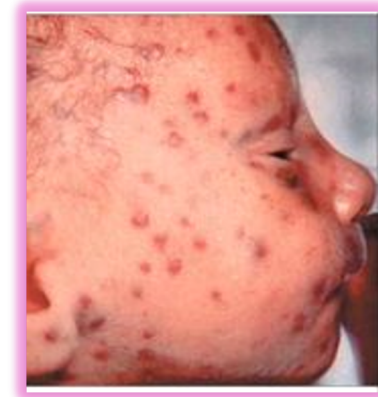


Congenitale CMV Infektion

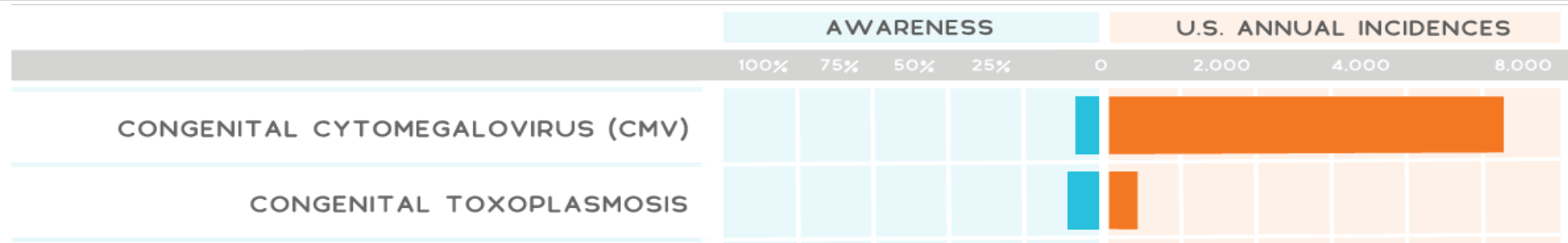
Neue Therapieoptionen

Angela Ramoni

Webinar am 04.06.2020

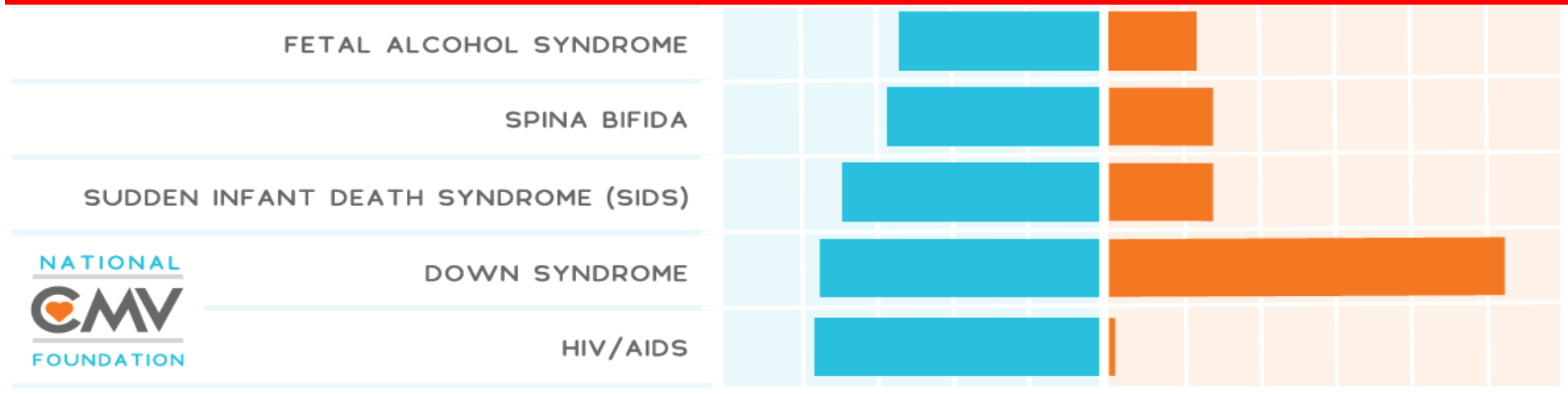


Frauenheilkunde Innsbruck



1/1000 Neugeborenen zeigt ein Handicap aufgrund einer congenitalen CMV Infektion im ersten Trimenon

