

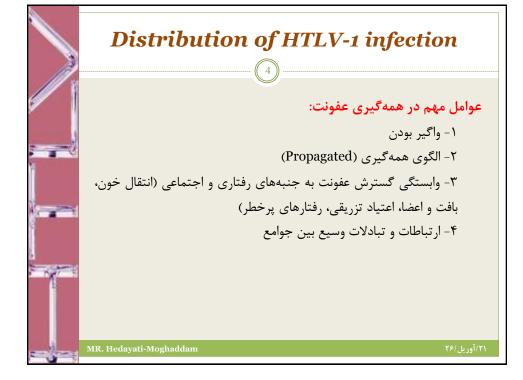


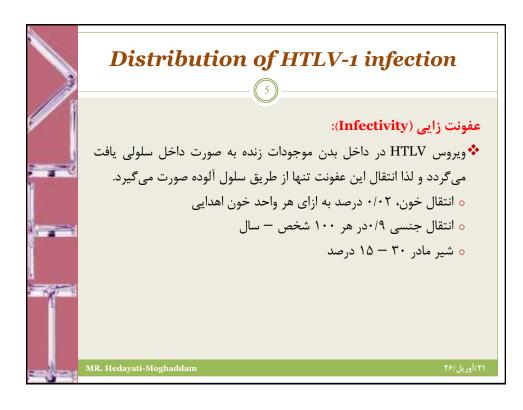
### Transmission of HTLV-1 infection

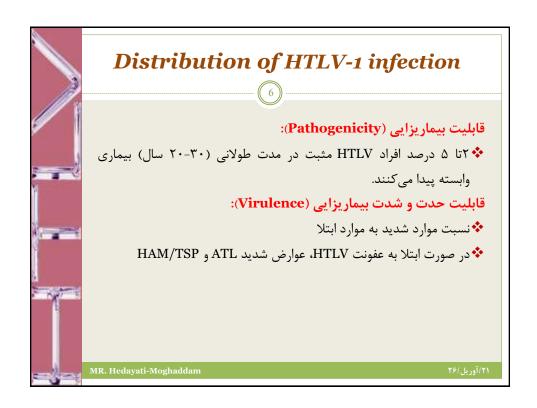
- -(3)
- Window period:
  - > 51 days in blood transfusion
  - ➤ Up to 3 years after birth in M/C transmission
  - Undetermined in sexual transmission (> 3 years )
- ❖ HTLV-1 is not transmitted by casual contact.
- ❖ Health care workers caring for the infected persons need only be concerned about percutaneous exposure to the contaminated blood.

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### Transmission of HTLV-1 infection



- ♦احتمال seroconversion بدنبال تزریق خون آلوده، ۶۰-۴۰٪ است (۶۳-۴۳ درصد در دریافت کنندگان فراوردههای سلولی خون در مناطق اندمیک).
- ❖دریافت گلبول قرمز متراکم (packed red cell)، خون کامل و پلاکت در مقایسه با فراوردههای پلاسما خطر بیشتری برای انتقال عفونت دارد.
- ❖احتمال مثبت شدن در مواردی که مدت زمان ذخیره شدن فرآورده کمتر از ۷ روز باشد بیشتر است و انتقال ویروس از طریق محصولات خونی که بیش از ۱۴ روز ذخیره شدهاند بسیار ناچیز میباشد.

