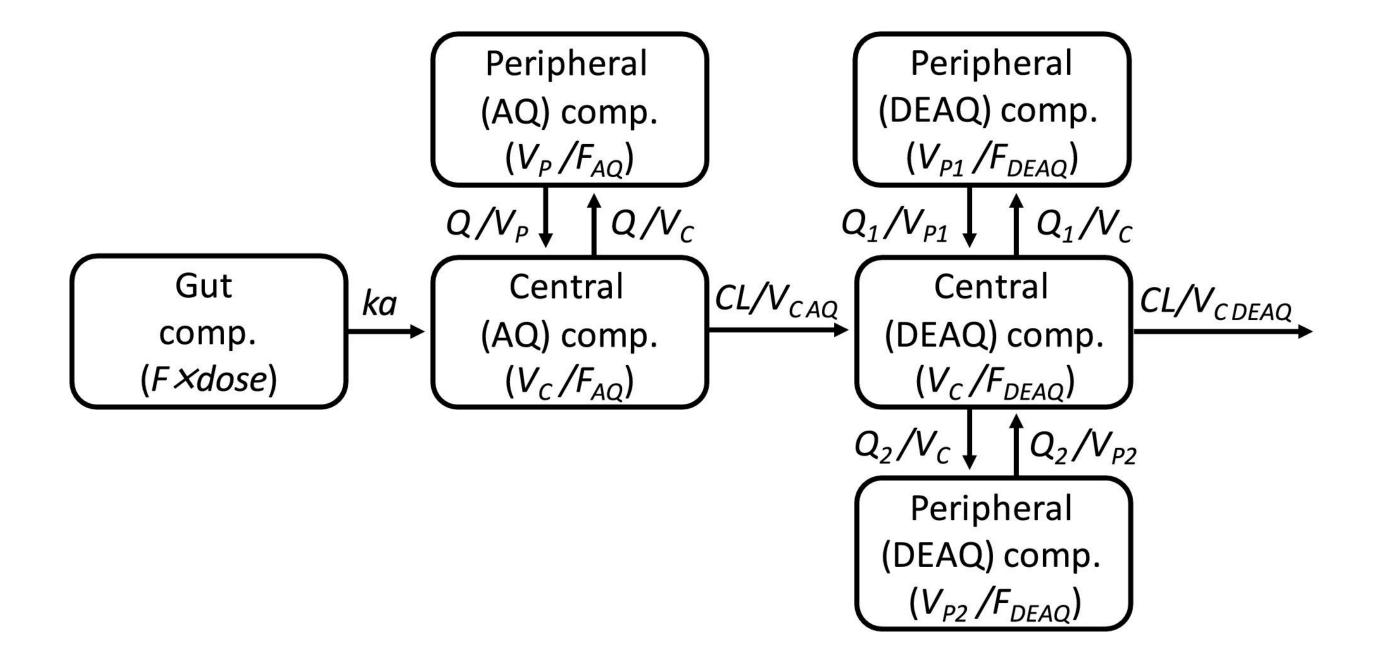
Conflict of Interest

The author has declared no conflict of interest.



Use of population pharmacokinetics to assess adherence to amodiaquine when used for seasonal malaria chemoprevention

