

## ***Plasmodium falciparum* gametocyte carriage, emergence, clearance and population sex ratios in anaemic and non-anaemic malarious children**

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*Anaemia in falciparum malaria is associated with an increased risk of gametocyte carriage, but its effects on transmission have not been extensively evaluated in malarious children. Plasmodium falciparum gametocyte carriage, emergence, clearance, population sex ratios (SR) (defined as the proportion of gametocytes that are male), inbreeding rates and temporal changes in SR were evaluated in 840 malarious children. Gametocyte carriage pre-treatment was at a level of 8.1%. Anaemia at enrolment was an independent risk factor for gametocyte carriage post-treatment. The emergence of gametocytes seven days post-treatment was significantly more frequent in anaemic children (7/106 vs. 10/696,  $p = 0.002$ ). In the initially detected gametocytes, the proportion of children with a male-biased SR (MBSR) ( $> 0.5$ ) was significantly higher in anaemic children (6/7 vs. 3/10,  $p = 0.027$ ). Pre-treatment SR and estimated inbreeding rates (proportion of a mother's daughters fertilised by her sons) were similar in anaemic and non-anaemic children. Pre-treatment SR became more female-biased in non-anaemic children following treatment. However, in anaemic children, SR became male-biased. Anaemia was shown to significantly increase gametocyte emergence and may significantly alter the SR of emerging gametocytes. If MBSR is more infective to mosquitoes at low gametocytaemia, then these findings may have significant implications for malaria control efforts in endemic settings where malaria-associated anaemia is common.*

Key words: *Plasmodium falciparum* - gametocytes - sex ratio - transmission - children

Anaemia is a common complication of *Plasmodium falciparum* infections and a major contributor to morbidity and, to a lesser extent, mortality in children from areas endemic for *P. falciparum* (Murphy & Breman 2001, Crawley 2004, Nkuo-Akenji et al. 2006, Sowunmi et al. 2010). This condition is due, in part, to the destruction of infected erythrocytes, a shortened survival of uninfected erythrocytes and bone marrow dyserythropoiesis (White & Ho 1992, Price et al. 2001). *P. falciparum*-related anaemia is also often associated with an increased risk of gametocyte carriage (Price et al. 1999, von Seidlein et al. 2001).

Malaria transmission from the mosquito to human host requires the uptake and development of *P. falciparum* into gametes within the mosquito. This is true of both the male and female *Plasmodium* spp gametocytes ingested by the mosquito via feeding on the blood of infected hosts (Sinden 1983). In the mosquito, a female

gametocyte develops into a single gamete, while a male gametocyte develops into a maximum of eight gametes (Sinden et al. 1978). Mosquito infectivity after a blood meal is dependent on gametocyte density in the respective blood meal (Tchuinkam et al. 1993) and may be impacted by the relative proportion of male gametocytes (Robert et al. 1996, Mitri et al. 2009). In this context, the gametocyte sex ratio (SR) (proportion of gametocytes that are male) (Pickering et al. 2000, West et al. 2001, 2002) plays a role in transmission success.

In natural populations, *Plasmodium* spp gametocyte SR are female-biased. However, this ratio can vary significantly and in some cases may become less female-biased as the infection progresses and anaemia develops in the host (Paul et al. 2000). The ratio can also become less female-biased as a result of host immune response, changes in parasite density or competition from other parasite genotypes (clones) (Paul et al. 2000, Robert et al. 2003, Reece et al. 2005).

Although anaemia in *P. falciparum* infections may be associated with an increased risk of gametocyte carriage (Price et al. 1999, von Seidlein et al. 2001), the availability of gametocytes in peripheral blood of the human host (from which the mosquito obtains a blood meal) is dependent on the interplay of emergence and clearance of the gametocytes. This interplay may be perturbed by antimalarial drugs used for therapy (Sowunmi et al. 2009a) or host immunity. It is currently unclear how *P. falciparum* malaria-associated anaemia influences these processes

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and how the condition impacts the gametocyte SR in malarious children undergoing therapy with artemisinins or artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACTs).

