

JOINT EVENT

# 10<sup>th</sup> International Virology Summit & 4<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Influenza & Zoonotic Diseases

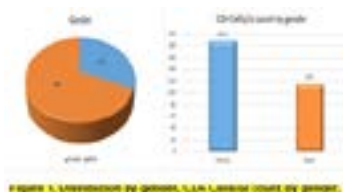
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## Pure red cell aplasia secondary to parvovirus b19 infection in hiv positive patients. Clinical epidemiological description and observations in a third level hospital in colombia.

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Parvovirus B19 is a global infection that can cause serious and life threatening disorders in susceptible patient groups. [1] Viruses of the family Parvoviridae, are among the smallest viruses described. The first pathogenic human parvovirus was discovered and named B19 from the coding of a serum sample, number 19 in panel B, that gave anomalous results during testing for hepatitis B. [2]. Parvovirus B19 genotype 1, has a worldwide distribution. Genotypes 2 and 3 tend to be found in Europe and Africa.[3]. We present the clinical and epidemiological description of cases of aplasia of the red series without affecting hematimetric indices in HIV positive patients with positive serology to Parvovirus B19 admitted to hospitalization between April 2016 to April 2017. Sixteen cases were documented, 11 men (69%) and 5 women (31%) with an average age of 40.7 and 44.4 years respectively, 5 patients (31.25%) had positive IgM levels without IgG activity documented in the same sample and 4 of these 5 patients had abandoned treatment for their HIV (80%), the average in grams per deciliter of hemoglobin and hematocrit at the time of sampling was 8.92 g / dl and 28.6 g / dl respectively. All the patients included had IgG titles but only 6 had positive titles with a positive reference value > 11 (37.5%) and an average CD4 / ul cells count of 115 for men and 187.2 for women. Draws attention the most prevalent opportunist in the sampling is mycobacterium tuberculosis. High viremia could represent a great risk in plasma derivatives, [4-6] and all our patients required transfusions of red blood cells units (1.4 and 4.7 times, for women and men respectively). In patients with a clearly disturbed immunity, its relevant a deep molecular investigation to define real implications, epidemiology and distribution of this agent in our country.



### Recent Publications

- Bernstein, D.I., et al., *Safety and immunogenicity of a candidate parvovirus B19 vaccine*. Vaccine, 2011. 29(43): p. 7357-63.
- Ururahy, E, K., etimologia Parvovirus B19, Emerg Infect Dis, 2018. Vol. 24, No. 2.
- NAIDES, S.J., *Parvovirus B19*. En *Manual of Molecular and Clinical Laboratory Immunology*, in *En Manual of Molecular and Clinical Laboratory Immunology*, . 2016, 2016: American Society of Microbiology. p. 591-597
- Jia, J., et al., *Prevalence of human parvovirus B19 in Chinese plasma pools for manufacturing plasma derivatives*. Virol J, 2015. 12: p. 162.
- He, M., et al., *Human immunodeficiency virus/human parvovirus B19 co-infection in blood donors and AIDS patients in Sichuan, China*. Blood Transfus, 2012. 10(4): p. 502-14.
- Hourfar, M.K., et al., *Recipients potentially infected with parvovirus B19 by red blood cell products*. Transfusion, 2011. 51(1): p. 129-36.

### Biography

Larry Martinez is a doctor specialized in internal medicine and infectious diseases, with experience in the management of vulnerable population since he was a medical student as a volunteer of the Colombian Red Cross. He is currently number member of de Infectology Colombian Asociation, working in third level hospitals ans clinics in the city of Medellín of Colombia through the HIV / AIDS and Tuberculosis program. Focused on advancing studies and observations regarding the incidence of viral agents and other groups of opportunists in HIV / AIDS patients. It aims to demonstrate the real incidence and prevalence of some germs and their role as coinfectants in patients with HIV / AIDS.

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