

RESEARCH ARTICLE

The Safety of Artemisinin Derivatives for the Treatment of Malaria in the 2nd or 3rd Trimester of Pregnancy: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Stephanie D. Kovacs^{1*}, Anna Maria van Eijk², Esperanca Sevene³, Stephanie Dellicour², Noel S. Weiss¹, Scott Emerson⁴, Richard Steketee⁵, Feiko O. ter Kuile^{2,6}, Andy Stergachis^{7,8}

1 Department of Epidemiology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, United States of America, **2** Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Liverpool, United Kingdom, **3** Manhiça Health Research Centre, Faculty of Medicine, Eduardo Mondlane University, Maputo, Mozambique, **4** Department of Biostatistics, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, United States of America, **5** PATH, Seattle, WA, United States of America, **6** Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI) Centre for Global Health, Kisumu, Kenya, **7** Department of Global Health, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, United States of America, **8** Department of Pharmacy, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, United States of America

* Stephk08@gmail.com



OPEN ACCESS

Citation: Kovacs SD, van Eijk AM, Sevene E, Dellicour S, Weiss NS, Emerson S, et al. (2016) The Safety of Artemisinin Derivatives for the Treatment of Malaria in the 2nd or 3rd Trimester of Pregnancy: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. PLoS ONE 11(11): e0164963. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0164963

Editor: Venkatachalam Udhayakumar, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, UNITED STATES

Received: April 27, 2016

Accepted: October 4, 2016

Published: November 8, 2016

Copyright: © 2016 Kovacs et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Data Availability Statement: All relevant data are within the paper and its Supporting Information files.

Funding: This publication was supported in part by the National Center For Advancing Translational Sciences of the National Institutes of Health under Award Number TL1TR000422 to SDK. The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the National Institutes of Health. In addition this work was supported by the Malaria in Pregnancy

Abstract

Given the high morbidity for mother and fetus associated with malaria in pregnancy, safe and efficacious drugs are needed for treatment. Artemisinin derivatives are the most effective antimalarials, but are associated with teratogenic and embryotoxic effects in animal models when used in early pregnancy. However, several organ systems are still under development later in pregnancy. We conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis of the occurrence of adverse pregnancy outcomes among women treated with artemisinins monotherapy or as artemisinin-based combination therapy during the 2nd or 3rd trimesters relative to pregnant women who received non-artemisinin antimalarials or none at all. Pooled odds ratio (POR) were calculated using Mantel-Haenszel fixed effects model with a 0.5 continuity correction for zero events. Eligible studies were identified through Medline, Embase, and the Malaria in Pregnancy Consortium Library. Twenty studies (11 cohort studies and 9 randomized controlled trials) contributed to the analysis, with 3,707 women receiving an artemisinin, 1,951 a non-artemisinin antimalarial, and 13,714 no antimalarial. The PORs (95% confidence interval (CI)) for stillbirth, fetal loss, and congenital anomalies when comparing artemisinin versus quinine were 0.49 (95% CI 0.24–0.97, $I^2 = 0\%$, 3 studies); 0.58 (95% CI 0.31–1.16, $I^2 = 0\%$, 6 studies); and 1.00 (95% CI 0.27–3.75, $I^2 = 0\%$, 3 studies), respectively. The PORs comparing artemisinin users to pregnant women who received no antimalarial were 1.13 (95% CI 0.77–1.66, $I^2 = 86.7\%$, 3 studies); 1.10 (95% CI 0.79–1.54, $I^2 = 0\%$, 4 studies); and 0.79 (95% CI 0.37–1.67, $I^2 = 0\%$, 3 studies) for miscarriage, stillbirth and congenital anomalies respectively. Treatment with artemisinin in 2nd and 3rd trimester was not associated with increased risks of congenital malformations or miscarriage and may be associated with a reduced risk of stillbirths compared to quinine. This

Consortium, which is funded through a grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. PATH provided support in the form of salaries for author RS, but did not have any additional role in the study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript. The specific roles of these authors are articulated in the 'author contributions' section.

Competing Interests: AS serves on the Medicines for Malaria Venture Access and Product Management Advisory Committee; he does not receive an honoraria for this service, only travel expenses for an annual meeting. RS is employed by PATH. This does not alter the authors' adherence to PLOS ONE policies on sharing data and materials.

study updates the reviews conducted by the WHO in 2002 and 2006 and supports the current WHO malaria treatment guidelines malaria in pregnancy.

Introduction

Given the high morbidity and mortality associated with malaria in pregnancy, safe and effective drugs are needed for treatment and prevention [1]. However, there is limited information on the safety profile of most antimalarials when used during pregnancy, in part because few clinical trials enroll pregnant women and there are few examples of systematic approaches to pregnancy pharmacovigilance [2,3].

The World Health Organization (WHO) currently recommends the use of artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) for the treatment of uncomplicated malaria in adults, children and in pregnant women in the 2nd or 3rd trimester [4]. Seven days of quinine with clindamycin is recommended for uncomplicated malaria in the first trimester of pregnancy [5]. The reports from relatively small observational studies and randomized controlled trials (RCTs) have not identified an increased risk of miscarriage or stillbirth after receipt of artemisinins during pregnancy, compared to women receiving non-artemisinin antimalarials or to pregnant women who did not receive any antimalarials [6–12].

The WHO recommends the use of ACTs in the first trimester if this is the only treatment immediately available, or if treatment with 7-day quinine plus clindamycin fails or if there is uncertainty about adherence to a 7-day treatment [13]. Studies of rats, rabbits, and primates have reported the artemisinin class of antimalarial drugs to be embryotoxic and teratogenic [2]. These animal studies suggest that the etiologically relevant time period for exposure in humans is within the first trimester. Several organs are still under development in the 2nd trimester and therefore sensitive to teratogens, including the uterus (18 weeks), brain (until birth), eyes (24–36 weeks), and ears (18 weeks) [14], although animal data did not observe these types of anomalies after artemisinin exposure [15]. Nevertheless, animal data do not always mirror the effects observed in humans.

We conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis examining the risk of adverse pregnancy outcomes associated with 2nd or 3rd trimester use of an artemisinin, compared with the experience of pregnant women treated with other antimalarial therapies and pregnant women without malaria and therefore no exposure to an antimalarial.

Methods

This analysis was completed in accordance with the PRISMA guidelines (S1 and S2 Figs) [16]. The safety outcomes assessed were miscarriage (<28 weeks), stillbirth (>= 28 weeks), fetal loss (composite of miscarriage or stillbirth), and congenital anomalies.

Search Strategy

We conducted an electronic search of Medline, Embase, and the Malaria in Pregnancy Library as of January 12, 2015, and the Medline search was updated on June 15, 2015, using the Patient, Intervention, Comparator, Outcome, Timing and Setting (PICOTS) framework (S1 Fig) [17,18]. We also searched 'gray literature' databases, conference abstracts and manually reviewed reference lists of selected publications.

Inclusion/exclusion criteria

Studies fulfilling the following criteria were eligible for inclusion: prospective cohort studies or RCTs enrolling women of child bearing age (WOCBA) or pregnant women of any gestational age who received an artemisinin in the 2nd or 3rd trimester either as a monotherapy or as an ACT for the treatment of *P. falciparum*, *P. vivax* or mixed infections, and with information available on fetal loss and/or congenital anomalies, and information on timing of exposure in pregnancy (e.g. 2nd or 3rd trimester). Study exclusion criteria were case-control studies and cross-sectional surveys, studies not involving artemisinin treatment, studies reporting only 1st trimester artemisinin exposures, and studies that did not report pregnancy outcomes. In studies that reported exposures in both first trimester and 2nd or 3rd trimester, the pregnancies with first trimester exposures were excluded from the analysis.

Data Extraction

Two reviewers (SK and AE) independently screened titles and abstracts of all citations to identify potentially eligible studies (first screen). The second screen consisted of full-text review of studies selected by either reviewer in the first screen with agreement required for final study eligibility and inclusion in the systematic review. Any disagreements on study inclusion were resolved by discussions between the reviewers. The two reviewers independently extracted data using a standardized form and resolved any discrepancies by consensus. The primary data abstracted included number, type, and timing of antimalarial drug exposures; patient characteristics including age, parity, parasitemia level, and HIV prevalence; and pregnancy outcomes including the number of miscarriages, stillbirths, and congenital anomalies reported by exposure. In addition we created a composite outcome of “any fetal loss” which combined any miscarriage or stillbirth for studies that did not clearly delineate the number of exposures in the 2nd and 3rd trimester.

Bias assessment

To assess the possibility of bias we applied the Cochrane Collaboration's tool to score RCT studies as having high, low, or unclear risk of bias [19]. The Newcastle Ottawa scale was used to evaluate cohort studies for selection bias, comparability, and assessment of the outcome [20].

Exposure groups

The main exposure group of interest consisted of pregnant women who received artemisinin treatment in the 2nd or 3rd trimester. The comparison groups consisted of the following other exposure groups 1) treatment with oral quinine in the 2nd or 3rd trimester, 2) treatment with SP (for case-management) in the 2nd or 3rd trimester, 3) treatment with ‘other antimalarials’ (any non-artemisinin) in the 2nd or 3rd trimester, 4) women who received IPT-SP for prevention of malaria, and 5) pregnancies which did not receive an antimalarial drug in the 2nd or 3rd trimester (i.e. because they did not have clinical malaria).

Outcome definitions

Miscarriage was defined as pregnancy loss of <28 weeks of gestation and stillbirth as pregnancy loss of ≥28 weeks. This cut-off was chosen because the majority of the studies were conducted in resource-limited settings without access to neonatal intensive care. Fetal loss was defined as miscarriage or stillbirth. Studies that reported miscarriages but did not report the

number of exposures occurring before 28 weeks of gestation or studies that reported miscarriages and stillbirths using different definitions, were included in the analyses of any fetal loss.

