

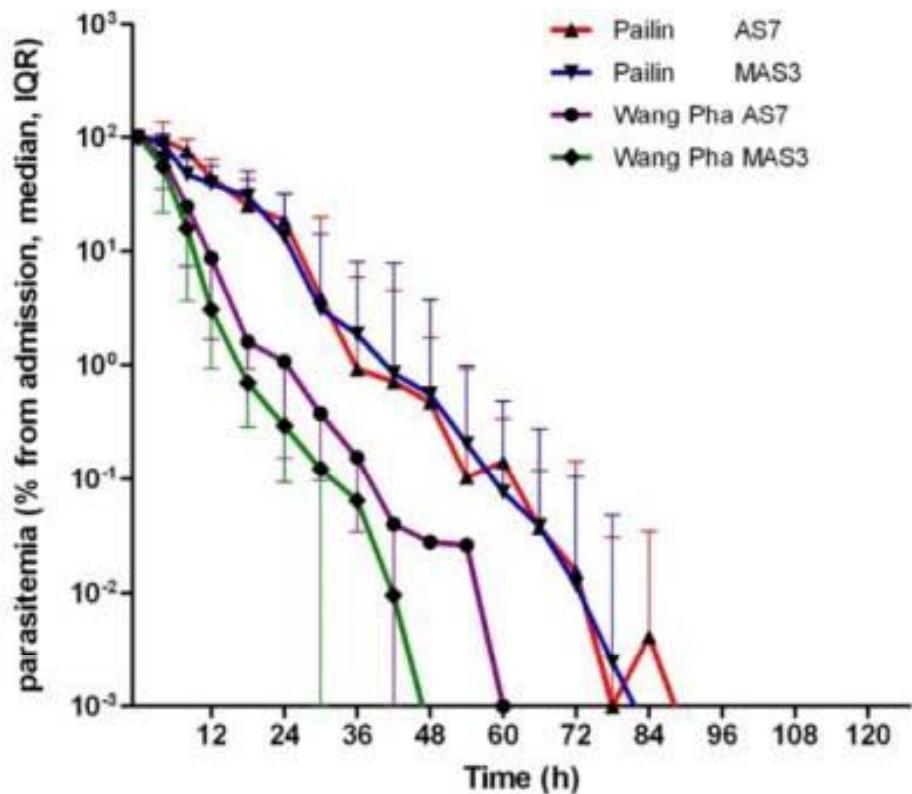
Update on antimalarial drug resistance in the GMS

JITMM
13 Dec 2018

Arjen Dondorp
Mahidol_Oxford Tropical Medicine Research Unit
Bangkok, Thailand

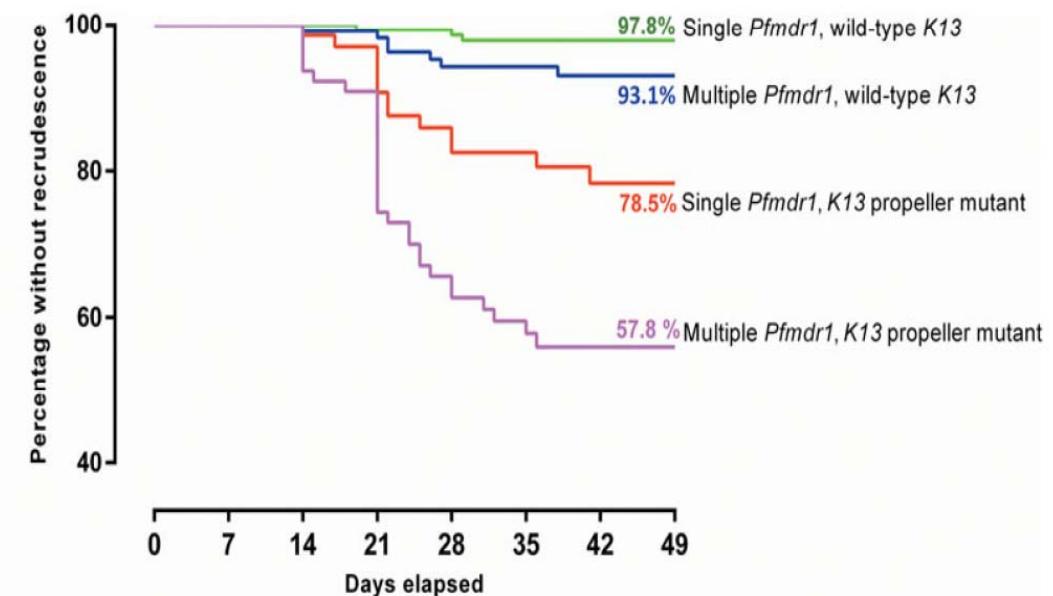
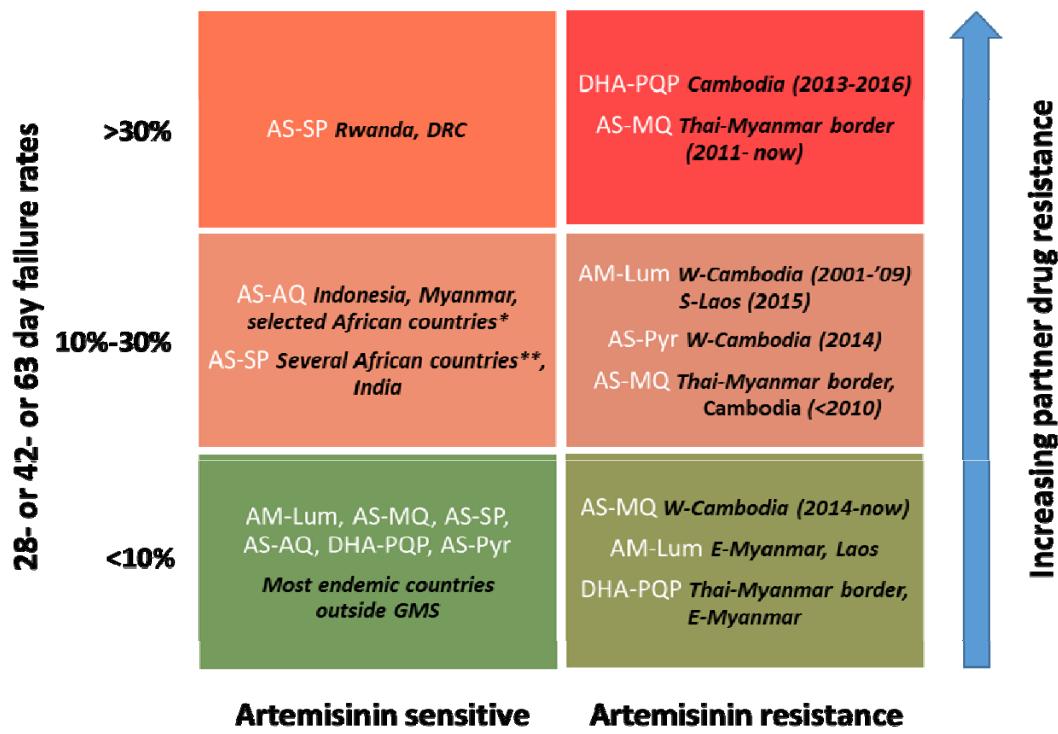


