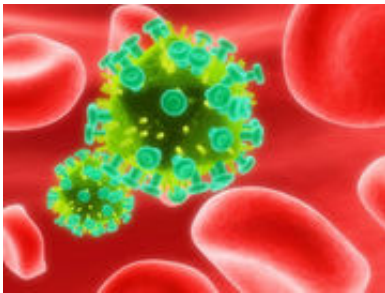


Hepatitis E virus rare among HIV-infected population

December 14 2015



(HealthDay)—The prevalence of hepatitis E virus (HEV) is low in HIV-infected (HIV+) women and men, according to a study published online Dec. 8 in *Hepatology*.

Mark H. Kuniholm, Ph.D., from the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in Bronx, N.Y., and colleagues tested 2,919 plasma samples collected from HIV+ women and men enrolled in U.S. cohort studies for HEV viremia. Real-time [polymerase chain reaction](#) was used to confirm positive samples identified using a high-throughput nucleic acid testing platform.

The researchers found that HEV viremia prevalence was three in 2,606 tested plasma samples collected from HIV+ women and zero in 313 tested [plasma samples](#) collected from HIV+ [men](#). The HEV isolates were

all genotype 3a. One woman had chronic HEV infection for more than four years and two had acute HEV detectable at a single study visit in follow-up testing of stored samples.

"To our knowledge this is the first reported case of chronic HEV infection in an HIV+ U.S. individual," the authors write. "We also confirm that chronic HEV infection can persist despite a CD4+ count >200 cells/mm³. These data suggest that HEV [infection](#) is rare in the HIV+ U.S. population."

Two authors are employees of Hologic, which developed the Procleix HEV assay in partnership with Grifols Diagnostic Solutions.

More information: [Abstract](#)
[Full Text \(subscription or payment may be required\)](#)

Copyright © 2015 [HealthDay](#). All rights reserved.

Citation: Hepatitis E virus rare among HIV-infected population (2015, December 14) retrieved 25 April 2024 from
<https://medicalxpress.com/news/2015-12-hepatitis-virus-rare-hiv-infected-population.html>

<p>This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.</p>
--