We defined congenital malformation as any major or minor anomaly. We included all reported congenital anomalies in the analysis because of inconsistencies in the definition of major congenital malformations. We grouped congenital anomalies by organ system according to classifications developed by the Antiretroviral Pregnancy Registry [21].

Statistical Methods

Comparing risk estimates between exposure groups: To compare the risk between exposure groups, crude pooled odds ratios (PORs) and pooled risk differences (PRDs) were obtained from the reported count data. Our primary measure of association was a POR, but for analyses in which studies reported zero outcomes in both comparison arms, we conducted PRD models to allow all data to contribute to the model. We used a 0.5 continuity correction with a Mantel-Haenszel fixed effects model to correct for zero event cells [22]. As sensitivity analysis, we used random effects model with DerSimonian-Laird weighting and Peto Method with a 0.5 continuity correction, and Mantel-Haenszel fixed effects with continuity corrections of 0.01 and 0.69 [22].

As per the Cochrane Collaboration guidelines, I^2 values $>75\%$ were considered indicative of considerable heterogeneity [23]. We conducted stratified analyses by study type, geographic location, and comparison drug exposures, as well as bias level where possible (i.e. low, moderate, high; S1 and S2 Tables).

Results

A total of 944 articles or reports were identified. After removal of duplications and review of titles, a total of 309 abstracts were reviewed and 20 studies (11 cohort studies and 9 RCTs, 10 from Africa and 10 from Asia) met the inclusion criteria and were included in at least one of the analyses (Fig 1). Six studies did not include comparisons with other non-artemisinins and were used only descriptively and not included in the pooled ORs, with the remaining 14 studies providing data for the pooled ORs. Twelve studies did not report if exposures occurred in the second or third trimester, and therefore were excluded from the analysis of miscarriage. The search did not identify any studies of artemisinins used for intermittent preventive treatment (IPT) of malaria during pregnancy that provided necessary data on pregnancy outcomes.

A total of 3,646 women in these 20 studies received an artemisinin during the 2nd or 3rd trimester of pregnancy (Tables 1 and 2). The most common exposures were: artemether-lumefantrine (AL) (N = 2,000), dihydroartemisinin piperaquine (DP) (N = 328), monotherapy with any artemisinin derivative including artemether and artesunate (N = 225), artesunate sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (AS-SP) (N = 197), artesunate-mefloquine (AS-MQ) (N = 94), artesunate-amodiaquine (AS-AQ) (N = 83), and artesunate atovaquone-proguanil AAP (N = 39). One study reported 412 women receiving artesunate or artemether alone or in combination with MQ, clindamycin, atovaquone-proguanil (AP), artesunate iv, or AL but specific numbers were not reported by drug due to multiple treatments per patient [12]. There were 1,951 women who received other antimalarials in the 2nd or 3rd trimester including: chlorproguanil-dapsone (CD) (N = 81); chloroquine-SP (N = 24); mefloquine monotherapy (N = 36); quinine (N = 661); SP (for case-management) (N = 456); SP-AQ (N = 80), and SP-azithromycin (AZM) (N = 47), and for prevention IPTp-SP (N = 566). In these 20 studies, an additional 13,714 pregnant women reported no exposure to antimalarials and no recorded illness of malaria. Two studies with a no antimalarial comparison group were conducted in regions in sub-Saharan Africa where the risk of malaria is high [7,24]. The majority (n = 8194) of the

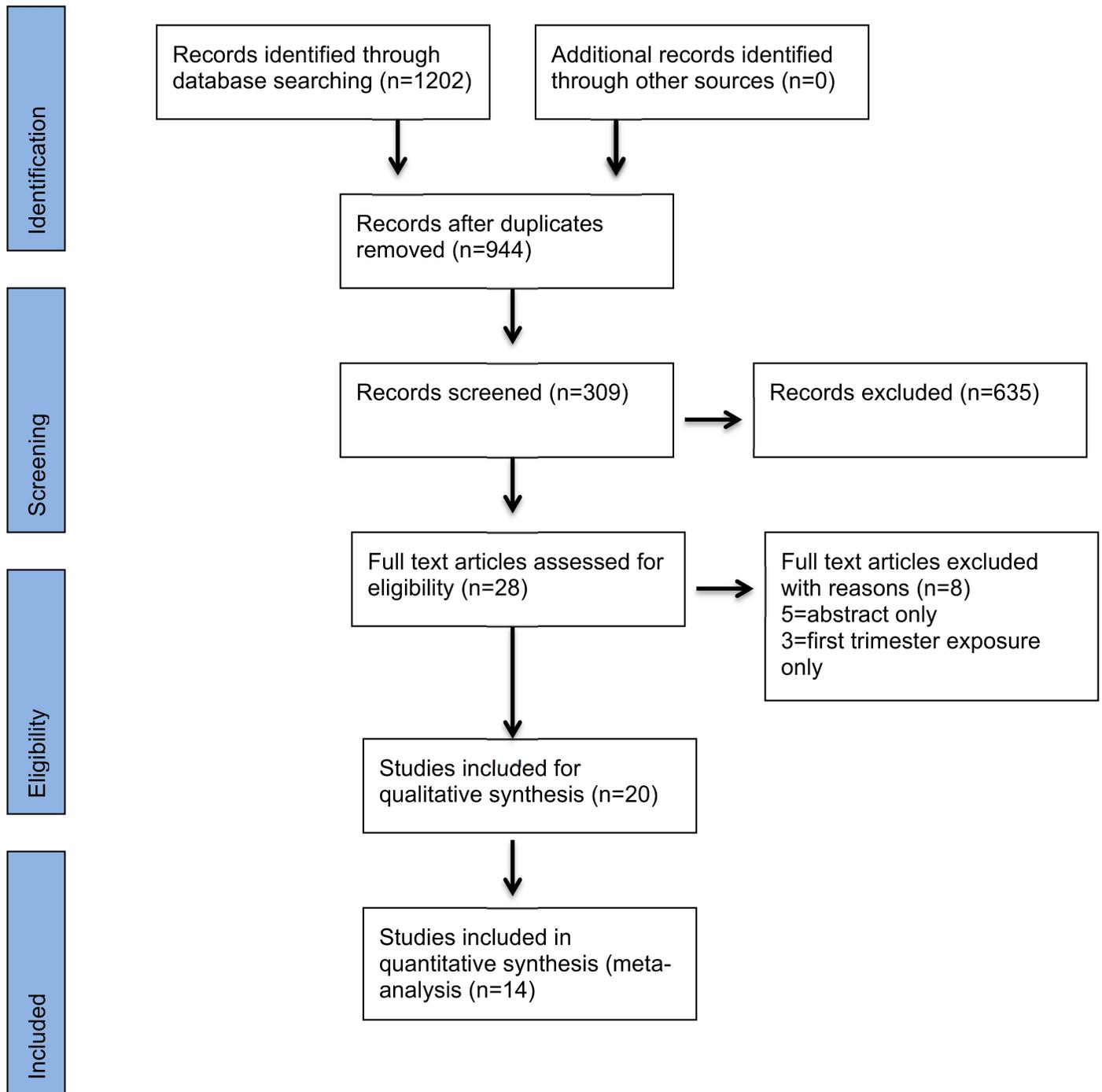


Fig 1. PRISMA flow diagram for search results June 15, 2015.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0164963.g001

women who were not exposed to an antimalarial were from one site in Thailand with a low risk of malaria where all patients were screened weekly for malaria, and therefore no IPTp-SP was provided [12].

Ten studies reported data on presence of fever at enrollment, and 12 studies reported enrollment parasitemia (S3 Table). The mean gestational age at enrollment ranged from 21 weeks to

Table 1. Description of cohort studies identified in the systematic review and included in the meta-analysis.

Study	Location and time period	Study Population	ACT Exposures	Comparator Exposures	2-3rd Trimester Outcomes
Adam, 2004 [25]	Sudan October 1997-February 2001	Pregnant women who presented with symptoms of <i>P. falciparum</i> malaria and had confirmed malaria parasites who were treated with quinine and returned to the hospital with recurrent malaria symptoms and parasite detected within three weeks. Mean age 27.1 years	Art im = 28 1st trim = 1/28 2nd trim = 12/28 3rd trim = 15/28	N/A	Miscarriage = 0/12 Stillbirth = 0/27 CA = 0/27
Adam, 2006 [26]	Sudan September 2004-March 2005	Pregnant women with uncomplicated <i>P. falciparum</i> malaria. Mean age 29.4 (s.d. 4.3) years	AS+SP = 32 2nd trim = 10/32 3rd trim = 22/32	N/A	Miscarriage = 0/10 Stillbirth = 0/32 CA = 0/32
Deen, 2001 [24]	Gambia March, 2000	All women of reproductive age (15–44 years) residing in the 42 study villages. Villages were part of a mass drug administration campaign. Pregnant women exposed to Mass drug administration were followed.	AS+SP = 287 1st trim = 77/287 2nd trim = 90/287 3rd trim = 28/287	Placebo = 40 No exp. = 132	Miscarriage: AS-SP = 0/90 Comm. +Placebo = 2/132 Stillbirth: AS-SP = 11/287 Comm. +Placebo = 6/172 CA: AS+SP = 6/287 Comm. +Placebo = 2/172
Manyando, 2010 [8]	Zambia October 2004-July 2008	Pregnant women attending antenatal clinic who were grouped based on the drug used to treat their last episode of malaria. Mean age NR.	AL = 495 1st trim = 159 2nd trim = 169 3rd trim = 162	SP = 506 1st trim = 125 2nd trim = 205 3rd trim = 176	Miscarriage: AL = 0/169 SP = 5/205 Stillbirth: AL = 9/473 SP = 13/478 CA: AL = 29/449 SP = 18/444
McGready, 2001 [12]	Thailand 1986–2001	Pregnant women who had microscopy confirmed <i>P. falciparum</i> or mixed <i>P. falciparum</i> and <i>P. vivax</i> infections. Mean age 24.8 (s.d. 6.4) years	Artesunate or artemether alone or in combination with MQ, C AP, or artesunate iv, or AL N = 461 1st trim = 40 2nd trim = 201 3rd trim = 211	No exp. = 8154	Miscarriage: Artemisinin = 20/201 Comm. = 1003/8154 Stillbirth: Artemisinin = 7/386 Comm. = 114/7058 CA: Artemisinin = 3/386 Comm. = 56/3707
*McGready, 1999 [27]	Thailand 1991–1996	Pregnant women in camps for refugees with uncomplicated, multi-drug resistant <i>P. falciparum</i> malaria.	AS = 61 2-3rd trim = 61 *study reports outcomes for 78 exposures	Q = 72 2-3rd trim = 72 MQ = 36 2-3rd trim = 36	Stillbirth: AS = 2/78 MQ or Q = 8/322 Any Fetal Loss: AS = 3/78 Q+MQ = 16/322 CA: AS = 0/73 MQ or Q = 4/322
Mosha, 2014[28]	Tanzania April-September 2012	2-3rd trimester pregnant and non-pregnant women with diagnosed uncomplicated malaria. <i>P. falciparum</i> detected by microscopy and hemoglobin level ≥ 7 g/dl. Median age 25, range 18–41 years	AL = 55 2nd trim = 17 3rd trim = 16 Not pregnant AL N = 22	N/A	Miscarriage: 0/17 Stillbirth: 0/33 CA: 0/33