Artemisinin resistance – slow clearance



Dondorp et al. N Engl J Med 2009

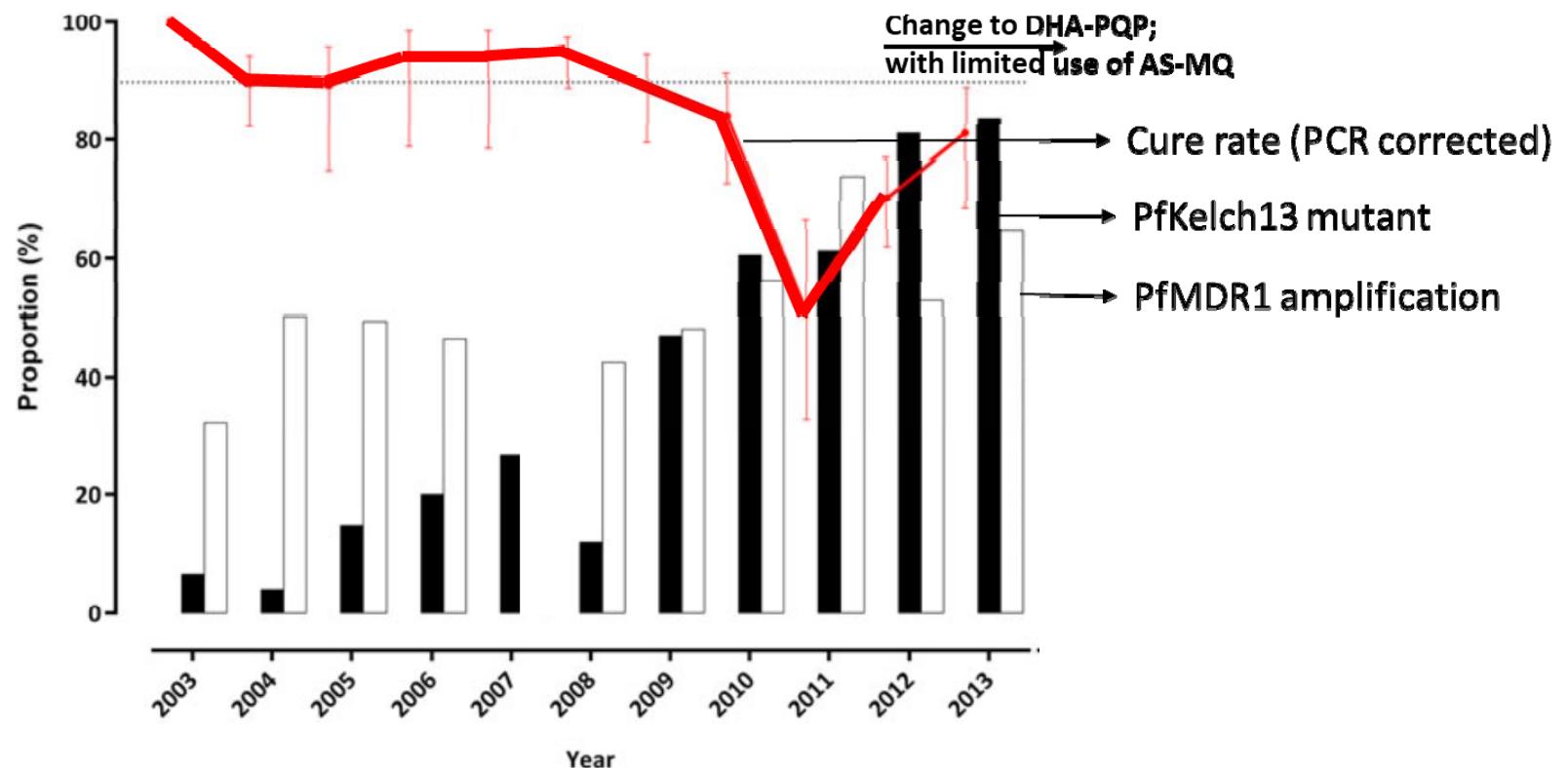
Artemisinin or partner drug resistance and ACT failure



AS-MQ efficacy
by *PfKelch13* and *PfMDR1* genotype

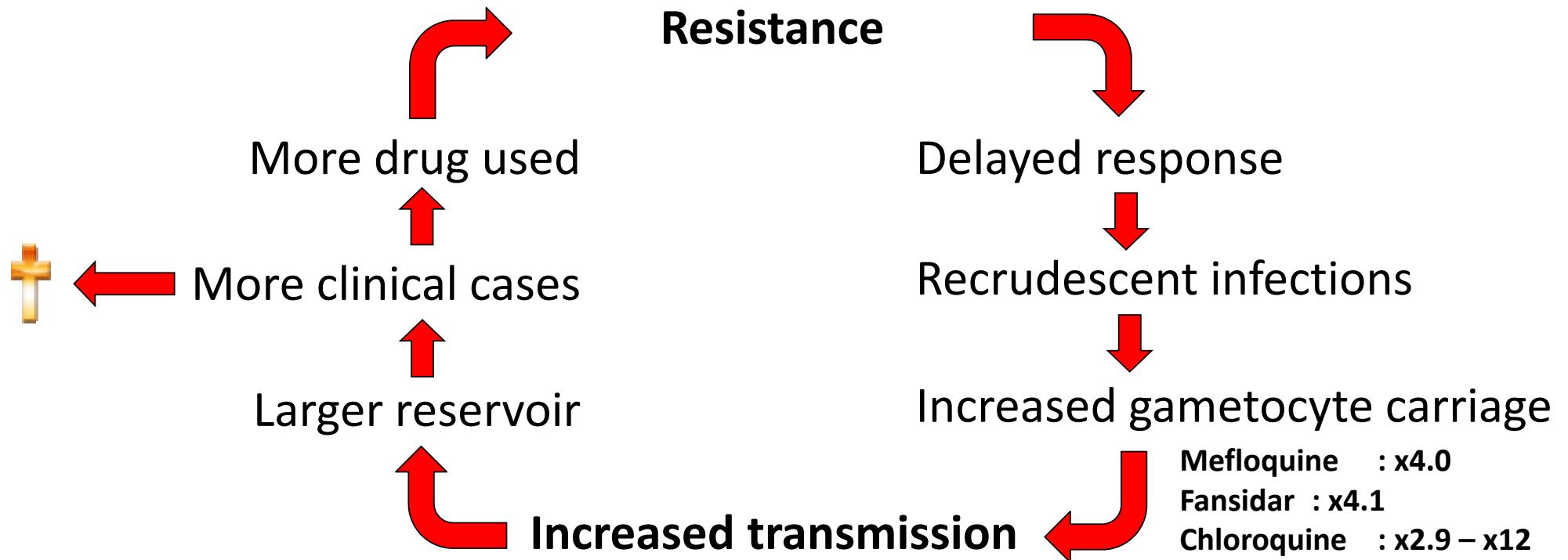
Artemisinin resistance: facilitates partner drug resistance ->ACT failure

