








RESEARCH ARTICLE

Population pharmacokinetics of artesunate and dihydroartemisinin in pregnant and non-pregnant women with uncomplicated *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria in Burkina Faso: an open label trial [version 1; peer review: awaiting peer review]

Sofia Birgersson¹, Innocent Valea^{2,3}, Halidou Tinto^{2,3},
Maminata Traore-Coulibaly ^{2,3}, Laetitia C. Toe^{2,4}, Richard M. Hoglund^{5,6},
Jean-Pierre Van Geertruyden ⁷, Stephen A. Ward ⁸, Umberto D'Alessandro ⁹,
Angela Abelö¹, Joel Tarning ^{5,6}

¹Department of Pharmacology, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, 405 30, Sweden

²Institut de Recherche en Sciences de la Santé, Direction Régionale de l'Ouest Bobo-Dioulasso, Bobo-Dioulasso, Burkina Faso

³Institut de Recherche en Sciences de la Santé, Unité de Recherche Clinique de Nanoro, Nanoro, Burkina Faso

⁴Department of Food Safety, Quality and Health, Faculty of Bioscience Engineering, Ghent University, Ghent, B-9000, Belgium

⁵Mahidol-Oxford Tropical Medicine Research Unit, Faculty of Tropical Medicine, Mahidol University, Bangkok, 10400, Thailand

⁶Nuffield Department of Medicine, University of Oxford, Oxford, OX3 7FZ, UK

⁷Global Health Institute, University of Antwerp, Antwerp, 2000, Belgium

⁸Department of Parasitology, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Liverpool, L3 5QA, UK

⁹MRC Unit, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, Fajara, The Gambia

v1 First published: 07 Mar 2019, 4:45 (
<https://doi.org/10.12688/wellcomeopenres.14849.1>)

Latest published: 07 Mar 2019, 4:45 (
<https://doi.org/10.12688/wellcomeopenres.14849.1>)

Abstract

Background: Malaria during pregnancy is a major health risk for both the mother and the foetus. Pregnancy has been shown to influence the pharmacokinetics of a number of different antimalarial drugs. This might lead to an under-exposure in these patients which could increase the risk of treatment failure and the development of drug resistance. The study aim was to evaluate the pharmacokinetics of artesunate and dihydroartemisinin in pregnant and non-pregnant patients using a population modelling approach.

Methods: Twenty-four women in their second and third trimester of pregnancy and twenty-four paired non-pregnant women, all with uncomplicated *P. falciparum* malaria, were enrolled in this study. Treatment was a fixed-dose combination of oral artesunate and mefloquine once daily for three days. Frequent blood samples were collected and concentration-time data for artesunate and dihydroartemisinin were analysed simultaneously using nonlinear mixed-effects modelling.

Results: Artesunate pharmacokinetics was best described by a transit-compartment absorption model followed by a one-compartment disposition model under the assumption of complete *in vivo* conversion of artesunate into dihydroartemisinin. Dihydroartemisinin pharmacokinetics was best described by a one-compartment disposition model with first-order

Open Peer Review

Referee Status: AWAITING PEER

REVIEW

Any reports and responses or comments on the article can be found at the end of the article.

elimination. Pregnant women had a 21% higher elimination clearance of dihydroartemisinin, compared to non-pregnant women, resulting in proportionally lower drug exposure. In addition, initial parasitaemia and liver status (alanine aminotransferase) were found to affect the relative bioavailability of artesunate.

Conclusions: Results presented here show a substantially lower drug exposure to the antimalarial drug dihydroartemisinin during pregnancy after standard oral treatment of artesunate and mefloquine. This might result in an increased risk of treatment failure and drug resistance development, especially in low transmission settings where relative immunity is lower.

Trial registration: ClinicalTrials.gov [NCT00701961](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT00701961) (19/06/2008)

Keywords

Artemisinin-based combination therapy, Artesunate, Dihydroartemisinin, Mefloquine, Pregnancy, Malaria, Population pharmacokinetics, NONMEM



This article is included in the [Mahidol Oxford Tropical Medicine Research Unit \(MORU\)](#) gateway.

Corresponding author: Joel Tarning (joel@tropmedres.ac)

Author roles: **Birgersson S:** Formal Analysis, Methodology, Software, Visualization, Writing – Original Draft Preparation, Writing – Review & Editing; **Valea I:** Conceptualization, Investigation, Writing – Review & Editing; **Tinto H:** Conceptualization, Investigation, Writing – Review & Editing; **Traore-Coulibaly M:** Conceptualization, Investigation, Writing – Review & Editing; **Toe LC:** Conceptualization, Investigation, Writing – Review & Editing; **Hoglund RM:** Formal Analysis, Methodology, Software, Visualization, Writing – Original Draft Preparation, Writing – Review & Editing; **Van Geertruyden JP:** Conceptualization, Investigation, Writing – Review & Editing; **Ward SA:** Conceptualization, Writing – Review & Editing; **D'Alessandro U:** Conceptualization, Funding Acquisition, Investigation, Resources, Writing – Review & Editing; **Abelö A:** Formal Analysis, Software, Writing – Review & Editing; **Tarning J:** Conceptualization, Formal Analysis, Funding Acquisition, Methodology, Software, Visualization, Writing – Original Draft Preparation, Writing – Review & Editing

Competing interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Grant information: This study was supported by the Wellcome Trust through core grants to the Thailand Major Overseas Programme [089275 and 106698] and a Multi-user Equipment Grant to JT [104926]. The Mahidol–Oxford Tropical Medicine Research Unit in Thailand is supported by the Wellcome Trust [089275]. The clinical trial was supported and endorsed by the Malaria in Pregnancy (MiP) Consortium, which was funded through a grant [OPP46099] from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. The pharmacokinetic analysis was funded through a grant [OPP1134284] from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to JT.

The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

Copyright: © 2019 Birgersson S *et al.* This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution Licence](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

How to cite this article: Birgersson S, Valea I, Tinto H *et al.* **Population pharmacokinetics of artesunate and dihydroartemisinin in pregnant and non-pregnant women with uncomplicated *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria in Burkina Faso: an open label trial [version 1; peer review: awaiting peer review]** Wellcome Open Research 2019, 4:45 (<https://doi.org/10.12688/wellcomeopenres.14849.1>)

First published: 07 Mar 2019, 4:45 (<https://doi.org/10.12688/wellcomeopenres.14849.1>)

Introduction

Malaria infection during pregnancy has been associated with major adverse health outcomes for both the mother and the foetus. In 2007, there were an estimated 85 million pregnancies in areas of endemic *P. falciparum* malaria¹. Pregnant women are more likely to get bitten by the vector, and to develop severe malaria^{2,3}. Malaria during pregnancy has also adverse consequences for the foetus resulting in an increased risk of intrauterine growth retardation, low birth weight, still-birth, and infant morbidity and mortality⁴. The World Health Organization (WHO) is today recommending artemisinin based combination therapy (ACT) as first line therapy of uncomplicated *P. falciparum* malaria. This recommendation includes pregnant women in their second and third trimester^{5,6}. ACTs include an artemisinin derivative (i.e. artesunate, artemether, dihydroartemisinin) together with a longer acting drug (i.e. mefloquine, piperazine, lumefantrine, amodiaquine)⁷. The artemisinins are highly effective, resulting in rapid parasite clearance during the first days of treatment⁸. The longer acting partner drugs are responsible for eliminating residual parasites to prevent recrudescence malaria.

Artesunate is rapidly converted by pre-systemic hydrolysis, systemic esterases and cytochrome P450 (CYP) 2A6 into its active metabolite dihydroartemisinin^{9,10}. Dihydroartemisinin is metabolized into inactive metabolites by glucuronidation by UDP-glucuronosyltransferase (UGT) 1A9 and 2B7¹¹.

