

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

Pascal Ringwald, Arjen M. Dondorp

Author affiliations: World Health Organization, Geneva Switzerland (P. Ringwald); Faculty of Tropical Medicine, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand (A.M. Dondorp)

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3201/eid2107.141448>

**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  $\approx 10$  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, piperazine, 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  $\leq 20\%$  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 nasogastric-administered dihydroartemisinin/piperazine 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/piperazine, 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  $\geq 2$  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 hyposplenia 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 genotype of parasite strains from the same geographic area in Angola to address the concerns raised above. We believe that this single case report is insufficient to raise the alarm.

### References

1. Ashley EA, Dhorda M, Fairhurst RM, Amaratunga C, Lim P, Suon S, et al.; Tracking Resistance to Artemisinin Collaboration (TRAC). Spread of artemisinin resistance in *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria. *N Engl J Med*. 2014;371:411–23. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa1314981>
2. Dondorp AM, Fairhurst RM, Slutsker L, MacArthur JR, Breman JG, Guerin PJ, et al. The threat of artemisinin-resistant malaria. *N Engl J Med*. 2011;365:12:1073–75. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1056/NEJMp1108322>

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

Pascal Ringwald, Arjen M. Dondorp

Author affiliations: World Health Organization, Geneva Switzerland (P. Ringwald); Faculty of Tropical Medicine, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand (A.M. Dondorp)

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3201/eid2107.141448>

**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  $\approx 10$  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, piperazine, 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  $\leq 20\%$  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 nasogastric-administered dihydroartemisinin/piperazine 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/piperazine, 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  $\geq 2$  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 hyposplenia 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 genotype of parasite strains from the same geographic area in Angola to address the concerns raised above. We believe that this single case report is insufficient to raise the alarm.

### References

1. Ashley EA, Dhorda M, Fairhurst RM, Amaratunga C, Lim P, Suon S, et al.; Tracking Resistance to Artemisinin Collaboration (TRAC). Spread of artemisinin resistance in *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria. *N Engl J Med*. 2014;371:411–23. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa1314981>
2. Dondorp AM, Fairhurst RM, Slutsker L, MacArthur JR, Breman JG, Guerin PJ, et al. The threat of artemisinin-resistant malaria. *N Engl J Med*. 2011;365:12:1073–75. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1056/NEJMp1108322>

3. Van Hong N, Amambua-Ngwa A, Tuan NQ, Cuong do D, Giang NT, Van Dung N, et al. Severe malaria not responsive to artemisinin derivatives in man returning from Angola to Vietnam. *Emerg Infect Dis*. 2014;20:1199–202. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3201/eid2007.140155>
4. Karney WW, Tong MJ. Malabsorption in *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria. *Am J Trop Med Hyg*. 1972;21:1–5.
5. Chotivanich K, Udomsangpetch R, McGready R, Proux S, Newton P, Pukrittayakamee S, et al. Central role of the spleen in malaria parasite clearance. *J Infect Dis*. 2002;185:1538–41. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1086/340213>

Address for correspondence: Pascal Ringwald, World Health Organization, Avenue Appia, Geneva 1211, Switzerland; email: [ringwaldp@who.int](mailto:ringwaldp@who.int)

**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 artemisinins (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 malaria cases and deaths among Vietnamese workers returning from Africa has recently increased (3,4). 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 Sigma-Tau Pharmaceuticals on 10 vials of the same 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  $>200,000/\mu\text{L}$  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, we did not observe any accumulation of circulating 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 by nasogastric 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 resistant parasite clones. However, the reasons for the lack of response to artemisinins in this patient remain unknown and are under continued investigation.

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 physicians, reporting unusual treatment failures such as our case is also an essential component of anti-malarial resistance surveillance. As mentioned by Ringwald and Dondorp, “vigilant monitoring is pivotal” for the detection of possible foci of resistance. For early detection of artemisinin resistance, 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.

**Nguyen Van Hong, Alfred Amambua-Ngwa, Nguyen Quang Tuan, Do Duy Cuong, Nguyen Thi Huong Giang, Nguyen Van Dung, Ta Thi Tinh, Nguyen Van Tien, Bui Quang Phuc, Tran Thanh Duong, Anna Rosanas-Urgell, Jean-Pierre Van Geertruyden, Umberto D’Alessandro, Annette Erhart**

Author affiliations: National Institute of Malariology, Parasitology and Entomology, Hanoi, Vietnam (N. Van Hong, T.T. Tinh, B.Q. Phuc, T.T. Duong); Medical Research Unit, Fajara, The Gambia (A. Amambua-Ngwa, U. D’Alessandro); Bach Mai Hospital, Hanoi (N.Q. Tuan, D.D. Cuong, N.T.H. Giang, N. Van Dung, N. Van Tien); Institute of Tropical Medicine, Antwerp, Belgium (A. Rosanas-Urgell, A. Erhart); University of Antwerp (J.-P. Van Geertruyden) References

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3201/eid2107.150402>

### References

1. Ringwald P, Dondorp AM. Severe malaria not responsive to artemisinin derivatives in man returning from Angola to Vietnam. *Emerg Infect Dis*. 2015;21:1264–65. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3201/eid2107.141448>
2. Van Hong N, Amambua-Ngwa A, Tuan NQ, Cuong do D, Giang NT, Van Dung N, et al. Severe malaria not responsive to artemisinin derivatives in man returning from Angola to Vietnam. *Emerg Infect Dis*. 2014;20:1199–202. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3201/eid2007.140155>
3. National Institute of Malariology, Parasitology and Entomology (NIMPE). Annual report of the National Malaria Control Program in Vietnam of 11 months in 2013. Hanoi (Vietnam): The Institute; 2013.
4. National Institute of Malariology, Parasitology and Entomology (NIMPE). Annual report of the National Malaria Control Program in Vietnam: 2014. Hanoi (Vietnam): The Institute; 2015.
5. Chotivanich K, Udomsangpetch R, McGready R, Proux S, Newton P, Pukrittayakamee S, et al. Central role of the spleen in malaria parasite clearance. *J Infect Dis*. 2002;185:1538–41. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1086/340213>

Address for correspondence: Annette Erhart, Institute of Tropical Medicine, Nationalestraat 155, 2000 Antwerp, Belgium; email: [aerhart@itg.be](mailto:aerhart@itg.be)