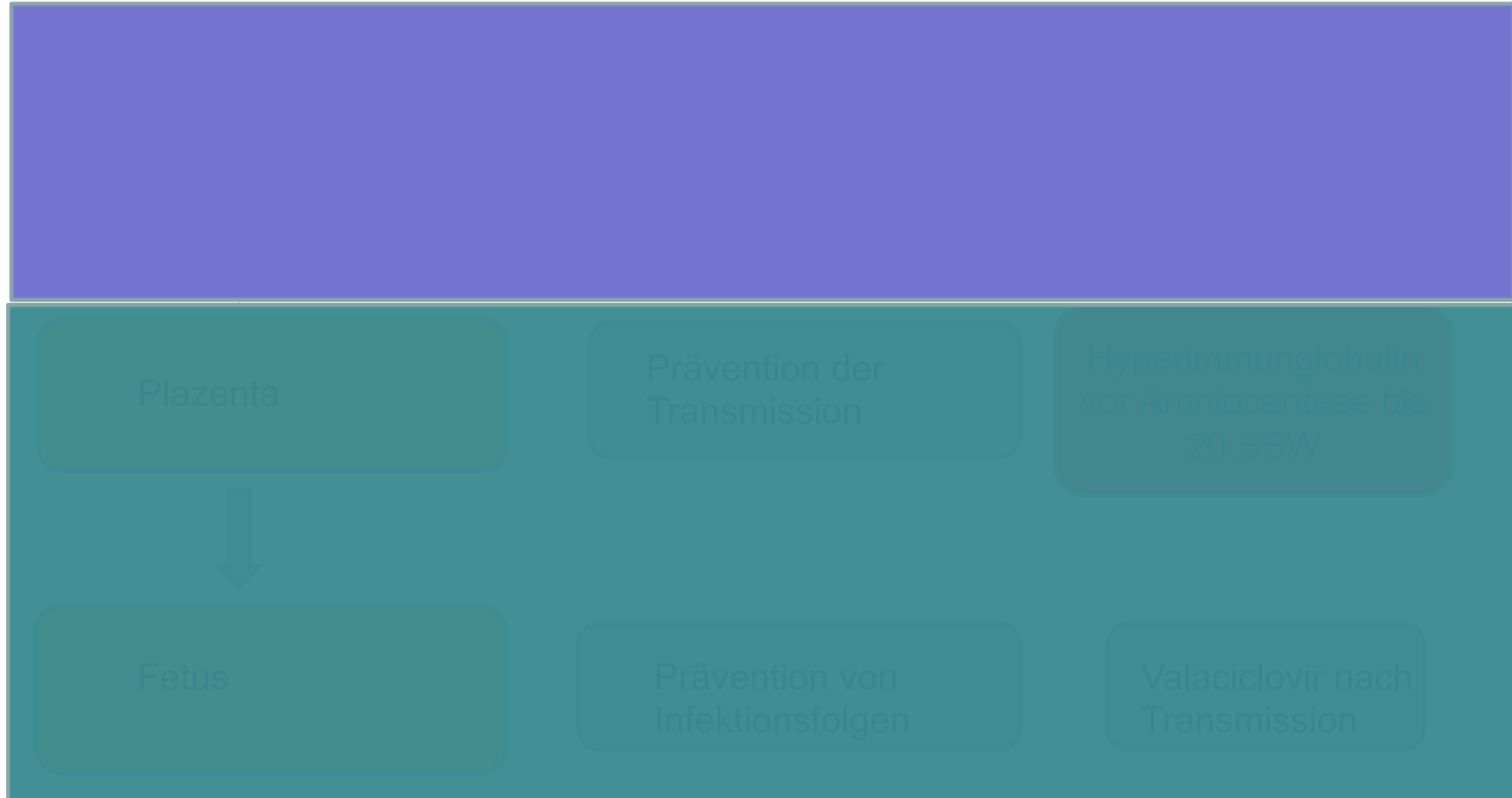
(ECCI 2020)



WWW.NATIONALCMV.ORG

"Doutre, S. M. Barrett, T. S. Greenlee, J. & White, K. R. (2016). Losing Ground: Awareness of Congenital Cytomegalovirus in the United States. Journal of Early Hearing Detection and Intervention. 1(2). 39-48."

Strategien gegen CMV Infektion des Feten



Unsere Broschüre



Broschüre

Wie kann ich mich schützen? Einfache Hygienemaßnahmen bieten gute Schutzmöglichkeiten!

Das Virus kann durch gründliches Waschen mit Seife inaktiviert werden.



Nehmen Sie den Schnuller Ihres Kindes NICHT in den Mund!



Teilen Sie nicht das Essbesteck oder das Trinkglas mit Ihrem Kind: Sie kosten als Erstes, sobald das Kind gefüttert wird, ist das Besteck und das Essen für Sie tabu.



