ISOLATED HEPATITIS B CORE DISEASE AND OCCULT HEPATITIS B AMONG HAEMODIALYSIS COHORT IN MALAYSIA – A SINGLE CENTRE STUDY



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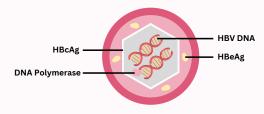
Introduction

What is Occult Hepatitis B Infection (OBI)?

- Presence of replication-competent HBV DNA, including episomal covalently closed circular DNA (ccDNA) within the liver and/or at low levels in serum (<104 copies/mL)
- In HBsAg negative individuals¹

What are the implications of OBI?

• Increased risk of HBV reactivation and transmission

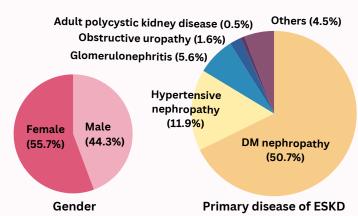


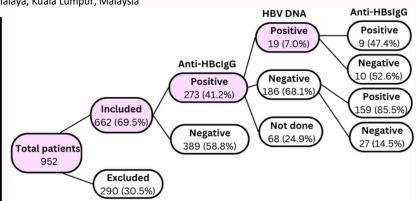
Methods

- Retrospective study at University Malaya Medical Center (UMMC) from 1st January 2019 to 30th June 2024
- Population: Adult End-Stage Kidney Disease (ESKD) patients on regular haemodialysis
- Exclusion criteria: <18 years old, known HBsAg positive or chronic Hepatitis B infection, acute kidney injury (AKI) or chronic kidney disease (CKD), incomplete data
- Electronic Medical Record (EMR) based data collection including patient's demographics, clinical, biochemical information and viral hepatitis serology

Results

N= 952, mean age 62.6 ± 13.7 years old





| Liver Function Test (LFT) | Anti-HBclgG positive and HBV DNA positive | Anti-HBclgG positive and HBV DNA negative | P Value |
|---------------------------|---|---|---------|
| ALT (U/L) | 105.7 (7.0,469.3) | 51.1 (7.0, 210.2) | 0.286 |
| AST (U/L) | 16.0 (9.0, 100.0) | 19.0 (14.0, 28.5) | 0.651 |
| ALP (U/L) | 82.3 (50.0, 125.9) | 104.4 (47.3, 217.8) | 0.124 |
| GGT (U/L) | 45.5 (10.0, 125.4) | 47.2 (10.0, 154.8) | 0.907 |
| Albumin (g/dL) | 26.5 (14.0, 32.8) | 25.7 (14.0, 35.0) | 0.603 |

| Anti-HBslgG | Anti-HBclgG positive and HBV DNA positive (N=19) | Anti-HBclgG positive and HBV DNA negative (N=186) |
|-------------|--|---|
| 0-10 | 10 (52.6%) | 27 (14.5%) |
| 10- 100 | 6 (31.6%) | 54 (29.0%) |
| >100 | 3 (15.8%) | 105 (56.5%) |

^{**}Anti-HBsIgG is considered positive when >10IU/L

Conclusion

- Anti-HBc IgG is positive in 41.2% of the study population.
- Incidence of Occult Hepatitis B infection (OBI) is 7.0%.
- Incidence of positive Anti-HBs IgG among dialysis patients with OBI is high (47.4%).

Clinical Implications

- 1. Current Ministry of Health Malaysia (MOH) recommends to check Anti-HBc for possible OBI if Anti-HBsIgG is negative despite vaccination? However, this study revealed that Anti-HBs IgG may not be a good indicator for OBI as about half of OBI patients (47.4%) were Anti-HBs IgG positive.
- Due to risk of HBV transmission among patients undergoing haemodialysis, routine testing of Anti-HBc IgG followed by HBV DNA for anti-HBc IgG positive cases might be warranted.

Reference

- 1. Daef, E.A., Makhlouf, N.A., Ahmed, E.H., Mohamed, A.I., Abd El Aziz, M.H. and El-Mokhtar, M.A. (2017). Serological and Molecular Diagnosis of Occult Hepatitis B Virus Infection in Hepatitis C Chronic Liver Diseases. The Egyptian journal of immunology, [online] 24(1), pp.37–48. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29120576/.
- Clinical Practical Guidelines on Management of Chronic Hepatitis B in Adults (2023). Ministry of Health, Malaysia