



UN CASO DI COINFEZIONE HBV/HDV IN CORSO DI REGIME HAART A BASE DI TENOFOVIR: LE DIFFICOLTÀ NELL'INTERPRETAZIONE DEI MARCATORI E DELLA STORIA TERAPEUTICA

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B. N.

- Uomo, 33 anni, MSM
- **Infezione da HIV** nota da dicembre 2014 (nadir linfociti T CD4 478/mcL, zenit HIV-RNA 63.769 cp/mL)
- In terapia antiretrovirale con **TAF/FTC/BIC** con scarsa aderenza, ma ottimo controllo viro-immunologico: HIV-RNA < 20 cp/mL NR, linfociti T CD4 1416/mcL (31%)



In anamnesi:

- Plurimi episodi di **IST**
- Nel 2015 **epatite acuta da HCV** (genotipo 1A), per cui ha effettuato trattamento con grazoprevir/elbasvir, con SVR.



In data 13.09.2022 visita in ambulatorio IST:

- NAAT per IST su urine, tampone anale e tampone faringeo
- Sierologie per lue (TPPA, RPR)
- Sierologie per HBV (HBsAg, HBsAb, HBcAb)

NAAT su tampone faringeo POSITIVO per *N. gonorrhoeae* e *C. trachomatis*

HBsAg 0.13 UI/mL (**POSITIVO**), HBcAb e HBsAb negativi



- Terapia antibiotica con ceftriaxone 1 gr im e azitromicina 2 gr per os
- Ad approfondimento del nuovo riscontro di positività di HBsAg, si richiedevano:
 - Esami di funzionalità epatica (bilirubina totale, AST, ALT, ALP, GGT)
 - HBsAg, HBcAb IgM, HBeAb, HBeAg, HBV-DNA
 - HDV Ab totali, HDV IgM, HDV-RNA

RIVALUTAZIONE ANAMNESTICA

- **Storia vaccinale per HBV:** in assenza di documentazione relativa a precedente vaccinazione e in considerazione della negatività per HBsAb, in aprile 2022 somministrato ciclo vaccinale completo (3 dosi); a luglio 2022 HBsAb ancora negativi
- **Storia sierologica per HBV:** HBsAg e HBcAb negativi fino a luglio 2020; non disponibili dati più recenti
- **Linee di TARV:**
 - Da ottobre a novembre 2015: ABC/3TC + ATV/r (rifiuto del paziente)
 - Da novembre a dicembre 2015: ABC/3TC + DRV/r (drop out)
 - Da giugno 2016 e febbraio 2021: ABC/3TC/DTG
 - Da febbraio 2021: TAF/FTC/BIC



Considerazioni:

- Non responder al vaccino per HBV
- Non noto lo stato sierologico per HBV da luglio 2020
- Regime HAART non contenente tenofovir fino a febbraio 2021
- Rischio di trasmissione sessuale ongoing

Verosimile periodo di acquisizione dell'infezione tra luglio 2020 e febbraio 2021

Effect of tenofovir-based HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis against HBV infection in men who have sex with men

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Abstract

Background and Aims: Men who have sex with men (MSM) are vulnerable to contracting HBV as a sexually transmitted infection. We evaluated the incidence of HBV infection (HBI) and the prophylactic effect of tenofovir-based pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) on HBI in an MSM cohort.

Methods and Results: MSM who were older than 16 years were enrolled from January 2018 and followed up until June 2021 and tested for HIV, bacterial sexually transmitted infections, and HBsAg/HBsAb and HbCAb every 3 months based on inclusion criteria, including HBsAg, HbCAb, HBsAb, and HIV negativity at enrollment. HBI was defined as seroconversion of HBsAg or HbCAb status. The log-rank test was used to evaluate the prophylactic effect of PrEP against HBI. As a substudy, individuals excluded from the main study due to HBs Ab positivity were evaluated for HBI incidence. Among 1577 MSM, 786 participants (546 PrEP nonusers, 131 daily PrEP users, and 109 event-driven PrEP users) met the criteria and were included. The annual incidence of HBV among PrEP nonusers (3.8%, 21 infections, with 559.5 person-years) was significantly higher ($p = 0.018$, log-rank test) than that among daily PrEP users [0.77%, 1 infection (admitted nonadherence), with 129.3 person-years] and event-driven PrEP users (no infection with 93.8 person-years). Although the incidence of HBI and HIV infection decreased with PrEP use, the incidence of other sexually transmitted infections was higher in both daily and event-driven PrEP users. The annual incidence of HBV among HBsAb-positive and HbCAb-negative PrEP nonusers was 1.8% (3 infections, with 167.5 person-years).

