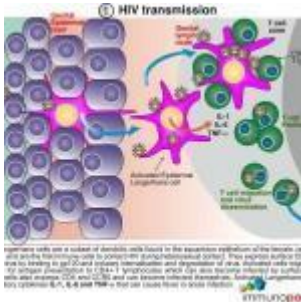


A case of fever and general malaise



- [Patient presentation](#)
- [History](#)
- [Differential Diagnosis](#)
- [Examination](#)
- [Investigation](#)
- [Discussion](#)
- [Final Outcome](#)
- [2016 ARV Treatment Guidelines in RSA](#)
- [References](#)
- [Evaluation - Questions & answers](#)
- [MCQ](#)

Patient presentation

A 17 year old male presents to the hospital emergency room with a one week history of headache, fever, sore throat, painful swellings in the neck and muscle aches. He recently travelled to Mozambique and is requesting a malaria test.

History

Mr L. travelled to Mozambique, one month ago (high risk season), with his parents. He took no malaria prophylaxis but took necessary precautions in the evening. He does not recall

being bitten.

Mr. L is a 17 year old male who lives in a community outside of Johannesburg. He shares a 3 roomed house with his parents and two younger brothers. They have electricity and running water. Both parents are employed and Mr. L is in his final year of high school.

One week ago:

He attended his local clinic with a headache and fever and was diagnosed with influenza. He was booked off school for 3 days and given amoxicillin 500mg pd. However, his symptoms have worsened over the past week.

Past medical and surgical history:

- His health throughout his childhood has been uneventful, with chickenpox at age 7 and two episodes of tonsillitis at age 5 and 12. He made a full recovery after each event.
- He has been fully vaccinated.
- He is not on any chronic medication and has no known allergies.
- He has had no previous surgery.

Family and Social history:

- Currently there is no one else ill at home.
- Mr. L has a smoking history of 1 pack per year.
- He consumes some alcohol (mostly beer) at the weekends, occasionally getting intoxicated (but cannot quantify).
- No recreational drug use.
- He does not have a girlfriend but has been sexually active with 5 different female partners in the last year. He occasionally uses condoms. His last sexual encounter was 3 weeks ago.

Differential Diagnosis

- Influenza
- Glandular Fever
- Pharyngitis
- Acute retroviral syndrome
- Malaria

Examination

Vitals:

- BP: 105/55
- Temp: 39 degrees-C
- Respiratory rate: 24
- Pulse: 100

General:

- Tender cervical and axillary lymph nodes
- No pallor
- No jaundice

ENT:

- Erythematous pharynx, no exudate

Skin:

- Fine maculopapular rash on face and trunk
- The rest of the examination was nil of note.

Investigation

Urine Dipstick		
Leukocyte Esterase	Negative	
Glucose	Negative	
Protein	Negative	

Urine Dipstick		
Ketones	Negative	
Blood	Negative	
FBC:		
WCC	$3.0 \times 10^9/l$	(4.00 – 10.00), atypical lymphocytes seen on diff
Hb	13.0 g/dl	(12.1 – 15.1 g/dl)
Platelets	$100 \times 10^9/l$	(150 – 400)
Urea Creatinine and Electrolytes		
Na	138	(135 – 147 mmol/l)
K	4	(3.3 – 5.0 mmol/l)
Cl	100	(99 – 103 umol/l)
HC03	18	(18 – 29 mmol/l)
Urea	5.2	(2.5 – 6.4 mmol/l)
Creatinine	98	(62 – 115 mmol/l)
Paul Bunnell (for infectious mononucleosis)	Negative	
Malaria Smear	Negative	
Throat Swab	No pathogenic bacteria isolated	
Alere™ HIV Combo – Rapid Test	Postive	Alere HIV Combo – Rapid Test
4th Generation HIV ELISA	Positive	p24 antigen

An [Alere™ HIV Combo – Rapid Test](#) was conducted which was positive for p24 antigen (Ag). A 4th generation ELISA test was

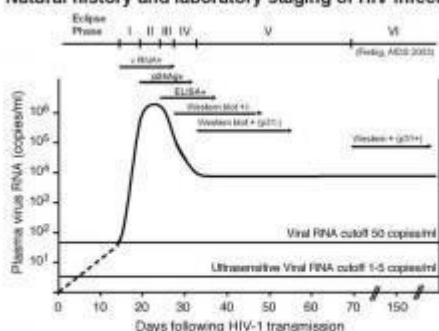
also performed and this confirmed the Alere HIV Combo – Rapid Test results.

