of parasites per 200 WBC (white blood cells), assuming a total WBC count of 8,000/ μL .

Data analysis

Data were analysed using Stata Version 11 (Stata Corp, College station, Texas, USA). An estimate of relative frequency and means for demographic data and outcome of interest was derived. In order to determine independent predictors of malaria in febrile children, numerous variables were assessed, including demographic characteristics, symptoms and clinical signs. Univariate analysis was employed to identify variables with a *P*-value < 0.2 be included in the multivariate model. Stepwise backward

logistic regression was used to determine whether these variables were independent predictors of malaria in children. Odds ratios with 95% Confidence intervals were used to measure the strength of association at statistical significance level of $P < 0.05$.

Ethical clearance

The study received ethical clearance from the faculty of medicine, Weill-Bugando University College of Health Sciences, Mwanza, Tanzania.

Results

A total of 300 children under five with fever or history of fever participated in the study. The median age of the enrolled children was 13 months (range-minimum-maximum: 8 - 23.5 months). Of the 300 children under five, 54.3% (163/300, 95%CI, 48.7-59.9) were boys and 45.7% (137/300, 95%CI, 40.1-51.3) were girls. Parents/guardians reported fever or history of fever as part of the illness in all the children, although during physical examination only 25.3% (76/300, 95%CI, 22.8-27.8) had an axillary temperature $\geq 37.5^\circ\text{C}$.

Parasitological diagnosis of malaria parasites revealed that out of the 300 children under five, only 12% (36/300, 95%CI, 8.3-15.7) had positive slide readings. Of these, 52.7% (19/36, 95%CI, 47.1-58.3) had fever and 42.7% (17/36, 95%CI, 26.7-58.7) had no fever on physical examination. The distribution of positive malaria slide readings between girls and boys was not statistically significant ($\chi^2(1) = 2.7248 P = 0.099$). Table 1, shows the distribution of demographic characteristics, symptoms and clinical signs of children under five with and without malaria.

All the *Plasmodium* positive children were positive for *P. falciparum* and the geometrical mean of parasite density was 708.6 (95%CI, 477.9 - 1050.6) parasites/ μl . Among the *P. falciparum*-positive children, 52.8% (19/36, 95%CI, 36.8-

68.8) had 1-500 parasites/ μl , 22.2% (8/36, 95%CI, 8.7-35.7) had between 501 - 1000 parasites/ μl and 25% (9/36, 95% CI, 10.9-39.1) had ≥ 1001 parasites/ μl . There was no statistical significance on the distribution of positivity and parasite density by age ($\chi^2 = 0.5684, P = 0.753$) and sex ($\chi^2 = 1.4079, P = 0.495$). Table 2 shows the distribution of positivity and parasites density according to sex and age.

Table 3 shows the results of logistic regression analysis of predictors of malaria among the study participants. On Univariate (OR = 2.13, 95%CI, 1.02-4.43, $P = 0.044$) and multivariate (OR = 2.15, 95%CI, 1.03-4.49, $P = 0.042$) analysis, only children above one year of age were associated with malaria infections.

Discussion

In this study almost 12% of all the study population had malaria positive slides. In all the children under five with malaria, *P. falciparum* was the most predominant species in the study area as well as many parts of Tanzania and Africa [26,27]. The prevalence of *P. falciparum* malaria observed in our study was higher than 6% reported in Pakistan [28] and lower than 56.9% reported in similar study in Nigeria [27]. In Gabon, about 40% of the children presenting at a hospital with fever or history of fever had a *P. falciparum*-positive blood film [29]. The variation in prevalence of *P. falciparum* malaria among the study population could be attributed in part to the difference in malaria transmission patterns, season of conducting the study and the use of malaria prevention tools [30,31].