Waschen Sie sich die Hände nach jedem Wickeln, Nase putzen, Tränenabwischen sorgfältig mit Seife. Feuchttücher sind dafür nicht geeignet!



Küssen Sie Ihre Kinder nicht auf oder in die Umgebung des Mundes, sondern z. B. auf die Stirn.



Waschen Sie Ihre Hände mit Seife nach dem Kontakt mit bespichelten feuchten Gegenständen (z. B. Spielsachen)



Verwenden Sie KEINE Waschlappen, Handtücher oder Zahnbürsten gemeinsam.



Sequelae of Congenital Cytomegalovirus Following Maternal Primary Infections Are Limited to Those Acquired in the First Trimester of Pregnancy

Valentine Faure-Bardon,^{1,2} Jean-François Magny,^{1,3} Marine Parodi,⁴ Sophie Couderc,⁵ Patricia Garcia,⁶ Anne-Marie Maillotte,⁷ Melinda Benard,⁸ Didier Pinquier,⁹ Dominique Astruc,¹⁰ Hugues Patrat,¹¹ Patrick Pladys,¹² Sophie Parat,¹³ Bernard Guillois,^{14,15} Armelle Garenne,¹⁶ Laurence Bussi eres,^{1,17} Tiffany Guillemot,^{1,18} Julien Stirnemann,^{1,2} Idir Ghout,^{19,20} Yves Ville,^{1,2} and Marianne Leruez-Ville^{1,18}

