

# Uncomplicated falciparum malaria among schoolchildren in Bajil district of Hodeidah governorate, west of Yemen: Association with anaemia and underweight

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## Research

**Keywords:** Falciparum malaria, Malnutrition, Haematological indices, Schoolchildren, Yemen

**Posted Date:** July 21st, 2020

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-45486/v1>

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**Version of Record:** A version of this preprint was published on October 7th, 2020. See the published version at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12936-020-03431-1>.

## Abstract

## Background

Malaria, malnutrition and anaemia are major public health problems in Yemen, with Hodeidah being the most malaria-afflicted governorate. To address the lack of relevant studies, this study was conducted to determine the prevalence of *Plasmodium falciparum* and its relation to nutritional status and haematological indices among schoolchildren in Bajil district of Hodeidah governorate, west of Yemen.

## Methods

This cross-sectional study was conducted among 400 schoolchildren selected randomly from four schools in Bajil district. Data about demographic characteristics, risk factors and anthropometric measurements of age, height and weight were collected. Duplicate thick and thin blood films were prepared, stained with Giemsa and examined microscopically for malaria parasites. The density of *P. falciparum* asexual stages was estimated on thick films. EDTA-blood samples were examined for the haematological indices of haemoglobin (Hb) and blood cell counts.

## Results

*P. falciparum* was prevalent among 8.0% (32/400) of schoolchildren with a mean parasite density of  $244.3 \pm 299.3/\mu\text{l}$  of blood and most infections showing low-level parasitaemia, whereas *Plasmodium vivax* was detected in one child (0.25%). Residing near water collections was a significant predictor of falciparum malaria ( $\text{OR} = 2.4$ , 95% CI = 1.14–5.05;  $p = 0.019$ ) in schoolchildren. Mild anaemia was prevalent among more than half of *P. falciparum*-infected schoolchildren and significantly associated with falciparum malaria, with a mean Hb concentration of  $10.7 \pm 1.0 \text{ g/dL}$ . Although the mean values of the total white blood cells, monocytes and platelets were significantly lower in infected than non-infected schoolchildren, they were within normal ranges. More than half of the children were malnourished, with stunting (39.3%) and underweight (36.0%) being the most prevalent forms of malnutrition; 6.3% of children were wasted. Underweight ( $\text{OR} = 3.3$ , 95% CI = 1.55–6.93;  $p = 0.001$ ), but not stunting or wasting, was a significant predictor of falciparum malaria among schoolchildren.

## Conclusion

Asymptomatic falciparum malaria is prevalent among schoolchildren in Bajil district of Hodeidah Governorate, with predominance of low parasitaemic infections and significant association with mild anaemia and underweight. Residence near water collection is a significant predictor of infection with falciparum malaria among schoolchildren. Further studies among children with severe malaria and those with high parasite densities are recommended.

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## Background

Malaria represents a major health challenge in tropical and subtropical countries, including Yemen. In 2018, 228 million malaria cases and 405,000 malaria-related deaths have been estimated worldwide [1]. In Yemen, approximately two-thirds of the population are at risk of infection, with over 117,000 confirmed cases and 57 deaths being reported in 2018 [1]. Malaria in Yemen is predominantly caused by *Plasmodium falciparum* [1]. Hodeidah, a coastal governorate in Tihama Region - west of Yemen, is the most afflicted governorate with malaria [2, 3]. Although substantial reductions in malaria burden have been achieved since the launch of the National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP) in 2000, malaria control became challenging because of the conflict repercussions such as people displacement and humanitarian crisis.

Child malnutrition is high in developing countries, particularly among rural residents [4]. In Yemen, the ongoing war and poverty exacerbate the humanitarian crisis and food insecurity, leading to high rates of acute and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) among children in active-conflict and access-restricted governorates such as Hodeidah [5]. Anthropometry is a useful tool to assess the growth and nutritional status of children through physical measurement of weight, height and body mass index [6, 7]. Nutritional status can be assessed and classified using anthropometric indices called Z scores or standard deviation (SD) units [7]. These are calculated based on age, height and weight measurements and include height-for-age (HAZ), weight-for-age (WAZ) and weight-for-height (WHZ) [7], where Z-score cut-off values of 2 SD units below the reference medians are recommended to classify low anthropometric levels. Low HAZ, WHZ and WAZ scores indicate stunting, wasting and underweight, respectively [6].