In our study, a proportion of children under the age of five with *P. falciparum* infections had no fever on physical examination. Similar findings have been reported from malaria endemic areas [27,28]. The presence of malaria parasites without febrile illness could be explained in part by the acquired protective immunity. In endemic areas,

Table 1 Distribution of demographic characteristics, symptoms and clinical signs of children under five with and without malaria in western Tanzania

Variable	Malaria positive		Malaria negative	
	N = 36	(%)	N = 264	(%)
Sex				
Female	21	(58.3)	116	(43.9)
Male	15	(41.7)	148	(56.1)
Age (in years)				
Below 1 year	12	(33.3)	136	(51.5)
Above one year	24	(66.7)	128	(48.5)
Symptoms and clinical signs				
Fever and other symptoms/clinical signs	35	(97.2)	247	(93.6)
Other symptoms and clinical signs without fever	1	(2.8)	17	(6.4)

Key: Fever only = define as body temperature $\geq 37.5^\circ\text{C}$

Other symptoms and clinical signs included:- vomiting, diarrhoea, dysentery, dehydration, lower limb swelling, difficulty in breathing, wounds and abdominal discomfort.

Table 2 The distribution of malaria parasites positivity and parasites density by age and sex among 36 children with positive malaria blood slides

Variable	Malaria parasite density (parasite/μl)			χ^2	P-value
	1 - 500	501 - 1000	≥ 1001		
Sex	Female (N = 21)	10 (47.6%)	5 (23.8%)	0.578	0.753
	Male (N = 15)	9 (60%)	3 (20%)		
Age	Below 1 year (N = 24)	11 (45.8%)	6 (25%)	1.408	0.495
	Above 1 year (N = 12)	8 (66.7%)	2 (16.7%)		

protective immunity against malaria is acquired with an increase in exposure to malaria parasites; which increases with age [32]. Because of this, a proportion of children under the age of five who have acquired partial immunity are likely to be asymptomatic or present with periodic fever [32].

Several factors have been described to predict malaria in children under five living in malaria endemic countries [33,34]. Among the identified predictors are fever, duration of fever, intermittent fever and malaria parasitaemia [33,34]. Other predictors reported are signs and symptoms such as headache, anaemia and vomiting [33,34]. However,

there is no consensus on this topic [35]. In our study, age (above one year) was the only predictor of malaria in the study participants. The presence of fever or history of fever did not predict malaria. Similar findings have been reported in the Gambia, where the use of fever or history of fever resulted in over-diagnosis of malaria [33]. This was in contrast to a similar study which reported that fever or history of fever with asexual parasitaemia of any density, had higher sensitivity and specificity for diagnosis of malaria [36]. This is to say that parasitological diagnosis of malaria in patients with fever or history of fever remains important in malaria endemic areas.

Table 3 Univariate and multivariate analysis of predictors of malaria among 300 children under five with fever or history of fever attending the Nyasa health center, western Tanzania

Variable	Unadjusted (univariate)			Adjusted (multivariate)		
	OR	95%CI	P- value	OR*	95%CI	P-value
Age						
Age below 1 year	1					
Age above 1 year	2.13	1.02 – 4.43	0.044	2.15	1.03 – 4.49	0.042
Sex						
Female	1					
Male	0.55	0.27 – 1.12	0.102	0.55	0.27 – 1.12	0.102
Fever (body temperature > 37.5°C)						
No	1					
Yes	1.15	0.53 – 2.52	0.719	-	-	-
Reported fever						
No	1					
Yes	2.40	0.31-18.67	0.400	-	-	-
Duration of fever						
≤ 3 days	1					
> 3 days	0.86	0.39 – 1.93	0.728	-	-	-
Paleness						
No	1					
Yes	1.48	0.53 – 4.13	0.457	-	-	-
Jaundice						
No	1					
Yes	1.05	0.13 – 8.78	0.965	-	-	-

In our study, a proportion of children under the age of five years presented with fever but had malaria negative blood slides. This indicated that there could be other causes of fever among the febrile children under five in the present study area. At a time when the proportion of malaria-related fevers are reported to be significantly declining in many parts of Africa [18], thus indicating increasing numbers of fevers related to other causes amongst children under five [18], the shift from presumptive diagnosis to parasitological diagnosis is recommended [19-23]. Conversely, in order for the febrile patients to benefit from a full parasitological investigation, reliable and accessible diagnostic facilities are needed. To maximize malaria management, microscopy or RDTs must be made available and utilized appropriately at all level of health facilities. In addition, behaviour change of health workers from the traditional thinking that every fever is malaria is required; more so at this time when some clinicians have lost trust in laboratory results [37]. Health care providers must use microscopy or RDT results to guide anti-malarial treatment practices in a rational way.