In the present study, we evaluate the relationship between anaemia, gametocytaemia and gametocyte SR in a group of children with apparently uncomplicated *P. falciparum* malaria who live in an endemic area of southwestern Nigeria; all patients were treated with artesunate or ACTs. The main aims were as follows: (i) determine gametocyte carriage, emergence and clearance of *P. falciparum* gametocytaemia in anaemic and non-anaemic children, (ii) evaluate the influence of anaemia on the population structure of *P. falciparum* gametocyte SR and (iii) examine any differences in the temporal changes in gametocyte SR of anaemic and non-anaemic malarious children during therapy to accurately describe any potential effects on transmission.

#### PATIENTS, MATERIALS AND METHODS

**Patients** - Patients were recruited from 2005-2010 at the malaria clinic of the University College Hospital in Ibadan, southwestern Nigeria, which is an endemic area for malaria (Salako et al. 1990). Patients were placed into various antimalarial efficacy studies involving artesunate or ACTs. Patients were enrolled if the following criteria were met: age 0.5-15 years, fever or history of fever in 24-48 h preceding presentation, pure *P. falciparum* parasitaemia > 2000/μL blood, absence of concomitant illness and written informed consent of a parent or guardian. Patients with severe malaria (Anon 2000) or serious underlying diseases (e.g., renal, cardiac or hepatic diseases) or severe malnutrition were excluded from the study. The study received approval from the local Ethics Committee (Ethics Committee, Ministry of Health, Ibadan, Nigeria).

**Drug management** - Drug treatment was administered according to standard schedules (Table I). Briefly, at presentation and for a few days after, depending on the treatment regimen, the children were given standard oral

doses of artesunate or ACTs. At enrolment (day 0) and at follow-up days one-seven, 14, 21, 28, 35 and 42, patients underwent full physical examination and thin and thick blood films were examined for quantification of asexual and sexual parasitaemia.

**Laboratory investigations** - Quantification of asexual and sexual parasites in thick films was completed against both 500 and 1,000 leukocytes, assuming a leukocyte count of 6,000/μL blood. Asexual parasite clearance time was measured as the time from the start of anti-malarial treatment until the asexual parasite count fell below detectable levels in a peripheral blood smear. Gametocyte clearance time was measured as the interval between the first and last positive gametocyte smears.

All gametocytes were sexed if gametocytaemia was > 10/μL in blood and according to the following criteria (Carter & Graves 1988): males (microgametocytes) are smaller than females (macrogametocytes), the nucleus is larger in males than females, the ends of the cells are rounder in males and more angular in females, the cytoplasm stains purple in males and deep blue in females with Giemsa and the granules of malaria pigment are centrally located in females and more widely diffused in males. Gametocytes were sexed if at least three of the five criteria stated above were present. The SR was defined as the proportion of gametocytes in peripheral blood that were male (Pickering et al. 2000, West et al. 2001, 2002). The SR was considered to be male-biased if it was > 0.5.

Capillary blood collected before and during follow-up was used to measure packed cell volume (PCV). PCVs were measured using a microhaematocrit tube and a microcentrifuge (Hawksley, Lancing, UK).

**Data analysis** - Data were analysed using version 6 of the Epi-Info software (Anon 1994) and the statistical programme SPSS for Windows version 10.01 (Anon 1999). Variables considered in the analysis were related to the densities of *P. falciparum* gametocytes and trophozoites. Proportions were compared by calculating  $\chi^2$  with Yates' correction or by the Fisher exact test.

TABLE I  
Treatment regimens during the study period

Drugs	Regimens	Children (n)	Years
Artemether plus lumefantrine	20 mg/120 mg, respectively; 5-14 kg received one tab., 15-24 kg two tab., 25-34 kg 3 tab., > 34 kg four tab. at presentation 8 h later and at 24 h, 36 h, 48 h and 60 h after first dose.	246	2005-2006, 2009-2010
Artesunate	4 mg/kg over three days.	116	2006
Artesunate plus amodiaquine (cp)	Artesunate given as in artesunate above plus amodiaquine; 10 mg/kg over three days.	214	2006, 2009-2010
Artesunate plus amodiaquine (cf)	50 mg cf with 270 mg, respectively; 5-15 kg received 0.5 tab., 15-25 kg one tab., 25-34 kg 1.5 tab., > 34 kg two tabs.	69	2009-2010
Artesunate plus mefloquine	25 mg/kg at presentation plus artesunate as given above.	158	2007-2008

cf: coformulated; cp: co-packaged.

