Definitions in order as they appear in the paper:

ELISA: Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, a test that detects the presence of antibodies or antigens using color change to identify a positive result.

***Plasmidium falciparum*:** A parasite that that causes malaria in humans. It is transmissted by the *Anopheles* mosquito. This is the most dangerous form of malaria in humans, almost every malarial death is caused by this parasite. The name is shortened to *P. falciparum* in the text, other species of the parasite that causes malaria include *P. vivax* and *P. malariae*.

Symptomatic: Showing symptoms

Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR): A technique used to copy a piece of DNA, making thousands or millions of copies of the piece of DNA.

Microscopy: The use of a microscope

Geometric mean: A type of average used in statistics.

μL: A symbol for microliters, a unit of volume. There are 1,000 microliters in one milliliter.

Sensitivity: Measures the proportion of actual positives, which are correctly identified as such (e.g., the percentage of sick people who are correctly identified as having the condition).

Specificity: Measures the proportion of negatives which are correctly identified as such (e.g., the percentage of healthy people who are correctly identified as not having the condition).

HRP2: Histdine rich protein II, a protein that is found in malaria parasite cytoplasm.

Antigen: A foreign body that generates an immune response (in this paper the antigen is the malarial parasite.

Giemsa-stained: A stain used to diagnose malaria and other parasites.

Epidemiologic: Epidemiology is the study of diseases and their patterns, causes and effects on specific populations.

EDTA tubes: A type of tube for collecting blood samples.

Assay: An investigative procedure used by scientists to measure the presence or amount of a substance.

Hemolysis: The rupturing of blood cells.

Postive and negative control: A variable that has a known outcome, (example of a positive control is blood sample that is known to contain the malaria parasite, a negative control is a blood sample that is known to not contain malaria) in an ELISA assay a positive control will result in a color change a negative control with not result in a color change.

Antibody: A large Y-shaped protein used by the immune system to identify and neutralize pathogens. Antibodies recognize and bind to a specific antigen.

Spectrophopmetric analysis: Measures the intensity of a beam of light after it is projected through an object, usually a solution that is undergoing a chemical reaction.

Aliquots: A portion of a total amount of a solution or the act of portioning from a larger solution into smaller amounts.

Oil-immersion fields: Referring to the strongest objective lense on a microscope.

WBC: White blood cell

Parasitemia: The number of parasites counted in a blood sample, it is an indication of the parasite load in an organism.

Non-concordance: In disagreement with another's opinion or findings.

N: Referring to the number of samples used in a statistical analysis.

True Positive (TP): A sample that tested positive, and was actually positive (test result was correct).

False Positive (FP): A sample that tested positive, and was actually negative (test result was incorrect).

True Negative (TN): A sample that tested negative, and was actually negative (test result was correct).

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Positive Predictive Value (PPV): The proportions of positive results in a diagnostic test that are true positive results. A high value indicates the accuracy of the diagnostic test.

Negative Predictive Value (NPV): The proportions of negative results in a diagnostic test that are true negative results. A high value indicates the accuracy of the diagnostic test.

Pre-test Probability: The subjective probabilities of the presence of a condition (malaria) before and after a diagnostic test (ELISA test).

Confidence interval: Consist of a range of values (interval) that act as a good estimate of the unknown population parameter. One type of confidence interval is called Clopper and Pearson.

Optical density: Referring to a measurement using a spectrophotometer.

Asymptomatic: Not showing symptoms.

Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT): A medical diagnostic test that is quick and easy to perform.

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