At least 249 million of the world’s inhabitants were diagnosed with malaria in 2022 (World Health Organisation, 2023). Malaria is caused by the parasite of the genus Plasmodium, in which 5 species (P. falciparum, P. vivax, P. ovale, P. malariae and P. knowlesi) are responsible for malaria in humans. Of these 5, P. knowlesi is a non-human primate malaria parasite that is typically found in nature in long-tailed and pig-tailed macaques. Following the 2004 report of a large focus on naturally acquired infections in humans, human knowlesi malaria cases have been reported from every country in Southeast Asia (except for Timor Leste), and in the Nicobar and Andaman Islands of India. This talk will discuss laboratory investigations in malaria diagnosis and its significance for informing malaria prevention and control.