

**Dr Nick BEECHING**

**Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine**

**52 year old woman with  
fever, dyspnoea and  
headache after holiday  
in Goa in Nov 2006**

**Travelled with husband for 14 days**

**Air conditioned hotel in Candolim last 2 weeks of  
October 2006**

**Used Mosiguard natural repellent**

**Took chloroquine/proguanil until 1 week after return  
(nausea)**

**Visited Dudhsagar falls on border with Karnataka State**



# Falciparum malaria

9 days after return became ill

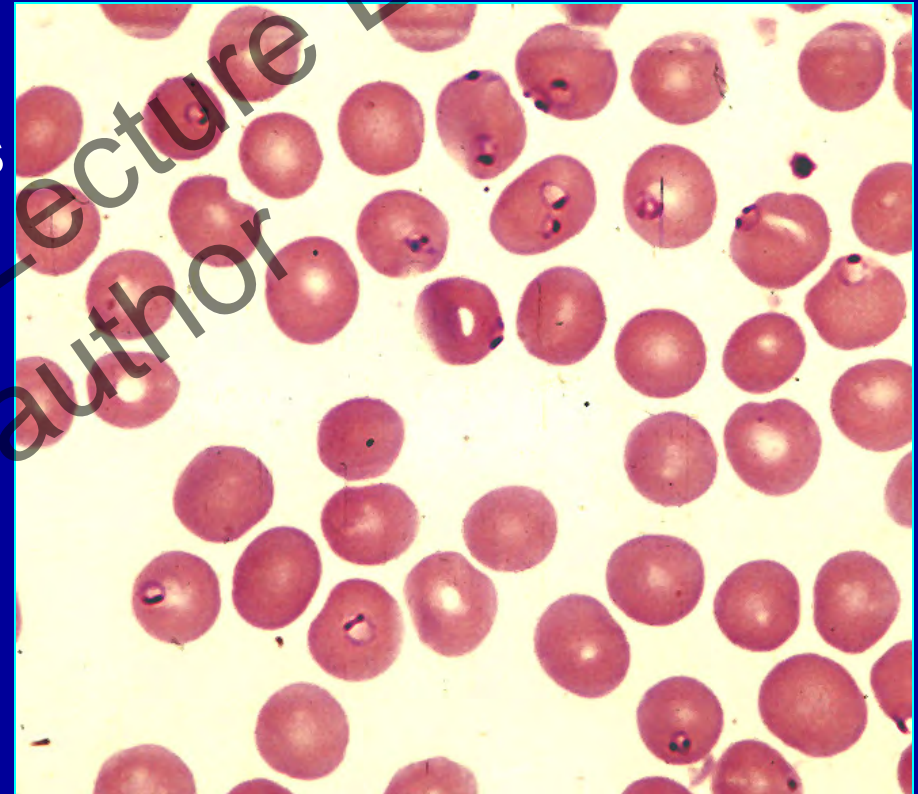
Admitted to hospital 4 days later

Severe falciparum malaria

- 7% parasitaemia
- Pneumonia
- DIC
- Moderate hepatitis

17 days in hospital with 9 days in intensive care

Full recovery



# Case 2. 23 year old woman

Candolim & Dudhsagar  
falls with husband

4-18 Nov 2006

Bed & breakfast

Both:

Used DEET

Full CQ/P prophylaxis

She had few mosquito  
bites, he had many

Fever end of March 2006



# Progress

Hospital after 4 days

Temp 39.5° C

Nil else

Hb 12.5 g/dL

WBC 4.5 x 10<sup>9</sup>/L

Platelets 105 x 10<sup>9</sup>/L

Bilirubin 25 mmol/L  
(<18)

AST 43 U/L (<40)

