

The clinical implications of hepatitis B virus genotypes HBeAg in paediatrics

Professor Emerita Anna Kramvis
Hepatitis Virus Diversity Research Unit
University of the Witwatersrand
Johannesburg, South Africa

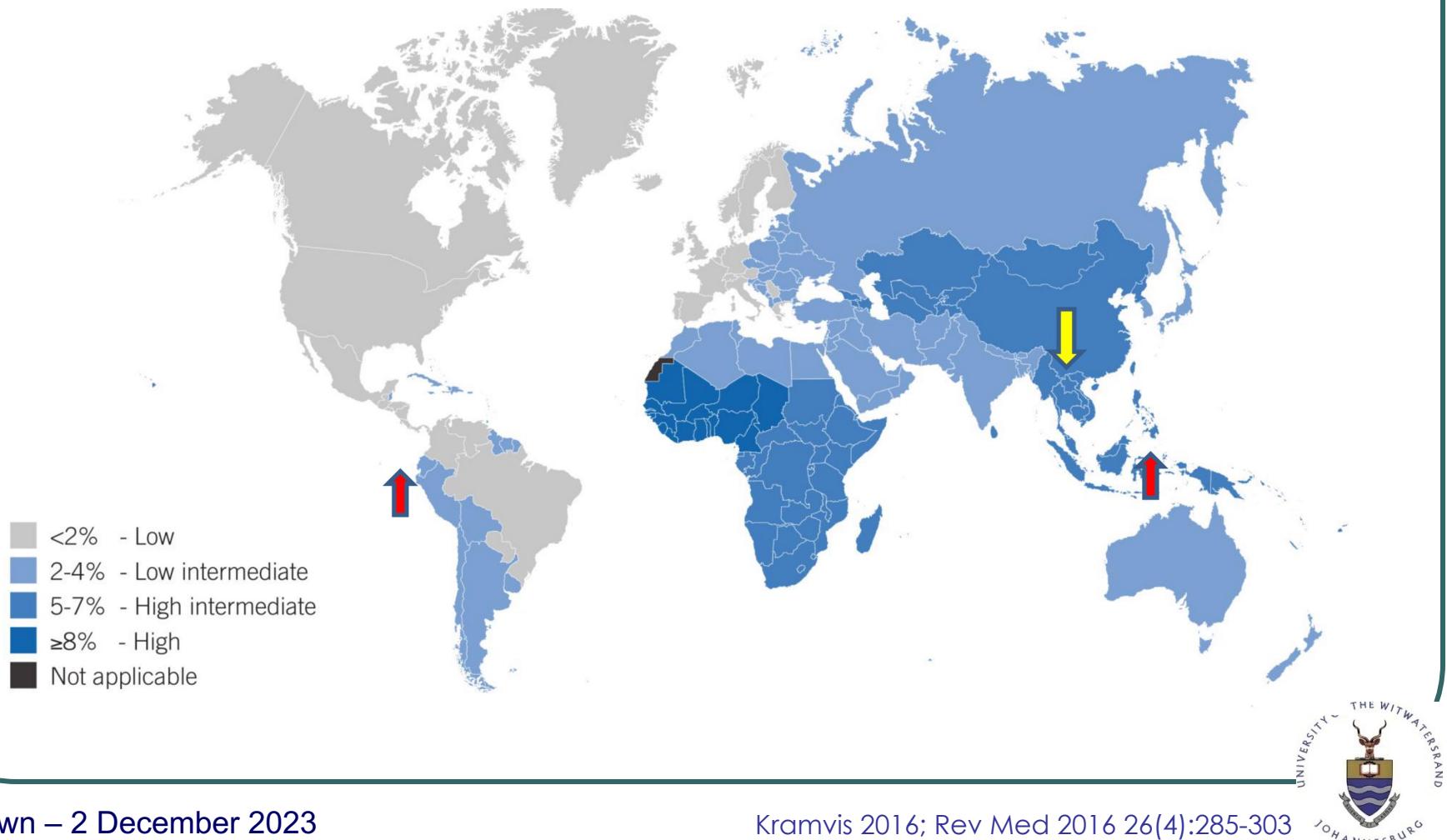


Overview

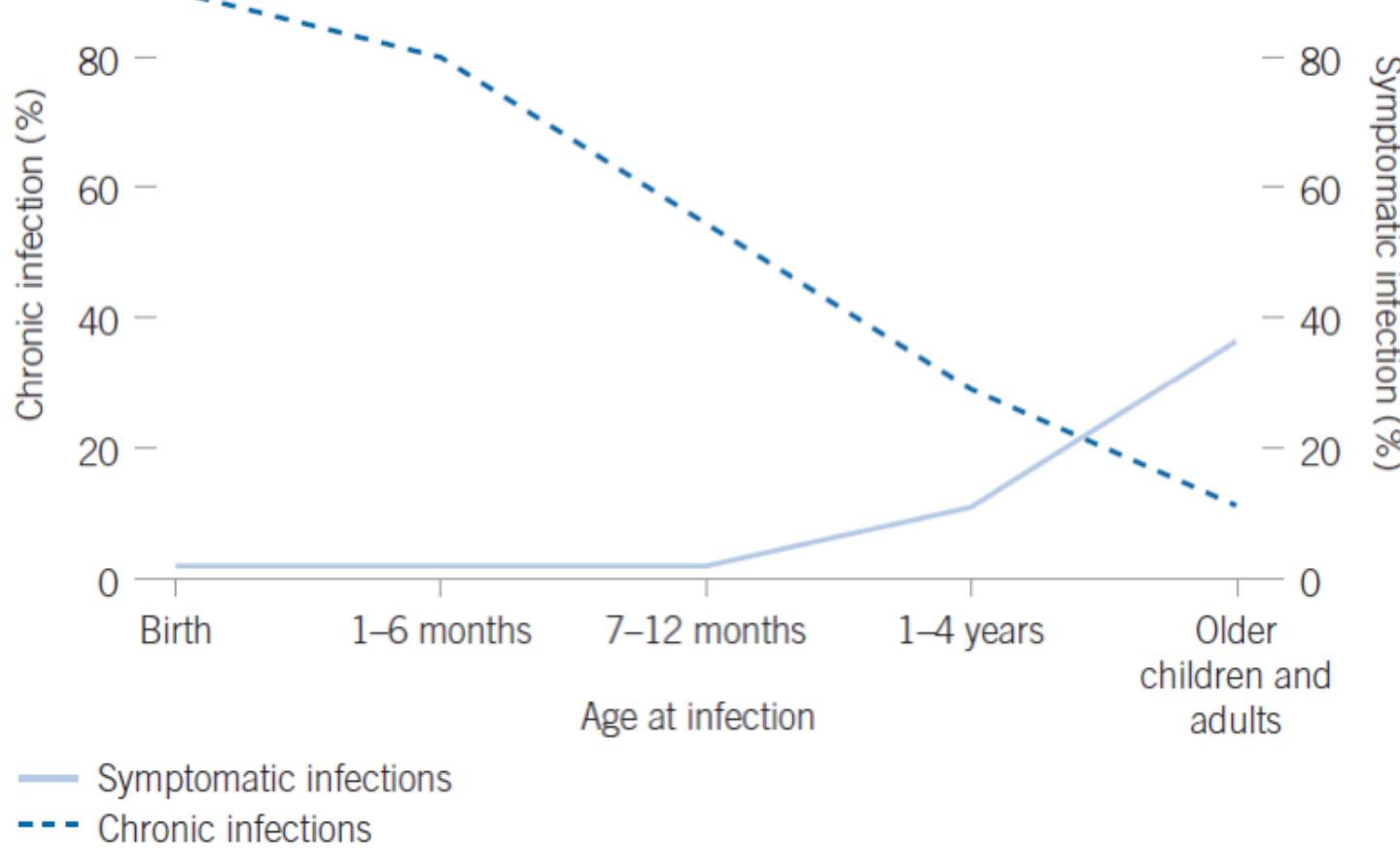
- Global HBV prevalence in children
- Transmission of HBV in children
- HBeAg
- Natural history of HBV infection in children
- Genotypes and subgenotypes of HBV
- Effect of (sub)genotypes on HBeAg expression and natural history of HBV infection



Prevalence of HBV in Children



Outcomes of HBV Infection by Age of Infection



Liver Disease in Children

- Liver damage is minimal in the majority of children, some can manifest mild inflammation and acute hepatitis, as well serious complications of HBV infection, including cirrhosis and HCC, 2 to 7 years after infection.

