

King Saud University

College of Medicine

Department of Medical Education and the Department of Pathology

MICROBIOLOGY

PRACTICAL

YEAR TWO, GASTROINTESTINAL & HAEMATOLOGY BLOCK

STUDENT'S TASK

2010

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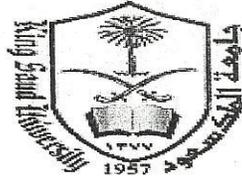
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PART 1

objectives:

1. Understand the use of viral serological studies for the diagnosis of hepatitis A , B & C infections.
2. To know measures to prevent hepatitis A & B infections.
3. To know the viral serological tests used to screen blood donors.
4. Risk of transmission of HBV

↳ To know.



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Case 1

Mohammed Khan is a 20 year-old male who has recently arrived from India to work as a food handler in a restaurant in Riyadh. Three weeks after his arrival he was seen in A&E Dept. of KKUH because of repeated vomiting, abdominal pain and fever. On examination, his temperature was 38°C, his pulse rate 110/min and BP 120/80mmHg, he was jaundiced and had tenderness in the right upper quadrant of his abdomen.

QUESTIONS

1. What are the possible causes for his presentation?
 - a. Viral hepatitis
 - b. Acute Cholecystitis
 - c. Malaria
 - d. Leptospirosis
 - e. Typhoid

2. What investigations would you like to order for him? Explain how these investigations would help you.

- ✓ a. CBC & ESR
- ✓ b. Blood Film for Malaria
- ✓ c. Liver function tests
- ✓ d. Viral Hepatitis screening
- ✓ e. Blood Culture

Test	How this investigation will help you?
1. CBC & ESR	Shows non-specific signs of infections or inflammation
2. Blood Film for Malaria	To exclude malaria
3. Liver function test	To assess liver function
4. Viral Hepatitis screening	To exclude viral hepatitis
5. Blood Culture	To exclude typhoid fever

Investigation

CBC		LFTs	
Hb =	14.2 g/L	AST	1557 U/L (12-37)
WBCs =	6100 mm ³	ALT	1879 IU/L (20-65)
Platelet =	271 g/L	ALP	441 IU/L (175-476)
ESR =	4mm/h	Albn	42.3 g/L (30-50)
Blood film for Malaria =	-ve.	Bilirubin	86 µmol/L (3-17)
Blood culture is	negative.		

3. Based on these findings what is the most likely diagnosis?

Viral Hepatitis

- A
- B
- C

4. What further investigations would you like to order?

Hepatitis serology

5. The serologic results were as follows:

TEST	RESULT
anti-HAV-IgM	Positive
HBsAg	Negative
anti-HCV	Negative

6. Based on the serologic results, what is the diagnosis?

.....Hepatitis A

7. Briefly outline the management of this patient.

- Supportive
- Not working
- Contact tracing
- Follow up (Clinical and laboratory)

Case 2

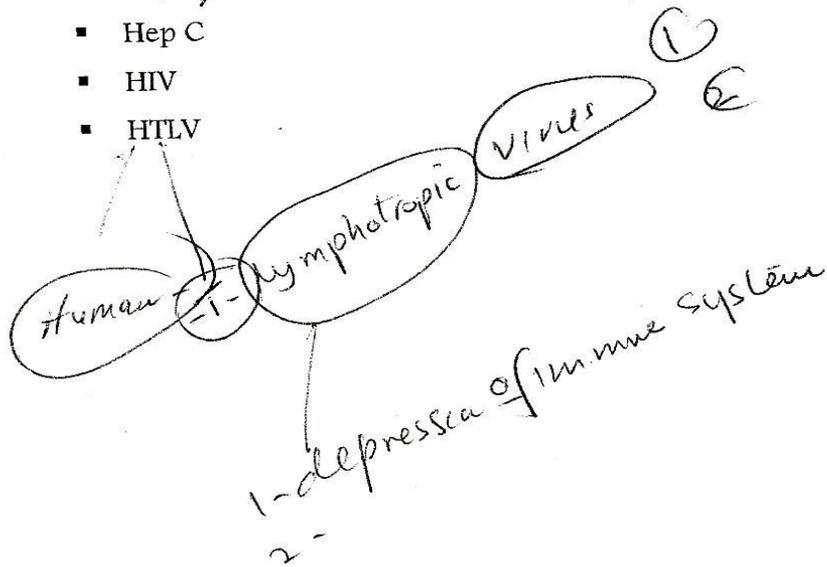
Mohammed Abdullah is a 34 year old married Saudi male who has donated two units of blood at KKUH for a relative undergoing an operation. Two days later, the Blood Bank called him because of abnormal blood test results and advised him to see his physician.

On arrival to the blood bank, the doctor informed him that his blood is not suitable for transfusion because of the presence of infection.

QUESTIONS

1. What type of infectious agents can be transmitted through blood transfusion? (List 4 infections).

- Hep B ✓
- Hep C
- HIV
- HTLV



2. The next day Mohammed came to see his general practitioner with a letter from the Blood Bank. The letter revealed the result shown below.
what is your interpretation?

Test	Result
HBsAg	Negative
Anti-HBc	Negative
Anti-HCV	Positive
HIV-Ag/Ab	Negative
Anti-HTLV	Negative

What do you do next?

- Repeat tests and Serology
- LFTs

3. The results added by the general practitioner are available. See the table below.
How would you interpret these results?

