



Hepatitis B Reactivation in a Bone Marrow Transplanted Patient: A Case Report (Hepatitis B Reactivation)

Ahmet Uyanikoglu*

Medical Faculty, Gastroenterology, Harran University, Sanliurfa, Turkey

*Corresponding Author: Ahmet Uyanikoglu, Medical Faculty, Gastroenterology, Harran University, Sanliurfa, Turkey.

Received: August 06, 2019; Published: September 23, 2019

DOI: 10.31080/ASGIS.2019.02.0081

Abstract

HBsAg positive patients with hematological malignancies have a high risk of developing hepatitis B virus (HBV) reactivation when using chemotherapy agents and bone marrow transplantation (BMT). HBV reactivation has been reported in lymphoma patients with HBsAg-negative, anti-HBc IgG and anti-HBs-positive (resolved HBV infection) when BMT was used. A middle-aged female patient with HBV reactivation after BMT is presented.

Keywords: Hepatitis B Reactivation; Lymphoma; BMT

Introduction

HBsAg positive patients with hematological malignancies have a high risk of developing hepatitis B virus (HBV) reactivation when using high-dose corticosteroids, rituximab, anthracycline group chemotherapy agents and bone marrow transplantation (BMT) [1]. In the literature, HBV reactivation has been reported in lymphoma patients with hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg)-negative, antibody to hepatitis B core antigen (anti-HBc IgG) and antibody to hepatitis B surface antigen (anti-HBs)-positive (resolved HBV infection) lymphoma when BMT is used or rituximab as a chemotherapeutic agent [2-4].

All patients with hematological malignancies receiving anticancer therapy should be screened for active or resolved HBV infection by blood tests for HBsAg and anti-HBc IgG. Patients found to be positive for HBsAg should be given prophylactic antiviral therapy to prevent HBV reactivation. For patients with resolved HBV infection, no standard strategy has yet been established to prevent HBV reactivation [1].

A middle-aged female patient with HBV reactivation after BMT is presented.

Case Report

The 43-year-old woman presented to the gastroenterology clinic with complaints of fatigue, weight loss and jaundice. In her history, it was learned that she had been diagnosed with Hodgkin's lymphoma due to Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) and BMT was used seven months ago. Her family history was unremarkable. On physical examination, fever was 37°C, pulse was 90 beats/minute, blood pressure was 110/75 mm Hg, SpO₂ 98% and she was icteric. In the abdominal examination, there was no defensive rebound, the

right upper quadrant was sensitive to deep palpation. In pre-BMT studies, HBsAg-negative, anti-HBc IgG-positive, anti-HBs-positive, anti-HCV-negative, ALT and AST were within normal limits. The patient was admitted to the gastroenterology service. Biochemistry: AST: 356 U/L, ALT: 590 U/L, ALP: 291 U/L, GGT: 293 U/L, total bilirubin: 8.5 mg/dl. Viral serology HBsAg-positive, anti-HBc IgM-positive, anti-HBc IgG-positive was detected. The patient was diagnosed with acute hepatitis B reactivation after BMT and entecavir 0.5 mg was started. Since the 3rd day of the treatment, the clinical condition began to improve, and transaminases and bilirubin levels regressed. The patient was discharged from hospital on the first week of her admission.

Discussion

HBV reactivation may occur in >10% of patients with lymphoma and resolved HBV infection who undergo rituximab-containing chemotherapy. Preventive strategies may have marked impact on resource allocation in HBV endemic areas [5]. Our country is moderate endemic area [6]. On the other hand the role of antiviral prophylaxis before chemotherapy or immunosuppressive therapy to prevent HBV reactivation in patients with resolved HBV infection is unclear. Our patient was in pre-BMT studies, HBsAg-negative, anti-HBc IgG-positive, anti-HBs-positive, and didn't start prophylaxis before chemotherapy and BMT.

Acute HBV infection and acute exacerbations of chronic HBV infection can cause acute liver injury or fulminant hepatitis. At this stage, spontaneous survival is poor, less than 25% [7]. Our patient was acute hepatitis B, on resolved hepatitis B. She hadn't fulminant hepatitis, entecavir was started. Since the 3rd day of the treatment, the clinical condition began to improve.

In the literature, negative anti-HBs status and rituximab-containing regimens are both important factors for predicting chemotherapy or immunosuppressive therapy-related HBV reactivation in patients with resolved HBV infection. Therefore, antiviral prophylaxis should be considered in this patient population [2,3]. In our patient anti-HBs was positive, didn't given prophylactic antiviral therapy and was seen HBV reactivation.

HBV reactivation is a serious complication for patients with lymphoma treated with rituximab-containing chemotherapies, despite lamivudine prophylaxis treatment. An optimal prophylactic antiviral protocol has not been determined. Among patients seropositive for the hepatitis B surface antigen with diffuse large B-cell lymphoma undergoing chemotherapy, the addition of entecavir compared with lamivudine resulted in a lower incidence of HBV-related hepatitis and HBV reactivation. These findings support the use of entecavir in these patients [8]. Entecavir or tenofovir are preferred over lamivudine as prophylactic therapy [1]. Entecavir was started, since the 3rd day of the treatment, the clinical condition began to improve in our patient.

Organ transplantation is a lifesaving procedure for many patients. To prevent rejection or graft-versus-host disease, recipients require long-term immunosuppression. In patients who have ever been exposed to hepatitis B, it is possible for reactivation to occur; this includes patients who are anti-HBc IgG-positive only or both anti-HBc IgG-positive and anti-HBs-positive [9].

Patients with malignancies require chemotherapy and other immunosuppressive therapies for treatment. Because of this immunosuppression, in patients who have ever been exposed to hepatitis B it is possible for reactivation to occur. This reactivation can be fatal. Reactivation is particularly likely in patients who receive B cell-active agents such as rituximab. The occurrence of reactivation flares may also delay further chemotherapy, which can negatively affect the outcome of the underlying malignancy. Accordingly, it is important to screen patients for markers of hepatitis B and institute antiviral prophylaxis to prevent reactivation [10].

Conclusion

Even if the anti-HBs is positive after resolved hepatitis B infection, acute hepatitis B reactivation may be seen in patients who underwent BMT if the oral antiviral prophylaxis is neglected as in our patient. If such a situation is encountered, rescue therapy should be performed with strong antivirals such as entecavir or tenofovir and close monitoring until at least 6 months after anticancer therapy is required.

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Volume 2 Issue 8 October 2019

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