

Clinical Presentation of Malaria

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Challenges



Non- specific signs & symptoms low index of suspicion for malaria rapidly progressive disease

Misdiagnosis and treatment delays are common



Symptoms



- Symptoms and signs of malaria may present as early as 7 days after exposure, with a usual range of 10 – 21 days elapsing after being bitten by an infected mosquito.
- · The onset of symptoms is usually sudden



Malaria symptoms in Adults



- "Influenza-like" illness
 - Fever
 - Headache
 - Rigors (cold and shiver / hot sweats)
 - Myalgia
 - Fatigue
 - Loss of appetite
 - Diarrhea, nause and vomiting



Malaria symptoms in Children



- Fever
- Lethargy
- Poor feeding
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Rapid breathing





Symptoms of Severe Malaria



- Unable to drink
- Unable to breastfeed
- Repeated vomiting
- Unable to sit or stand
- Prostration
- Shortness of breath
- Impaired consciousness
- Convulsions
- Yellow eyes



High Risk groups ofr Severe Malaria



- Pregnant (and postpartum) women
- Infants and young children
- Elderly patients (>65 years)
- Splenectomised patients
- Immunocompromised patients including patients with HIV/AIDS
- Non-immune patients



Malaria symptoms mimic many other infections



Fever, rigors

Influenza, dengue, typhoid, urinary tract infection, African tick-bite fever, East African trypanosomiasis, Septicaemia, VHF

Jaundice

Viral hepatitis

Mental state / Convulsions

Meningitis

Respiratory distress

Pneumonia



High Index of suspicion for Malaria



Fever/ flu-like illness + travel to malaria area/ residence in malaria area = MALARIA until disproved

Irrespective of time of year/low risk area or chemoprophylaxis.





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