Revised Protocol and Follow-up Actions to Monitor the HRP2 Gene deletion in the Region

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Malaria rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs)

- Malaria RDTs are parasite antigen-capture based tests that detect
 - Plasmodium falciparum histidine-rich protein-2 (PfHRP2)
 - lactate dehydrogenase (pLDH), or aldolase enzyme
- Majority of commercial RDTs designed to detect PfHRP2 antigen
- Deletion of the gene encoding PfHRP2 (*pfhrp2*) in natural *P. falciparum* populations led to false negative test results. This was discovered by chance in Peru during parasite collection for WHO evaluation of RDTs (Gamboa D. *et al.* 2010. *PLoS One*).
- Molecular surveillance was conducted in 6 countries between 2009-2012 to monitor the deletion of pfhrp2 and pfhrp3 genes in South America



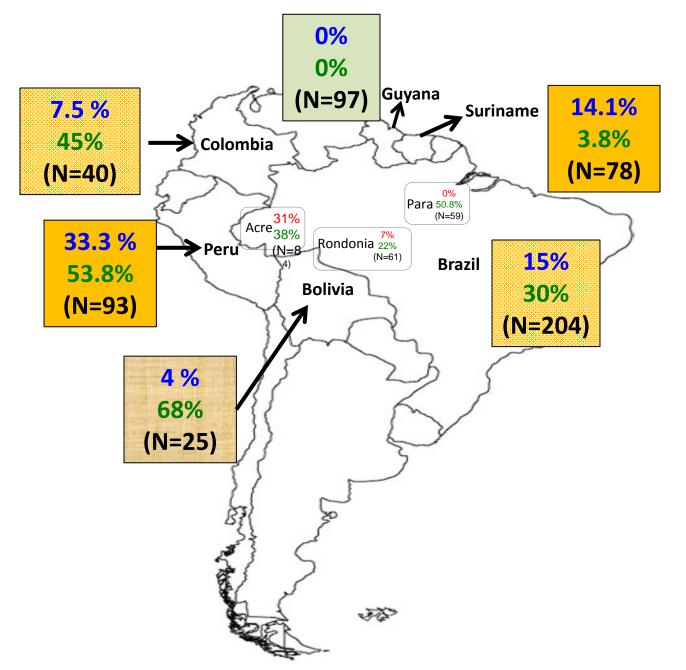


Major findings from the pfhrp2 and pfhrp3 deletion surveillance (2009-2012)

- Deletion of pfhrp2 and pfhrp3 was found in 5/6 countries
- Deletion was found in Peru, Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia and Suriname
- Guyana was the only country in which no deletion of these two genes was found
- Deletion was widely distributed in various parts of Peru
- In Brazil and Colombia deletion was found in high proportions only in some regions
- Pfhrp2 deleted parasites were found to spread through human migrations to regions where pfhrp2 deleted parasites were not reported previously



Distribution of *pfhrp2*- and *pfhrp3*-negative *P. falciparum* isolates in South America





What do we know about *pfhrp2* deletion in Ecuador?

