

TUNISIE

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au 21 2021



AFRAMED

VIH, Hépatites, Santé sexuelle
Infections émergentes

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4^e édition

2021

L'hépatite virale E

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Service d'Hépatologie, CHU Mustapha Alger



PLAN

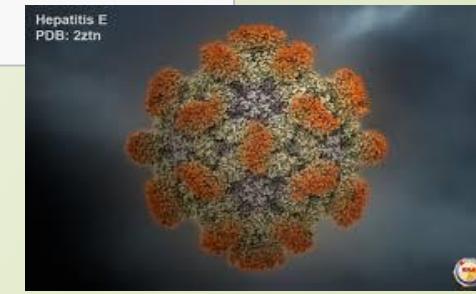
- ▶ Introduction
- ▶ Virologie
- ▶ Épidémiologie
- ▶ Clinique
 - Forme aigue
 - manifestations extra-digestives
 - Particularités (cirrhose , femme enceinte)
 - Forme chronique
- ▶ Traitement
- ▶ Conclusion

Introduction



- ▶ L'infection VHE largement répandue dans le monde, sporadique ou épidémique
- ▶ Problème de santé publique
- ▶ 20 millions de cas dans le monde / an
- ▶ 3,3 millions de cas symptomatiques d'hépatite E / an
- ▶ L'hépatite E aurait provoqué environ 44 000 décès en 2015
- ▶ Première cause d'hépatite virale aiguë dans le monde.

WHO. Hepatitis E: Fact Sheet. 2020.





57 épidémies
1955-2020

Year(s)	Country	Mode of Transmission	Reported	Ref.
1955–1956	India	Waterborne	29,300	[80]
1978–1979	Kashmir	Waterborne	>270	[23]
1980–1981	Algeria	Sewage contamination—river water	788	[81]
1982	Myanmar	Waterborne	399	[82]
1983	Namibia	Waterborne	hundreds	[79,83]
1983–1984	Cote d'Ivoire	Waterborne	623	[84]
1985	Turkmenistan	Waterborne	16,175	[85,86]
1985	Botswana	Fecal contamination of water	273	[87]
1986	Mexico	Contaminated well water	>200	[88]
1988	Somalia	Waterborne	106	[89]
1988–1989	India	Contaminated drinking water	53	[90]
1988–1989	Ethiopia	After monsoon rains	>750	[91]
1989	Myanmar	Contamination—water supply by feces	93	[92]
1991	India	Contaminated river water (Ganges)	79,000 ¹	[93]



Epidemic non-A, non-B Viral Hepatitis in Algeria: Strong Evidence for Its Spreading by Water

El-Hadj Belabbes, Abdelmadjid Bouguermouh, Ahmed Benatallah, and Gana Illoul

Institut Pasteur d'Algérie, Annexe de Sidi Fredj, Algiers, Algeria

A waterborne epidemic of non-A, non-B hepatitis occurred in Medea, an Algerian town of 68,000 inhabitants during the autumn and winter of 1980–1981. About 6 weeks before the epidemic, there had been a chlorination failure and an accidental sewage contamination of the river water that supplied large parts of the town. From October, 1980, to January, 1981, 788 cases were notified. This epidemic affected mostly young adults, who usually recovered; however, a high rate of mortality was noted among pregnant women (nine patients, nine deaths). Serological examinations performed on 57 hospitalized patients excluded both hepatitis A and B. The waterborne nature of the epidemic was suggested by a study of the case distribution according to water supplies. The epidemic was severe in the areas supplied by the untreated river water. Few cases were reported in the areas receiving spring water, where chlorination never failed. A mild incidence of infection was noted in the areas supplied by a mixture of untreated river water and chlorinated spring water.

Key words: epidemic non-A, non-B; waterborne hepatitis; non-A hepatitis; epidemic hepatitis

Hepatitis E virus genotypes 1 and 3 in wastewater samples in Tunisia



A. Béji-Hamza · M. Hassine-Zaafrane · H. Khélifi-Gharbi · S. Della Libera ·
M. Iaconelli · M. Muscillo · S. Petricca · A. R. Ciccaglione · R. Bruni ·
S. Taffon · M. Aouni · G. La Rosa

Arch Virol. 2015 Jan;160(1):183-9

150 prélèvements d'eaux usées, PCR; 3 VHE+, 2 G 3 et 1 G1

Epidémiologie des hépatites virales dans le Grand Maghreb Epidemiology of viral hepatitis in the Maghreb

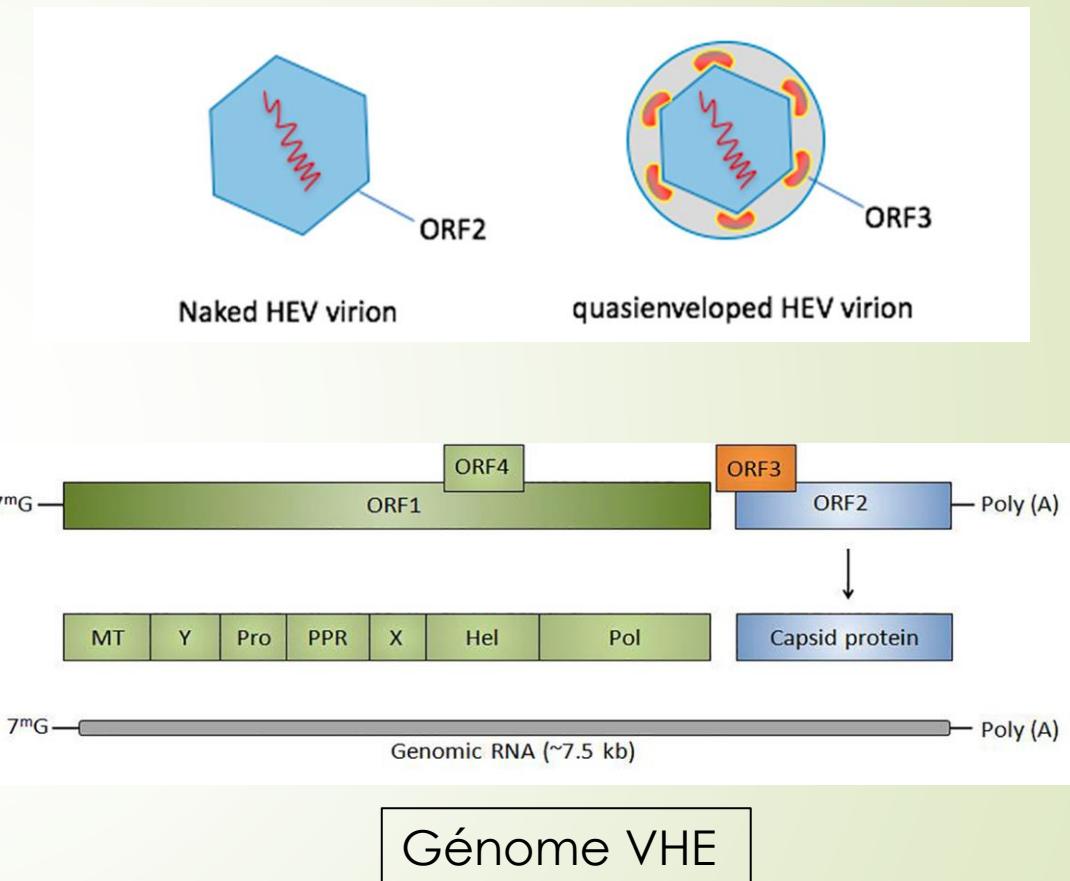
M. Lahlali, H. Abid, A. Lamine, N. Lahmidani, M. El Yousfi, D. Benajah, M. El Abkari, A. Ibrahimi, N. Aqodad

