

HIV diagnostic challenges in breast-fed infants of mothers on antiretroviral therapy

Renate Strehlau^a, Maria Paximadis^{b,c}, Faezah Patel^a, Megan Burke^a, Karl-Gunter Technau^a, Stephanie Shiau^{a,d,e}, Elaine J. Abrams^{e,f,g}, Gayle G. Sherman^{a,b,c}, Gillian Hunt^b, Johanna Ledwaba^b, Ahmad H. Mazanderani^{b,h}, Caroline T. Tiemessen^{b,c}, Louise Kuhnd^e, for the Johanna Ledwabab, Ahmad H. Mazanderani^{b,h}, Caroline T. Tiemessen^{b,c}, Louise Kuhn^{d,e}, for the, LEOPARD Study Team

^aEmpilweni Services and Research Unit, Rahima Moosa Mother and Child Hospital, Department of Paediatrics and Child Health, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of the Witwatersrand, Rahima Moosa Mother and Child Hospital,

^bCentre for HIV and STIs, National Institute for Communicable Diseases, National Health Laboratory Services,

^cFaculty of Health Sciences, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa,

^dGertrude H. Sergievsky Center, College of Physicians and Surgeons,

^eDepartment of Epidemiology,

^fICAP at Columbia University, Mailman School of Public Health,

^gDepartment of Pediatrics, Vagelos College of Physicians & Surgeons, Columbia University, New York, New York, USA,

^hDepartment of Medical Virology, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa.

* Correspondence to Louise Kuhn, PhD, Gertrude H. Sergievsky Center, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, 630 W 168th Street, New York, NY 10032, USA. Tel: +1 212 3052398; fax: +1 212 3052424; e-mail: lk24@cumc.columbia.edu

Abstract

Background: Prompt initiation of antiretroviral therapy (ART) for HIV-infected infants is strongly recommended but diagnostic confirmation is important as committing children to life-long ART carries serious health and social implications.

Methods: Two HIV-exposed infants in Johannesburg, South Africa were identified presenting with unusual trajectories of diagnostic nucleic acid amplification tests (NAAT) and viral load results.

Results: Case 1 had repeat indeterminate NAAT results during the first 3 weeks of life; repeat testing thereafter was negative with undetectable viral load including after daily nevirapine

prophylaxis ended. ART was not initiated at this time. Case 2 had a single positive NAAT result at 1 month of age that prompted initiation of ART. Subsequent results were negative and ART was discontinued. Repeat negative NAAT with viral load below the limit of quantification or undetectable continued to be obtained. Shortly after and around weaning, positive NAAT results with high viral load (7.1 and 6.03 log₁₀ copies/ml for Cases 1 and 2, respectively) were observed in both children. Both mothers were treated with tenofovir, emtricitabine and efavirenz during breastfeeding. Testing with ultrasensitive assays on early samples conclusively revealed HIV-1 proviral DNA in Case 1. Testing with ultrasensitive assays after the early period but prior to weaning did not detect HIV in either infant.

Conclusion: We hypothesize that breast milk from the mothers of these two rare cases had HIV-specific or nonspecific factors that led to the undetectable results in already infected infants until breastfeeding ended. Our results raise the importance of repeat testing of HIV-exposed breast-fed infants after complete cessation of all breastfeeding.

Keywords: breastfeeding, infant diagnosis, maternal antiretroviral therapy, paediatric HIV

Introduction

Prompt initiation of antiretroviral therapy (ART) is strongly recommended for HIV-infected infants ^[1]. Confirmation of diagnosis is important as committing children to life-long ART has serious social and biological implications ^[2]. Here, we describe two HIV-exposed infants initially positive or indeterminate on standard diagnostic nucleic acid amplification tests (NAAT) in the first month of life but whose follow-up confirmatory tests during breastfeeding were repeatedly negative. The infants presented with definitive evidence of infection around a year of age peri-weaning.

Methods and Results

Two infants were identified during screening for a treatment study at Rahima Moosa Mother and Child Hospital in Johannesburg, South Africa. Written informed consent was obtained from mothers. The study was approved by Institutional Review Boards of Columbia University and University of the Witwatersrand. All clinical management was at the discretion of the treating physicians.