Thai-Myanmar border



Adapted from: Aung Pyae Phyoe et al.
Lancet 2012

ACT failure \Rightarrow \uparrow transmission of drug resistance



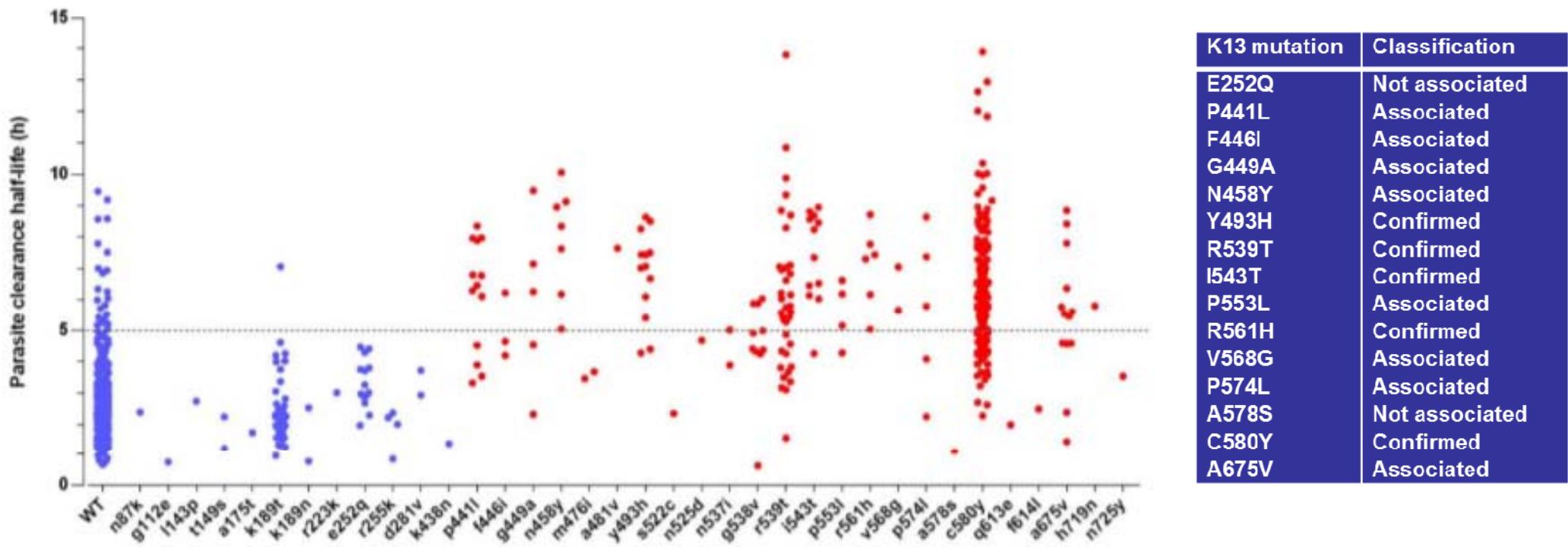
Drakely et al. 2004;
Barnes & White 2005