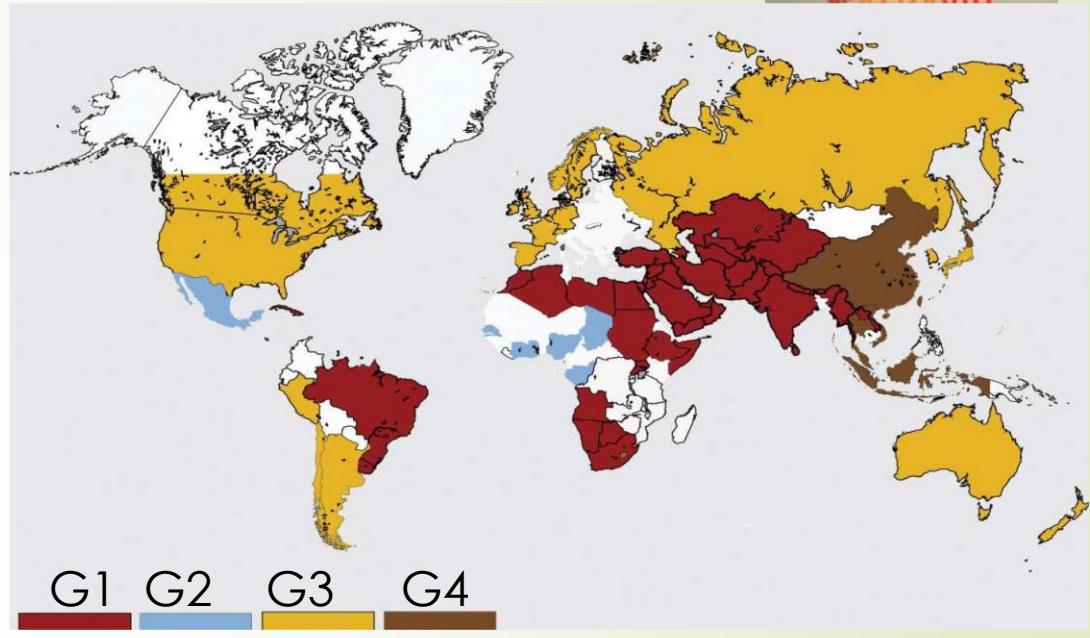
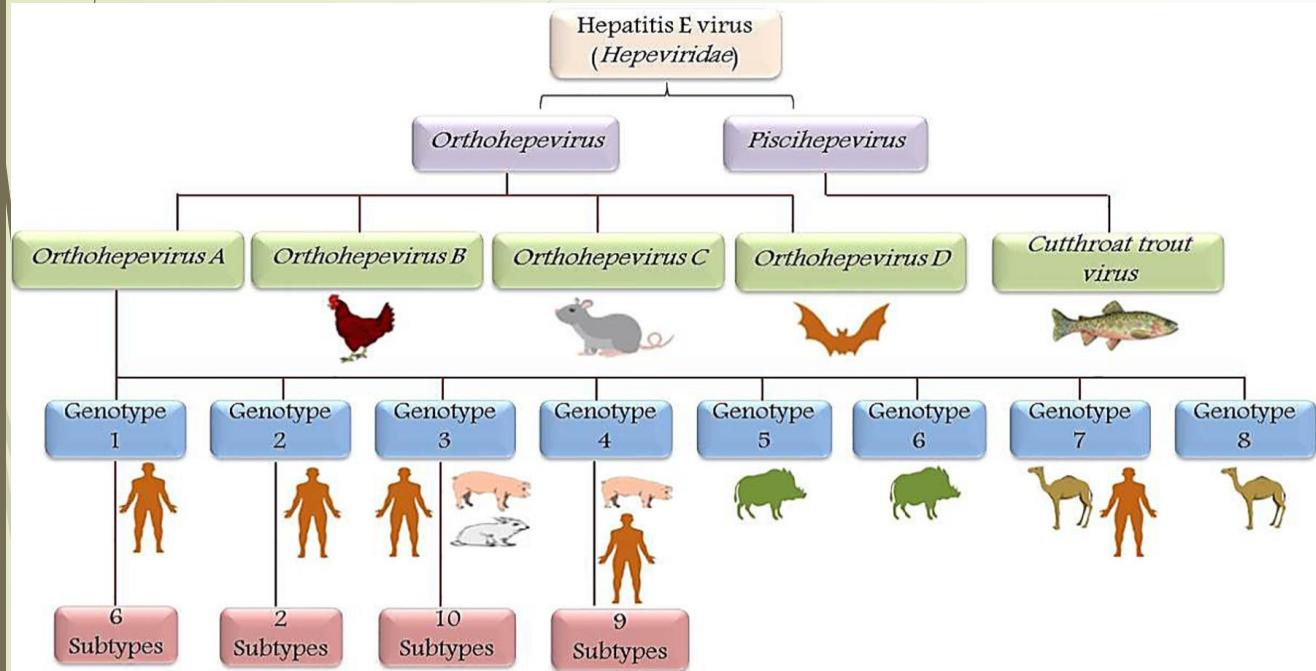
LA TUNISIE MEDICALE - 2018 ; Vol 96 (10/11)