Nutritional status could be a critical modulator of malaria morbidity and mortality [8]. A recent systematic review revealed the complexity and controversy in the interactions between malaria and nutritional status [9]. Although malnutrition can increase the risk of malaria and worsen malaria morbidity and mortality [10–13], it can confer some protection against symptomatic malaria [14–16]. Malaria can also be a risk factor for malnutrition [17]. Early diagnosis and treatment are unlikely in children suffering from SAM because they rarely exhibit clinical manifestations such as fever, making them at the highest risk of severe disease and death [18]. Therefore, proactive screening of children with SAM in endemic areas has been suggested irrespective of the presence of symptoms.

Falciparum malaria can lead to changes in the haematological indices of infected individuals, including those related to the major cell lines of red blood cells (RBCs), white blood cells (WBCs) and platelets [19–21]. These changes should be considered to improve diagnosis and treatment and predict malaria consequences in different epidemiologic settings. Falciparum malaria could lead to haematological abnormalities that can play a role in the pathogenesis and complications of the disease [21]. These changes during falciparum malaria among Yemeni children are yet to be elucidated. Therefore, this study aimed to determine the prevalence of uncomplicated falciparum malaria in relation to haematological and nutritional indices among schoolchildren in Bajil district of Hodeidah governorate, west of Yemen.

# Methods

## Study design, setting and population

This school-based, cross-sectional study was conducted in Bajil district of Hodeidah during the malaria transmission season (November 2017 to January 2018). Malaria Unit of the NMCP in the district is one of the sentinel sites for monitoring of antimalarial drug efficacy and resistance. Bajil district is located at the geographic coordinates of 15°06'N and 43°28'E (Fig. 1) and inhabited by 169,884 people according to the latest census [22]. Hodeidah is characterized by two malaria transmission seasons; November to April and May to September.

Schoolchildren of both genders and aged between 7 and 15 years were included in the present study. Children reporting intake of vitamin or nutritional supplements or antimalarial drugs over the six months before the survey and those who refused to give informed consent were excluded.

## Sample size and sampling strategy

A minimum sample size of 384 schoolchildren was calculated based on an expected malaria prevalence of 50.0% (due to the absence of studies among this population sub-category) and at a confidence level of 95.0% and an accepted marginal error of 5.0%. However, 400 schoolchildren were included in this study. The sampling strategy adopted a two-stage sampling approach. In the first stage, cluster sampling was used, where 110 schools in Bajil were considered as the clusters of the study. These schools were listed and categorized as rural and urban, and then four schools were randomly selected. In the second stage, simple random sampling was adopted to select schoolchildren from the records of each school, with replacement of each ineligible or absent or unwilling to participate with the next one in the school record.

## Data collection

Data about demographic characteristics (gender, age and residence) and risk factors possibly associated with malaria among schoolchildren were collected using a structured questionnaire. In addition, the axillary temperature was measured using a thermometer, and children were considered febrile if having an axillary temperature of  $\geq 37.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

To assess the anthropometric measurements of schoolchildren, height was measured to the nearest 0.1 cm using a height-measuring tape and weight was measured to the nearest 0.1 kg using Omron HN286 Digital Personal Scale (Omron Healthcare, Hoofddorp, Netherlands). Besides, age was retrieved from birth certificates or school records. Scores of height, weight and age were then recorded in the specified fields of the questionnaire.

## Blood sample collection

Capillary blood was collected onto clean glass slides by finger-prick to make duplicate thick and thin blood films. About 3 ml of venous blood were also collected into pre-labelled, EDTA-anticoagulated tubes

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under aseptic conditions for haematological investigations.

## Laboratory investigations

### Malaria microscopy and parasite density estimation

Thick and thin blood films prepared from capillary blood samples were stained with Giemsa and examined for malaria parasites using light microscopy according to standard guidelines [23, 24] at the Parasitology Laboratory of the General Military Hospital at Hodeidah city. Blood films were considered negative if no asexual parasites had been detected after examining 100 fields. Parasite density per microliter ( $\mu\text{l}$ ) of blood was estimated by counting the asexual stages against 200 WBCs on thick films according to standard procedures and calculations [23, 24].

### Haematological measurements

Venous blood samples were examined for complete blood counts using Sysmex XP-300<sup>TM</sup> Automated Haematology Analyser (Sysmex Corporation, Kobe, Japan) at the Haematology Laboratory of the Military Hospital at Hodeidah city. Patterns of Hb concentration (g/dL), RBC count, total and differential WBC counts and platelet count were determined. Anaemia in children was defined as Hb < 11.5 g/dL [25], while thrombocytopenia was defined as a platelet count  $< 150.0 \times 10^9/\text{L}$  [26].