Normally distributed continuous data were compared by Student's *t*-test and analysis of variance. Data not conforming to a normal distribution were compared using the Mann-Whitney U-test, the Kruskal-Wallis test or the Wilcoxon ranked sum test. The relationship between the gametocyte SR and clinical or parasitological parameters was assessed via linear regression. A multiple logistic regression model was used to test the association between gametocytaemia (yes or no at presentation or following treatment) and factors that were significant at univariate analysis (i.e., age, haematocrit and parasite density). Because the study was conducted over a period of five years, time in years since the commencement of study was included as a covariate in the model. *p* values of < 0.05 were considered to be statistically significant. Data were (double) entered serially using the patients' codes and were only analysed at the completion of the study.

## RESULTS

*Patients* - Eight hundred and forty children with acute malaria caused by *P. falciparum* infection were included in the study for the purpose of multivariate analysis of risk factors for gametocyte carriage. Of these, 802 had haematocrit measurements. The characteristics of the 802 children with acute malaria who were enrolled in the study are illustrated in Table II. Asexual parasitaemia cleared within two days in both anaemic and non-anaemic children (Table II).

*Risk factors for gametocyte carriage at presentation* - Table III illustrates that age of < three years, haematocrit of < 25%, parasitaemia of < 50,000/μL blood and enrolment before 2009 were associated with increased risk for gametocyte carriage at presentation. In addition, age of < three years and enrolment before 2009 were independent risk factors for gametocyte carriage.

TABLE II  
Demographic data and immediate therapeutic response of children with or without *Plasmodium falciparum*-associated anaemia treated with artemisinin-based combination therapies

Variables	Anaemia (n = 106)	No anaemia (n = 696)	p value
Age (years) [mean (SEM)]	5 (0.26)	6.8 (0.11)	0.0001
Male/female	48/58	348/337	
< 3 years	23	52	< 0.0001
< 5 years	29	135	0.078
Weight (kg) [mean (SEM)]	15.4 (0.51)	18.8 (0.25)	< 0.0001
Height (cm) [mean (SEM)]	110.8 (2.8)	130.6 (15.4)	< 0.0001
Duration of illness (days) [mean (SEM)]	3.3 (0.19)	2.7 (0.05)	0.06
< 2 days	17	244	0.001
> 2 days	54	304	
Temperature (day zero) (°C) [mean (SEM)]	38.6 (0.12)	38.4 (0.04)	0.85
≥ 40°C	12	52	0.23
PCV on day 0 (%) [mean (SEM)]	22.7 [0.23]	32.4 [0.14]	0.000
GMPD (μL of blood)	53,305	554,941	0.98
Range	2,563-1,183,145	2,837-1,125,000	
< 50,000	47	285	0.58
50,000-100,000	11	57	0.58
> 100,000-250,000	18	150	0.34
> 250,000	25	159	0.96
GMGD (μL of blood)	13	29	0.03
Range	6-54	6-444	
< 20/μL	8	34	0.35
Gametocyte carriage	10	58	0.75
0-< 2 years	2	6	0.66
2-< 5 years	3	19	0.24
< 2 days	4	23	0.81
> 2 days	1	15	0.63
Fever clearance time (days)	1.2 ± 0.5 (n = 75)	1.1 ± 0.4 (n = 563)	0.65
Parasite clearance time (days)	1.3 ± 0.6	1.1 ± 0.6	0.14

GMGD: geometric mean gametocyte density; GMPD: geometric mean parasite density; PCV: packed cell volume; SEM: standard error of mean.

TABLE III  
Risk factors for gametocyte carriage at presentation in children enrolled in the study

Variable	Children (n)	Children with gametocytes (n)	Crude OR (95% CI)	p value	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	p value
Age (years)						
≥ 3	745	57	1	0.007	1	0.044
< 3	78	13	2.41 (1.25-4.64)		2.03 (1.01-4.05)	
Haematocrit (%)						
≥ 25	638	10	1	0.001	1	0.61
< 25	96	7	4.93 (1.83-13.3)		0.82 (0.39-1.72)	
Parasite density (/ $\mu$ L)						
≥ 50,000	438	28	1	0.018	1	0.19
< 50,000	351	39	1.83 (1.10-3.04)		1.42 (0.83-2.41)	
Year of enrolment						
After 2009	435	14	1	< 0.0001	1	< 0.001
Before 2009	405	56	4.82 (2.64-8.81)		4.20 (2.09 -8.44)	

CI: confidence interval; OR: odds ratio.