Discussion

On presentation of Mr L at the clinic, there was very little offered in terms of making a diagnosis. Clinically he presented with four signs of an inflammatory response- fever, pharyngitis, lymphadenopathy and rash. The [Alere HIV Combo – Rapid Test](#) was positive for p24 antigen. A 4th generation ELISA test was also performed and this confirmed the Alere HIV Combo – Rapid Test results. It was concluded that he was acutely infected with HIV and was showing signs of acute retroviral syndrome.

Fever or elevation of body temperature is caused mainly by TNF-alpha, IL-1 and IL-6. These are termed endogenous pyrogens. These cytokines are a part of the innate immune system and cause the increase in the thermoregulatory set-point in the hypothalamus. Fever is generally beneficial because pathogens grow better at lower temperatures and adaptive immune responses are more intense at elevated temperatures. In this case, the initial inflammatory cytokine cascade allowed HIV to replicate.

Natural history and laboratory staging of HIV infection



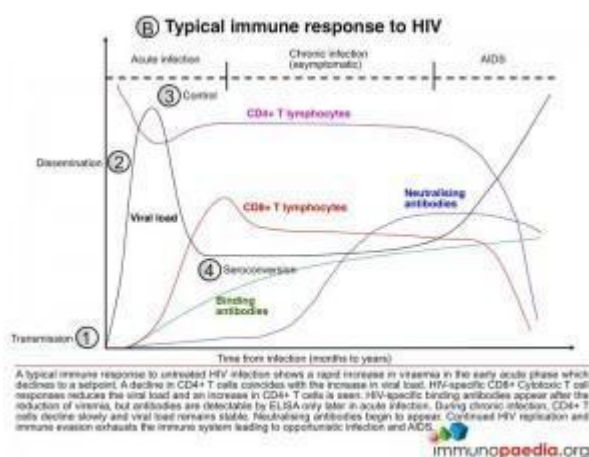
Laboratory testing for HIV infection in the acute stage is dependent on the time from infection since antibody testing by ELISA is not positive until late during acute infection. HIV RNA testing is below detection limits during the first few days of acute infection but becomes detectable soon after.

Stages of HIV Infection

Let's look at the different stages of HIV diagnosis in more

detail. Graphic 1 shows Fiebig staging of laboratory testing for HIV infection. (Fiebig staging is a 6-stage classification system that was formulated for staging early HIV infection based on the different times viral markers and host antibody responses emerge. The system was named after the paper's first author). It is likely that Mr L was in the acute stage (Fiebig I/II), prior to seroconversion and when there is peak viraemia. It is known at this stage, there is a cytokine storm – where proinflammatory cytokine levels are high, giving rise to the fever, pharyngitis, lymphadenopathy and rash. As the peak viral load equilibrates to a set point, the Alere HIV Combo – Rapid Test and ELISA test show the presence of anti-p24 antibodies and the production of large amounts of viral proteins.

The Alere HIV Combo – Rapid Test can detect free p24 antigens in the Ag line, however it cannot detect antibody-p24-antigen complexes. The test also detects HIV-1 and HIV-2 antibodies in the Ab line, both free and immune-complexed.

