Indian Journal of Basic and Applied Medical Research, March 2015: Vol.-4, Issue- 2, P. 528-534

## Original article:

## Renal and hepatic derangements in malaria with clinical outcome

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## Abstract:

**Background:**. India accounts for two third of the cases in South East Asia. The clinical pattern of malaria has changed worldwide including India in last decade.

**Methods:** 100 cases of malaria diagnosed by peripheral smear or rapid spot test were included in the study. Patients with urea (>35mg%) and creatinine (>1.5 mg%) and urine output (<400 ml/day), patients with total bilirubin > 3mg% were categorized into predominant conjugated jaundice if direct bilirubin >15% of total.

**Results:** Renal dysfunction was seen in the form of raised blood urea 30% of cases, raised serum creatinine 16% of cases and proteinurea 21%, haematuria 16%, oliguria 9% and ARF 5%. 30% had biochemical jaundice.

**Conclusion:** Renal and Hepatic dysfunction is common in malaria and associated with bad prognosis if left untreated. Acute renal failure is common and conjugated bilirubinemia predominates biochemical jaundice in malaria.

**Keywords:** Urea, Creatinine, Jaundice, Malaria