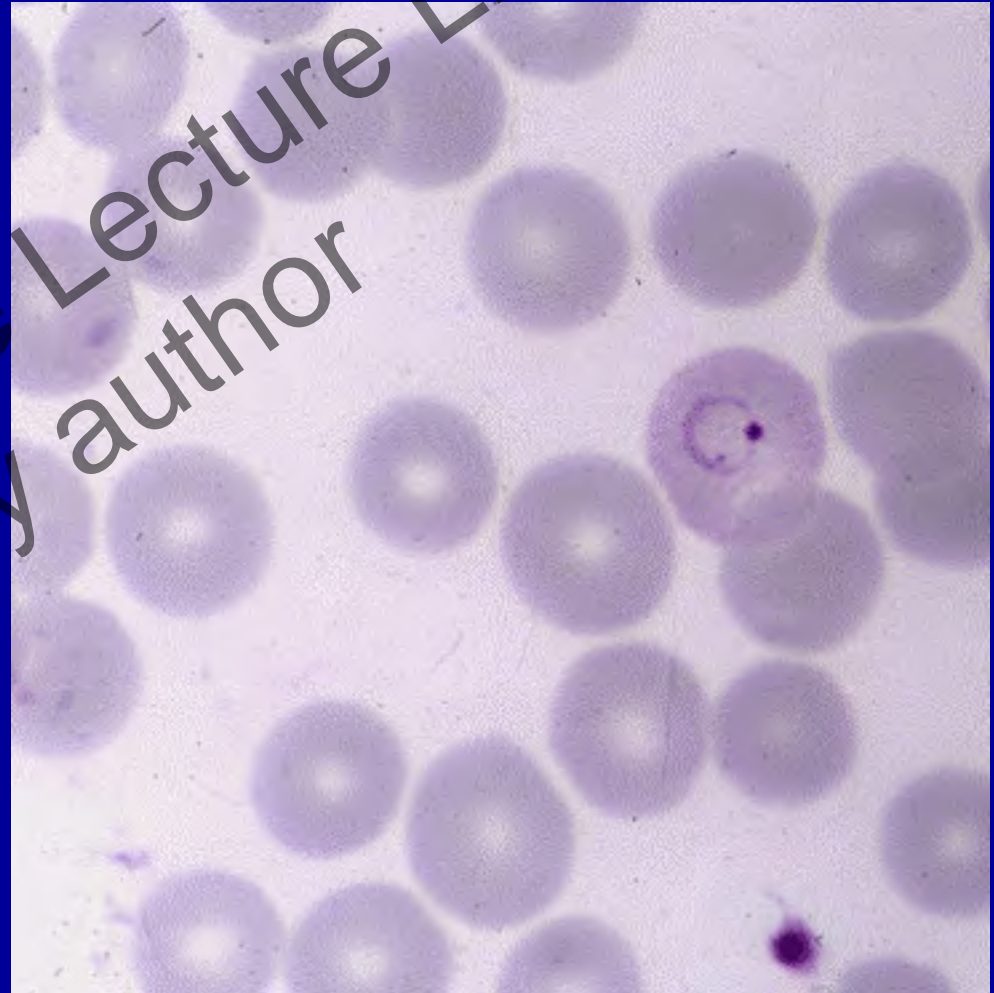
Blood film shows:



# What is the diagnosis?

(choose one but vote in a minute)