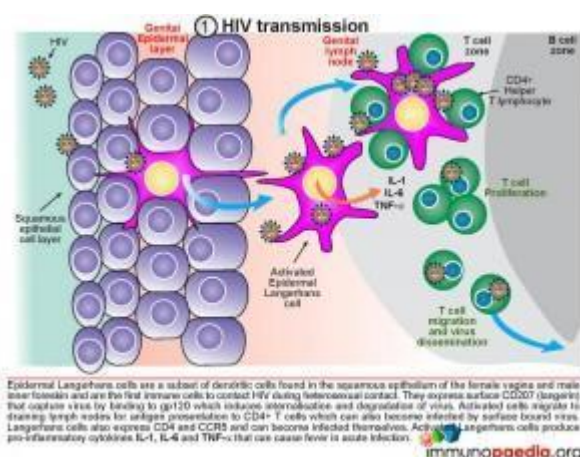


The Immune Response to HIV

There appears to be an ordered series of events that occur upon HIV acquisition. Graphic 2 shows a typical immune response to untreated HIV infection. After transmission of HIV to a new host (1), there is dissemination of the virus to lymphoid tissues (2) and a rapid increase in viraemia in the acute phase (measured as Fiebig stage I). The fall in peak

viraemia is thought to be due to the initial immune control (3) and viral load declines to a setpoint. A decline in CD4+ T cells coincides with the increase in viral load. HIV-specific CD8+ Cytotoxic T cell responses are thought to reduce systemic viral load and an increase in CD4+ T cells is often observed. HIV-specific binding antibodies appear after the reduction of viraemia (4, Fiebig stage III onwards). During chronic infection, CD4+ T cells decline slowly and viral load remains relatively stable. Neutralising antibodies begin to appear only after about 9 months and continued HIV replication and immune evasion exhausts the immune system leading to opportunistic infection and AIDS.

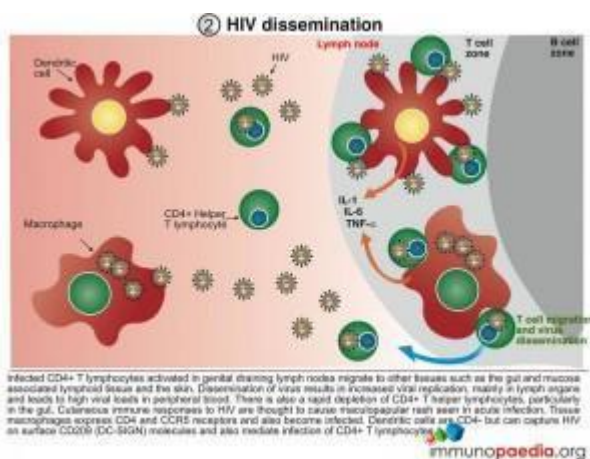
Let's look at each of these four stages in closer detail:



1) HIV Transmission

Infection is a “rare” event. In 80% of cases, transmission infection is established by a single virus particle. All micro organisms that penetrate the epithelial surfaces are met immediately by cells and molecules that can mount an innate immune response. Epidermal Langerhans’ cells are a subset of dendritic cells found in the squamous epithelium of the female vagina and male inner foreskin and are the first immune cells to contact HIV during heterosexual contact. They express surface CD207 (langerin) that captures virus by binding to gp120, which induces internalisation and degradation of virus particles. Activated Langerhans’ cells migrate to draining

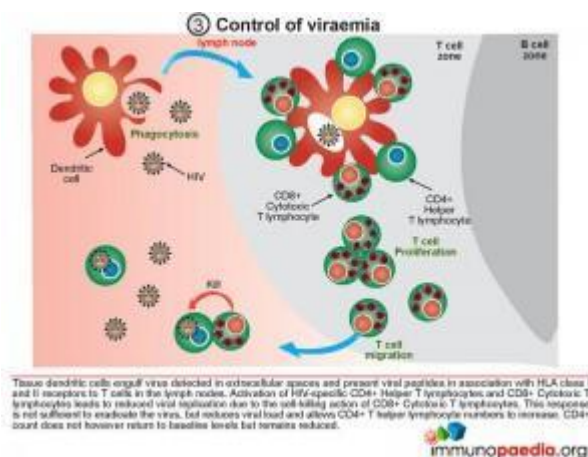
lymph nodes for antigen presentation to CD4+ and CD8+ T cells. In the process, CD4+ T cells can also become infected by virus bound to the Langerhans cell surface (trans-infection). Langerhans' cells may also express CD4 and CCR5 and can become infected themselves. Activated Langerhans' cells produce pro-inflammatory cytokines IL-1, IL-6 and TNF-alpha that, as discussed, can cause fever. Dilation and increased permeability of the blood vessels during inflammation leads to increased local blood flow and the leakage of fluid, and accounts for the heat, redness and swelling (pharyngitis) observed in Mr L's acute retroviral syndrome.