(Continued)

Table 1. (Continued)

Study	Location and time period	Study Population	ACT Exposures	Comparator Exposures	2-3rd Trimester Outcomes
Rulisa, 2012[7]	Rwanda June 2007-July 2009	Pregnant women age 18+ treated with AL after diagnosis of simple P. falciparum malaria based on blood smear or clinical symptoms. Controls were pregnant women with no malaria. Age range 16–48.	AL = 1072 2nd trim = 434 3rd trim = 542	No exp. = 978	Miscarriage: AL 14/434 No antimalarial = 4/978 Stillbirth: AL = 31/1072 No antimalarial = 23/978 CA: AL = 3/1072 No antimalarial-3/978
Poespoprodjo, 2014 [29]	Indonesia April 2004-June 2009	All pregnant women and newborn infants admitted to maternity ward screened for malaria.	DP = 336 1st trim = 8 2-3rd trim = 328 DP+ivArt = 77 1st trim = 10 2-3rd trim = 67	Quinine = 347 iv Q 1st trim = 50 2-3rd trim = 259 CQ+SP = 24 2-3rd trim = 24 No exp. = 4408	Stillbirth: DP = 9/328 DP+ivART = 2/67 CQ+SP = 0/24 Q = 16/259 Community = 134/4408
Wang, 1989 [30]	China 1976–1980	Pregnant women with malaria with typical symptoms and signs; Plasmodium found in thick blood smear with a density over 500 mm ³ and antimalarial had not been administered or with a known grade III chloroquine resistance. Mean age 25.8 (s.d. 4.1) years	Artemisinin in oil = 2 2nd trim = 2 Artemether = 4 2nd trim = 4	N/A	Miscarriage: Art oil = 0/2 Art = 0/4 Stillbirth: Art oil = 0/2 Art = 0/4 CA: Art oil = 0/2 Art = 0/4
^Nakelembe, 2012 [31]	Uganda and Burkina Faso	HIV negative women in the 2nd or 3rd trimester who were screened for malaria during normal IPT schedule and given AL if positive or SP if negative and followed through pregnancy	AL = 287 2-3rd trim = 287	IPT with SP = 566 2-3rd trim = 566	Stillbirth: AL = 3/287 IPT SP only = 7/566

*Pregnancy outcomes were reported for 78 artemisinin exposures, and 322 combined MQ and Q exposures. These ACT exposures are also included in the McGready 2001 cohort study with different comparison group (no antimalarial drug exposures).

^ Data provided by the authors. Trim trimester; ART im: artemether intramuscular; AS: artesunate; SP: sulfadoxine pyrimethamine; AL: artemether lumefantrine; CA: congenital anomal; MQ: mefloquine; C: Clindamycin; CD: chlorproguanil-dapsone; iv: intravenous; AP: atovaquone proguanil; Q: quinine; AS7: artesunate 7 days; CQ: chloroquine; AQ: amodiaquine; DP: dihydroartemisinin-piperazine; IPT: intermittent preventative therapy; MDA: Mass drug administration; ANC: antenatal care; No exp: no exposure to antimalarials for treatment.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0164963.t001

38 weeks across the studies. Only three studies reported data on HIV status, preventing stratification by HIV status [8,33,36]. Further details about the characteristics of included women can be found in S3 Table.

Miscarriage

Eight studies reported data on late miscarriages after receipt of an artemisinin in the second trimester, but only four studies reported comparisons with pregnant women who did not receive artemisinins and there were no studies with a quinine arm. A total of 34 miscarriages were reported among 939 women given artemisinins, including data from 5 studies reporting no miscarriages among 304 exposures.

Table 2. Description of RCT studies identified in the systematic review and included in the meta-analysis.

Study	Location and time period	Study Population	ACT Exposures	Comparison Exposures	2-3rd Trimester Outcomes
Bounyasong, 2001 [32]	Thailand January 1995-December 1998	Pregnant women with <i>P. falciparum</i> , not more than 4% parasitized red cells, gestational age at least 28 weeks estimated by ultrasound.	AS+MQ = 28 2-3rd trim = 28	Q = 29 2-3rd trim = 29	Any Fetal Loss: AS-MQ = 0/28 Q = 0/29 CA: AS-MQ = 0/28 Q = 0/29
Kalilani, 2007 [33]	Malawi September 2003-September 2004	Pregnant women (EGA 14–26 weeks) between 15 and 49 years old, with peripheral <i>P. falciparum</i> parasitemia; method of measuring gestational age not described. Median age 20 (range 17–24).	AS+SP = 47 2-3rd trim = 47/47	SP = 47 2-3rd trim = 47 SP+AZM = 47 2-3rd trim = 47	Stillbirth: AS-SP = 4/38 SP = 1/38 SP+AZM = 0/42 Any fetal loss: AS-SP = 4/38 SP = 0/38 SP+AZM = 4/42 CA: AS-SP = 0/38 SP = 0/38 SP-AZM = 0/42
McGready, 2000 [11]	Thailand October 1995-July 1997	Pregnant women in 2nd or 3rd trimester, estimated by fundal height seen at ANC who had microscopy confirmed uncomplicated <i>P. falciparum</i> infection	AS-MQ = 66 2-3rd trim = 66	Q = 42 2-3rd trim = 42	Any Fetal Loss: AS-MQ = 2/66 Q = 0/42 CA: AS-MQ = 0/66 Q = 0/42
McGready, 2001 [34]	Thailand October 1997-January 2000	Pregnant women in 2nd or 3rd trimester estimated by fundal height seen at ANCs who had microscopy confirmed <i>P. falciparum</i> infections. Age range 15–41 years	AS7 N = 64 2-3rd trim = 64	Q+C N = 65 2-3rd trim = 65	Stillbirth: AS7 = 1/64 Q+C = 1/65 Any Fetal Loss: Art = 1/64 Q+C = 1/65 CA: Art = 0/64 Q+C = 1/65
McGready, 2005 [35]	Thailand December 2001-July 2003	Pregnant women with first episode of <i>P. falciparum</i> or mixed infection (<i>P. vivax</i>), 14–31 weeks gestation estimated by ultrasound or fundal height, Ht >= 20%. Mean age 26 (s.d. 7) years	AAP N = 39 2-3rd trim = 39	Q N = 42 2-3rd trim = 42	Any Fetal Loss: AAP = 0/34 Q = 0/38 CA: AAP = 2/34 Q = 1/38
McGready, 2008 [10]	Thailand April 2005-August 2006	Patients with acute <i>P. falciparum</i> malaria in 2nd or 3rd trimester estimated by ultrasound. Originally only allowed 2nd infection in pregnancy (already failed quinine), but later widened to allow first infections in pregnancy. Age range 14–44 Years	AL N = 125 2-3rd trim = 125 AS7 N = 128 2-3rd trim = 128		Stillbirth: AL = 1/117 AS7 = 1/120 Any Fetal Loss: AL = 1/117 AS7 = 2/120 CA: AL = 3/117 AS7 = 4/120
Mutabingwa, 2009 [36]	Tanzania January 2004-September 2006	Pregnancy with either a positive blood smear for <i>P. falciparum</i> with at least 800 parasites/ μ L in an asymptomatic woman or any of the following symptoms within 2 days prior to consultation: history of fever, headache, vomiting, chills/rigors and/or any of the following signs: temperature ≥ 37.5 & < 39.5 °C, Hb ≥ 7 and < 9 g/dl) with <i>P. falciparum</i> parasitemia at any density. All cases were between 14–34 weeks gestation defined by presence of fetal heartbeat. Median age 21 years	AS-AQ = 83 2-3rd trim = 83	SP = 28 2-3rd trim = 28 SP-AQ = 80 2-3rd trim = 80 CD = 81 2-3rd trim = 81	Any Fetal Loss: AS-AQ = 4/83 SP-AQ = 1/80 SP = 0/28 CD = 1/81 CA:* AS+AQ = 3/83 SP = 3/28 CD = 7/81 SP+AQ = 8/80

