**Table 1**. WHO Criteria for Severe Malaria7

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| **Manifestation** | **Definition** |
| Cerebral Malaria | Impaired consciousness or unrousable coma not attributable to any other cause, with a Glasgow score ≤9Prostration, i.e. generalized weakness so that the patient is unable to walk, or sit up without assistanceFailure to feedMultiple convulsions – more than two episodes in 24 h |
| Severe Anaemia | Haematocrit <15% or haemoglobin <5 g/dl in the presence of parasite count > 10.000 µl |
| Renal Failure | Urine output <400 ml/24 hours in adults (<12 ml/kg/24 hours in children) and serum creatinine >265 µmol/l (>3.0 mg/dl) despite adequate volume repletion |
| Pulmonary Oedema and ARDS | The acute lung injury score is calculated on the basis of radiographic densities, severity of hypoxemia and positive end-expiratory pressure |
| Hypoglycaemia | Whole blood glucose concentration <2.2 mmol/l (<40 mg/dl) |
| Circulatory Collapse | Systolic blood pressure <70 mmHg in patients >5 years of age (<50 mmHg in children aged 1-5), with cold clammy skin or a core-skin temperature difference >10oC |
| Abnormal Bleeding and/or Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation | Spontaneous bleeding from gums, nose, gastrointestinal tract, or laboratory evidence of disseminated intravascular coagulation |
| Repeated Generalized Seizures | ≥2 seizures observed within 24 hours |
| Acidemia/ Acidosis | Arterial pH <7.25 or acidosis (plasma bicarbonate <15 mmol/l) |
| Macroscopic Haemoglobinuria | Haemolysis not secondary to glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency |
| Impaired Consciousness | Rousable mental condition |
| Prostration or Weakness | Generalized weakness so that the patient is unable to walk or sit up without assistance |
| Hyperparasitaemia | >2% parasited erytrocytes or >250.000 parasites/µl (in non-immune individuals) |
| Hyperpyrexia | Core body temperature >40oC |
| Hyperbilirubinaemia | Total bilirubin >43 µmol/l (>2.5 mg/dl) |