

Acute Hepatitis: An Approach to Infectious and Other Causes

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Objectives

1. Develop a differential diagnosis of acute hepatitis
2. Consider the infectious etiologies of acute hepatitis
3. Review appropriate biochemical investigations for acute hepatitis
4. Develop a treatment plan for acute hepatitis

Acute Hepatitis

- Mr. A.O., 65 y.o.
- PMH: TIA, CAD, a. fib. (coumadin x 3 mo, metoprolol, amiodarone x 1 mo), hyperlipidemia (atorvastatin x 2 mo)
- 40 pack-year smoking hx, quit 8 yrs ago
- 3 alcoholic drinks per day x yrs

Acute Hepatitis

- 5 d prior - stopped coumadin, amiodarone
- 4 d prior - D/C cardioversion
 - Propafol, Versed; no complications reported
- 3 d prior - fever chills, N/V, malaise
- 1 d prior - T38.9°C
 - Tylenol Plain x 2

Acute Hepatitis

- Day of presentation
 - FD - T40.0°C; Tylenol plain x 2; sent to E.R.
 - T39.9°C; Tylenol plain x 2
 - HR 80-120 bpm, a. fib.; no CHF, chest clear
 - Obese, no cutaneous stigmata liver disease
 - Liver edge 2 cm BCM = 12 cm span
 - No splenomegaly
 - No asterixis

Acute Hepatitis

- Diagnosis
 - Hepatitis
 - Acute hepatitis

Acute Hepatitis

- Definitions
 - Acute hepatitis
 - < 26 wks
 - Severe acute hepatitis
 - < 26 wks, INR > 1.5
 - Fulminant hepatitis (or acute liver failure)
 - Severe acute hepatitis
 - Hepatic encephalopathy (HE)

Acute Hepatitis

- Infectious
- Toxin/drug
- Autoimmune
- Metabolic
- Thromboembolic

Acute Hepatitis

	Hepatocellular			Cholestatic		Infiltrative
	Ischaemia, AIH, Toxins	Viral	Alcohol	Complete	Partial	Infiltrative
AST&ALT	50-100x	5-50x	2-5x	1-5x	1-5x	1-3x
ALP	1-3x	1-3x	1-10x	2-20x	2-20x	1-20x
Bili	1-5x	1-30x	1-30x	1-30x	1-5x	1-5x
INR	Increased, no response to vit K			Responds to sc vit K		N
Albumin	Decreased if chronic			N	N	N
Platelets	Decreased if cirrhotic			N	N	N

Acute Hepatitis

- Infectious – Viral
 - **HAV** - FHF - immunocompromised, > 40 y.o., travel to endemic area, underlying liver disease [vaccinate if known chronic liver disease]
 - **α -HAV-ab IgM**
 - **HBV** - risk profile, acute, flare of chronic
 - **HBs ag, α -HBc-ab IgM**
 - HDV – co-infection risk > superinfection
 - Decreasing incidence
 - **α -HDV-ab**

Acute Hepatitis

- Infectious – Viral
 - HCV – acute infection mild, often not aware
 - risks
 - α -HCV-ab, HCV RNA [source, patient]
 - HEV – enteric, endemic areas; travel history
 - α -HEV-ab

Acute Hepatitis

- Infectious Hepatitis – Other
 - Herpesviridae
 - Epstein Barr Virus (EBV)
 - Monospot test
 - HSV I and II (IgM antibody)
 - Varicella zoster virus (VZV)
 - Cytomegalovirus (acute but ? fulminant)
 - CMV IgM, IgG (provincial lab)

Acute Hepatitis

- Infectious Hepatitis – Other
 - Adenovirus
 - Paediatrics, immunosuppressed
 - Hemorrhagic Fever Viruses
 - Dengue, lassa, ebola, yellow fever

Acute Hepatitis

	A	B	C	D	E	CMV	EBV
Transmission	Fecal-oral	Parenteral, sexual	Parenteral	Parenteral	Fecal-oral		
Acute	+	+	(+)	+	+	+	+
Chronic	-	+	+	+	-	-	-
Fulminant	+	+	-	+	+	?	?
Test	IgM	c IgM	Ab, RNA	IgM	IgM	IgM	Monospot
Treatment of acute/fulminant	Support; OLT	Support; Lam, ETV; OLT	IFN	Support; Lam, ETV; OLT	Support; ? Riba; OLT	Support	Support

Acute Hepatitis

- Drugs/Toxins
 - **Alcohol** - chronic consumption
 - Maximum transaminase levels – about 300
 - If higher than this, look for other causes
 - **Acetaminophen**

Acute Hepatitis

- Drugs/Toxins

acetaminophen



Increased toxicity

- High acetaminophen load
- Increased P450 activity
- Reduced glutathione stores

NAPQI

GLUTATHIONE

INACTIVATION

Acute Hepatitis

- Drugs/Toxins
 - Treatment of acetaminophen toxicity
 - N-acetylcysteine = NAC (Mucomyst)
 - Glutathione repletion
 - Best if < 8 hrs post ingestion
 - Some benefit up to 36 hrs
 - 140 mg/kg, then 70 mg/kg q4h for 72 hrs

Acute Hepatitis

- Drugs/Toxins
 - Amiodarone - 5-55% elevated AST/ALT
 - Insidious, asymptomatic
 - Atorvastatin - “**statins**” - 1-5% elevated AST/ALT
 - Cases of severe hepatitis with atorvastatin
 - [No increased risk in fatty liver]
 - Isoniazid, valproic acid, tetracycline
 - Amanita toxin

Acute Hepatitis

- Autoimmune
 - AIH, PBC, PSC, overlap
 - AIH – may have underlying chronic disease even if first ‘presentation’
 - ANA
 - Anti-smooth muscle antibody

Acute Hepatitis

- Cardiovascular/Thromboemolic
 - “shock liver”
 - Budd-Chiari
 - U/S with Dopplers
- Metabolic
 - Pregnancy - AFLP, HELLP
 - Wilson’s - < 35-40 yrs (? maybe older)
 - Hemolysis, unconjugated bili
 - ceruloplasmin

Acute Hepatitis

- Mr. A.O.
 - Acetaminophen, background of chronic alcohol consumption
 - Atorvastatin, amiodarone
 - Viral
 - Shock - not documented during cardioversion

Acute Hepatitis - Investigations

- Acetaminophen level
 - Pitfalls?
- α -HAV-ab IgM
- HBs ag
- α -HBc-ab IgM
- ANA, ASMA
- Abdo U/S with Dopplers (but on coumadin)

Acute Hepatitis - Management

- Close monitoring - bleeding, edema, encephalopathy
- Frequent blood work
 - Liver profile, INR **BID**; CBC, lytes, BUN, Cr
- NAC - 140 mg/kg p.o. then 70 mg/kg p.o. q4h
- Vitamin K

Acute Hepatitis

- Diagnosis?
- + α -HAV-ab IgM

Acute Hepatitis - Summary

- Acute hepatitis
 - Consider **all** etiologies - hx, exam
 - Know which tests to order
 - Supportive care, monitor closely
 - NAC - low threshold to use