Case 1 was identified as part of an early infant diagnosis program at the site that tested 5743 HIV-exposed newborns between 5 June 2014 and 31 August 2016 ^[3]. Case 1 had an indeterminate NAAT (COBAS AmpliPrep/TaqMan HIV-1, v2.0; Roche Molecular Systems, Branchburg, New Jersey, USA) on a sample collected 9h after birth. Subsequent NAAT results included two indeterminate results at days 7 and 22, a negative result at day 15 and six negative results between days 28 and 324. All viral load tests (COBAS AmpliPrep/COBAS TaqMan HIV-1 Test; Roche Molecular Systems) over this time were target not detected (TND). Daily nevirapine syrup to the infant was started at 3h and continued for 43 days (Fig. 1).

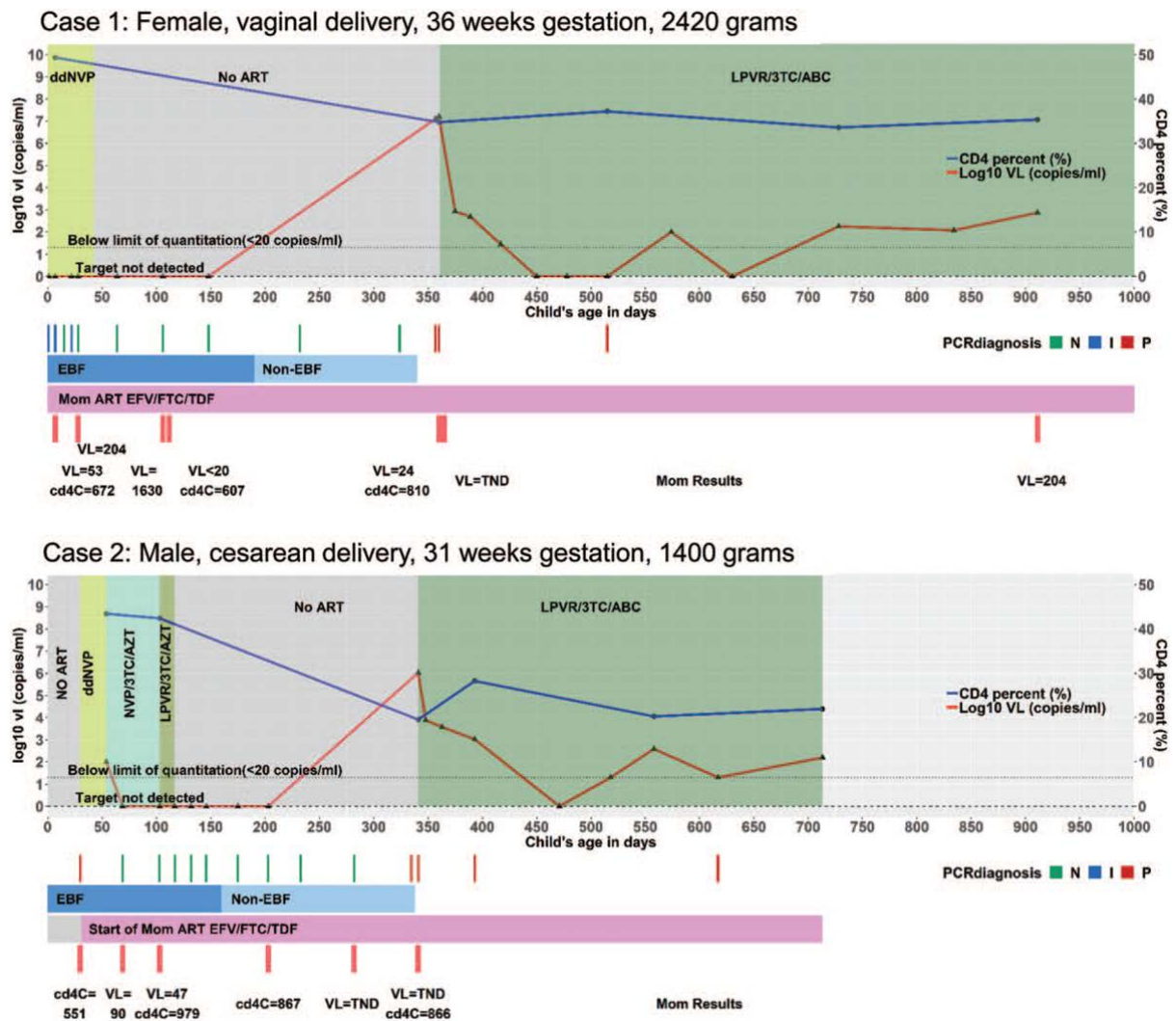


Fig 1. Summary of infant and maternal tests and antiretroviral drug exposures in Case 1 and Case 2. 3TC, lamivudine; ABC, abacavir; ART, antiretroviral therapy; ddNVP, daily nevirapine prophylaxis; EBF, exclusive breastfeeding; EFV, efavirenz; FTC, emtricitabine; I, indeterminate; LPVR, lopinavir/ritonavir; N, negative; Non-EBF, breastfeeding continues but is not exclusive; P, positive; PCR, diagnosis; TDF, tenofovir; VL, viral load.