2) HIV Dissemination

Afferent lymphatic vessels drain fluid from the tissues and carry antigen bearing cells from infected tissues to the lymph nodes where they are trapped. Follicles expand as B lymphocytes proliferate to form germinal centres and the entire lymph node enlarges. This would explain the clinical observation of lymphadenopathy. HIV infected CD4+ T cells, activated in genital draining lymph nodes, migrate to mucosal tissues such as the gut and skin. Dissemination of virus results in increased viral replication, mainly in lymph organs and leads to high viral loads in peripheral blood. There is also a rapid depletion of CD4+ T helper cells, particularly in the gut lymphoid tissues. Tissue macrophages express CD4 and CCR5 receptors and also become infected. Dendritic cells are CD4 negative but can capture HIV on surface CD209 (DC-SIGN)

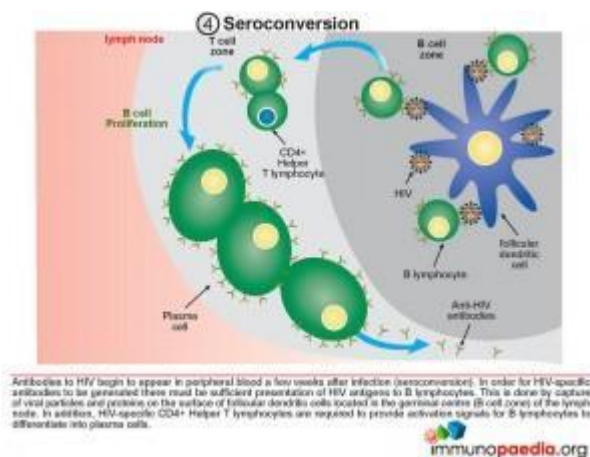
molecules and mediate trans-infection of CCR5-bearing CD4⁺ T cells. Cutaneous immune responses to HIV are thought to cause the maculopapular rash observed in Mr L, involving primarily the face and trunk. Localised anti-HIV skin responses have been shown experimentally in the macaque-SIV model. Although less common, hives and pruritic papules and pustules can occur on the extremities. A skin biopsy of the rash shows features similar to other viral exanthems and morbilliform drug eruptions. Most commonly, the dermis contains a superficial perivascular CD4⁺ lymphocytic infiltrate and the epidermis shows spongiosis with individual necrotic keratinocytes. The exact mechanism of how the rash forms remains poorly understood but is thought to be caused by homing of HIV-infected CD4⁺ T cells (expressing α 4 β 7 integrin) to the skin that precipitates a local inflammatory response.



3) Control of Viraemia

The partial resolution of peak viral load observed during the acute stage of HIV infection is associated with robust T cell immunity. Tissue dendritic cells engulf virus detected in extracellular spaces and present viral peptides by both HLA class I and II molecules in the lymph nodes to CD8⁺ and CD4⁺ T cells, respectively. Activated HIV-specific CD8⁺ cytotoxic T lymphocytes impart viral control by killing HIV infected cells and reducing viral replication. This response is not sufficient to eradicate the virus, but reduces viral load and allows CD4⁺ T helper lymphocyte numbers to increase. The

absolute CD4+count does not however return to baseline levels but remains reduced.



4) Seroconversion

As can be appreciated from the preceding discussion, there has been a multitude of immunological events occurring prior to seroconversion, many of them resulting in the clinical symptoms of acute retroviral syndrome. Antibodies to HIV (seroconversion) only begin to appear in peripheral blood 4-6 weeks after transmission, but in rare instances can take up to 3 months. In order for HIV-specific antibodies to be generated there must be sufficient presentation of HIV antigens to B lymphocytes. This is achieved by capture of viral particles and proteins on the surface of follicular dendritic cells located in the lymphoid follicles (B cell zone) of the lymph node. In addition, HIV-specific CD4+ helper T cells are required to provide activation signals for B cells to differentiate into plasma cells.