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۲۱/آور با ۱۶/

## Transmission of HTLV-1 infection

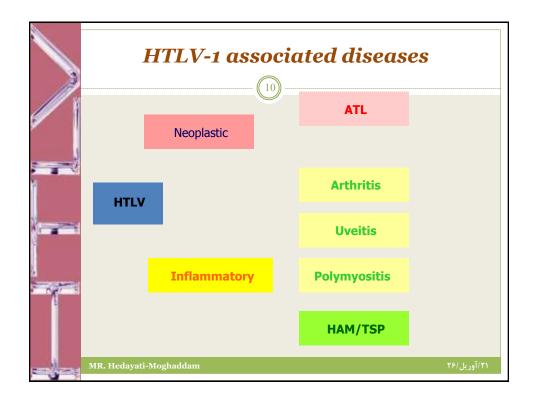


### انتقال HTLV از راه مادر به کودک:

- ❖ انتقال عفونت از مادر به کودک عمدتا از طریق شیردهی طولانیمدت رخ میدهد.
- ❖ میزان انتقال حدود ۲۰٪ (۳۰–۱۵٪)؛ در مناطق اندمیک بهطور متوسط ۲۵٪
- این میزان البته بستگی به بار ویروسی مادر، تیتر آنتی بادی ضد HTLV-I در مادر، هماهنگی HLA کلاس I بین مادر و کودک و مدت شیردهی دارد.
- ❖خطر انتقال آن در کودکانی که با شیر مادر تغذیه نمیشوند کمتر از ۵ درصد است که احتمالا در داخل رحم و یا حولوحوش تولد صورت می گیرد.
  - ❖مدت زمان seroconversion در شیرخوار بهطور معمول ۱ تا ۳ سال است.

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### HTLV-1 associated diseases: HAM/TSP



- HTLV-I-associated myelopathy/ tropical spastic paraparesis (HAM/TSP) is a chronic degenerative neurologic disease.
- ❖ Clinically, HAM/TSP resembles multiple sclerosis (MS).
- ❖ <1% of HTLV-I-infected persons develop HAM/TSP.
- ❖ It affects women more frequently than men.
- ❖ A mean interval of 2 years (6 mo. to 8 yrs.) between infection and development of symptoms (a median interval of 3.3 years).
- ❖ HAM/TSP apparently is primarily the result of late infection, with the best-documented cases occurring in transfused adults.
- ❖ It is uncertain to what extent sexually transmitted virus results in HAM/TSP.

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٢/ آوريل ٢۶/



#### HTLV-1 associated diseases: ATL



- ❖ Adult T-cell leukemia/lymphoma (ATL) has been estimated to occur in 2-4% of individuals infected with HTLV-I in regions where HTLV-I is endemic and where early childhood infection is common.
- ❖ It occurs most frequently among persons aged 40 to 60 years.
  - ❖ابتلا به ATL متعاقب آلودگی به HTLV-I از طریق تزریق خون بسیار نادر است.
- ❖بهنظر میرسد بین تیتر آنتیبادی بر علیه HTLV-I و نیز بار ویروسی بالا با
  شانس بروز ATL و HAM/TSP در ناقلین ویروس تا حدی ارتباط وجود دارد.

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### **Blood screening for HTLV-1**



- به دلیل انتقال موثر ویروس از طریق خون و سلولهای خونی، غربالگری اهداکنندگان خون از نظر HTLV در امریکای شمالی و جنوبی، منطقه کارائیب، ژاپن و چندین کشور اروپایی بهطور روتین انجام میشود.
- در کشور ما نیز از سال ۱۳۷۴ کلیه خونهای اهدایی در استانهای خراسان رضوی، شمالی و جنوبی از نظر آنتیبادیهای HTLV غربالگری میشوند و در سالهای اخیر استانهای گیلان، آذربایجان غربی، اردبیل و البرز به غربالگری خون های اهدایی اضافه شده است.

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۲۶/آه. با ۲۶/

### **Blood screening for HTLV-1**



- Blood donors with positive EIA and confirmatory tests: notify and permanently defer from donating blood
- Blood donors with sero-reactivy on screening but not confirmed (Negative and indeterminate specimens): notify and permanently defer from donating blood if the same result is obtained on two separate donations.
  - ➤ In some blood centers, such donors are deferred after the first such donation.
  - ➤ Because uncertainty produces great stress in patients with indeterminate results, donors should be informed that the majority of these individuals are not infected with HTLV.