SAMJ 2018; 108:389-392

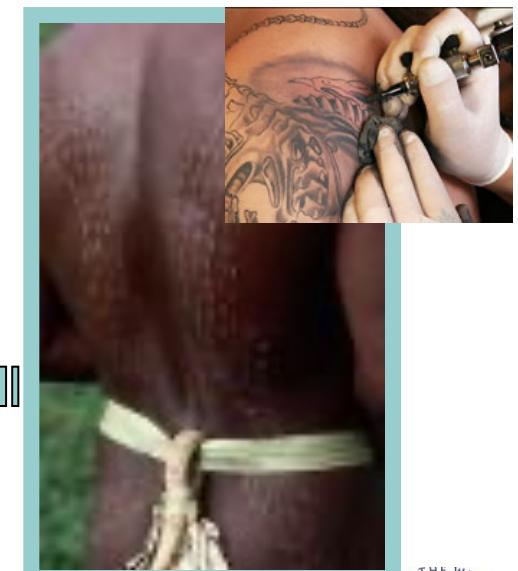
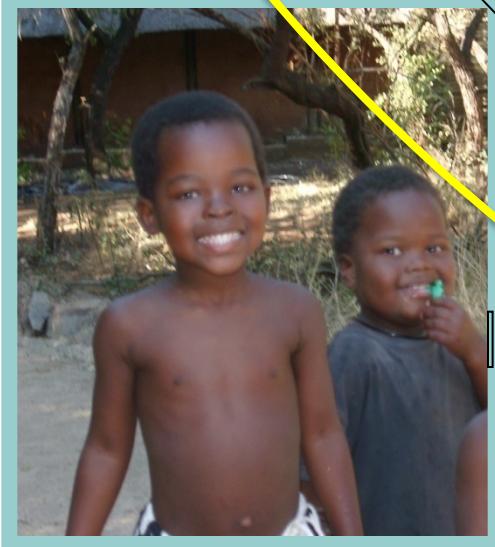
CASE REPORT

Fulminant hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection in an infant following mother-to-child transmission of an e-minus HBV mutant: Time to relook at HBV prophylaxis in South African infants

O Babatunde,¹ MBBS, MSCI, FMCPaed; H Smuts,^{2,3} PhD; B Eley,¹ MB ChB, FCP (SA) (Paed), BSc Hons;
S Korsman,^{2,3} MB ChB, FC Path (SA) Viro, MMed; R de Lacy,⁴ MB ChB, FCP (SA) (Paed); D R Hardie,^{2,3} MB ChB, MMed



Transmission of HBV



Iatrogenic Transmission in Children

Pediatr Blood Cancer 2015;62:1914–1919

Nosocomial Outbreak of Hepatitis B Virus Infection in a Pediatric Hematology and Oncology Unit in South Africa: Epidemiological Investigation and Measures to Prevent Further Transmission

Ané Büchner, MBChB, DCH, FCPaed(SA), MMed(Paed), Cert. Medical Oncology(Paed),^{1*} Nicolette M. Du Plessis, MBChB, DipAllerg(SA), FCPaed (SA), MMed(Paed), Dip HIV Man(SA), Cert ID Paed(SA),² David T. Reynders, MBChB, FCPaed(SA), MRCPCH, Cert. Medical Oncology(Paed), Fareed E. Omar, MBChB, FCPaed(SA), Cert. Medical Oncology(Paed),¹ Simnikiwe H. Mayaphi, MBChB, FCPPath(SA)Viro,³ Ahmad F. Haeri Mazanderani, MBChB, Dip HIV Man(SA),³ and Theunis Avenant, MBChB, MMed(Paed), FCPaed(SA)²

BMC Pediatrics 2022; 22:168

CASE REPORT

Open Access



Molecular characterization of hepatitis B virus (HBV) isolated from a pediatric case of acute lymphoid leukemia, with a delayed response to antiviral treatment: a case report

Chien-Yu Chen¹, Christina Hajinicolaou^{2,3,4}, Priya Walabh³, Lucifer Anne Olubayo Ingasia¹, Ernest Song⁵ and Anna Kramvis^{1*}



HBeAg Expression and Mother-to-Child Transmission

746

THE NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE

April 1, 1976

e ANTIGEN AND ANTI-e IN THE SERUM OF ASYMPTOMATIC CARRIER MOTHERS AS INDICATORS OF POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE TRANSMISSION OF HEPATITIS B VIRUS TO THEIR INFANTS

KIYOSHI OKADA, M.D., ICHIRO KAMIYAMA, M.D., MINAKO INOMATA, B.S., MITSUNOBU IMAI, B.S., YUZO MIYAKAWA, M.D., AND MAKOTO MAYUMI, M.D.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EPIDEMIOLOGY

Copyright © 1977 by The Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health

Vol. 105, No. 2

Printed in U.S.A.

THE e ANTIGEN AND VERTICAL TRANSMISSION OF HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN

R. PALMER BEASLEY,^{1,2} CHRISTIAN TREPO,³ CLADD E. STEVENS,³ AND WOLF SZMUNESS³

HBeAg and Anti-HBe Detection by Radioimmunoassay: Correlation With Vertical Transmission of Hepatitis B Virus in Taiwan

Cladd E. Stevens, Robert A. Neurath, R. Palmer Beasley, and Wolf Szmuness

1976

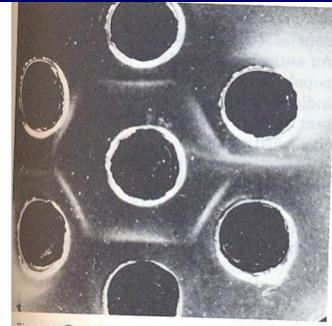
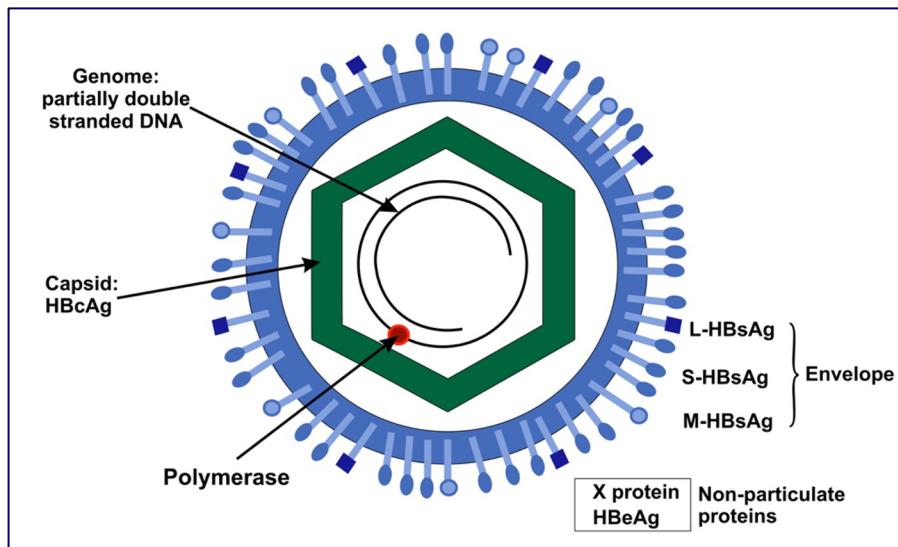
1977

1979

HBeAg+ve vs HBeAg-ve
9.26% vs. 0.23%, p <0.001



HBeAg

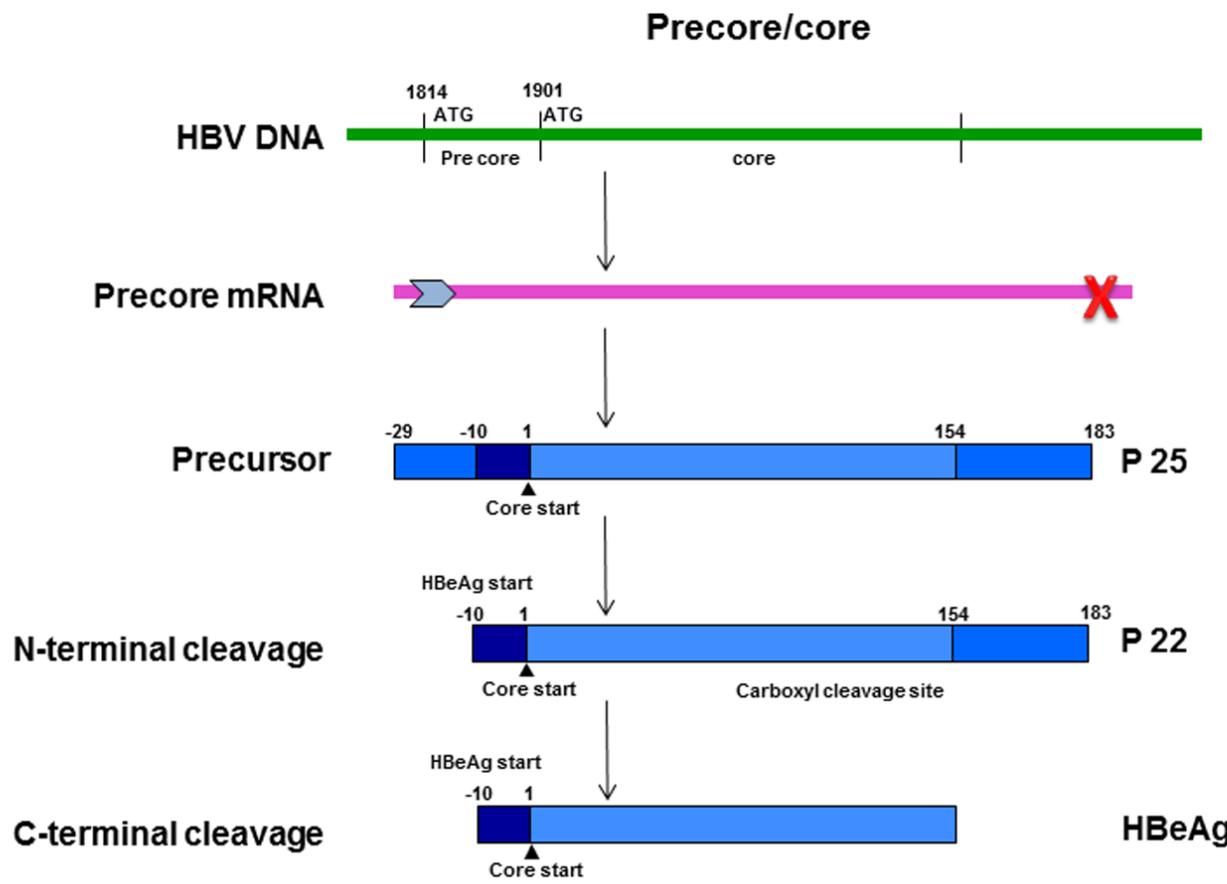


Ouchterlony plate

Gerlich, Glebe, Kramvis, Magnius Virus Genes 2020; 56:109-119

Magnius & Espmark Immunology 1972; 109: 1017 – 1021
Kramvis 2016; Rev Med 2016 26(4):285-303

