Onchocerciasis associated epilepsy and nodding syndrome research.





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Objectives

- Describe the clinical, EEG, imaging features and short term outcomes of both NS and OAE in Uganda
- Determine if NS is a neuroinflammatory disorder with antibodies to O.volvulus cross reacting with host neuron proteins
 - Determine if a similar relationship exists between OAE. May NS and OAE both be the same disease with different manifestations.
 - Can we develop a diagnostic test?
- Can Doxycycline be used for the treatment of nodding syndrome?



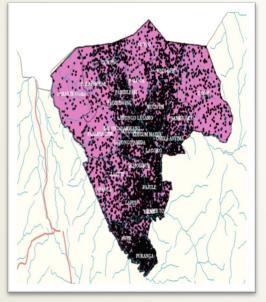
Head nodding in an adolescent





Where in the northern Uganda are the patients nodding syndrome found?

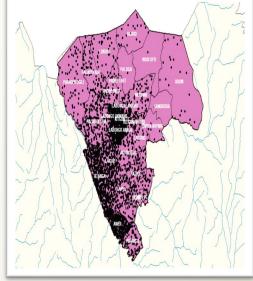
GPS locations of patients with epilepsy in Pader, Kitgum and Lamwo districts



Map of Lamwo, Kitgum and Pader showing black fly breeding sites



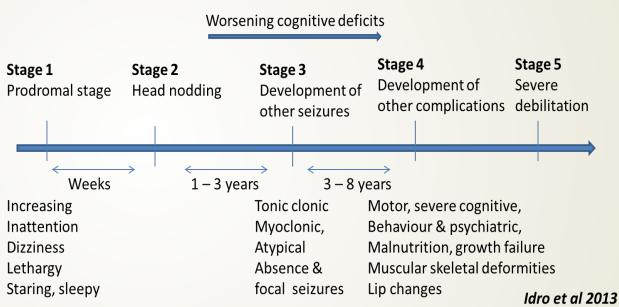
GPS locations of patients with NS in Pader, Kitgum and Lamwo districts



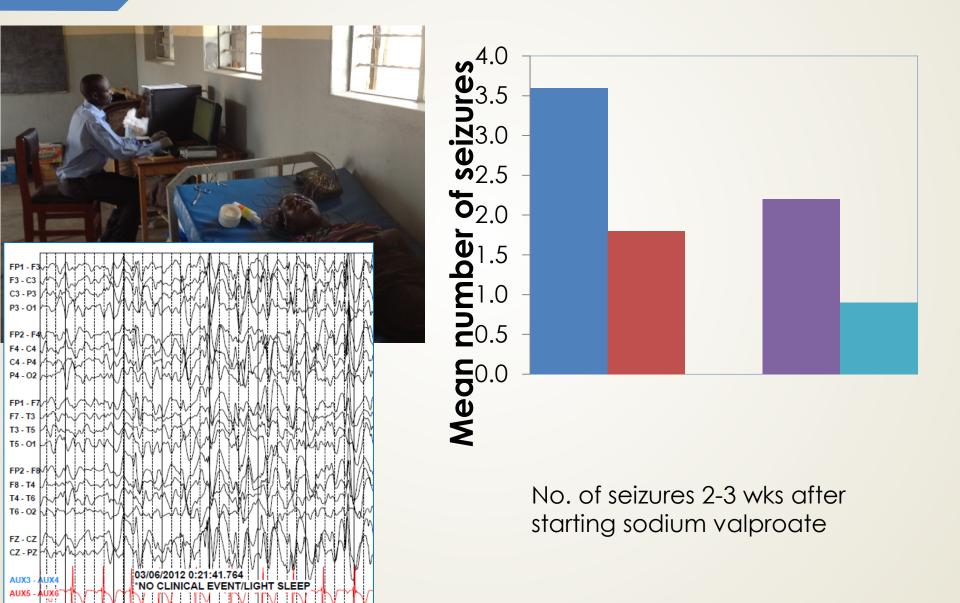
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Natural history of untreated nodding syndrome