Download images for this case



[HIV - Acute Retroviral Syndrome](#)

1 file(s) 1.78 MB

[Download](#)

Final Outcome

Based on the patient's risky sexual practices he was offered voluntary counselling and testing (VCT). Blood was taken and a fourth generation HIV ELISA was used to detect p24 antigen. This confirmed the positive for p24 antigen (Ag) result from the fourth generation [Alere HIV Combo – Rapid Test](#).

Older, 3rd generation rapid tests are of limited value during primary HIV infection as they do not detect p24 antigen, they only detect HIV antibodies and specific HIV antibodies only become detectable in the blood towards the end of the symptomatic phase of the illness. While due to the high initial viraemia, viral p24 antigen is invariably present during the symptomatic stage of primary HIV infection and can be used to diagnose infection at this stage. The Alere HIV Combo – Rapid Test is able to detect free p24 antigens and the test results are available in 20 – 40 minutes.

During primary infection and the weeks following this period, the patient is highly infectious and must be advised to practice safe sex or abstain.

Mr L was referred to an ARV clinic for counselling. Based on the ARV Treatment Guidelines in South Africa, the following assessments were performed where appropriate.

Baseline and routine clinical and laboratory assessments after positive HIV diagnosis.

Baseline and routine clinical and laboratory assessment for late adolescents and adults	
CD4 count	All HIV positive patients offered ART
	ART prioritisation at CD4 $\leq 350/\mu\text{l}$
	ART fast-tracking at CD4 $\leq 200/\mu\text{l}$
	Determine need to initiate Opportunistic Infection prophylaxis at CD4 ≤ 200
	Eligibility for CrAg or CLAT at CD4 $\leq 100/\mu\text{l}$
Screen for pregnancy or ask if planning to conceive	To identify women who need ART for PMTCT and offer appropriate family planning
Assessment of hypertension and diabetes with blood pressure and urine glycosuria	To identify any concomitant chronic diseases
Screen for TB symptoms using the TB screening tool	To identify those with TB symptoms and to assess eligibility for INH
Screen for HBV (HBsAg)	To identify those co-infected with HBV so that they can be initiated on ART regardless of CD4 count
Screening for STIs and syphilis	To identify and treat STIs
Cryptococcus Antigen (CrAg) test if CD4 ≤ 100 cells/ μl	To assess if there is disseminated Cryptococcal infection and if fluconazole treatment is indicated
Do Hb or FBC if requires AZT	To detect anaemia or neutropenia

Baseline and routine clinical and laboratory assessment for late adolescents and adults	
Creatinine if requires TDF	To assess renal sufficiency
ALT if requires NVP	To exclude liver dysfunction
Fasting cholesterol and triglycerides if requires LPV/r	To identify at risk of LPV/r related hyperlipidaemia. If above 6 mmol/L, consider (ATV/r) instead of LPV/r (if available)

In addition, a baseline HIV viral load should be performed where feasible.

TDF can only be used in patients with Creatinine clearance >50 mL/min and creatinine <100 µmol/L. Other NRTIs, except abacavir (ABC), require dose adjustment if creatinine clearance is <50 mL/min.

Download images for this case



[HIV - Acute Retroviral Syndrome](#)

1 file(s) 1.78 MB

[Download](#)

2016 ARV Treatment Guidelines in RSA

2016 Guidelines in South Africa for Starting Antiretroviral (ARV) Treatment

South Africa is among the first countries in Africa to formally adopt Universal Test and Treat (UTT) in accordance with the [WHO new guidelines](#) on HIV treatment. UTT directly supports UNAIDS 90-90-90 targets of ensuring that 90% of all

people living with HIV know their HIV status, 90% of people with diagnosed HIV infection receive sustained ART and 90% of all people receiving ART have viral suppression. South Africa embraces UTT to complement case finding and holding strategies that are reflected in the revised 2016 National HIV Testing Services (HTS) Policy and the 2016 HIV Disclosure guidelines. Key to success of Universal Test and Treat is implementation of the National Adherence Policy and service delivery guidelines interventions for linkage to care, adherence to treatment and retention in care.