1. Dengue
2. Falciparum malaria
3. Vivax malaria
4. Ovale malaria
5. Ehrlichiosis





# What is the diagnosis? (choose one - vote now)

1. Dengue
2. Falciparum malaria
3. Vivax malaria
4. Ovale malaria
5. Ehrlichiosis

# What is the diagnosis? (choose one – answer)

1. Dengue
2. Falciparum malaria
3. Vivax malaria
4. Ovale malaria
5. Ehrlichiosis

# Points in favour of vivax

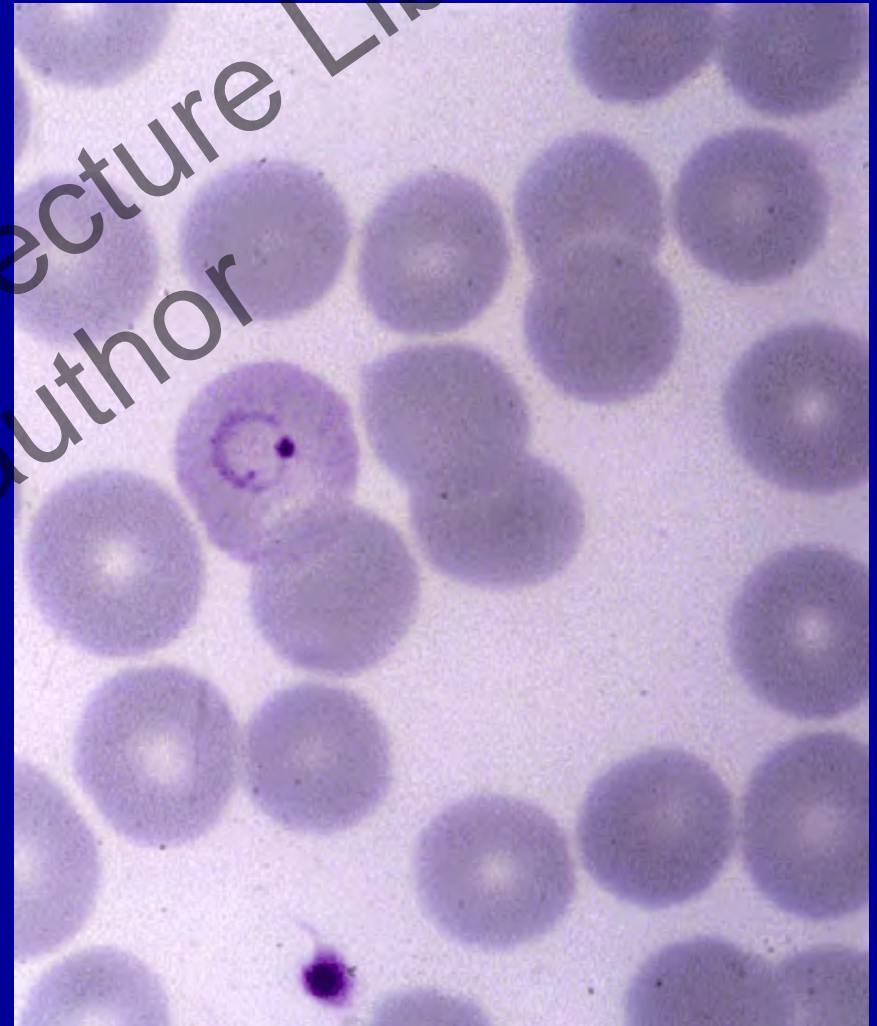
**Common in India**

**Long incubation period**

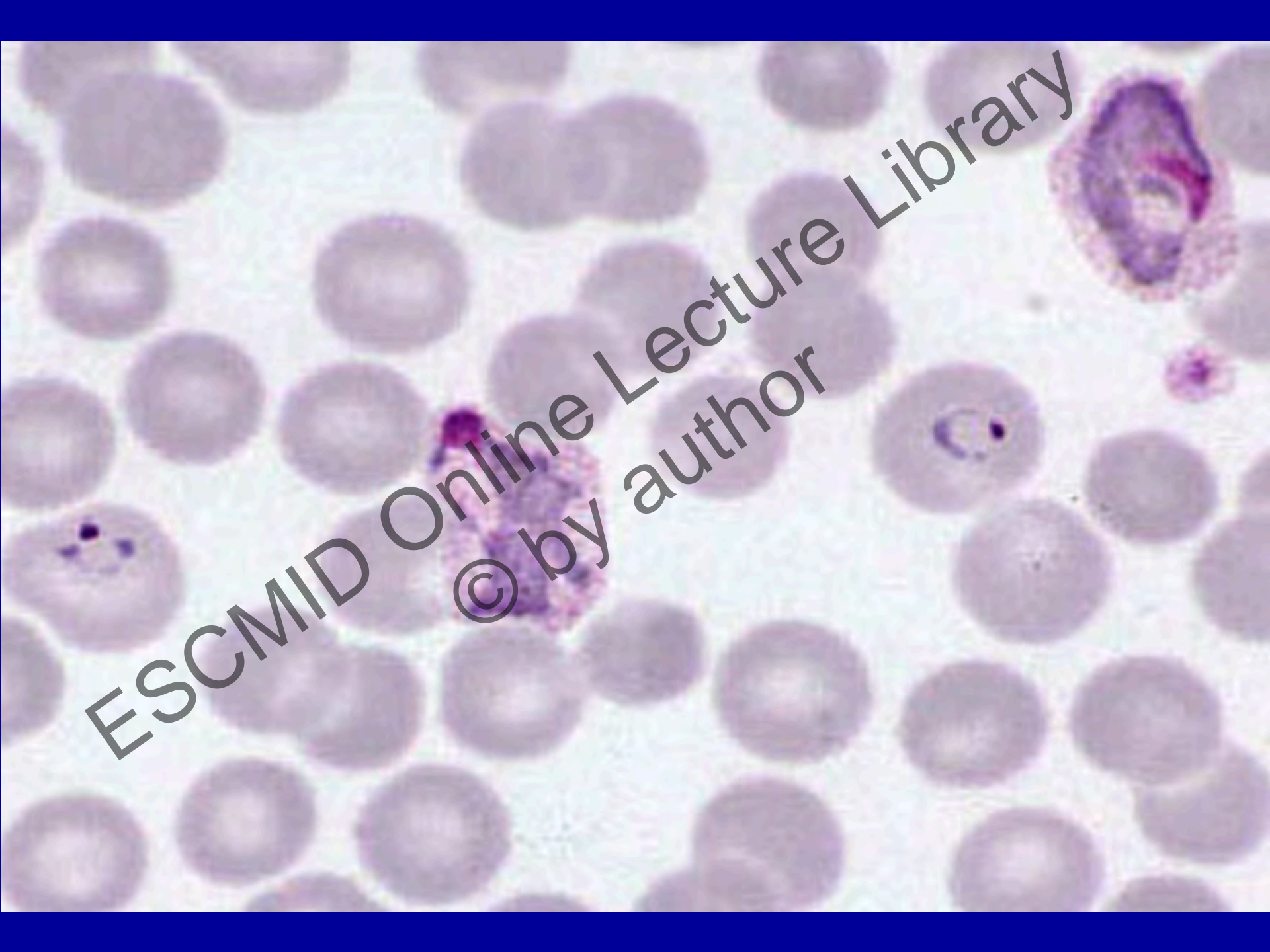
**No complications**

## **Parasitology**

- Scanty parasitaemia
- Younger, larger RBC
- Single chromatin
- Schüffner's dots
- Rest of film shows various stages & amoeboid forms