Pays	Population	Année	N	Séroprévalence IgG
Maroc	DS	2004	250	2-11% (NSE)
Maroc	Militaire	2007	499	12%
Tunisie	Femmes enceintes	2006	404	12,1%
Tunisie	DS/HD/Hémophiles	2009-2012	791	6,8%

Virologie

- ▶ VHE identifié en 1983,
- ▶ particule spherique de 27–34 nm de diamètre à symétrie icosaédrique, non enveloppée
- ▶ Génome viral cloné en 1990
- ▶ Le genome viral est un ARN de polarité positive de 7,2 Kb comportant deux régions non codantes en 5' et en 3' et 3 cadres ouverts de lecture (ORF)





Distribution mondiale du VHE selon les génotypes

G1 a été isolé à Delhi Inde
G2 Mexique
G3 US
G4 Taiwan

Famille hepeviridae, genre orthohepevirus
4 espèces A-D
Espèce A infecte l'homme

Épidémiologie: Sources de transmission



Mode de transmission	G1	G2	G3	G4
Féco-orale / Contamination de l'eau potable	+	+		
Ingestion d'aliments souillés /excréments	+	+		
Ingestion viande de porc /sanglier / cerfs/ Ingestion crustacés			++	+
Contact animaux hôtes (professions exposées)			++	+
Transmission verticale / périnatale	+			
Transmission sanguine			+	+

- ▶ • G1 et G2 : humains
 - ▶ Réservoir humains
 - ▶ Sujet jeunes 15-30 ans
 - ▶ MTH, transmission féco-orale

- ▶ G3 et G4: zoonotiques touchant l'homme et les animaux
 - ▶ adulte 50-55 ans, sex-ratio: 3
 - ▶ Cas **sporadiques** / rarement épidémie (Europe, USA)



Épidémiologie - Prévalence

Pays	population	Prévalence IgG
Belgique	Patients	14%
Allemagne	PG	16,8%
Grèce	DS	9,43%
Irlande	DS	5,3-8%
Israel	DS	10,6%
Japon	PG	5,3%
Pays bas	DS / PG	31% / 28,7%

Pays	population	Prévalence IgG
Espagne	DS	19,96%
UK	DS	16%
USA	DS	12-18,8%
France	DS	34-52,5%
Italie	DS	49%
Pologne	DS	43%
Canada	DS	6%
Australie	DS	6%

HVE: Quand y penser ?



- ▶ à évoquer devant toute hépatite aigue, de retour d'une zone d'endémicité pour le VHE
- ▶ en cas de décompensation d'une cirrhose inexpliquée / **ACLF** (surtout si zone d'hyperendémie)

Liver International ISSN 1478-3223

CLINICAL STUDIES

Clinical features and predictors of outcome in acute hepatitis A and hepatitis E virus hepatitis on cirrhosis

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- ▶ Hépatite chez la **femme enceinte**

- ▶ Hépatite aigue / chronique chez un **transplanté d'organes (SOT)**

Submit a Manuscript: <https://www.f6publishing.com>

DOI: 10.3748/wjg.v27.i12.1240

World J Gastroenterol 2021 March 28; 27(12): 1240-1254

ISSN 1007-9327 (print) ISSN 2219-2840 (online)

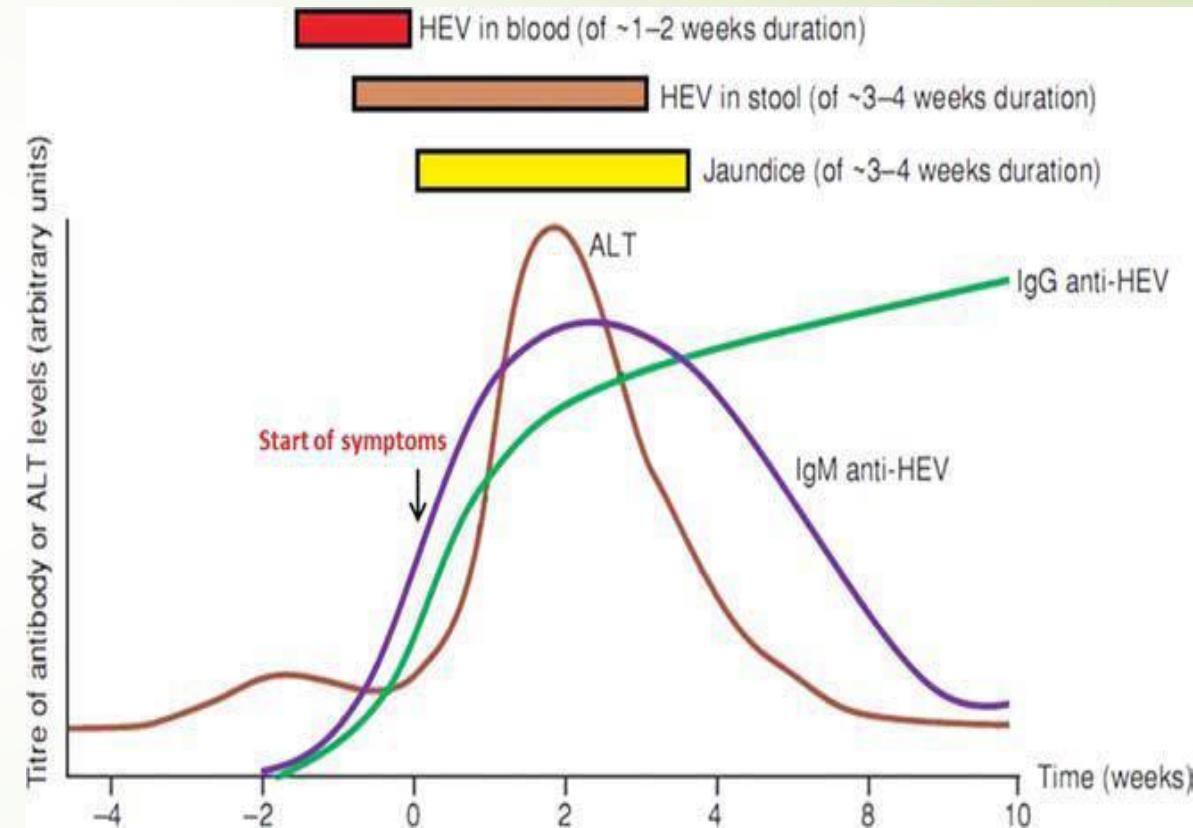
META-ANALYSIS

Hepatitis E in solid organ transplant recipients: A systematic review and meta-analysis