### Statistical analysis and calculations

Data were analysed using IBM SPSS Statistics, version 21.0 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA). Frequencies and proportions were used to express categorical variables and their associations or differences were tested using Pearson's chi-square or Fisher's exact tests, whichever suitable. Mean  $\pm$  SD and median  $\pm$  interquartile range (IQR) were used to express the continuous variables with normally and non-normally distributed data, respectively. Differences between continuous variables were tested using independent Student's *t*-test or Mann-Whitney U test for normally and non-normally distributed data, respectively. A univariate logistic regression model was developed to identify the risk factors or predictors of falciparum malaria among schoolchildren, where odds ratios (ORs) and their corresponding 95.0% confidence intervals (CIs) were reported. Differences and associations were considered statistically significant at a *p*-value of  $< 0.05$ . In the present study, fever and thrombocytopenia were excluded from the statistical analysis of association with falciparum malaria because only two out of five febrile children were infected and only one child was thrombocytopenic (platelet count =  $95 \times 10^9/\text{L}$ ) to avoid bias introduced by the low statistical power.

Anthropometric indices derived from height, weight and age measurements were calculated and analysed using EPINUT (EpiInfo<sup>TM</sup> 6.04, Centers for Disease Prevention and Control, Atlanta, Georgia, USA). These were expressed as SD units or Z-scores, which were then interpreted and compared according to the growth reference curves of the National Center for Health Statistics/Centers for Disease [27]. Children

Loading [MathJax]/jax/output/CommonHTML/jax.js egorized as stunted (chronically malnourished) and wasted

(acutely malnourished), respectively. However, those with WAZ score  $\leq -2$  SD were categorized as underweight. Children who fit into one or more of these categories were considered malnourished.

## Results

### Characteristics of the study population

Table 1 shows that the medians of age and axillary temperature were  $12.0 \pm 2.0$  years and  $36.4 \pm 0.60$  °C, respectively. The majority of schoolchildren were males (57.8%), aged 10 years or older (80.5%), non-febrile (98.7%), non-anaemic (79.2%) and malnourished (52.0%).

**Table 1**  
 Characteristics of schoolchildren in Bajil district, Hodeidah governorate, Yemen enrolled in the study  
 (2017–2018)\*

Characteristics	n	(%)
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	231	(57.8)
Female	169	(42.3)
<b>Age (years)</b>		
<i>cript &gt; 10</i>	78	(19.5)
$\geq 10$	322	(80.5)
Median $\pm$ IQR: 12.0 $\pm$ 2.0		
<b>Residence</b>		
Rural	200	(50)
Urban	200	(50)
<b>Axillary temperature (°C)</b>		
Median $\pm$ IQR: 36.4 $\pm$ 0.60		
<b>Febrility status <sup>a</sup></b>		
Febrile	5	(1.3)
Non-febrile	395	(98.7)
<b>Anaemia status <sup>b</sup></b>		
Anaemic	83	(20.8)
Non-anaemic	317	(79.2)
<b>Nutritional status</b>		
Normal	192	(48)
Malnourished <sup>c</sup>	208	(52.0)
<i>Stunted</i>	157	(39.3)

\* The total number of schoolchildren enrolled in the study was 400; <sup>a</sup> A child was considered febrile if axillary temperature was  $\geq 37.5$  °C; <sup>b</sup> A child was considered anaemic if Hb concentration was < 11.5 g/dL; <sup>c</sup> A child was considered malnourished if having one or more of the nutritional Loading [MathJax]/jax/output/CommonHTML/jax.js rweight); IQR interquartile range.

Characteristics	n	(%)
<i>Wasted</i>	25	(6.3)
<i>Underweight</i>	144	(36.0)

\* The total number of schoolchildren enrolled in the study was 400; <sup>a</sup> A child was considered febrile if axillary temperature was  $\geq 37.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; <sup>b</sup> A child was considered anaemic if Hb concentration was < 11.5 g/dL; <sup>c</sup> A child was considered malnourished if having one or more of the nutritional abnormalities (stunting, wasting and underweight); IQR interquartile range.