Our study is subject to limitations. The cross sectional nature and the small sample size of the children under the age of five years, especially those with fever and malaria parasites, may have contributed to the lack of temporal association between malaria and other variables. In addition, a relatively small sample of the children under five who participated in the study may not be a complete representation of all the children under five who seek health services at the study health centre. Furthermore, the present study was conducted during the dry season, during which malaria transmission is known to be low. This may have contributed to the low prevalence of *P. falciparum* malaria observed in the present study participants, despite the area being located in holoendemic area [30,31,34]. Further investigation on malaria prevalence, with comparisons between seasons, predictors of malaria and use of malaria intervention tools in the present study area are warranted.

In conclusion, only a small proportion of febrile children under five were parasitologically positive for *P. falciparum* malaria and a proportion of the febrile children had malaria negative blood slides. Age (above one year) was the only association with malaria infections. To avoid the current practice of treating every fever with anti-malarial drugs, it is important to improve malaria diagnosis and the diagnosis of non-malaria fever. We recommend that health policy makers consider increasing microscopic diagnoses or malaria Rapid Diagnostic Tests (RDTs) to rural health facilities.

Acknowledgements

We thank the parents/guardians/caregivers for allowing their children under five to participate in this study. We express our thanks to all the laboratory

technicians for reading the blood slides. We thank Hazel McCullough from London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine for English language editing.

Author details

¹Weill-Bugando University College of Health Sciences, P.O. Box 1464, Mwanza, Tanzania. ²Tropical Pesticides Research Institute, Division of Livestock and Human Diseases, Vectors Control, Mosquito section, P.O. Box 3024 Arusha, Tanzania.

Authors' contributions

HDM, EJK and EEM designed the study. WM carried out the clinical examination of the children and interviewed the parents. BRK and HDM conducted the data analysis and drafted the manuscript. All authors read and approved the last version of the manuscript for submission.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Received: 27 May 2011 Accepted: 13 September 2011