227 pregnancies with primary CMV infection

I.Trimester
N=152

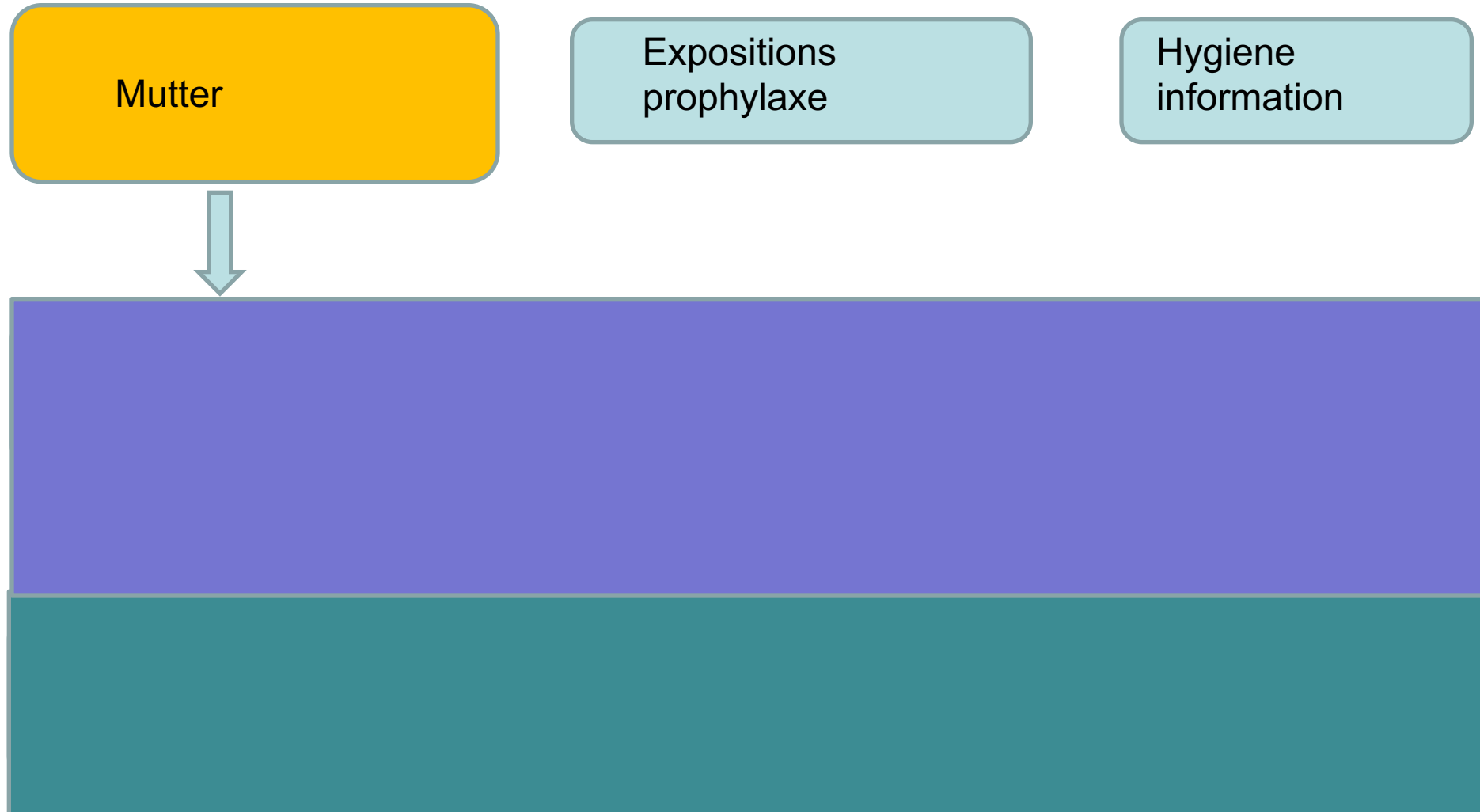
II.Trimester
N=71

III.Trimester
N=35

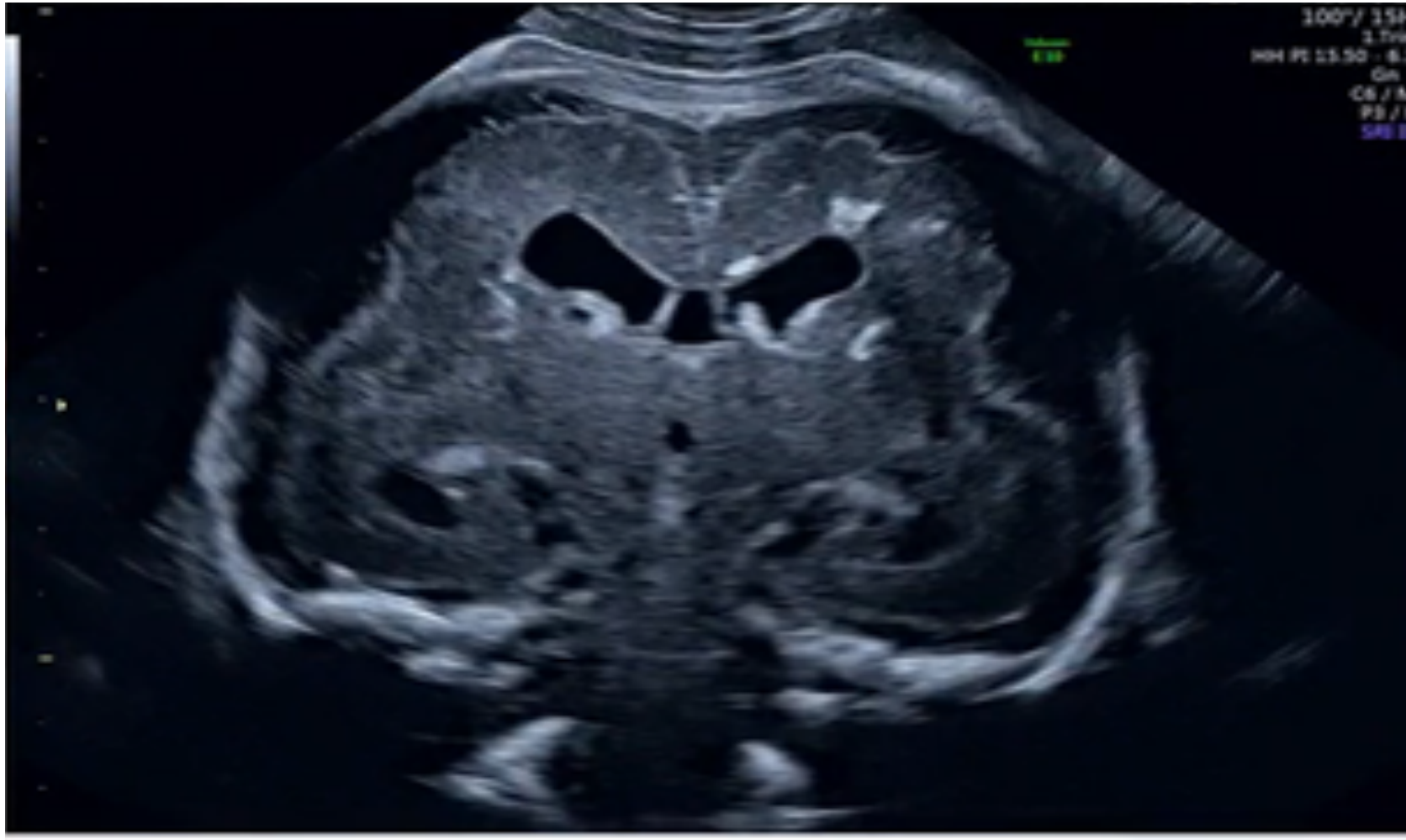
	I.Trimester	II.Trimester	III.Trimester
Developmental sequelae	13 %	0 %	0 %
Hearing loss	28 %	0 %	0 %
At least one	32 %	0 %	0 %
IUGR	14 %	19 %	36 %