Hépatite aigue

- ▶ Incubation 2-5 semaines
- ▶ Tableau clinique:
 - ▶ souvent asymptomatique (G3 ++)
 - ▶ Hépatite virale aigue, ictere, cytolysé +++
- ▶ Durée 4-6 semaines, guérison spontanée en général
- ▶ Forme grave sujet âgé, cirrhose, femme enceinte genotype 1¹
- ▶ Formes neurologiques 16,5% des cas d'hépatite aigue²



1. Péron JM. *J Viral Hepat.* 2007;14(5):298-303.

2. Abravanel F. *J Infect.* 2018;77(3):220-226.

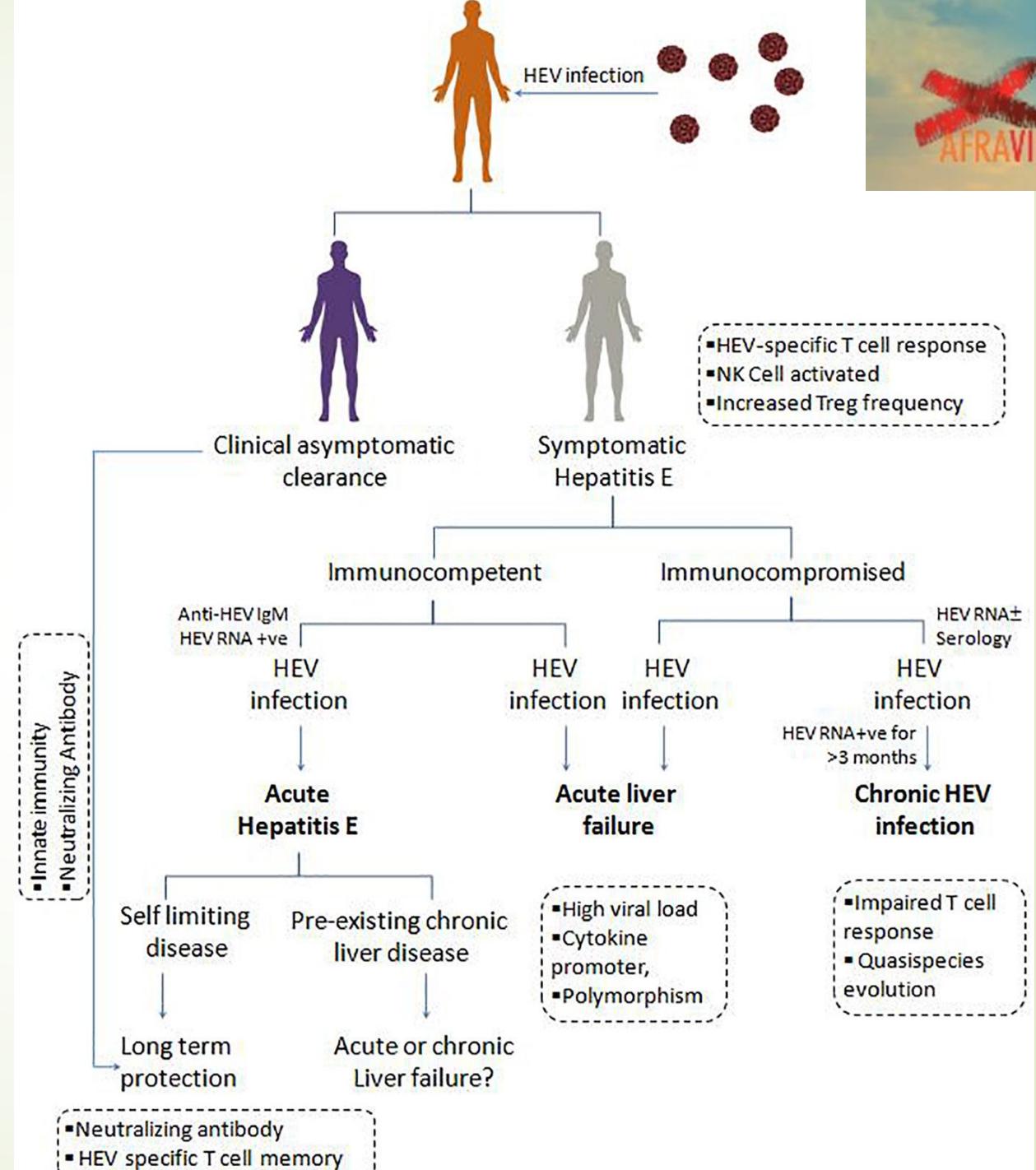
Diagnostic

Infection status	Positive markers
Current infection - acute	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• HEV RNA• HEV RNA + anti-HEV IgM• HEV RNA + anti-HEV IgG*• HEV RNA + anti-HEV IgM + anti-HEV IgG• Anti-HEV IgM + anti-HEV IgG (rising)• HEV antigen
Current infection - chronic	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• HEV RNA (\pm anti-HEV) \geq3 months• HEV antigen
Past infection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anti-HEV IgG

* Patients with re-infection are typically anti-HEV IgM negative, but IgG and PCR positive. HEV, hepatitis E virus.

Formes cliniques

- ▶ Forme asymptomatique plus souvent G3/4
- ▶ Aigue / fulminante (femme enceinte) G1/2
- ▶ Chronique ARN +> 3 mois; surtout G3/4 (Immuno-déprimé / transplanté d'organes)
- ▶ ACLF
- ▶ Hépatite aigue avec manifestations extra-hépatiques (neurologiques / rénales)





- Relapse of IgA neuropathy
- Cryoglobulinemia

F.Chronique Protéinurie ++

- Thrombocytopenia **fréquente**
- Monoclonal gammopathy **25% UK**
- Hemolytic anemia
- Aplastic anemia
- Hemophagocytic syndrome
- Thrombotic thrombocytopenia Purpura
- CD30+ cutaneous T cell lymphoproliferative disorder

HEV Extra-hepatic Manifestation

- Polyarthritides

16,5% des patients VHE+
I.compétents > I.déprimés
(22.6% vs. 3.2%, P<0.001)

- Acute pancreatitis

55 cas/G1

Myocarditis

- Subacute thyroiditis
- Autoimmune thyroiditis

Hepatitis E virus (HEV) infection in patients with cirrhosis is associated with rapid decompensation and death[☆]



Subrat Kumar Acharya^{1,*}, Praveen Kumar Sharma¹, Rajbir Singh³,
Sujit Kumar Mohanty², Kaushal Madan¹, Jyotish Kumar Jha², Subrat Kumar Panda²

Des patients consécutifs atteints de cirrhose et des témoins sains ont été inclus,
107 cirrhotiques et 200 témoins.