Case 2 was referred to the site with a history of a positive NAAT on a sample collected at 30 days of age coinciding with the first identification of their mother's positive status. Daily nevirapine prophylaxis was initiated at age 30 days and ART (zidovudine/lamivudine/nevirapine) at 54 days when the child's results were disclosed. Pretreatment infant viral load was less than 100 copies/ml (usually <20 copies/ml on this assay but due to inadequate volume was run in 1:5 dilution). At day 69 (on ART), NAAT was negative and viral load was TND. Ritonavir–lopinavir was substituted for nevirapine at day 103. At 117 days of age (63 days on ART), the decision was made to discontinue ART and repeat tests to establish diagnosis. Between day 103 and 282, eight repeat NAAT tests were done and all were negative. All viral load tests conducted at these timepoints were TND (Fig. 1).

The mother of Case 1 had discontinued ART prior to this pregnancy and tenofovir/emtricitabine/efavirenz was restarted 80 days prior to delivery. The mother of Case 2 tested positive on an HIV rapid test 30 days postdelivery after a negative HIV test 8 days prior to delivery. She was initiated on tenofovir/emtricitabine/efavirenz at 30 days postdelivery. She

reported two prior intrauterine deaths, and had pregnancy-related hypertension and untreated hypothyroidism. Case 2 was hospitalized for 21 days after birth for management of respiratory distress and jaundice related to prematurity. Infant weight and length were persistently less than -2 and -3 SDs below the mean Z-score for age, respectively. The child was found to have elevated thyroid stimulating hormone and thyroid HRT was started. Maternal investigations did not suggest an autoimmune cause for hypothyroidism.

Both infants had definitive evidence of HIV infection only around a year of age. Case 1 presented at day 357 with a 3-day history of diarrhoea, postprandial vomiting, loss of appetite, cough and fever. This was 18 days after breastfeeding was reported to have ended. NAAT was positive and viral load more than 12 million copies/ml. Repeat testing 3 days later confirmed the positive NAAT, viral load more than 16 million copies/ml and CD4+ T-cell count (percentage) of 2777 cells/ μ l (34.8%). Maternal plasma viral load was 24 copies/ml and maternal CD4+ T-cell count was 810 cells/ μ l. Breastmilk was collected at the confirmatory visit and tested using Abbott RealTime HIV-1 platform (Abbott Molecular, Des Plaines, Illinois, USA) on milk supernatant and the result was TND. No history of wet nursing or sexual abuse was obtained.

The virus in Case 1 at the confirmatory visit (day 360) was clade C and was phylogenetically linked to the mother's proviral DNA sequence from a stored maternal sample collected at delivery (Supplementary Materials, <http://links.lww.com/QAD/B484>). HIV-1 genotyping found no drug resistance mutations in the child's sample. Drug resistance testing was done as previously described ^[4].

Tests on stored infant plasma collected at 3 months of age detected 0.29 mg/l efavirenz with a corresponding maternal efavirenz plasma value (13.5h postdose) of 2.7 mg/l (expected mid-dose interval 1.0–4.0 mg/l). Repeat child testing at 8 months showed an efavirenz level of 0.19 mg/l (plasma). Efavirenz concentration was measured using HPLC ^[5]

Case 2 had a positive NAAT at a scheduled visit at day 335, 31 weeks after having stopped ART. The mother reported stopping all breastfeeding 3 days later. The infant had generalized lymphadenopathy but was otherwise well. Repeat NAAT 6 days later was positive with viral load 1060000 copies/ml and CD4+ T-cell count (percentage) 2576 cells/ μ l (19.6%). Maternal viral load at this time was TND (CD4+ T-cell count 866 cells/ μ l).

Both children were initiated on lamivudine/abacavir/ritonavir-lopinavir and viral load declined. In Case 1, new onset seizures were reported on day 52 and 105 post-ART initiation. They were temporally associated with an episode of head trauma and documented pyrexia of 38.0–38.9°C. Follow-up investigations included a brain computed tomography scan, electroencephalography and laboratory investigations to exclude hypoglycaemia, electrolyte abnormalities and infective causes. Tests showed no abnormal results and the seizures were classified as febrile seizures by a paediatric neurologist. No medications were initiated and seizures did not recur.

