An ultrasensitive reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction assay to detect asymptomatic low-density *Plasmodium falciparum* and *Plasmodium vivax* infections in small volume blood samples

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Abstract

**Background:** Highly sensitive, scalable diagnostic methods are needed to guide malaria elimination interventions. While traditional microscopy and rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) are suitable for the diagnosis of symptomatic malaria infection, more sensitive tests are needed to screen for low-density, asymptomatic infections that are targeted by interventions aiming to eliminate the entire reservoir of malaria infection in humans.

**Methods:** A reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) was developed for multiplexed detection of the 18S ribosomal RNA gene and ribosomal RNA of *Plasmodium falciparum* and *Plasmodium vivax*. Simulated field samples stored for 14 days with sample preservation buffer were used to assess the analytical sensitivity and specificity. Additionally, 1750 field samples from Southeastern Myanmar were tested both by RDT and ultrasensitive RT-PCR.

**Results:** Limits of detection (LoD) were determined under simulated field conditions. When 0.3 mL blood samples were stored for 14 days at 28 °C and 80 % humidity, the LoD was less than 16 parasites/mL for *P. falciparum* and 19.7 copies/µL for *P. vivax* (using a plasmid surrogate), about 10,000-fold lower than RDTs. Of the 1739 samples successfully evaluated by both ultrasensitive RT-PCR and RDT, only two were RDT positive while 24 were positive for *P. falciparum*, 108 were positive for *P. vivax*, and 127 were positive for either *P. falciparum* and/or *P. vivax* using ultrasensitive RT-PCR.

**Conclusions:** This ultrasensitive RT-PCR method is a robust, field-tested screening method that is vastly more sensitive than RDTs. Further optimization may result in a truly scalable tool suitable for widespread surveillance of low-level asymptomatic *P. falciparum* and *P. vivax* parasitaemia.

**Keywords:** Malaria, Malaria elimination, *Plasmodium falciparum*, *Plasmodium vivax*, RT-PCR, Limits of detection, Nucleic acid
Background
Momentum is growing for a campaign to eliminate malaria from Southeast Asia in response to the emergence there of multidrug-resistant *Plasmodium falciparum* [1]. In pilot studies of a possible elimination strategy, high-volume, quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR) is being used to identify villages along the Thailand-Myanmar border whose inhabitants have a high prevalence of sub-microscopic, asymptomatic *P. falciparum* infections [2]. These ultrasensitive tests reveal much higher prevalences of infection than those detected by less sensitive standard microscopy, rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) or polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) extracted from filter paper samples. The prevalence rates detected by high-volume qPCR are being used to select populations for targeted mass drug treatment to eliminate malaria. Current methods are unscalable however, as they require the collection of 1–2 mL of venous blood, centrifugation and buffy coat removal, and freezing of samples in liquid nitrogen [2] or other cold transport [3] to achieve ultrasensitive detection. Additionally, these methods are genus-specific, and do not differentiate between *P. falciparum* and the other common malaria species in Asia, *Plasmodium vivax* in a single test.

Current high-volume qPCR methods target the DNA of the *P. falciparum* multi-copy 18S ribosomal RNA (18SrRNA) gene which has five copies in every parasite of the multi-copy 18S ribosomal RNA *P. falciparum* [3], thus lower-...
Limits of detection in admixtures of Plasmodium falciparum and Plasmodium vivax

The LoD for *P. falciparum* was determined by preparing and testing three independent sets of *P. falciparum* standard curves as described above, both in the presence and absence of $3.8 \times 10^4$ copies/μL of PUC57 plasmid containing a *P. vivax* 18srRNA gene insert (obtained from Gary Fahle, National Institutes of Health Vaccine Research Center). Since *P. vivax* parasites are not sustainable in culture, this plasmid was used as a surrogate and reported in copies per μL. It should be noted that this plasmid surrogate will not represent the increased sensitivity due to RNA present in recently collected parasites. The LoD for *P. vivax* was determined by preparing and testing three independent sets of *P. vivax* plasmid standard curves (prepared by making serial 10-fold dilutions of the plasmid) resulting in concentrations ranging from $3.8 \times 10^4$ to $3.8 \times 10^{-1}$ copies/μL, both alone and in presence of total nucleic acid from 1 × 10^4 p/mL of NF54 parasites in blood. Each standard dilution was tested in triplicate.

Negative predictive value (NPV), positive predictive value (PPV), analytical sensitivity, and analytical specificity were calculated using SAS 9.2 (SAS Institute, Cary, NC, USA) along with the 95 % confidence intervals using a two-sided Fisher’s exact test. A McNemar’s test was performed using Graphpad. From the probit analysis, a LoD was determined in terms of parasites per millilitre for *P. falciparum* or plasmid copies per μL for *P. vivax*. Samples below the determined LoD were not expected to be positive, and were omitted from these analyses.

