

Seroepidemiology of Malaria in Bastar District, Central India

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ABSTRACT The researchers assayed malaria antibodies by an enzymes linked immunosorbent assay employing A-18 soluble antigen from PCB-2 stain of *P. falciparum* in 472 Muria Gond tribals (age range 5 to 65 years) in Bastar district, Madhya Pradesh, and 100 subjects in Delhi. In Muria Gonds, the seropositivity rate for malaria antibodies increased upto 30 years of age. It plateaued at age group 31-40 years and beyond. At each age group the seropositivity was significantly greater in Muria Gonds as compared with that in Delhi subjects ($p = 0.0004$).