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

Study	Location and time period	Study Population	ACT Exposures	Comparison Exposures	2-3rd Trimester Outcomes
Piola, 2010 [6]	Uganda October 2006-May 2009	Women with viable pregnancy with an estimated gestation of ≥ 13 weeks determined by ultrasound or LMP and malaria infection detected by microscopy (<i>P. falciparum</i> mixed or mono-infection). SP may have been used for prevention before entry to the study and some inadvertently when entered.	AL = 152 2-3rd trim = 152	Q = 152 2-3rd trim = 152	Stillbirth: AL = 2/144 Q = 3/137 Any fetal loss: AL = 5/144 Q = 7/137 CA: AL = 3/144 Q = 2/137
Sowunmi, 1998 [37]	Nigeria January 1994-March 1997	All patients referred to University College Hospital with persistent <i>P. falciparum</i> parasitemia and acute uncomplicated malaria after failure of supervised therapy with standard regimen of chloroquine or after a single dose of SP or both CQ and SP. Oral fluid intolerance, no history of allergy to known antimalarial drugs, 2nd or 3rd trimester determined by ultrasound	Art+MQ = 23 2-3rd trim = 23 Art im = 22 2-3rd trim = 22		Stillbirth: Art+MQ = 0/23 Art im = 0/22 Any fetal loss: Art+MQ = 0/23 Art im = 0/22 CA: Art+MQ = 0/23 Art im = 0/22

*Only minor CA. Trim: trimester; ART im: artemether intramuscular; AS: artesunate; AZM: azithromycin; SP: sulfadoxine pyrimethamine; AL: artemether lumefantrine; CA: congenital anomaly; C: Clindamycin; MQ: mefloquine; CD: chlorproguanil-dapsone; iv: intravenous; AP: atovaquone proguanil; Q: quinine; AS7: artesunate 7 days; CQ: chloroquine; AQ: amodiaquine; DP: dihydroartemisinin-piperaquine; IPT: intermittent preventative therapy.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0164963.t002

Comparison to SP for treatment. Only one study compared use of artemisinins to use of SP, with zero miscarriages among 169 ACTs exposures and 5 miscarriages among 205 SP exposures.

Comparison to no antimalarial drug exposure. Three studies compared artemisinin users to women who did not receive an antimalarial drug. There were 34 miscarriages among 725 women who received an artemisinin, and 1009 miscarriages among 9264 women who received no antimalarials and therefore were unlikely to have malaria (POR = 1.13, 95% CI 0.77–1.66, $I^2 = 86.7\%$, 3 studies) (Fig 2).

Stillbirth

Sixteen studies reported a total of 83 stillbirths among 3,595 women who received an artemisinin in the 2nd or 3rd trimester.

Comparison to Quinine. In studies with a quinine comparison arm, there were 14 stillbirths among 603 women who received an artemisinin and 20 stillbirths among 461 women who received quinine (POR 0.49, 95% CI 0.24–0.97, $I^2 = 0\%$, 3 studies) (Fig 3).

Comparison to SP treatment. In the two studies comparing use of artemisinins to SP for case-management, there were 13 stillbirths among 511 women who received an artemisinin, and 14 stillbirths among 516 women who received SP (POR 0.93, 95% CI 0.43–2.01, $I^2 = 56\%$, 2 studies).

Comparison to other antimalarials for treatment. Receipt of an artemisinin was not associated with a clear increase in the risk of stillbirth compared to receipt of SP combinations (POR 3.47, 95% CI 0.46–26.03 $I^2 = 100\%$, 2 studies); these results were based on only two studies with considerable evidence of heterogeneity. Receipt of artemisinin compared to mefloquine and/or quinine for the treatment of malaria was not associated with an increased risk of stillbirth OR 1.03 (95% CI 0.21–4.96).

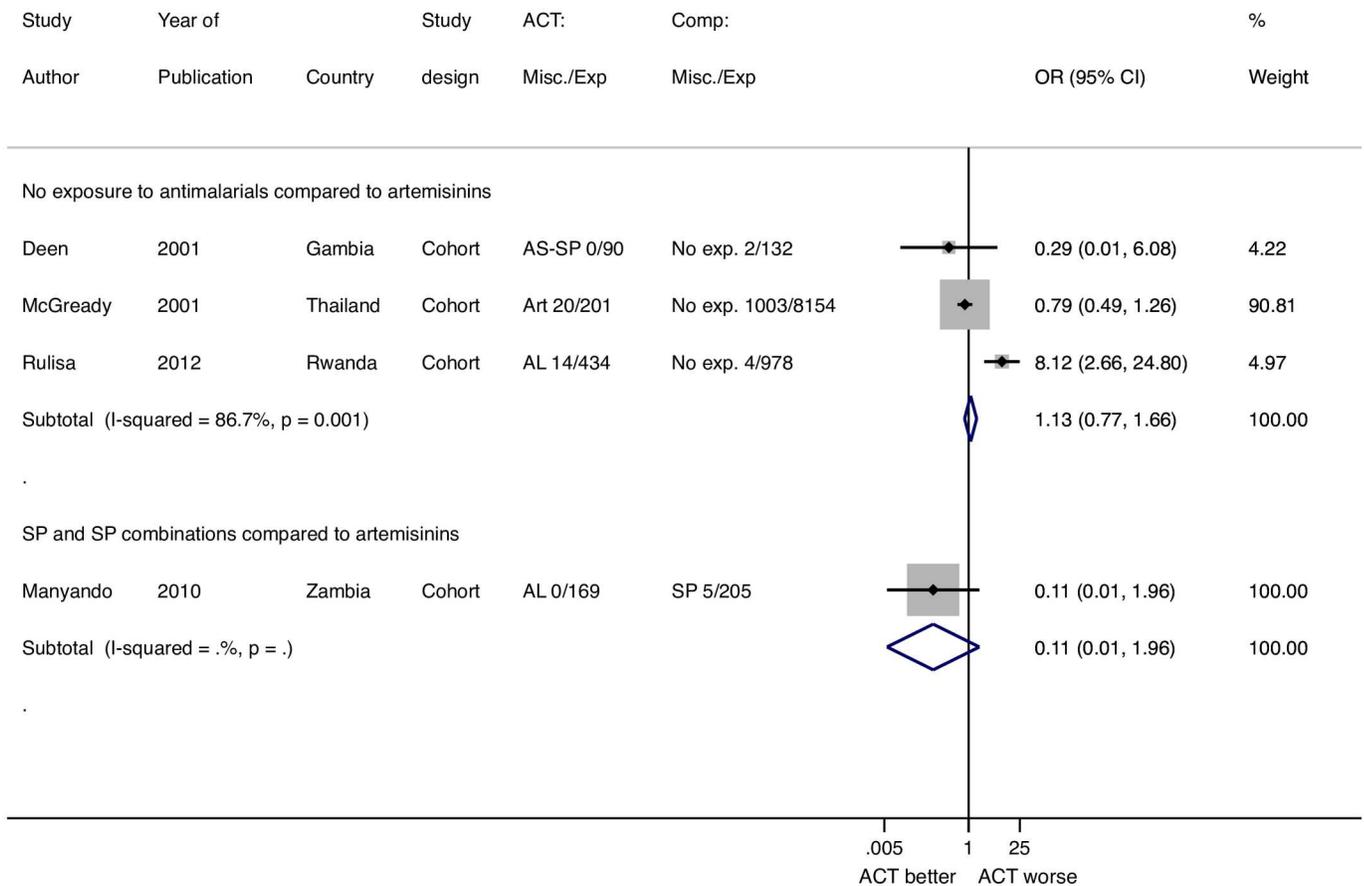


Fig 2. Pooled odds ratio for miscarriage after 2nd trimester exposures to artemisinins stratified by comparison group. *McGready 2001 reported multiple types of artemisinin exposures that were combined for this analysis (12). ART artemisinins, AL artemether-lumefantrine, AS-SP artesunate sulfadoxine pyrimethamine, SP sulfadoxine pyrimethamine, No exp. No exposure to antimalarials.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0164963.g002

Comparison to IPT-SP. Only one study compared women who received artemisinins for treatment to women who only received IPT-SP. There was no increased risk of stillbirth after receipt of an artemisinin compared to women who received only IPT-SP, OR = 0.84 (95% CI 0.22–3.29).

Comparison to no antimalarial drug exposure. In the studies that compared use of an artemisinin to no exposure to antimalarials, there were 60 stillbirths among 2131 women who received an artemisinin, and 277 among 12,622 women who received no antimalarials (POR 1.10, 95% CI 0.79–1.54, $I^2 = 0\%$, 4 studies).

Any Fetal Loss

In twelve studies that did not specify if exposures occurred in the 2nd or 3rd trimester, there were 38 fetal losses among 1505 women who received an artemisinin in the 2 or 3rd trimester.

Comparison to Quinine. In the 6 studies with a quinine arm, there were 19 fetal losses among 731 women who received artemisinins, and there were 24 fetal losses among 559 quinine exposures (POR = 0.58, 95% CI 0.31–1.06, $I^2 = 0\%$, 6 studies) (Fig 4).

Comparison to SP for treatment. In the two studies with an SP arm, there were 9 fetal losses among 121 women who received an artemisinin and there were zero fetal losses among 66 women who received SP for treatment. (POR 5.86, 95% CI 0.73–46.88, $I^2 = 0\%$, 2 studies).