Price et al. 1996;
Bousema et al 2003

≥ 75 mutations in the propeller region of Kelch 13

Association with slow clearance not uniform

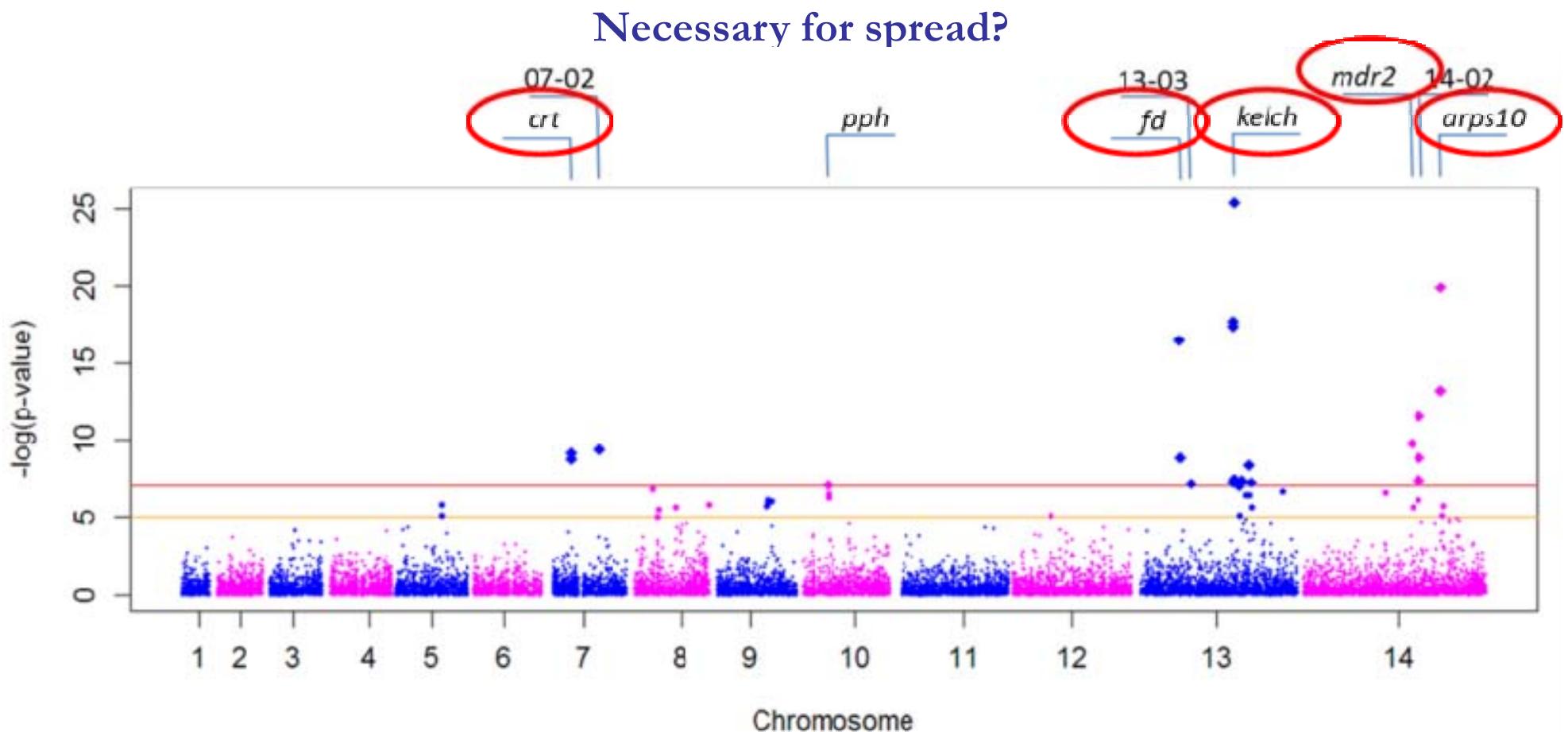


WHO update on resistance 2016



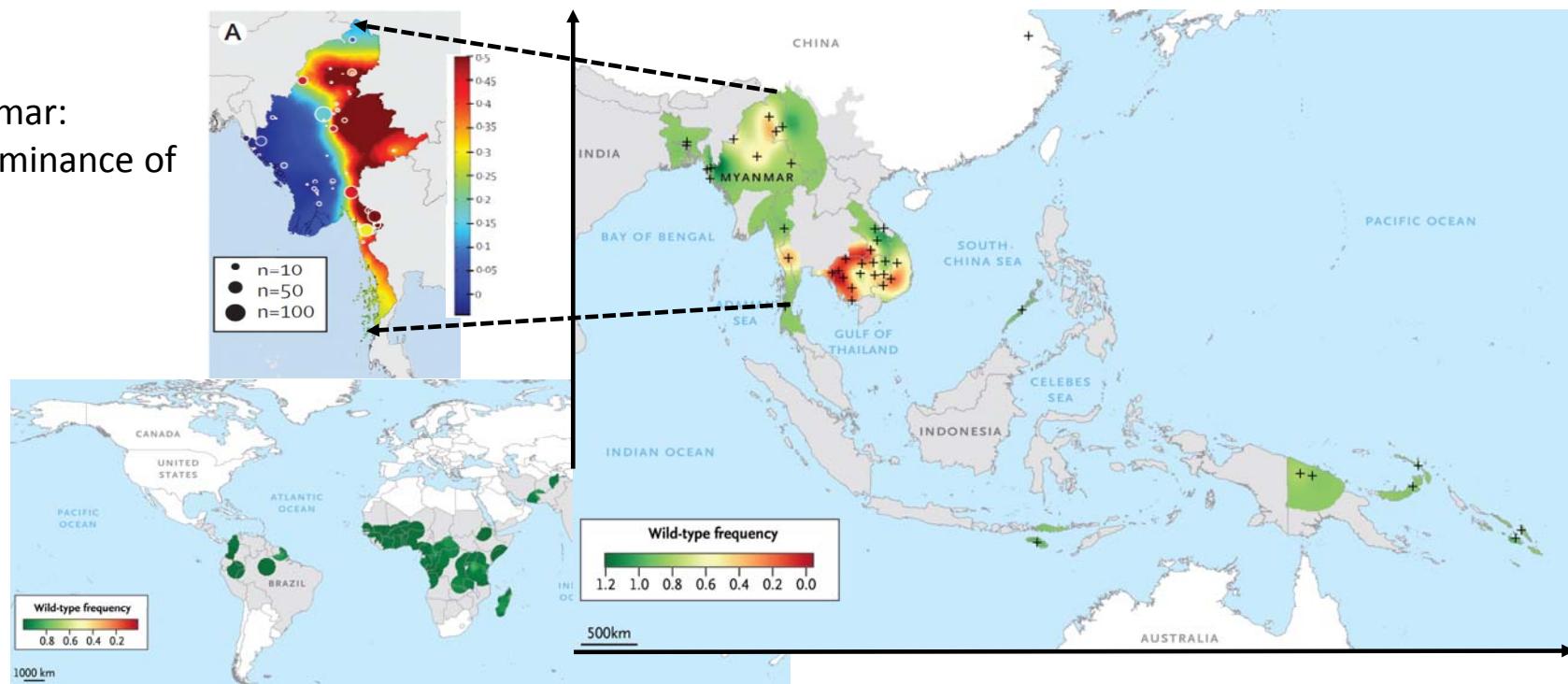
Ashley et al.
N Engl J Med 2014

Permissive or compensatory backbone mutations



Current GMS *PfKelch13* map

Myanmar:
predominance of
F446I

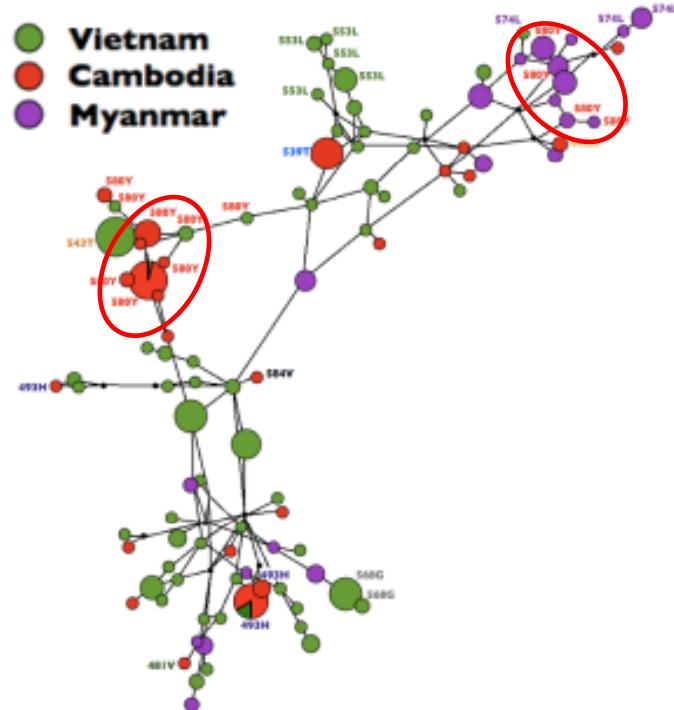


Menard et al. N Engl J Med 2016

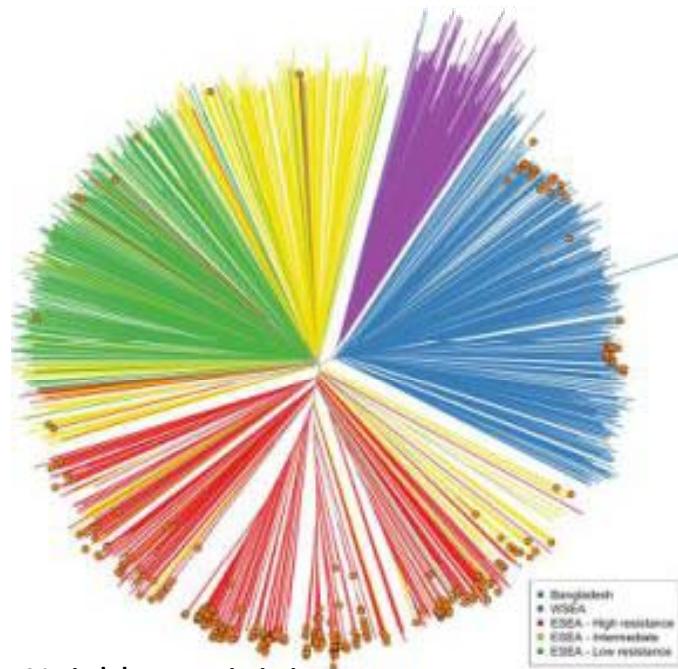


Tun et al. Lancet Infect Dis 2016

Multiple occasions of PfKelch Δ emergence



Median Joining Haplotype Network of K13 Mutations and SNPs within Linkage Disequilibrium of the K13 Propeller Protein



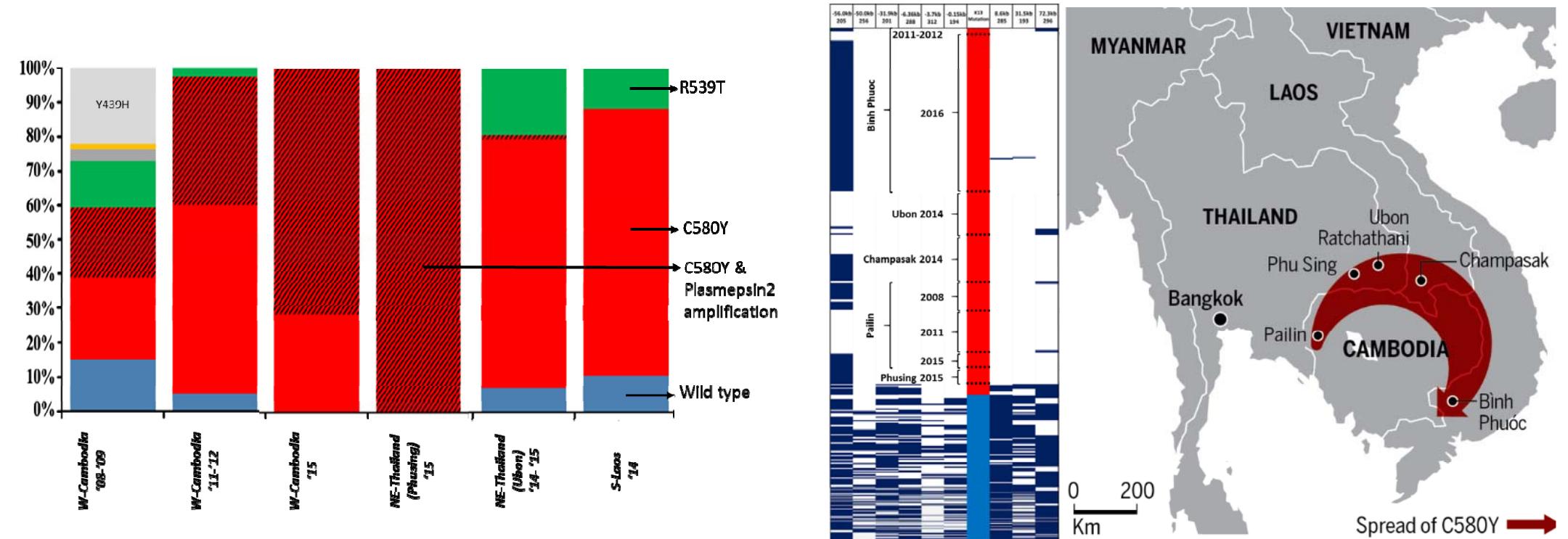
Neighbour –joining tree of samples carrying K13 SNPs