Further testing was done on select peripheral blood mononuclear cells and CD4+ T cells prepared using Ficoll-Paque (GE Healthcare Biosciences, Chicago, Illinois, USA) density gradient centrifugation and the Whole Blood CD4+ T-cell magnetic bead isolation (Miltenyi Biotec, Cologne, Germany), respectively. Nested and semi-nested real-time PCR assays had been developed in-house for the reverse transcriptase gene ^[6], highly-conserved integrase ^[7]

and the 2-long terminal repeat (2-LTR) episomal HIV-1 DNA at the 2-LTR junction (Supplementary Materials, <http://links.lww.com/QAD/B484>).

In Case 1, CD4+ T cells stored from samples collected at day 15 and 22 were tested using the nested PCR targeting integrase. All replicates yielded positive results (10/10 at day 15 and 6/6 at day 22). PBMCs from day 15 and 28 yielded positive results in 4/16 and 4/8 replicates, respectively (Fig. 2a,b). CD4+ T cells and PBMCs tested by the nested PCR targeting 2-LTR episomal HIV-1 DNA found one of four CD4+ T-cell replicates with positive results from the day 15 sample. All four PBMC replicates from day 15 were negative and eight replicates on the day 22 CD4+ T-cell sample were negative for 2-LTR episomal DNA. Select amplification plots are shown in supplementary materials (Fig. S1, <http://links.lww.com/QAD/B484>).

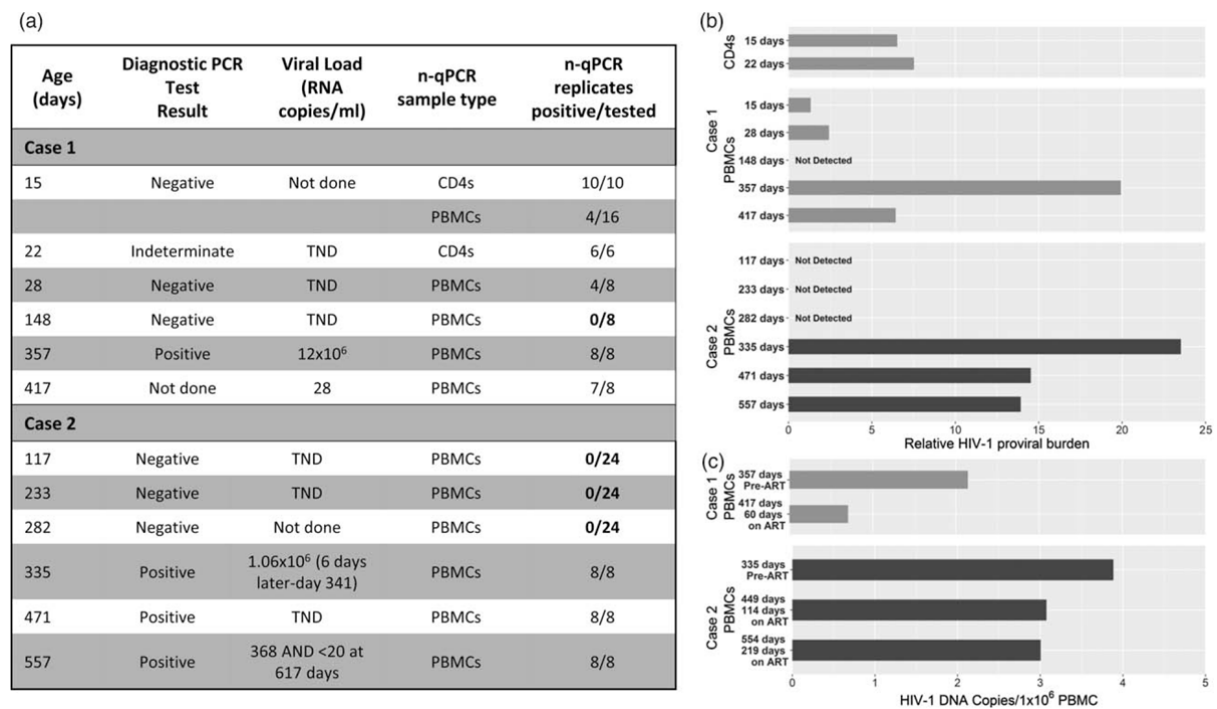


Fig. 2. Virological test results over time in Case 1 and Case 2. (a) Diagnostic HIV-1 PCR test results, viral load tests and samples tested using integrase-based nested PCR at different time points. (b) Using the number of replicates that tested positive (as a percentage) divided by the average of the Ct values obtained from the positive replicates, a value representing the relative proviral burden of HIV-1 cell-associated DNA was calculated and plotted on a bar graph for the different time points tested for both cases. (c) Quantitation of total cell-associated HIV-1 DNA plotted on a bar graph for the time points tested for both cases.