Pregnancy-related changes in the exposure to artesunate and dihydroartemisinin have been studied previously¹²⁻¹⁴. Morris *et al.* found a pregnancy-related increase in dihydroartemisinin clearance after oral artesunate treatment, resulting in approximately 42% lower drug exposure. Kloprogge *et al.* studied both intravenous and oral doses of artesunate in pregnant and non-pregnant women. Intravenous administration of artesunate showed similar disposition pharmacokinetics in both pregnant and non-pregnant women. However, a 23% decreased bioavailability of artesunate was observed after oral dosing which was explained by an increased pre-systemic activity during pregnancy.

A few other antimalarial drugs (e.g. chloroquine, lumefantrine and dihydroartemisinin) have shown a lower drug exposure in pregnant women compared to non-pregnant women, resulting in an increased risk for treatment failure and resistance development¹⁵⁻²¹.

The main aim of the present study was to evaluate the population pharmacokinetics of artesunate and its active metabolite, dihydroartemisinin, in a comparative study in pregnant and non-pregnant patients with uncomplicated *P. falciparum* malaria in Burkina Faso.

Methods

Study design and ethical approval

The study was conducted at the Nanoro District Hospital, Nanoro in Burkina Faso from 7 September 2008 to 15 January 2009. Clinical details and results from a non-compartmental analysis has been published previously²². The investigation was a non-randomised parallel open label trial in pregnant and non-pregnant

women with uncomplicated *P. falciparum* mono-infection. The study was approved by the National Health Ethics Committee in Burkina Faso (014-2008/CE-CM). The study was registered at www.clinicaltrials.gov (NCT00701961) on June 19th 2008.

Study subjects

Pregnant and non-pregnant women with uncomplicated *P. falciparum* malaria mono-infection (defined as <50 000 parasites/ μ L and with no danger signs of severe malaria) were identified in two health facilities, the Centre de Sante´ et de Promotion Sociale (CSPS) of Nazoanga and of Nanoro, Burkina Faso. Non-pregnant women were selected to match the recruited pregnant women by age (either less or more than 20 years old) provided that they were residing in the same village as the pregnant women. Inclusion criteria for the study were; gestational age of more than 12 weeks, *P. falciparum* infection with a parasite density of less than 50,000 parasites/ μ L, willingness to sign or thumb print the written consent form, willingness to stay in the hospital for three days and to return for regular follow-up visits until delivery for treatment and observation, willingness to deliver at the health facility. A woman was excluded from the study if; she had a history of drug sensitivity to the studied drug or recent treatment with antimalarials or drugs known to interact with the studied drug, presence of any danger signs, physical findings of severe illness/severe anaemia, inability to tolerate oral medicine, chronic medical conditions requiring special care which could not be met by the study. Study procedures and objectives were explained in the local language by the study physician before obtaining a signed informed consent.

Drug regimen and blood sampling

Treatment comprised a fixed-dose of artesunate/mefloquine-containing tablets (100 mg of artesunate and 220 mg of mefloquine) provided by Farmaguinhos, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. A target daily dose of 8 mg/kg/day of mefloquine and 3.6 mg/kg/day of artesunate were given for three days to each patient. Number of tablets received was planned according to standard dosing according to body weight; women weighing <50 kg, 50–60 kg and >60 kg received a daily dose of 1.5, 2 and 2.5 tablets, respectively. Treatment was supervised and given after food.

Blood samples (2 mL) for pharmacokinetic analysis of artesunate and dihydroartemisinin were obtained by venous puncture or via a three-way tap attached to a catheter. Samples were collected before treatment and during the first day of treatment at time points: 0.25, 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12 hours after dose. All samples were placed on ice immediately after blood collection and processed within 15 minutes. Plasma samples were obtained after centrifugation at 1,500g for 10 minutes at 4°C and stored in liquid nitrogen until shipment on dry ice to the Department of Clinical Pharmacology, MORU, Bangkok, Thailand, for measurement of drug concentrations.

Drug analysis

Samples were extracted by solid phase extraction and quantified using a validated liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) method²³. Briefly, artesunate and dihydroartemisinin standards and isotope-labelled internal standards were

provided by the WorldWide Antimalarial Resistance Network (WWARN). Separation was performed using an Agilent 1200 system consisting of a binary LC pump, a vacuum degasser, a temperature-controlled micro wellplate autosampler set at 4°C and a column compartment set at 40°C (Agilent technologies, Santa Clara, USA). Quantification was performed using an API 5000 triple quadrupole mass spectrometer (Applied Biosystems/MDS SCIEX, Foster City, USA), with a TurboVTM ionization source (TIS) interface operated in the positive ion mode.

Data acquisition was performed using *Analyst* 1.5 (Applied Biosystems/MDS Sciex, Foster City, CA, USA). The lower limit of quantification (LLOQ) was 1.2 ng/mL and 2.0 ng/mL for artesunate and dihydroartemisinin, respectively. The total assay coefficient of variation was less than 7% for all quality control samples of artesunate (i.e. 2.90, 51.7 and 546 ng/mL, <3.5%) and dihydroartemisinin (i.e. 5.87, 117 and 1880 ng/mL, <6.4%) in this study. The laboratory participates in the WorldWide Antimalarial Resistance Network (WWARN) quality control and assurance proficiency testing program with satisfactory performance²⁴. Pharmacokinetic results of mefloquine will be reported elsewhere.

Pharmacokinetic analysis

The population pharmacokinetic properties of artesunate and dihydroartemisinin were analysed using nonlinear mixed-effects modelling of the logarithmic plasma concentrations (*NONMEM* version 7.1.2; ICON Development Solutions, MD). *Pearl-Speaks-NONMEM* (PsN; version 3.4.2), *Pirana* (version 2.4.0) and *Xpose* (version 4.0) package in *R* (version 2.13.1; The R Foundation for Statistical Computing) were used for post processing of the results and for automation of the modelling process²⁵.

Artesunate and dihydroartemisinin were modelled simultaneously and complete conversion of artesunate into its metabolite, dihydroartemisinin, was assumed^{9,26}. The first-order conditional estimation (FOCE) method with interactions was used in the model building process. Data below the LLOQ was modelled as missing data (M1), categorical data (M3) or fixed to half of the LLOQ (M5)²⁷. When censored data were implemented with the M3-method a Laplacian estimation method was used.

Objective function value (OFV; proportional to minus twice the log likelihood of the observed data) and goodness-of-fit were used for model discrimination and graphical analysis, respectively. A drop in OFV of 3.84 was considered a significant ($p=0.05$) improvement in model fit when comparing two hierarchical models (one degree of freedom difference). One- two- and three-compartment models with first-order elimination from the central compartment were fitted to the plasma concentration-time data. Several different absorption models were evaluated (zero-order, first-order, absorption lag-time, sequential absorption, and a flexible transit compartment model with 1–10 fixed transit compartments). Inter-individual variability was evaluated exponentially on all parameters in the model (Eq. 1).

$$\theta_i = \theta_{TV} \times \exp(\eta_i) \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

where θ_i is the individual parameter for the i^{th} patient and θ_{TV} is the typical value for parameter θ . η_i is the inter-individual variability for parameter θ , assumed to be normally distributed with mean zero and variance ω^2 . Relative bioavailability of artesunate was evaluated by fixing the population value to unity and estimating the inter-individual variability.

The residual random variability was modelled with two separate additive error models (i.e. artesunate and dihydroartemisinin) on the log-transformed drug concentrations, being essentially equivalent to an exponential residual error on an arithmetic scale.