Strategien gegen CMV Infektion des Feten



Rolle der Immunglobuline





ORIGINAL ARTICLE

A Randomized Trial of Hyperimmune Globulin to Prevent Congenital Cytomegalovirus

Maria Grazia Revello, M.D., Tiziana Lazzarotto, Ph.D., Brunella Guerra, M.D., Arsenio Spinillo, M.D., Enrico Ferrazzi, M.D., Alessandra Kustermann, M.D., Secondo Guaschino, M.D., Patrizia Vergani, M.D., Tullia Todros, M.D., Tiziana Frusca, M.D., Alessia Arossa, M.D., Milena Furione, M.D., et al., for the CHIP Study Group*

Conclusion:

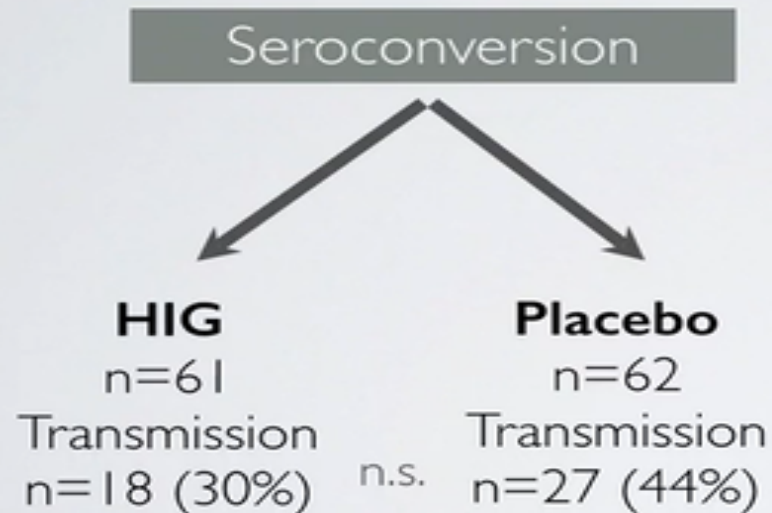
**Behandlung mit Hyperimmunglobulin verändert nicht
signifikant den Verlauf der primären CMV Infektion während
der Schwangerschaft,
höhere Rate an geburtshilflichen Komplikationen
(FG, Präeklampsie) in der Verumgruppe**

Schwächen des CHIP trials



A Randomized Trial of Hyperimmune Globulin to Prevent Congenital Cytomegalovirus

Maria Grazia Revello, M.D., Tiziana Lazzarotto, Ph.D., Brunella Guerra, M.D., Arsenio Spinillo, M.D., Enrico Ferrazzi, M.D., Alessandra Kustermann, M.D., Secondo Guaschino, M.D., Patrizia Vergani, M.D., Tullia Todros, M.D., Tiziana Frusca, M.D., Alessia Arossa, M.D., Milena Furione, M.D., Vanina Rognoni, M.D., Nicola Rizzo, M.D., Liliana Gabrielli, M.D., Catherine Klersy, M.D., and Giuseppe Gerna, M.D., for the CHIP Study Group*



Weaknesses

- *GA at inclusion*
 - Until 26 wks
 - in 25% GA > 18/20 wks
- *Time interval between diagnosis and treatment*
 - 5 wks
- *Outcome, endpoint:*
 - Transmission at birth
 - Only 15-20% with Amnio
- *HIG treatment intervall*
 - 4 wks
- *HIG dosis*
 - 100 IU/kg body weight