TABLE IV  
Risk factors for gametocyte carriage following treatment

Variable	Children (n)	Children with gametocytes (n)	Crude OR (95% CI)	p value	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	p value
Age (year)						
≥ 3	745	18	1	0.93	-	-
< 3	78	2	1.06 (0.24-4.66)			
Haematocrit at enrolment (%)						
≥ 25	696	10	1	0.001	1	0.009
< 25	106	7	4.85 (1.8-13.0)		3.82 (1.4-0.43)	
Parasite clearance time (d)						
≤ 1	612	13	1	0.35	-	-
> 1	216	7	1.54 (0.6-3.92)			
Year of enrolment						
After 2009	435	3	1	0.001	1	0.025
Before 2009	405	17	6.30 (1.83-21.69)		4.20 (1.19-15.1)	

CI: confidence interval; OR: odds ratio.

*Risk factors for gametocyte carriage following treatment* - Table IV illustrates that anaemia at enrolment and enrolment before 2009 were associated with an increased risk of gametocyte carriage following treatment. These two factors were also shown to be independent risk factors for gametocyte carriage following treatment.

*First detection of gametocyte* - At enrolment, gametocytes were detected in 68 patients. Specifically, gametocytes were detected in 10 of 106 children with anaemia and 58 of 696 children without anaemia. The difference in proportion of gametocyte carriers was not statistically significant ( $p = 0.24$ ). Seven days after the initiation of treatment, gametocytes were detected in another 17 children. At this point, detection was significantly higher in anaemic than non-anaemic children (7 of 106 vs. 10 of

696,  $\chi^2 = 9.48$ ,  $p = 0.002$ ) (Table V). Overall, gametocyte carriage before and after treatment was similar in anaemic children (10 of 106 vs. 17 of 106,  $\chi^2 = 1.53$ ,  $p = 0.2$ ). Gametocyte carriage before and after treatment in non-anaemic children was also similar (58 of 696 vs. 68 of 696,  $\chi^2 = 0.71$ ,  $p = 0.4$ ). In the initially detected gametocytes, the proportion of children with a male-biased SR was significantly higher in anaemic children (6 of 7 vs. 3 of 10,  $p = 0.027$  by Mantel Haenszel test or  $p = 0.049$  by Fisher exact test). By day 42, only one child with anaemia carried gametocytes.

*Clearance of gametocytaemia* - Rates of gametocytaemia clearance are presented in Table VI. Gametocyte clearance times were similar in both anaemic and non-anaemic children (2.1 vs. 2.4,  $p = 0.5$ ).

TABLE V  
First appearance of gametocytes in anaemic and non-anaemic children with *Plasmodium falciparum* infections treated with artemisinin-based combination therapies

Day after enrolment	Children with gametocytes (n)		Children (n)	Cumulative (%)	p value
	Anaemia (n = 106) <sup>a</sup>	No anaemia (n = 696) <sup>a</sup>			
0	10	58	68	80	0.85
1	1	5	6	87	0.63
2	2	1	3	91	0.06
3	0	1	1	92	0.28
4	1	1	2	94	0.62
5	0	1	1	95	0.28
6	2	1	3	99	0.06
7	1	0	1	100	0.28
Total	17 <sup>a</sup>	68 <sup>a</sup>	85	100	0.002

a: proportion of emerged gametocyte with a sex ratio  $\geq 0.5$  in children with or without anaemia was six of seven and three of 10, respectively (p = 0.049 by Fisher exact test or p = 0.027, by Mantel Haenszel test).

TABLE VI  
Clearance of gametocytes following treatment of *Plasmodium falciparum* infections with artemisinin-based combination therapies in children with or without anaemia

Day of clearance	Anaemia (n = 106)	No anaemia (n = 696)	p value
1	11	33	0.36
2	0	11	0.27
3	2	5	0.91
4	2	9	0.65
5	1	0	0.35
6	1	7	0.43
7	0	2	-
GCT (median)	1	2	
Mean $\pm$ SEM (days)	2.1 $\pm$ 0.4	2.4 $\pm$ 0.2	0.52
Range	1-6	1-7	

GCT: gametocyte clearance time; SEM: standard error of mean.