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# HTLV-1 infection and breastfeeding

### اقدامات مربوط به کاهش انتقال از مادر به فرزند:

- 💠 غربالگری مادران از نظر آنتی بادی این ویروس در مناطق اندمیک
- ❖ عدم تغذیه با شیر مادر باعث کاهش قابل توجهی در میزان ابتلای شیرخواران می گردد؛ اگر چه دادن شیر خشک ممکن است باعث عوارض عمدهای از جمله سوءتغذیه و افزایش مرگ و میر نوزادان در کشورهای در حال توسعه گردد.
  - 💠 کاهش مدت شیردهی به ۳ تا ۶ ماه اول زندگی
- ۱۲ منجمد کردن شیر در فریزر خانگی در دمای ۱۲ در طول شب و سپس گرم کردن شیر با قراردادن آن در ظرف آب ۳۷ درجه

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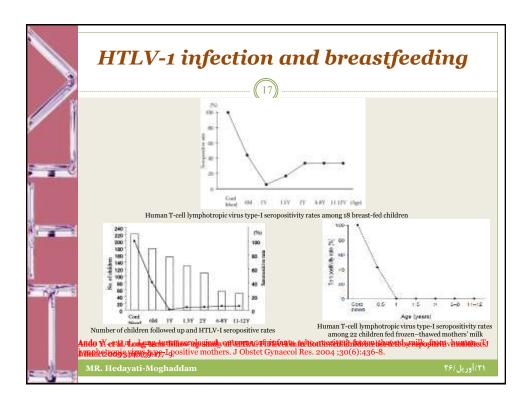
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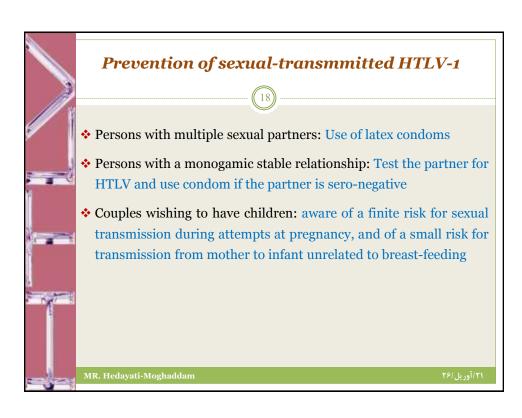
### HTLV-1 infection and breastfeeding



- ❖ In Japan, antenatal screening for HTLV-1 antibody is carried out for pregnant women.
- Those who are positive are advised not to breastfeed their infants.
- The guidelines for counseling HTLV-I/II-infected persons may not be applicable in developing countries, where the need for breastfeeding may outweigh concerns about transmission of these viruses.
  - ▶ breast-feed for 6 months could be advisable (short-term breast-feeding (<7 mon.) was less likely to be associated with seroconversion than long-term BF (4.4% vs. 14.4% )).</p>
  - Pasteurize or simply boil the breast milk could inactivate the virus (freeze-thaw processing).

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### Counseling HTLV-1 infected persons



- 2- Levine PH, Manns A. Transfusion transmission of human T lymphotropic virus types I and 11: lessons to be learned from lookback investigations and implications for patient **counseling** (editorial). Transfusion 1993; 33:4-6.
- 3- Passos VMA, et al. **Counseling** blood donors seropositive for human T-lympho-tropic virus types I and II in a developing country. Cad Saúde Pública 1998; 14(2): 417-420.

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### Counseling HTLV-1 infected persons

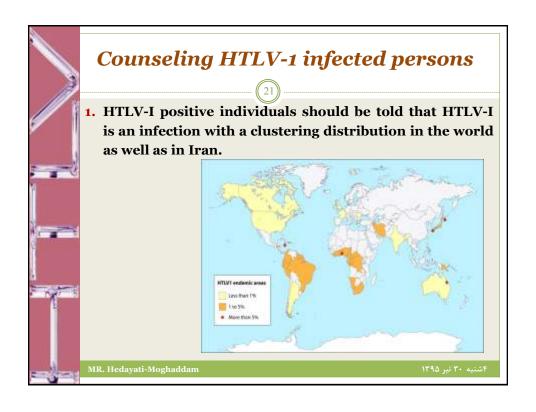
- ❖ Education and support to HTLV-I/II positive individuals should be provided to help them maintain their physical and emotional
- Level of schooling should be considered and information provided accordingly. It is not advisable to give more information than demanded by the patient in order to prevent additional stress and misunderstanding.