Body weight was evaluated as an allometric function on all clearance and volume parameters. The allometrically scaled parameters were centered on the median body weight of the studied population and scaled to a power of 0.75 and 1 for clearance and volume parameters, respectively.

Stepwise forward inclusion ($p<0.05$) was used for all other continuous and categorical covariates followed by a stepwise backward exclusion ($p<0.01$). Parasite biomass, alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), bilirubin levels, and haemoglobin levels at enrolment were tested as continuous covariates while pregnancy was evaluated as both a continuous (estimated gestational age; 0–8 months) and a categorical covariate (pregnant vs non-pregnant).

A categorical pregnancy effect was evaluated using a full covariate approach (i.e. the pregnancy effect was added simultaneously on relative oral bioavailability, all clearance parameters and on mean transit time). The full covariate model was bootstrapped ($n=500$) and the 80% confidence interval of the covariate effect on each of the pharmacokinetic parameters visualized to investigate the clinical impact and the predicted variability of the covariate effect.

Basic graphical goodness-of-fit was evaluated by plotting observed artesunate and dihydroartemisinin concentrations against individually and population predicted concentrations and by plotting conditionally weighted residuals against population predicted concentrations and time. Eta and epsilon shrinkages were also evaluated to assess reliability of goodness-of-fit characteristics²⁸. Prediction-correct visual predictive checks were performed using 2,000 simulations. Bootstrap diagnostics stratified on pregnancy, were performed using 1,000 re-sampled datasets to obtain standard errors for parameter estimates and non-parametric confidence intervals to evaluate parameter precision.

The final model was also used to simulate pregnant ($n = 1,000$) and non-pregnant ($n = 1,000$) women in order to investigate the differences in secondary exposure parameters (AUC and C_{MAX}) associated with pregnancy. Simulated pregnant and non-pregnant women were identical with respect to body weight and other co-variates, except pregnancy. All individual exposure parameters were divided on the average value for a non-pregnant women, and presented as a box-plot to illustrate trends and variabilities.

Results

48 pregnant ($n = 24$) and non-pregnant ($n = 24$) women completed the pharmacokinetic study (one pregnant woman was lost to follow-up due to moving out of the study area). No adverse effects, related to study treatment, were observed and treatment efficacy was excellent in both groups with total parasite clearance by day three²². Consort checklist and flow-chart are available from figshare²⁹. Parasites were detected in one pregnant woman at a revisit at day 49, classified as a new infection by genotyping. No recrudescence malaria was observed in any of the patients.

Demographic and clinical data are presented in Table 1. In both groups age, weight and height were comparable, but a higher parasite density and a significantly lower haemoglobin level were found in the pregnant women. The frequent sampling design resulted in full pharmacokinetic concentration-time profiles for artesunate and dihydroartemisinin in both groups. Artesunate was rapidly converted into dihydroartemisinin, and artesunate concentrations reached the LLOQ within six hours in all patients. 62%

of the artesunate samples, and 21% of the dihydroartemisinin samples were measured to be below the LLOQ.

Pharmacokinetic analysis

The pharmacokinetic properties of artesunate and dihydroartemisinin were described simultaneously in a drug-metabolite model, assuming complete *in vivo* conversion of artesunate into dihydroartemisinin (Figure 1). A transit-compartment ($n = 3$) absorption model for artesunate was superior to all other absorption models tested ($\Delta\text{OFV} > 242$). Allowing for inter-individual variability in the relative bioavailability of artesunate improved the model fit substantially ($\Delta\text{OFV} = 27$). Artesunate disposition was defined by a central disposition compartment with no additional benefit of adding a peripheral disposition compartment ($p > 0.05$). Dihydroartemisinin was best described by a one-compartment disposition model with first-order elimination. However, an additional peripheral disposition compartment for dihydroartemisinin improved the model fit significantly ($\Delta\text{OFV} = 21$), but resulted in an unrealistic terminal elimination half-life of 9 hours and was therefore not carried forward^{30–33}.

Table 1. Admission demographics of study population.

Parameter	Pregnant women median (range)	Non-pregnant women median (range)
Number of patients	24	24
Age (year)	20.5 (18–39)	25 (18–48)
Weight (kg)	52 (46–70)	53 (45–70)
Height (cm)	160 (150–170)	160 (160–170)
Parasite density (count/ μL)	810 (79–54,000)	240 (18–2,444)
Haemoglobin (g/dL)	9.10 (7.1–11)	12 (7.8–14)
AST (units/L)	20 (3.2–84)	27.9 (8.2–59.8)
ALT (units/L)	20.3 (3.2–63)	21.75 (9.9–61.2)
Bilirubin (mg/dL)	0.45 (0.2–1.9)	0.5 (0.2–2)
Gestational age (month)		
Second trimester, $n=12$	5 (4–5)	0
Third trimester, $n=12$	7 (6–8)	0

AST, aspartate aminotransferase; ALT, aspartate aminotransferase

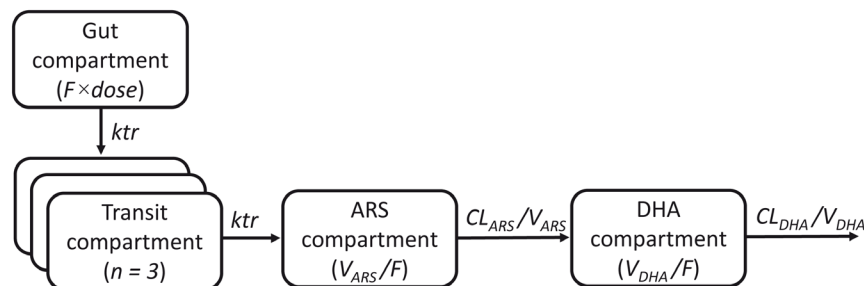


Figure 1. Structural representation of the final population pharmacokinetic model. ARS is artesunate; DHA is dihydroartemisinin; k_{tr} is the absorption rate constant; CL/F is the apparent elimination clearance; V/F is the apparent volume of distribution; F is the relative bioavailability of artesunate.

A third disposition compartment did not improve the model fit ($p > 0.05$). Ignoring data below the LLOQ (missing data) or imputing them as half the LLOQ resulted in model misspecifications due to the large fraction of censored data (results not shown). The best performing model was obtained when data below

the LLOQ was modelled as categorical data (i.e. M3), thereby maximizing the probability that observations below the LLOQ are predicted to be below the LLOQ (Figure 2). Inter-individual variability was retained on artesunate elimination clearance, dihydroartemisinin elimination clearance, mean-transit-time,