Immunglobuline bei Infektion im 1. Trimenon

OBSERVATIONAL STUDY IN TÜBINGEN, BONN AND KÖLN

Inclusion



Treatment

Amnio
20 wks

- Gest. Age ≤ 14 wks
- Very early primary infection

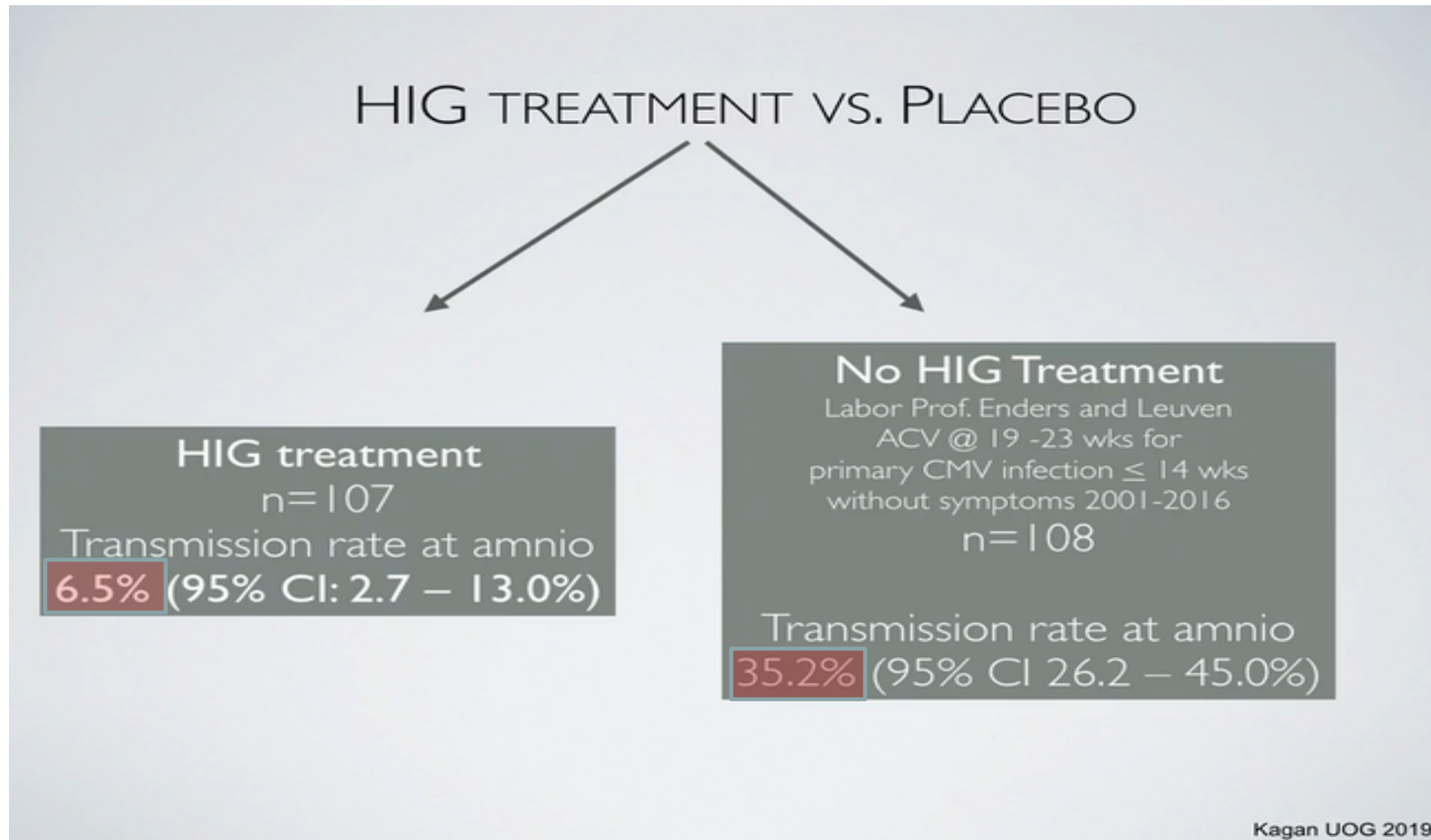
- IgG < 60 U/ml (ECLIA)
- IgG avidity (ECLIA) $< 45\%$
- IgM index ≥ 1
- No gB2 IgG reactivity

- As soon as possible
- HiG every 2 weeks 200 IU/kg Bw
- up to 20 wks

- Primary endpoint
- > 6 wks after first contact

- Nested PCR
- q-rt-PCR
- short-term microculture
- long term culture

Immunglobuline bei Infektion im 1. Trimenon



Schlussfolgerung

- Immunglobuline können eine materno-fetale Transmission verhindern
- Sinnvoll in Fällen mit einer frischen Primärinfektion vor der 14.SSW:
 - niedrige IgG, hohe IgM, niedrige Avidität
- Therapie bis zur 20.SSW :
dann Amniocentese



Valacyclovir bereits im 1. Trimenon

Valacyclovir to Prevent Vertical Transmission of Cytomegalovirus

After Maternal Primary Infection (NCT02351102)