### Malaria prevalence among schoolchildren in Bajil

Of 400 schoolchildren, 32 (8.0%) and one child (0.25%) were positive for *P. falciparum* and *P. vivax*, respectively. The mean density of *P. falciparum* was  $244.3 \pm 299.3$  parasites/ $\mu\text{l}$  of blood, where most infections (96.9%) showed low-level parasitaemia with absence of high-level parasitaemia. Gametocytes were detected in 12 cases (37.5%) (Table 2).

Table 2  
Parasite density and gametocytemia among *P. falciparum*-infected schoolchildren in Bajil district, Hodeidah governorate, Yemen (2017–2018)\*

Variable	n (%)
<b>Parasite density (parasites/<math>\mu\text{l}</math>)</b>	
Mean $\pm$ SD: $244.3 \pm 299.3$	
Range: 32–1098	
<b>Low (<i>cript &gt;</i>)</b>	31 (96.9)
<b>Moderate (1000–9999)</b>	1 (3.1)
<b>High (<math>\geq 10000</math>)</b>	0 (0.0)
<b>Gametocytaemia</b>	
Yes	12 (37.5)
No	20 (62.5)

\* The total number of *P. falciparum*-infected children was 32; SD standard deviation.

## Sociodemographic and risk factors associated with falciparum malaria

Residence in proximity to water collections was the only factor significantly associated with increased risk of falciparum malaria among schoolchildren (OR = 2.4, 95% CI = 1.14–5.05;  $p = 0.019$ ). In contrast, gender, age, residence, sleeping under mosquito nets during the night preceding the survey, using indoor

residual spraying in the past six months, or living in homes with screened windows were not significantly associated with falciparum malaria among the schoolchildren (Table 3).

**Table 3**  
Sociodemographic and risk factors associated with falciparum malaria among schoolchildren in Bajil district, Hodeidah governorate, Yemen (2017–2018)

<b>Variable</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Falciparum malaria positivity</b>			
		<b>n (%)</b>	<b>OR</b>	<b>(95% CI)</b>	<b>p-value</b>
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	231	19 (8.2)	1.1	(0.52–2.24)	0.846
Female	169	13 (7.7)	Reference		
<b>Age (years)</b>					
< 10	78	7 (9.0)	1.2	(0.49–2.82)	0.724
≥ 10	322	25 (7.8)	Reference		
<b>Residence</b>					
Rural	200	17 (8.5)	1.1	(0.56–2.36)	0.713
Urban	200	15 (7.5)	Reference		
<b>Sleeping under a mosquito net during the night preceding the survey</b>					
Yes	137	10 (7.3)	Reference		0.710
No	263	22 (8.4)	0.9	(0.40–1.89)	
<b>Indoor residual spraying in the past six months</b>					
Yes	180	15 (8.3)	Reference		0.824
No	220	17 (7.7)	1.1	(0.53–2.24)	
<b>Screening windows</b>					
Yes	82	3 (3.7)	Reference		0.105
No	318	29 (9.1)	0.4	(0.12–1.28)	
<b>Residence in proximity to water collections</b>					
Yes	171	20 (11.7)	2.4	(1.14–5.05)	0.019
No	229	12 (5.2)	Reference		
<i>N</i> number examined; <i>n</i> number positive; <i>OR</i> odds ratio; <i>CI</i> confidence interval.					

The mean values of Hb concentration as well as RBC, total WBC, monocyte and platelet counts were significantly lower in *P. falciparum*-infected than malaria-negative schoolchildren. In contrast, no statistically significant difference was found between the two groups regarding the mean percentages of neutrophils, lymphocytes and eosinophils (Table 4).

Table 4

Comparison of haematological indices between *P. falciparum*-infected and malaria-negative schoolchildren in Bajil district, Hodeidah governorate, Yemen (2017–2018)

Indices	<i>P. falciparum</i> -infected schoolchildren	Malaria-negative schoolchildren	<i>p</i> -value
	(n = 32)	(n = 368)	
Mean ± SD			
<b>Hb concentration (g/dL)</b>	10.7 ± 1.0	11.7 ± 1.1	<i>cript &gt;</i>
<b>RBC count (× 10<sup>12</sup>/L)</b>	4.6 ± 0.5	4.9 ± 0.4	0.002
<b>Total WBC count (× 10<sup>9</sup>/L)</b>	5.5 ± 1.2	6.6 ± 1.9	0.001
<b>Neutrophil count (%)</b>	36.8 ± 11.8	39.5 ± 9.7	0.144
<b>Lymphocyte count (%)</b>	48.1 ± 11.3	47.0 ± 9.4	0.505
<b>Monocyte count (%)</b>	8.6 ± 2.3	7.7 ± 2.2	0.031
<b>Eosinophil count (%)</b>	6.3 ± 1.6	5.7 ± 1.7	0.077
<b>Platelet count (× 10<sup>9</sup>/L)</b>	297.5 ± 65.9	347.6 ± 91.0	0.002

*Hb* haemoglobin; *RBC* red blood cell; *WBC* white blood cell; *SD* standard deviation.