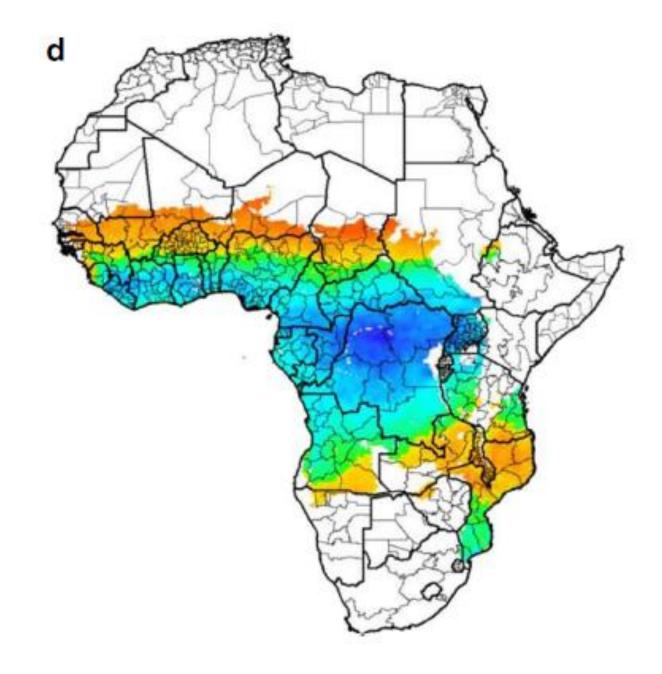
Matthew Coldiron, Epicentre





Seasonal malaria chemoprevention (SMC)

- Targets children aged 3-59 months in the Sahel
- Monthly treatment courses
 - Day 1: Sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP) + amodiaquine (AQ) given by a <u>health worker</u>
 - Day 2+3: AQ given by a caregiver at home
- 3-4 months a year during rainy season
- 75% reduction in malaria incidence



Cairns, et al. Nature Communications (2012) 3:881.





MSF and SMC

- 2013: MSF begins supporting SMC in Niger
- 2014-15: malaria incidence remains high despite SMC
- 2016: pilot of first-dose non-directly observed therapy (DOT) strategy in Magaria, Niger
- 2016: case-control study to evaluate SMC's effectiveness
 - Main results presented at MSF Scientific Days 2018
 - 85% overall protective effectiveness, but significantly lower in first-dose non-DOT areas so strategy abandoned
 - Sub-study to evaluate adherence



Photo: Juan Carlos Tomasi/MSF





Why assess adherence?

- Poor adherence to days 2+3 of treatment course could lead to decreased protection of SMC
- Adherence to malaria treatment varies
 - What about <u>preventive</u> measures like SMC?
- Self-report may overestimate adherence
 - Plasma drug concentration is objective
 - Pharmacokinetics of AQ in SMC not previously described



Photo: Bachir Assao





Objectives

1. Describe the population pharmacokinetics (PK) of AQ in children receiving SMC under ideal conditions

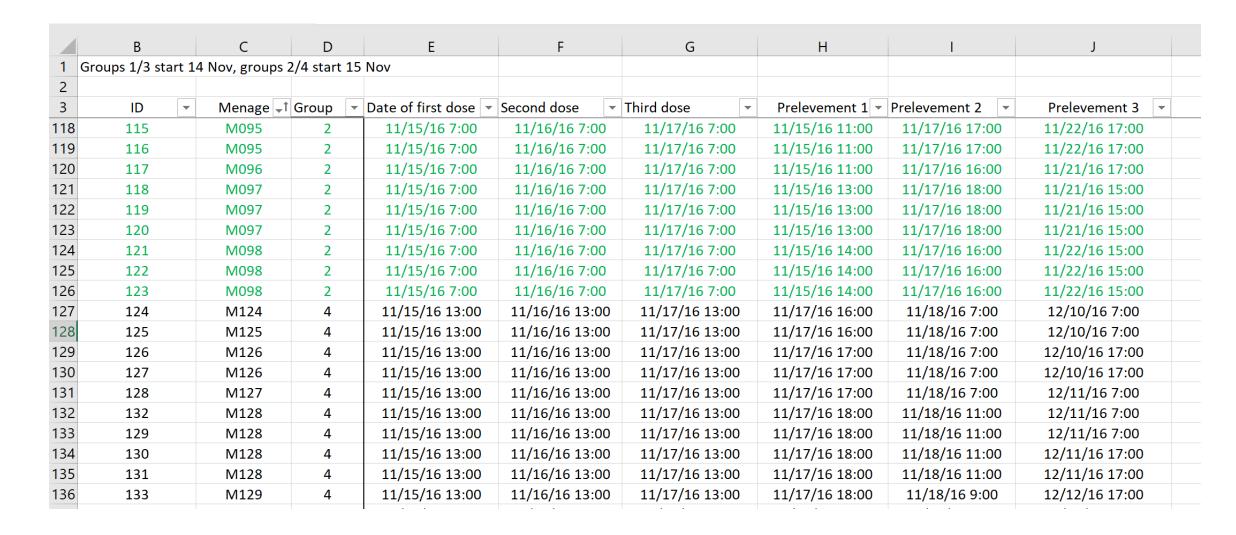
2. Compare drug concentrations of children enrolled in case-control study to objectively assess their adherence