Keren Shahar-Nissan, Joseph Pardo, Orit Peled, Irit Krause, Efraim Bilavsky, Arnon Wiznitzer, Eran Hadar, Jacob Amir



IDWeek 2019

October 2-6 | Washington, DC

 **news coverage**

**70% Reduction
in Transmission rate**

Double blind randomized trial

Valaciclovir 8g p.o / day V. Placebo
Comparison of the rates of positive amniocenteses

100 Patients eligible

90 Patients (2 twins) randomized

45 Valaciclovir

45 Placebo

5 Positive Amniocenteses (11%)

(2/19 before 14 weeks')

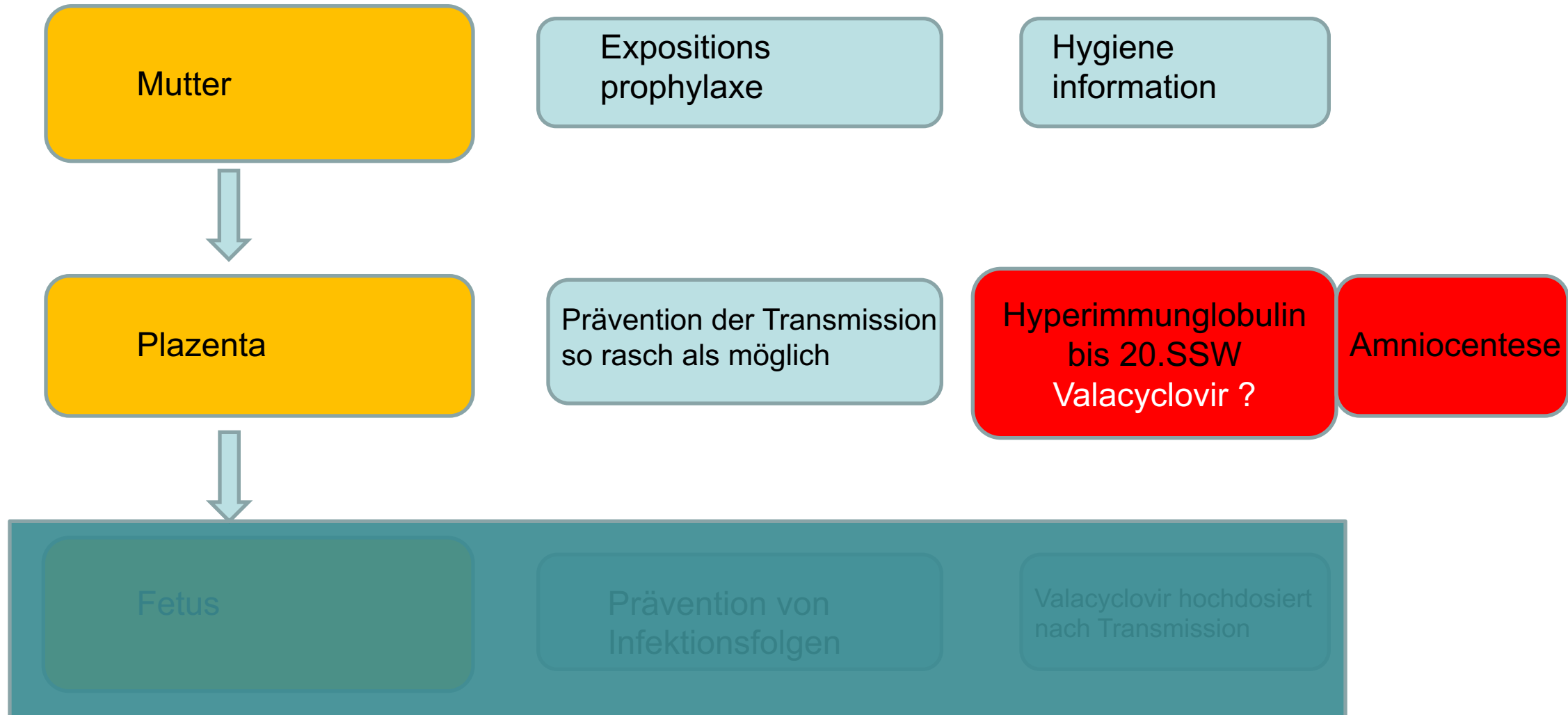
***P=0.03,
OR 0.29(0.09-0.90)***

14 Positive Amniocenteses (40%)

(2/19 before 14 weeks')

In review

Strategien gegen CMV Infektion des Feten



Cymeval II-Studie

Valacyclovir to treat infected fetuses

(NCT01651585)