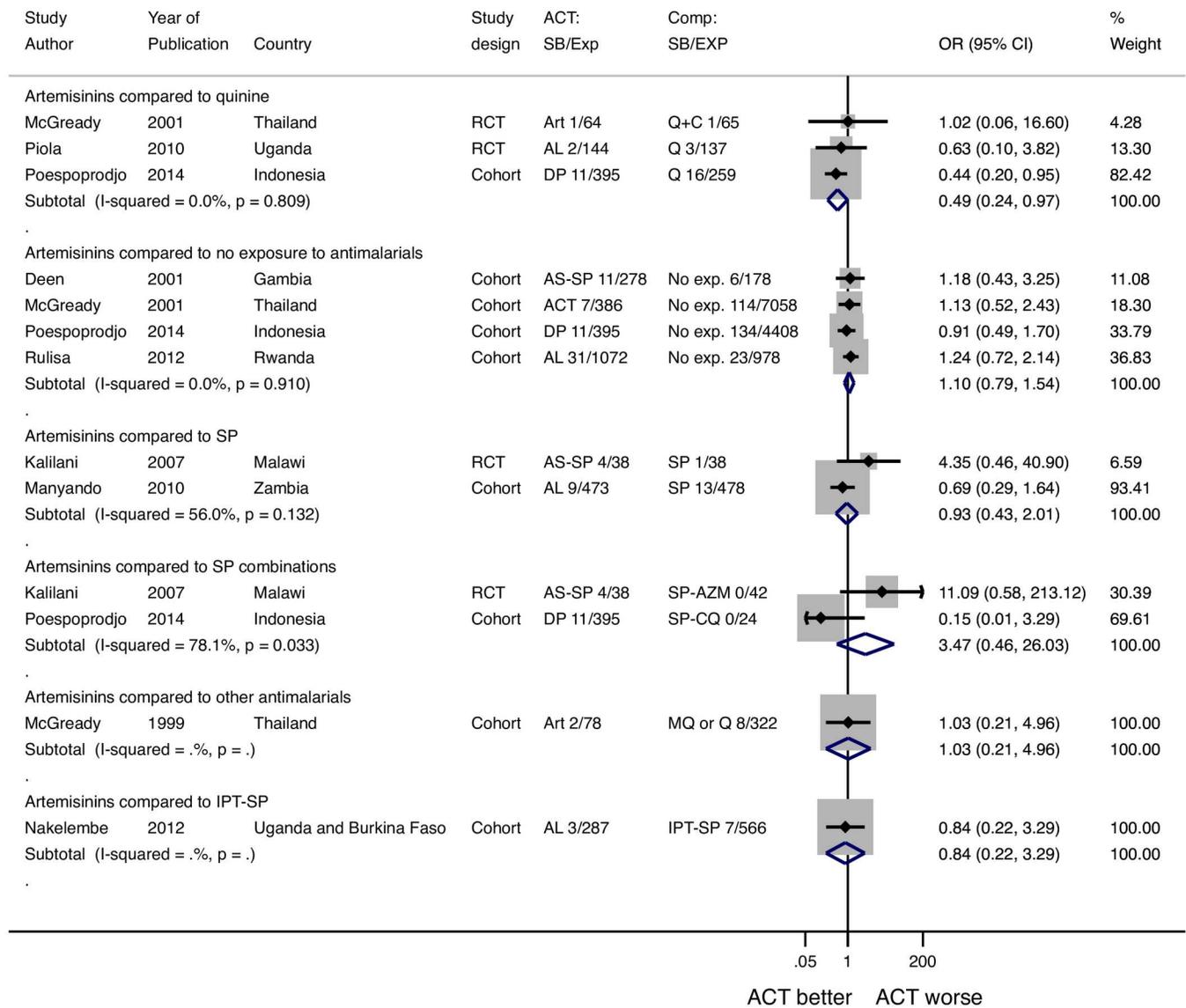


Fig 3. Pooled odds ratio for stillbirth after 2-3rd trimester exposures to artemisinins compared to other drugs. *McGready 2001 reported multiple types of artemisinin exposures that were combined for this analysis and reported as ACT (12). ^McGready 1999 MQ or Q exposures include patients given MQ, Q, or both (33). ART: artesunate, AL: artemether-lumefantrine, AAP: artesunate atovaquone proguanil, AS-AQ: artesunate-amodiaquine, Q: quinine, Q+C: quinine+clindamycin, SP: sulfadoxine pyrimethamine, AQ: amodiaquine, SP+CQ: sulfadoxine pyrimethamine chloroquine, MQ: mefloquine, SP-AZM: sulfadoxine pyrimethamine azithromycin, CD: chlorproguanil-dapsone, IPT: intermittent preventative treatment, RCT: randomized controlled trial, ACT: artemisinin combination therapy, No exp. no exposure to antimalarials.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0164963.g003

Comparison to other non-artemisinin antimalarials for treatment. Receipt of artemisinins in the 2nd or 3rd trimester was not associated with an increased risk of fetal loss compared to SP combinations or other antimalarials (POR 1.71, 95% CI 0.57–5.07, I² = 0%, 3 studies, and POR 1.70 95% CI 0.70–4.15, I² = 0%, 2 studies, respectively).

Comparison to IPT-SP. Only one study compared artemisinin to IPT-SP. There was no increased risk of fetal loss among women who received an artemisinin for treatment compared to women who only received IPT-SP (OR = 0.84, 95% CI 0.22–3.29).

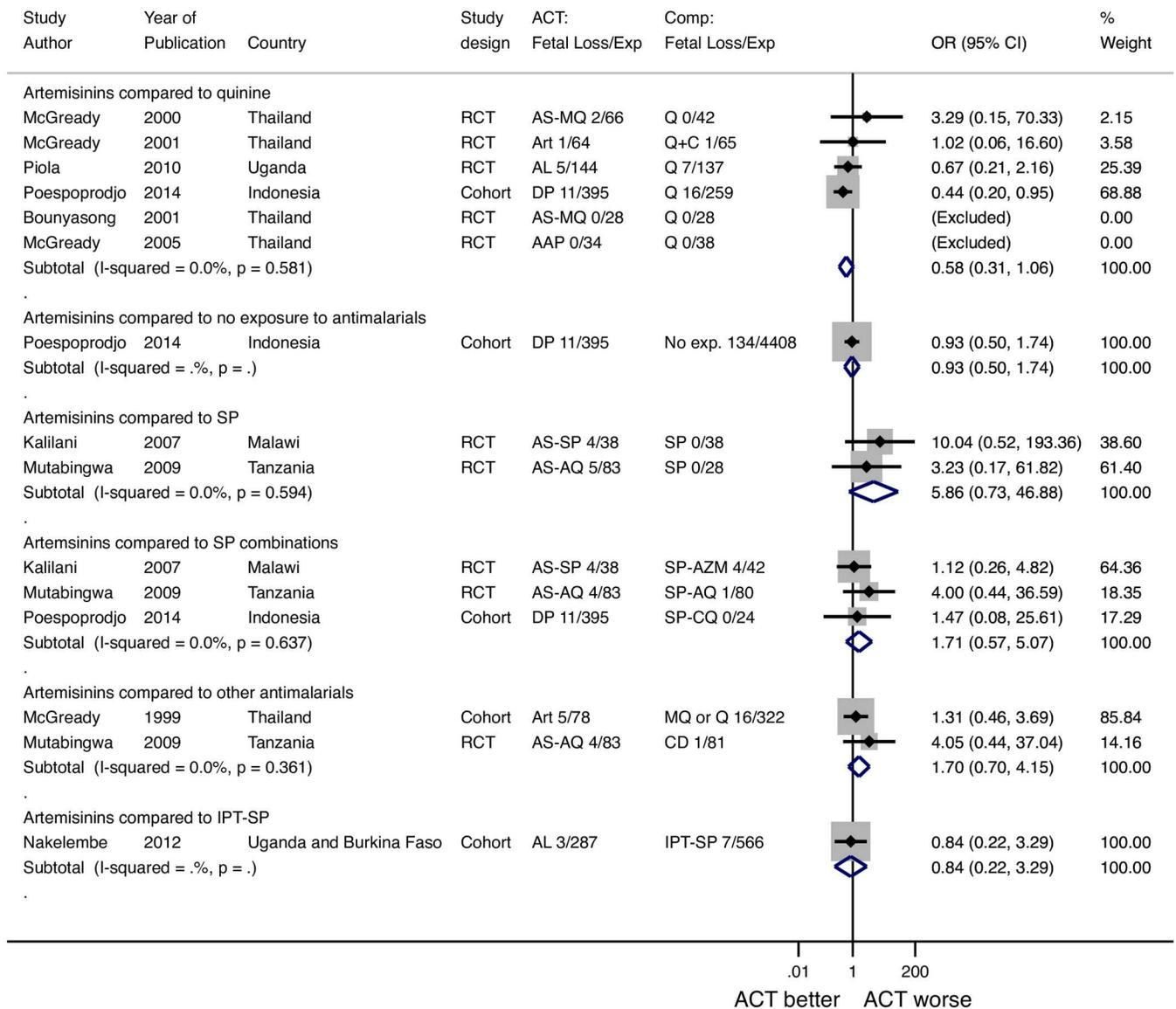


Fig 4. Pooled Odds ratio for fetal loss after 2-3rd trimester exposures to artemisinins stratified by comparison group. *McGready 2001 reported multiple types of artemisinin exposures that were combined for this analysis and reported as ACTs (12). ^McGready 1999 MQ or Q exposures include patients given MQ, Q, or both (33). ART: artesunate, AS-MQ: artesunate mefloquine, AL: artemether-lumefantrine, DP: dihydroartemisinin-piperazine, AAP: artesunate atovaquone proguanil, AS-SP: artesunate sulfadoxine pyrimethamine, AS-AQ: artesunate-amodiaquine, Q: quinine, Q+C: quinine+clindamycin, SP: sulfadoxine pyrimethamine, AQ: amodiaquine, SP+CQ: sulfadoxine pyrimethamine chloroquine, MQ: mefloquine, SP-AZM: sulfadoxine pyrimethamine azithromycin, CD: chlorproguanil-dapsone, IPT: intermittent preventative treatment, RCT: randomized controlled trial, ACT: artemisinin combination therapy, No exp. No exposure to antimalarials.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0164963.g004

Comparison to no antimalarial drug exposure. Based on the results of a single study, there was no increased risk of fetal loss among women who received an artemisinin compared to women who received no antimalarial drugs (OR = 0.93, 95% CI 0.50–1.74).

Congenital Anomalies

Thirteen studies reported a total of 55 congenital anomalies among 2,807 exposures to artemisinins in the 2nd or 3rd trimesters.

