Malaria remains a major public health problem in the developing world, affecting approximately 500 million people worldwide. The disease is responsible for approximately 2.5 million deaths each year. The book discusses the role of spleen and liver as effectors against Plasmodium chabaudi malaria using the model of lymphotoxin β receptor (LTβR)-deficient mice. Even after castration or vaccination male LTβR- /- mice succumb to infection in contrast to wild type male C57BL/6 mice.

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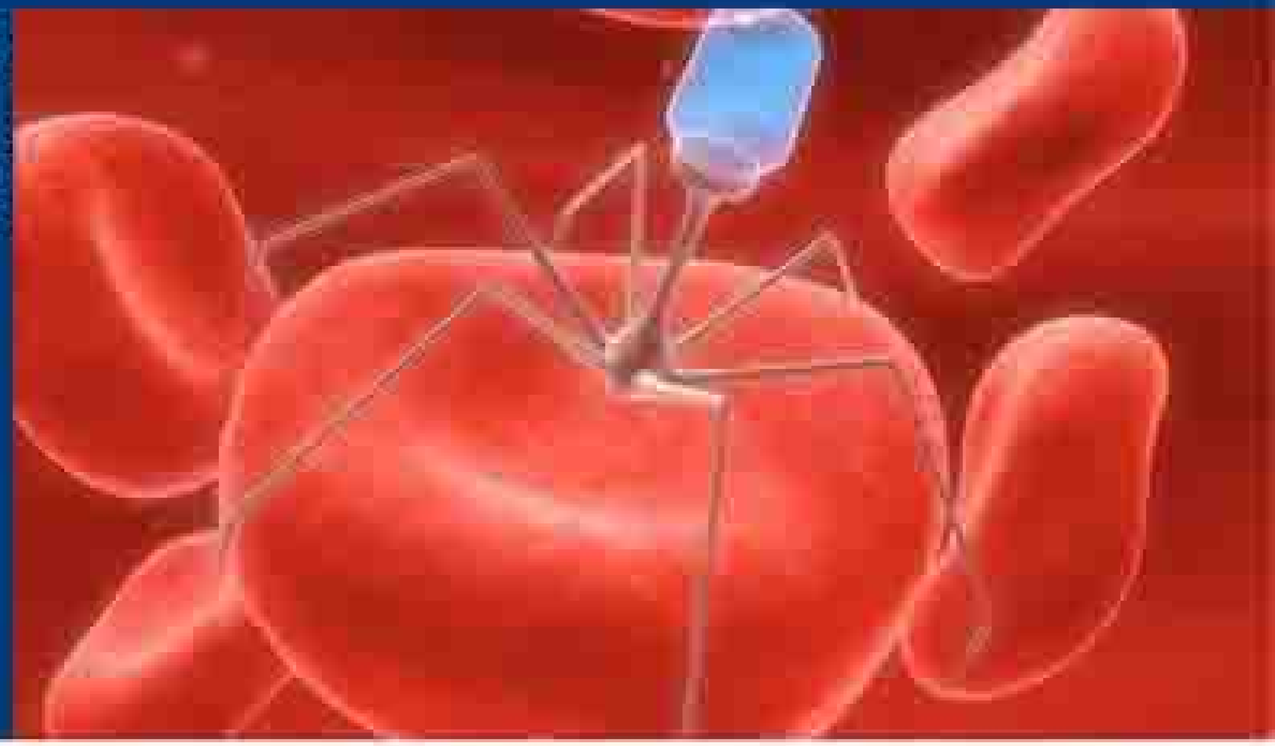
Gender susceptibility to malaria



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Rodent malaria: Gender susceptibility to malaria infection

Spleen and liver as effectors against malaria infection

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