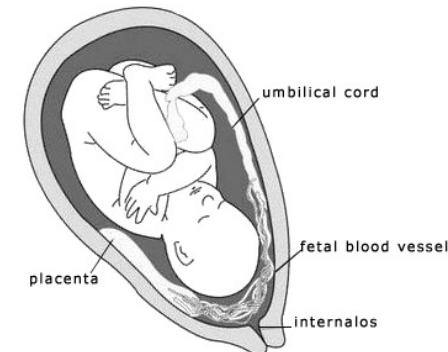
Expression of HBeAg



Function of HBeAg

- Not required for viral assembly or replication but is important for natural infection *in vivo*.
- Required for the development of CHB
- Clinically
 - Index of viral replication
 - Infectivity
 - Severity of disease
 - Response to antiviral treatment

- Immunoregulatory protein
 - Immunogen
 - Tolerogen
 - ↓ Innate IR



HBeAg as an oncoprotein?



viruses

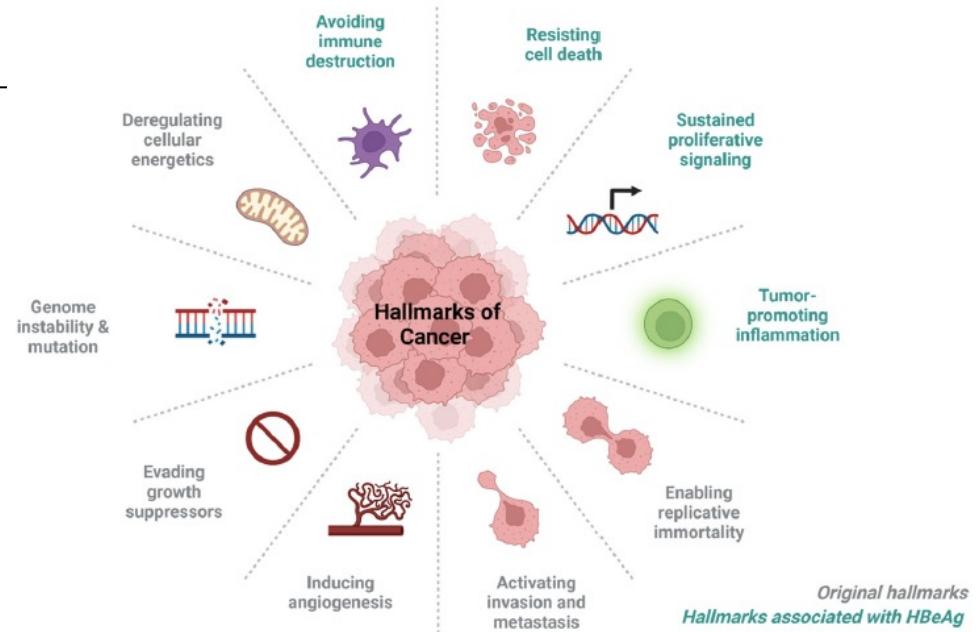


Review

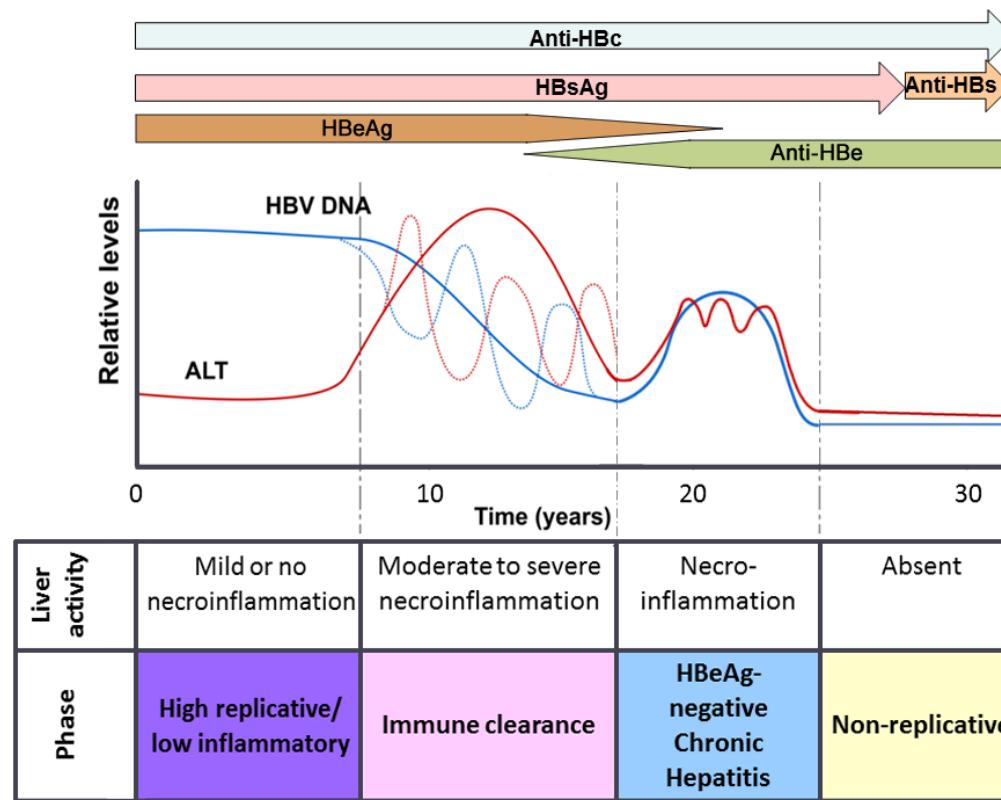
The Complex Role of HBeAg and Its Precursors in the Pathway to Hepatocellular Carcinoma

Kiyasha Padarath¹, Aurélie Deroubaix^{1,2,*} and Anna Kramvis^{1,*} 

1. Immune evasion, leading to persistence
2. Resisting cell death
3. Tumor-promoting inflammation
4. Promote sustained proliferative signalling



Natural history of infection of hepatitis B virus (HBV) in children



Relationship of HBeAg Expression on the Natural History of HBV Infection

Phase	High replicative/ low inflammatory	Immune clearance	HBeAg- negative Chronic Hepatitis	Non- replicative
Liver Activity	Mild or no necro - inflammation	Moderate to severe necro-inflammation	Necro-inflammation	Absent
HBeAg	+++ Secreted	++ Cytosolic	-	-
Tolerance Transmissibility	Tolerance		Virulence	
Transmissibility				
Viral Diversity	+	+++	++++	
Precore	Wild-type	Wild-type>Mutant	Mutant>Wild-type	

HBeAg and Liver Disease in Children

- Risk factors for early HCC development include cirrhosis and HBeAg seroconversion before 3 years
- It is possible that there are different mechanisms for the development of HCC in adults and children.
- The former require higher viral loads and liver inflammation, whereas integration of HBV in the human genome may trigger HCC in children.

Hepatology 1991; 13:316-320

Hepatitis B Virus Integration in Hepatitis B Virus-related Hepatocellular Carcinoma in Childhood

MEI-HWEI CHANG,¹ PEI-JER CHEN,² JEN-YANG CHEN,³ MING-YANG LAI,² HEY-CHI HSU,⁴ DER-CHENG LIAN,¹ YUEH-GIAO LIU¹ AND DING-SHINN CHEN²

¹Department of Pediatrics, ²Graduate Institute of Clinical Medicine, ³Department of Microbiology, and ⁴Department of Pathology, College of Medicine, National Taiwan University, Taipei 10016, Taiwan, Republic of China