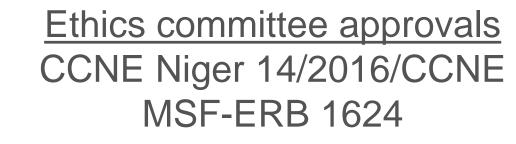


Field methods – population PK

- 165 children aged 3-59 months in Magaria village
- SMC doses administered at home by study nurses each day for 3 days
- Capillary blood collection
 - 0-8 hours after first dose
 - 0-6 hours after third dose
 - 6-12 hours after third dose
 - 12-24 hours after third dose
 - 4-7 days after first dose
 - 14-35 days after first dose









Lab methods – population PK

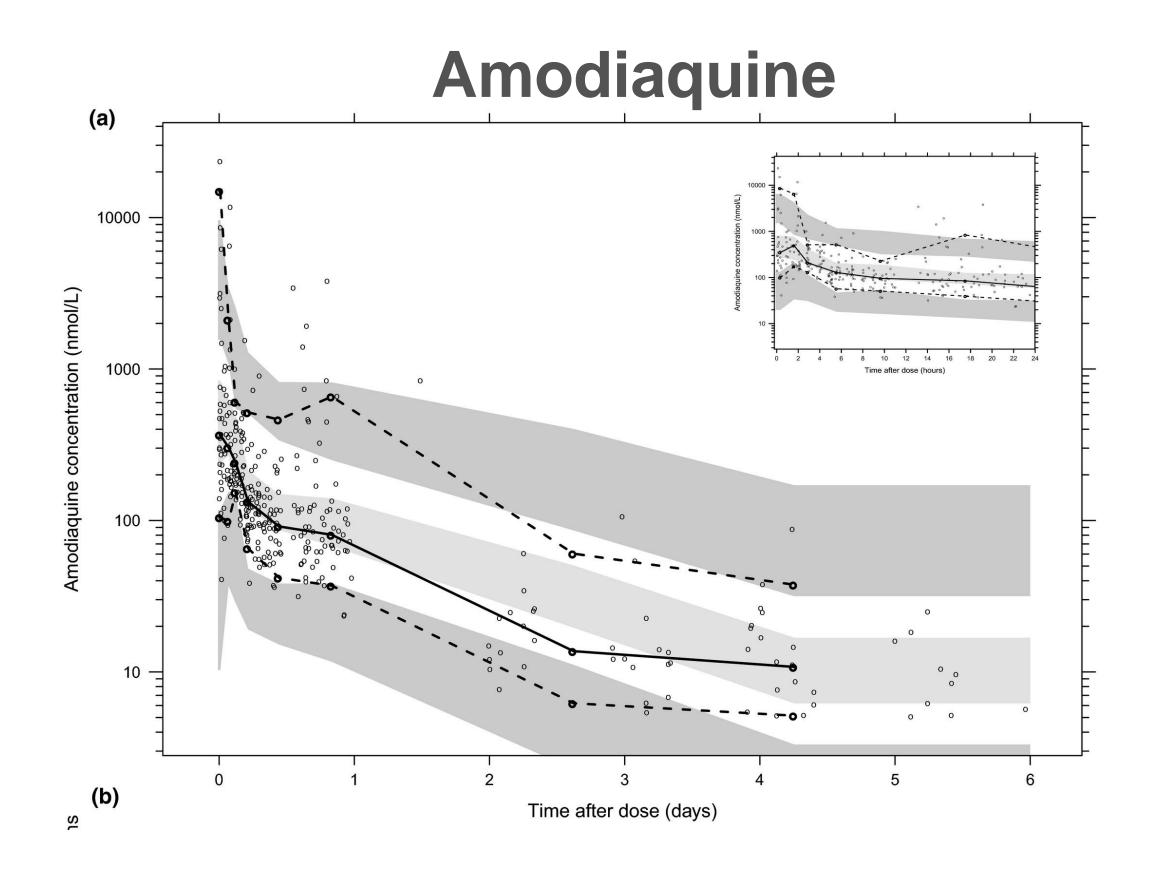
- Joel Tarning's lab at Mahidol-Oxford Tropical Medicine Research Unit
- Concentrations of AQ and desethylamodiaquine (DEAQ) determined using liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry-based assay
- Concentration-time data evaluated simultaneously using nonlinear mixed-effects modelling
- Sensitivity and specificity of different cut-off thresholds evaluated
 - Basis for assessment of adherence in case-control population