#### Association of fever and haematological and nutritional abnormalities with falciparum malaria

Anaemia (OR = 5.2, 95% CI = 2.47–10.91; *p* < 0.001) was the haematological abnormality significantly associated with falciparum malaria among schoolchildren, where it was prevalent among 20.8% (83/400) of schoolchildren and 53.1% (17/32) of *P. falciparum*-infected ones. On the other hand, underweight (OR = 3.3, 95% CI = 1.55–6.93; *p* = 0.001), but neither stunting nor wasting, was significantly associated with falciparum malaria among the schoolchildren (Table 5).

Table 5

Association of anaemia and nutritional abnormalities with falciparum malaria among schoolchildren in Bajil district, Hodeidah governorate, Yemen (2017–2018)

Abnormality	N	Falciparum malaria positivity			<i>p</i> -value
		n (%)	OR	(95% CI)	
<b>Anaemia <sup>a</sup></b>					
Anaemic	83	17 (20.5)	5.2	(2.47–10.91)	< 0.001
Non-anaemic	317	15 (4.7)	Reference		
<b>Stunting</b>					
Yes	157	12 (7.6)	0.9	(0.44–1.95)	0.833
No	243	20 (8.2)	Reference		
<b>Wasting</b>					
Yes	25	3 (12)	1.7	(0.46–5.76)	0.447
No	375	29 (7.7)	Reference		
<b>Underweight</b>					
Yes	144	20 (13.9)	3.3	(1.55–6.93)	0.001
No	256	12 (4.7)	Reference		
<b>Malnutrition <sup>b</sup></b>					
Yes	208	20 (9.6)	1.6	(0.76–3.36)	0.269
No	192	12 (6.3)	Reference		

*N* Total examined; *n* number infected; <sup>a</sup> A child was identified as anaemic if Hb concentration was < 11.5 g/dL; <sup>b</sup> A child was identified as being malnourished if the Z-score of one or more of the anthropometric indices was  $\leq -2$  SD.

## Discussion

To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study on falciparum malaria among schoolchildren from Hodeidah governorate in relation to haematological and nutritional indices. This study revealed that 8.0% of almost asymptomatic schoolchildren in Bajil district were infected with *P. falciparum* and over 96.0% of infections having low parasite densities. This prevalence is lower than the rates reported from Hodeidah based on community surveys (16.2%) in 2003 [28] and among febrile patients (15.8%) in 2009 [29]. It is also lower than the rates reported among febrile children seeking healthcare in Sana'a city

between 1998 and 2000 (17.3%; 130/753) and children from Taiz governorate (18.6%; 83/447) in 2006 [30, 31]. It is also lower than the household-based malaria prevalence of 18.8% (136/735) reported from the south-eastern governorate of Hadhramout [32], where over 99.0% of infections being caused by *P. falciparum*. However, it is substantially lower than those reported for schoolchildren from several African countries, including Malawi (60.0%), Kenya (42.0%), Uganda (27.6%), Cameroon (22.8–33.8%) and Tanzania (21.6–38.1%; 93/244) [33–39]. In contrast, it is higher than the rates reported among Kenyan children (4.3%) in a nationwide survey and asymptomatic schoolchildren from northwest Ethiopia (6.8%; 26/385) [40, 41]. The low prevalence of *P. vivax* (0.25%) among schoolchildren in the present study is in line with the low proportion of vivax malaria in Yemen [1, 32].