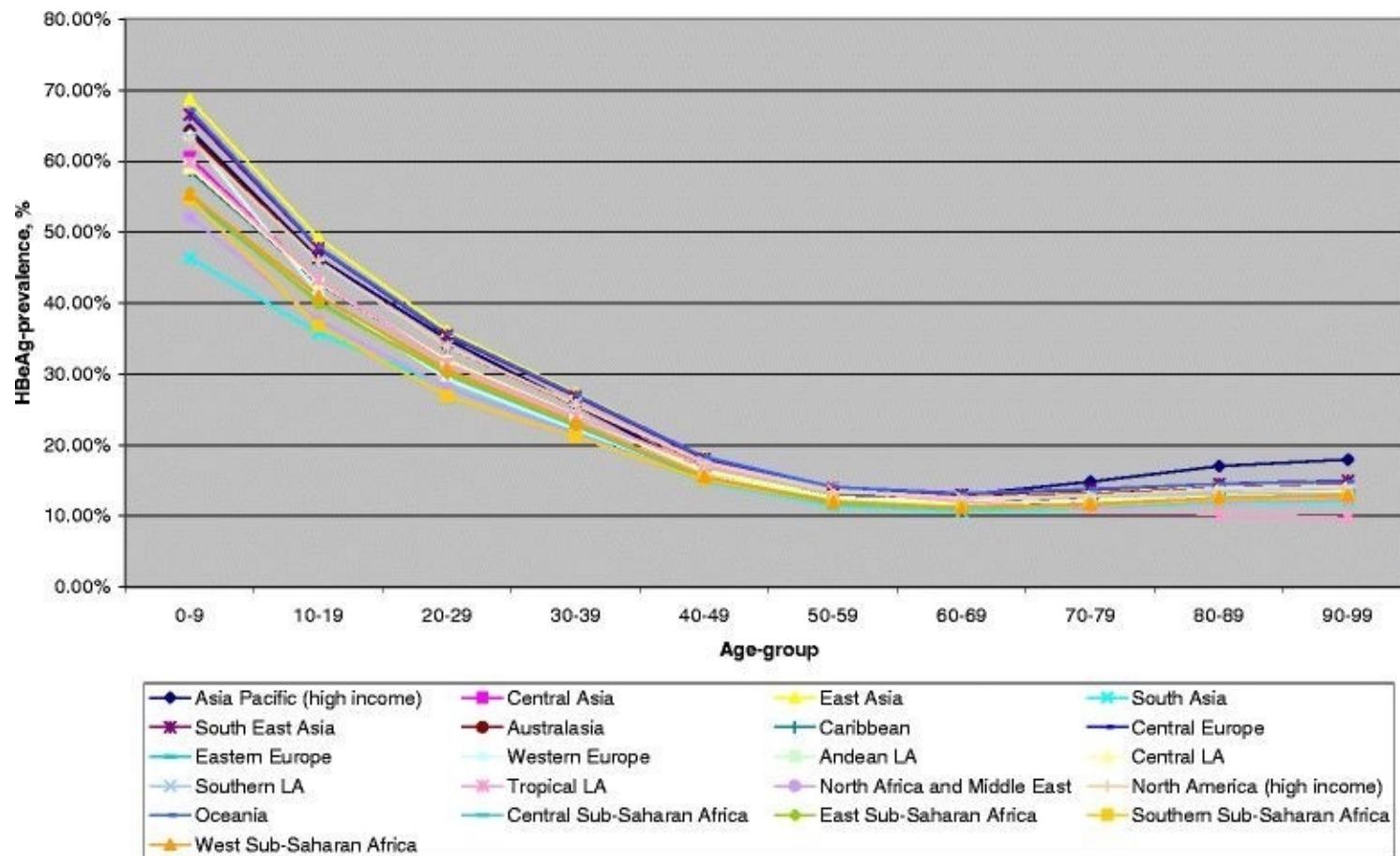
Duration of HBeAg Expression

- In south east Asia, the annual HBeAg seroconversion rate is 4%–5% in children older than 3 years, but only 2% in those younger than 3 years¹.
- In contrast, in Euro-Mediterranean and African countries, HBeAg seroconversion is more frequent, occurring at an annual rate of 14%–16%^{2,3}.



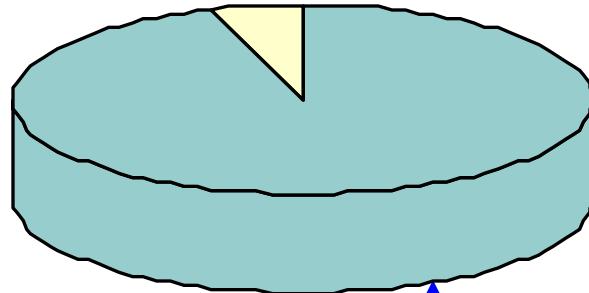
1. Chang et al Hepatology 1995; 22: 1387–1392
2. Hadjiyannis et al Journal of Hepatology 2011; 55: 183–191.
3. Iorio et al Clinical Infectious Diseases 2007; 45: 943–949.

HBeAg Prevalence in HBsAg-positive Females: 2005



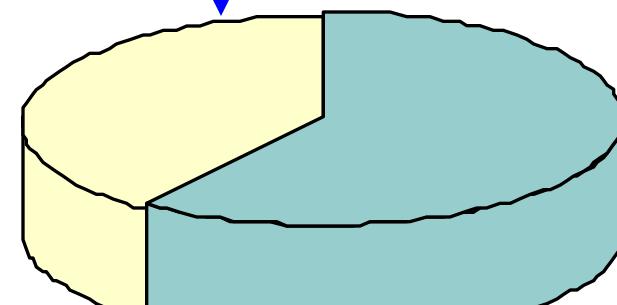
Regional Differences in HBeAg-positivity

HBeAg+ve



Sub-Saharan Africa

HBeAg+ve



South East Asia

Effect of HBeAg expression on Mode of Transmission of HBV



HBeAg-positivity and Genetic Factors?

Perinatal transmission of hepatitis B virus in high-incidence countries

1987

Y. Ghendon

World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland

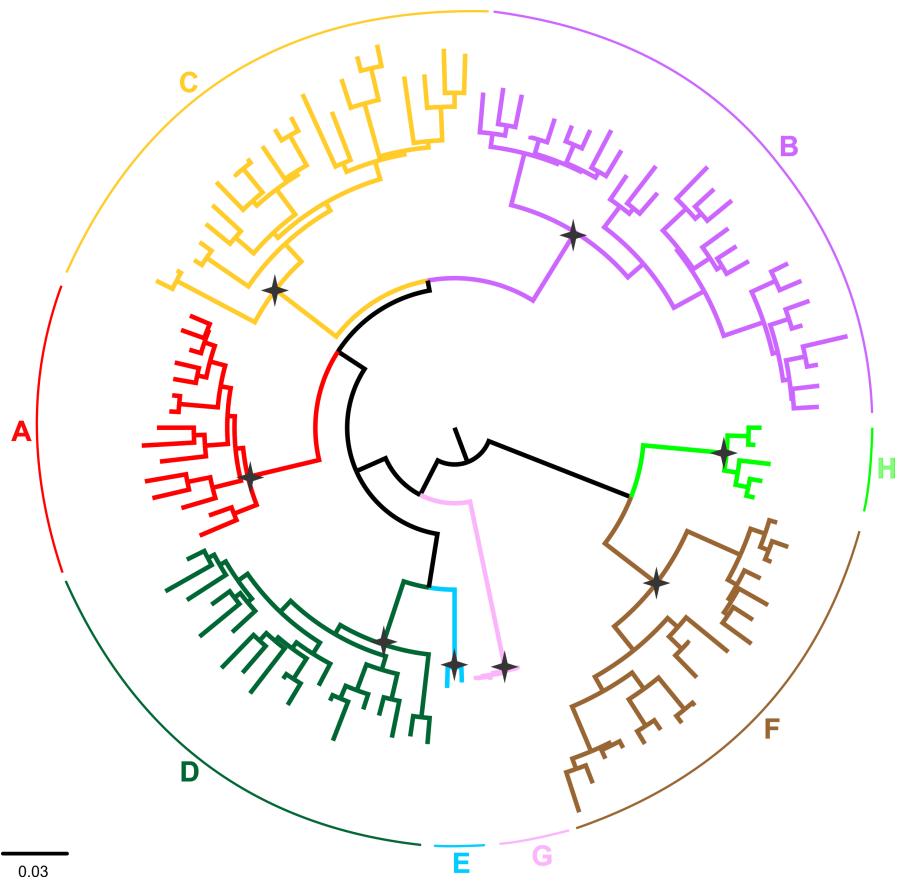
(Accepted 27 March 1987)

Genetic factors in perinatal transmission of HBV

The expression of HBeAg seems to be determined genetically: most Chinese carrier women but rather fewer African carrier women are HBeAg-positive and throughout children born to Chinese carrier mothers, 40–70% become carriers; to African mothers about 30%; to Asian mothers about 6–8% and to European mothers almost none (Derso et al., 1978; Stevens et al., 1975; Wong et al., 1980).



