Gold mining areas in Suriname: reservoirs of malaria resistance?

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Background: At present, malaria cases in Suriname occur predominantly in migrants and people living and/or working in areas with gold mining operations. A molecular survey was performed in Plasmodium falciparum isolates originating from persons from gold mining areas to assess the extent and role of mining areas as reservoirs of malaria resistance in Suriname.

Methods: The status of 14 putative resistance-associated single nucleotide polymorphisms in the pfdhfr, pfcrt, pfmdr1, and pfATP6 genes was assessed for 28 samples from gold miners diagnosed with P. falciparum malaria using polymerase chain reaction amplification and restriction fragment length polymorphism analysis, and the results were compared with earlier data from nonmining villagers.

Results: Isolates from miners showed a high degree of homogeneity, with a fixed pfdhfr Ile51/Asn108, pfmdr1 Phe184/Asp1042/Tyr1246, and pfcrt Thr76 mutant genotype, while an exclusively wild-type genotype was observed for pfmdr1 Asn86 and pfdhfr Ala16, Cys59, and Ile164, and for the pfATP6 positions Leu263/Ala623/Ser769. Small variations were observed for pfmdr1 S1034C. No statistically significant difference could be detected in allele frequencies between mining and nonmining villagers.

Conclusion: Despite the increased risk of malaria infection in individuals working/living in gold mining areas, we did not detect an increase in mutation frequency at the 14 analyzed single nucleotide polymorphisms. Therefore, mining areas in Suriname cannot yet be considered as reservoirs for malaria resistance.

Keywords: Plasmodium falciparum, gold mining, mutation frequency, Suriname

Background

Chloroquine has been used in Suriname as a treatment for malaria since 1958, and was first replaced with pyrimethamine/sulfadoxine and subsequently with quinine after reports of in vivo chloroquine-resistant Plasmodium falciparum in Suriname in 1973.

As part of a strengthened malaria program, artesinin combination therapy was adopted in 2004, with artesinin-lumefantrine (Coartem®; Novartis Pharma AG, Basel, Switzerland) as the first-line regimen for treatment of P. falciparum malaria, and mefloquine as prophylaxis for travelers to malaria endemic regions and as treatment for pregnant women. The different measures resulted in a large reduction in the number of cases, from 14,403 in 2003 to 1,477 in 2008. However, Suriname’s natural resources have attracted migrants from neighboring countries, mainly Brazil, to work as small-scale gold miners. An estimated 15,000 people are involved in mining activities, either as small-scale gold miners or as mining service providers, living in settlements...
mostly located in the eastern and central parts of the country. Malaria control and elimination efforts were challenged by a substantial influx of gold miners into these remote areas of the interior, where *Anopheles darlingi* is the principal vector. The illegal nature of the activities, alongside the increased migration of persons in and out of gold mining sites, a deficient or absent health care infrastructure, poor housing, and lack of compliance with national treatment policies have been known to increase the incidence of malaria and might promote emergence of drug resistance. The historical rapid spread of antimalarial drug resistance and slow development of new drugs to replace artemisinin dictate close monitoring of antimalarial drug resistance.

Many molecular markers have been associated with drug resistance. Chloroquine resistance has been linked to a specific point mutation in the *P. falciparum* chloroquine resistance transporter gene (*pfcrt*) gene; whereas mutations in the *P. falciparum* dihydrofolate reductase (*pfDHFR*) gene play a key role in conferring resistance to pyrimethamine. Likewise, molecular polymorphisms in the *P. falciparum* multidrug resistance 1 (*pfMDR1*) gene have been associated with resistance to mefloquine and artemisinin, while conflicting reports exist regarding the influence of certain mutations in the *P. falciparum* Ca<sup>2+</sup>-ATPase (*pfATP6*) coding gene on resistance to artemisinin.

The availability of molecular data for *P. falciparum* isolates from gold mining populations can be an important tool for monitoring the emergence and dynamics of drug resistance. We determined the status of 14 resistance-associated mutations of four genes in *P. falciparum* isolates from patients living/working in active gold mining sites in Suriname. The collected molecular data in conjunction with our earlier results for nonmining villagers were used to assess the extent and role of mining areas as breeding pools for emerging resistant isolates in Suriname.

**Materials and methods**

**Study site and study population**

Suriname is situated north of Brazil, between Guyana and French Guiana. The country is inhabited by less than half a million people, with a small proportion (9.8%) of the population, mostly Amerindians and Maroons, living in the tropical rainforest in the interior. Since the 1990s, a migratory wave of Brazilians, working in the small-scale gold mining industry, accounts for an additional 15,000 persons in these regions.

Artemether-lumefantrine has been used as first-line treatment for uncomplicated falciparum malaria in Suriname since 2004, while mefloquine is deployed for malaria during pregnancy and is recommended as prophylaxis for travelers before departure to malarious areas.