In Yemen, the prevalence of falciparum malaria has been reduced following the escalated control interventions of the NMCP since its launch in 2000; however, its burden among asymptomatic schoolchildren is high and can pose a threat to malaria control efforts. The asymptomatic nature of most infections in the present study could be attributed to the low-to-moderate parasitaemia levels and the absence of high-level parasitaemia. Asymptomatic cases usually go undiagnosed and untreated, potentially contributing to parasite transmission and the emergence and spread of drug resistance [42]. This can be of public health significance in the context of the ongoing conflicts in the country, where the massive internal displacement of asymptomatic carriers from malaria-endemic to malaria-free areas can make the hosting communities prone to malaria epidemics. Apart from its impact on disease transmission, asymptomatic malaria can have consequences on the health and educational performance of children [34, 43, 44]. In Yemen, for example, an earlier study revealed that asymptomatic parasitaemia of *P. falciparum* can impair the cognitive function of Yemeni children [43]. The findings of the present study underscore the need for complementing the household surveys conducted by the NMCP with school-based malaria surveys to help assess the impact of control interventions. School-age children are more preferred to adults for estimating parasite prevalence and density [45, 46], and school-based malaria surveys are reliable in estimating malaria epidemiology and assessing control interventions [47, 48].

The gender, age and residence of schoolchildren were not significant predictors of falciparum malaria in the present study. The lack of significant association between the age and malaria is consistent with that found among Tanzanian schoolchildren in a nationwide survey [39]. In contrast, the male gender and age younger than 10 years were significantly associated with asymptomatic malaria among Ugandan and Kenyan schoolchildren [34, 38]. However, younger age was a significant predictor of malaria among primary schoolchildren from southern Malawi [36]. Differences in age association with malaria among children could be attributed, among other factors, to differences in transmission intensity [46, 49], which is lower in Yemen compared to sub-Saharan African countries.

The risk of falciparum malaria increased significantly among schoolchildren living near water collections. Similarly, people living near water collections in Hadhramout were at significantly higher risk of malaria [32]. In the present study, only approximately one-third of schoolchildren reported sleeping under

ion season, with no significant association with reduced

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malaria prevalence. This finding is consistent with those reported for Ugandan and Cameroonian children [34, 50] but inconsistent with that reported among Malawian schoolchildren [36]. The low utilisation of mosquito nets among schoolchildren is in agreement with that (19.0%) reported at the community level in Hodeidah in 2016 [51]. Low mosquito-net utilisation by children despite ownership is common in endemic countries. For instance, the utilisation of mosquito nets was reported among 19.0% and 32.4% of Kenyan and Malawian schoolchildren, respectively [36, 40]. Consequently, efforts should be made to identify the reasons for not utilising mosquito nets by schoolchildren to tailor appropriate educational interventions.

Malnutrition represents a major public health problem in countries endemic for malaria. In Yemen, the ongoing complex emergency and humanitarian crisis besides the absence of school feeding programs aggravate this problem among schoolchildren. The present study revealed malnutrition in more than half of schoolchildren, with stunting and wasting being the most and least prevalent forms of malnutrition, respectively. This shows that chronic malnutrition is more prevalent than acute malnutrition among schoolchildren in the study area. Such predominance of stunting is consistent with those reported from Malawi, Laos and Cameroon [36, 37, 52], but inconsistent with that reported from Mount Cameroon [50]. Of malnutrition forms, underweight was the significant predictor of falciparum malaria among schoolchildren in the present study. This finding is in agreement with that reported among schoolchildren from high transmission settings of Uganda [32]. In contrast, stunting was the significant predictor of falciparum malaria among children from Kenya, Malawi and Laos [36, 38, 52, 53]. Both stunting and wasting were significant predictors of malaria among children from southwest Cameroon [37]. Although the specific interaction between falciparum malaria and underweight remains not fully understood, acute weight loss could be one of the nutritional consequences of falciparum malaria [12]. Therefore, longitudinal studies are needed to assess the relationship between malaria and malnutrition and the impact of malnutrition on the treatment outcome with artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACTs) among schoolchildren in Hodeidah. It is noteworthy that the risk of treatment failure with ACTs can increase among malnourished children [54].

Regarding the haematological indices and according to the WHO's criteria for the classification of malaria [25], mild anaemia was prevalent among more than half of *P. falciparum*-infected schoolchildren in the present study and was significantly associated with falciparum malaria. Such a significant association agrees with that among children from Kenya, Malawi and Laos [21, 36, 52], but disagrees with that among Ugandan schoolchildren [34]. However, the establishment of a causal relationship is rather difficult in such a cross-sectional study, where malaria-associated anaemia is multifactorial. These factors include, among others, mechanical or autoimmune hemolysis, splenic sequestration of infected and non-infected RBCs and suppressed erythropoiesis [55–58].