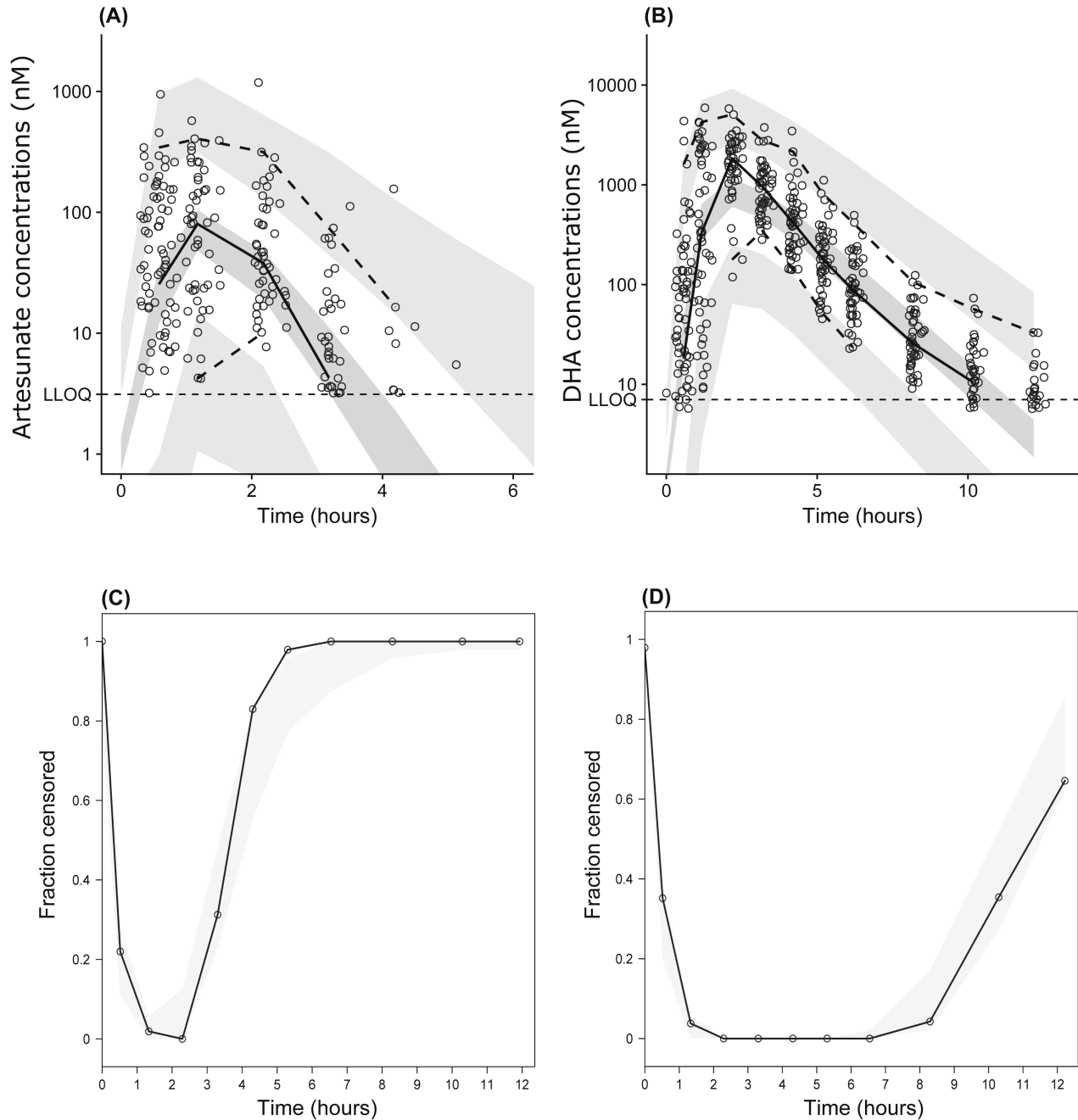


Figure 2. Prediction-corrected visual predictive check of the final population pharmacokinetic model. Predictive performance of the final population pharmacokinetic model of artesunate (A) and dihydroartemisinin (B) in pregnant and non-pregnant women. Open circles (upper panel) represent the observed concentrations and the solid lines represent the 5th, 50th and 95th percentiles of the observed concentrations. Shaded areas show the 95% confidence interval of the 5th, 50th and 95th percentiles of simulated concentrations. Solid black lines (lower panel) represent the observed fraction of data below the lower limit of quantification and the shaded area represents the 95% confidence intervals of simulated data below the lower limit of quantification for artesunate (C) and dihydroartemisinin (D).

and relative bioavailability. A separate additive error model for artesunate and dihydroartemisinin, respectively, described the random residual variability adequately.

Body weight implemented as an allometric function on clearance and volume parameters, improved the model fit ($\Delta\text{OFV} = 6.3$) and was retained in the final model due to the strong biological prior of this covariate, and to remove the potential bias of systematically different body weights between pregnant and non-pregnant women. Pregnancy as a categorical covariate had a significant ($\Delta\text{OFV} = 19$) impact on oral clearance of dihydroartemisinin, resulting in a 21% increased elimination clearance of dihydroartemisinin in pregnant women as compared to non-pregnant women. In addition, parasite biomass and ALT at enrolment were found to be significant covariates on the relative bioavailability; 14% increase in relative bioavailability per each increase in the natural logarithm of the parasite biomass, and 2.2% increase in relative bioavailability per each increase in ALT).

The full covariate approach investigating the impact of pregnancy confirmed the above covariate relationship, resulting in an increased dihydroartemisinin elimination clearance of 24% in pregnant women, causing a proportional decrease in total drug exposure to dihydroartemisinin (Figure 3). Final parameter estimates are summarized in Table 2.

The final model showed satisfactory goodness-of-fit diagnostics for both artesunate and dihydroartemisinin (Figure 4 and Figure 5) and predictive performance (Figure 2). The pharmacometric model code is available in Table 3. Calculated epsilon-shrinkage was low (11.1% and 10.4% for artesunate and dihydroartemisinin, respectively) indicating that model diagnostics can be assessed reliably. However, the estimated eta shrinkage

was relatively high for clearance parameters (i.e. artesunate clearance = 30%, dihydroartemisinin clearance = 40%, mean transit time = 5.7%, bioavailability = 25%) and empirical Bayes estimates should therefore be interpreted with caution²⁸. Simulations of the exposure to artesunate and dihydroartemisinin in pregnant and non-pregnant women can be seen in Figure 6.

Discussion

In this study, a population pharmacokinetic model was developed for artesunate and dihydroartemisinin in pregnant and non-pregnant women in Burkina Faso, treated with a fixed-dose combination of artesunate and mefloquine. The final model was a one-compartment disposition model for both artesunate and its active metabolite, dihydroartemisinin. Artesunate absorption was described with a flexible transit compartment model allowing for inter-individual variability in the relative bioavailability. Pregnancy had a significant impact on the elimination clearance of dihydroartemisinin, resulting in a 21% reduced drug exposure compared to non-pregnant women.

Artesunate and dihydroartemisinin population pharmacokinetics have been described previously with one-compartment disposition models in pregnant and non-pregnant women after oral administration, supporting the present findings^{12,31}. The pregnancy-related alterations on the pharmacokinetic properties of the artemisinins derivatives are also supported in literature. Morris *et al.* found a pregnancy-induced increase of 42% in the elimination clearance of dihydroartemisinin¹². In the study by Tarning *et al.*³¹, where oral dihydroartemisinin was administered alone, pregnancy was found to influence the bioavailability of dihydroartemisinin resulting in a 38% reduction in the exposure in pregnant compared to non-pregnant women. The present analysis also identified parasite biomass as a covariate on the relative

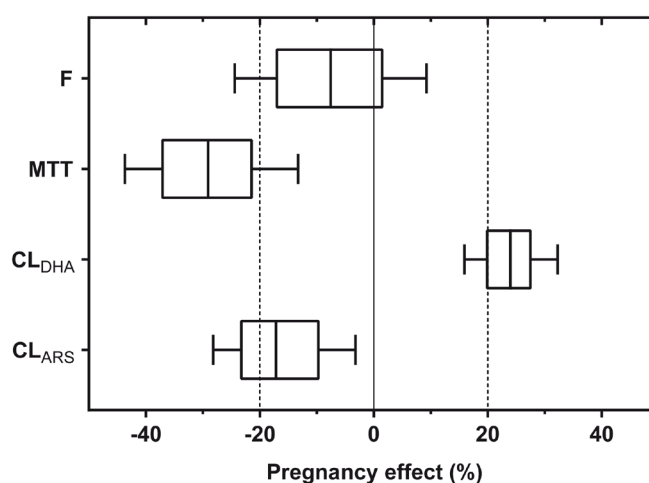


Figure 3. The impact of pregnancy on primary pharmacokinetic parameters. Box and whisker plot of the results from the full covariate model investigating pregnancy as a categorical covariate. Boxes represent the 25th to 75th percentiles and whiskers represent the 10th to 90th percentiles. The solid vertical line represents no covariate effect and the dashed vertical lines represent a covariate effect of $\pm 20\%$, which is assumed to be associated with clinical significance. F is the relative oral bioavailability, CL_{ARS}/F is the apparent elimination clearance of artesunate, CL_{DHA}/F is the apparent elimination clearance of dihydroartemisinin, and MTT is the mean absorption transit time. The covariate was added as a categorical function and bootstrapped ($n=500$).