*Relationship between gametocyte density and gametocyte SR at enrolment* - In general, using a reliable estimate for the measurement of SR when gametocyte density was  $\geq 15/\mu\text{L}$  of blood, there was no significant relationship between gametocyte density and SR ( $r = -0.035$ ,  $p = 0.82$ ). In anaemic children, the corresponding r value was  $-0.497$  with  $p = 0.67$ . In non-anaemic children, r was equal to  $-0.001$  with  $p = 0.99$ .

*Population structure of P. falciparum gametocyte SR* - Fig. 1 (day 0) highlights the pre-treatment distribution of *P. falciparum* SR in children with or without anaemia. Overall, in all gametocyte carriers, the weighted mean population SR was equal to 0.38 [95% confidence

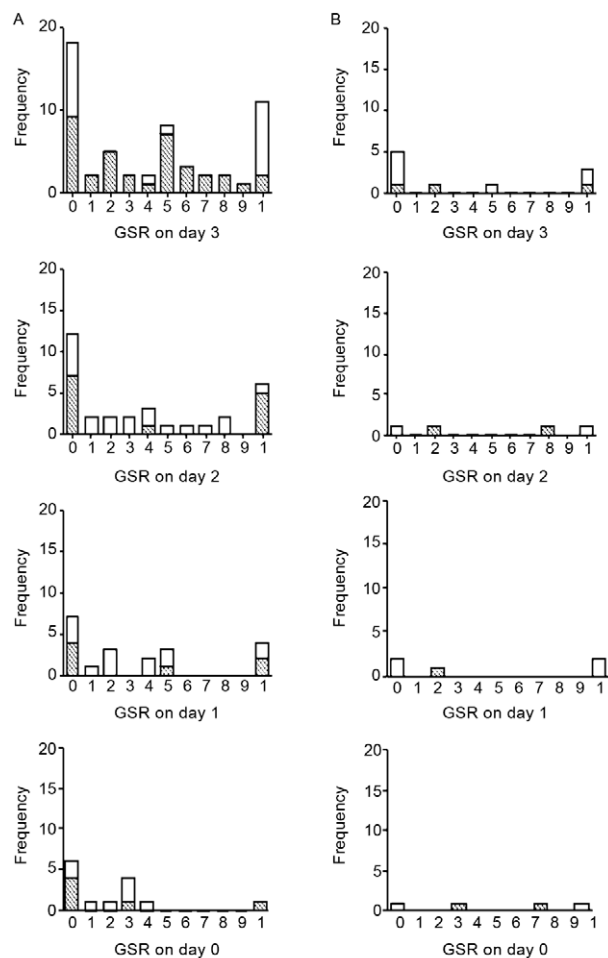


Fig. 1: frequency distribution of *Plasmodium falciparum* gametocyte sex ratios (GSR) pre-treatment and during follow-up in children without anaemia (A) or with anaemia (B). Hatched portions of bars refer to gametocyte carriers in whom the gametocyte densities =  $15/\mu\text{L}$  blood.

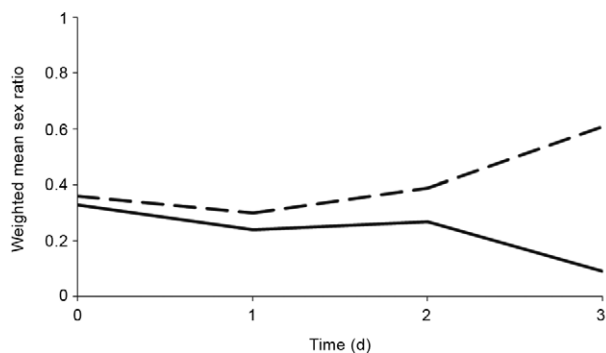


Fig. 2: temporal changes in gametocyte sex ratios following treatment of anaemic (broken line) and non-anaemic (solid line) children with artemisinin-based combination therapies.

interval (CI) of 0.31-0.44]. If a more reliable estimate of gametocyte density of  $> 15/\mu\text{L}$  was used, the mean population SR in gametocyte carriers was 0.34 (95% CI of 0.22-0.46), which corresponds to two female to each male. Based on these findings, the inbreeding rate given by the equation,  $f = 1-2z^*$  (West et al. 2001), where  $z^*$  is the proportion of male relative to female, is 0.32 (95% CI of 0.10-0.56). Using reliable estimates, the weighted mean SR in anaemic and non-anaemic children were 0.36 (95% CI of 0.1-0.5) vs. 0.33 (95% CI of 0.24-0.44,  $p = 0.96$ ). The corresponding inbreeding rates were also similar in anaemic and non-anaemic children (0.28, 95% CI of 0.1-0.9 vs. 0.34, 95% CI of 0.1-0.5,  $p = 0.94$ ).

