

P. vivax malaria presenting as shock an unusual manifestation: Case series

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Abstract

Shock as a manifestation of Plasmodium vivax infection is rarely reported. Four children aged 8 – 12 years with severe vivax malaria presented with shock. Thrombocytopenia was detected in all cases. There were no bleed from any site. Diagnosis of P. vivax was made by blood smear and rapid diagnostic tests. All patients did not responded to initial fluid boluses and improved on steroid and anti malarial therapy being artesunate combination therapy.

Keywords: P vivax Malaria, Shock, Children

Introduction

P. vivax is most widely distributed human malaria parasite with a risk population of 2.5 million persons[1]. The infection is responsible for benign, uncomplicated disease. Newer reports are now suggestive of severe manifestations of P.vivax malaria. Severe manifestation with P.vivax include cerebral malaria, severe anemia, hepatic dysfunction, jaundice, acute lung injury, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary edema, shock, splenic rupture, renal failure, severe thrombocytopenia with or without bleeding[1, 2]. Shock as a manifestation of P. vivax is rarely reported[3,4,5]. We report four children diagnosed as severe P.vivax malaria who presented with shock.

Cases

All four patients (Case 1, 2, 3, 4) presented with shock (Table 1). Other clinical manifestations are shown in Table 1. One patient (Case 2) had features suggestive of renal involvement i.e oliguria. Duration of fever in the cases ranged from 7 – 10 days. All of them did not have any bleeding manifestation except one (case 3) where

altered blood in stools was seen for 1 day. Their hemoglobin ranged between 7 – 10 mg/dl. All patients presented with thrombocytopenia. Two of them had platelet count (case 1, 4) less than 50,000/mm³ and two (case 2, 3) had platelet count \leq 1 lakh/ mm³. The total leukocyte count was within normal range. Blood culture was sterile in all cases. S.widal and dengue serology was negative. Kidney function tests were normal. Peripheral blood films demonstrated P.vivax trophozoites. Rapid diagnostic slide test was positive for P. vivax and negative for P. falciparum in all cases. All four patients were treated successfully with artesunate combination therapy. All four patients did not respond to initial fluid boluses. Keeping in view the pathophysiology of vivax malaria and possibility of shock due to cytokine storm steroid were given at initial dose of 3mg/kg followed by 1mg/kg for 48 hrs. Clinical response was observed in next 24 hrs. Repeat blood malaria smear after two days showed clearance of parasite in all four cases. They were discharged in clinically stable condition and received primaquine for fourteen days.

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Table-1: Clinical profile of patients with P.vivax malaria

Case no	Age/sex	S y m p t o m s	S i g n	O t h e r f e a t u r e s
1	8 y r / M	Fever, decreased oral acceptance, vomiting	P u l s e s f e e b l e , s h o c k , Liver 3 cm, spleen 1 cm	No seizure/altered sensorium. No meningism
2	1 0 y r / F	Fever, pain abdomen, decrease urine output	Shock, pallor, liver 2cm, spleen 3cm	No rash/bleed/jaundice
3	1 2 y r / F	Fever, vomiting, abdominal pain, bodyache	Shock, pallor, liver 2cm, spleen 4cm	M a l e n a f o r 1 d a y
4	1 2 y r / M	Fever, vomiting, pain abdomen, loose stools	Shock, tachycardia, liver 2cm, spleen-np	No bleed jaundice/oliguria

Discussion

P. falciparum is the most common species reported to cause severe malaria. Recent evidence suggests that *P.vivax* infection is responsible for severe malaria including shock, anemia, thrombocytopenia, acute lung injury and ARDS [6,7,8]. Pathogenesis of severe malaria includes sequestration related and non sequestration related complications. The essential pathological feature of severe vivax malaria is sequestration of erythrocytes containing mature parasites in the deep vascular bed (cerebral malaria, renal, hepatic involvement). *P. vivax*-related coma is also considered to be of systemic metabolic origin, but the exact pathological mechanism is still unknown. Other complications such as severe anemia, disseminated intravascular coagulation and thrombocytopenia are considered to be non-sequestration-related with a multifactorial etiology, e.g. haemolysis, reduced cell deformity of erythrocytes, decreased platelet survival and increased uptake [1,2]. Severe anemia is more likely in *P. falciparum* than in *P. vivax* owing to the lower density of *P. vivax*. However, a greater inflammatory response to a given parasite burden is a feature of *P. vivax* leading to increased sequestration in the pulmonary vasculature and, hence, more respiratory complications such as ARDS and shock [2,8]. Though pathophysiology of shock is not clearly defined, increase capillary permeability and leakage of fluid due to increased inflammatory response may be responsible.

All four patients had features suggestive of shock and confirmed diagnosis of *P.vivax* malaria. In addition to antimalarial therapy these children required fluid boluses and steroids for treatment of shock which can be explained by the pathogenesis of shock mainly due to release of inflammatory cytokines. Shock due to *P.vivax* malaria has been reported in adults. Kochar et al[6] in 2009 reported severe malaria 1091 adult patients of which 3 patients were in shock. Song et al[3] reported 2 cases of *P.vivax* malaria in adults presenting

toxic shock syndrome, one as thrombocytopenia, renal failure and pulmonary edema and another as

disseminated intravascular coagulation. These patients were treated with fluid bolus and vasopressors.

Now complications are been reported in children, as reported by Kochar DK et al[9] from Bikaner, India. Among 303 children, *P.vivax* infections were noted in 33.9% of children. Severe disease was present in 49.5% of children; *P.vivax* mono infection was responsible for 63.1% of these, hence more than *P.falciparum*. Srivastava et al[4] conducted study in which 74 children were evaluated, of which 50 cases had *P vivax* mono-infection, of these 8 cases presented with shock. malaria was diagnosed in 41/50 cases, with thrombocytopenia being the commonest manifestation. Shock was observed in 8 cases. Tanwar et al [5] reported 13 cases of *P.vivax* cerebral malaria complications of which one presented as shock.

Conclusion

Hence we emphasize importance of considering shock as a complication of *P.vivax* infection even in absence of bleeding. Pathophysiology and guideline for the use of steroids in such cases need to be elucidated further. *P.vivax* malaria can present in severe and complicated form and should be suspected clinically.

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