Field test of samples from Southeastern Myanmar

As part of a cross-sectional survey, samples were collected across three townships in Southeastern Myanmar following a protocol approved by the Ethics Review Board of the Department of Medical Research of the Myanmar Ministry of Health. The detailed results of this survey will be described in a separate presentation. Blood collected by finger stick was used to perform RDTs (Malaria Ag Pf/Pv, Standard Diagnostics, Republic of Korea) on site, and 0.3 mL of blood was placed into collection tubes as described above. Anticoagulated blood was mixed with the stabilizer and then transported at ambient temperature to a central laboratory in Yangon for storage at −80 °C within 10 days of collection. The frozen samples were then shipped to Baltimore where extraction and ultrasensitive RT-PCR detection were performed in replicate as described above.

Results

A baseline LoD under ambient storage conditions was established by performing three independent experiments with eight replicates of each parasite concentration per experiment. All 24 replicates of *P. falciparum* culture material diluted in uninfected human whole blood, ranging from 250,000 to 80 p/mL, were detected as positive when stored for 3 days at 22 °C. Of the 24 replicates at 16 p/mL, 18 were detected as positive. The LoD under these conditions was determined to be 20.5 p/mL.

The impact of sample storage at higher temperatures and RH was evaluated in quadruplicate. All four replicates for each concentration of parasites (250,000 to 80 p/mL) were detected as positive when samples were immediately frozen at −80 °C or stored for three, seven or 14 days at 28 °C in 80 % RH before processing. The 16 p/mL concentration was detected in two of four replicates when samples were frozen, as compared to three of four, four of four and four of four when samples were stored for three, seven or 14 days, respectively. The LoD of *P. falciparum* samples when frozen at −80 °C was 23.3 p/mL, and when stored for three, seven or 14 days in tropical conditions was 20.5, <16 and <16 p/mL, respectively.

To assess the effect of admixtures of *P. falciparum* with *P. vivax*, nucleic acid from cultured *P. falciparum* parasites diluted in human blood was assessed with and without the addition of *P. vivax* plasmid surrogate. All nine replicates of each *P. falciparum* concentration from 250,000 to 80 p/mL were detected in the presence and absence of $3.8 \times 10^4$ copies/μL of *P. vivax* plasmid in the RT-PCR template. Of the nine replicates of 16 p/mL *P. falciparum*, six were detected when not mixed and three were detected when mixed. The resulting LoD of *P. falciparum* when mixed with *P. vivax* was 25.1 p/mL, and when not mixed was 21.3 p/mL.

The LoD of *P. vivax* plasmid with and without added *P. falciparum* (1 × 10^4 p/mL) and human nucleic acid was evaluated. All nine replicates were detected for each plasmid concentration, from $5.7 \times 10^4$ copies/μL to $5.7 \times 10^2$ copies/μL. In the absence of *P. falciparum/human nucleic acid*, the plasmid was detected nine of nine times at $5.7 \times 10^3$ copies/μL, six of nine at $5.7 \times 10^0$ copies/μL, and two of nine at $5.7 \times 10^{-1}$ copies/μL. The plasmid, when combined with *P. falciparum/human nucleic acid*, was detected seven of nine times at $5.7 \times 10^1$ copies/μL, zero of nine at $5.7 \times 10^0$ copies/μL, and zero of nine at $5.7 \times 10^{-1}$ copies/μL. The LoD of the plasmid was 19.7 copies/μL. In the presence of ‘contaminating’ *P. falciparum/human nucleic acid*, the LoD of the plasmid increased to 49.5 copies/μL.

The LoD for each species as well as the impact of varied storage conditions on the LoD are shown in Table 1. Sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, and negative predictive are shown in Table 2.

The analysis of field samples showed a large proportion of infections that were undetectable by RDT. Only two...
samples were positive for *P. falciparum* by RDT. Ultrasensitive RT-PCR detected 24 *P. falciparum* positives and 108 *P. vivax* positives with 127 infections being either *P. falciparum* and/or *P. vivax*. Although the number of positives detected by RDT was small, both of the RDT-positive infections were also positive by ultrasensitive RT-PCR. A small fraction of field samples were positive in one extracted well but not the other. These samples with incongruous results were retested via RT-PCR in quadruplicate. Of the two non-replicating *P. falciparum* positive samples, one was detected in all four replicates and the other was repeatedly negative. Of the six non-replicating *P. vivax* positive samples, three were repeatedly positive, while one was negative. The remaining two samples were of mixed results suggesting a very low-density infection near the LoD.

**Discussion**

This assay represents an extremely sensitive, robust and potentially scalable procedure for collecting small volume blood specimens under field conditions to conduct molecular surveillance for *P. falciparum* and *P. vivax*. Building on previous work [2, 5, 6], these improved methods for stabilizing nucleic acids before processing and detecting both DNA and RNA will permit estimation of malaria prevalence even in hard-to-reach areas far from refrigeration or laboratory facilities.