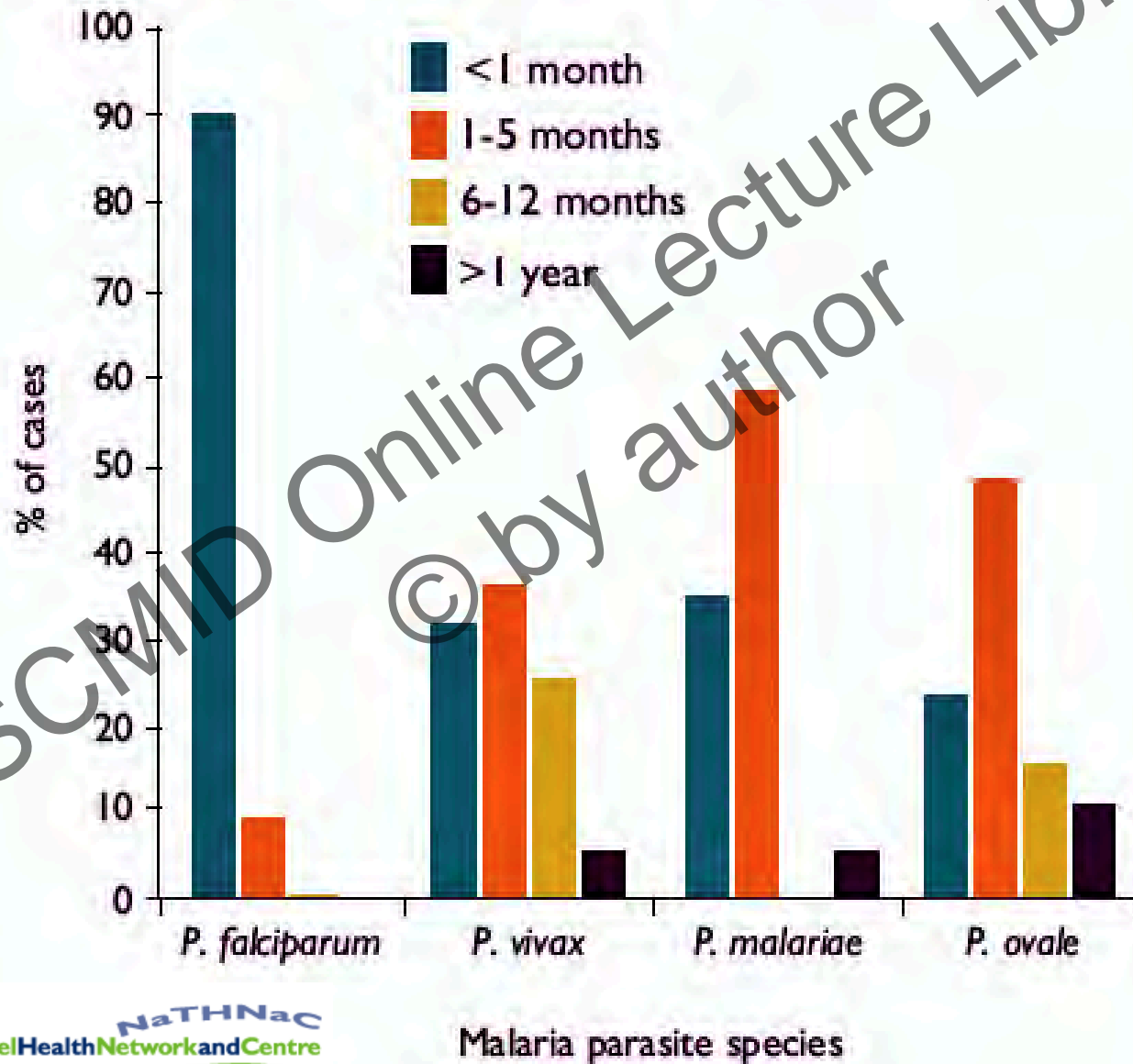






ESCMID Online Lecture Library  
© by author

FIGURE 6: Cases of malaria in the UK by interval between arrival in the UK and diagnosis of malaria: 2003



# Progress

Treated with chloroquine 1.5 g over 3 days

Rapidly improved

Glucose 6 phosphate dehydrogenase normal

Primaquine considered

Weight 65kg

# What primaquine regimen would you use ? (choose one)

1. 15mg per day for 2 weeks after CQ finished
2. 15 mg per day for 2 weeks at same time as CQ
3. 30 mg per day for 2 weeks after CQ finished
4. 30 mg per day for 2 weeks at same time as CQ
5. None