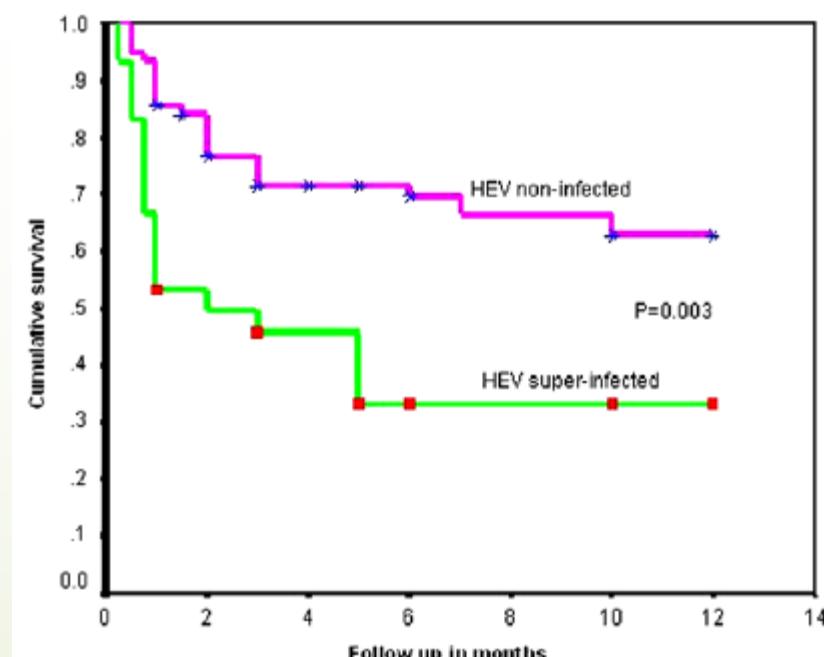
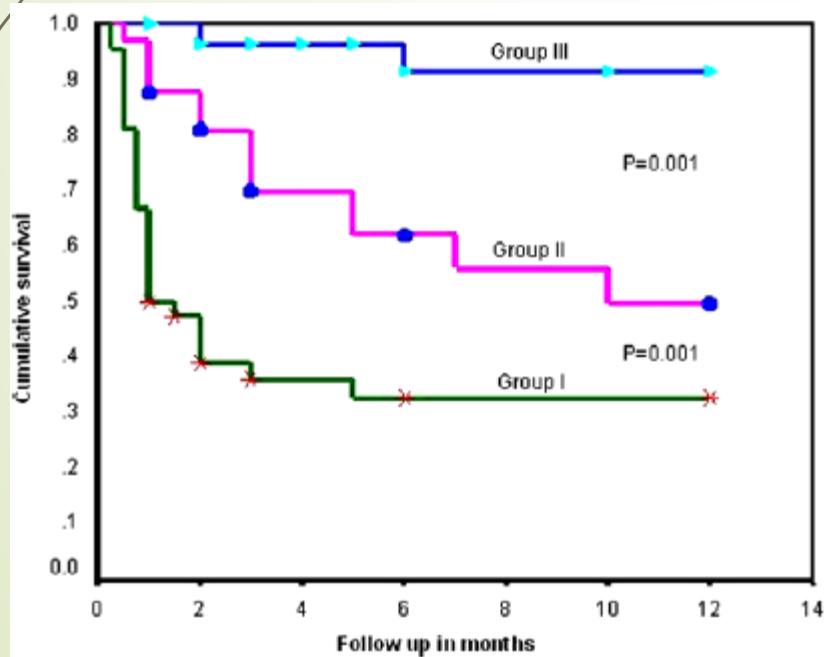
HEV RNA +: 30 (28%) groupe cirrhotiques et 9 (4.5%) dans le groupe témoin

Group I – ACLF, Group II – décompensation chronique , Group III – cirrhose compensée

Variables	Group I	Group II	Group III	p value
Number of patients	42	32	33	–
HEV RNA +ve	21 (50%)	6 (19%) [*]	3 (10%) [*]	0.002
Mortality (4 weeks)	21 (50%)	6 (19%) [*]	0 ^{*,#}	0.001
Mortality (12 months) [†]	27 (64.3%)	16 (50%)	1 (3%) ^{*,#}	0.0001



Variable	Cirrhotics with HEV infection	Cirrhotics without HEV infection	<i>p</i>
Number of patients	30	77	—
Age in years (mean \pm SD)	46 \pm 14.6	44.5 \pm 13.1	NS
Sex (male:female)	24:6	59:18	NS
Categorization to Group I cirrhosis (acute on chronic liver failure)	21 (70%)	21 (27%)	0.001
Complication at 4 weeks ^a			
Variceal bleed	7 (23%)	14 (18%)	NS
Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis (SBP)	2 (7%)	9 (12%)	NS
Encephalopathy	18 (60%)	19 (25%)	0.001
Renal failure	15 (50%)	11 (14%)	0.002
Infection	8 (27%)	7 (9%)	0.04
Mortality			
At 4 weeks	13 (43%)	14 (22%)	0.001
Within 12 months	8 (27%)	9 (12%)	0.03
Total	21 (70%)	23 (30%)	0.001