This procedure currently uses 0.3 mL of blood collected from a finger or ear stick. While this volume is routinely collected in field studies, to be truly scalable the sample volume should be closer to the approximately 50 μL of finger stick blood typically collected by peripheral health care workers for RDTs. A larger volume was used to ensure that at least some parasite material would be present in the collected blood. However, the nucleic acid stabilizer may allow for smaller volumes of blood to be collected by disrupting infected red blood cells and dispersing thousands of copies of nucleic acid per parasite throughout the blood/stabilizer mixture. Since only approximately 57 μL of blood is used for nucleic acid extraction, additional improvements can be made to decrease the volume of blood drawn while maintaining sensitivity.

Although intrinsically the RT-PCR reporter assay is more sensitive than reported, limiting PCR cycles to as few as 37 allows for a LoD of 25 parasites/mL while

| Sample collection storage conditions | Admixture of *P. falciparum* and *P. vivax* |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 3 days at 22 °C                     | *P. falciparum*                            |
| Frozen (−80 °C)                     | *P. vivax*                                |
| 80 % RH                             | *Pf only*                                 |
| 7 or 14 days at 28 °C 80 % RH      | *Pv only*                                 |
|                                    | *Pf w/Pv plasmid*                         |
|                                    | *Pv plasmid w/Pf*                         |

| LoD Limits of detection; *Pf* *P. falciparum*; *Pv* *P. vivax*; RH relative humidity |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| **Pf LoD (p/mL)** | 20.5 | 23.3 | 20.5 | <16 | 21.3 | – | 25.1 | – |
| **Pv LoD (copies/μL)** | – | – | – | – | 19.7 | – | 49.5 | – |

| Species test | *P. falciparum* | *P. vivax* |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
|              | Positive | Negative | Positive | Negative |
| Species-specific RT-PCR | 522 | 0 | 154 | 0 |
| Negative | 2 | 451 | 2 | 876 |

| McNemar’s (two-tailed) test | P = 0.4795 |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Percentage | 95 % CI | Percentage | 95 % CI |
| Sensitivity | 100 | 99.30–100 | 100 | 97.66–100 |
| Specificity | 99.56 | 98.41–99.95 | 99.77 | 99.18–99.97 |
| PPV | 99.62 | 98.63–99.95 | 98.73 | 95.50–99.85 |
| NPV | 100 | 99.19–100 | 100 | 99.58–100 |
minimizing the risk of false positives. As with all highly sensitive detection methods, a strict protocol to prevent false positives from cross-contamination is required. In earlier versions of this assay, each instance of a false positive was investigated by root cause analysis which identified cross-contamination from adjacent highly parasitaemic samples or positive controls. This contamination was subsequently minimized by adhering to a strict protocol including the use of mechanical barriers during extraction and RT-PCR setup, using several negative controls, and limiting the number of cycles used for analysis.

Conclusion
Ongoing malaria surveys using 0.3 mL samples in Myanmar and China will provide estimates of the prevalence of *P. falciparum* and *P. vivax* infection across a range of epidemiological settings. While the current assay will not provide a precise quantitation of parasites/mL in these field samples, it is possible to infer the relative prevalence of very low parasitaemia infections based on the RT-PCR threshold cycle. In other words, with clinical malaria representing the ‘tip of the iceberg’, use of an ultra-sensitive detection method will reveal the shape of the submerged iceberg, i.e., the distribution of sub-patient infections with relatively high, medium and low parasite densities. If very low density infections, those near the current LoD of the assay, represent only a small fraction of the asymptomatic reservoir of infection, then a compromise allowing for both a decrease in the volume of blood collected and an increase in the threshold for a positive test result, will further improve scalability and reduce the risk of false positive tests. If these refinements based on field testing are successful, and especially if ongoing efforts to achieve similar low LoDs using dried blood spots succeed, this ultra-sensitive multiplexed malaria test has the potential to become part of a minimum standard toolkit for surveillance for malaria elimination campaigns in the Greater Mekong Subregion and elsewhere. Anticipating these improvements of the assay, capacity is being established for high throughput molecular surveillance for *P. falciparum* and *P. vivax* malaria in civilian and military laboratories in Myanmar, and technical support is available for malaria surveillance laboratories to perform this test worldwide.

Additional file

Additional file 1. Primers, probes, cycling condition.

Authors’ contributions
MA, SNJ, TMH, KTH, FH, MMN, and CVP conceived and designed the experiment. MA, SNJ, GM, AZM, SMR, KS, BS, KZO, and ZH performed the laboratory work. MA, SNJ, MMN, and CVP were involved in data analysis and manuscript preparation. ST, AMR, KTH, MMN, and CVP planned and supervised the field collections. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests. All authors have submitted the ICMJE Form for Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest. Conflicts that the editors consider relevant to the content of the manuscript have been disclosed.

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