

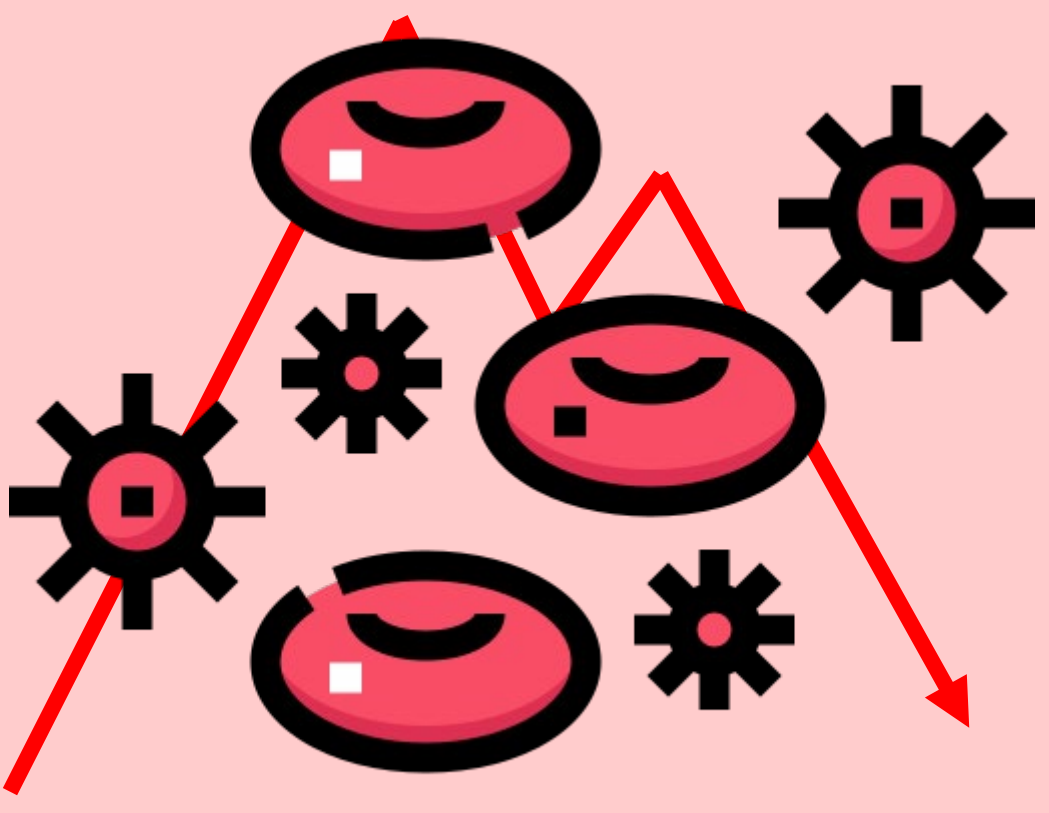
INCIDENCE OF POST-ARTESUNATE-INDUCED HAMOLYSIS AFTER SEVERE MALARIA

Authors: Bretones-Pedrinaci JI¹, Rubio-Calvo D¹, Herrera-Exposito M¹, Urda-Romacho J¹, Castro-Vida MA¹

Abstract number: 5PSQ-068

Contact: daniel.rubio@ephpo.es

Affiliation 1: Empresa Pública Hospital De Poniente (El Ejido, Almería)



BACKGROUND: Intravenous Artesunate is the main therapy for severe malaria. Overall is a well tolerated treatment however post-Artesunate induced hemolysis (PAIH) is a serious late complication that should be monitored.