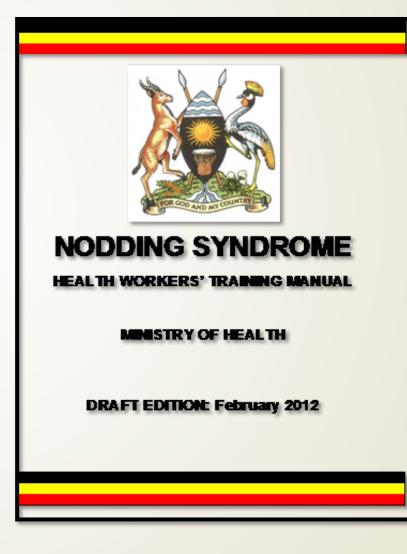


Nodding syndrome is a neurological disorder characterized by epilepsy



Principles of Management of Nodding Syndrome in Uganda

- Treatment guidelines developed by a multidisciplinary team of clinicians, nurses, and therapists
- Trained health workers provide care in 17 treatment centres based on the national guidelines
- The goal of treatment is to relieve symptoms, prevent disability and offer rehabilitation to improve function.
 - In the absence of a known cause, care is symptomatic.
 - Initial management focuses on the most urgent needs



We assessed the outcomes of treatment one year after starting

	Nodding syndrome, N=484		Other convulsive epilepsies, N=476			
	Before	After	P valu e	Before	After	P valu e
Seizure free > 30 days	8 (1.7%)	121 (25.0%)	<0.00 1	8 (1.7%)	243 (51.1 %)	<0.00 1
Daily clusters of head nods, median (IQR)	4 (IQR 3,6)	1 (IQR 0,2)	<0.00 1			
Behaviour and emotional difficulties	327 (67.6%)	133 (27.5%)	<0.00 1	206 (43.3%)	105 (22.1 %)	<0.00 1
Independence in basic self care	174 (36.0%)	402 (83.1%	<0.00 1	206 (43.3%)	397 (83.4	<0.00 1

Nodding Syndrome in Llaanda - 2017					
District	Number of Cases	Deaths			
Pader	806	81			
Kitgum	544	33			
Lamwo	339	10			
Gulu and Omoro	323	1			
Amuru	58	4			
Lira	13	-			
	2083	129			

What causes nodding syndrome?

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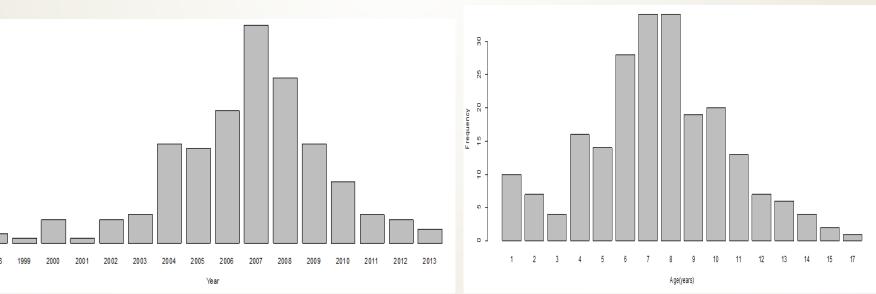
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Number of cases 20

- We asked ourselves several questions?
 - Is it caused by a toxin or an environmental chemical in water or food?
 - Is it genetic?
 - Is it caused by an infection?
- We conducted a series of research to answer these questions.