It did not participate in prospective surveillance



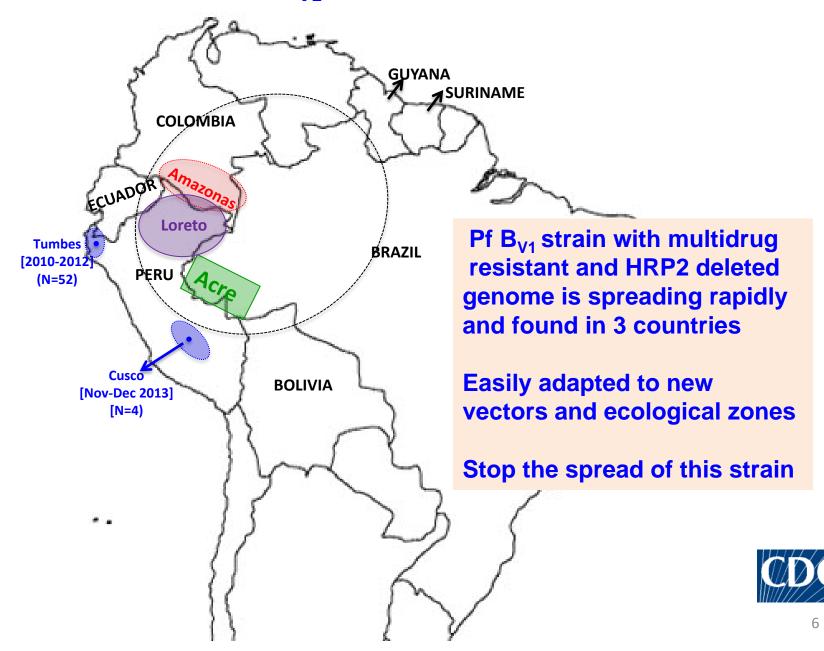
Esmeraldas outbreak

Feb 2013 to Nov 2013 32 samples analyzed and one sample was lacking *pfhrp2 but serological confirmation not done*

Dr. Fabian from Quito



Distribution of B_{V1} parasites in the Amazon Basin



Summary

- An interim progress report was submitted in October 2012 to AMI/PAHO and country partners.
- Summary of molecular surveillance test results were presented to AMI in April 2013 (Peru meeting).
- Manuscripts are being prepared and planned to be submitted in 2014.



Lessons Learned

- Care must be exercised when HRP-2 based RDTs are selected for use in South American countries.
- Non-HRP-2 based RDTs will be appropriate when more than 10% deletion of HRP2 occurs in a region.
- With limited surveillance data so far there is no evidence for presence of HRP-2 deleted parasites in central American region but further surveillance is necessary to confirm this.
- If countries continue to use HRP-2 based RDTs they need to plan a periodic molecular surveillance to determine the suitability of using such tests.



Training Activities

- Molecular Training Workshop for the detection of HRP2/3 genetic deletions, Instituto Evandro Chagas, Belem, Brazil (Aug 30th-Sep 10th, 2010)
- Trainees from 5 sites in Brazil (IEC, Belem is national reference lab)
- Guyana (Javin Chandrabose)
- Suriname (Mergiory Y Bracho Garrido)
- Dr. Fabian from Ecuador was trained in July 2013
- Capacity for the detection of HRP2 deletion detection established in Peru, Colombia, Brazil and Ecuador



Molecular Surveillance for HRP-2 and HRP-3 Genetic Deletions in South America 2nd Round of Monitoring

- Purpose:
 - Determine the extent of HRP-2 and HRP-3 genetic deletions in *P. falciparum* populations of South America.
 - Brazil, Colombia, Guyana and Suriname
 - When to start? 2015