In anaemic children, extremes of SR were as follows: 0 in five children (50%) and 1 in three children (30%); SR of 0.5 was seen in one child (10%). In non-anaemic children, extremes of SR were as follows: 0 in 18 children (31%) and 1 in 11 children (19%); SR of 0.5 was seen in eight children (13%).

*Temporal changes in SR following treatment* - Temporal changes in SR following treatment are shown in Fig. 2 (see also Fig. 1). These changes were similar on days one and two in anaemic and non-anaemic children. However, three days following treatment, the weighted mean SR was significantly lower and more female-biased in non-anaemic children in comparison to anaemic children (0.61, range 0.29-0.89 vs. 0.09, range 0-1,  $p = 0.027$ ). In anaemic children, the frequency of a male-biased SR (i.e.,  $\text{SR} \geq 0.5$ ) was 4 on day zero and 2 on day three ( $p = 1.0$ ). In non-anaemic children, the frequency of male-biased SR was 21 on day zero and 1 on day three ( $p = 0.005$ ).

## DISCUSSION

In the present study, anaemia was common in young children and was associated with an increased risk for gametocyte carriage at presentation. However, anaemia was not an independent risk factor for gametocyte carriage at presentation. These results differ from findings in other endemic and non-endemic areas, where others have shown anaemia to be an independent risk factor for gametocyte carriage (Price et al. 1999, von Seidlein et al.

2001). The association with increased risk of gametocyte carriage also differs from a previous report from this endemic area (Sowunmi et al. 2004).

Following treatment, anaemia and enrolment before 2009 were independent risk factors for gametocyte carriage. The result that anaemia was an independent risk factor for carriage gametocyte following treatment was not surprising because it was associated with an increased release of predominantly male gametocyte (Table V).

In most malarious children and adults, virtually all of the gametocytes seen in the periphery emerge within one-week after the initiation of treatment (Piyaphanee et al. 2006, Sowunmi et al. 2009c). In the present cohort, over 95% of the gametocytes had emerged in the periphery by day five post-treatment. However, the emergence of gametocytes was significantly more frequent in anaemic compared with non-anaemic children, thus suggesting that anaemia significantly impacts the release of gametocytes into circulation. Although the viability of the emerging gametocytes was not evaluated, if they were viable, ingestion by the mosquito vector would be expected to contribute to transmission, at least during the first week following commencement of treatment. Anaemia may trigger the conversion of asexual parasites into gametocytes *in vitro* (Ifediba & Vanderberg 1981). It is plausible that this process preceded the release into the peripheral circulation during the first week of observation in this cohort of children. However, the exact reasons are not apparent from the current data. If this were the case, then it may explain the significantly more frequent emergence of gametocytes in anaemic children during the first week of follow-up. A remote possibility is that the artemisinin derivatives in ACTs accelerate the conversion of asexual parasites into gametocytes and clear these gametocytes rapidly. This conversion process may be more pronounced in anaemic children.

An intriguing finding is that despite significant differences in the emergence of gametocytes, the clearance of gametocytes from the peripheral circulation was similar in both groups. Clearance of gametocytes from the peripheral blood results from the interplay of host, parasite and drug factors. In endemic areas, the clearance of drug-resistant asexual parasites is enhanced by immunity (Djimde et al. 2003) and it has been suggested that immunity may also enhance gametocyte clearance in children from this endemic area (Sowunmi et al. 2009c). If the latter is true, it would appear that the similar gametocyte clearance rates between the relatively younger anaemic and the relatively older non-anaemic children may suggest that the younger anaemic children may possess a certain degree of immunity that is perhaps as good as in the older children. Another alternative is that clearance of gametocytes following ACTs is only slightly influenced by age or haematocrit level. This latter explanation is expected because the clearance of asexual parasitaemia was similar in anaemic and non-anaemic children (Table II).