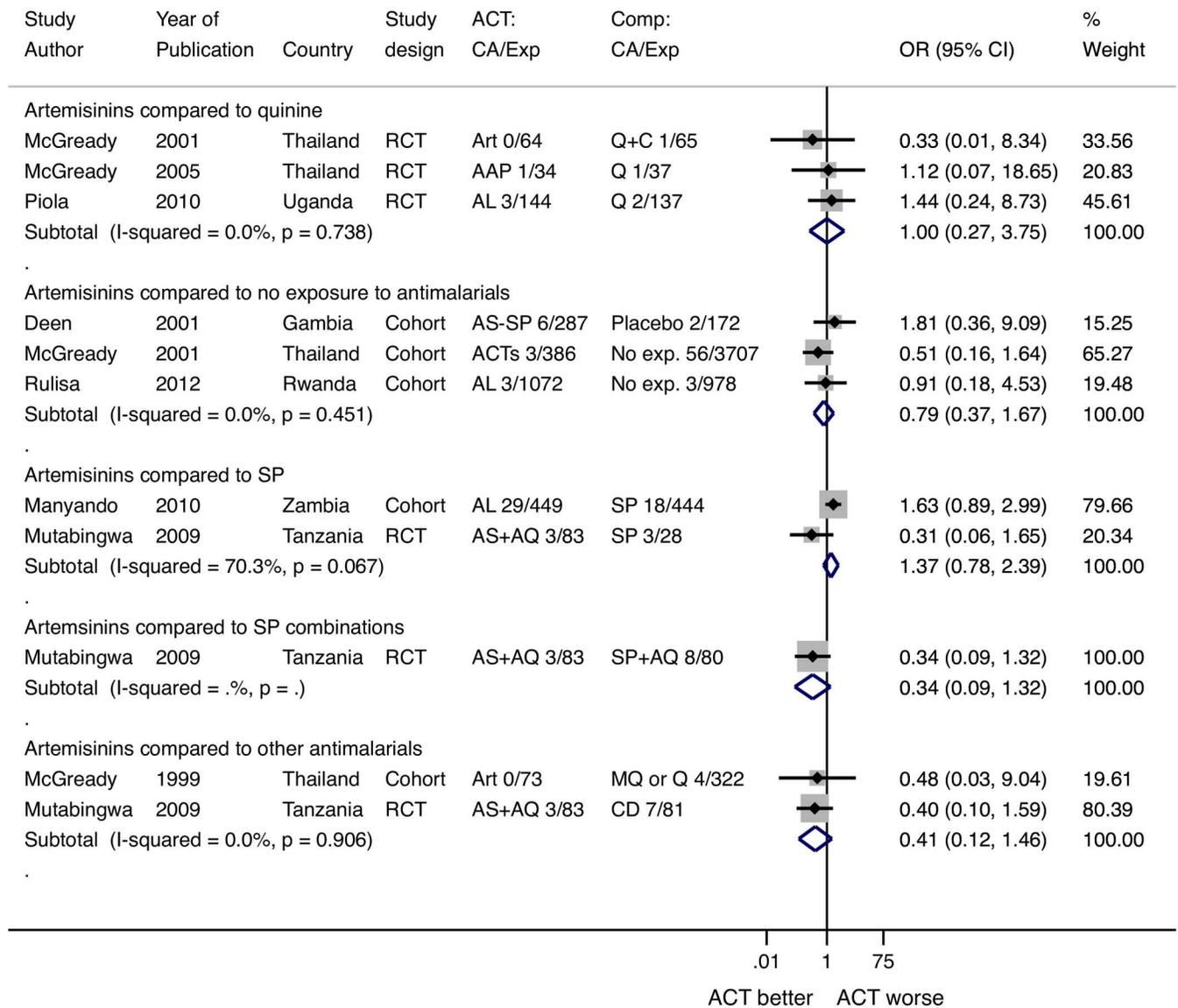


Fig 5. Pooled odds ratio for congenital anomalies after 2-3rd trimester exposures to artemisinins stratified by comparison group.

*McGready 2001 reported multiple types of artemisinin exposures that were combined for this analysis and reported as ACTs (12). ART: artesunate, AL: artemether-lumefantrine, AAP: artesunate- atovaquone proguanil, AS-AQ: artesunate-amodiaquine, Q: quinine, Q+C: quinine +clindamycin, SP: sulfadoxine pyrimethamine, AQ: amodiaquine, SP+AQ: sulfadoxine pyrimethamine amodiaquine, MQ: mefloquine, CD: chlorproguanil-dapsone, RCT: randomized controlled trial, ACT: artemisinin combination therapy, No exp. No exposure to antimalarials.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0164963.g005

Comparison to quinine. There were 4 congenital anomalies among infants born to 242 women who received an artemisinin and 4 congenital anomalies among 239 women who received quinine (POR = 1.00, 95% CI 0.27–3.75, $I^2 = 0\%$, 3 studies) (Fig 5).

Comparison to SP for treatment. In the two studies comparing artemisinins to SP, there were 32 congenital anomalies among 532 women who received an artemisinin and 21 congenital anomalies among 472 women who received SP (POR = 1.37, 95% CI 0.78–2.39, $I^2 = 70.3\%$, 2 studies).

Comparison to no antimalarial drug exposure. In studies with women who were not exposed to antimalarials in pregnancy, there were 12 congenital anomalies among 1745

women who received an artemisinin and 64 congenital anomalies among 4857 women who did not receive antimalarials in pregnancy (POR 0.79, 95% CI 0.37–1.67, $I^2 = 0\%$, 3 studies).

Across the 13 studies reporting data on congenital anomalies, the most common congenital anomaly reported was umbilical hernia; 21 among infants exposed in utero to ACT during the 2 or 3rd trimester and an additional 12 umbilical hernias reported among 1,113 infants whose mother used other antimalarials during pregnancy. There were three central nervous system (CNS) defects among infants exposed to ACTs (anencephaly, hydrocephaly, and hemimegalencephaly), but no CNS defects were reported among infants exposed to other antimalarials. One heart defect was reported among artemisinin exposed infants (acyanotic heart disease), and none among infants exposed to other antimalarials or no antimalarials in the 2 or 3rd trimester of pregnancy (Table 3). Studies did not routinely report congenital anomalies stratified by major and minor anomalies; therefore, it was not possible to conduct an analyses of the risk of any major anomaly. Furthermore, small numbers of events precluded the analysis of congenital anomalies stratified by organ system.

Sensitivity Analyses

In order to assess the robustness of our findings for our POR models we conducted sensitivity analyses using different correction factors for zero cells (0.69 and 0.01), and two different pooling techniques, Peto method and random effects models, given that there is a lack of consensus in the literature on the most appropriate method for modeling rare outcomes [22]. Sensitivity analyses using different correction factors for zero cells (0.69 and 0.01), and two different pooling techniques, Peto method and random effects models, did not change the overall interpretation of the analyses, but the results were most sensitive to changes in the correction factor and not the modeling technique (S4 Table).

Discussion

There was no indication that the risk of late miscarriage was higher in artemisinin recipients compared to women who received no antimalarials in the 2nd trimester or to SP for treatment, although the latter comparison included only a single study. There were fewer studies that compared the risk of late miscarriage, but in 3 studies that compared the risk against women who received no antimalarials in the 2nd trimester, and in 1 study against women who received SP for treatment, there was no evidence for an increased risk. The risk of stillbirths in women treated with artemisinins in the 2nd or 3rd trimester was lower compared to those treated with oral quinine during the same gestational period. Additionally, there was no increased risk of stillbirth after receipt of an artemisinin compared to receiving other antimalarials for treatment, IPT-SP only, or receiving no antimalarials. No increased risk was observed for fetal loss or congenital abnormalities when compared to quinine, SP, other antimalarials, IPT-SP, or to women who did not receive any antimalarials.

This meta-analysis of over 3500 artemisinin exposures builds upon the existing literature by including monotherapy and multiple artemisinins combinations therapies and using multiple comparison groups. Previous WHO guidelines in 2002 and 2006 were developed based on the findings for 607 and 1000 2nd or 3rd trimester exposure respectively [38,39]. Specifically, the results support the findings of a previous meta-analyses of the safety of the artemether-lumefantrine (AL) used in pregnancy which showed that AL was not associated with an increased risk of adverse pregnancy outcomes compared to quinine and SP for treatment [40]. Additionally these results complement recent findings from an updated analysis of first trimester malaria on the Thailand/Burma border which found no difference in the risk of miscarriage between women treated with an artemisinin compared to women treated with quinine [41].

Table 3. Reported congenital anomalies grouped by organ system and stratified by antimalarial drug exposure during 2-3rd trimester of pregnancy.

Group and Malformation*	No antimalarial exposure	ACT	Other antimalarial
Central Nervous System (CNS)			
Anencephaly		1	
Spina bifida	1		
Hydrocephalus		1	
Unspecified neurologic disorder	1		
Hemimegalencephaly		1	
Face and Neck (FACE)			
Midline cyst on nose§		1	1
Unspecified anomaly of ear			1
Unspecified anomaly of eye		1	
Nose-small§		1	
Aglossia		1	
Obstructive Heart Defects—Left Sided (CV-LT)			
Acyanotic heart disease		1	
Respiratory System (RES)			
Thoracic asymmetry	1		
Female Genitalia (G-FEMALE)			
Small labia§		1	
Male Genitalia (G-MALE)			
Undescended testicles		2	
Hernia inguinal			1
Limb Reduction/Addition Defects (LIMB)			
Other and unspecified polydactyly		5	6
Hyperextensibility of joint§		1	
Specified or unspecified reduction defect of unspecified limb		1	
Other Musculoskeletal Defects (MS-O)			
Umbilical hernia§		21	12
Human tail		1	
Unspecified malformation of left foot		1	
Skin and Skin Derivatives (SKIN)			
Jaundice§	1		
Hyperpigmentation§		1	
Dermal Cyst§			1
Lanugo§		1	
Haemangioma	1		
Unspecified anomaly of skin		2	
Chromosome Anomaly (CHROM)			
Trisomy 18		1	
Trisomy 21		1	
Other Organs and Organ Systems (OTHER)			
Amniotic banding		1	
Alagille's (genetic)		1	
Unspecified anomaly	56	6	23
Total malformations	61	55	45

*No cleft lip and/or palate, conotruncal heart defects, obstructive heart defects—right sided, other heart defects, other circulatory system, upper gastrointestinal system, lower gastrointestinal system, or renal and urinary system defects were reported.