Table 2. Final model parameters describing artesunate and dihydroartemisinin population pharmacokinetics in pregnant and non-pregnant women.

Parameters	Population estimate (RSE%)	CI. 95%	IIV CV% (RSE%)	CI. 95%
F (%)	100 <i>fixed</i>	-	30.5 (20.0)	16.8-38.7
Nr. of trans comp	3 <i>fixed</i>	-	-	-
MTT (h)	0.832 (8.56)	0.695-0.979	61.4 (12.8)	46.2-76.0
CL _{ARS} /F (L/h)	3,570 (9.22)	2,990-4,290	26.4 (27.5)	5.47-35.2
V _{ARS} /F (L)	1,700 (11.2)	1,370-2,110	-	-
CL _{DHA} /F (L/h)	190 (5.87)	168-213	9.00 (23.7)	3.63-11.6
V _{DHA} /F (L)	267 (6.49)	236-301	-	-
PREG _{CL_{DHA}} (%)	21.4 (16.3)	14.3-27.9	-	-
ALT _F (%)	2.15 (29.2)	1.10-3.57	-	-
Biomass _F (%)	13.8 (23.6)	7.32-20.0	-	-
σ_{ARS}	0.892 (11.5)	0.707-1.10	-	-
σ_{DHA}	0.660 (9.84)	0.534-0.780	-	-

ARS, artesunate; DHA, dihydroartemisinin; CL/F, apparent elimination clearance; V/F, apparent volume of distribution; MTT, mean transit time of the absorption phase; F, relative oral bioavailability; Nr. trans comp, number of transit compartments in the absorption model; PREG_{CL_{DHA}}, proportional increase in CL_{DHA}/F with pregnancy; ALT_F, linear increase in F with ALT; Biomass_F, linear increase in F with parasite biomass at enrolment; σ , additive residual error as variance.

RSE is the relative standard error calculated as $100 \times \text{standard deviation} / \text{mean}$. CV% is the coefficient of variation calculated as $100 \times \sqrt{(e^{\text{variance}} - 1)}$ for inter-individual variability (IIV). Population parameter and IIV estimates are estimated directly by NONMEM. RSE% and 95% confidence intervals (CI. 95%) are based on 860 successful bootstrap runs (out of 1,000).

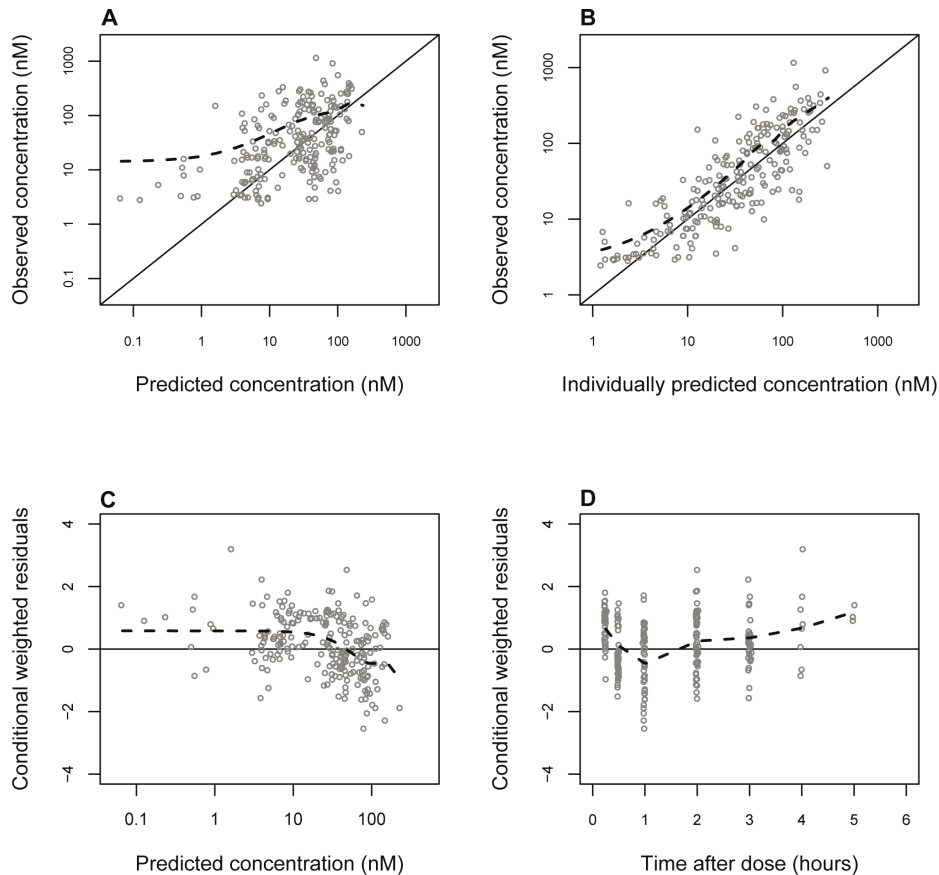


Figure 4. Goodness-of-fit diagnostics of the final population pharmacokinetic model for artesunate. Descriptive performance of the final population pharmacokinetic model in pregnant and non-pregnant women. Lines represent weighted least-squares regression (dashed) and lines of identity (solid).

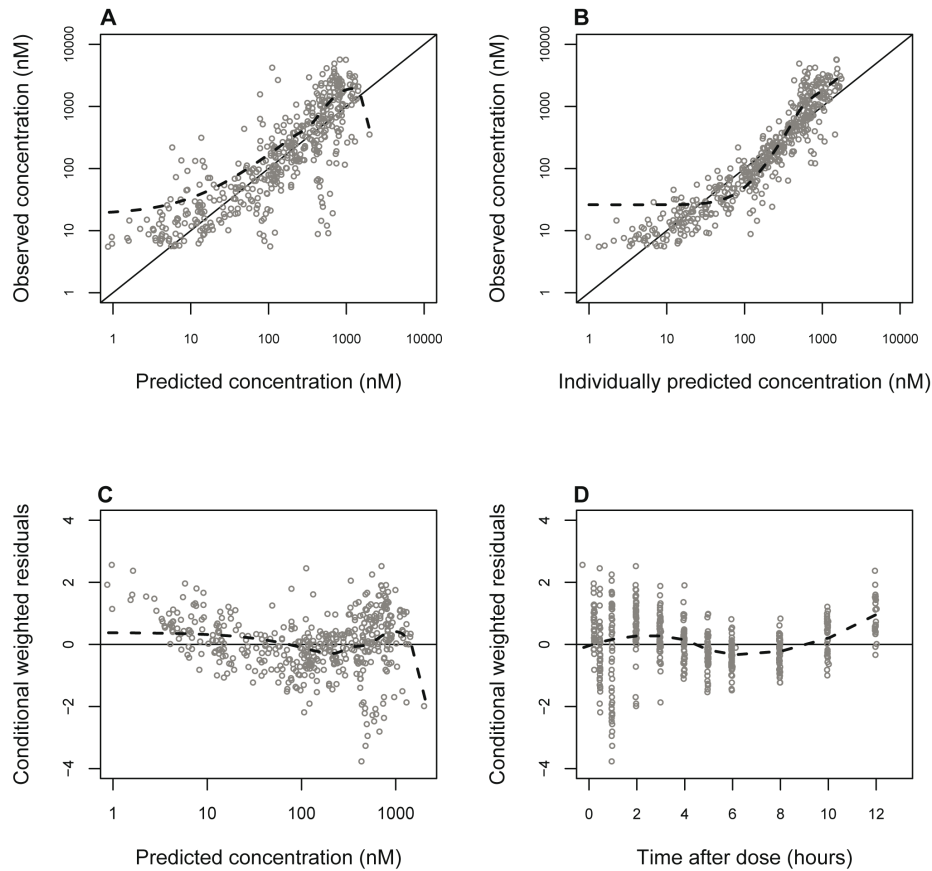


Figure 5. Goodness-of-fit diagnostics of the final population pharmacokinetic model for dihydroartemisinin. Descriptive performance of the final population pharmacokinetic model in pregnant and non-pregnant women. Lines represent weighted least-squares regression (dashed) and lines of identity (solid).

