Severe Malaria Not Responsive to Artemisinin Derivatives in Man Returning from Angola to Vietnam

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To the Editor: Partial artemisinin-resistant Plasmodium falciparum malaria, characterized by delayed parasite clearance after treatment with artesunate or artemisinin-based combination therapy, was first detected in western Cambodia and has now spread to or emerged de novo in 5 countries of the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) (1). However, most reported cases of malaria have been in Africa, and detecting artemisinin and multidrug resistance in Africa will have consequences for policy and containment plans (2).

Thus, vigilant monitoring is pivotal, and it is therefore with great interest that we read the case report on a patient in Vietnam with severe P. falciparum malaria, acquired in Angola in 2013, that was not responsive to artesunate or several other antimalarial combinations (3). We believe that there are several issues that challenge the conclusion that artemisinin resistance has reached Angola: 1) the phenotypic and genotypic characteristics of the infecting strain in this patient were very different from artemisinin-resistant strains in the GMS; 2) pharmacokinetic issues cannot be ruled out; and 3) perhaps of most relevance, the study documents severely delayed clearance of multiple strains in this polyclonal P. falciparum infection, suggesting splenic hypofunction as an important contributor.

The parasite clearance half-life calculated with the World Health Organization (WHO) online slope analyzer from the log linear segment of the clearance curve after start of artesunate therapy was 102.5 hours, which is ≈10 times longer than observed in the most artemisinin-resistant parasites in Cambodia. Postpublication genotyping of the infecting strain provided by the authors to WHO showed a wild-type Kelch (K13) gene, which is a recently discovered molecular marker for artemisinin resistance strongly correlated to the resistant phenotype in the GMS (1). No pharmacokinetic assessment was made, and subtherapeutic artesunate and dihydroartemisinin (as well as clindamycin, piperaquine, quinine, and doxycycline) blood concentrations cannot be excluded. The intravenous artesunate regimen used differed from the WHO guideline of 2.4 mg/kg on admission, after 12 h, then daily. Pharmacokinetic modeling of the split doses used in the described case indicate that this dosing schedule results in ≤20% artesunate and dihydroartemisinin blood concentrations. In addition, quality issues in the artesunate batch might have played a major role. Batch no. 511002 used for this patient (not 511004 as mentioned in the article) was manufactured by Pharbaco (Hanoi, Vietnam) in April 2011 and had a shelf-life of 3 years; it was quality controlled and passed the quantitative testing by high pressure liquid chromatography in January 2014 (National Institute of Drug Quality Control, Vietnam). However, according to information shared with WHO, a test for clarity after reconstitution was not performed, whereas other samples from the same batch had failed this specific test, which led the Drug Administration of Vietnam to withdraw this batch from the market. The patient was subsequently treated with nasogastricadministered dihydroartemisinin/piperaquine and quinine plus doxycycline. Reduced intestinal absorption in this severely ill patient, related to reduced splanchnic blood flow, could have resulted in reduced bioavailability (4).

Host factors can affect parasite clearance. In this case, the parasitological response to artesunate and clindamycin, dihydroartemisinin/piperaquine, quinine, and doxycycline were all unusually slow. Functional asplenia results in very slow parasite clearance after artesunate treatment, resembling the clearance characteristics in the described case (5). This interpretation is supported by finding genotypes representing ≥2 clones of parasites persisting >1 week after treatment with multiple antimalarial drugs. It seems very unlikely that this patient harbored multiple highly artemisinin-resistant parasite strains. Dead circulating intraerythrocytic parasites in patients who have hypersplenia can be recognized morphologically, but the article does not provide details on this.

Circulation of multidrug resistant malarial strains in sub-Saharan Africa can have disastrous consequences, and it is critical to detect its arrival at an early stage. The case report by Van Hong et al. implies the unlikely event of independent emergence of multidrug resistant strains in a traveler from Vietnam in Angola, without evidence of local declining artemisinin-based combination therapy efficacy. WHO and partners are investigating the phenotype and genotypic characteristics of the infecting strain in Angola to address the concerns raised above. We believe that this single case report is insufficient to raise the alarm.

References
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Thus, vigilant monitoring is pivotal, and it is therefore with great interest that we read the case report on a patient in Vietnam with severe P. falciparum malaria, acquired in Angola in 2013, that was not responsive to artesunate or several other antimalarial medications (3). We believe that there are several issues that challenge the conclusion that artemisinin resistance has reached Angola: 1) the phenotypic and genotypic characteristics of the infecting strain in this patient were very different from artemisinin-resistant strains in the GMS; 2) pharmacokinetic issues cannot be ruled out; and 3) perhaps of most relevance, the study documents severely delayed clearance of multiple strains in this polymodal P. falciparum infection, resulting in spleenic hypofunction as an important contributor.

The parasite clearance half-life calculated with the World Health Organization (WHO) online slope analyzer (http://www.who.int/csr/don/2014/19/en) was 124.5 hours after the first start of artesunate therapy was 102.5 hours, which is >10 times longer than observed in the most artemisin-resistant parasites in Cambodia. Postpublication genotyping of the infecting strain provided by the authors to WhoisMalaria showed a K13 (K13) wild-type genotype, which is a recently discovered molecular marker for artemisinin resistance strongly correlated to the resistant phenotype in the GMS (1).