§Denotes reported congenital anomalies that do not meet the inclusion criteria for the Antiretroviral Pregnancy Registry's Organ Classification System.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0164963.t003

This study has several limitations. The findings from the 11 cohort studies may be confounded by indication due to the non-random administration of treatment. Of the nine studies that randomized patients to a treatment, five compared an artemisinin to quinine, so confounding is unlikely to be an important concern for this comparison. Confounding due to malaria infection is of particular concern in the studies comparing ACTs for treatment to no antimalarials, because these studies did not take into account the effect of malaria on poor pregnancy outcomes. Despite this limitation, we found equivalent risk of adverse pregnancy outcomes for women who received artemisinins compared to women who received other therapies and no antimalarials. Additionally because of small sample sizes, we were unable to stratify our analyses by potential effect modifiers such as geography (Asia vs. Africa), which may account for the observed heterogeneity of our results given the different epidemiology of malaria in the two regions. Furthermore, only 3 studies reported any data on HIV infection. Included studies had limited ability to detect an effect on miscarriages because of their recruitment strategies: recruiting women from ANCs can lead to underestimates of the occurrence of miscarriage because women often present late in the 2nd trimester, and women who have an early miscarriage will not present at all, limiting the interpretation of the findings. Additionally, there may be further misclassification of outcome due to limitations of the gestational age assessment. Finally, there may be heterogeneity in the rigor by which studies assessed outcomes such as congenital anomalies. Although each study contributing to the analysis was assessed for bias using either the Cochrane Collaboration Tool or the Newcastle Ottawa Scale, these tools may not fully capture all sources of bias in the assessment of safety outcomes.

This analysis was limited to artemisinin use for case-management only. Recently two prevention studies which randomized pregnant women to IPT with DP were published [42,43]. As more studies of ACT used for IPT with pregnancy outcomes become available, additional meta-analyses of safety outcomes may be warranted, especially if they enroll women from first-trimester.

Despite identifying over 3500 women who received artemisinins in the 2nd or 3rd trimester, the sample size was too limited to allow the evaluation of the risks of specific congenital anomalies. Also, in most studies the ascertainment of anomalies was based only on surface exams conducted at birth which would not detect congenital anomalies of internal organs or congenital anomalies of the brain leading to functional deficits. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, major congenital anomalies in the U.S. are detected in 5% of children by age 5, but only 60% of these anomalies are detected at birth [44]. The studies included in the analyses reported congenital anomalies (major and minor) among 1% of births or less. This low proportion is likely due to the fact that birth defects such as cardiac defects and those related to brain development would not be detected by surface exams, and therefore this study cannot rule out or estimate the risk of these specific anomalies. Given that the brain is still developing through the 2nd and 3rd trimester, it would be important to assess exposed infants later in infancy or childhood to rule out an increased risk of these types of defects. In the review, only three studies followed infants up to one year after birth [10,11,35].

The results of this study build upon the limited data to-date on the safety of ACT used in pregnancy. These data suggest that the risk of miscarriage and congenital anomalies is similar among women treated with artemisinins in 2nd or 3rd trimester of pregnancy and women treated with quinine or other non-artemisinin antimalarials. Furthermore, the risk of stillbirth was lower compared to quinine recipients, possibly reflecting a higher efficacy of artemisinins against infection [45]. Though these results were based on few exposures across a limited number of studies, they support the current WHO guidelines recommending the use of ACTs for treatment of malaria in the 2nd or 3rd trimester of pregnancy.

Supporting Information

S1 Fig. PICOTS Framework of the systematic search.

(TIFF)

S2 Fig. PubMed Search Strategy, Search Date June 15, 2015.

(TIFF)

S3 Fig. Pooled Risk Difference for fetal loss after 2-3rd trimester exposures to artemisinins, stratified by comparison group.

(TIFF)

S1 PRISMA Checklist.

(DOC)

S1 Protocol.

(DOCX)

S1 Supplementary Methods.

(DOCX)

S1 Table. Newcastle Ottawa Scale Assessing Bias in Cohort Studies.

(DOCX)

S2 Table. Cochrane Bias Assessment of Randomized Controlled Trials.

(DOCX)

S3 Table. Clinical presentation of pregnant women upon enrollment from included studies.

(DOCX)

S4 Table. Sensitivity analyses of pooled odds ratios using different modeling techniques and correction factors.

(DOCX)

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank Dr. Miriam Nakelembe for providing additional data, and Brianna Mills for her analytical and editorial support.

Author Contributions

Conceptualization: SDK FOtK AS.

Data curation: SDK AvE.

Formal analysis: SDK.

Funding acquisition: SDK FOtK AS.

Investigation: SDK AvE.

Methodology: SDK AvE FOtK AS NSW SE.

Project administration: SDK.

Supervision: FOtK AS.

Visualization: SDK AvE.

Writing – original draft: SDK.

Writing – review & editing: SDK AvE FOtK AS NSW SE ES SD RS.

References

- Desai M, ter Kuile FO, Nosten F, McGready R, Asamoah K, Brabin B. et al. Epidemiology and burden of malaria in pregnancy. *Lancet Infect Dis.* 2007; 7: 93–104. doi: [10.1016/S1473-3099\(07\)70021-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(07)70021-X) PMID: [17251080](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17251080/)
- Nosten F, McGready R, d'Alessandro U, Bonell A, Verhoeff F, Menendez C. et al. Antimalarial drugs in pregnancy: a review. *Curr Drug Saf.* 2006; 1: 1–15. PMID: [18690910](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18690910/)
- White NJ, McGready RM, Nosten FH. New medicines for tropical diseases in pregnancy: catch-22. *PLoS Med.* 2008; e133. doi: [10.1371/journal.pmed.0050133](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.0050133) PMID: [18563964](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18563964/)
- World Health Organisation World malaria report 2014. Geneva, Switzerland. 2014;
- WHO Malaria Policy Advisory Committee and Secretariate Malaria Policy Advisory Committee to the WHO conclusions and recommendations of September 2012 meeting. *Malar J.* 2014; 11: 424. doi: [10.1186/1475-2875-11-424](https://doi.org/10.1186/1475-2875-11-424).
- Piola P, Nabasumba C, Turyakira E, Dhorda M, Lindegardh N, Nyehangane D, et al. Efficacy and safety of artemether-lumefantrine compared with quinine in pregnant women with uncomplicated Plasmodium falciparum malaria: an open-label, randomised, non-inferiority trial. *Lancet Infect Dis.* 2010; 10: 762–769. doi: [10.1016/S1473-3099\(10\)70202-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(10)70202-4) PMID: [20932805](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20932805/)
- Rulisa S, Kaligirwa N, Agaba S, Karema C, Mens PF, de Vries PJ. Pharmacovigilance of artemether-lumefantrine in pregnant women followed until delivery in Rwanda. *Malar J.* 2012; 11: 225. doi: [10.1186/1475-2875-11-225](https://doi.org/10.1186/1475-2875-11-225) PMID: [22770264](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22770264/)
- Manyando C, Mkandawire R, Puma L, Sinkala M, Mpabalwani E, Njunju E, et al. Safety of artemether-lumefantrine in pregnant women with malaria: results of a prospective cohort study in Zambia. *Malar J.* 2010; 9: 249. doi: [10.1186/1475-2875-9-249](https://doi.org/10.1186/1475-2875-9-249) PMID: [20809964](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20809964/)
- McGready R, Lee SJ, Wiladphaingern J, Ashley AE, Rijken MJ, Boel M, et al. Adverse effects of falciparum and vivax malaria and the safety of antimalarial treatment in early pregnancy: a population-based study. *Lancet Infect Dis.* 2012; 12. doi: [10.1016/S1473-3099\(11\)70339-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(11)70339-5) PMID: [22169409](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22169409/)
- McGready R, Tan SO, Ashley EA, Pimanpanarak M, Viladpai-nguen J, Phaiphun L, et al. A Randomised Controlled Trial of Artemether-Lumefantrine Versus Artesunate for Uncomplicated Plasmodium falciparum Treatment in Pregnancy. *PLoS Med* 2008; 5. doi: [10.1371/journal.pmed.0050253](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.0050253) PMID: [19265453](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19265453/)
- McGready R, Brockman a, Cho T, Cho D, van Vugt M, Luxemburger C, et al. Randomized comparison of mefloquine-artesunate versus quinine in the treatment of multidrug-resistant falciparum malaria in pregnancy. *Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg.* 2000; 94: 689–693. PMID: [11198658](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/11198658/)
- McGready R, Cho T, Keo NK, Thwai KL, Villegas L, Looareesuwan S, et al. Artemisinin antimalarials in pregnancy: a prospective treatment study of 539 episodes of multidrug-resistant Plasmodium falciparum. *Clin Infect Dis.* 2001 33: 2009–2016. doi: [10.1086/324349](https://doi.org/10.1086/324349) PMID: [11712093](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/11712093/)
- World Health Organization (2015) Guidelines for the treatment of malaria, 3rd edition. Available: <http://www.who.int/malaria/publications/atoz/9789241549127/en/>. Accessed 22 March 2016.
- Chaabane S, Berard A. Epidemiology of Major Congenital Malformations with Specific Focus on Teratogens. *Curr Drug Saf.* 2013 8: 128–140. PMID: [23656452](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23656452/)
- Clark RL. Embryotoxicity of the artemisinin antimalarials and potential consequences for use in women in the first trimester. *Reprod Toxicol.* 2009; 28: 285–296. doi: [10.1016/j.reprotox.2009.05.002](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.reprotox.2009.05.002) PMID: [19447170](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19447170/)
- Liberati A, Altman DG, Tetzlaff J, Mulrow C, Gøtzsche PC, Ioannidis JPA, et al. The PRISMA statement for reporting systematic reviews and meta-analyses of studies that evaluate healthcare interventions: explanation and elaboration. *BMJ.* 2009; 339. doi: [10.1136/bmj.b2700](https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.b2700) PMID: [19622552](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19622552/)
- Samson D, Schoelles K. Developing the Topic and Structing Systematic Reviews of Medical Tests: Utility of PICOTS, Analytic Frameworks, Decision Trees, and Other Framwork. In: Chang S, Matchar D, Smetana G, Umscheid C, editors. *Methods Guide for Medical Tests Reviews*. Rockville: Agency for Healthcasre Research and Quality. 2012.
- van Eijk AM, Hill J, Povall S, Reynolds A, Wong H, ter Kuile FO. The Malaria in Pregnancy Library: a bibliometric review. *Malar J.* 2012; 11: 362. doi: [10.1186/1475-2875-11-362](https://doi.org/10.1186/1475-2875-11-362) PMID: [23110589](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23110589/)
- Julian E, Higgins PT, Altman DG, Ac J. Chapter 8 : Assessing risk of bias in included studies. 2011; 1–53 p.