bioavailability, resulting in an increased exposure to artesunate and dihydroartemisinin in patients with higher initial parasitaemia. This covariate effect has been identified also in another study¹⁴. This previously published clinical study showed opposite pharmacokinetic effects of malaria (87% increase) and pregnancy (23% decrease) on the absolute oral bioavailability of artesunate^{13,14}. A sequential intravenous and oral dosing regimen in pregnant and post-partum women during the acute malaria phase and at recovery (i.e. healthy) enabled these covariate effects to be dissected and quantified. The results in the present study support these findings. In addition to the disease effect, liver status (ALT) was found to affect the relative bioavailability, resulting in an increased exposure with decreased liver status (i.e. increased ALT levels). This is likely to be explained by a decreased first-pass metabolism of artesunate.

The full covariate approach supported the step-wise covariate results, demonstrating a mean increased dihydroartemisinin clearance of 24% in pregnant women compared to non-pregnant women. There was also a trend towards a decreased mean transit absorption time in pregnant women. This suggests that an additional pregnancy effect in the absorption phase might be significant in a larger patient study. There was also a trend of decreasing

artesunate clearance in pregnant women but it could not be substantiated by the step-wise covariate results.

The non-compartmental analysis of this clinical study by Valea *et al.*, demonstrated an increased exposure to artesunate in pregnant women, resulting from an unexplained decrease in artesunate elimination clearance²². This decrease was considered highly contradictory since elimination generally increases during pregnancy due to induced enzyme systems³⁴. The increased artesunate exposure could not be explained by a model-independent analysis. Also, no significant differences were found in the exposure to dihydroartemisinin in the model-independent analysis, but large variability was noted and thus limited power to detect differences. In the present paper, a model based approach was implemented for a more mechanistic understanding of the impact of pregnancy on the pharmacokinetics of artesunate and dihydroartemisinin. In contradiction to the NCA analysis, no pregnancy related effect was found on clearance for artesunate although a trend towards a decreased clearance was seen in the full covariate model.

It is well known that haemoglobin levels are decreased in pregnant women due to the increased need of iron for the mother

Table 3. Final population pharmacokinetic model of artesunate and dihydroartemisinin in pregnant and non-pregnant women with uncomplicated *falciparum* malaria.

```

$INPUT
  ID           ; Patient ID
  TIME        ; Time of sample
  DV          ; Dependent variable (natural logarithm of observed concentrations)
  WT          ; Body weight (covariate)
  EVID        ; Event ID record
  MDV         ; Missing dependent variable (1=missing)
  AMT         ; Dose amount
  CMT         ; Compartment (1=dose, 2=artesunate, 3=dihydroartemisinin)
  BQL         ; Below quantification limit (1=below BQL)
  PREG        ; Pregnancy (covariate; 0=non-pregnant, 1=pregnant)
  LNPC        ; Parasite count (covariate; natural logarithm of parasite count)
  HB          ; Haemoglobin measurement (covariate)
  AST         ; AST (covariate)
  ALT         ; ALT (covariate)
  BIL         ; Bilirubin (covariate)
  EGA         ; Estimated gestational age (covariate)

$DATA
  dataset.csv IGNORE=#

$SUBROUTINE
  ADVAN5 TRANS1

$MODEL
  COMP = (1)   ; Dose
  COMP = (2)   ; Artesunate
  COMP = (3)   ; Dihydroartemisinin
  COMP = (4)   ; Transit compartment 1
  COMP = (5)   ; Transit compartment 2
  COMP = (6)   ; Transit compartment 3

$PK
;-----Pregnancy covariate-----
  PREGNANCY = (1 + THETA(7) * PREG) ; Linear covariate relationship for pregnancy
;-----Liver status covariate-----
  LIVER = (1 + THETA(8) * (ALT - 20.75)) ; Linear covariate relationship for liver status
;-----Parasite biomass covariate-----
  PARASITE = (1 + THETA(9) * (LNPC - 5.88)) ; Linear covariate relationship for parasite biomass

  TVCLP = THETA(1) * ((WT/52)**0.75) ; Population artesunate clearance
  CLP   = TVCLP * EXP(ETA(1)) ; Individual artesunate clearance

  TVV2 = THETA(2) * ((WT/52)**1) ; Population artesunate volume
  V2   = TVV2 * EXP(ETA(2)) ; Individual artesunate volume

  TVCLM = THETA(3) * ((WT/52)**0.75) * PREGNANCY ; Population DHA clearance
  CLM   = TVCLM * EXP(ETA(3)) ; Individual DHA clearance

  TVV3 = THETA(4) * ((WT/52)**1) ; Population DHA volume
  V3   = TVV3 * EXP(ETA(4)) ; Individual DHA volume

  TVMT = THETA(5) ; Population mean transit time
  MT   = TVMT * EXP(ETA(5)) ; Individual mean transit time

  TVF1 = THETA(6) * LIVER * PARASITE ; Population relative bioavailability
  F1   = TVF1 * EXP(ETA(6)) ; Individual relative bioavailability

  NN = 3 ; Number of transit compartments
  KTR = (NN + 1) / MT ; Transit rate constant
  K14 = KTR ; Transit rate between compartment 1 and 4

```

```

K45 = KTR ; Transit rate between compartment 4 and 5
K56 = KTR ; Transit rate between compartment 5 and 6
K62 = KTR ; Transit rate between compartment 6 and 2

K23 = CLP / V2 ; Elimination of artesunate
K30 = CLM / V3 ; Elimination of dihydroartemisinin

$ERROR
IF(CMT.EQ.2) THEN
  IPRED = A(2) / V2 ; Predicted plasma concentration of artesunate
  W = SQRT(SIGMA(1,1)) ; Residual error artesunate
ENDIF

IF(CMT.EQ.3) THEN
  IPRED = A(3) / V3 ; Predicted plasma concentration of dihydroartemisinin
  W = SQRT(SIGMA(2,2)) ; Residual error dihydroartemisinin
ENDIF

IF(IPRED.GT.0) IPRED = LOG(IPRED) ; Natural logarithm of predictions

;-----M3-method for incorporating concentrations below LLOQ-----
DUM = (LLOQ-IPRED) / W
CUMD = PHI(DUM)

;-----Prediction DV>=LLOQ-----
IRES = IPRED - DV
IWRES = IRES / W
IF(BQL.EQ.0.AND.CMT.EQ.2) THEN ; Calculating Y for artesunate
  F_FLAG = 0
  Y = IPRED + ERR(1)
ENDIF

IF(BQL.EQ.0.AND.CMT.EQ.3) THEN ; Calculating Y for dihydroartemisinin
  F_FLAG = 0
  Y = IPRED + ERR(2)
ENDIF

;-----Likelihood DV<LLOQ-----
IF(BQL.EQ.1) THEN ; Calculating Y for data below LLOQ
  F_FLAG = 1
  Y = CUMD + 0.000001
ENDIF

$THETA ; Initial estimates of theta
(0, 3570) ; 1. Artesunate clearance
(0, 1700) ; 2. Artesunate volume of distribution
(0, 190) ; 3. Dihydroartemisinin clearance
(0, 267) ; 4. Dihydroartemisinin volume of distribution
(0, 0.832) ; 5. Mean transit time
(1 FIX) ; 6. Relative bioavailability
(-1, 0.214) ; 7. Pregnancy effect on dihydroartemisinin clearance
(-0.024, 0.0215, 0.057) ; 8. Liver status effect on relative bioavailability
(-0.199, 0.138, 0.334) ; 9. Parasite biomass effect on relative bioavailability

$OMEGA ; Initial estimates for omega
(0.0672) ; 1. IIV artesunate clearance
(0 FIX) ; 2. IIV artesunate volume of distribution
(0.00810) ; 3. IIV dihydroartemisinin clearance
(0 FIX) ; 4. IIV dihydroartemisinin volume of distribution
(0.320) ; 5. IIV mean transit time
(0.0887) ; 6. IIV relative bioavailability

$SIGMA ; Initial estimates of sigma
(0.892) ; Residual variability artesunate
(0.660) ; Residual variability dihydroartemisinin