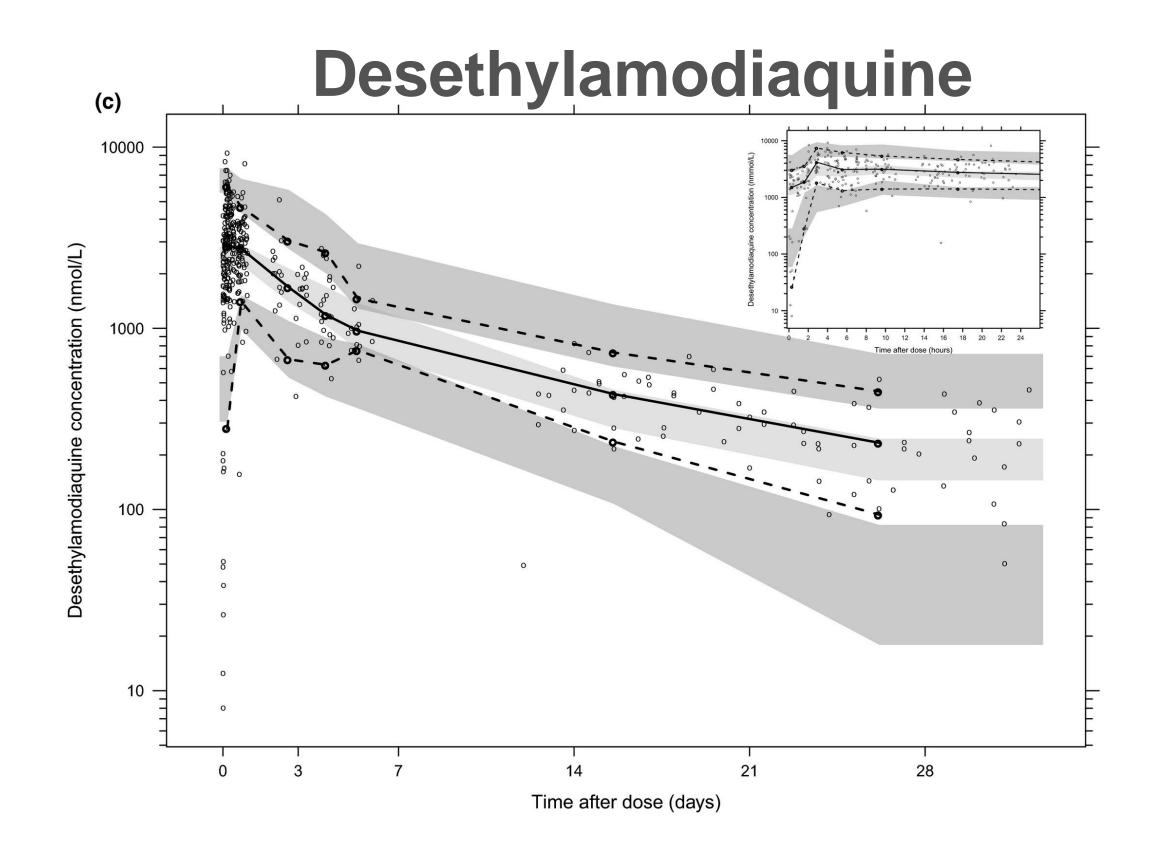






Results – population PK

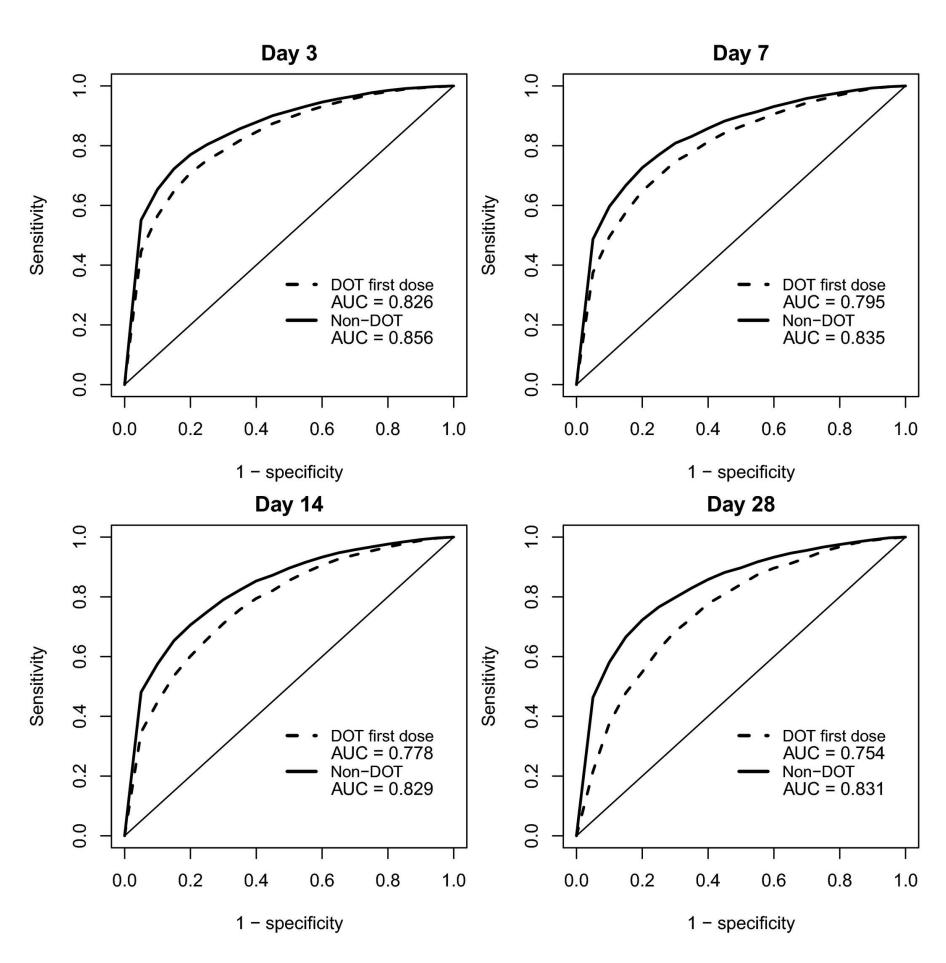








Results – cut-off thresholds



- Good discriminating capacity: area under the curve (AUC) >0.75 at all time points
- Thresholds between 20th and 30th percentiles had best overall performance
 - Sensitivity: 65-77%
 - Specificity: 70-80%
- Most conservative threshold of 5th percentile had 95% specificity





Results – correct adherence

	5th percentile cut-off	Optimal percentile cut-off
Controls		
First-dose DOT (n=327)	55 (17%)	27 (8%)
First-dose non-DOT (n=349)	61 (18%)	29 (8%)
Cases		
First-dose DOT (n=84)	8 (10%)	6 (7%)
First-dose non-DOT (n=109)	5 (5%)	3 (3%)





Conclusions

- First description of the population PK of AQ when administered as part of SMC
 - Robust model with good predictive performance
- Limitations

MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES

DOCTORS WITHOUT BORDERS

- Convenience sampling was used for population PK cohort
- Single-site study
- Poor adherence to 3-day course of AQ during SMC
 - Possible explanations: medicine hoarding, SMC fatigue, spitting/vomiting, giving to older children not targeted by SMC, etc.
- Effectiveness of SMC was high despite poor adherence to AQ
 - Suggests that benefit was largely due to single-dose SP
- Poor adherence to AQ may lead to resistance of both AQ and SP



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