Eligibility Criteria for Universal Test and Treat (UTT)

With effect from 1st September 2016 the following criteria to start patients on lifelong ART applies:

- All HIV positive children, adolescents and adults regardless of CD4 count will be offered ART treatment, prioritizing those with CD4 ≤ 350 .
- Patients in the Pre-ART and Wellness programme shall be considered for UTT.
- Willingness and readiness to start ART shall be assessed and patients who are not ready after assessment shall be kept in the wellness programme and continuous counseling on the importance of early treatment and scheduled CD4 as per SA clinical guidelines shall continue at every visit.
- Baseline monitoring of CD4 count will still be done as it is the key factor in determining the need to initiate Opportunistic Infection prophylaxis at CD4 ≤ 200 , identify eligibility for CrAg at CD4 ≤ 100 , prioritization at CD4 ≤ 350 and fast tracking at CD4 ≤ 200 .

Timing of ART initiation

ART should be started as soon as the patient is ready and within 2 weeks of CD4 count being done. Immediate priority is

given to all HIV-positive pregnant or breastfeeding women, with no active TB or contradiction to FDC (TDF/FTC/EFV). Fast track initiation is given to HIV stage 4 patients with CD4 ≤ 200 cells.

Initial ART Regimens for the Previously Untreated Patient

ART regimens for adolescent and adults, including pregnant and breastfeeding women		
POPULATION	DRUG	COMMENTS
Adolescents >15 years and weighing >40kg Adults All HIV/TB co-infection All HBV co-infection	TDF + 3TC (or FTC) + EFV provide as fixed-dose combination (FDC)	<i>Replace EFV with NVP in patients:</i>
		>With significant psychiatric co-morbidity or intolerance to EFV
		>Where the neuropsychiatric toxicity of EFV may impair daily functioning, e.g. night shift workers
Adults and adolescents on d4T	Change d4T to TDF (No patient must be on d4T)	Switch to TDF if virally suppressed and the patient has normal creatinine clearance, even if d4T well tolerated
CONTRAINDICATION	SUBSTITUTION DRUG	COMMENTS

ART regimens for adolescent and adults, including pregnant and breastfeeding women		
<i>Contraindication to EFV:</i>	TDF + FTC (or 3TC) + NVP or LPV/r	If CD4 \leq 250 females and \leq 400 males, give NVP 200mg daily for 2 weeks, then 200mg BD
>Significant psychiatric co-morbidity		CD4 \geq 250 females and \geq 400 males, use LPV/r 2 tablets 12 hourly
>Intolerance to EFV		
>Impairment of daily function (shift workers)		
<i>TDF contraindication:</i>	ABC+ 3TC + EFV (or NVP)	Renal disease or the use of other nephrotoxic drugs e.g. aminoglycosides
>Creatinine clearance of \leq 50 mL/min		MDR treatment

In accordance with international recommendations, the guidelines recommend the use of a reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI) and 2NRTIs (a safe dual NRTI combination) as the first-line ART regimen. In comparison with PIs, NNRTIs are better tolerated in the long-term and are at least as potent when combined with an appropriate dual NRTI combination. It is not recommend to use PI or an integrase inhibitor in first-line therapy, unless dictated by intolerance or NNRTI contraindications. Efavirenz (EFV) is the preferred NNRTI, unless there are contraindications then NVP or LPV/r are used.

Although NVP is recommended it should be avoided in women with a CD4 count $>$ 250 cells/ μ L and men with a CD4 count $>$ 400 cells/ μ L initiating ART for the first time, because of the increased risk of rash-associated hepatitis. It should be

noted, however, that this side effect can occur at any CD4 count. Clinicians should also consider avoiding NVP in patients who may encounter difficulties getting rapid medical attention should rash or hepatitis symptoms occur. NVP should also be avoided in patients with pre-existent liver disease. Any patient starting an NNRTI should be told to report a rash, jaundice or symptoms of hepatitis immediately.