# What primaquine regimen would you use ? (choose one)

1. 15mg per day for 2 weeks after CQ finished
2. 15 mg per day for 2 weeks at same time as CQ
3. 30 mg per day for 2 weeks after CQ finished
4. 30 mg per day for 2 weeks at same time as CQ
5. None

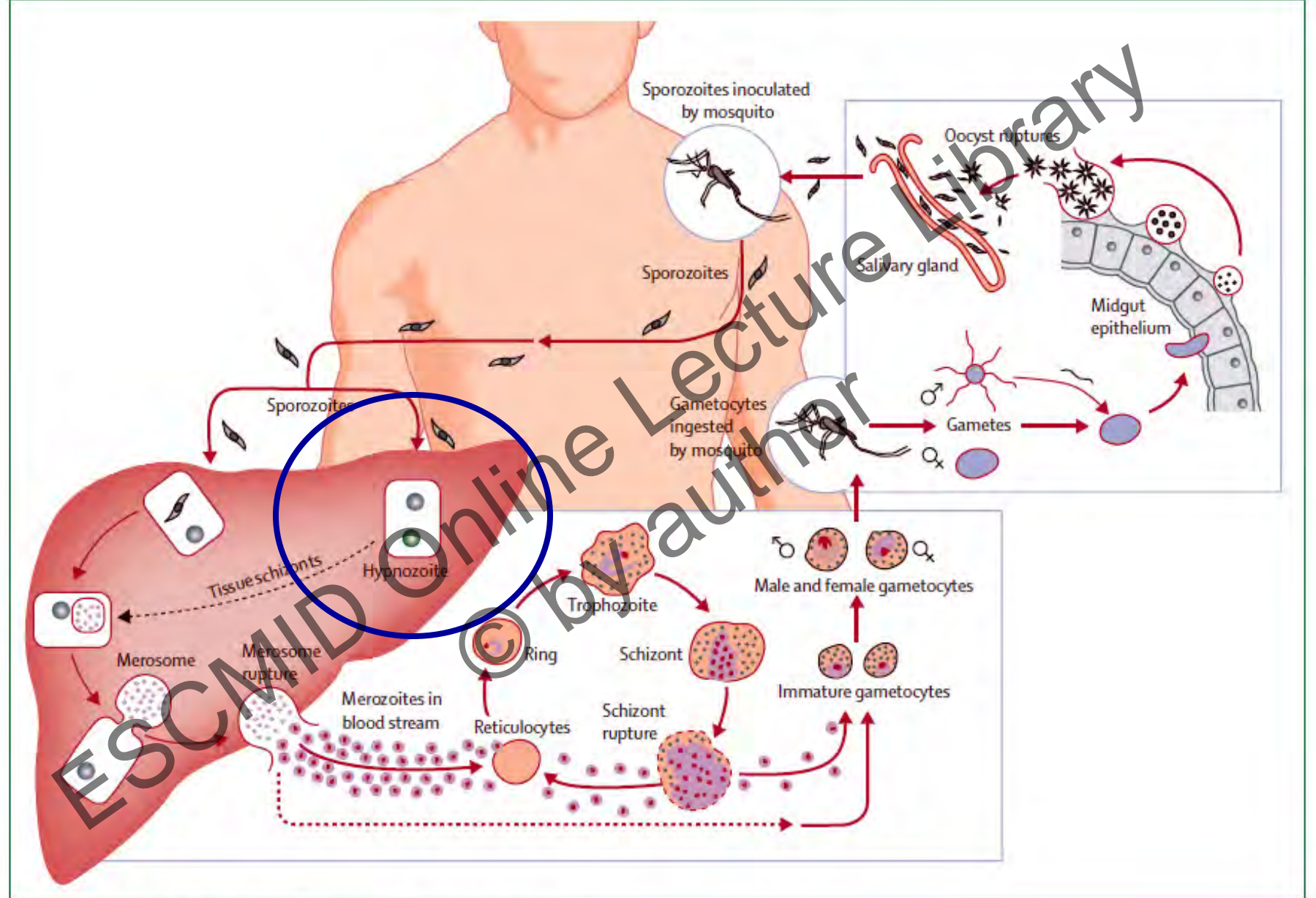


Figure: Life cycle of the human malaria parasite *Plasmodium vivax*

Mueller I et al. *Lancet Infect Dis* 2009; 9: 555-66



## **Case 3. 26 year old husband**

**Had been admitted to another hospital in late January (two