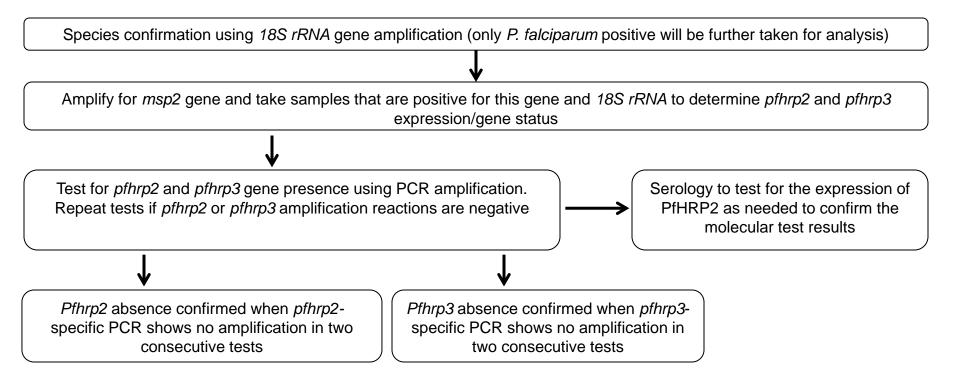


Basic Protocol

- Febrile patient, >5 yr., Microscopic diagnosis or pLDH RDT
- Single Pf infection, inform & consent
- 3 ml venous blood draw or FTA filter paper, information form, thick & thin film
- 3 aliquots of plasma and cells each (local and national reference material)
- Molecularly analyze cell samples:
- 1. test for species-specific 18S rRNA gene and MSP2
- 2. Pf HRP2/3 and
- •
- Total 4 different PCR with many repetitions
- Quantitatively assay plasma for HRP2