Published: 13 September 2011

References

1. Mboera LE, Makundi EA, Kitua AY: **Uncertainty in malaria control in Tanzania: crossroads and challenges for future interventions.** *Am J Trop Med Hyg* 2007, **77**:112-118.
2. Bastiaens GJH, Schaftenaar E, Ndaro A, Keuter M, Bousema T, Shekalaghe SA: **Malaria diagnostic testing and treatment practices in three different *Plasmodium falciparum* transmission settings in Tanzania: before and after a government policy change.** *Mal J* 2011, **10**:76.
3. Payne D: **Use and limitations of light microscopy for diagnosing malaria at the primary health care level.** *Bull World Health Org* 1988, **66**(5):621-626.
4. Reyburn H, Ruanda J, Mwerinde O, Drakeley C: **The contribution of microscopy to targeting antimalarial treatment in a low transmission area of Tanzania.** *Mal J* 2006, **5**:4.
5. Ministry of Health and Social Welfare: **National Malaria Control Programme. Medium term Malaria strategic plan 2008 – 2013.**
6. World Health Organization: **World malaria report. Malaria diagnosis and treatment.** World Health Organization; 2010, 25-38.
7. Wongsrichanalai C, Barcus MJ, Muth S, Sutamihardja A, Wernsdorfer WH: **A review of malaria diagnostic tools: microscopy and rapid diagnostic test (RDT).** *Am J Trop Med Hyg* 2007, **77**:119-127.
8. Chandramohan D, Jaffar S, Greenwood B: **Use of clinical algorithms for diagnosing malaria.** *Trop Med Int Health* 2002, **7**:45-52.
9. English M, Reyburn H, Goodman C, Snow RW: **Abandoning presumptive antimalarial treatment for febrile children aged less than five years—A case of running before we can walk?** *PLoS Med* 2009, **6**(11):e1000015.
10. Gosling RD, Drakeley CJ, Mwita A, Chandramohan D: **Presumptive treatment of fever cases as malaria: help or hindrance for malaria control?** *Malar J* 2008, **7**:132.
11. Amexo M, Toothiest R, Barnish G, Bates I: **Malaria misdiagnosis: effects on the poor and vulnerable.** *Lancet* 2004, **364**(9448):1896-1898.
12. Ceesay SJ, Casals-Pascual C, Erskine J, Anya SE, Duah NO, Fulford AJ, Sesay SS, Abubakar I, Dunyo S, Sey O, Palmer A, Fofana M, Corrah T, Bojang KA, Whittle HC, Greenwood BM, Conway DJ: **Changes in malaria indices between 1999 and 2007 in The Gambia: a retrospective analysis.** *The Lancet* 2008, **372**:1545-1554.
13. Okiro EA, Hay SI, Gikandi PW, Sharif SK, Noor AM, Peshu N, Marsh K, Snow RW: **The decline in paediatric malaria admissions on the coast of Kenya.** *Malar J* 2007, **6**:151.
14. O'Meara WP, Mangeni JN, Steketee R, Greenwood B: **Changes in the burden of malaria in sub-Saharan Africa.** *The Lancet* 2010, **10**:545-555.
15. Mmbando BP, Vestergaard LS, Kitua AY, Lemnge MM, Theander TG, John PA, Lusingu JPA: **A progressive declining in the burden of malaria in north-eastern Tanzania.** *Malar J* 2010, **9**:21.
16. Bouyou-Akotet MK, Mawili-Mboumba DP, Kendjo E, Mabika-Mamfoumbi M, Ngoungou EB, Dzeing-Ella A, Pemba-Mihindou M, Ibinga E, Efame-Eya E, MCRU team, Planche T, Kreamsner PG, Kombila M: **Evidence of decline of malaria in the general hospital of Libreville, Gabon from 2000 to 2008.** *Malar J* 2009, **8**:300.