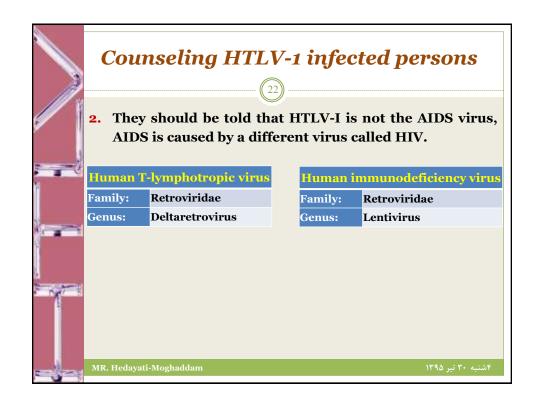
health and reduce their likelihood of infecting others.

- Psychological and/or psychiatric care should be provided for extremely anxious or depressed donors, who have frequently experienced previous emotional disorders.
- Patients with stable partners should receive joint counseling if so desired.

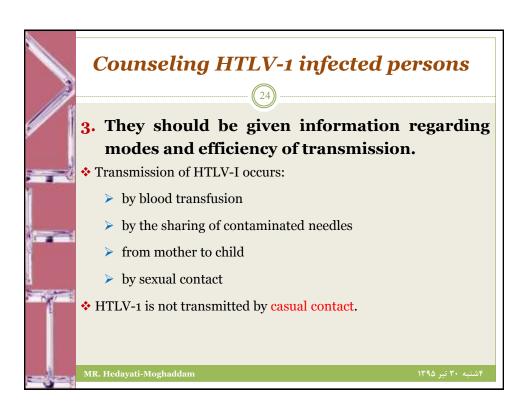
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### Counseling HTLV-1 infected persons



- 4. They should be told that HTLV-I is a lifelong infection.
- 5. They should be given information regarding disease associations and the probability of developing disease
  - ❖ seropositive persons should be informed of the diseases associated with the virus, and that it is unlikely (2-5%) that they will suffer any consequences from the infection.
  - \* Two diseases have been definitively associated with HTLV-I:
    - > Adult T-cell leukemia/lymphoma (ATL)
    - ➤ HTLV-I-associated myelopathy/tropical spastic paraparesis (HAM/TSP); a chronic degenerative neurologic disease.

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### Counseling HTLV-1 infected persons

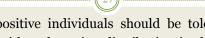


- **6.** They should be given information regarding modes of prevention.
- In particular, they should be advised to:
  - 1. Share the information with their physician
  - 2. Not donate blood, body organs, or other tissues
  - 3. Not share needles or syringes with anyone
  - 4. Not breast-feed infants
  - 5. Consider the use of latex condoms to prevent sexual transmission

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# Counseling HTLV-1 infected persons



- 1. HTLV-I positive individuals should be told that HTLV-I is an infection with a clustering distribution in the world as well as in Iran.
- 2. They should be told that HTLV-I is not the AIDS virus, AIDS is caused by a different virus called HIV.
- 3. They should be given information regarding modes and efficiency of transmission.
- 4. They should be told that HTLV-I is a lifelong infection.
- 5. They should be given information regarding disease associations and the probability of developing disease.
- **6.** They should be given information regarding modes of prevention.

### Medical Follow-up for HTLV-1 carriers



- ❖ Periodic medical evaluation of HTLV-1 infected persons by a physician knowledgeable about these viruses is recommended.
- ❖ This evaluation might include a physical examination, including a neurologic examination, and a CBC with peripheral smear examination.