

Hepatitis E virus IgG seroprevalence in liver transplant patients: A retrospective single-center experience

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Abstract

Background and Aim: Hepatitis E virus (HEV) may cause chronic liver disease in solid organ transplant recipients. We determined HEV seroprevalence and associated factors in liver transplant recipients.

Materials and Methods: Patients followed at the outpatient clinic of liver transplantation between January 2019 and January 2020 were screened retrospectively for HEV serology (HEV immunoglobulin M [IgM] and HEV immunoglobulin G [IgG]).

Results: Of the 150 patients (male/female, 104/46; age, 55.4±13.2 years), anti-HEV IgG was positive in 31 (20.7%), and anti-HEV IgM was negative in all. The mean time after liver transplantation (72 [48%] deceased and 78 [52%] living donors) was 81±78.5 months. Drinking water consisted of carboy and tap water in 88 (58.7%) and 62 patients (41.3%), respectively. Of the patients, 120 (80%) and 30 (20%) lived in urban and rural areas, respectively. On comparison, the difference between positive and negative anti-HEV IgG groups in terms of age, place of birth, water supply, and donor type was statistically significant (p=0.007, p=0.000, p=0.034, and p=0.049, respectively).

Conclusion: HEV seroprevalence was more frequent in liver transplant recipients compared with the normal population. Older age, water supply, and place of birth were risk factors for HEV seroprevalence.

Keywords: Anti-HEV IgG; liver transplantation; seroprevalence.

Introduction

Hepatitis E virus (HEV) is one of the major causes of acute viral hepatitis worldwide. Khuroo et al.^[1] first identified HEV as an unknown non-A, non-B virus during an outbreak of jaundice in the winter of 1978–1979 in Kashmir. Later, a Russian army doctor provided the first evidence

of feco-oral transmission of the virus. In 1980, the viral genome was cloned and named HEV.^[2] HEV is a single-stranded, non-enveloped RNA virus of the Hepeviridae family.^[3] According to the World Health Organization, approximately one-third of the world population has been exposed to HEV. Globally, HEV infection causes acute liver damage in approximately 3.5 million people and death in 56,000 people annually.^[4] In Europe, the seroprevalence of HEV infection is approximately 25% among adults in the sixth and seventh decades of life.^[5] In Turkey, the HEV seroprevalence is 6.3% (range, 0%–34%).^[6–9]

There are eight known HEV genotypes; however, only the first four of these genotypes are well-known and cause disease in humans. Genotypes 1 and 2 infect humans through the fecal–oral route and cause outbreaks, particularly in developing countries with poor hygiene conditions. Genotypes 3 and 4 are animal viruses that can cause zoonotic infections in humans.^[10,11] Most HEV infections are asymptomatic. In symptomatic cases, acute icteric hepatitis may be seen in 5%–30% of the patients.^[11,12]

Immunosuppressed individuals infected with genotypes 3 or 4 may develop chronic hepatitis E, which may lead to cirrhosis. They may be infected through the fecal–oral route, by administration of blood products, or through a transplanted organ.^[13,14] In liver transplant recipients, anti-HEV immunoglobulin G (IgG) seroprevalence has been identified between 3% and 23%.^[15] Therefore, the importance of recognizing HEV infection in organ transplant recipients has increased in recent years.

In Turkey, no studies are available on HEV seroprevalence in liver transplant recipients. This study aimed to determine the HEV IgG seroprevalence in liver transplant recipients in our transplant center and investigate sociodemographic characteristics and risk factors associated with HEV infection.

Materials and Methods

This was a cross-sectional retrospective study. The liver transplant recipients who tested positive for anti-HEV IgG antibodies during routine follow-up visits in the organ transplantation outpatient clinic of Ege University Liver Transplantation Department between January 2019 and January 2020 were included. Patient information was accessed through electronic records and HEV-related case report forms.

Data on patient age, sex, transplant age, time since transplantation, type of transplantation (living or deceased donor), pre-transplant liver disease etiology, presence of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), and levels of aspartate aminotransferase (AST), alanine amino-

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transferase (ALT), alkaline phosphatase (ALP), gamma-glutamyl transferase, and total bilirubin were recorded. Moreover, data were collated on immunosuppressive therapy, birth place, living place (region; urban/rural), number of people in household, source of drinking water, anti-HEV IgG antibody test results. HEV IgG and IgM antibodies were studied qualitatively using the enzyme immunoassay (EIA) (Euroimmun anti-HEV ELISA IgG test and anti-HEV ELISA IgM test, Germany) in serum samples collected from the cases. For both tests, index values of <0.80 and >1.10 were negative and positive, respectively.

