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Hematological parameters in severe complicated falciparum malaria among adults in Aden

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Abstract

Pancreas cancer is the fourth leading cause of cancer death but its cell of origin is controversial. We compared the Objectives: To study some hematological parameters in adult patients with complicated severe malaria with its relation to clinical outcome.
Methods: This was a prospective study, included 77 patients from Aden governorate with complicated severe malaria in Aden during two years (2010 – 2011).
Results: The common form of severe malaria in Aden was cerebral malaria (25.9%) followed by renal failure (18.2%) severe anemia (16.9%) and hepatitis (14.3%), with a case fatality rate of 7.8%. Hemoglobin concentration was significantly differing in various complications of severe malaria, meanwhile platelets and WBC counts did not show such difference. The mean age was older among died patients. Hematological parameters were not significantly differing among died or survived patients. Thrombocytopenia represented 42.9% and 18.2% of them showed a count <50.0 X109/L. However, none of them developed bleeding.
Conclusion: This study concluded that hematological changes are common complications encountered in severe malaria, but not related to the clinical outcome.