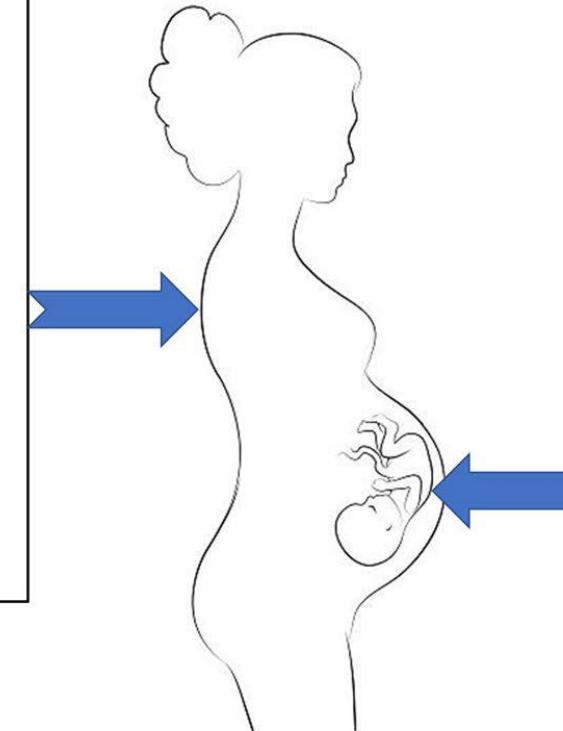


HVE chez la femme enceinte

- ▶ transmission MF 33% (100%)¹
- ▶ mortalité MF ↑ au T3 26% [3,2-70] ²
- ▶ ALF+++
- ▶ G1 associée au risque ALF
- ▶ Morbidité ³:
 - ▶ pré-eclampsie,
 - ▶ Hémorragie
 - ▶ ABRT, AP

Effects on mother

- Higher risk of disease during hepatitis E outbreaks
- Higher risk for developing symptomatic disease with HEV infection
- Higher risk of severe disease and acute liver failure
- These are seen primarily with genotype 1 HEV and not with genotype 3 or 4
- HEV genotype 1 appears to replicate more efficiently in maternal-fetal interface tissue than the genotype 3 virus



Effects on fetus

- Increased risk of complications during pregnancy
 - Miscarriage
 - Intrauterine death
 - Premature delivery
- Increased risk of neonatal complications
 - Neonatal hepatitis
 - Acute liver failure
 - Neonatal death
 - Low birth weight
 - Small for gestational age
 - Still birth

1. Kumar A. Int J Gynaecol Obstet. 2004 Jun;85(3):240-4

2. Bergløv A. J Viral Hepat 2019;26:1240-1248

3. Aggarwal R. Clinical Liver Disease, VOL 18, NO 3, september 2021



Forme chronique

- ▶ Souvent asymptomatique, ALAT peu élevées
- ▶ Uniquement chez l'immuno-déprimé (VIH CD4 <250/mm³, SOT, chimiothérapie)
- ▶ G3 plus fréquemment associé à une forme chronique
- ▶ Étude anglaise 94p VHE chronique, 70% étaient des transplantés ¹,
- ▶ Après hépatite aigue VHE chez le transplanté d'organe, 65% → chronicité ²
- ▶ Fibrose hépatique 10% ³
- ▶ CHC: rare ⁴

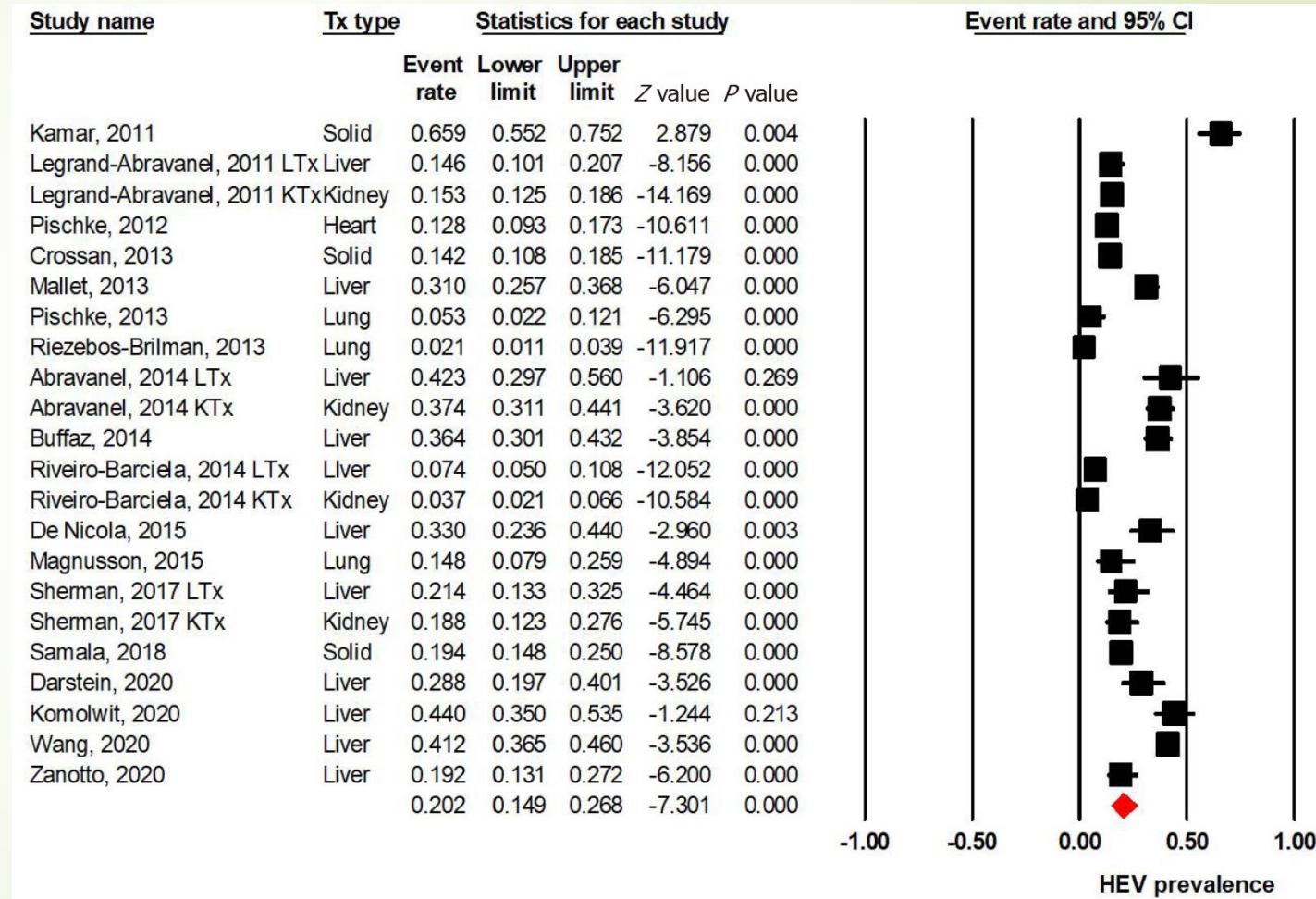
1. Ankcorn M, *J Viral Hepatitis*. 2021;28(2):420-430
3. Kamar N. *Gastroenterology*. 2011;140(5):1481–9.