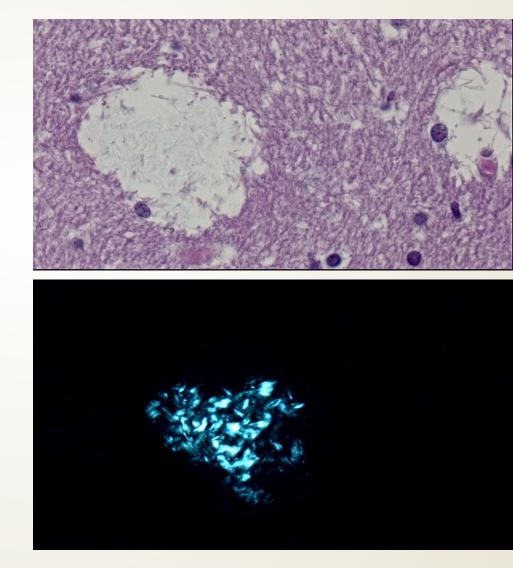


Postmortem examinations

First set of brain specimens – obtained late

Next ¾ specimens – high carbon density material

Similar findings in next set of brain specimens



Recent findings – Pollanen et al 2018

Acta Neuropathologica

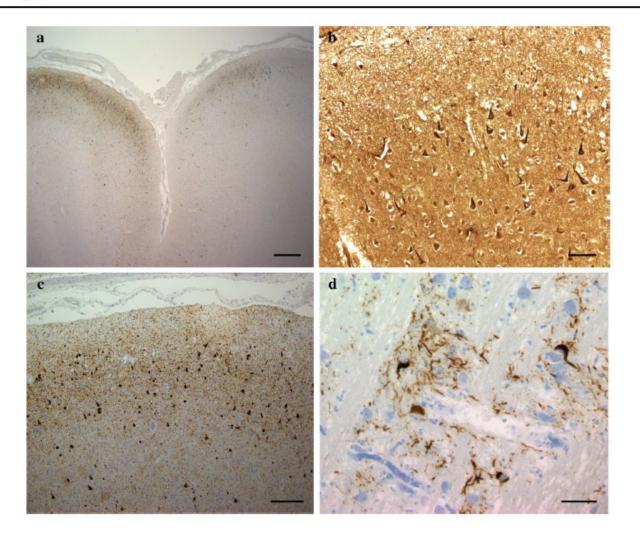
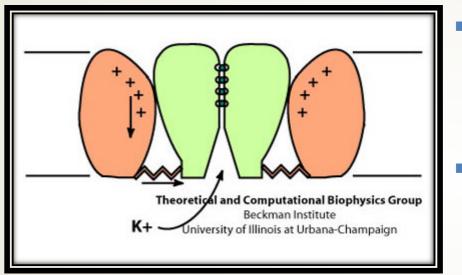


FIg. 2 Histologic findings in nodding syndrome. **a** Tau-immunoreactive in frontal cortex, mostly in gryal crowns (AT8, scale bar: 1000 μ m). **b** Cortical neurofibrillary tangles (Bielschowsky stain, scale bar: 100 μ m). **c** Neurofibrillary tangles, dystrophic neurites and dot-like immunoreactivity containing phosphorylated tau in cerebral cortex (AT8, scale bar: 200 μ m). **d** Neurofibrillary tangles and dystrophic neurites in neurons in the base of pons (AT8, scale bar: 75 μ m)

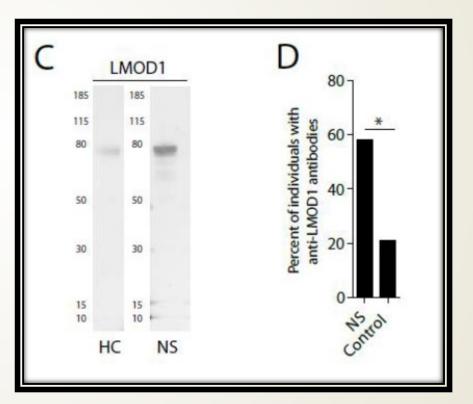
The relationship between antibodies to voltage gated potassium channel (VGKC) complex proteins and nodding syndrome



- VGKC are key in generation and propagation of electrical impulses in the CNS.
- We measured serum antibodies against VGKC-complex proteins in 31 patients and 11 sibling controls:
 - 15/31 (48.3%) established cases of NS tested positive for these antibodies compared to:
 - 1/11(9.1%) controls

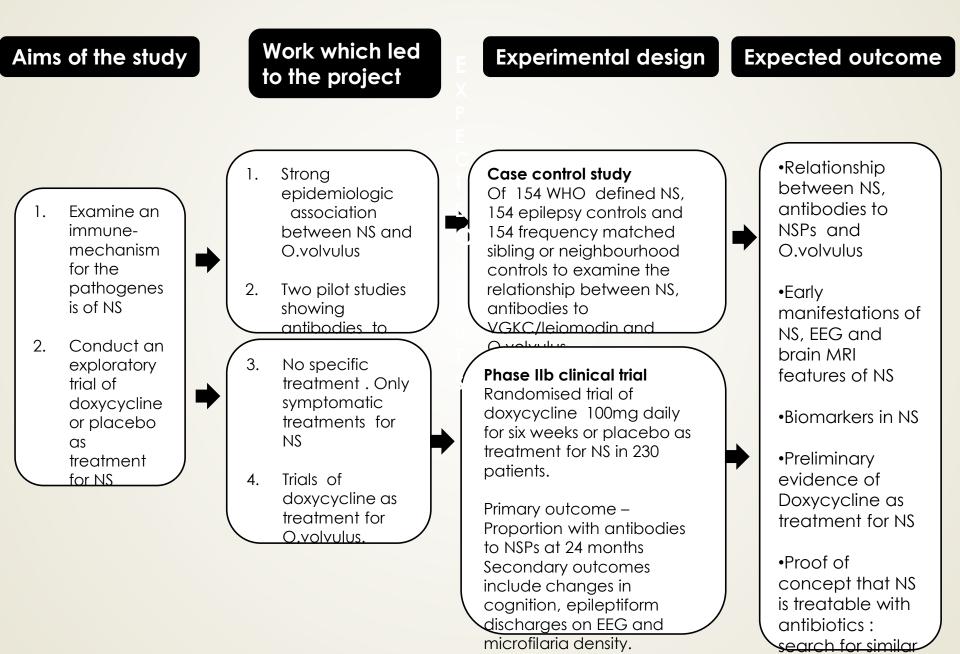
CDC measured antibodies to another protein – leiomodin and found an association with NS

- Antibodies against leiomodin-1 were found in 11/19(58%) cases
- LMOD1 shares 83% sequence similarity with a conserved region of O. volvulus tropomyosin.
- The antibodies were neurotoxic in mice brain suggesting cross-reactivity.