AIM: To assess the frequency of PAIH in patients treated with artesunate for severe malaria.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

STUDY DESIGN

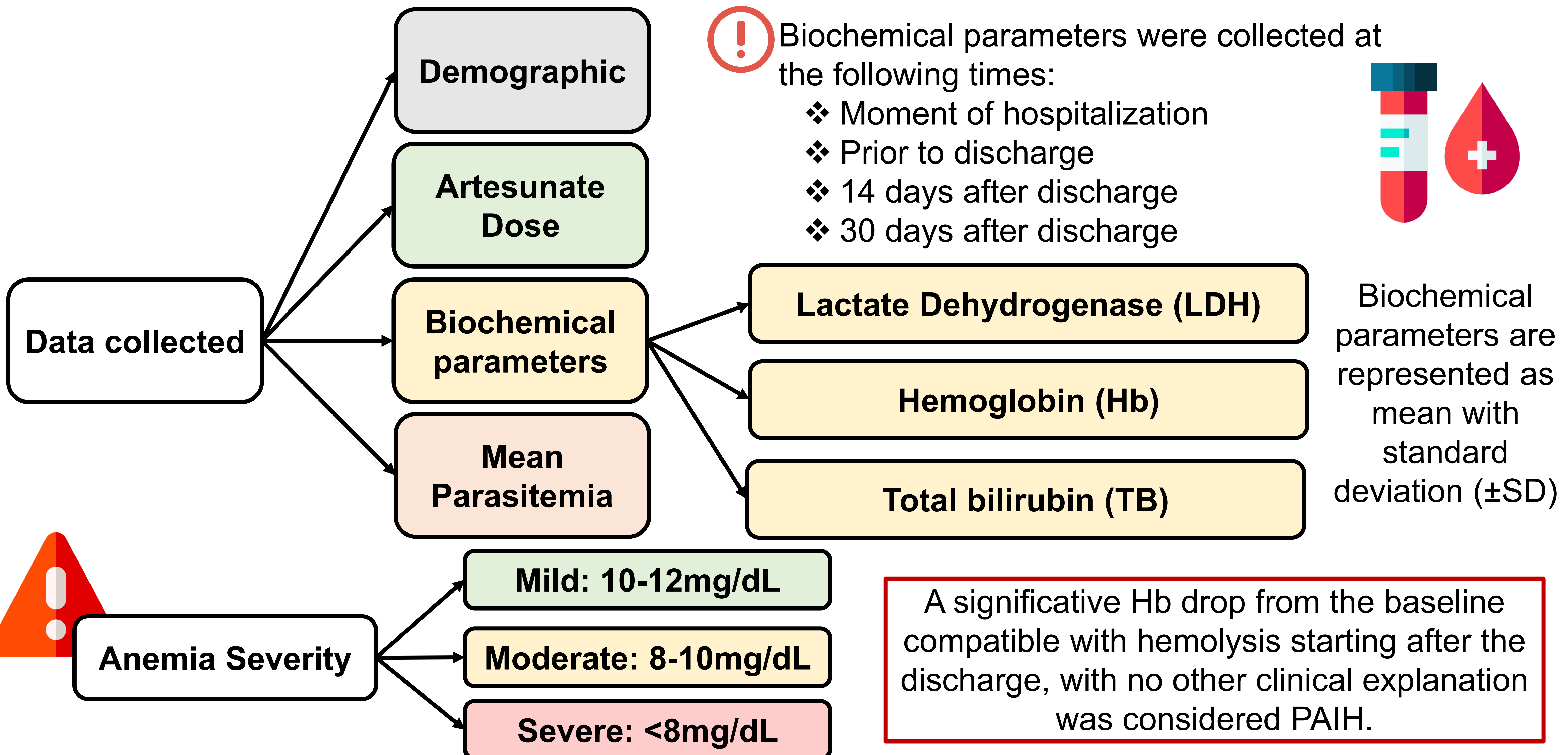
Retrospective observational study

STUDY DURATION

From September 2015 to September 2021

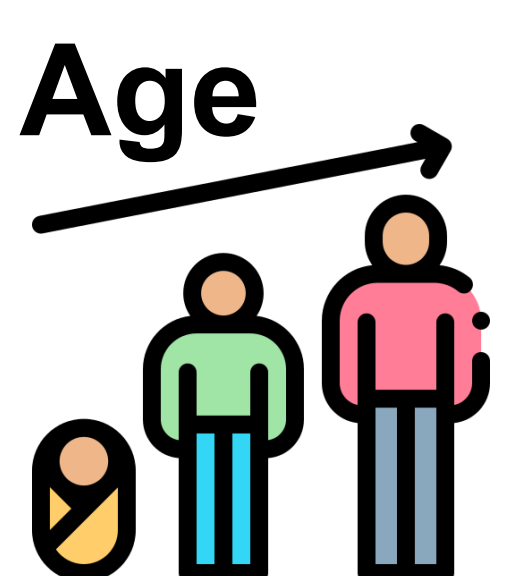
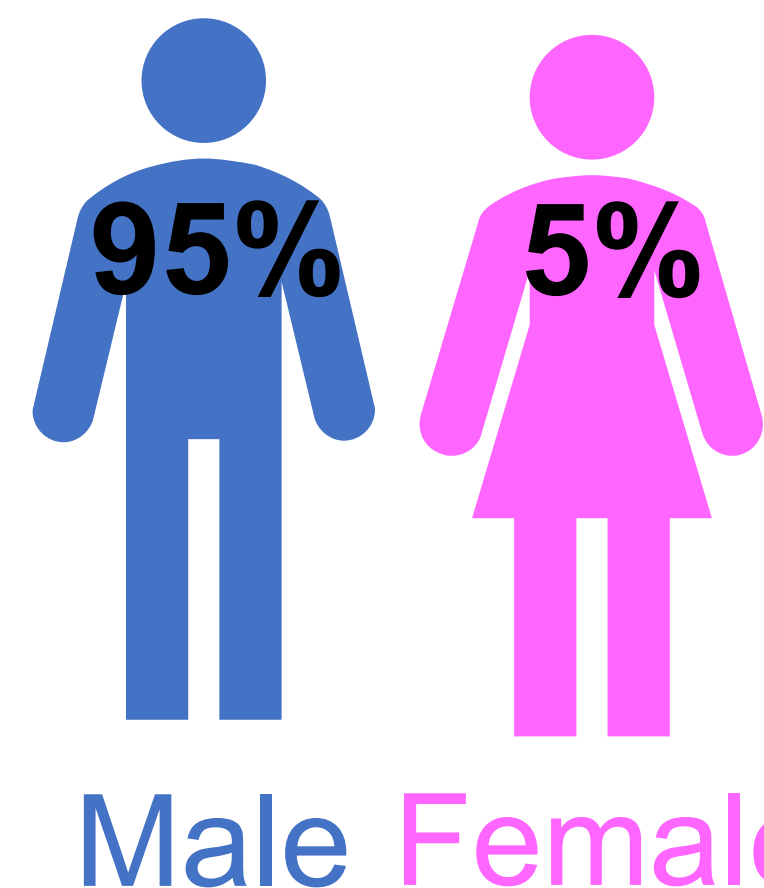
PATIENTS INCLUDED

Patients diagnosed with severe malaria and treated with intravenous Artesunate.



RESULTS

47 patients included



Mean age: 38 years-old
Range: 21-59 years-old

Mean Parasitemia

Before Artesunate: 6%

After Artesunate: 0,5%

Mean Artesunate dose administered
480mg

TIME	LDH (U/I)	Hb (g/dL)	BT (mg/dL)
Hospitalization	372 ±115	13 ±2	2.82 ±3.78
Discharge	326 ±113	11.5 ±1.5	1.03 ±1.05
14 days after discharge	302 ±90.5	12 ±1.3	1.2 ±1.8
30 days after discharge	240 ±80	13 ±3	0.8 ±0.6

11 PAIH CASES DETECTED

Of which 8 were detected 14 days after discharge

TIME	Patients with anemia
Discharge	24 (51%)
14 days after discharge	19 (40%)
30 days after discharge	10 (21%)
Anemia was MILD in every case	

CONCLUSIONS

- PAIH is a relatively common event that in most cases is asymptomatic and may be under-diagnosed.
- Most of PAIH cases are detected in the first month after hospitalization.
- Hb should be monitored after discharge in every patient that receive artesunate.