2. Kamar. *N Engl J Med*. 2008;358(8):811-817
4. Borentain P. *Hepatology*.2018;67(1):446.

Infection VHE chez le transplanté



Méta-analyse, 22 études, 4557p.
Prévalence 20,2% (Foie 27,2%, rein
15,3%, poumon 5,6%, cœur 12,8%
VHE de novo: 5,6%



FDR VHE chronique: Tacrolimus Vs Cyclo, Pqtes basses au diagnostic P

EASL guidelines 2018 on hepatitis E virus infection



Table 4. Differential diagnosis of hepatitis E.

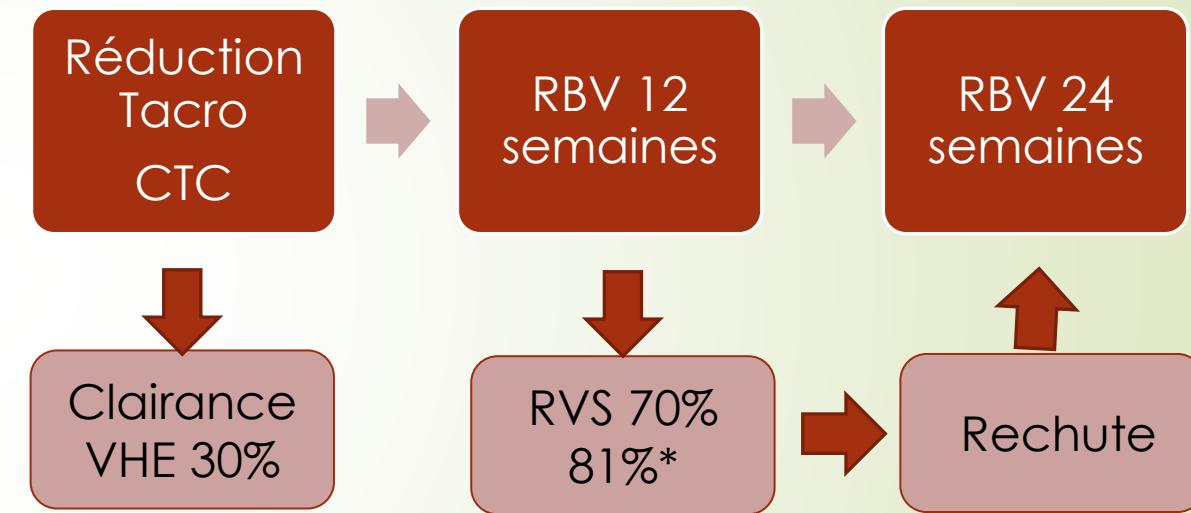
Infection status	Differential diagnosis
Acute infection*	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drug-induced liver injury• Autoimmune hepatitis• Acute hepatitis E• Sero-negative hepatitis• EBV hepatitis• Acute hepatitis B• Acute hepatitis A• Acute hepatitis C• CMV hepatitis
Chronic infection in the immunosuppressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Graft rejection• Drug-induced liver injury• Recurrence of primary liver pathology in liver transplant recipients• Graft vs. host disease• Intercurrent infections, <i>e.g.</i> sepsis• Chronic hepatitis E• EBV and CMV reactivation

* The differential diagnosis is in order of frequency of each condition seen at a rapid-access jaundice clinic in Southwest England. CMV, cytomegalovirus; EBV, Epstein-Barr virus.

Traitemen^t de l'HVE – Ribavirine



- ▶ Forme aigue: pas de traitement, monitoring ALAT
- ▶ ACLF possibilité de TRT par RBV ¹
- ▶ Forme fulminante (F. enceinte) RBV possible au T3. Sofosbuvir? ².
- ▶ **Forme chronique:** traitement RBV
- ▶ 10-12 mg/ Kg/J (Hb / eGFR)
- ▶ RVS: ARN indétectable à 6 mois après arrêt du traitement