The local ethics committee approved the study (no:20–4.2T/16).

The IBM SPSS v.20.0 software was used for statistical analyses. The chi-squared test (or Fisher exact test as appropriate) was used to test the association between categorical variables. The Mann–Whitney U test was used to compare continuous variables. In addition, Spearman test was used for correlation tests. Probability (p) values <0.05 were considered to indicate statistically significant difference.

Results

This study included 150 liver transplant recipients (male/female: 104/46; mean age, 55.4±13.2 years). The liver transplants were from 72 (48%) deceased and 78 (52%) living donors. The mean time since transplantation was 81±78.5 months.

In terms of the etiology of chronic liver diseases, chronic hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection was detected in 38 patients (25.3%), alcohol abuse in 27 patients (18%), chronic HBV + hepatitis D virus (HDV) infection in 18 patients (12%), and chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection in 13 patients (8.7%). Cryptogenic cirrhosis was observed in 9 (6%) patients, primary sclerosing cholangitis in 9 (6%), non-alcoholic steatohepatitis in 7 (4.8%), autoimmune hepatitis in 6 (4%), toxic hepatitis in 5 (3.3%), Wilson disease in 5 (3.3%), Budd–Chiari syndrome in 3 (2%), primary biliary cholangitis in 3 (2%), hemangioendothelioma in 3 (2%), acute liver failure due to hepatitis A virus infection in 2 (1.3%), and cholangiocellular carcinoma in 2 (1.3) patients. Thirty-five (23.3%) patients had HCC. Table 1 shows the immunosuppressive therapy regimens administered to patients.

For the drinking water source, 88 (58.7%) and 62 (41.3%) patients used carboy and tap water, respectively. Table 1 also shows the sociodemographic and characteristics of the liver transplant recipients.

Anti-HEV IgG antibodies were detected in 31 (20.7%) patients, whereas anti-HEV IgM antibodies were not found. No relationship can be found between HEV seropositivity and ALT or AST values or any other biochemical test values.

A total of 134 transplanted patients lived in the Aegean region; 5 (3.3%) lived in the Marmara region, 4 (2.7%) in Eastern Anatolia, 3 (2%) in the Mediterranean region, 2 (1.3%) in Central Anatolia, 1 (0.7%) in Southeastern Anatolia, and 1 (0.7%) in the Black Sea region. In addition, 120 (80%) and 30 (20%) patients lived in urban and rural areas, respectively. In total, 22 (70.9%) and 9 (29.1%) patients with positive anti-HEV IgG were born in cities in the Eastern or Southeastern Anatolia and other geographical regions, respectively. Moreover, 27 (22.7%) and 92 (77.3%) of the patients with negative anti-HEV IgG were born in cities in Eastern or Southeastern Anatolia and other geographical regions, respectively (p<0.001) (Table 2).

The mean age of patients with positive anti-HEV IgG was 60.1±9.74 years, and these patients were older than those with negative anti-HEV

Table 1. HEV seroprevalence and sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of the liver transplant recipients included in the study between January 2019 and January 2020 in the Ege University Liver Transplantation Department

	n	%
Age in years (mean±SD)	55.4±13.2	
Time after LT in months (mean±SD)	81±78.5	
Sex		
Female	46	30.7
Male	104	69.3
Type of donor		
Deceased donor	72	48
Living-donor	78	52
Etiology of liver disease before LT		
HBV	38	25.3
Alcohol abuse	27	18.0
HBV+HDV	18	12.0
HCV	13	8.7
Cryptogenic cirrhosis	9	6.0
Others*	45	30
Presence of HCC during LT		
Yes	35	23.3
No	115	76.7
Immunosuppressive treatment		
Tacrolimus	37	24.7
Tacrolimus+MMF	29	19.3
Everolimus+MMF	23	15.3
Tacrolimus+everolimus+MMF	22	14.6
Everolimus	16	10.7
Others**	23	15.0
Source of drinking water		
Carboy water	88	58.7
Tap water	62	41.3
Type of living area		
Urban	120	80.0
Rural	30	20.0
Anti-HEV-IgG		
Positive	31	20.7
Negative	119	79.3

HEV: Hepatitis E virus; HBV: Hepatitis B virus; HDV: Hepatitis D virus; HCV: Hepatitis C virus; LT: Liver transplantation; SD: Standard deviation; HCC: Hepatocellular carcinoma; n: number of patients. *Primary sclerosing cholangitis (n=9), non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (n=7), autoimmune hepatitis (n=6), toxic hepatitis (n=5), Wilson disease (n=5), Budd–Chiari syndrome (n=3), primary biliary cholangitis (n=3), hemangioendothelioma (n=3), acute hepatitis A virus infection (n=2), cholangiocellular carcinoma (n=2). **Tacrolimus+everolimus (n=14), mycophenolate mofetil (MMF) (n=4), cyclosporine (n=3), steroid+tacrolimus+MMF (n=1), steroid+tacrolimus (n=1).

