



NEW APPROACHES FOR THE MAJOR INFECTIVE DISEASES

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HIV ,TB and Malaria

- ❑ These are the major infectious diseases (killer 3).
- ❑ Major cause of death & non-productivity in SSA.
- ❑ Available treatments have been chemotherapy.
- ❑ They are expensive and prone to drug resistance.
- ❑ We are always sourcing new drugs/combinations.

The Triad of Infection

- ❑ All infectious diseases are affected by 3 factors:
 - Infectious agent (bug).
 - The host factors (most important factor).
 - The drug/s being used for treatment.
 - Interaction between the drug & the bug is presently exploited.
 - There may be need to start targeting the host immune system.

HIV and TB Co-infection

- ❑ HIV-TB is a globally common co-infection.
- ❑ Up to 80% of TB patients are also HIV-positive.
- ❑ Without treatment, HIV & TB can work as a team to shorten life of the person infected.
- ❑ Untreated latent TB & HIV infection likely result in active TB (than without HIV).
- ❑ HIV facilitates progression from latent to active TB.
- ❑ HIV infection & active TB (AIDS-defining).

Changing The Host Factors: Could They Make a Major Difference?

- ❑ HIV-1 is the number 1 infectious dx in today's world.
- ❑ Schreck & Baeurele in Germany has shown that oxidative mechanisms (peroxynitrite & hypochlorite can upregulate HIV infection).
- ❑ Van Dyke indicates has shown that a series of inexpensive antioxidants and anti-inflammatory steroids (inhibit HIV & cure FIV infection).

Antioxidants & Steroids Affect both Virus & Host

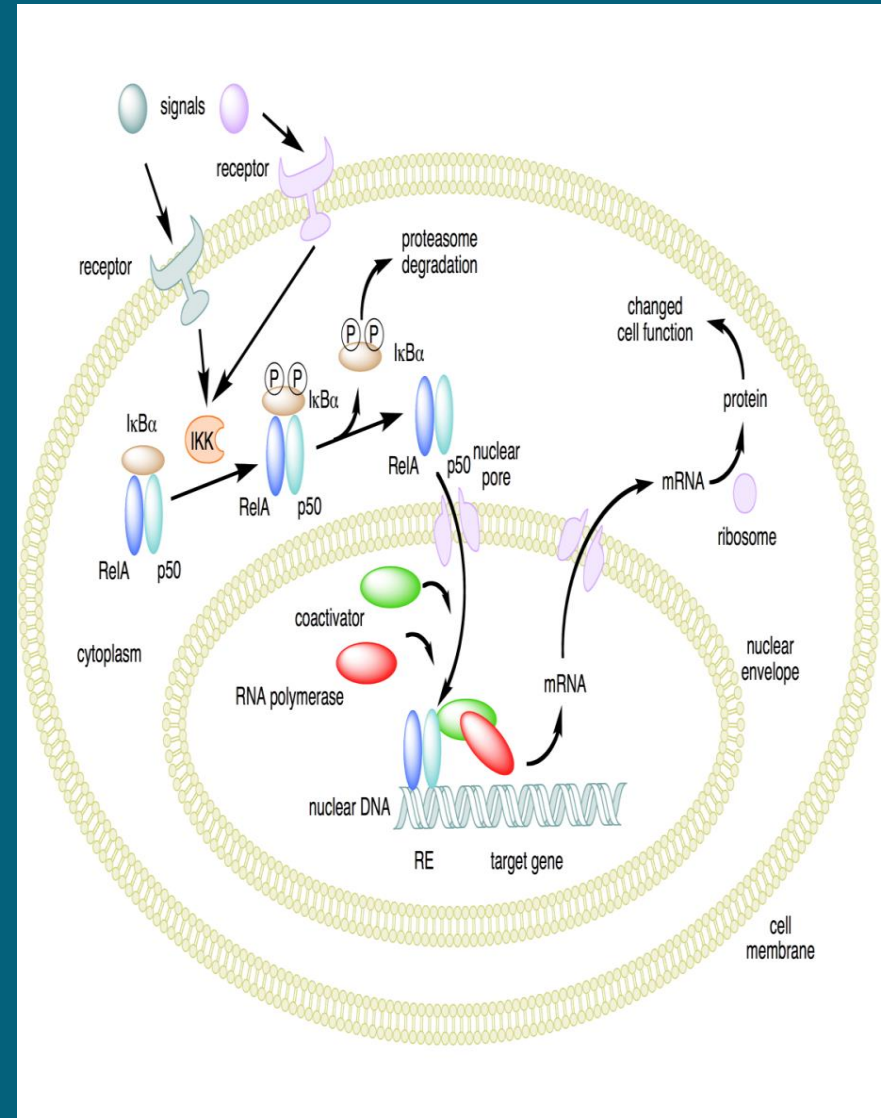
- ❑ Combination of substances was used in FIV infected cats (6) over a period of multiple months (4-5) the cats were cured from the retroviral disease. Untreated cat died.
- ❑ We found a patient with HIV for 10 years (long term survivor) who had AIDS (weak with signs of dementia).
- ❑ His physician allowed us to try our steroid/antioxidant combination and his viral load started to drop.

