OBJECTIVES
The study was designed with the broad objective to evaluate in detail the effects of pregnancy on parasitaemic levels, fetal development and alterations in the placentae along with the immune response of mice infected with \textit{P.berghei}. To fulfill the objectives, the study was divided into following three phases:

The phase-I of the study deals with the effects of pregnancy on malaria infection given on 6th or 13th gestational days (GD) with special reference to parasitaemic, haemoglobin and progestrone levels. In addition, fetal development, alterations in the placentae and immune responses of mother were studied.

The phase-II of the study deals with the investigations relating to elimination of malaria infection by chemo-immune prophylaxis prior to pregnancy on parasitaemic levels and fetal development.

In the phase-III of the study parasitaemic levels and fetal development in merozoite antigen of \textit{P.berghei} immunized animals prior to pregnancy were investigated following pregnancy.