Genotypes and Subgenotypes of HBV



- 9 Genotypes: A to I
 >7.5%
- > 35 subgenotypes
 ~4% to 8%

↓
A–D, F, H, and I

Kramvis et al Vaccine 2005;23:2407-2421

Kramvis Frontiers et al in Microbiology 2018; 9:2521

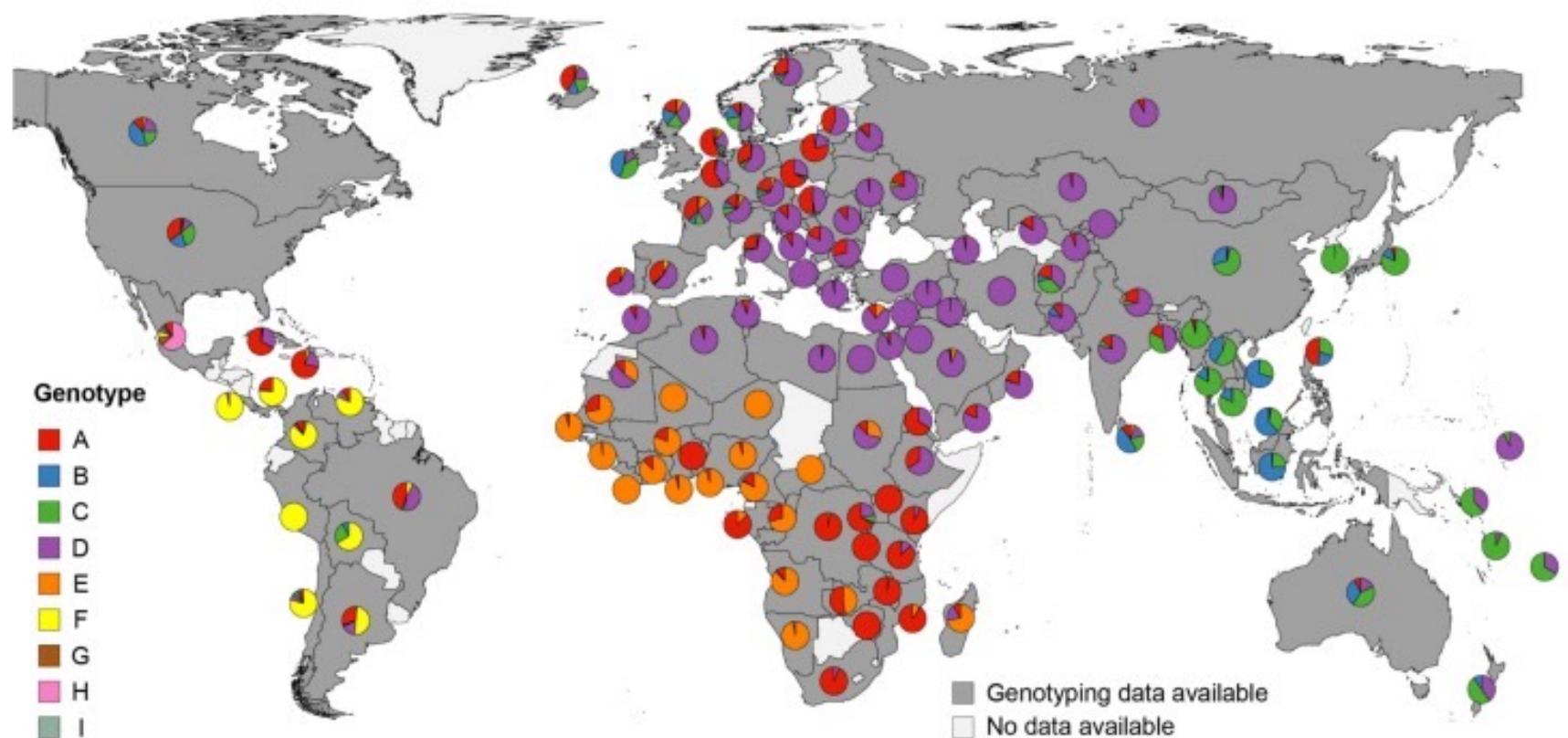
Velkov et al Genes 2018, 9, 495

Kramvis Intervirology. 2014;57:141-50

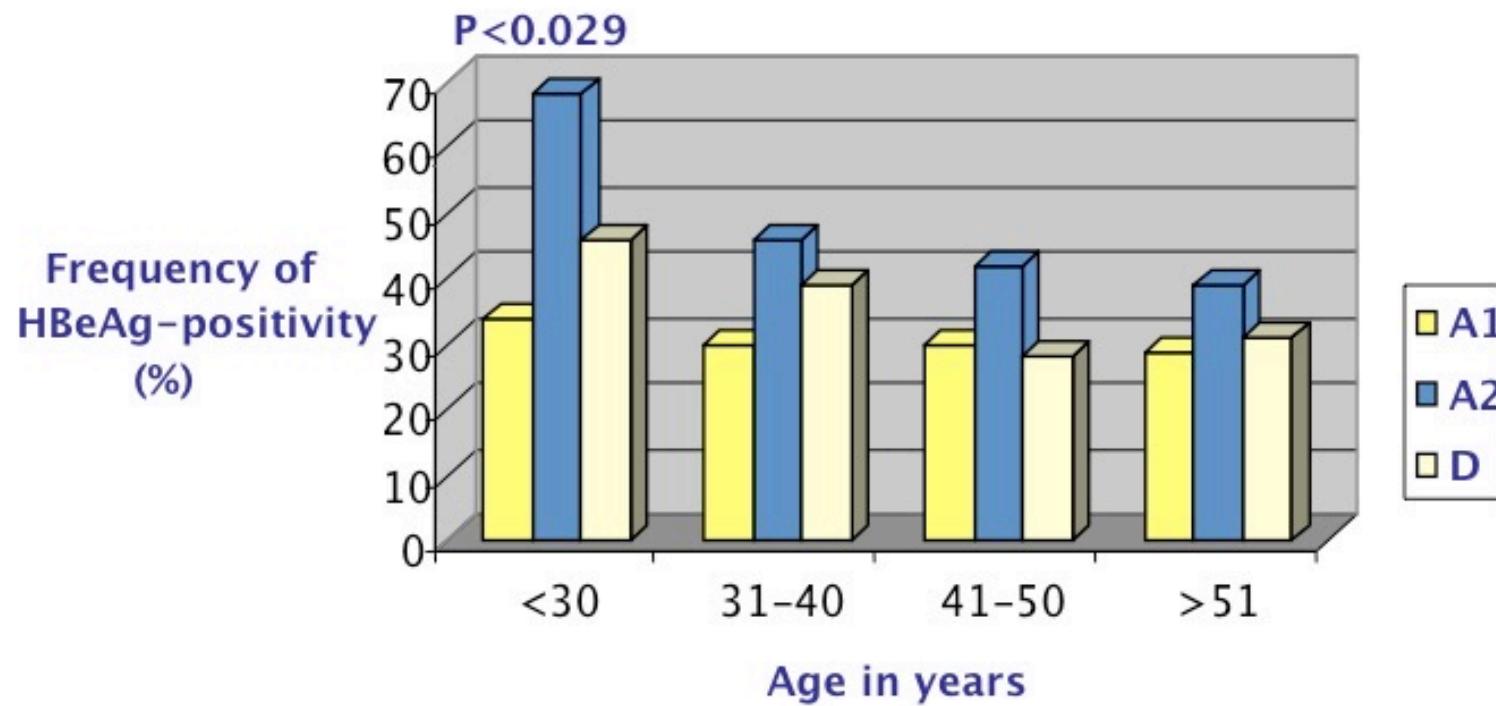
Kramvis Rev Med Virol 2016;26:285-303



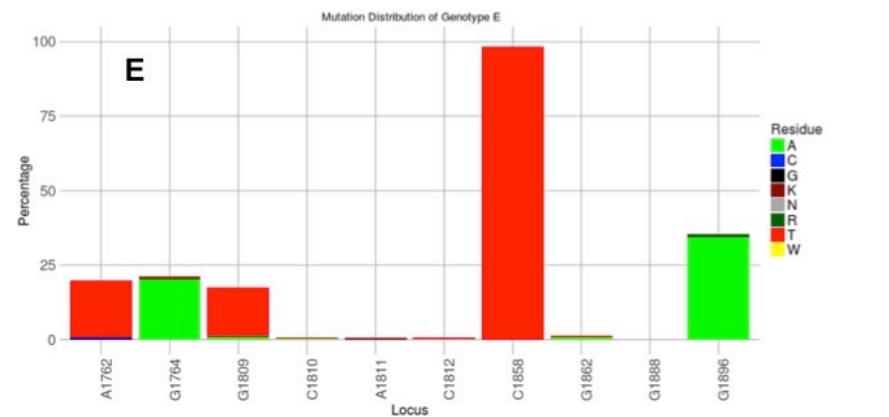
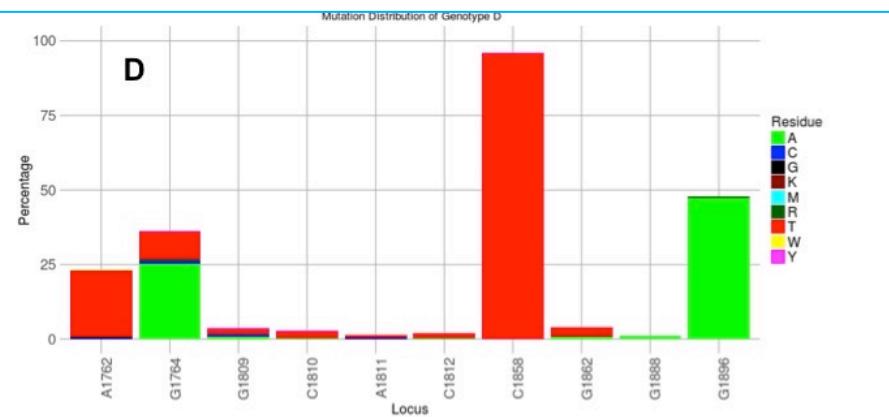
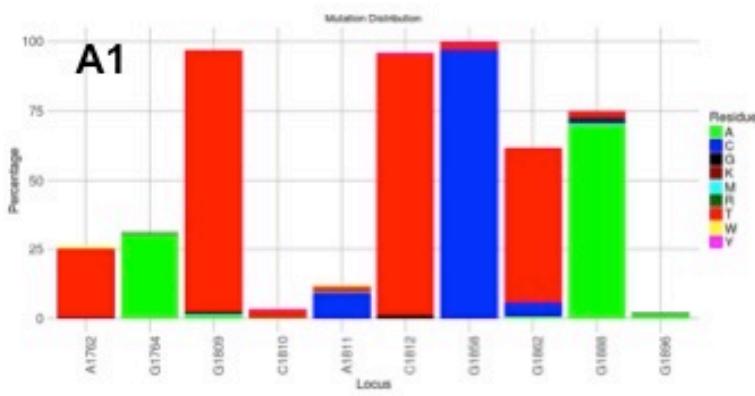
Geographical Distribution of Genotypes



