Citywide Conference

Case 3

Forgotten, but Not Gone

May 28th, 2019

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Faculty Preceptors: Maura Porto and Rosalie Pepe
HPI

HPI: 49 y/o F PMH of injection drug use, DJD, Raynaud’s, untreated HCV, prior MRSA abscesses, had recent admission at the end of March for right elbow cellulitis. She was newly diagnosed with HIV during that admission. HIV VL 671,207 with CD4 528.
Review of Systems

She presented 2 weeks later with:

+ Fever, chills, arm pain and tenderness
No CP, palpitations, cough, wheezing or SOB
+ Abdominal pain, + nausea, + vomiting or diarrhea
Past history

PSH: Prior full mouth dental extraction in setting of prior injury and infection

Allergic hx: Clindamycin (cannot recall reaction)

MEDS: Bictegravir-emtricitabine-TAF, had just completed course of TMP-SMX for cellulitis
SOCIAL:

- Denies tobacco, EtOH.
- Active IVDU- heroin, 1-2 bags / day. Re-uses, licks and shares needles. Injects into arms, neck.
- Intranasal and IV cocaine, smokes marijuana
- + Transactional sex, no other recent STIs
- Homeless - Lives in Camden, stays in shelters, outdoors or with friends
Physical Exam (Hospital Day 4)

VITALS: T 98F, BP 135/76, HR 83, RR 16, SpO2 98% on RA

- GEN- Thin, unkempt, non-toxic
- HEENT - PERRLA, EOMI, No LAD, Neck supple
- CV - S1 S2 normal, no murmurs
- PULM - CTA, no wheezing, no ronchi
- ABD - soft, NT/ND, normo-active bowel sounds
- EXT - No edema, +2 distal pulses. + redness, erythema of right AC surrounding tender palpable lesion
- SKIN - icteric
Labs

- WBC 8.11 /uL
- HEMOGLOBIN 11.6 g/dL
- HEMATOCRIT 38.4 %
- MCV 68.4 fL
- PLATELET COUNT 343 /uL
- DIFFERENTIAL
  - SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS 72.1 %
  - LYMPHOCYTES 18.3 %
  - PLASMACYTOID LYMPH 0.9 %
  - MONOCYTES 2.6 %
  - EOSINOPHILS 5.2 %
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GLUCOSE</td>
<td>80 mg/dL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUN</td>
<td>23 mg/dL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CREATININE</td>
<td>1.14 mg/dL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SODIUM</td>
<td>131 mmol/L</td>
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<tr>
<td>POTASSIUM</td>
<td>3.5 mmol/L</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHLORIDE</td>
<td>99 mmol/L</td>
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<tr>
<td>CO2</td>
<td>20 mmol/L</td>
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<tr>
<td>CALCIUM</td>
<td>7.5 mg/dL</td>
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</table>
## Trend of LFTs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Day 1</th>
<th>Day 2</th>
<th>Day 3</th>
<th>Day 4</th>
<th>Day 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AST</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>611</td>
<td>1455</td>
<td>3051</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALT</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>695</td>
<td>1592</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALP</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-bili</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-bili</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>&lt; 0.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Imaging

• RUQ US showed normal size of liver, echogenicity, contour and it was noted to be smooth, no mass. No other significant findings.
Questions?

• 49 y o homeless F with PMH of HIV, HCV, IVDA p/w AP, nausea, vomiting, icteric on exam with elevated LFT.
Labs

- Blood culture – NG
- HCV reactive, reflex VL 18,500,000
- Hepatitis A IgM +
- EBV IgM + 43.50
- EBV IgG + 444.00
- EBV nuclear Ag + 126
- CMV, HSV, antimitochondrial Ab, ceruloplasmin, alpha-1 AT, IgG4 : negative
Hepatitis A emerged as one of the leading causes of vaccine preventable deaths globally, with more than 100,000 deaths per year.
• Reports of hepatitis A cases in the US between 2016-2018 increased by 294%, making the US 3rd behind China and India in highest incident cases.

CDC Hepatitis A incident Cases 2016-2018 in the US compared with GlobalData projection
From: www.pharmaceutical-technology.com, May 2019
CDC state-specific outbreaks (through 2018)

Source: https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/outbreaks/2017March-HepatitisA.htm
Increase in Hepatitis A Virus Infections — United States, 2013–2018

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South Jersey Hepatitis A Outbreak (Dec. 2018-April 2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th># of Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloucester</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burlington</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salem</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>4</td>
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</table>

Source: NJ Department of Health Communicable Disease Service
New Hepatitis A Cases at CUH through April, 2019

Source: Cooper Infection Prevention Program
Number of Patients Newly Identified HIV+ At Cooper University Health Care
(n = 102 | 2018-2019)

Source: Cooper EIP Program and NJLINCS Health Alert Network and Public Health Advisory
Recent HAV Outbreaks

• March 2017 – San Diego outbreak resulting in 592 cases and 20 deaths (used foot teams: law enforcement, firefighters, outreach workers, nurses went into homeless encampments, offered vaccines in libraries, jails, offered gift cards, bleached sidewalks, installed hand washing stations and public toilets
PA Outbreak

171 cases, 36 counties

https://www.health.pa.gov/topics/disease/Hepatitis%20A/Pages/Data.aspx
Hawaii – 2016 outbreak

- linked to raw scallops imported from Philippines: 168 cases
Period of Infectivity

• 2-3 weeks prior to 16 days after onset of jaundice
Risk Factors

- Homeless
- IVDA
- MSM
- Travelers to and from endemic countries
- Chronic liver disease
- Household/sexual contacts of hepatitis A infected individuals
- Poor sanitation
- Food handlers, day care workers
- Recipients of clotting factor concentrates
Prevention

• CUH: place patients in separate rooms with separate toilet and contact precautions
• Vaccine: 2 inactivated hepatitis A vaccines available in the US, both given as 2 dose series, but for outbreaks it is a single dose vaccine
• There was a missed opportunity to vaccinate our patient as she was seen in the outpatient setting and received only HBV but not HAV vaccination
HAV and HIV

- Only 50-75% of HIV+ individuals develop protective levels of Ab
- Response depends on CD4 count and HIV VL at the time of the 1st dose
- Time to seroconversion is longer and protective immunity wanes earlier
- Prior vaccination history doesn’t confer immunity in HIV patients and in high risk situations (sexual/household contact) PEP should include Ig and vaccine
CDC considerations

- Consider programs to provide hepatitis A vaccinations in jails, syringe service programs, substance abuse treatment programs, and to at-risk persons in emergency departments, homeless shelters, warming centers, food distribution centers, and any venues where the at-risk populations may congregate or seek medical care.
Take Home Points

Vaccination is the cornerstone of outbreak control and prevention in both inpatient and outpatient settings, but the challenges in this population include:

- economic instability
- lack of follow up
- limited access to healthcare
- distrust of public officials

novel public health approaches may be required to effectively respond to this outbreak