No pharmacokinetic assessment was made, and subtherapeutic artesunate and dihydroartemisinin (as well as clindamycin, piperaquine, quinine, and doxycycline) blood concentrations cannot be excluded. The intravenous artesunate regimen used differed from the WHO guideline of 4.8 mg/kg on admission, after 12 h, then daily. Pharmacokinetic modeling of the split doses used in the described case indicates that this dosing schedule results in <20% artesunate and dihydroartemisinin blood concentrations. In addition, quality issues in the artesunate batch might have played a major role. Batch no. 511002 used for this patient (not 511004 as mentioned in the article) was manufactured by Pharmaco (Hanoi, Vietnam) in April 2011 and had a shelf-life of 3 years; it was quality controlled and passed the quantitative testing by high pressure liquid chromatography in January 2014 (National Early Quality Control, Vietnam). However, according to information shared with WHO, a test for clarity after reconstitution was not performed, whereas other samples from the same batch had failed this specific test, which led the Drug Administration of Vietnam to withdraw this batch from the market.

The patient was subsequently treated with noxaartemidine-administered dihydroartemisinin/piperaquine and quinine plus doxycycline. Reduced intestinal absorption in this severely ill patient, related to reduced splanchic blood flow, could have resulted in reduced bioavailability (4).

Host factors can affect parasite clearance. In this case, the parasitological response to artesunate and clindamycin, dihydroartemisinin/piperaquine, quinine, and doxycycline were all unusually slow. Functional asplenia results in very slow parasite clearance after artesunate treatment, resembling the clearance characteristics in the described case (5). This interpretation is supported by both the same parasite representing ≥2 clones of parasites persisting >1 week after treatment with multiple antimalarial drugs. It seems very unlikely that this patient harbored multiple highly artemisinin-resistant strains. Delayed parasite clearance in patients with hypoasplenia can be recognized morphologically, but the article does not provide details on this.

Circulation of multidrug-resistant malarial strains in sub-Saharan Africa can have disastrous consequences, and it is critical to detect its arrival at an early stage. The case report by Van Hong et al. implies the unlikely event of independent emergence of multidrug resistant strains in a country that has never been exposed to any decline of artemisinin-based combination therapy efficacy. WHO and partners are investigating the phenotypic and genotypic parasite traits from the same geographic area in Angola to assess the concerns raised by this report and determine whether this patient harbored multiple highly artemisinin-resistant strains (no. 511002) of intravenous artesunate as administered to our case-patient (report available on request) confirmed acceptable drug concentration and showed that the opalescence observed after reconstitution was caused by precipitation of an impurity (representing 0.12% of the preparation) identified as an active metabolite of artesunate. Therefore, the treatment administered to the patient was of acceptable quality. The blood concentrations of artesunate and dihydroartemisinin may have been 20% lower than ideal (as predicted by a pharmacokinetic model), but this finding cannot explain why the parasite density remained >200,000/mL for several days. Ringwald and Dondorp also mention functional asplenia as a possible cause of delayed parasite clearance. We argue that this would have resulted in a much longer (weeks/months) parasite clearance (5) than the observed sharp decrease after quinine and tetracycline administration. Moreover, the absence of any accumulation of dead parasites (Howell-Jolly bodies), which is against the hypothesis of functional asplenia. Furthermore, sharp decline of parasite density immediately after quinine and doxycycline administration at a known dosage of the mosquito-tube is not consistent with the proposed hypothesis of reduced intestinal absorption.

In hindsight and after consideration of additional information, we agree that it is unlikely this patient harbored several parasite clones. However, the reasons for the lack of response to artemisinin in this patient remain unknown and are under continued investigation.

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In Response: We agree with Ringwald and Dondorp (1) that our report of a Vietnamese worker returning from Angola with severe Plasmodium falciparum malaria not responsive to artemisinin (2) is unlikely to indicate that artemisinin resistance has reached Angola. Nevertheless, this case, for its unusual clinical manifestation and response to treatment, had raised alarm in Vietnam, where the number of imported malarial cases and deaths among Vietnamese workers returning from Africa has recently increased (3). After our report was published in July 2014, we collected additional information that may be useful in putting such a case in perspective.

The results of an external quality control study by Sigmadion (Dusseldorf, Germany) on batch no. 511002 of intravenous artesunate as administered to our case-patient (report available on request) confirmed acceptable drug concentration and showed that the opalescence observed after reconstitution was caused by precipitation of an impurity (representing 0.12% of the preparation) identified as an active metabolite of artesunate. Therefore, the treatment administered to the patient was of acceptable quality. The blood concentrations of artesunate and dihydroartemisinin may have been 20% lower than ideal (as predicted by a pharmacokinetic model), but this finding cannot explain why the parasite density remained >200,000/mL for several days. Ringwald and Dondorp also mention functional asplenia as a possible cause of delayed parasite clearance. We argue that this would have resulted in a much longer (weeks/months) parasite clearance (5) than the observed sharp decrease after quinine and tetracycline administration. Moreover, the absence of any accumulation of dead parasites (Howell-Jolly bodies), which is against the hypothesis of functional asplenia. Furthermore, sharp decline of parasite density immediately after quinine and doxycycline administration at a known dosage of the mosquito-tube is not consistent with the proposed hypothesis of reduced intestinal absorption.

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The discussion triggered by the publication of our case report raises the question of what should be reported to the attention of the scientific community and public health authorities. Besides being an obligation for clinical and laboratory workers, reporting unusual treatment failures such as our case is also an essential component of antimalarial resistance surveillance. As mentioned by Ringwald and Dondorp, “vigilant monitoring is pivotal” for the detection of resistance. In the case of resistance detection, the lack of response to artemisinin, we would rather have a more sensitive than specific system, because the latter would probably miss the first emerging cases of resistance. Reporting cases similar to the one we published should be encouraged.

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