- Bangladesh
- WSEA
- ESEA - High resistance
- ESEA - Intermediate
- ESEA - Low resistance

K580Y mutant found in Myanmar did not spread from Cambodia –it arose independently in Myanmar

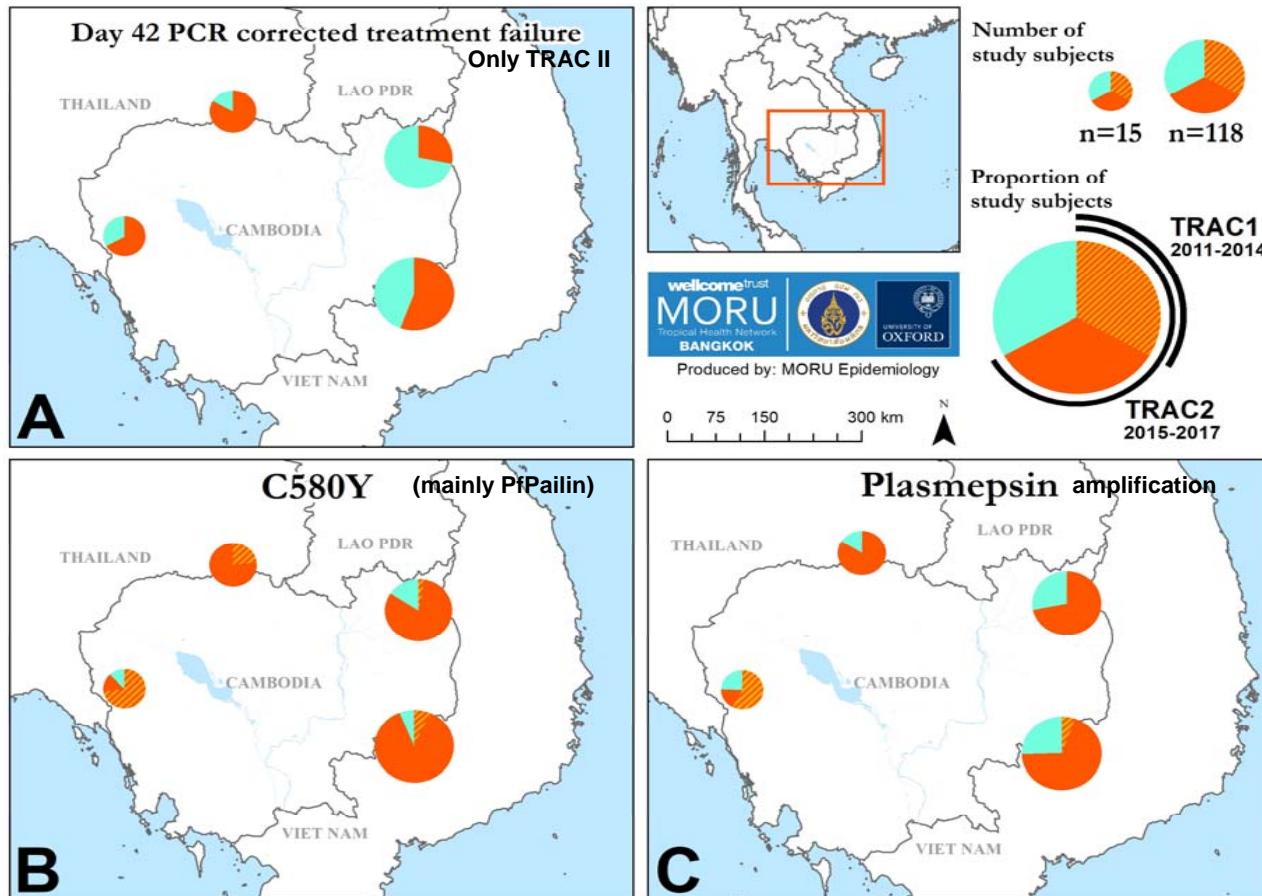
Shannon Takala-Harrison et al
J Infect Dis 2014

Over time: single long haplotype of C580Y spreads

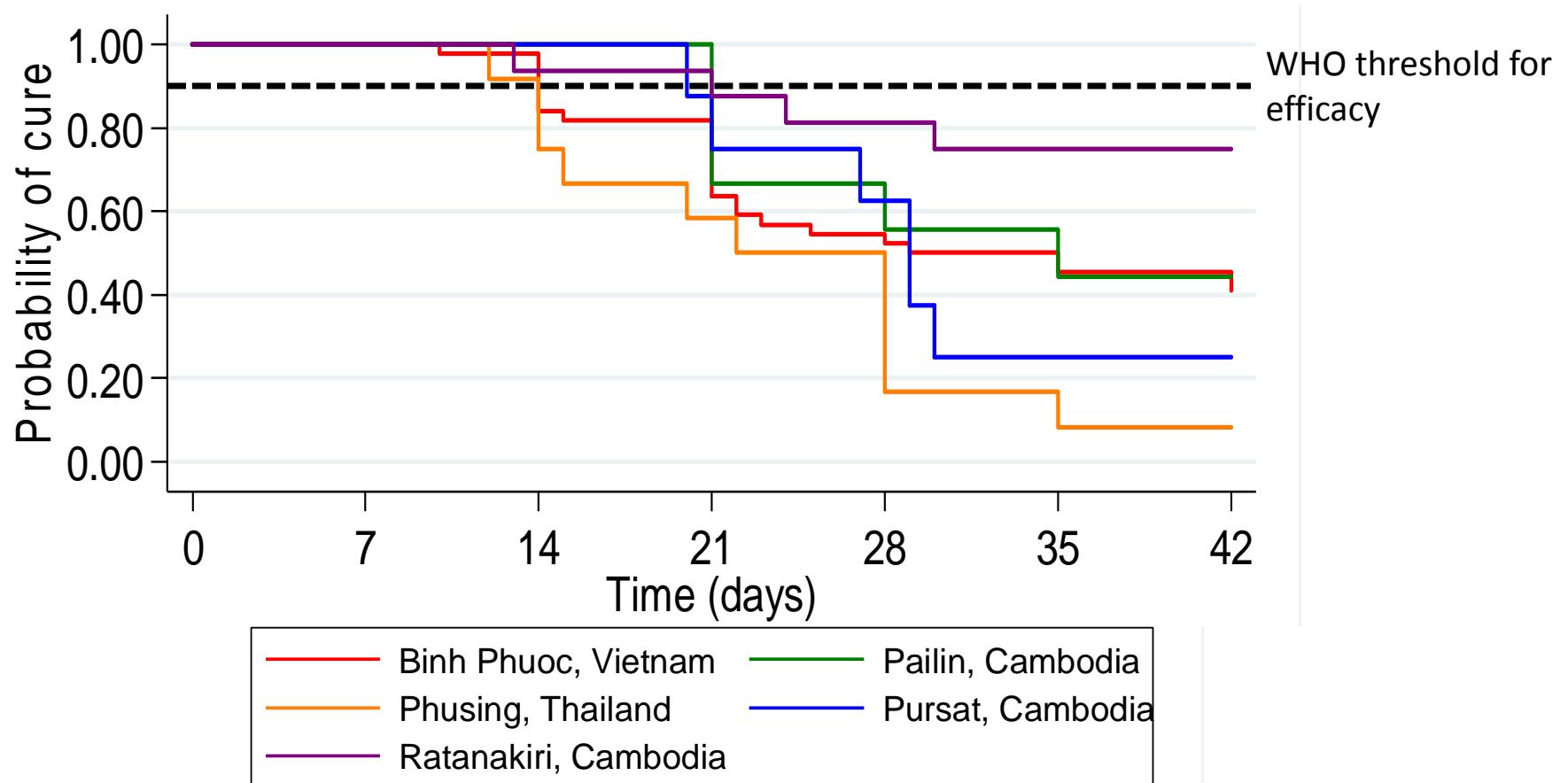


Imwong et al.
Lancet Infect Dis 2017

And takes over



Increasing failure of DHA-piperaquine (east of BKK)