For this study, we used blood spotted 3 MM filters (Whatman, Clifton, NJ, USA) stored in zip lock bags at room temperature with desiccants from the National Malaria Gene Bank; these filters had been taken from patients with uncomplicated microscopically confirmed *P. falciparum* malaria working and/or living in different mining sites. From a pool of 47 blood spotted filters collected in the period January–August 2009, 28 filters were selected to represent the maximum number of different mining sites. Informed consent for this molecular malaria research was obtained on enrollment for the National Malaria Gene Bank, and the ethics committee of this institution approved the study protocols. Tableau version 8.0 software (Tableau, Seattle, WA, USA) was used for visualization of the data.

**DNA extraction**

Parasite DNA was extracted from the blood spotted filters using a slightly modified Chelex extraction method.

**Single nucleotide polymorphism analysis**

**SNPs in the *pfDHFR* gene**

Mutation-specific polymerase chain reaction (PCR)-based identification was used to characterize five single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs, ie, A16V, N51I, C59R, S108N/T, and I164L) in the *pfDHFR* gene conferring pyrimethamine resistance.

**SNPs in the *pfMDR1* gene**

Identification of key mutations (N86Y, Y184F, S1034C, and I164L) in the *pfMDR1* gene was performed using methods described earlier.

**SNP in the *pfcrt* gene**

PCR in combination with restriction fragment length polymorphism was used to identify the mutation at codon 76 in the *pfcrt* gene; analysis with *Apol* of the second round PCR allowed determination of the presence/absence of the mutation. Chloroquine-sensitive strains from Honduras provided by Dr J Alger (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Honduras) were used as a positive control in the restriction analysis.

**SNPs in the *pfATP6* gene**

Polymorphisms in the *pfATP6* gene (A623E, L263E, S769N), supposedly associated with resistance to artemisinin and its derivatives, were assessed as described earlier. To monitor
the lack of cross-contamination during DNA extraction and PCR, no template controls were included throughout the runs. Restriction efficacy in case of uncut PCR products was monitored by the inclusion of positive control samples. PCR performance was evaluated by inclusion of multiple positive controls, while random repeats were performed to monitor reproducibility.

Statistical analysis
Statistical analyses were performed using the $\chi^2$ (chi-squared) test.

Results
In this molecular survey, the frequency of a wide range of point mutations in four genes in P. falciparum, putatively associated with resistance to various antimalarial drugs, was determined in isolates from gold mining areas. The collected molecular data were compared with earlier results.

We tested 28 samples collected from P. falciparum-infected patients living/working in 17 different mining sites (Figure 1). The study population consisted of 61% males and 39% females and the median age was 36.5 (7–58) years.

SNPs in the pfmdr1 gene associated with mefloquine resistance
In the pfmdr1 gene, encoding the glycoprotein Pgh-1, single nucleotide mutations at amino acid positions 86, 184, 1,034, 1,042, and 1,246 may modulate sensitivity to both mefloquine and artemisinin. The success rate for amplification for position 1,042 and 1,246 was 100%, while the PCRs for positions 1,034, 184, and 86 displayed failure rates of 7%, 4%, and 4%, respectively.

For the pfmdr1 gene position 1,034, 4% of the samples displayed the wild-type genotype (Ser1034) and 96% harbored the mutation (Cys1034). All investigated samples possessed the mutated single nucleotide polymorphisms at codons 184, 1,042, and 1,246 (Phe184, Asp1042, and Tyr1246), while exclusively wild-type was observed for position 86 (Asn86, Table 1).

Figure 1 Map of sampling sites in Suriname. The locations of Plasmodium falciparum isolates collected in mining sites are represented as red circles, whereas locations in villages are shown as green circles. The size of each circle corresponds to the number of samples collected from that location. The geographical location (latitude/longitude) of four samples in the study could not be specified based on the patient travel history.
Discussion

Suriname has been experiencing an influx of gold miners, and the malaria control program has been relentlessly challenged by these gold miners and activities associated with gold mining. The high degree of host mobility is a major factor affecting malaria prevalence in mining sites as well as in areas of low endemicity.

In contrast with results from Brazil, where samples from gold mining sites displayed a higher mutation frequency in the \( pfldhfr \) gene than isolates from the city of Porto Velho, Brazil, \(^{11} \) the isolates from mining areas in Suriname exhibited a genotype for the \( pfldhfr \) gene identical to that of isolates obtained from nonmining villagers. Pyrimethamine/ sulfadoxine treatment failure has been clinically observed in Suriname since 1983, accounting for the mutant alleles in the loci \( pfldhfr \) S108N and N51I, in all isolates. The single observed mutation at codon 108 (S108N) is reported to be enough to confer pyrimethamine resistance, and addition of the codon 51 mutation is associated with even higher levels of resistance. \(^{3} \) The common presence of \( pfldhfr \) mutations at codons 51 and 108 and lack of the mutation at codon 164 was also observed in samples from Bolivar State, Venezuela, collected mostly from gold miners. \(^{16} \)