The Effect of Genotype/Subgenotype on HBeAg Expression

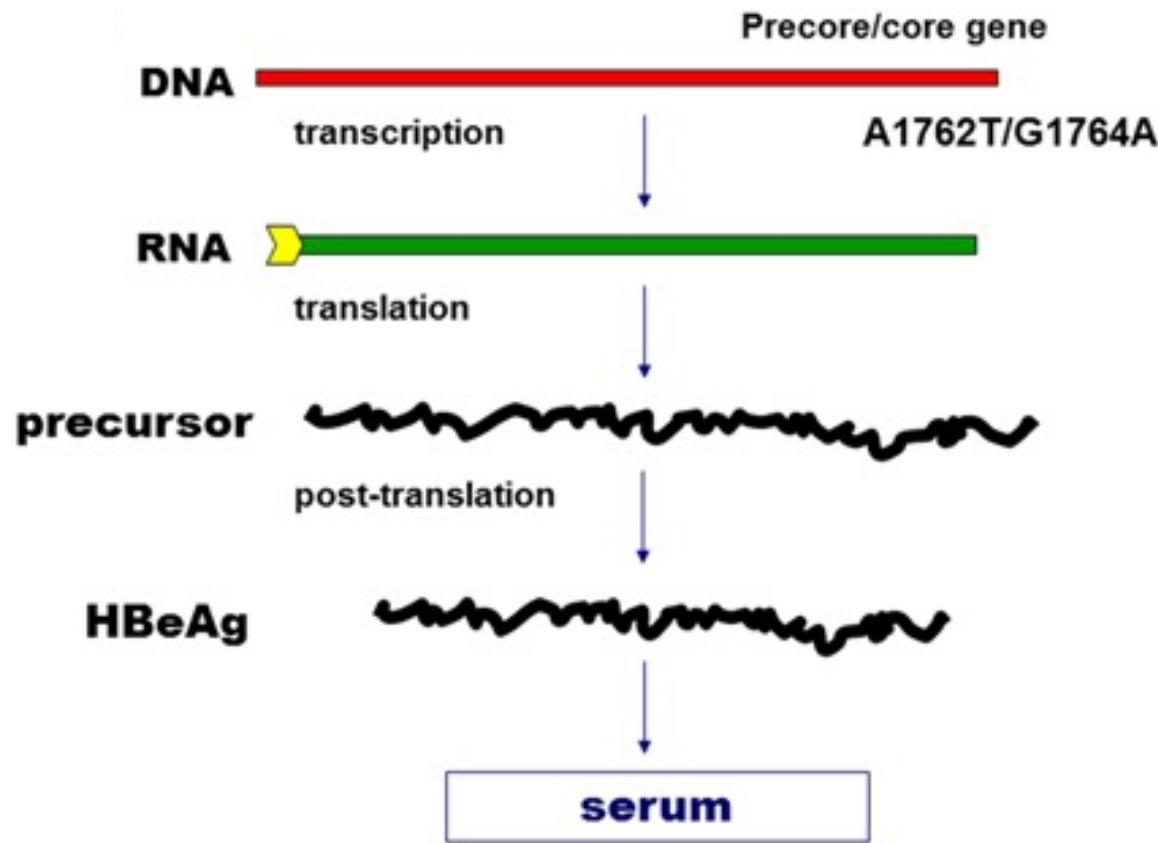


Basic Core Promoter/Precore Mutants

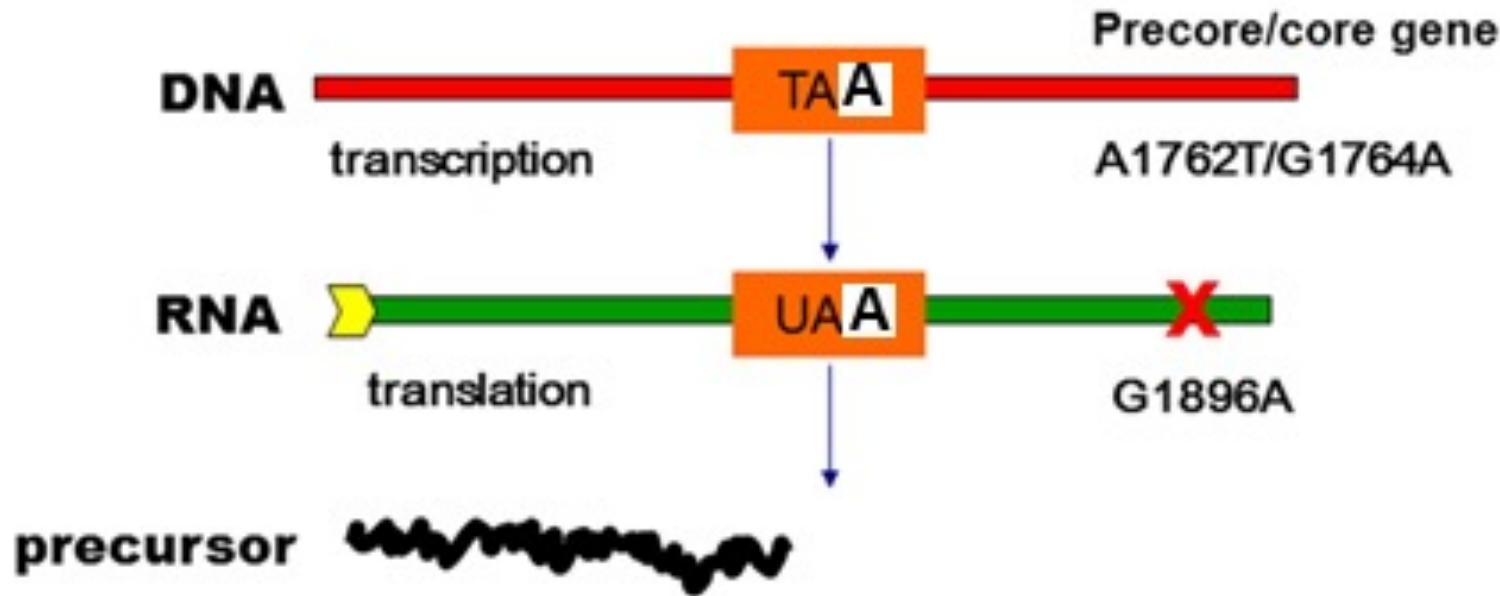


Mutation Reporter Tool: Bell & Kramvis Virol. J 2013; . 10:62. 10.1186/1743-422X-10-62