```

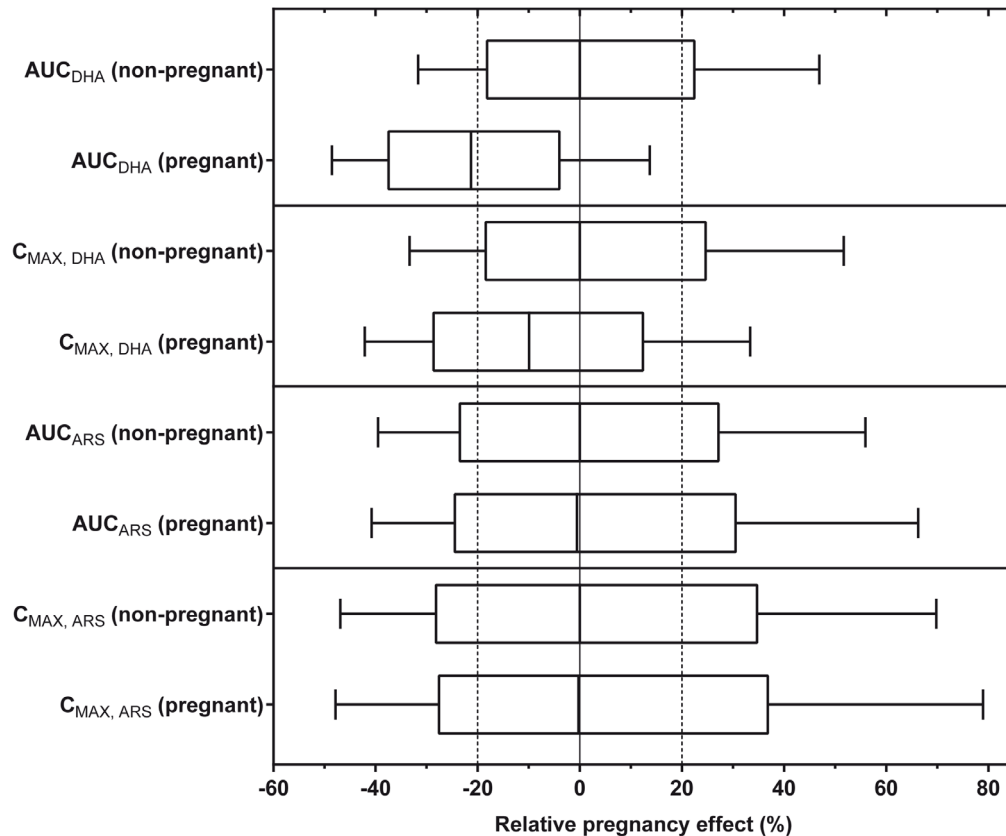


Figure 6. The impact of pregnancy on secondary pharmacokinetic parameters. Relative effect of pregnancy on simulated exposure (AUC and C_{MAX}) to artesunate and dihydroartemisinin. The final model was used to simulate 1,000 non-pregnant and pregnant women after an oral single dose of artesunate. All individual exposure parameters were divided on the average value for a non-pregnant women, to generate relative pregnancy effects. Boxes represent the 25th to 75th percentiles and whiskers represent the 10th to 90th percentiles. The vertical black line represents no covariate effect and the dashed vertical lines represent a covariate effect of $\pm 20\%$, which is assumed to be associated with clinical significance.

and the foetus³⁵. Indeed, haemoglobin levels were significantly lower in the pregnant group in this study. However, haemoglobin was not a significant covariate in the present study when pregnant and non-pregnant women were modelled simultaneously and separately.

In conclusion, a population pharmacokinetic model was developed for artesunate and dihydroartemisinin. A pregnancy related increase in the elimination of dihydroartemisinin was found, resulting in a proportionally decreased exposure to dihydroartemisinin. This could result in an increased risk of failure and possibly a need of increased dosing of artesunate during pregnancy; especially in low-transmission settings where the acquired immunity is relatively lower. However, the clinical relevance of a lower exposure needs to be further evaluated in prospective studies.

Data availability

Underlying data

Due to ethical and security considerations, the data that supports the findings in this study can be accessed only through

the Data Access Committee at Mahidol Oxford Tropical Medicine Research Unit (MORU). The application form and data sharing policy can be found here: <http://www.tropmedres.ac/data-sharing>.

The full NONMEM model code describing the final population pharmacokinetic model is available in Table 3, and also in the open pharmacometric model repository hosted by DDMoRe.

NONMEM model code, Accession number DDMODEL00000297: <http://repository.ddmore.foundation/model/DDMODEL00000297/>

Reporting guidelines

CONSORT checklist and flow diagram for “Population pharmacokinetics of artesunate and dihydroartemisinin in pregnant and non-pregnant women with uncomplicated *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria in Burkina Faso” <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.7699835.v1>²⁹.

Data are available under the terms of the [Creative Commons Zero “No rights reserved” data waiver](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) (CC0 1.0 Public domain dedication).

Consent

The study was approved by the National Health Ethics Committee in Burkina Faso (014-2008/CE-CM). The study was registered at www.clinicaltrials.gov (NCT00701961). Study procedures and objectives were explained in the local language by the study physician before obtaining a signed informed consent.

Grant information

This study was supported by the Wellcome Trust through core grants to the Thailand Major Overseas Programme [089275 and 106698] and a Multi-user Equipment Grant to JT [104926].

The Mahidol–Oxford Tropical Medicine Research Unit in Thailand is supported by the Wellcome Trust [089275]. The

clinical trial was supported and endorsed by the Malaria in Pregnancy (MiP) Consortium, which was funded through a grant [OPP46099] from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. The pharmacokinetic analysis was funded through a grant [OPP1134284] from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to JT.

The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

Acknowledgements

We thank the pregnant women who participated in the study, the maternity staff of the Nanoro medical centre, the diligent staff of the Department of Clinical Pharmacology, Mahidol–Oxford Tropical Medicine Research Unit, for their support and participation.