TDF is the favoured NRTI to use with 3TC or FTC and EFV. If TDF is contraindicated ABC is used with 3TC and EFV (or NVP). Public programmes in South Africa have discontinued D4T in first-line ART but it can be utilised in particular short-term cases.

Therefore following the recommended guidelines, when Mr L is ready to be initiated on ARVs, after his clinical and laboratory results, he will be started on a first-line regimen of TDF + 3TC (or FTC) + EFV provide as fixed-dose combination.

Download UTT South African Guidelines



[2016 Universal Test and Treat \(UTT\) Circular - SA Department of Health](#)

1 file(s) 817.48 KB

[Download](#)

Download South African ART Guidelines



2015 ART Guidelines - SA Department of Health

1 file(s) 3.50 MB

[Download](#)

Download images for this case



HIV - Acute Retroviral Syndrome

1 file(s) 1.78 MB

[Download](#)

References

NDoH circular: Implementation of the universal Test and Treat strategy for HIV positive patients and differentiated care for stable patients – Southern African HIV Clinicians Society

[Link to website](#)

New Department of Health National Consolidated ART Guidelines – Southern African HIV Clinicians Society

[Link to website](#)

Fiebig EW et al (2003) . Dynamics of HIV viremia and antibody seroconversion in plasma donors: implications for diagnosis and staging of primary HIV infection. AIDS. 2003 Sep 5;17(13):1871-9.

[Link to abstract](#)

McMichael AJ et al (2010). The immune response during acute HIV-1 infection: clues for vaccine development. Nat Rev Immunol. 2010 Jan;10(1):11-23.

[Link to abstract](#)

Hladik F et al (2008). Setting the stage: host invasion by HIV. Nat Rev Immunol. 2008 Jun;8(6):447-57.

[Link to abstract](#)

Cohen MS et al (2008). The spread, treatment, and prevention of HIV-1: evolution of a global pandemic. J Clin Invest. 2008 Apr;118(4):1244-54. doi: 10.1172/JCI34706.

[Link to abstract](#)

Abrahams MR et al (2009). Quantitating the multiplicity of infection with human immunodeficiency virus type 1 subtype C reveals a non-poisson distribution of transmitted variants. J Virol. 2009 Apr;83(8):3556-67

[Link to abstract](#)

Brenchley JM et al (2006). HIV disease: fallout from a mucosal catastrophe? Nat Immunol. 2006 Mar;7(3):235-9.

[Link to abstract](#)

Sasseville VG et al (1998). Characterization of the cutaneous exanthem in macaques infected with a Nef gene variant of SIVmac239. J Invest Dermatol. 1998 Jun;110(6):894-901.

[Link to abstract](#)

Download images for this case



[HIV - Acute Retroviral Syndrome](#)

1 file(s) 1.78 MB

[Download](#)

Evaluation – Questions & answers

What is the diagnosis

Acute retroviral syndrome

Approximately 50- 80% of patients who become infected with HIV experience an acute retroviral syndrome 2 to 4 weeks after becoming infected. Patients with this syndrome, all of whom are HIV antibody negative, typically present to primary healthcare providers or primary healthcare clinics. Recognition of acute HIV symptoms therefore requires provider awareness because these patients are at high risk of transmitting infection to sexual contacts.

When is risk of transmission highest

During the acute infection stage, when viral loads are high.

What is the window period

The window period is the time it takes to produce HIV antibodies after being infected with the virus. Typically this is between 4 and 12 weeks.

What should patients be advised to do during this time?

Advised to abstain from sex, or practice safe sex

Download images for this case



[HIV - Acute Retroviral Syndrome](#)

1 file(s) 1.78 MB

[Download](#)

Multiple Choice Questions

Earn 1 HPCSA or 0.25 SACNASP CPD Points
– [Online Quiz](#)

Download images for this case



[**HIV - Acute Retroviral Syndrome**](#)

1 file(s) 1.78 MB

[Download](#)