20. Wells G, Shae B, O'Connell D, Peterson J, Welch V, Losos M, et al. The Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (NOS) for assessing the quality of nonrandomized studies in meta-analyses. 2014; Available: http://www.ohri.ca/programs/clinical_epidemiology/oxford.asp.
21. Scheuerle A, Tilson H. Birth defect classification by organ system: a novel approach to heighten teratogenic signalling in a pregnancy registry. *Pharmacoepidemiol Drug Saf.* 2002; 11: 465–475. doi: [10.1002/pds.726](https://doi.org/10.1002/pds.726) PMID: [12426931](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/12426931/)
22. Sweeting MJ, Sutton AJ, Lambert PC. What to add to nothing? Use and avoidance of continuity corrections in meta-analysis of sparse data. *Stat Med.* 2004; 23: 1351–1375. doi: [10.1002/sim.1761](https://doi.org/10.1002/sim.1761) PMID: [15116347](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15116347/)
23. The Cochrane Collaboration. Cochrane handbook for systematic reviews of interventions. 2006; Available: <http://training.cochrane.org/handbook>. Accessed 4 January 2014.
24. Deen JL, von Seidlein L, Pinder M, Walraven GE, Greenwood BM. The safety of the combination artesunate and pyrimethamine-sulfadoxine given during pregnancy. *Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg.* 2001 95: 424–428. doi: [10.1016/S0035-9203\(01\)90204-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0035-9203(01)90204-4) PMID: [11579889](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/11579889/)
25. Adam I, Mighani O, Saed O, Ahmed S, Mohamadani A, Mackenzie CD, et al. Quinine therapy in severe *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria during pregnancy in Sudan. *East Mediterr Heal J.* 2004; 10.
26. Adam I, Ali DM, Abdalla M. Artesunate plus sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine in the treatment of uncomplicated *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria during pregnancy in eastern Sudan. *Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg.* 2006; 100: 632–635. doi: [10.1016/j.trstmh.2005.09.019](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.trstmh.2005.09.019) PMID: [16436287](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/16436287/)
27. McGready R, Nosten F. The Thai-Burmese border: drug studies of *Plasmodium falciparum* in pregnancy. *Ann Trop Med Parasitol.* 1999; 93 Suppl 1: S19–S23.
28. Mosha D, Guidi M, Mwingira F, Abdulla S, Mercier T, Decostered LA, et al. Population Pharmacokinetics and Clinical Response for Artemether-Lumefantrine in Pregnant and Nonpregnant Women with Uncomplicated *Plasmodium falciparum* Malaria in Tanzania. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother.* 2014; 58: 4583–4592. doi: [10.1128/AAC.02595-14](https://doi.org/10.1128/AAC.02595-14) PMID: [24867986](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24867986/)
29. Poesoprodjo JR, Fobia W, Kenangalem E, Lampah D, Sugiarto P, Tjitra E, et al. Dihydroartemisinin-piperazine treatment of multidrug resistant *falciparum* and vivax malaria in pregnancy. *PLoS One.* 2014; 9: e84976. doi: [10.1371/journal.pone.0084976](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0084976) PMID: [24465458](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24465458/)
30. Wang T. Follow-up observation on the therapeutic effect and remote reactions of artemisinin (Qinghaosu) and artemether in treating malaria in pregnant women. *J Tradit Chinese Med.* 1989; 9: 28–30.
31. Nakelembe M, Kyabayinze D, Compaore Y, Gatton M, Hopkins H, Icardona S, et al. Detection of placental malaria and impact of rdt screening and treatment on pregnancy outcomes in areas of varied transmission. *Am J Trop Med Hyg.* 2012; 87: 138.
32. Bounyasong S. Randomized Trial of Artesunate and Mefloquine in Comparison with Quinine Sulfate to Treat *P. falciparum* Malaria Pregnant Women. *J Med Assoc Thai.* 2001; 84: 1289–1299.
33. Kalilani L, Mofolo I, Chaponda M, Rogerson SJ, Alker AP, Kwiek JJ, et al. A Randomized Controlled Pilot Trial of Azithromycin or Artesunate Added to Sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine as Treatment for Malaria in Pregnant Women. *PLoS One.* 2007; doi: [10.1371/journal.pone.0001166](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0001166) PMID: [18000538](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18000538/)
34. McGready R, Cho T, Samuel, Villegas L, Brockman A, Van Vugt M, et al. Randomized comparison of quinine-clindamycin treatment of *falciparum* malaria in pregnancy versus artesunate in the. *Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg.* 2001; 95: 651–656. PMID: [11816439](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/11816439/)
35. McGready R, Ashley EA, Moo E, Cho T, Barends M, Hutagalung R, et al. A Randomized Comparison of Artesunate- Atovaquone-Proguanil versus Quinine in Treatment for Uncomplicated *Falciparum* Malaria during Pregnancy. *J Infect Dis.* 2005.
36. Mutabingwa TK, Muze K, Ord R, Briceño M, Greenwood BM, Drakely C, et al. Randomized trial of artesunate+amodiaquine, sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine+amodiaquine, chlorproguanil-dapsone and SP for malaria in pregnancy in Tanzania. *PLoS One.* 2009; 4: e5138. doi: [10.1371/journal.pone.0005138](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0005138) PMID: [19352498](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19352498/)
37. Sowunmi A, Oduola AM, Ogundahunsi OA, Fehintola FA, Ilesanmi OA, Akinyinka OO, et al. Randomised trial of artemether versus artemether and mefloquine for the treatment of chloroquine/sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine-resistant *falciparum* malaria during pregnancy. *J Obstet Gynaecol.* 1998; 18: 322–327. doi: [10.1080/01443619867038](https://doi.org/10.1080/01443619867038) PMID: [15512100](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15512100/)
38. World Health Organization. Assessment of the safety of artemisinin compounds in pregnancy: report of two joint informal consultations convened in 2006.
39. World Health Organization (2003) Assessment of the safety of artemisinin compounds in pregnancy.
40. Manyando C, Kayentao K, D'Alessandro U, Okafor HU, Juma E, Hamed K. A systematic review of the safety and efficacy of artemether-lumefantrine against uncomplicated *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria during pregnancy. *Malar J.* 2012; 11: 141. doi: [10.1186/1475-2875-11-141](https://doi.org/10.1186/1475-2875-11-141) PMID: [22548983](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22548983/)

41. Moore KA, Simpson JA, Paw MK, Pimanpanarak M, Wiladphaingern J, Rijken M, et al. Safety of artemisinins in first trimester of prospectively followed pregnancies : an observational study. *Lancet Infect Dis.* 2016; 3099: 1–8. doi: [10.1016/S1473-3099\(15\)00547-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(15)00547-2) PMID: [26869377](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26869377/)
42. Kakuru A, Jagannathan P, Muhindo MK, Natureeba P, Awori P, Nakalembe M, et al. Dihydroartemisinin-Piperaquine for the Prevention of Malaria in Pregnancy. *N Engl J Med.* 2016; 374: 928–939. doi: [10.1056/NEJMoa1509150](https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa1509150) PMID: [26962728](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26962728/)
43. Desai M, Gutman J, Anne L, Otieno K, Juma E, Kariuki S, et al. (2015) Intermittent screening and treatment or intermittent preventive treatment with dihydroartemisinin—piperaquine versus intermittent preventive treatment with sulfadoxine—pyrimethamine for the control of malaria during pregnancy in western Kenya : an open label, three group randomized-controlled superiority trial. *Lancet.* 2015; 386: 2507–2519. doi: [10.1016/S0140-6736\(15\)00310-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(15)00310-4) PMID: [26429700](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26429700/)
44. Yoon PW, R SA, Lynchberg M, Moore C, Anderka M, Carmichael SL, et al. National Birth Defects Prevention Study. *Public Health Rep.* 2001; 116.
45. Burger R, van Eijk A, Bussink M, Hill J, ter Kuile F. Artemisinin-based combination therapy versus quinine or other combinations for uncomplicated falciparum malaria in the 2nd and 3rd trimester: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Open Forum Infect Dis.* 2015 doi: [10.1093/ofid/ofv170](https://doi.org/10.1093/ofid/ofv170) PMID: [26788543](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26788543/)