The mean values of total WBCs and monocytes were significantly lower in infected than non-infected schoolchildren, but within the normal range for both groups. Consequently, it is difficult to establish any clinical implication from such differences in schoolchildren with uncomplicated malaria. Nonetheless, haematological changes are usually common in complicated or severe malaria. Low-to-normal WBC

circulation rather than actual depletion [59]. In contrast, leucopenia was found to be significantly higher in schoolchildren with falciparum malaria compared with malaria-negative ones in Cameroon [33]. On the other hand, monocytosis could be one of the frequent haematological changes and the most important leukocytic change characterizing malaria [21].

Thrombocytopenia can occur in *P. falciparum*-infected patients regardless of the exposure frequency or severity of the disease [60], which could be due to splenic sequestration, immune-mediated destruction and coagulation disturbances. Given that only one thrombocytopenic child was found in the present study, the association between thrombocytopenia and falciparum malaria was not tested statistically. Moreover, the significantly lower mean platelet count in infected than non-infected schoolchildren has no clinical implications because both were within the normal range. This could be attributed to the low-to-moderate levels of parasitaemia in uncomplicated malaria cases. In another context, thrombocytopenia was significantly associated with falciparum malaria in Hajjah governorate, northwest of Yemen [61]. A significant association was also reported among Kenyan and Nigerian children [21, 62].

Overall, haematological indices are difficult to use in the prediction of malaria in the study district, even with significant differences between infected and non-infected schoolchildren. In this respect, mild anaemia was the only haematological abnormality observed. This could be partially attributed to the low transmission intensity in the study district compared to the studies in African countries. The impact of transmission intensity on the differences in haematological indices could not be ruled out [63]. The utility of haematological indices as indicators of falciparum malaria should, however, be assessed in symptomatic and complicated infections and those with high parasite densities.

The present study is limited by its cross-sectional design that could not establish a causal relationship between malaria and haematological or nutritional abnormalities. Besides, its findings may not be generalizable to school-age children not enrolled in schools, who may represent a large proportion because of the ongoing complex emergency and humanitarian crisis. Nevertheless, this is the first study to provide essential information about falciparum malaria among schoolchildren in relation to haematological and nutritional indices in one of the largest districts of the most malaria-afflicted governorates in the country. Because the association between severe malaria and haematological and nutritional abnormalities could not be assessed in this school-based study, hospital-based studies are rather needed for this purpose. Longitudinal studies on the development of clinical malaria among schoolchildren with haematological and nutritional abnormalities compared with their normal counterparts are recommended.

## Conclusion

Uncomplicated falciparum malaria is prevalent among 8.0% of schoolchildren in Bajil district of Hodeidah with most infections showing parasite densities lower than 1000 parasites/ $\mu\text{l}$  of blood. Residence in proximity to water collections is the only risk factor significantly associated with infection, whereas demographic factors and non-use of vector control tools are not significant predictors of

infection among schoolchildren. Mild anaemia is prevalent among half of *P. falciparum*-infected schoolchildren and is significantly associated with malaria. Other haematological indices were within the normal range in infected and non-infected schoolchildren and could not be used to predict falciparum malaria. On the other hand, more than half of schoolchildren are malnourished, predominantly being stunted and underweight. However, only underweight is a significant predictor of falciparum malaria. Further studies among children with severe malaria and high parasite densities are recommended.

## Abbreviations

CI: Confidence interval; EDTA: Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid; HAZ: Height-for-age Z-score; Hb: Haemoglobin; IQR: Interquartile range; NMCP: National Malaria Control Programme; OR: Odds ratio; RBC: Red blood cell; SAM: Severe acute malnutrition; SD: Standard deviation; SPSS: Statistical Packages for Social Sciences; WAZ: Weight-for-age Z-score; WBC: White blood cell; WHO: World Health Organization; WHZ: Weight-for-height Z-score.

## Declarations

### Acknowledgements

We thank the schoolchildren and their parents/guardians for their participation in the study. We also thank the headmasters of the schools for their cooperation during implementing this study. Our thanks are due to Dr. Methaq Assada, Director General of the NMCP, Ministry of Public Health and Population, Sana'a and the staff of the NMCP Headquarters for the support and cooperation. We also thank Dr. Yakob Al Dailmy, Manager of Tihama's Regional Malaria Control Programme in Hodeidah for facilitating our fieldwork. Our thanks are due to the directors and staff of the laboratories of Parasitology and Haematology of the General Military Hospital at Hodeidah city for their cooperation during performing laboratory investigations.

