



Effects of Asymptomatic Malaria on Red and White Blood Cells in Adults

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DESCRIPTION

Malaria infections are a significant cause of morbidity and mortality across the world. Asymptomatic malaria has been identified as a major phenomenon in many parts of the world, especially among adults, where the parasite can live in the bloodstream without causing any symptoms or complications. Knowing the effects of asymptomatic malaria is crucial to understanding its impact on adult populations, and thus it is important to investigate how it impacts adult blood counts. This makes detecting and treating cases early essential in order to reduce transmission rates. One way of detecting asymptomatic infections is by looking at changes in blood counts. It has long been known that individuals with severe malaria often have low red blood cell counts, known as anaemia. However, research has shown that even those with mild or no symptoms can have lower numbers of red blood cells due to parasites in their bloodstreams.

The investigation into how asymptomatic malaria impacts adult blood counts is important due to its implications for public health and disease control efforts around the world. By being able to detect cases early on through routine testing or screening efforts, healthcare professionals can initiate treatment plans for individuals before symptoms become apparent thereby reducing transmission rates and improving patient outcomes in affected communities. Additionally, understanding how this virus affects adults can help researchers develop better treatments for those affected by it worldwide. In conclusion, investigating how asymptomatic malaria impacts adult blood counts is essential for understanding its impact on public health and developing better treatments for those affected by this virus worldwide. Blood tests offer useful insights into how infections are affecting adults even if they are not showing any sign or symptom allowing healthcare professionals to take action quickly before transmission rates rise too high within a given community or region.

Malaria infections are becoming increasingly common, especially in tropical climates. While some cases of malaria present with typical symptoms such as fever, chills, and fatigue, a recent study has shown that many adults infected with malaria can be

asymptomatic. This means that they have no noticeable symptoms and may not realize they are infected with malaria. The study sought to investigate how the presence of asymptomatic malaria affects adult blood counts.

The study was conducted over 24 months in an endemic-malaria zone in Tanzania. A total of 548 participants aged 18 years or older were recruited from randomly selected households. In the first stage of the study, the participants' blood was tested for malaria parasites using microscopy and rapid diagnostic testing (RDT). Those who tested positive for malaria were then tested again after 12 months to determine if they remained asymptomatic or developed symptoms of malaria during the observation period. After 12 months, researchers analysed the participants' Complete Blood Count (CBC) results to investigate any changes in their red and white blood cell levels caused by asymptomatic malaria infections. The results showed that those with asymptomatic malaria had significantly reduced levels of red blood cells compared to those without evidence of infection. Further analysis revealed that the decrease in red blood cell levels was more pronounced among those who had higher parasite density at baseline and persisted even after 12 months when they were re-tested for the presence of malaria parasites. The researchers also observed an increase in white blood cells among those with asymptomatic malaria infections but further research is needed to determine if this is a result of active infection or a response from the body's immune system.

These findings suggest that even when individuals do not experience any obvious symptoms, having an asymptomatic malaria infection can still lead to significant changes in their red and white blood cell levels. As such, it is important for medical professionals to consider this possibility when evaluating patients who live in endemic areas or have traveled recently to such areas.

In conclusion, this study provides important insights into how asymptomatic malaria infections affect adult blood counts and highlights the need for further research on this topic. With proper diagnosis and treatment, it may be possible to reduce some of these adverse effects associated with having an undetected or untreated infection.

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