IgG (54.12±13.7) (p=0.007). Twenty-one (67.7%) and 10 (32.3%) HEV-seropositive patients had transplants from living and deceased donors, respectively; thus, patients who had living-donor liver transplants had a higher rate of HEV seropositivity (p=0.049). In the HEV-seropositive group, 14 (63.6%) of 21 living-donor liver recipients were born

Table 2. Seroprevalence of hepatitis E virus in liver transplant recipients according to sociodemographic characteristics, liver function tests, and risk factors

	Anti-HEV IgG-positive n (%)	Anti-HEV IgG-negative n (%)	p
Sex			ns
Female	11 (35.5)	35 (29.4)	
Male	20 (64.5)	84 (70.6)	
Age (mean±SD)	60.10±9.74	54.12±13.7	0.007
Time after transplantation in months (mean±SD)	93.77±90.19	77.72±75.18	ns
Type of donor			0.049
Deceased donor	10 (32.3)	62 (52.1)	
Living-donor	21 (67.7)	57 (47.9)	
Presence of HCC during LT			ns
Yes	9 (29.0)	26 (21.8)	
No	22 (71.0)	93 (78.2)	
Source of drinking water			0.034
Carboy water	13 (42)	75 (63)	
Tap water	18 (58)	44 (37)	
Place of birth			<0.001
East and Southeast Anatolia	22 (70.9)	27 (22.7)	
Others*	9 (29.1)	92 (77.3)	
Type of living area			ns
Urban area	25 (80.6)	95 (79.8)	
Rural area	6 (19.4)	24 (20.2)	
Number of household members	3.26±1.59	2.98±1.54	ns
Liver function tests (median, range)			ns
AST (U/L)	19 (10–47)	18 (8–328)	
ALT (U/L)	19 (5–109)	19 (6–388)	
ALP (U/L)	97 (39–415)	113 (42–889)	
GGT (U/L)	37 (5–387)	32 (7–878)	
T. Bilirubin (mg/dL)	0.47 (0.14–1.66)	0.47 (0.14–13)	

HEV: Hepatitis E virus; LT: Liver transplantation; ns: Not significant; HCC: Hepatocellular carcinoma; n: Number of patients; SD: Standard deviation; AST: Aspartate aminotransferase; ALT: Alanine aminotransferase; ALP: Alkaline phosphatase; GGT: Gamma-glutamyl transferase; T. Bilirubin: Total bilirubin. *Black Sea region, Mediterranean region, Central Anatolia, Aegean Region, Marmara Region.

in Eastern and Southeastern Anatolia regions where HEV is relatively common. Meanwhile, in the HEV-seronegative group, only 16 (28.1%) of 57 living-donor liver recipients were born in Eastern and Southeastern Anatolia regions. For the drinking water source, 13 (42%) and 18 (58%) patients with positive HEV IgG used carboy and tap water, respectively. Moreover, 75 (63%) and 44 (37%) seronegative patients used carboy and tap water, respectively ($p=0.034$) (Table 2).

No statistically significant differences were noted between patients with positive and negative anti-HEV IgG in terms of sex, time elapsed after transplantation, HCC presence, biochemical tests, immunosuppressive therapy uses, pre-transplant liver disease etiology, geographical region of residence, including rural/urban areas, and the number of household members.

Discussion

HEV is one of the major causes of acute viral hepatitis worldwide. In immunosuppressed individuals, typically in solid organ transplant recipients, chronic HEV infection may cause progressive hepatic fibrosis

and liver cirrhosis. The prevalence of the disease varies according to socioeconomic status and geographical region.