References

- Dellicour S, Tatem AJ, Guerra CA, *et al.*: **Quantifying the number of pregnancies at risk of malaria in 2007: a demographic study.** *PLoS Med.* 2010; 7(1): e1000221. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Lindsay S, Ansell J, Selman C, *et al.*: **Effect of pregnancy on exposure to malaria mosquitoes.** *Lancet.* 2000; 355(9219): 1972. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- World Health Organization: **A Strategic Framework for Malaria Prevention and Control During Pregnancy in the African Region.** 2004. [Reference Source](#)
- Steketee RW, Nahlen BL, Parise ME, *et al.*: **The burden of malaria in pregnancy in malaria-endemic areas.** *Am J Trop Med Hyg.* 2001; 64(1–2 Suppl): 28–35. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- WHO: **Guidelines for the Treatment of Malaria.** World Health Organization; 2010. [Reference Source](#)
- Vallely A, Vallely L, Changalucha J, *et al.*: **Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria in pregnancy in Africa: what's new, what's needed?** *Malar J.* 2007; 6: 16. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- World Health Organization: **WHO | Guidelines for the treatment of malaria.** Third edition. World Health Organization; 2015. [Reference Source](#)
- White NJ: **Assessment of the pharmacodynamic properties of antimalarial drugs in vivo.** *Antimicrob Agents Chemother.* 1997; 41(7): 1413–22. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Li XQ, Bjorkman A, Andersson TB, *et al.*: **Identification of human cytochrome P₄₅₀s that metabolise anti-parasitic drugs and predictions of in vivo drug hepatic clearance from in vitro data.** *Eur J Clin Pharmacol.* 2003; 59(5–6): 429–42. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Navaratnam V, Mansor SM, Sit NW, *et al.*: **Pharmacokinetics of artemisinin-type compounds.** *Clin Pharmacokinet.* 2000; 39(4): 255–70. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Ilett KF, Ethell BT, Maggs JL, *et al.*: **Glucuronidation of dihydroartemisinin in vivo and by human liver microsomes and expressed UDP-glucuronosyltransferases.** *Drug Metab Dispos.* 2002; 30(9): 1005–12. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Morris CA, Onyamboko MA, Capparelli E, *et al.*: **Population pharmacokinetics of artesunate and dihydroartemisinin in pregnant and non-pregnant women with malaria.** *Malar J. BioMed Central.* 2011; 10: 114. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- McGready R, Phyo AP, Rijken MJ, *et al.*: **Artesunate/dihydroartemisinin pharmacokinetics in acute falciparum malaria in pregnancy: absorption, bioavailability, disposition and disease effects.** *Br J Clin Pharmacol.* 2012; 73(3): 467–77. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Kloppogge F, McGready R, Phyo AP, *et al.*: **Opposite malaria and pregnancy effect on oral bioavailability of artesunate - a population pharmacokinetic evaluation.** *Br J Clin Pharmacol.* 2015; 80(4): 642–53. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Ward SA, Sevens EJ, Hastings IM, *et al.*: **Antimalarial drugs and pregnancy: safety, pharmacokinetics, and pharmacovigilance.** *Lancet Infect Dis.* 2007; 7(2): 136–44. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Tarning J, McGready R, Lindegardh N, *et al.*: **Population pharmacokinetics of lumefantrine in pregnant women treated with artemether-lumefantrine for uncomplicated *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria.** *Antimicrob Agents Chemother.* 2009; 53(9): 3837–46. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- McGready R, Stepniewska K, Ward SA, *et al.*: **Pharmacokinetics of dihydroartemisinin following oral artesunate treatment of pregnant women with acute uncomplicated falciparum malaria.** *Eur J Clin Pharmacol.* 2006; 62(5): 367–71. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Karunajeewa HA, Salman S, Mueller I, *et al.*: **Pharmacokinetics of chloroquine and monodesethylchloroquine in pregnancy.** *Antimicrob Agents Chemother.* 2010; 54(3): 1186–92. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Dondorp AM, Nosten F, Yi P, *et al.*: **Artemisinin resistance in *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria.** *N Engl J Med.* 2009; 361(5): 455–67. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Tarning J, Kloppogge F, Dhorda M, *et al.*: **Pharmacokinetic properties of artemether, dihydroartemisinin, lumefantrine, and quinine in pregnant women with uncomplicated *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria in Uganda.** *Antimicrob Agents Chemother.* 2013; 57(10): 5096–103. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Kloppogge F, Piola P, Dhorda M, *et al.*: **Population Pharmacokinetics of Lumefantrine in Pregnant and Nonpregnant Women With Uncomplicated *Plasmodium falciparum* Malaria in Uganda.** *CPT pharmacometrics Syst Pharmacol.* 2013; 2(11): e83. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Valea I, Tinto H, Traore-Coulibaly M, *et al.*: **Pharmacokinetics of co-formulated mefloquine and artesunate in pregnant and non-pregnant women with uncomplicated *Plasmodium falciparum* infection in Burkina Faso.** *J Antimicrob Chemother.* 2014; 69(9): 2499–507. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Hanpithakpong W, Kamanikom B, Dondorp AM, *et al.*: **A liquid chromatographic-tandem mass spectrometric method for determination of artesunate and its metabolite dihydroartemisinin in human plasma.** *J Chromatogr B Analyt Technol Biomed Life Sci.* 2008; 876(1): 61–8. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Lourens C, Lindegardh N, Barnes KI, *et al.*: **Benefits of a pharmacology antimalarial reference standard and proficiency testing program provided by the Worldwide Antimalarial Resistance Network (WWARN).** *Antimicrob Agents Chemother.* 2014; 58(7): 3889–94. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Keizer RJ, van Bentem M, Beijnen JH, *et al.*: **Piraña and PCluster: a modeling environment and cluster infrastructure for NONMEM.** *Comput Methods Programs Biomed.* 2011; 101(1): 72–9. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Teja-Isavadharm P, Watt G, Eamsila C, *et al.*: **Comparative pharmacokinetics**

- and effect kinetics of orally administered artesunate in healthy volunteers and patients with uncomplicated falciparum malaria. *Am J Trop Med Hyg.* 2001; **65**(6): 717–21.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
27. Beal SL: **Ways to fit a PK model with some data below the quantification limit.** *J Pharmacokinet Pharmacodyn.* 2001; **28**(5): 481–504.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
28. Savic RM, Karlsson MO: **Importance of shrinkage in empirical bayes estimates for diagnostics: problems and solutions.** *AAPS J.* 2009; **11**(3): 558–69.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
29. Tarning J: **Supplementary files.** *figshare.* Fileset. 2019.
<http://www.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.7699835.v1>
30. Nosten F, White NJ: **Artemisinin-based combination treatment of falciparum malaria.** *Am J Trop Med Hyg.* 2007; **77**(6 Suppl): 181–92.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
31. Tarning J, Rijken MJ, McGready R, *et al.*: **Population pharmacokinetics of dihydroartemisinin and piperazine in pregnant and nonpregnant women with uncomplicated malaria.** *Antimicrob Agents Chemother.* 2012; **56**(4): 1997–2007.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
32. Tarning J, Kloprogge F, Piola P, *et al.*: **Population pharmacokinetics of Artemether and dihydroartemisinin in pregnant women with uncomplicated Plasmodium falciparum malaria in Uganda.** *Malar J.* 2012; **11**: 293.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
33. Ali S, Najmi MH, Tarning J, *et al.*: **Pharmacokinetics of artemether and dihydroartemisinin in healthy Pakistani male volunteers treated with artemether-lumefantrine.** *Malar J.* 2010; **9**: 275.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
34. Anderson GD: **Pregnancy-induced changes in pharmacokinetics: a mechanistic-based approach.** *Clin Pharmacokinet.* 2005; **44**(10): 989–1008.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
35. Peña-Rosas JP, De-Regil LM, Garcia-Casal MN, *et al.*: **Daily oral iron supplementation during pregnancy.** *Cochrane Database Syst Rev.* 2015; (7): CD004736.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)