

# Kids with 'silent malaria infection' at risk of cancer

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A study has found strong similarities between children with endemic Burkitt lymphoma—an aggressive cancer that attacks the body's defense system and children with silent malaria infection.

Endemic Burkitt lymphoma cases occur in areas with frequent [malaria](#) transmissions. Researchers hypothesized that the disease may occur in [children](#) with heavy exposure to malaria, says Sam Mbulaiteye, a co-author of the study and a senior investigator at the Division of Cancer Epidemiology and Genetics at the US-based National Cancer Institute.

The research suggests that the malaria parasites stimulate the immune systems in young children, which creates an ideal environment for Epstein-Barr virus infection and can lead to the development of endemic Burkitt lymphoma, Mbulaiteye tells SciDev.Net.

"This strong correlation suggests that while children with silent malaria infection are normally considered not to be at risk of death from malaria-related complications, this study suggests that they

remain vulnerable to developing endemic Burkitt lymphoma, which is suspected to be causally linked to malaria," Mbulaiteye adds.

Malaria parasites circulating in the blood of children with silent malaria infection stimulate the [white blood cells](#) from which the cancer originates, with the stimulation causing some of the white blood cells to develop genetic abnormalities which become cancers.

Endemic Burkitt lymphoma is common in malaria endemic countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, making up 50 to 75 percent of all childhood cancers, the study adds. Although the disease can occur at any age, most cases occur in children under 15.

"Because silent malaria affects children without coming to clinical attention, the link between endemic Burkitt lymphoma and malaria may be obscured because endemic Burkitt lymphoma may appear to develop out of the blue in children who were previously healthy."

However, based on this study, Mbulaiteye says: "The children who develop endemic Burkitt lymphoma are likely to have been afflicted with silent malaria for many years before endemic Burkitt lymphoma, and suggest that efforts to suppress the burden of silent malaria in populations could reduce the frequency of endemic Burkitt lymphoma in those populations."

"Endemic Burkitt lymphoma is curable if discovered early. The underlying health complication in children with the condition, however, is that it can get fatal when not treated earlier," Mbulaiteye explains. "If policymakers at national and funding agencies levels appreciate the link between malaria infection and endemic Burkitt lymphoma, then the study could be a game changer for endemic Burkitt lymphoma research."

According to the study published in the *Malaria*

*Journal* last month (28 July), researchers analyzed data on 850 children with endemic Burkitt lymphoma and 2,878 children without the disease in trials conducted in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda between 2010 and 2016. They found that both groups tended to be older than five years, had normal or almost normal values for hemoglobin, platelet counts and white cell counts.

Researchers also analyzed 21 journal articles that studied children up to 15 years old who had malaria with or without symptoms to identify risk factors of endemic Burkitt lymphoma.

The researchers identified some risk factors, including living in a malaria endemic area, malaria transmission for seven months of the year, male sex, rural residence and exposure to mosquitoes and animals.

"Endemic Burkitt lymphoma health education could be integrated into malaria health education since the disease is highly treatable but most cases are presently diagnosed late," Mbulaiteye adds.

Simon Kariuki, chief research officer at the Kenya Medical Research Institute, who was not involved in the study, says that the study provides new insight, but more research needs to be done to ensure it is adopted by malaria control programs in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Kariuki says that with the scale-up of malaria control efforts in Sub-Saharan Africa, it would be expected that cases of endemic Burkitt lymphoma will reduce because fewer numbers of children will be infected with malaria.

Kariuki says that if confirmed in additional studies that asymptomatic children are at high risk of endemic Burkitt lymphoma, malaria control programs must target children without symptoms of malaria, particularly those in schools.

However, Kariuki says more robust studies are needed to provide strong evidence linking malaria to endemic Burkitt lymphoma.

"A better way of studying the relationship could have been a longitudinal study whereby you enroll

young children in malaria endemic areas and then follow them to see who develops endemic Burkitt lymphoma and at what parasite densities," he says.

**More information:** Lawrence S. Redmond et al. Endemic Burkitt lymphoma: a complication of asymptomatic malaria in sub-Saharan Africa based on published literature and primary data from Uganda, Tanzania, and Kenya, *Malaria Journal* (2020). [DOI: 10.1186/s12936-020-03312-7](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12936-020-03312-7)

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