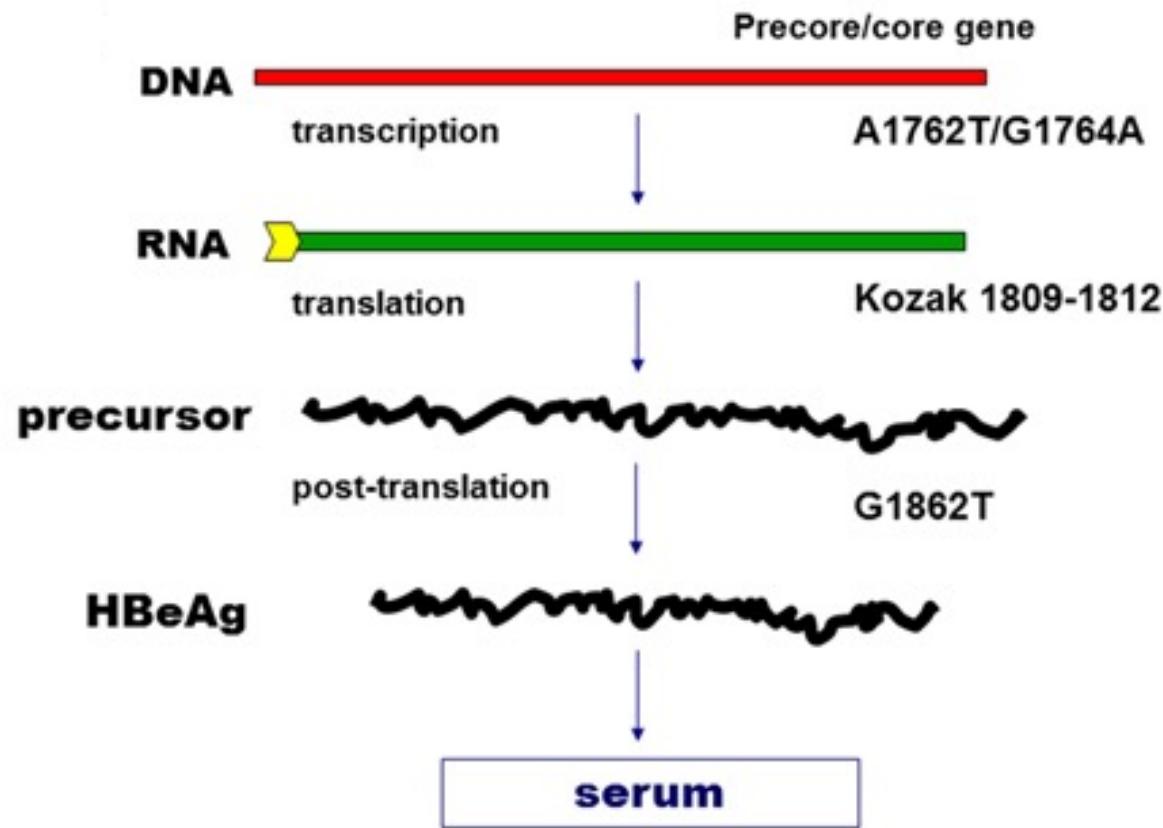
Subgenotype A2



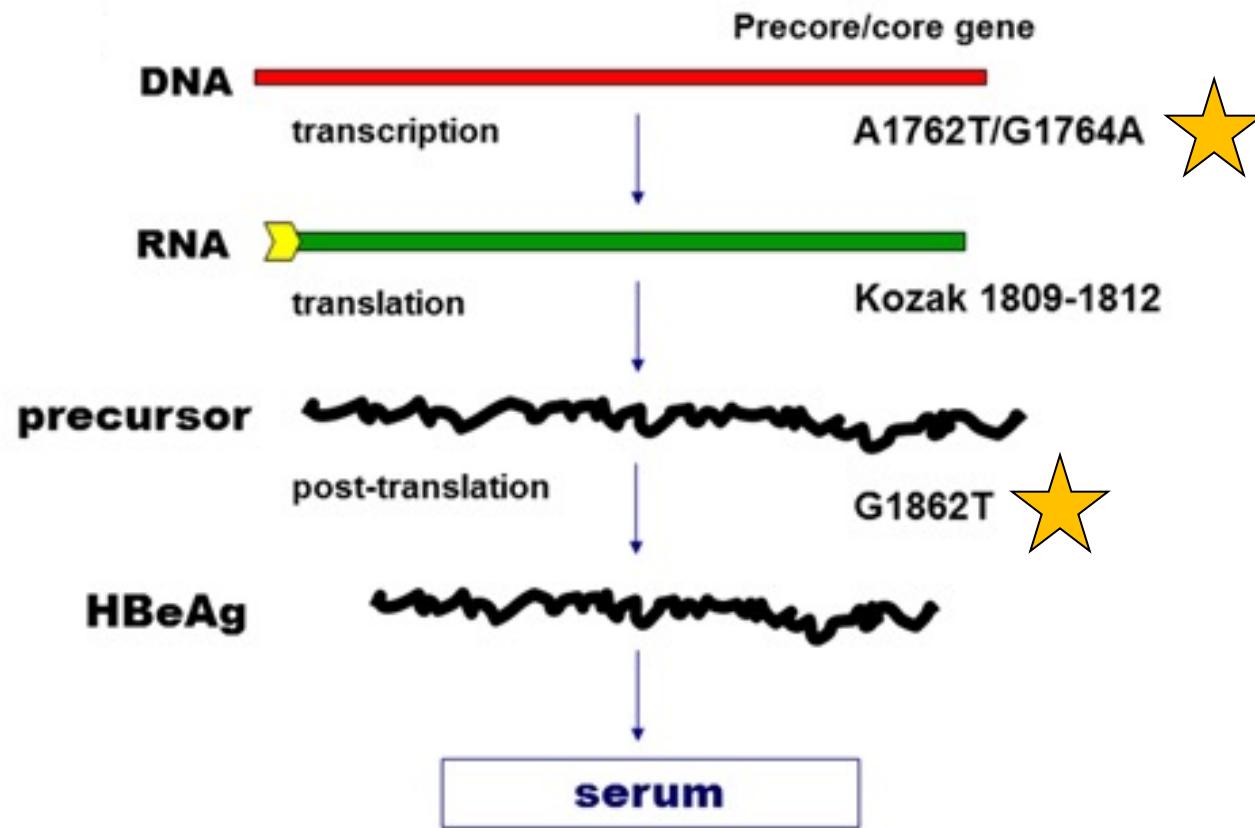
G1896A Mutation in Genotype D/E



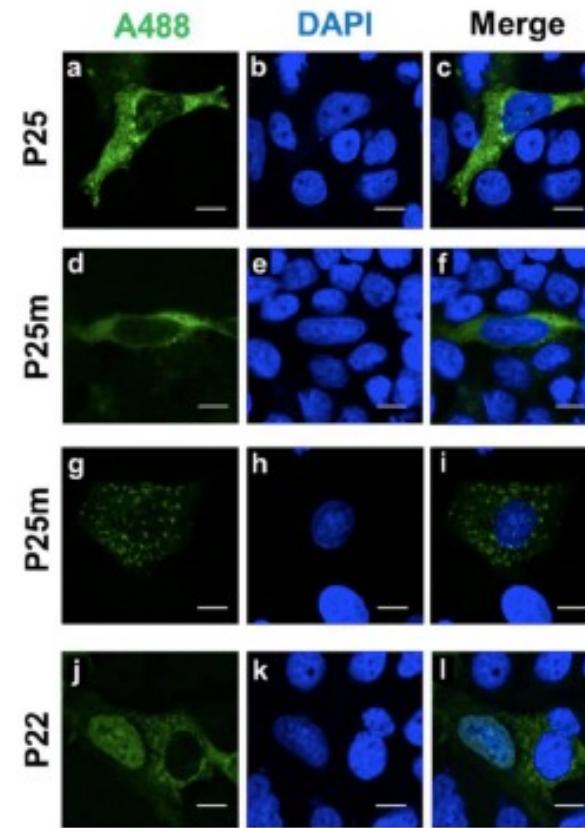
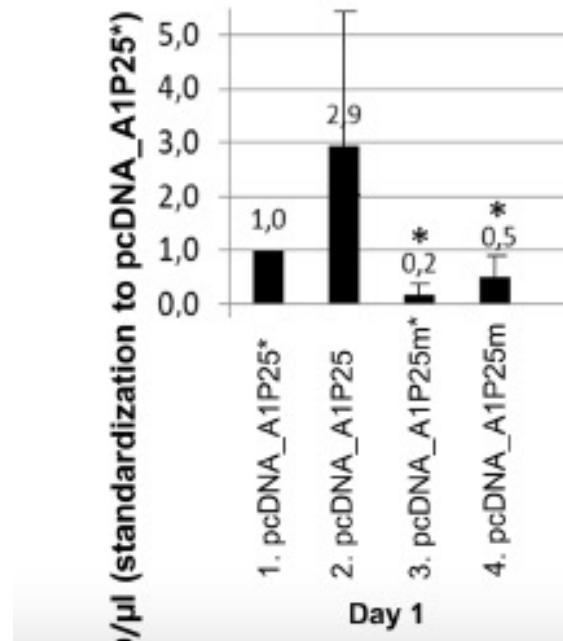
Subgenotype A1



Subgenotype A1



Expression of G1862T mutant versus wild-type



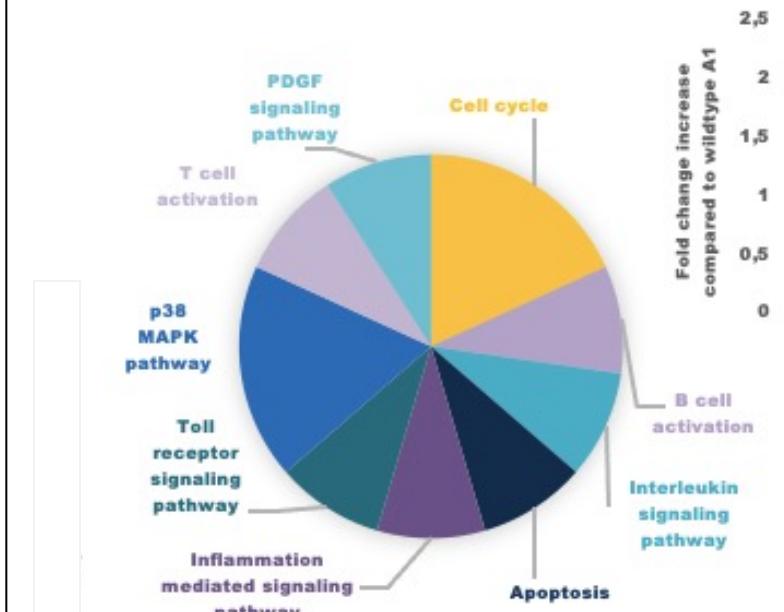
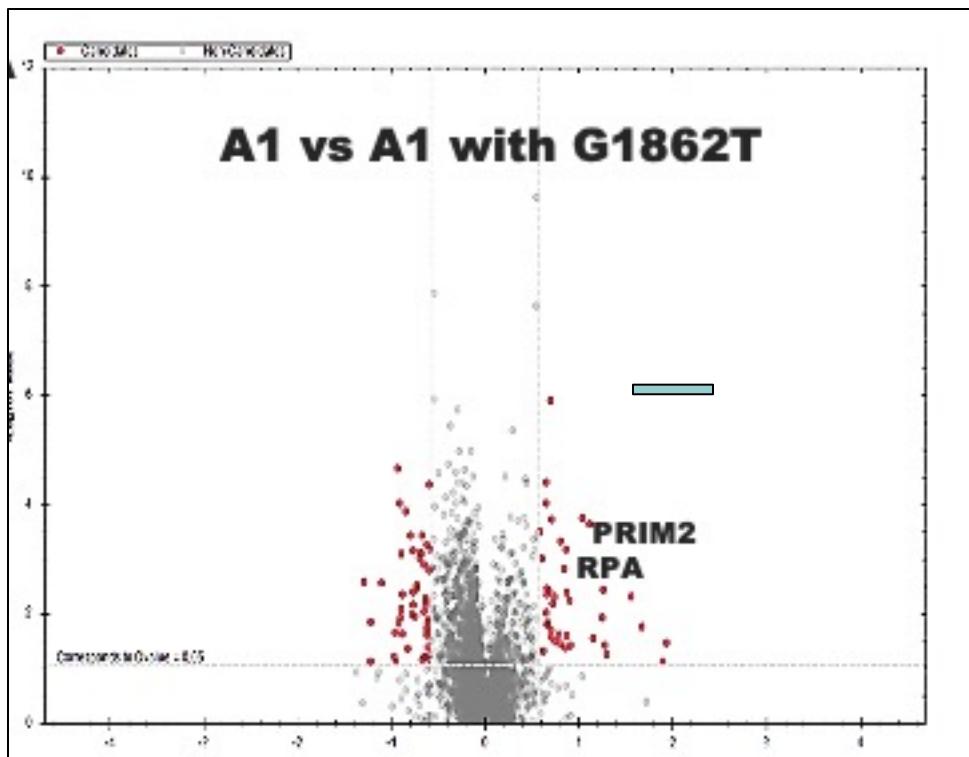
Short-sighted evolution of subgenotype A1

Phase	High replicative/ low inflammatory	Immune clearance	HBeAg-negative Chronic Hepatitis	Non-replicative
Liver Activity	Mild or no necro-inflammation	Moderate to severe necro-inflammation	Necro-inflammation	Absent
HBeAg	+++ Secreted	++ Cytosolic	-	-
Tolerance Transmissibility	Tolerance		Virulence	
Transmissibility				
Viral Diversity	+	+++	++++	
Precore	Wild-type	Wild-type>Mutant	Mutant>Wild-type	

The diagram illustrates the relationship between HBeAg expression (Secreted vs Cytosolic), Tolerance, Virulence, and Transmissibility across different phases of hepatitis B evolution.

- HBeAg:** Shows a transition from high replicative/low inflammatory (+++ Secreted) to immune clearance (++) Cytosolic).
- Tolerance:** Increases from low in the High replicative phase to high in the Immune clearance phase.
- Virulence:** Increases from low in the High replicative phase to high in the Immune clearance phase.
- Transmissibility:** Increases steadily from the High replicative phase through the Immune clearance phase to the Non-replicative phase.