### Authors' contributions

TSA, RA, AFA, HFF and SSMK designed the study. TSA conducted the fieldwork. TSA, AFA, HFF SSMK and RA analysed the data. TSA, RA, AFA, HFF and SSMK interpreted the results. RA drafted the manuscript. AYS, MHE, RAA, SSRA and AAA assisted in editing and revising the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final submission of the manuscript.

### Funding

Not applicable.

### Availability of data and materials

Data and materials are available when requested by email.

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## **Ethics and consent to participate**

The study protocol was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the Medical Research Institute, Alexandria University, Egypt. Permission was obtained from the Health and Education offices in Hodeidah governorate. Informed consent or assent to voluntarily participate was obtained from schoolchildren or their parents/ guardians after explaining the study purpose.

## **Competing interests**

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

## **Consent for publication**

Not applicable.

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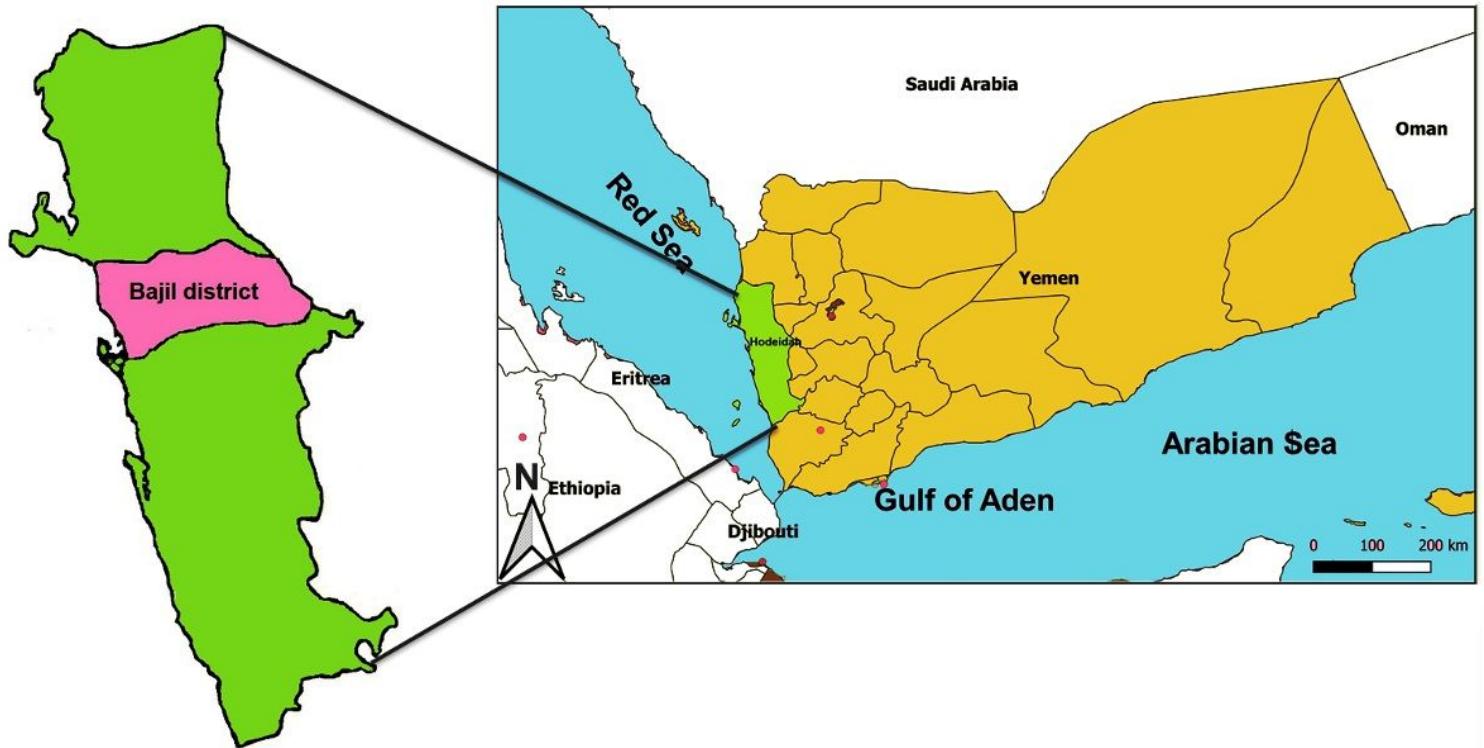
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## Figures



**Figure 1**

Map of Yemen showing the locations of Hodeidah governorate and Bajil district  
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