Webinário

Vírus linfotrópico de células T humanas (HTLV): a ameaça silenciosa e suas manifestações neurológicas

30 Nov, 2023, 13:00 GMT/10:00 BR/AR



Tradução simultânea PT-ESP-ING

Ministério da Saúde

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Enabling research by sharing knowled

Panel

Chair: Augusto César Penalva de Oliveira - Supervising Physician, Neurology Medical Team, Emílio Ribas Infectious Diseases Institute, Brazil

Steven Jacobson - Senior Investigator, Viral Immunology Section, Neuroimmunology and Neurovirology Division (NND), National Institutes of Health (NIH), USA

Lucia Brito - Neurophysiologist, Reference Center for the Care of Patients with Demyelinating Diseases, Restauração Hospital, Ministry of Health, Brazil

Carlos Pardo - Director, Johns Hopkins Myelitis & Myelopathy Center, Baltimore, Maryland, USA

Clarice Neuenschwander - Senior Researcher at the Laboratory of Virology and Experimental Therapy, Fiocruz Pernambuco, Fiocruz, Brazil.

Cristiane Campello Bresani – Senior Researcher at the Laboratory of Virology and Experimental Therapy, Fiocruz Pernambuco, Fiocruz, Brazil.



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Resources

- https://portal.fiocruz.br/en
- https://fiocruz.tghn.org/
- https://lac.tghn.org/
- https://www.instagram.com/HTLVBrasil/
- https://www.gov.br/aids/pt-br/assuntos/ist/htlv
- https://fiocruz.tghn.org/health-topics/neuroinfeccoes/grupo-neuroinfecco es/



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Other neurological manifestations of HTLV

Dr Prof Carlos A. Pardo, MD

Johns Hopkins Myelitis & Myelopathy Center Divisions of Neuroimmunology, Neuroinfectious Disorders and Advanced Clinical Neurology, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, USA



EAS



Retroviruses may target diverse groups of cells and structures of the nervous system!!

- HTLV-1-associated neurological disorders
 - HTLV-1-Associated Myelopathy (HAM)
 - Acute/subacute HAM
 - Chronic HAM
 - HTLV-1-Associated Encephalopathy
 - HTLV-1-leukoencephalitis/white matter disease
 - HTLV-1-associated optic neuritis



A 54-yo woman with a remote history of optic neuritis and concerns for a demyelinating disorder



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HTLV/1 proviral load in blood was 9% (up from 6.9%), 48% in CSF, protein 60 mg/dL, 4 WBC, positive oligoclonal bands.



Brain MRI T2W 2019



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HTLV-1-associated neurological disorders

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 - Chronic HAM
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 - HTLV-1-Associated Encephalopathy
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From: Dixon L. et al. Imaging Spectrum of HTLV-1-Related Neurological Disease Neurology: Clinical Practice 2023: 13:e200147 doi:10.1212/CPJ.0000000000000000147

- HTLV-1-associated neuromuscular disorders
 - HTLV-1-associated myositis
 - HTLV-1-associated neuritis/neuropathy







HTLV-1 Associated Myositis

- Prolonged clinical course
- Prominent endomysial infiltrates
- Infrequent necrotic fibers
- Prominent regenerative
 activity
- Cytochrome c oxidase deficiency
- Mitochondrial abnormalities

Abdulla HM et al. Clin Exp Neuroimmunol 2:12-24, 2011

From: Dixon L. et al. Neurology: Clinical Practice 2023: 13:e200147 doi:10.1212/CPJ.000000000000000147



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• HTLV-1-associated

neuro-ophthalmologic disorders

- Acute T-cell leukemia/lymphoma (ATL) ocular disease
- HTLV-1-associated uveitis
- HTLV-1-associated optic neuritis
- HTLV-1-associated neuromuscular disorders
 - HTLV-1-associated myositis
 - HTLV-1-associated neuritis/neuropathy

HTLV-1 Uveitis

From Koju Kamoi. Frontiers in Microbiology Doi: 10.3389/fmicb.2020.00388

ATL-related ocular manifestations	<i>n</i> = 48	%
Intraocular infiltration	22	45.8
Opportunistic infection	19	39.6
(Cytomegalovirus)	(19)	(100.0
(Herpesvirus)	(2)	(10.5)
(Toxoplasma)	(1)	(5.3)
Dry eye	3	6.3
Scleritis	2	4.2
Uveitis	1	2.1
Anemic retinopathy	1	2.1

The problem of overlapping syndromes

- HTLV-1-associated neurological disorders may overlap with:
 - Multiple scierosis
 - Neuromyelitis optica
 - o HIV/AIDS
 - Others

<u>Differentiation of HAM/TSP from patients with multiple</u> sclerosis infected with HTLV-I.

Puccioni-Sohler M, et.a; Neurology. 2007 68(3):206-13. doi: 10.1212/01.wnl.0000251300.24540.c4.PMID: 17224575



The high proviral load in peripheral blood mononuclear cells or in CSF or both may be a good marker of human T lymphotropic virus type I (HTLV-I)-associated myelopathy/tropical spastic paraparesis (HAM/TSP) and can differentiate patients with HAM/TSP from patients with multiple sclerosis infected with HTLV-I.

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HIV/HTLV-1 coinfection:

- Accelerated progression to AIDS
- Worse outcomes of HIV-related opportunistic infections.
- HTLV-1 induces HIV viral replication and the transition from M- to T-tropic HIV phenotype
- HIV/HTLV-1-coinfected individuals have higher production of proinflammatory cytokines, most notably interleukin 2 and interferon-γ
- Neurological manifestations like encephalopathy, peripheral neuropathy, and HAM/TSP were more frequently reported in coinfected patients.

Clinical and Laboratory Outcomes in HIV-1 and HTLV-1/2 Coinfection: A Systematic Review. Montano I., et. al., Frontiers in Public Health 2022.