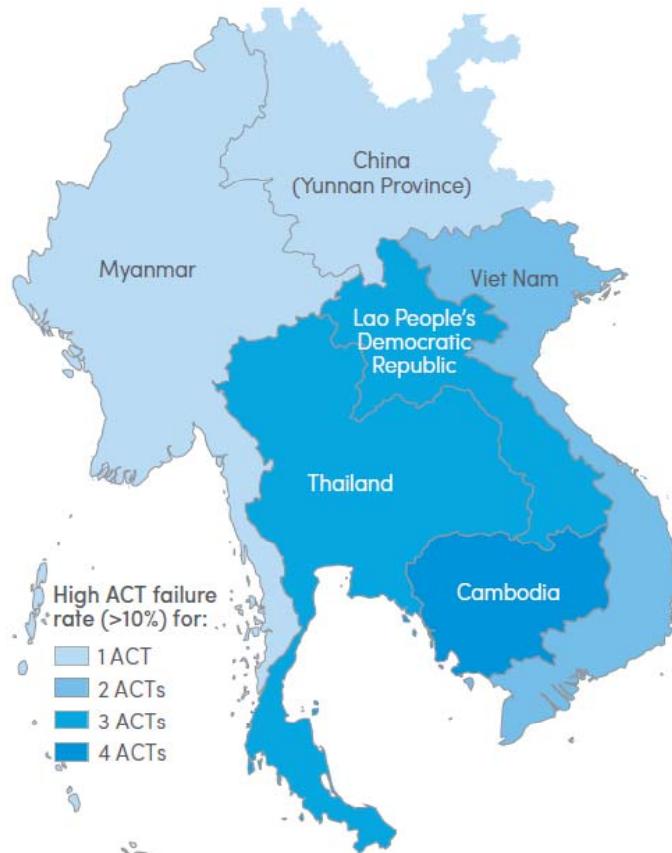
PfCRT mutations p

Time (days)



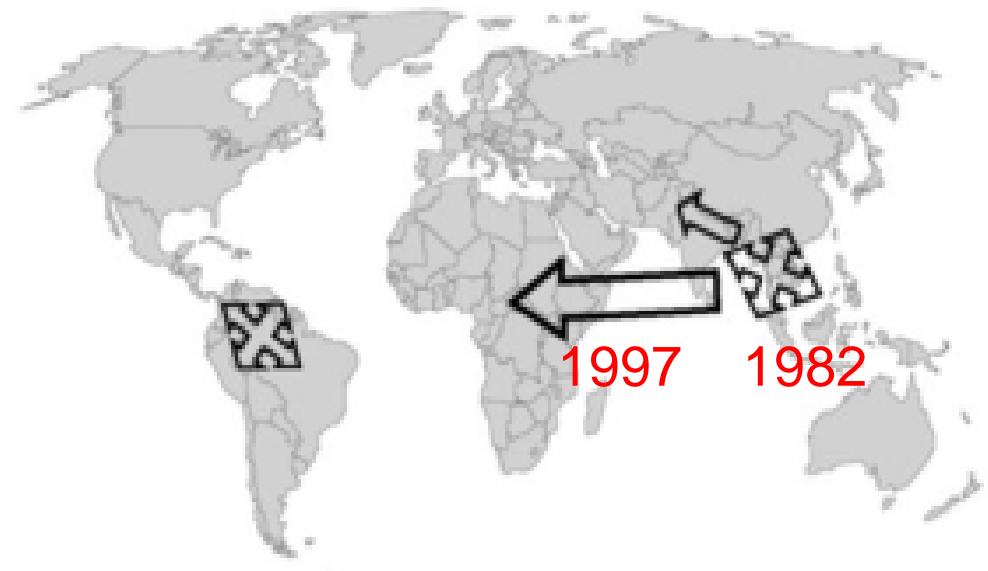
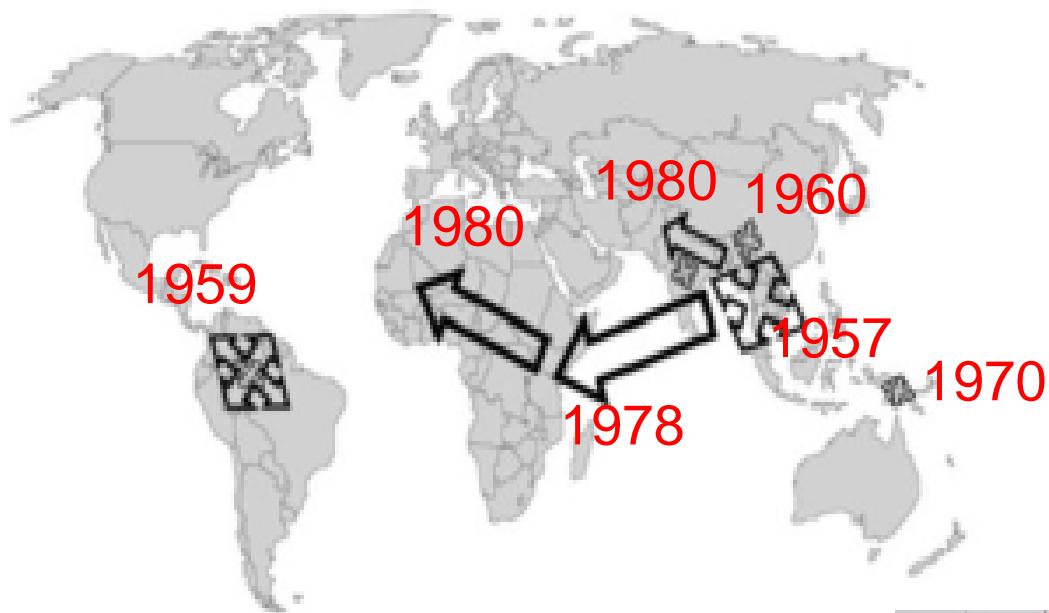
Van der Pluijm; in preparation