At day 148, none of the eight replicates carried out on PBMCs using the nested PCR-targeting integrase were positive. At day 357, 8/8 PBMC replicates were again positive and 60 days after ART was started, 7/8 PBMC replicates were positive (Fig. 2a,b).

In Case 2, PBMCs stored from samples collected at day 117, 233 and 282 were tested using the nested PCR-targeting integrase. Twenty-four replicates at each time point were tested and no positive results were attained (Fig. 2a,b).

PBMC samples were also tested with a seminested real-time quantitative hydrolysis probe (TaqMan) PCR assay designed to quantitate total HIV-1 DNA [6]. There were six replicates to allow detection to one copy/9.1 × 10⁵ cells. Total HIV-1 DNA copies/million PBMCs declined after ART was introduced most markedly in Case 1 (Fig. 2c).

Discussion

We present two cases of HIV-infected infants with repeat negative HIV tests while being breast-fed by ART-treated mothers. There have been previous reports suggesting that maternal ART during pregnancy and infant prophylaxis may reduce the sensitivity of HIV diagnostic assays^[8-11]. Our cases differ from these reports in that negative results were observed at older ages. Our cases had initial positive results in the first month of life when effects of transplacental drug passage and infant prophylaxis are expected to be greatest.

In addition to transplacental passage, penetrance of breast milk by antiretroviral drugs is known to occur^[12-14]. However, it seems unlikely that drug effects alone explain the pattern of results. Efavirenz concentrations in Case 1 were below the target mid-dose therapeutic threshold^[15]. Moreover, the infection that finally was detected had no evidence of drug selection. We hypothesize that, although maternal ART likely played a role, constituents of breast milk or immune processes induced by breastfeeding were active to explain the trajectory of these results.

Breast milk contains a plethora of immunomodulatory and HIV inhibitory factors that may explain the inefficiency of postnatal HIV transmission^[16]. For example, neutralizing antibodies, immunoglobulins, T-cell responses, and potent HIV inhibitory activity have been correlated with lower rates of breastfeeding HIV transmission^[17-20]. Survival of untreated HIV-infected children is better when they are breast-fed than when they are not^[21]. Prognosis of infants who acquire HIV-infection during breastfeeding is better than those who acquired the infection intrauterine or intrapartum^[22]. We hypothesize that breast milk from the mothers of these two rare cases had HIV-specific or nonspecific factors that led to the undetectable results we observed in already infected infants until breastfeeding ended.

An alternative hypothesis is late postnatal infection through breastfeeding. Breast milk concentrations of HIV spike during weaning and transmissions can cluster around this time^[23]. However, viral load in maternal plasma and the postweaning breast milk sample were consistently low. We did not measure cell-associated HIV concentrations in breast milk, and these are known to be strongly correlated with postnatal transmission^[24]. Nevertheless, it is rare for postnatal transmission to occur with suppressive maternal ART although this has been described^[25].

The postnatal infection hypothesis also requires assuming that the initial positive signals were falsely positive. Indeterminate diagnostic tests pose clinical challenges as they indicate either true low positive results or nonspecific amplification signals^[26]. For Case 1 with indeterminate results, other testing conclusively demonstrated true infection early on. Detection of 2-LTR episomal DNA in CD4+ T cells, although at very low levels, provides evidence of viral replication as these episomal circles are a by-product of viral replication. It is thus surprising that the later samples showed no evidence of HIV infection using ultrasensitive methods. Although more sensitive assays may have diagnostic utility, our results indicate that they will be limited by the timing of when they are used.

To mitigate concerns about potential effects of maternal ART and infant prophylaxis on sensitivity of HIV diagnostic assays, delay of testing until prophylaxis has ended, or, in some circumstances, monitored ART cessation if an infant has been started on ART, is recommended^[27]. In both cases, the most consistent pattern of negative results were observed after discontinuation of antiretrovirals given to the infants. Our results raise the importance of repeat testing of HIV-exposed breast-fed infants after complete cessation of all breastfeeding.

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Authors contributions

Clinical management: M.B., F.P., R.S., K.-G.T. Laboratory assays: G.H., J.L., M.P., C.T.T. Data analysis: L.K., M.P., S.S. Critical input into interpretation of the cases and their management: E.J.A., A.H.M., G.G.S. Drafting of the article: L.K., M.P., R.S. Editing of article: all authors.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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