Continuous HIV Treatment

- ❑ After several months treatment, his dementia subsided, he got better, his appetite returned & he started to gain weight.
- ❑ Finally after treatment for one year, he displayed undetectable HIV in his blood.
- ❑ He went to work and held 3 jobs.

Mechanisms of Antioxidant/Steroid

- ❑ Combination of antioxidants (Vit C & E) at **higher doses** oppose oxidant- stimulated replication of HIV.
- ❑ Steroids inhibit multiple nf-Kappa B sites on retroviruses.
- ❑ This prevents replication of the virus.

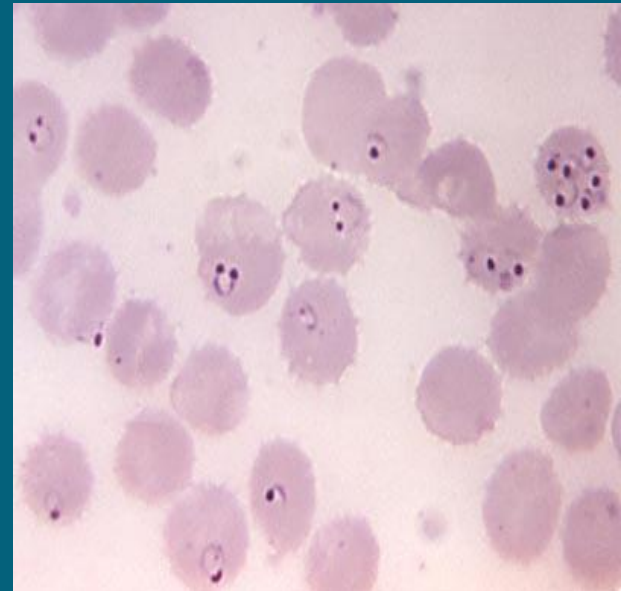


Drug Companies Not Interested

- ❑ Drug companies are not interested
- ❑ Investment costs & low potential returns from profits.
- ❑ Why? These drugs and supplements are inexpensive & the rigorous research work in humans would be too expensive to turn a profit.
- ❑ This could be a perfect solution for SSA countries.
- ❑ SSA could save precious funds to treat more people.

Malaria: The Oldest Infectious Disease

- ❑ *Falciparum* malaria is a major infectious diseases.
- ❑ Malaria kills millions of people /year.
- ❑ Hundreds of thousands of innocent children & pregnant women have died over the years from malaria.
- ❑ Malaria was the major cause of soldier's death in the Vietnam war.



Malaria Control Challenges

- ❑ Estimated 500m cases of malaria per year.
- ❑ Unless new strategies are deployed, the health and economic burden will worsen.
- ❑ Main obstacle to malaria control is resistance.
- ❑ Combinations therapy reduces risk of resistance.
- ❑ Combination of an artemisinin derivative & mefloquine (unrelated mode of action).
- ❑ This strategy seems the way forward (for now).

Which way with Chemotherapeutics

- ☐ Chloroquine
- ☐ Quinine
- ☐ Sulfadoxine/perimethamine
- ☐ Mefloquine
- ☐ Doxycycline
- ☐ Atovaquone
- ☐ Proguanil
- ☐ Artemisinin-Combination Therapy (ACT)
- ☐ Amodiaquine, Lumefantrine, mefloquine or Sulfadoxine/perimethamine
- ☐ Dihydroartemisinin and Piperaquine



Development of First High Throughput Antimalarial Screening System

- ❑ In 1966 Knox was assigned the task of developing a new in vitro, antimalarial screening system.
- ❑ He incubated radioactive (^3H) adenosine with parasitized cells & found certain drugs inhibited the incorporation of the radioactive nucleotide into parasite nucleic acids.
- ❑ Further research showed that the parasite actually converted adenosine to the free oxidized base hypoxanthine.

Trager /Jensen falciparum culture 3H

Hypoxanthine was the key label

- ❑ Knox's high throughput screening system for antimalarial drugs effectiveness using a quick DNA/RNA labeling system.
- ❑ Ye & Van Dyke used this DNA/RNA screening system to demonstrate that chloroquine resistance can be entirely overcome in vitro & in vivo by adding bisbenzylisoquinolines to chloroquine.
- ❑ Thus for the first time chloroquine sensitivity can be restored!

Can We Assist Host Mechanisms with Drugs to Fight Malaria more effectively?