Mass Spectrometry & Proteomic Analysis



Subgenotype A1 has high hepatocarcinogenic potential

Journal of Medical Virology 75:513–521 (2005)

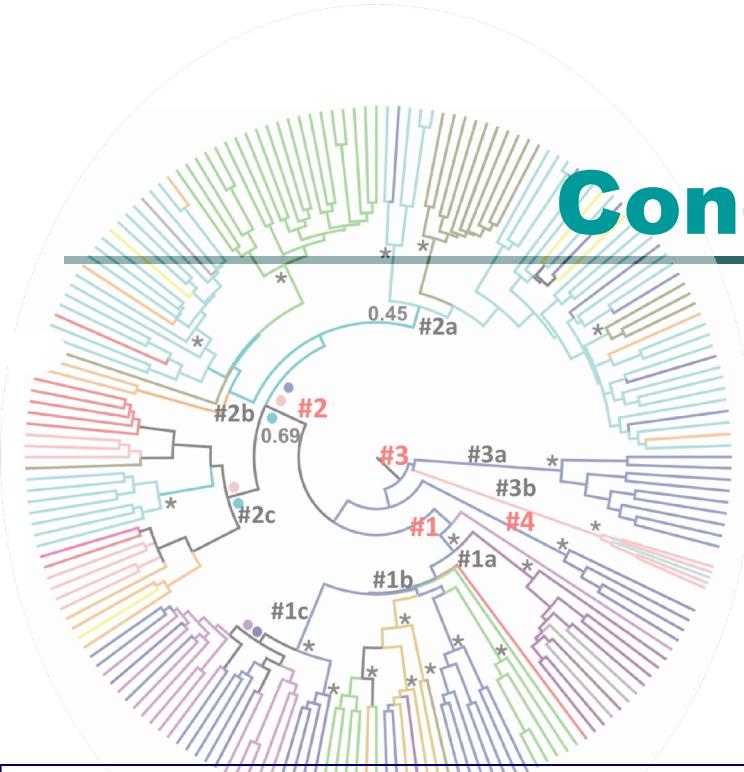
Increased Hepatocarcinogenic Potential of Hepatitis B Virus Genotype A in Bantu-Speaking Sub-Saharan Africans

Michael C. Kew,^{1,*} Anna Kramvis,¹ Mimi C. Yu,² Kazuka Arakawa,² and John Hodkinson¹

Hepatitis B virus subgenotype A1 predominates in liver disease patients from Kerala, India

World J Gastroenterol 2013 December 28; 19(48): 9294-9306

Conclusion



The HBeAg expression and thus the natural history of HBV infection in children can be influenced by the genetic heterogeneity of the genotypes and/or subgenotypes, which develop different mutations.

Take Home Message



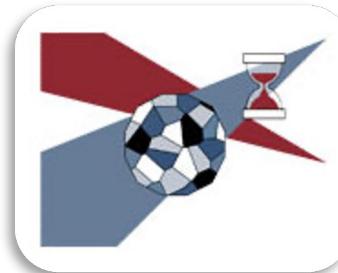
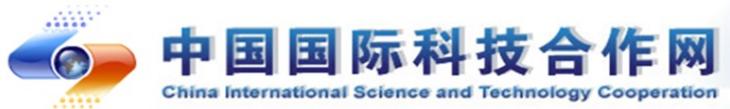
Subgenotype A1 circulating in sub-Saharan Africa has unique characteristics including

- Early HBeAg seroconversion
- Higher hepatocarcinogenic potential
therefore it is important that

birth dose vaccination is implemented strictly and widely, without further delays, to prevent the establishment of chronic hepatitis B in infants and therefore the development of HCC later in life.



BWTS Programme “Bilateral (International) scientific and technological cooperation (BSTC)”

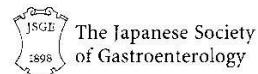


Effect of Changing HBV Genotype Distribution on Natural History

Journal of Medical Virology 89:639–646 (2017)

First Epidemiological and Phylogenetic Analysis of Hepatitis B Virus Infection in Migrants From Mali

J Gastroenterol
DOI 10.1007/s00535-017-1315-4



The Japanese Society
of Gastroenterology



CrossMark

ORIGINAL ARTICLE—LIVER, PANCREAS, AND BILIARY TRACT

Natural history of chronic hepatitis B virus infection in children in Japan: a comparison of mother-to-child transmission with horizontal transmission



American Journal of Epidemiology
© The Author 2017. Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health. All rights reserved. For permissions, please e-mail: journals.permissions@oup.com.

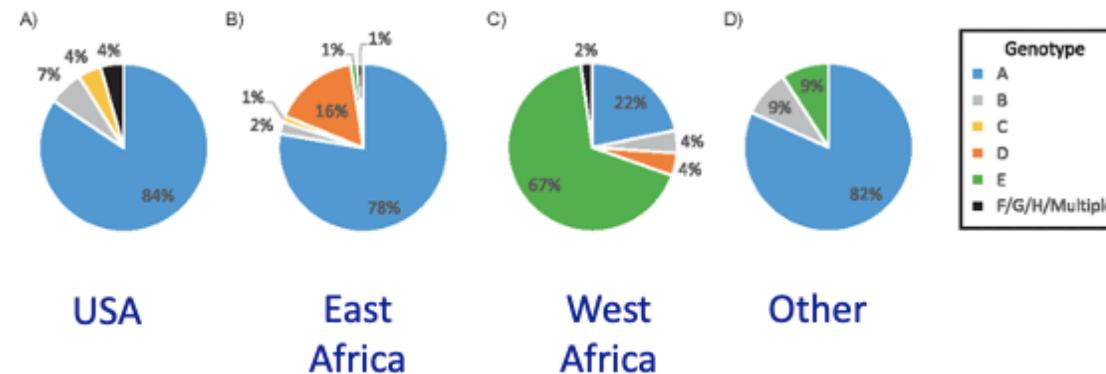
DOI: 10.1093/aje/kwx064

Original Contribution

Characteristics of US-Born Versus Foreign-Born Americans of African Descent With Chronic Hepatitis B

A Comparison of US Born *versus* Foreign Born Africans with CHB

	USAA	FBAAs
Age*	47 years	40 years
Sexual transmission*	59%	3%
HBeAg-positivity*	19%	9%
Phase	CH	ASC
Genotype	A2	A1/E

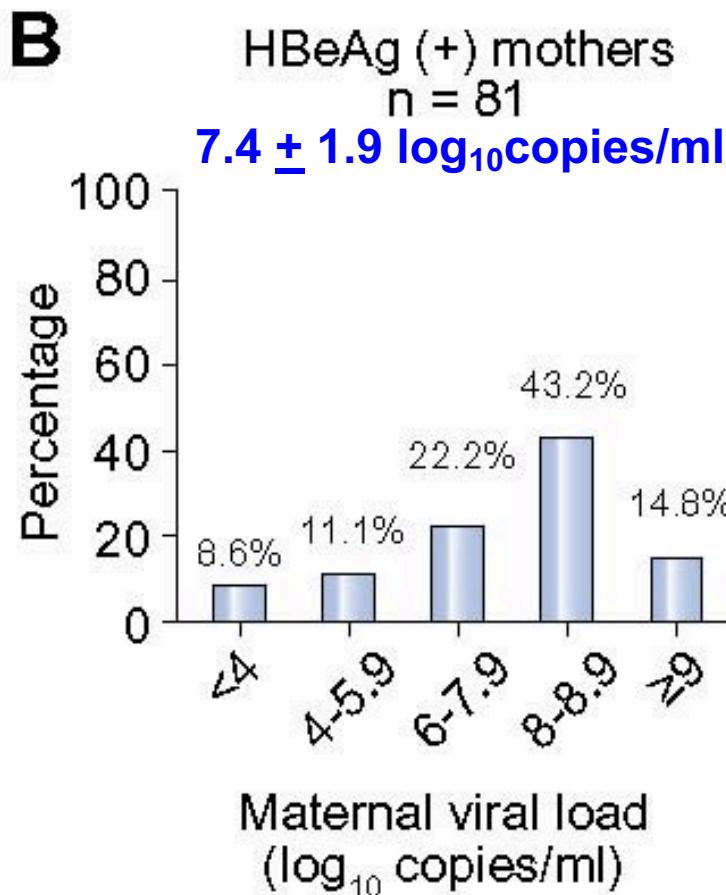
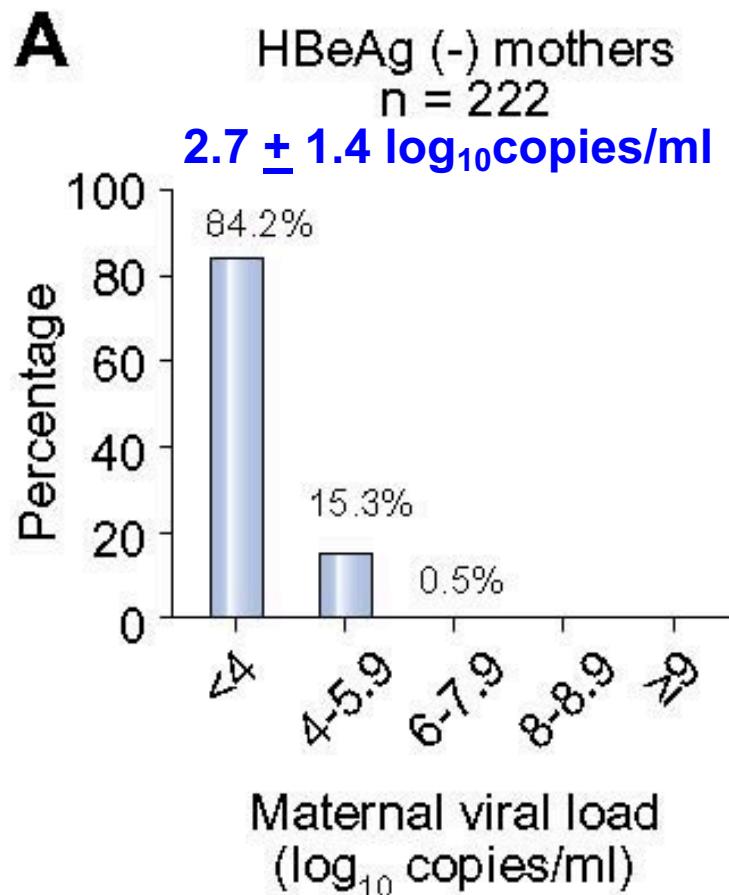


Genotype C versus Genotypes A/B in Japanese Children

Genotype	C	A or B
HBeAg-positivity at 15 years of age	67%	55%
Hepatitis <4 years	Lower	Higher
Transmission	PMCT	Horizontal
HCC at 30 years	6%	11%

HBV Viral Load

HBeAg-ve versus HBeAg+ve



Predictive Rates of HBV Infection versus Maternal VL