Lab. Test	Patient Result	Normal Range
ALT	49	20-65 IU
AST	29	12-37 IU
Bilirubin	4	3-17 mol/L
HIV-Ag/Ab	Negative	-
HCV	Positive	-
HBsAg	Negative	-
Anti-HBc	Negative	-
Anti-HBs	Negative	-

4. How do you diagnose HCV infection?

A- Serological assay

i. Screening for (Anti-HCV) by ELISA

ii. Confirmatory test by recombinant immunoblot assay (RIBA)

B- Molecular assay

What other laboratory test needed?

The General practitioner arrange for him to see hepatologist who examine him and review his results. He further added PCR with genotype for Hepatitis C. What is the significance of these tests and how they can help in the management:

Test	Significance	How it can help?
1. PCR	1-Qualitative: - or + (HCV-RNA) 2-Quantitative: viral load	1. Confirm the Dx 2. Monitor response to Rx
2. Genotype	Identify the genotype of HCV	Guide the choice & duration of therapy

Case 3

A 15-weeks pregnant Saudi woman was seen for the first time at the antenatal clinic at KKHU. As part of the antenatal screening, the doctor arranged for blood screening for viral serology.

The results were as follows:

Test	Result
HBsAg	positive
HBeAg	negative
Anti-HBe	positive
Anti-HBc IgM	negative
Total Anti-HBc	positive
HIV Ag/Ab	negative
Anti-HCV	negative

1. How would you interpret these results?

Hepatitis B with low infectivity.

2. On the lights of these Laboratory results how would you manage the newborn?

Post-exposure prophylaxis:

A- Hepatitis B immune globulin (HBIG) within 12 hours of birth.

B- First dose of HBV vaccine. ✓

3. Is there a risk of transmission of HBV to the newborn?

10-20% of women seropositive for HBsAg transmit the virus to their neonates in the absence of immunoprophylaxis. In women who are seropositive for both HBsAg and HBeAg vertical transmission is approximately 90%. In patients with acute hepatitis B vertical transmission occurs in up to 10% of neonates when infection occurs in the first trimester and in 80 -90% of neonates when acute infection occurs in the third trimester

4. What further management would you offer to the mother?

Pregnant Hepatitis B carriers should be advised to

Not donate blood, body organs, other tissue.

Not share any personal items that may have blood on them (e.g., toothbrushes).

Obtain vaccination against hepatitis viruses A as indicated.

Be seen at least annually by their regular medical doctor.

Discuss the risk for transmission with their partner and need for and testing

Today the mother is admitted in labour and you were among the staff involved in the delivery. During a repair of the epistomy by you accidentally you prick your finger with a needle stained by the patient blood?

1. What should you do?

1. report occupational exposures immediately

2. The hepatitis B vaccination status and the vaccine-response status (if known) should be reviewed

TABLE 3. Recommended postexposure prophylaxis for exposure to hepatitis B virus

Vaccination and antibody response status of exposed workers*	Treatment		
	Source HBsAg [†] positive	Source HBsAg [†] negative	Source unknown or not available for testing
Unvaccinated	HBIG [‡] x 1 and initiate HB vaccine series [§]	Initiate HB vaccine series	Initiate HB vaccine series
Previously vaccinated			
Known responder**	No treatment	No treatment	No treatment
Known nonresponder	HBIG x 1 and initiate revaccination or HBIG x 2 [¶]	No treatment	If known high risk source, treat as if source were HBsAg positive
Antibody response unknown	Test exposed person for anti-HBs [‡] 1. If adequate,** no treatment is necessary 2. If inadequate, [‡] administer HBIG x 1 and vaccine booster	No treatment	Test exposed person for anti-HBs 1. If adequate, [‡] no treatment is necessary 2. If inadequate, [‡] administer vaccine booster and recheck titer in 1-2 months

* Persons who have previously been infected with HBV are immune to reinfection and do not require postexposure prophylaxis.

[†] Hepatitis B surface antigen.

[‡] Hepatitis B immune globulin; dose is 0.06 mL/kg intramuscularly.

[§] Hepatitis B vaccine.

** A responder is a person with adequate levels of serum antibody to HBsAg (i.e., anti-HBs ≥ 10 mIU/mL).

^{||} A nonresponder is a person with inadequate response to vaccination (i.e., serum anti-HBs < 10 mIU/mL).

[¶] The option of giving one dose of HBIG and reinitiating the vaccine series is preferred for nonresponders who have not completed a second 3-dose vaccine series. For persons who previously completed a second vaccine series but failed to respond, two doses of HBIG are preferred.

[‡] Antibody to HBsAg.

2. What is the risk of infection to you?

the risk of developing clinical hepatitis if the blood was both hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg)- and HBeAg-positive was 22%--31%; the risk of developing serologic evidence of HBV infection was 37%--62%. By comparison, the risk of developing clinical hepatitis from a needle contaminated with HBsAg-positive, HBeAg-negative blood was 1%--6%, and the risk of developing serologic evidence of HBV infection, 23%--37% .

Interpretation of the Hepatitis B Panel Tests Results Interpretation

Tests	Results	Interpretation
HBsAg anti-HBc anti-HBs	negative negative negative	susceptible
HBsAg anti-HBc anti-HBs	negative positive positive	immune due to natural infection
HBsAg anti-HBc anti-HBs	negative negative positive	immune due to hepatitis B vaccination
HBsAg anti-HBc IgM anti-HBc anti-HBs	positive positive positive negative	acutely infected
HBsAg anti-HBc IgM anti-HBc anti-HBs	positive positive negative negative	chronically infected
HBsAg anti-HBc anti-HBs	negative positive negative	four interpretations possible *

- * 1. May be recovering from acute HBV infection.
 2. May be distantly immune and test not sensitive enough to detect very low level of anti-HBs in serum.
 3. May be susceptible with a false positive anti-HBc.
 4. May be undetectable level of HBsAg present in the serum and the person is actually a carrier.