Traitements de l'HVE – Ribavirine

► Facteurs prédictifs de réponse

1. Taux de lymphocytes élevé SOT
2. ↓ ARN J7 de traitement

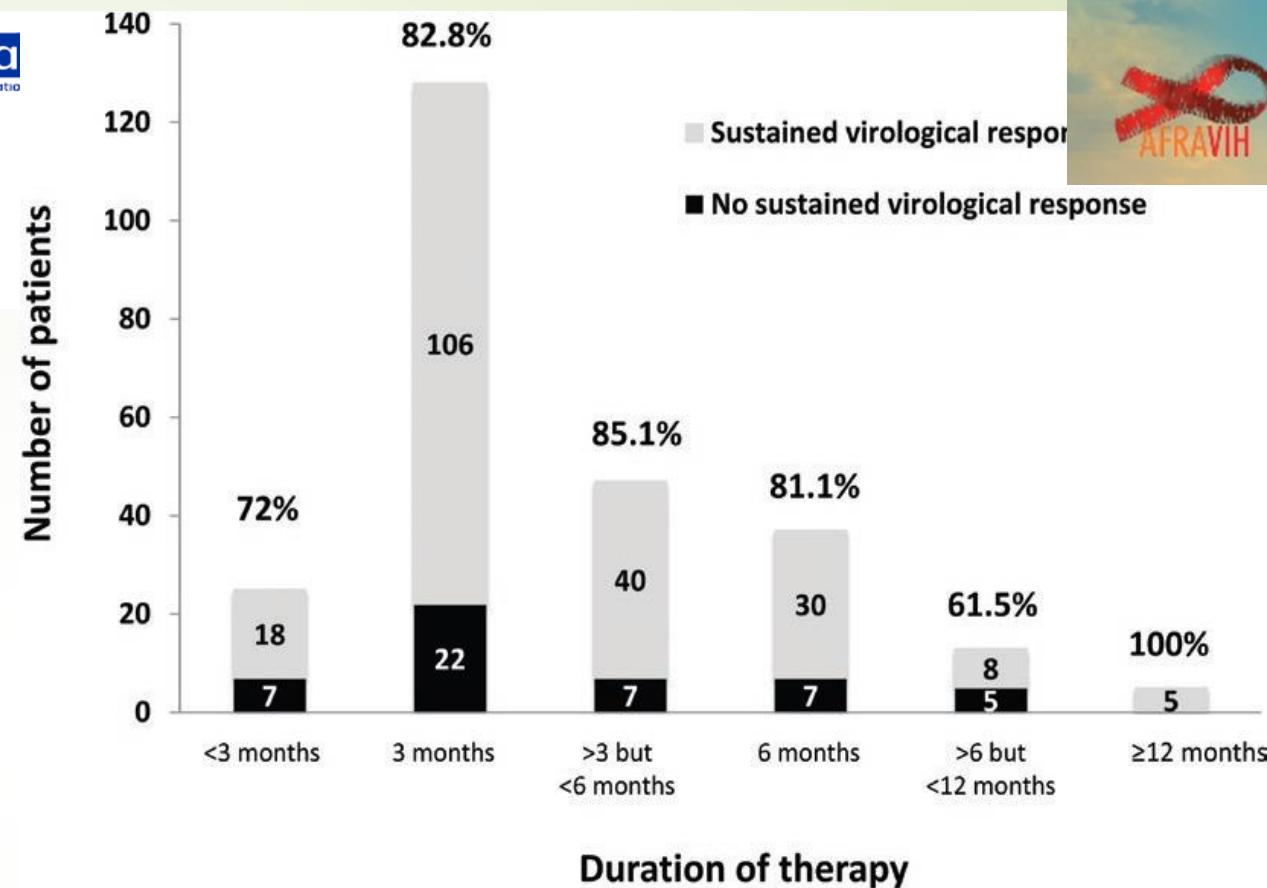
► Facteurs prédictifs de non réponse

- persistance d'ARN VHE dans les selles à M3 de traitement
- Mutations G1634R and Y1320H gène polymérase ARN VHE

1. Kamar N. N Engl J Med 2014;370:1111–1120.
2. Abravanel F. Clin Infect Dis 2015;60:96–99.
3. Kamar N. Transplantation 2015;99:2124–2131.
4. Debing Y, Hepatol 2016;147:1008–1011.
5. Todt T. Gut 2016;65:1733–1743

Ribavirin for Hepatitis E Virus Infection After Organ Transplantation: A Large European Retrospective Multicenter Study

- ▶ 255 SOT, HVE chronique, 30 centres, RBV 8 mg/Kg/J (600 mg [29-1200])
- ▶ Durée moy 3 mois [0,25-18]
- ▶ RVS 82.8%. à 3 mois
- ▶ Tolérance: anémie,
 - ▶ transfusion 15,7%
- ▶ Réduction dose RBV 28% pour intolérance hémato



Variable	Patients With SVR (n = 207)	Patients Without SVR (n = 48)	PValue
Cyclosporine A (vs tacrolimus)99
Anti-HEV IgG at baseline (positive)	1.7	(.6–4.8)	.31
rEPO during therapy (Y)	1.41	(.49–4.03)	.52
Higher lymphocyte count at baseline	1.001	(1–1.02)	.04
RBV dose reduction (Y)	0.34	(.14–.84)	.02
Transfusion during therapy (Y)	0.3	(.1–.84)	.02





Autres traitements

- ▶ INF α : \pm RBV
 - ▶ Contre-indiqué si transplantation (sauf TH)
 - ▶ Intérêt chez VIH, Hémopathies malignes
- ▶ Corticoïdes / Hépatite fulminante
- ▶ Sofosbuvir: résultats controversés
 - \downarrow réplication virale invitro
 - in vivo: ?
- ▶ Zinc + RBV
- ▶ TH dans les formes fulminantes

Open Forum Infectious Diseases

BRIEF REPORT

Sofosbuvir Add-on to Ribavirin Treatment for Chronic Hepatitis E Virus Infection in Solid Organ Transplant Recipients Does Not Result in Sustained Virological Response

E. M. van Wezel,¹ J. de Bruijne,⁵ K. Damman,² M. Bijnmolen,³ A. P. van den Berg,³ E. A. M. Verschuur,⁴ G. A. Ruigrok,⁶ A. Riezebos-Brilman,⁷ and M. Knoester¹

Departments of ¹Clinical Microbiology and Infection Prevention, ²Cardiology, ³Gastroenterology, and ⁴Pulmonology and Tuberculosis, University of Groningen, University Medical Center Groningen, The Netherlands; Departments of ⁵Gastroenterology, ⁶Pulmonology, and ⁷Clinical Microbiology, University of Utrecht, Utrecht University Medical Center, The Netherlands



Treatment of chronic hepatitis E EASL guidelines

- First reduce immunosuppressive drugs (B1)
- 3 months ribavirin, HEV PCR in the stools at M3 (B1)
 - 3 more months if M3 stool PCR is positive (C2)
- 6 months in case of failure of 3 months regimen
- Interferon therapy can be added in case of ribavirin failure in selected patients (liver transplant, hematological malignancies, AIDS)



Vaccination

Vaccin recombinant (Hecolin; novax Biotech Xiamen, Xiamen, China)
reconnu par les autorités sanitaires chinoises pour adultes 16-65 ans
étude chinoise randomisée contrôlée 2007-2009: 100,000 personnes vaccinées
schéma vaccinal 3 injections (0-1-6 mois).
à 4 ans: 53 cas d'hépatite VHE aigue groupe Pbo Vs 7 cas groupe vacciné
→ efficacité à 4 ans 86,8%
→ Bonne tolérance.
autorisé à la vente octobre 2012

efficacité et tolérance chez femmes enceintes, enfants,
sujets âgés de plus de 65 ans, greffés et immuno-déprimés ??

Conclusion

- ▶ Pays en développement
 - ▶ approvisionnement en eau potable
 - ▶ assainissement des eaux usées
- ▶ Pays développés
 - ▶ Recommandations habituelles pour la transmission des zoonoses
 - ▶ viande de porc / sanalier / abats cuits $> 70^\circ > 2\text{mn}$
 - ▶ interdits ch
 - ▶ Contrôle d
 - ▶ développem
 - ▶ Immunodé



Zhang J, efficacy of a hepatitis E vaccine. *N Engl J Med.* 2015;372(23):2265-2266