HEV seroprevalence rates are higher in the developing countries compared with developed countries. Anti-HEV IgG positivity was detected between 10% and 70% in populations in developing countries compared with 1%–21% in developed countries. The highest prevalence is observed in Asian and African countries. High prevalence rates may reflect HEV outbreaks related to drinking contaminated water.^[16,17]

Olçay et al.^[6] found an anti-HEV antibody seroprevalence rate of 6.3% (57/910) in Turkey. It was 2.7% in Elmadağ/Ankara, 3.8% in Manisa and 11.7% in Diyarbakir. They observed a significant difference between Diyarbakir (South East Anatolia) and the other two regions in their study.^[6] The anti-HEV IgG seroprevalence in children aged between 0 and 6 years was 0% in Konya,^[18] 4.2% in Van,^[19] and 0% in Antalya.^[20] Therefore, the prevalence of HEV is possibly higher in Southeastern and Eastern Anatolia in Turkey^[18–20]

In our study, anti-HEV IgG antibodies were detected in 20.7% of the patients, which was higher than expected in the background popula-

tion. In Turkey, the HEV seroprevalence among liver transplant recipients has been unknown to date. However, some studies are available on the HEV seroprevalence in some immunosuppressed patient groups. One study reported an HEV seroprevalence of 8% among 51 patients with Behcet disease, which was similar to that of the normal population.^[21] In another study comprising 72 hemodialysis patients, anti-HEV IgG antibody positivity was detected in 13.9%, which was higher than that of the normal population.^[22] There may be at least two explanations for the high HEV seroprevalence among our liver transplant patients compared with the normal population and other immunosuppressed patient groups in Turkey. First, solid organ transplantation is a more serious immunosuppressive condition. Second, HEV is endemic primarily in Southeastern and Eastern Anatolia, and the majority of our patients were born in Eastern and Southeastern Anatolia, which is endemic not only for HEV but also for HBV and HDV, and infected patients might migrate to the city for treatment purposes.^[23]

In the study by Kamar et al.^[13] in 2008, HEV seroprevalence was 14.5% and 10.4% in kidney and liver transplant recipients, respectively. The study by Mrzljak et al.^[24] in Croatia showed that the HEV seroprevalence was 24.4% in liver transplant patients. In a study by Buffaz et al.^[25] in France, anti-HEV IgG antibody positivity was identified in 28% of the liver transplant recipients tested. In our study, the HEV seroprevalence in liver transplant recipients was identified at a similar rate.

In our study, old age, drinking water source, and being a living-donor liver transplant recipient were identified as risk factors for anti-HEV IgG antibody positivity. In other studies, old age was also identified as a risk factor;^[8,26-29] the ostensible increase of anti-HEV IgG positivity with age may simply reflect a longer exposure period in older patients. Contaminated water is a well-known HEV infection transmission source,^[30] and the use of tap water was also identified as a risk factor in our study. Drinking water from the public water supply system is usually related with the socioeconomic status of the patient; however, a clear evaluation of this issue was not possible. However, in some studies, no significant relationship was found between drinking water source and anti-HEV IgG antibody positivity.^[8,24]

The risk of HEV seropositivity being higher in a living-donor liver transplant recipients is difficult to explain, but this could be because 14 (63.6%) of 21 living-donor recipients were born in Eastern and Southeastern Anatolia, where HEV is quite common.

No relationship was found between the etiology of chronic liver disease and HEV seroprevalence. In a study from Turkey, the HEV seroprevalence in non-transplanted patients with chronic HCV (54%) was higher than those with HBV (13.7%).^[31] Data on this issue were unclear in studies outside Turkey.^[2,4]

In Turkey, similar HEV seroprevalence data have been reported in animal and agricultural workers (35.9% and 34.8%, respectively).^[32,33] Because detailed queries regarding the jobs of the patients were not performed, the relationship between profession, and HEV seropositivity could not be investigated. However, no difference was found between patients living in urban and rural areas in terms of anti-HEV IgG antibody positivity.

Because the HEV RNA levels were not examined, this parameter could not be evaluated. Therefore, we could not speculate as to whether HEV seropositivity might cause the progression of liver disease after transplantation. These are the limitations of our study.

Conclusions

In conclusion, HEV infection may be a cause of hepatitis in organ transplant recipients, which may progress to chronic liver disease. In the liver transplant recipient patients in our center, the HEV seroprevalence was higher (20.7%) compared with the background population. Old age, water supply, and place of birth were risk factors associated with HEV seropositivity. Therefore, the risk of HEV infection in liver transplant patients should be borne in mind, particularly in those born in East or Southeast Anatolia. Further studies are needed to investigate whether HEV seropositivity contributes to the progression of liver disease after transplantation.

Ethics Committee Approval: The Ege University Local Ethics Committee granted approval for this study (Approval date: 15.05.2020, approval number: 20-5T/39).

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