

- Why are young children particularly susceptible to the anaemia of vivax malaria?
- Is severe vivax-associated anaemia typically a result of fulminant, chronic or recurrent disease?
- What is the haematological effect of recurrent *P. vivax* relapses?
- What are the haematological effects of coinfection with vivax malaria and intestinal helminths?
- What is the relationship between heritable haemoglobin and red cell variants and vivax malaria?
- What is the relationship between malnutrition and vivax malaria?
- Where does red blood cell removal in vivax malaria occur? Does this change with age?
- What is the mechanism of removal of uninfected red cells from circulation? Does this change with age?
- Is the ratio of uninfected to infected red blood cells removed from circulation different in children as compared with adults?
- Why is the proportional removal of uninfected red blood cells much greater in vivax malaria compared with falciparum malaria?
- What is the time course of red blood cell removal and impaired erythropoiesis in vivax malaria?
- What is the role of the spleen in the anaemia of vivax malaria?
- What is the association between vivax anaemia and direct and indirect mortality?
- What are the health and developmental consequences of vivax-associated anaemia?
- What are the socioeconomic consequences of vivax-associated anaemia?
- What are the haematological benefits of a longer period of post-treatment prophylaxis against recrudescence and relapse?
- Is the bone marrow suppression associated with artemisinin derivatives of clinical significance?
- What is the incidence of severe haemolysis following primaquine therapy in patients with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency?
- At what level of glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency is it safe to administer primaquine?
- What is the safety of primaquine in infancy?