ACT failure in the GMS



*Dr Pascal Ringwald,
World Malaria Report 2018, WHO*

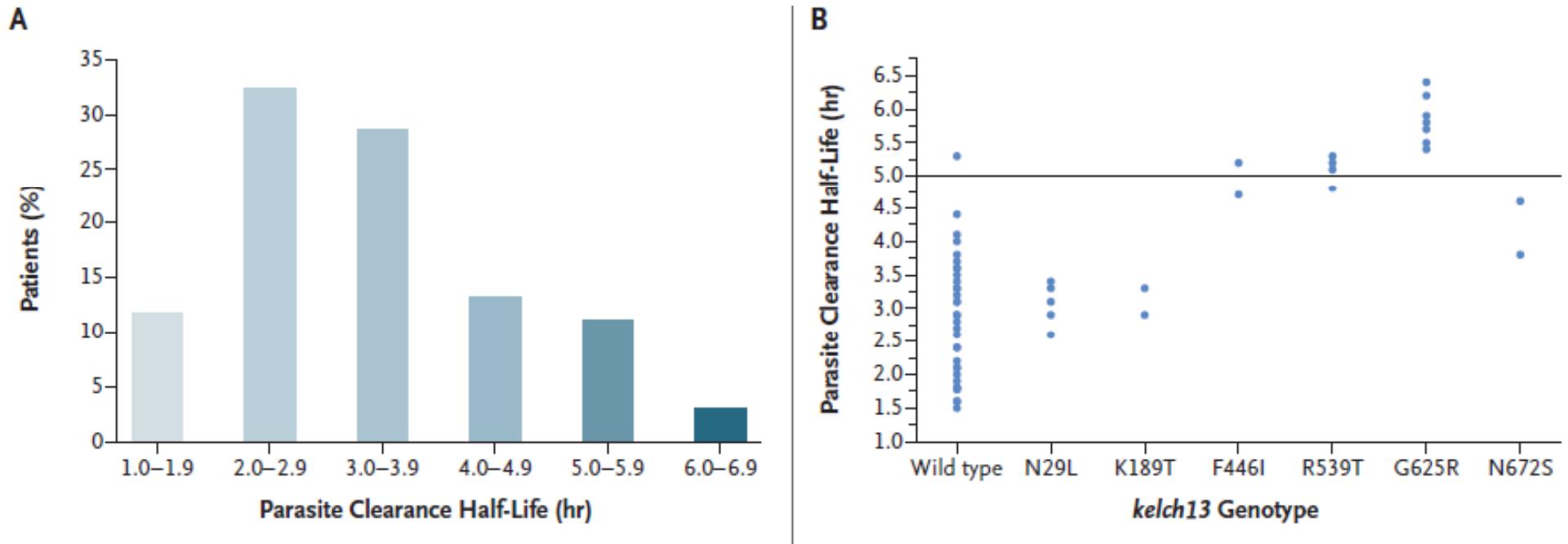
Spread of resistance: chloroquine & pyrimethamine



Dondorp et al
Nat Rev Microbiol. 2010

Spread to India (West-Bengal)....?

2013-2014



Das et al
N Engl J Med 2018

Conclusion

**Ever increasing artemisinin and partner drug resistance in the Greater Mekong Subregion
This threatens malaria control in the GMS and can spread**

**We have to eliminate (falciparum) malaria from the GMS before it becomes untreatable
and before it spreads further (India.....)**

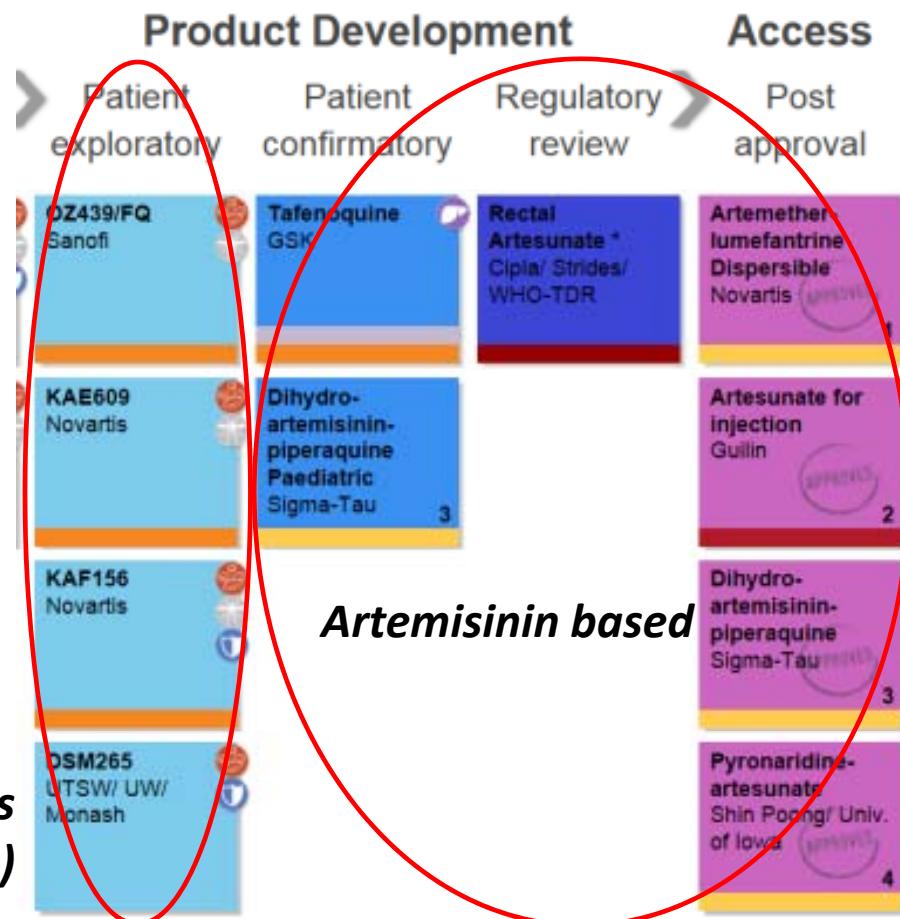
This requires: a sense of urgency, a common spirit, good governance, good coordination, regionally adapted integrated strategies, impact evaluation and good surveillance, collaboration between public and private sector, targeting difficult to reach populations, targeting the asymptomatic reservoir, adequate funding, and persistence till the end goal is reached!