The relatively rare Thr108 mutation, possibly associated with cycloguanil-resistant isolates, which is sometimes found in conjunction with the presence of a second mutation at position 16, \(^{17} \) was not detected in any of the samples from Suriname. Although this Thr108 mutation has been observed in South America as a mixed parasite population, together with Asn108 in Porto Velho samples \(^{22} \) and scarcely in southwest Colombia, \(^{18} \) this result in Suriname could be expected due to the fixed presence of the Ala16 allele in Suriname. In both South American studies reporting Thr108, no mutation detection at position 16 had been performed.

For the \( pfmdr1 \) gene, the majority (96%) of the successfully amplified isolates from mining areas display the Asn86/Asp184/Cys1034/Asp1042/Tyr1246 (NFSDY) haplotype, matching the allelic variation revealed in parasites, either isolated from nonmining villagers in Suriname \(^{19} \) or from Guyana \(^{20} \) and from mefloquine-sensitive isolates in Brazil. \(^{21}\) The minor (4%) haplotype showing Asn86/Asp184/Ser1034/Asp1042/Tyr1246 (NFSDY), differing in only one locus, has also been observed in isolates of villages (5%) and has been reported earlier in a higher incidence (37%) in Bolivar state, Venezuela, \(^{22} \) and in isolates from Colombia. \(^{20} \)

According to the existing classification of \( pfmdr1 \) polymorphisms, \(^{23} \) both haplotypes could be characterized

### Table 1: Comparison of mutation frequencies of single nucleotide polymorphisms in the \( pfldhfr \), \( pfmdr1 \), \( pfCRT \), and \( pfATP6 \) genes associated with drug-resistance between samples collected from \( Plasmodium falciparum \)-infected patients working/living in mining areas and villagers (nonminers).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gene and positions</th>
<th>% mutation in miners</th>
<th>% mutation in villagers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( pfldhfr )</td>
<td>0% (n=27)</td>
<td>0% (n=30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100% (n=27)</td>
<td>100% (n=30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0% (n=26)</td>
<td>0% (n=30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100% (n=28)</td>
<td>100% (n=30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0% (n=27)</td>
<td>0% (n=30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( pfCRT )</td>
<td>100% (n=28)</td>
<td>100% (n=40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( pfATP6 )</td>
<td>0% (n=28)</td>
<td>0% (n=24)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0% (n=27)</td>
<td>0% (n=24)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Notes: \(^{a}\)Isolates from 2002 (unpublished data); \(^{b}\)Isolates from 2005–2006 (data from Adhin et al.), \(^{c}\)Isolates from 2002–2006 (data from Adhin et al.). The letters are abbreviations for different amino acids in the gene products. \( n \) represents the number of successfully amplified samples for the respective position in each study.

SNPs in the \( pfCRT \) gene associated with chloroquine resistance

The success rate for PCR amplification of the \( pfCRT \) gene was 100%. The samples displayed a 100% prevalence of the \( pfCRT \) K76T mutation, which has been associated with chloroquine resistance.

SNPs in the \( pfATP6 \) gene putatively associated with artemisinin resistance

Mutations within the \( pfATP6 \) gene, encoding the Pf sarco-endoplasmic reticulum \( 
Ca^{2+}\)-ATPase (SERCA), have been reported to decrease the susceptibility of \( P. falciparum \) to artemisinins in vitro. \(^{14} \)

The amplification success rate for position 263 was 100% and 96% for the polymorphisms at position 623 and 769, respectively. All samples displayed the wild-type nucleotide at all three polymorphic sites (Leu263, Ala623, and Ser769, see Table 1).

No statistically significant difference could be observed for any of the 14 investigated SNPs between the isolates from the mining areas and the earlier data from nonmining villagers (Table 1).
Gold mining areas: reservoirs of malaria resistance!

MRA conceived the study, participated in its design and coordination, and drafted the manuscript. MLB participated in the laboratory analysis and in preparation of the manuscript. SV participated in the design of the study and in revision of the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final draft.

Disclosure

The authors report that they have no competing interests in this work. The views expressed herein are the views of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Pan American Health Organization, the US Agency for International Development, or the Amazon Network for the Surveillance of Antimalarial Drug Resistance.

References


Acknowledgments

This work was supported by the Pan American Health Organization’s Amazon Network for the Surveillance of Antimalarial Drug Resistance in cooperation with the US Agency for International Development’s Amazon Malaria Initiative SU/LOA/0900001.001. We express our gratitude to J Kartowidjojo, M Grünberg, and J Faerber for laboratory assistance, to J Alger for providing control samples, and to R Ardjosentono and H Cairo for support with preparation of the map.


