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Profile of cytotoxic Tcd8 cells in different forms of malaria in children

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The interested of my work talk about in Ivory Coast; malaria is hyperendemic and is transmitted throughout the year with an increased rate during the rainy seasons. Its morbidity is 42.28% for a mortality of 15.29% in children under 5 years. In the issue of protection against severe forms of malaria in endemic areas, premunition or semi-protection has been mentioned as a protection factor acquired in adults after multiple infestations for several years. Multiclonal infections have been suggested to provide protection against malaria by preventing superinfection or by promoting tolerance to infection. However, the precise immunological mechanisms underlying this protection association are unknown. Despite that relative protection, 2 to 3% of adults living in endemic areas immunologically competent are victims of severe malaria (unpublished data Ivory Coast). That allows raising the question of susceptibility and resistance toward severe malaria. According to Adam E and al in animals, the susceptibility in the young rat to *Plasmodium berghei* is related to a low cytotoxic lymphocyte rate. According to Dassé *et al.*, susceptibility in the young rat is related to the dendritic cell OX62, CD4- responsible for the humoral profile that appears to be ineffective in protecting the young rat against *Plasmodium berghei* while the dendritic cell OX62, CD4+ is more linked to resistance in adult animals. Those data should be confirmed in humans.

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