weeks of symptoms)**

**Quite ill with vivax malaria**

**Treated with full dose chloroquine and primaquine 30mg/day for 14 days**

**Readmitted May 2006 with confirmed vivax malaria (1 day of symptoms)**

**Weight 92 kg**

# How would you treat him now?

(choose one)

1. CQ 1.5 g and PQ 30 mg/day for 14 days
2. CQ 1.5 g and PQ 30 mg/day for 21 days
3. CQ 1.5 g and PQ 45 mg/day for 14 days
4. Malarone alone
5. Malarone plus PQ

# How would you treat him now?

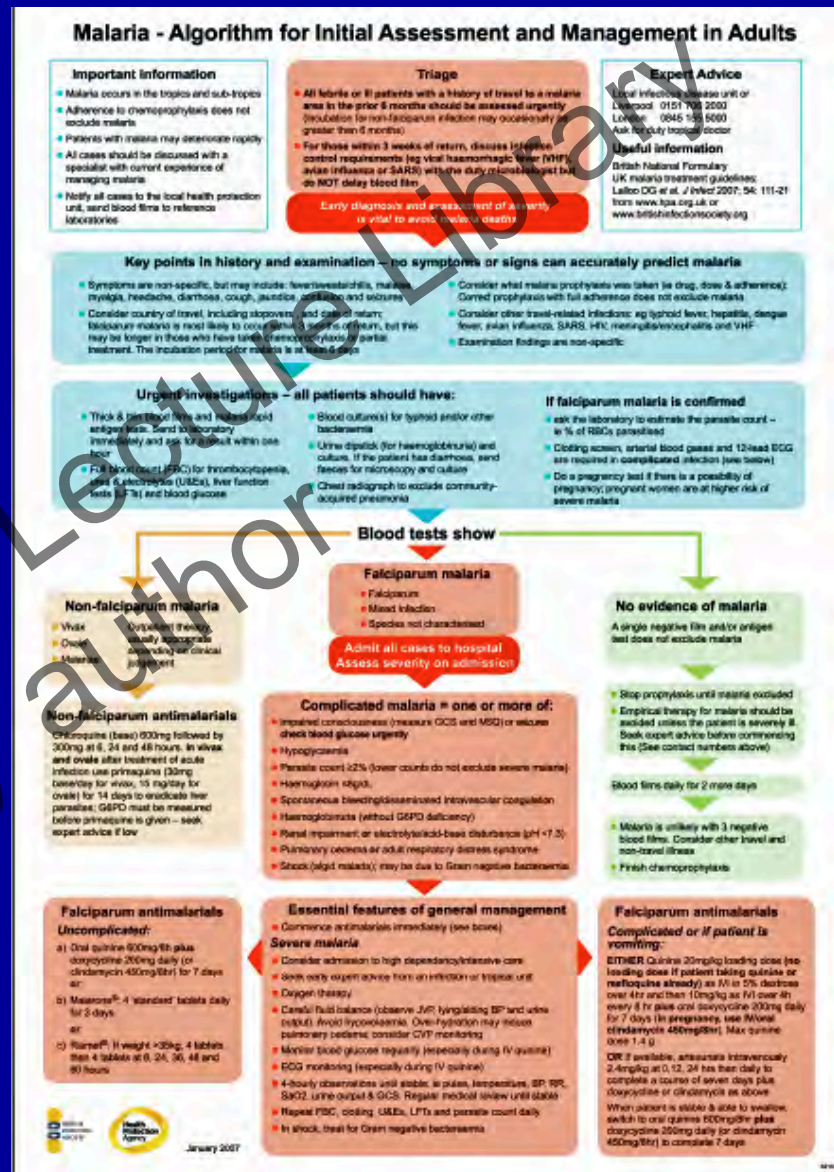
(choose one)