Drug development pipeline

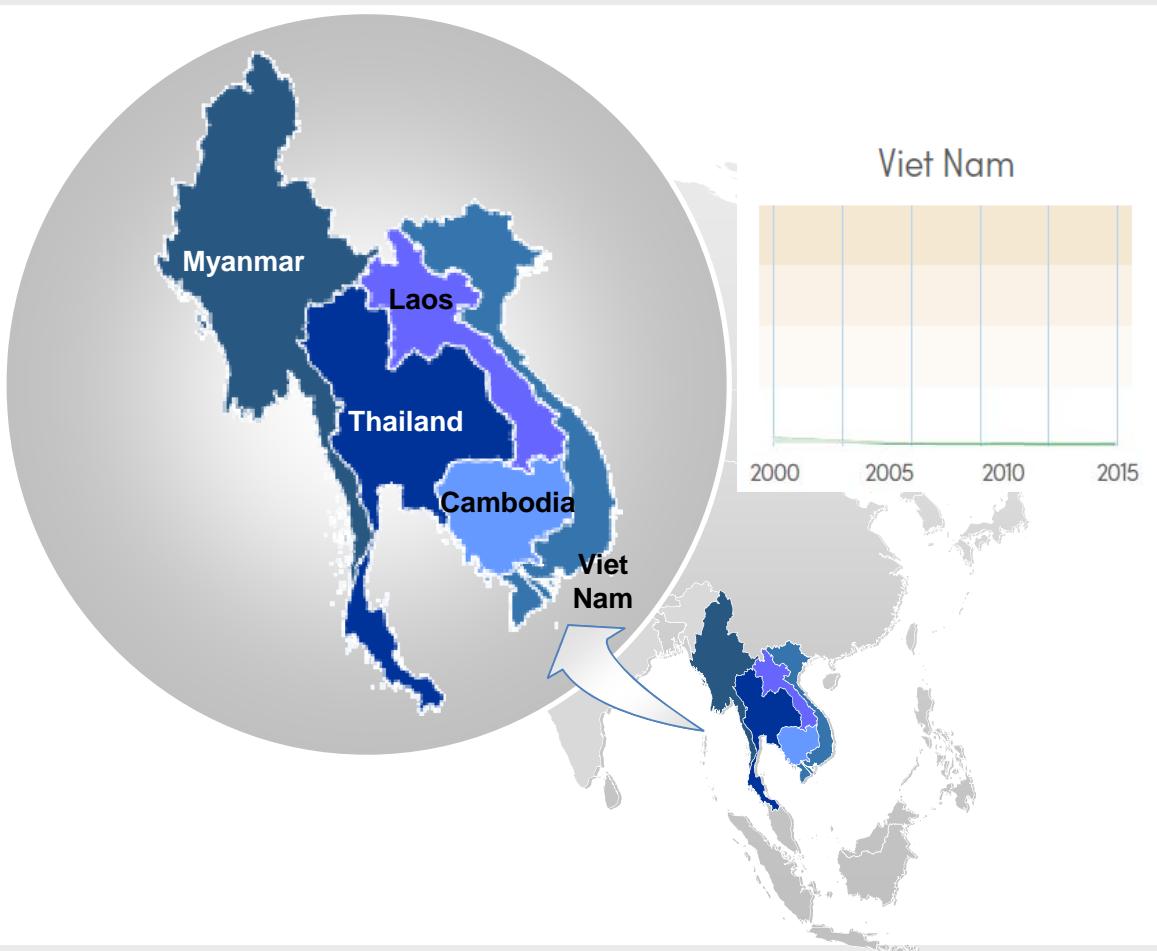
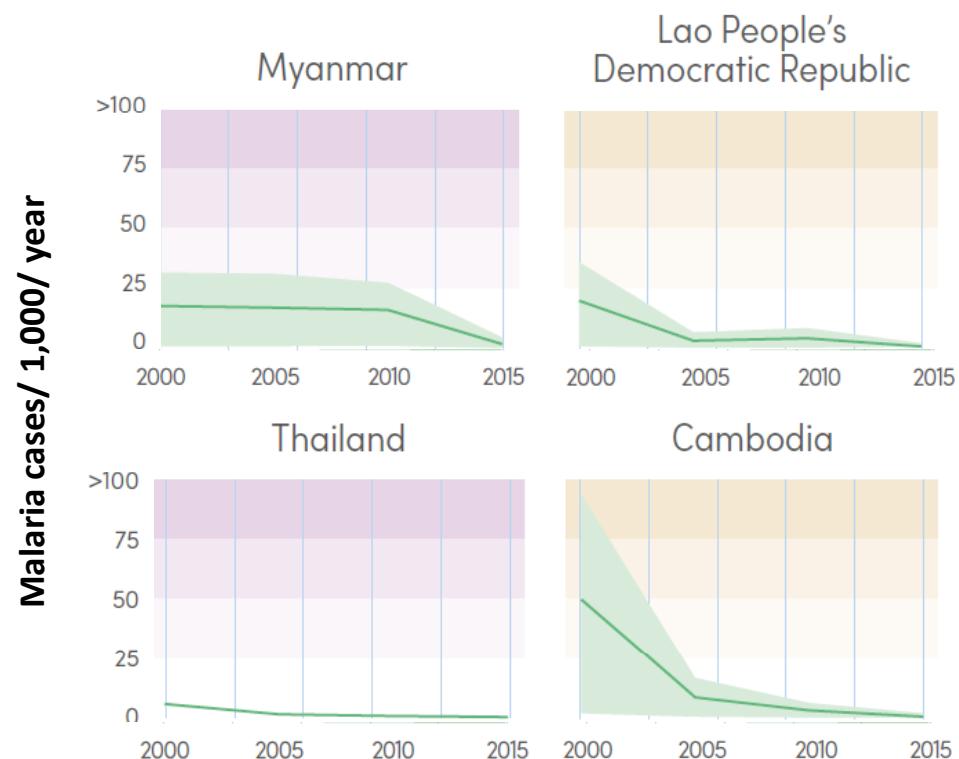


**New compounds
(no artemisinins)**



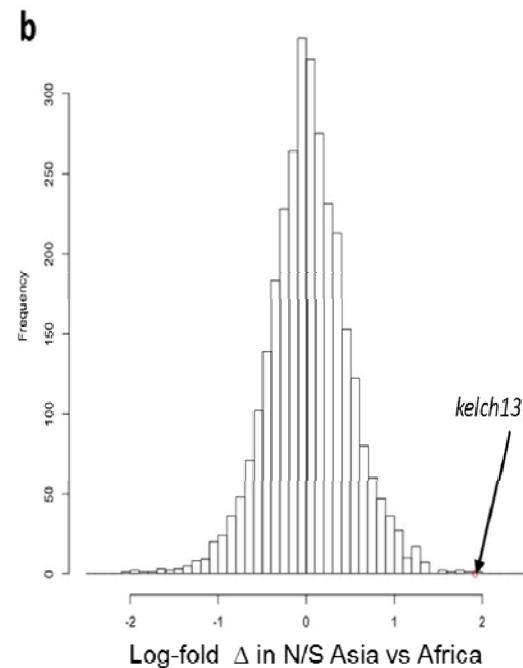
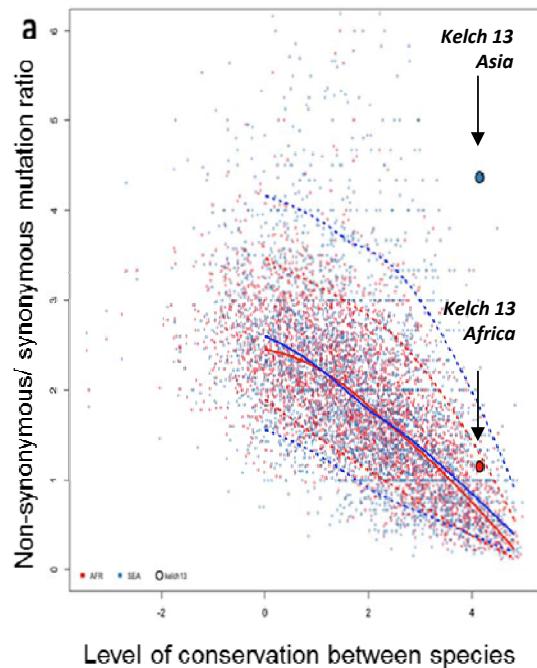
Source: MMV website

Transmission is going down in the GMS

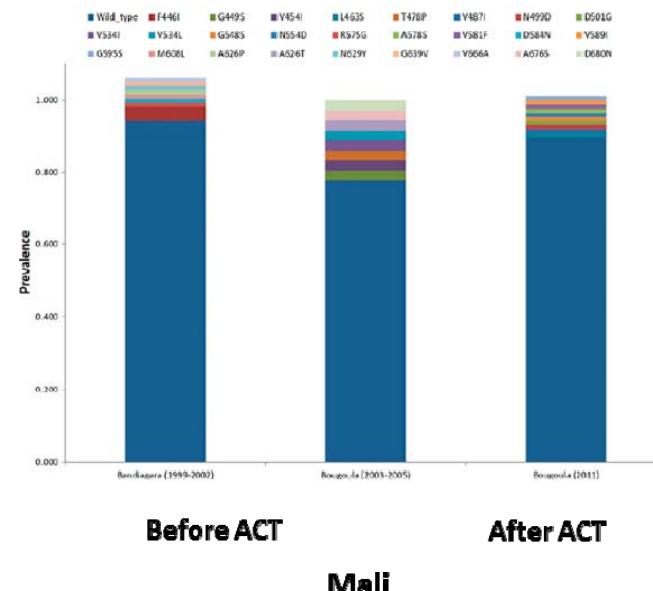


World Malaria Report, WHO

*PfKelch13*Δ in Africa: no evidence for selection



Bougoula-Hameau and Bandiagara



Miotto et al. Nat Gen 2015