17. Dondorp AM, Nosten F, Yi P, Das D, Phyo AP, Tarning J, Lwin KM, Arieu F, Hanpithakpong W, Lee SJ, Ringwald P, Silamut K, Imwong M, Chotivanich K, Lim P, Herdman T, An SS, Yeung S, Singhasivanon P, Day NP, Lindegardh N, Socheat D, White NJ: **Artemisinin resistance in *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria.** *N Engl J Med* 2009, **361**:455-467.
18. D'Acremont V, Lengeler C, Genton B: **Reduction in the proportion of fevers associated with *Plasmodium falciparum* parasitaemia in Africa: a systematic review.** *Ma J* 2010, **9**:240.
19. World Health Organization: **Guidelines for the treatment of malaria.** Geneva: World Health Organization; 2010.
20. Zarocostas J: **Malaria treatment should begin with parasitological diagnosis where possible, says WHO.** *BMJ* 2010, **340**:c1402.
21. Njama-Meya D, Clark TD, Nzarubara B, Staedke S, Kanya MR: **Treatment of malaria restricted to laboratory-confirmed cases: A prospective cohort study in Ugandan children.** *Malar J* 2007, **6**:7.
22. Graz B, Willcox M, Szeless T, Rougemont A: **"Test and treat" or presumptive treatment for malaria in high transmission situations? A reflection on the latest WHO guidelines.** *Malar J* 2011, **10**:136.
23. World Health Organization: **Parasitological confirmation of malaria diagnosis: WHO technical consultation, Geneva, 6-8 October 2009.** Geneva: World Health Organization; 2010.
24. Lubell Y, Reyburn H, Mbakilwa H, Mwangi R, Chonya K: **The cost-effectiveness of parasitologic diagnosis for malaria-suspected patients in an era of combination therapy.** *Am J Trop Med Hyg* 2007, **77**:128-132.
25. D'Acremont V, Lengeler C, Mshinda H, Mtasiwa D, Tanner M, Genton B: **Time to move from presumptive malaria treatment to laboratory-confirmed diagnosis and treatment in African children with fever.** *PLoS Medicine* 2009, **6**:e252.
26. Mboera LEG, Kamugisha M, Rumisha SF, Kisinza WN, Senkoro KP, Kitua A: **Malaria and mosquito net utilisation among schoolchildren in villages with or without healthcare facilities at different altitudes in Iringa District, Tanzania.** *Afr J Health Sc* 2008, **8**(2):114-118.
27. Ikeh EI, Teclaire NN: **Prevalence of malaria parasitaemia and associated factors in febrile under-5 children seen in Primary Health Care Centres in Jos, North Central Nigeria.** *Niger Postgrad Med J* 2008, **15**(2):65-9.
28. Hozhabri S, Luby SP, Rahbar MH, Akhtar S: **Clinical diagnosis of *Plasmodium falciparum* among children with history of fever, Sindh, Pakistan.** *Int J Infect Dis* 2002, **6**(3):233-235.
29. Dzeing-Ella A, Nze Obiang PC, Tchoua R, Planche T, Mboza B, Mbounja M, Muller-Roemer U, Jarvis J, Kendjo E, Ngou-Milama E, Kremsner PG, Krishna S, Kombila M: **Severe falciparum malaria in Gabonese children: clinical and laboratory features.** *Malar J* 2005, **4**:1.
30. Nkuo-Akenji T, Ntonifor NN, Ndukumu MB, Kimbi HK, Abongwa EL, Nkwescheu A, Anong DN, Songmbe M, Boyo MG, Ndamukong KN, Titanji PK: **Environmental factors affecting malaria parasite prevalence in rural Bolifamba, South-West Cameroon.** *Afr J Health Sci* 2006, **13**:40-4.
31. Odongo-Aginya E, Ssegwanyi G, Kategere P, a Vuzi PC: **Relationship between malaria infection intensity and rainfall pattern in Entebbe peninsula, Uganda.** *Afr Health Sciences* 2005, **5**(3):238-245.
32. Doolan DL, Dobano C, Baird JK: **Acquired immunity to malaria.** *Clin Microbiol Rev* 2009, **22**(1):13-36.
33. Olaleye BO, William LA, D'Alessandro U, Langerock , Webe MM, Mulholland K, Okorie C, Langerock P, Bennett C, Greenwood BM: **Clinical predictors of malaria in Gambian children with fever or a history of fever.** *Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg* 1998, **92**:300-304.
34. Bouvier P, Rougemont A, Breslow N, Doumbo O, Delley V, Dicko A, Diakite M, Mauris A, Robert CF: **Seasonally and Malaria in a West African Village: Does High Parasite Density Predict Fever Incidence.** *Am J Epidemiol* 1997, **9**:850-857.
35. Luxemburger C, Nosten F, Kyle D, Kiricharoen L, Chongsuphajasidhi T, White N: **Clinical features cannot predict a diagnosis of malaria or differentiate the infection species in children living in an area of low endemicity.** *Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg* 1998, **92**:45-49.
36. Font F, Alonso Gonzalez M, Nathan R, Kimario J, Loilla F, Ascaso C, Tanner M, Menendez C, Alonso PL: **Diagnostic accuracy and case management of clinical malaria in the primary health services of a rural area in south-eastern Tanzania.** *Trop Med Intern Health* 2001, **6**:423-428.
37. Derua YA, Ishengoma DRS, Rwegoshora RT, Tenu F, Massaga JJ, Mboera LEG, Magesa SM: **Users' and health service providers' perception on quality of laboratory malaria diagnosis in Tanzania.** *Malar J* 2011, **10**:78.

doi:10.1186/1756-0500-4-359

Cite this article as: Mazigo et al.: Confirmed malaria cases among children under five with fever and history of fever in rural western Tanzania. *BMC Research Notes* 2011 **4**:359.

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at
www.biomedcentral.com/submit