1. CQ 1.5 g and PQ 30 mg/day for 14 days
2. CQ 1.5 g and PQ 30 mg/day for 21 days
3. CQ 1.5 g and PQ 45 mg/day for 14 days
4. Malarone alone
5. Malarone plus PQ

# Guidelines

## Immediate diagnosis & management of malaria in emergency room

- British Infection Society
- Advisory Committee on Malaria Prophylaxis (HPA)



# **Malaria in Goa**

**Previously endemic**

**Risk assessment last 10 years – low risk for tourists so chemoprophylaxis not usually advised**

**Heavy rains Oct 2006**

**Falciparum cases in European travellers especially from Candolim area north of capital Panaji**

**Expect more cases of vivax**

**Chemoprophylaxis now advised**



## Rapid communications

# CONTINUING IMPORTATION OF FALCIPARUM MALARIA FROM GOA INTO EUROPE

T Jelinek (jelinek@bctropen.de)<sup>1</sup>, on behalf of the European Network on Imported Infectious Disease Surveillance (TropNetEurop)

1. Berlin Center for Travel & Tropical Medicine, Berlin, Germany

A case of falciparum malaria acquired in Goa, India, has recently been reported to the European Network on Imported Infectious Disease Surveillance (TropNetEurop, <http://www.tropnet.net>). The report relates to a Swedish woman in her fifties who had spent two weeks in Goa (Candolim beach) and Kerala in India without taking malaria chemoprophylaxis. In mid-December 2007, approximately two weeks after returning to Sweden, she fell ill with fever and a mild cough. Ten days after the onset of symptoms, thick and thin films were done and an infection with *Plasmodium falciparum* with a parasitaemia of 1.8% was diagnosed. The patient was admitted to hospital, uneventfully treated with a standard dose of mefloquine and discharged four days later.

life-threatening illness. The diagnosis can only be made if a careful travel history is taken, and testing done early, even for regions where malaria is not normally recognised.

### References

1. TropNetEurop Friends & Observers Sentinel Surveillance Report: November 2006. Map on p. 3. Available at: [http://www.tropnet.net/reports\\_friends/pdf\\_reports\\_friends/nov06\\_dengue2006\\_friends.pdf](http://www.tropnet.net/reports_friends/pdf_reports_friends/nov06_dengue2006_friends.pdf)
2. Rainfall maps, India Meteorological Department. <http://www.imd.ernet.in/section/hydro/dynamic/seasonal-rainfall.htm>
3. Jelinek T, Behrens R, Bisoffi Z, Bjorkmann A, Andersen P, Blaxhult A, et al. Recent cases of falciparum malaria imported to Europe from Goa, India, December 2006-January 2007. *Euro Surveill* 2007;12(1):E070111.1. Available from: <http://www.eurosurveillance.org/ew/2007/070111.asp#1>



# Lessons

- Epidemiology of infection continually changing
- Pretravel health advice needs to keep up with this
- Chemoprophylaxis does not always prevent malaria
- Especially vivax/ovale
- Use higher dose primaquine for vivax (and ovale?)
- Give primaquine with chloroquine (not after)
- Clinical chloroquine resistance not yet a major problem with vivax

Lalloo DG *et al.* (UK guidelines) *J Infect* 2007; 54(2): 111-21

Hill DR *et al.* Primaquine. *Am J Trop Med* 2006; 75(3): 402-15

Griffith KS *et al.* (US guidelines) *JAMA* 2007; 297: 2264-77