Title (scientific names should be italicised)
CURRENT STATUS OF PLASMODIUM FALCIPARUM MALARIA IN ZARIA, NIGERIA

Names and addresses of Authors (surname first followed by initials which should be bolded and in uppercase; no gap/space between initials)

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ABSTRACT
Abstract should clearly state: Purpose, principal methodologies, key findings and conclusion (abstract should be written under these subheadings; no reference citations).

Keywords: 4-6 keywords alphabetically arranged e.g. Age, gender, prevalence, pupils, taeniasis

INTRODUCTION
No sub-headings

MATERIALS AND METHODS
Format for subtitles as shown below

Study area
The study area consisted of………………

Ethical clearance
Ethical clearance was obtained from ……

Sample collection
Faecal samples were collected from………

Etc

RESULTS

DISCUSSION (or RESULTS AND DISCUSSION)
CONCLUSION

AKNOWLEDGEMENTS

REFERENCES
Authors names in uppercase, titles of journals in full and italicized; volume number bolded; also note the case formats for journals, books, theses/dissertations titles and punctuations as shown in Table below).

A) Text Format
Reference numbers are placed in square brackets and conservatively arranged from 1; make use of current references.
For example: Taeniasis is a disease ……..[1]. In Nigeria, the disease is known as………[2, 3] and is widely prevalent in………… [4, 5, 6], where it affects………………[7-10]. According to Mustapha et al. [11], taeniasis is highly prevalent in pigs in most parts of ……This situation has not changed significantly based on the recent report of Adamu [12].

B) Reference List Citation Format
Note that names of authors are in uppercase; titles of journal in full and italicized; volume number bolded

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Reference list format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Online</td>
<td>Where the reference material has a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) assigned, use it solely or in conjunction to the reference information provided.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Reference numbers on the reference list should not be in bracket and be arranged conservatively as they are cited in text; second and subsequent word lines should be indented.

ILLUSTRATIONS
Titles of illustrations should not be boxed to allow for editing

Tables: This should consist of three horizontal rows (see above) using appropriate Table style selected from the design task bar on your system and should be titled as follows: Table 4: Prevalence of plasmodiasis in parts of Lagos State, Nigeria
**Figures**: Figures/Graphs should preferably be drawn using appropriate computer software. These should be constructed in such a manner that they can be understood without reading the text. Appropriate symbols should be used on graphs and explained in the legends. Graphs should not duplicate results presented in the Tables. Figures should be numbered in Arabic numerals e.g.: **Figure 6**: Monthly variations of rainfall in north central Nigeria.

**Plates** (photographs): These should be produced in colour or black and white. Title and comments of the figures and photographs should be provided using MS word. Plates should be numbered in Roman numerals as follows **Plate IV**: Typical embryonated eggs of *Ascaris lumbricoides*.

**Symbols and Units**: Symbols, units and nomenclature should conform to the recommendations of the International Union of Pure Applied Chemistry (IUP AC). SI units should be used for physical quantities.

**ABRIDGED SAMPLE OF A PUBLISHED ARTICLE IS SHOWN BELOW**

**THE PREVALENCE OF AND THE RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH CRYPTOSPORIDIUM OOCYST INFECTIONS IN CATTLE FROM SELECTED FARMS IN KADUNA STATE, NIGERIA**

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¹Department of Zoology, ²Department of Veterinary Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria

**ABSTRACT**

A study was carried out in selected farms in Kaduna State Nigeria, to determine the risk factors associated with the prevalence of *Cryptosporidium* oocyst in cattle. The …………..These findings suggest that cattle may be potential reservoirs of *Cryptosporidium* species with public health implications. (Abstract abridged).

**Keywords**: Diarrhoea, farm, parasite, reservoir.

*Correspondence*: evugwoke4life@gmail.com

**INTRODUCTION**

*Cryptosporidium* is a coccidian parasite of the phylum Apicomplexa [1, 2]. The protozoa has a worldwide distribution [3] and survives in most environments due to its tough walled oocyst [4]. More than 150 mammalian hosts have been reported to be infected with *Cryptosporidium* oocysts in faecal specimens [5]. This microscopic pathogen causes the disease called cryptosporidiosis, which is a clinical disease in both humans and animals [6, 7]. It is …………..

In Nigeria, Ayinmode and Fagbemi [8] reported a prevalence of 23.40% in cattle from south western Nigeria using the acid fast-stained faecal smears. The ……… arises the need for investigation; with the aim of evaluating the prevalence of *Cryptosporidium* oocyst from selected farms in Kaduna State in relation to the risk factors. (abridged).

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Study area and sites**

Kaduna State lies between 10° 20’N and 10° 33’N and 7 45°E-7 75°E. It occupies a land mass of about 45,567 km². [13]. Two climatic ………(abridged).

**Study design**

A cross sectional study was conducted in 2 seasons of the year (abridged).

**Sample collection and analysis**

A simple random sampling design was applied to collect each faecal sample from each rectum. About 3 g [14] of faecal (abridged).

**Data analysis**

Prevalence was calculated as percentages of positive cases over……….. (abridged).

**RESULTS**

Plate I shows the photomicrograph of *Cryptosporidium* oocysts (arrowed). Table 1 shows the…….(abridged).
Plate I: Photomicrograph of Cryptosporidium oocysts from a faecal sample of cattle (x400)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LGA</th>
<th>Number examined</th>
<th>Number positive</th>
<th>Prevalence (%)</th>
<th>Chi square</th>
<th>P- value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sabon Gari</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>76.08</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soba</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>34.15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaria</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
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<td>26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Giwa</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>13.16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Igabi</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>61.30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaduna South</td>
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<td>21</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kachia</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>23.45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>463</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>36.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DISCUSSION

The prevalence of 36.50% of Cryptosporidium recorded is an indication that cattle are reservoirs of this parasite in the study area. The highest prevalence of Cryptosporidium in cattle in Kaduna South Local Government Area (LGA) of Kaduna State may be attributed ………… (abridged).

CONCLUSION

The study shows …….. (abridged).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Special thanks go to the Department of Veterinary……. (abridged).

REFERENCES