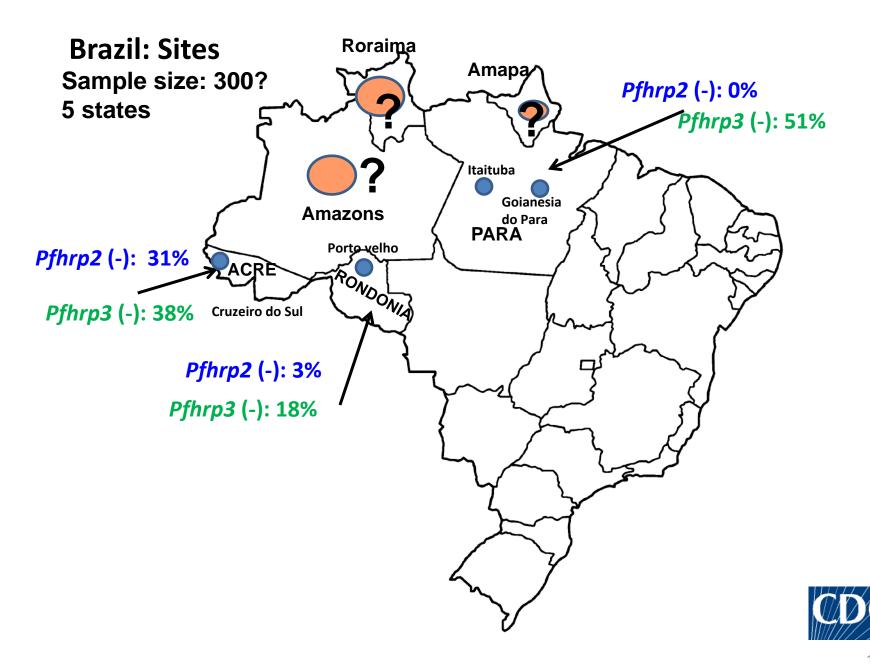
Data Analysis

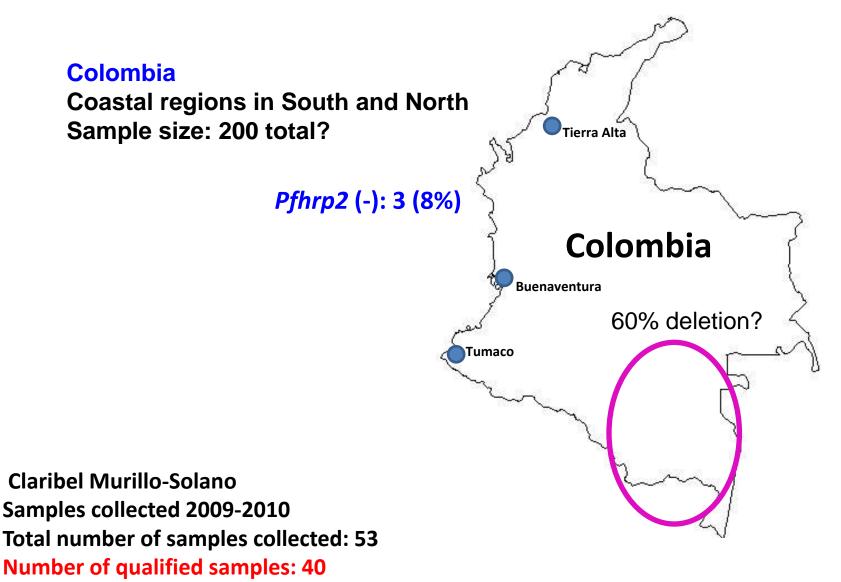




Study Sites









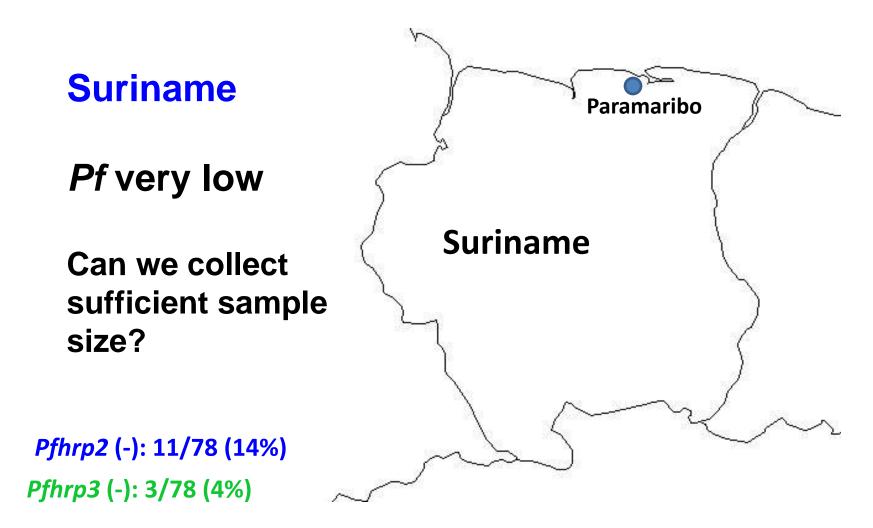
Guyana Sample size: 100 Georgetown

No *pfhrp2* or *pfhrp3* deletion in 2010

Dr. Nicolas Ceron Mr. Krishnalal Samples collected in 2010 Total number of samples collected: 100 Number of qualified samples: 97







Dr. Malti Adhin Samples collected in 2009, 2010, 2011 Total number of samples collected: 103 Number of qualified samples: 78



Who will do the lab work?

- Lab capacity established in Peru, Colombia, Ecuador and Brazil
- Encourage countries to do it
- CDC can assist with QA/QC (confirm results using a subset of samples) and support additional training and performance as needed
- CDC can support data analysis and report writing



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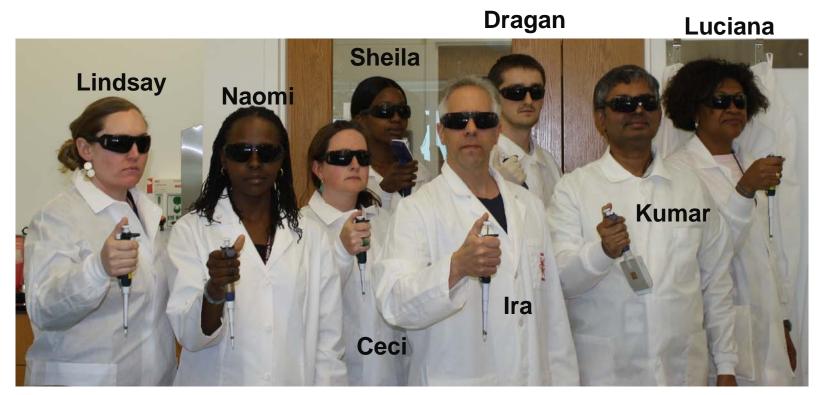
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THE MALARIANATORS

¡Gracias!

