

# A Case Series of Falciparum Malaria-induced Acute Renal Failure

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## Abstract

*Falciparum malaria is a disease of tropical climates which affects 270 million people annually and has an overall mortality of 1%. While the incidence of acute renal failure in malaria is less than 1%, mortality is reported to be as high as 45% in those with renal failure. We report the clinical course and outcome in 5 patients with falciparum malaria-induced acute renal failure treated at the Singapore General Hospital between June and July 1997. All 5 males, with mean age of  $35.2 \pm 13.1$  years, were admitted with history of fever and reported travel to a known malarious zone. Mean laboratory parameters upon admission included serum creatinine  $725 \pm 515$   $\mu\text{mol/L}$  and serum urea  $47 \pm 31$   $\text{mmol/L}$ . Three patients with hypotension on admission were started on haemodiafiltration, of whom 2 were subsequently converted to haemodialysis as their haemodynamics improved. Two remaining patients were started on intermittent bicarbonate haemodialysis. The overall mortality in our series was 20%, with 1 patient having died of complications of adult respiratory distress syndrome, disseminated intravascular coagulation and multiorgan failure. The remaining 4 survived and recovered their renal function. The single patient mortality occurred in the patient with admission serum creatinine of  $1632$   $\mu\text{mol/L}$ , a value significantly higher than that of the 4 patients who survived (mean serum creatinine,  $499 \pm 106$   $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ,  $P < 0.002$ ). These results suggest that falciparum malaria associated with acute renal failure is associated with a high morbidity, but early presentation and intervention with appropriate antimalarial and renal replacement therapy is associated with improved survival and recovery of renal function.*

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**Key words:** *Cytoadherence, Haemodiafiltration, Haemodialysis, Parasitised-erythrocytes, Survival rate*

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