Pathogenesis & treatment of NS project in Uganda



SUMMARY OF STUDY PROCEDURES

ELIGIBLE PATIENTS

Recruit subjects for Case Control study

Tests for the case control study and prerandomisation procedures for the trial Hospitalise for 1week Clinical assessment, seizure burden, complications & disease stage Baseline tests – cognition, EEG+/-MRI, blood draw for standard tests, CRP, C3a, C3b, NSPs/leiomodin, skin snips for microfilaria density, lumbar puncture for CSF inflammation-neopterin, oligoclonal bands.Optimise sodium valproate dose

Complete case control study

Randomise
 cases≥8 yrs to
 clinical trial
 Initiate
 intervention
 Adherence
 counselling
 Wame ofter

•Home after 1week Home visits at wks 2, 4, 6 and 3 months •Adherence monitoring; •Seizure log

Adverse event

documentation

Six month follow up •Hospitalise for 1 week •Repeat all pre-randomisation procedures except Lumbar puncture •Measure primary and secondary end points

Follow up at 12 and 24 months

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Measure secondary end points
Clinical and cognitive assessment
Seizure burden, complications and
disease stage
Microfilaria density

Throughout the 24 months, all participants will continue to receive standard of care therapy and follow every 1-2 months as is local practice. Adherence to standard therapy will also be monitored.

Current progress

Participant Group	No. to be enrolled, N	No. enrolled	% enrolled
Nodding syndrome patients – also randomized to doxycycline or placebo	230	240	>100%
Non nodding syndrome epilepsy controls	154	154	100%
Normal community controls	154	154	100%

Recruitment is complete - Results expected beginning of 2020

Preliminary studies

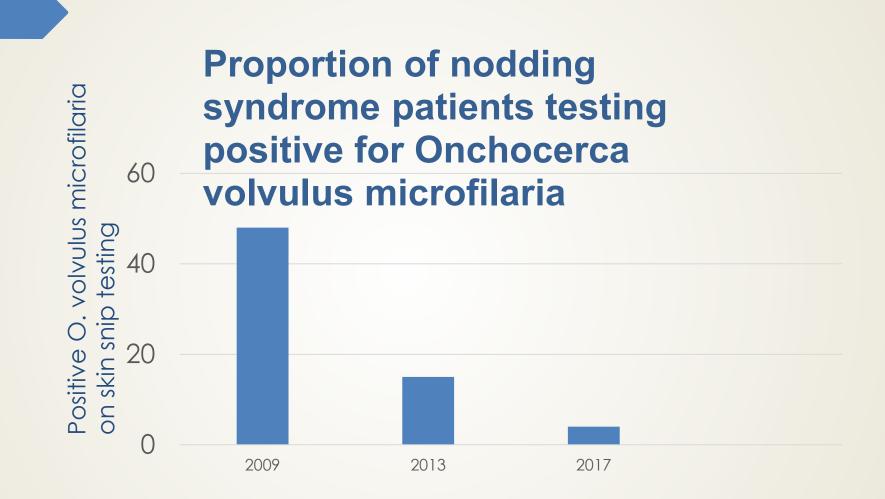
- Describe the clinical, EEG and corresponding 1.5 Tesla MRI features of NS. ----- 40 patients
- 2. Clinical, EEG and imaging studies and 2 yr outcomes of OAE epilepsy.
- 3. Examine the relationship between NS and antibodies to specific NSPs.
- 4. In cases, investigate for inflammatory markers in CSF and plasma and determine the relationship between these, *O.volvulus* specific IgG4 and antibodies to NSP-Abs/leiomodin and microfilaria density.
- 5. Describe types of Wolbachia super-groups in cases with NS and controls and examine the relationship between the super-groups and NS Germany
- 6. Conduct an exploratory mass spectrometry study of plasma and CSF to identify potential diagnostic and prognostic biomarkers and explore mechanisms of disease.
- 7 Genetic studies

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19 Other than research, what is the Ministry of Health doing?

Plan to eliminate Onchocerciasis

- Aeriel spraying
- Twice yearly ivermectin to everybody
- River douching/larvaciding



Acknowledgments









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