Population structure analysis of gametocyte SR at enrolment showed that the weighted SR and inbreeding rates were similar in anaemic and non-anaemic children. These findings suggest a relative lack of effect of anaemia

mia on transmission in this cohort. The overall weighted mean population SR of 0.34 and of 0.32 and 0.33, respectively, in anaemic and non-anaemic children, suggest that the maximum degree of female bias expected if the number of viable gametes released after ex-flagellation by one male gametocyte was approximately 2 (Read et al. 1992). In this context, it would appear that the presence of anaemia at presentation in these children did not provoke a significant degree of ex-flagellation. The reasons for this observation remain unclear. The maximum degree of gametes released was found to be less than 3.5, which is the amount recently reported in the same area of study (Sowunmi et al. 2009b). Additionally, this SR value is higher than that reported from both Cameroun (0.217) (Robert et al. 1996) and Papua New Guinea (0.18) (Paul et al. 1995), but somewhat similar to that reported from Senegal (0.346) (Robert et al. 2003).

Interestingly, in half of the anaemic children and one third of the non-anaemic children, no male gametocytes were found. Similarly, in one third of the anaemic children and in one fifth of the non-anaemic children, no female gametocytes were found. With both SR extremes, it is difficult to conceive of how these parasites would transmit. Obviously, in terms of overall proportion, parasite non-transmissibility is similar in anaemic and non-anaemic children. The very low frequency of SR of 0.5 at enrolment in anaemic and non-anaemic children suggests that gamete combination from multiple genotypes (clones), which maximises genetic representation of each clone in the zygote population, is uncommon. Proportion-wise, this should influence the fitness of the parasite to transmit. The low frequency of a SR of 0.5 in the pre-treatment parasite populations suggests that, overall, inbreeding is relatively common. Inbreeding rates in our data series were calculated from the SR data, a relatively inexpensive and facile method of indirectly estimating this rate (Nee et al. 2002).

It is generally known that during animal infections, a female-biased SR decreases as a response to anaemia, parasite density, host immune response or competition from other parasite genotypes (Paul et al. 2000, Reece et al. 2008, Sowunmi et al. 2009b). Although competition from other parasite genotypes was not evaluated in the present study, a less female-biased SR was observed in anaemic children when compared to non-anaemic children during follow-up. The possible reasons for this observation are as follows: an increased erythropoietin (EPO) secretion and release in anaemic children [in lower animals, increased (EPO) in secretion in response to anaemia is associated with a less female-biased sex allocation] (Paul et al. 2000) and a blunting of the tendency of ACTs to selectively favour the emergence of a female-biased SR following treatment (Sowunmi et al. 2007, 2009a). In the latter context, further exploration of the interaction(s) between anaemia and ACT treatment on SR is urgently needed. There may be significant policy implications of the present findings in regions where malaria-associated anaemia is common and where ACTs, the recommended first line treatment of malaria globally (WHO 2001), are used. Artemisinin drugs are

gametocytocidal for immature, but not mature gametocytes (Kumar & Zheng 1990), and ACTs reduce mosquito infectivity following treatment when compared to non-ACTs (Sutherland et al. 2005, Okell et al. 2008). It follows that early diagnosis and prompt treatment of infection using ACTs may aid in this setting.

In general, gametocytaemia was low in the present cohort of children (Table II). If increasingly male SR do give higher transmission success at lower gametocytaemia (Mitri et al. 2009), it is conceivable that in malaria-endemic areas, where malarial anaemia is relatively common and is associated with increased risk of gametocyte carriage, transmission may be enhanced in anaemic children, provided that the gametocytes are viable. Therefore, our findings may have significant implications for malaria control in many endemic countries/regions.

There are limitations of our study. One such limitation is that EPO levels were not measured; it was therefore impossible to relate the changes in gametocyte emergence and SR to EPO secretion. A further limitation was the lack of clonal data in the children, thus making it difficult to assess the relationship between anaemia, clonal multiplicity and SR. Further studies are now needed to determine whether gametocytes obtained from anaemic children from this endemic area are more infectious to mosquitoes than those from non-anaemic children. Determination of whether submicroscopical gametocytaemia is more common in anaemic children is also warranted.

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