Conclusions: Tenofovir-based PrEP prevented HBI among MSM in a real-world setting.

HB virus-active inst primary ection

do E.L. van den Berk^a,
Dam^b, Lea M. Dijkman^c,
rinkman^a

y hepatitis B virus (HBV)-
ty titers have been reached.
cART), acute HBV infection
We analyzed whether HBV-
ht work as a preexposure

Vrouwe Gasthuis hospital
itive HBV serology (HBsAg,
y have sex with men (MSM)
alysis. The incidence of anti-
e use of HBV-active drugs.
mpare HBV-free survival for

gible MSM over a median
) The incident rate per 100
only dependent on the use
the absence of HBV-active
the presence of tenofovir.
er when HBV-active cART
ntained tenofovir (log-rank

cART protects against the
n tenofovir is used.
| Lippincott Williams & Wilkins



Risultati:

- Bilirubina totale < 1.2 mg/dL, AST 31 U/L, ALT 24 U/L, ALP 68 U/L, GGT 17 U/L
- **HBsAg POSITIVO**, HBcAb IgM, HBeAb e HBeAg negativi, HBV-DNA < 20 UI/mL NR
- HDV Ab totali e IgM negativi, **HDV-RNA 1702 cp/mL**

HAART contenente tenofovir

Trattamento per HDV

EASL Clinical Practice Guidelines on hepatitis delta virus ☆

European Association for the Study of the Liver

In recent years, major efforts have been made to develop

robust data on the role of HDV RNA detection in the diagnosis and prognosis of CHD.

How should anti-HDV treatment be managed?

Recommendations

- Patients with HDV infection and liver disease at any stage should be considered for anti-HDV treatment.
- Virological parameters should be monitored during treatment. HBV DNA and HBsAg levels should be monitored.

Additional factors influencing the treatment schedule

- Phase of HBV infection (HBsAg/anti-HBe status; HBV DNA and HBsAg levels)
- IFNα contraindication, tolerability
- Patient's will and compliance to treatment

and 5-8).⁴² Every step in the real-time, reverse-transcription PCR of HDV RNA is critically sensitive, starting from pre-amplification procedures, in particular nucleic acid extraction.

Chronic hepatitis

Compensated cirrhosis

without CSPH

with CSPH

PegIFNα
PegIFNα + bulevirtide

Bulevirtide

Finite treatment

To cure the infection/disease

Prolonged treatment

To control the infection/disease

considered for anti-

tered for antiviral
on, consensus).

ould be evaluated
ecommendation,

antiviral treatment
ecommendation,

strong consensus).



IMAGING

Ecografia addome superiore

«Fegato di dimensioni nei limiti di norma, a margini netti, profili regolari ed ecostruttura lievemente brillante, esente da sicure immagini riferibili a lesioni focali»



FOLLOW-UP

Dicembre 2022:

- HBcAb, HBcAb IgM, HBeAb, HBsAb, HBeAg negativi
- **HBsAg** 0.11 UI/mL (**POSITIVO**), HBV-DNA < 20 UI/mL NR
- HDV Ab totali e IgM negativi, **HDV-RNA negativo**

Febbraio e aprile 2023: quadro invariato



FOLLOW-UP

Luglio 2023:

- **HBV-DNA 91** UI/mL
- HIV-RNA < 20 cp/mL NR
- Bilirubina totale 0.86 mg/dL, AST 26 U/L, ALT 20 U/L, ALP 59 U/L, GGT 19 U/L

Settembre 2023:

- **HBV-DNA 23.300** UI/mL, **HBsAg 12.66** UI/mL (**POSITIVO**), **HBeAg positivo**
- HIV-RNA < 20 cp/mL NR
- AST 25 U/L, ALT 17 U/L

Scarsa aderenza

CONCLUSIONI

- Verosimile acquisizione dell'infezione da HBV e HDV in un periodo di esposizione sessuale ongoing in assenza di terapia con tenofovir
- **Mai evidenziato un flare di transaminasi**
- **Mai osservata sieroconversione per HDV**
- **Quadro clinico mitigato/mascherato** da assunzione di tenofovir (almeno inizialmente)
- Programma futuro: **controllo semestrale** delle sierologie per HBV e HDV, di HBV-DNA e HDV-RNA e dell'imaging.



GRAZIE PER L'ATTENZIONE