- ❑ Macrophages are important in the host response to malaria.
- ❑ Its oxidative activity likely stems from peroxynitrite.
- ❑ Does the parasite affect the macrophages killing mechanism making it less effective? Yes!
- ❑ The macrophages has two pathways to produce NO.
 - It oxidizes L-arginine to L- citrulline and NO
 - It recycles L-citrulline to L-arginine.

Low Plasma L-Arginine Levels in Cerebral Malaria

- ❑ Lopansri *et al* demonstrated that Tanzanian children with severe cerebral malaria had low plasma L-arginine levels.
- ❑ Likely due to presence of parasitic and red cell arginase which depletes L-arginine.
- ❑ This decreased NO production greatly.
- ❑ Decreased production of NO in microglia(brain) or blood macrophages prevents parasite depletion.
- ❑ Low plasma L-arginine level is significantly associated with mortality.

Alternative Pathways for Nitric oxide Production

- ❑ Enzymatic NO synthase production of NO
production can be decreased via depleted substrate.
- ❑ Direct production of NO via enzymes/ chemistry.
- ❑ Both nitrate and nitrite can generate significant amounts of NO for peroxynitrite killing purposes.
- ❑ Nitrates can be obtained from spinach, beets & seaweed by ingestion of adequate amounts.

New sources of Nitric Oxide

- ❑ Nitrate is concentrated in the salivary glands.
- ❑ It is converted in the mouth to nitrite (reduction).
- ❑ It is then reduced to NO in the acid stomach.
- ❑ Compounds are recycled over & over in the body.

Can we increase NO & assist antimalarial drug ?

- ❑ Several scientists have attempted to increase NO in malaria patients by giving L-arginine (IV & orally).
- ❑ Used various doses & found it ineffective.
- ❑ After 1 hour NO falls to minimal levels.
- ❑ The half life of L-arginine is too short and so plasma levels using these systems are ineffective.
- ❑ L-arginine & L-citrulline need to be given orally in a form that maintains more consistent levels.
- ❑ Other forms of NO production (nitrate & nitrite) are also important.

Adjunctive Therapy Starts Early

- ❑ Giving supplements in advanced cerebral malaria would likely be ineffective.
- ❑ Starting the NO producing supplements early in the disease seems the way forward.
- ❑ “A stitch in time saves nine”

TB and Supplement Treatment

- ❑ TB is the 2nd most important infectious dx globally.
- ❑ About 1/3 of the population is estimated to be infected with TB.
- ❑ People with latent infection are asymptomatic & non-infectious.
- ❑ They are potentially at risk of developing active infections.

Is L-arginine effective in Active TB?

- ❑ TB bacteria resides in macrophages
- ❑ Causes lesions in the lung.
- ❑ In active dx, the bacteria exerts a major control against the macrophagic killing (chemical suppression).
- ❑ Thus bacteria can reproduce in as well as kill macrophages.
- ❑ TB inhibits NO production via arginase destruction of L-arginine.

NO Availability is Impaired in TB

- ❑ NO bioavailability affect mycobacterial clearance.
- ❑ Severity is associated with delayed TB clearance.
- ❑ Hypoargininemia has been demonstrated in TB.

L-Arginine has proven useful In supplemental TB Treatment

- ❑ Farrazi (2015) showed that L-arginine is useful as an adjunctive therapy (1 g/day) in active TB.
- ❑ He concluded that effects were likely due to increased NO.
- ❑ Constitutional symptoms (Wt gain & reduction in CRP) were improved despite anaemia and cough.

Conclusions

- ❑ All of the three killer infectious diseases are linked to macrophage activity.
- ❑ HIV reproduction is stimulated by strong oxidants and inhibited by antioxidants.
- ❑ Anti-inflammatory steroids block the DNA transcription factor nf Kappa B .
- ❑ This blocking has a major effect on HIV & FIV replication.

Malaria and TB are Inhibited by Oxidants

- ❑ We need to be generating large & continuous amounts of peroxynitrite & other antioxidants
- ❑ The generation must be early in the disease course.
- ❑ This way the diseases can be more effectively treated with drugs.
- ❑ Accomplished by giving large and continuous amounts of substances that generate NO by different pathways.

Oxidants

- ❑ NO is a very short lived molecule (seconds).
- ❑ It must be generated continuously & at high doses using sustained release precursors.
- ❑ All three of the major NO pathways should be included so the entire body is involved.
- ❑ Some antioxidants can be used that actually transport nitric oxide (N-acetyl cysteine).

Adjunctive Therapy is the way forward against the killer 3 Infectious Diseases

- ❑ It makes economic sense to use host mechanisms to their maximal effectiveness.
- ❑ It is most likely to result in the best outcome.
- ❑ The best approach is a synergistic approach
- ❑ Way forward is to use selective chemotherapy with natural NO producing supplements

Acknowledgements

❑ I will like to acknowledge Prof. Erhabor Osaro & his team in Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto, Nigeria



Many thanks for your patience



I will be glad to entertain any questions you may have.