Phase II multicenter study

Open label

With only one arm all included women were treated with ValACV 8 g/day up to delivery

Based on a optimal two-stage Simon design

- 43 infected fetuses with mild ultrasound symptoms included
- Primary end point: number of asymptomatic neonates
- No side effect reported in the women and no birth defects reported in the neonates

Plazentitis

Hyperechogener Darm

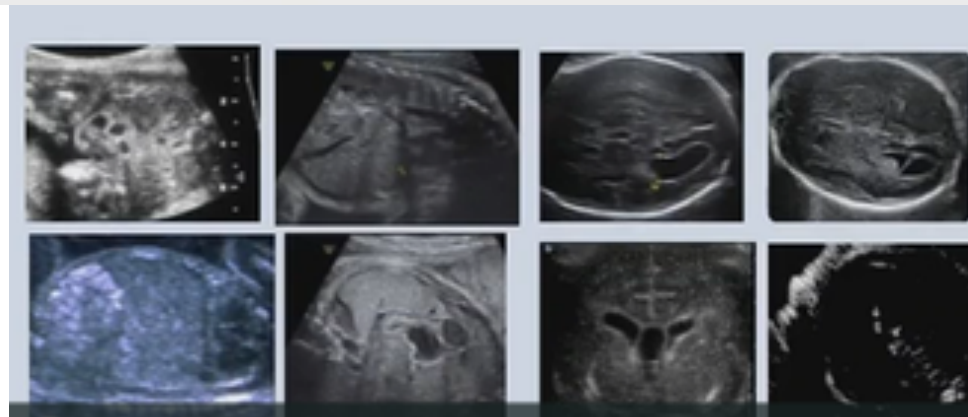
Hepatomegalie

Splenomegalie

Ventriculomegalie

Cerbrale Kalcifikationen

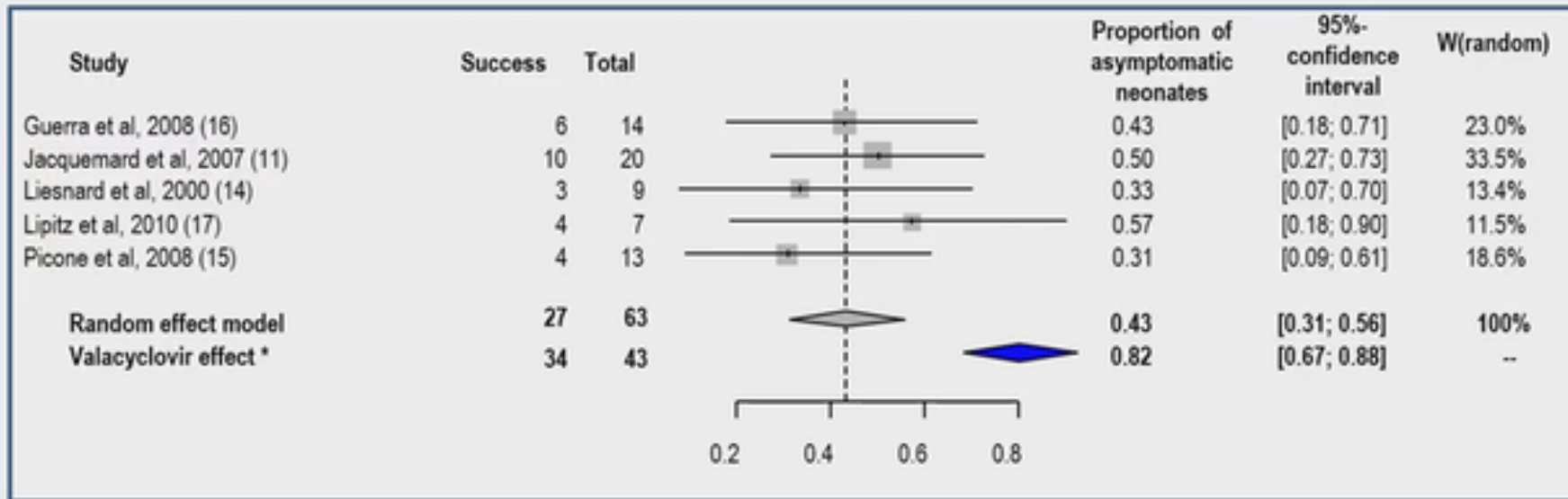
Septierte Ventrikel



Cymeval II Studie

Comparison to a historical group

Valacyclovir increased the proportion of asymptomatic neonates, from 43% without treatment to 82% with treatment



Safety of valacyclovir at high dosage given in the 2d trimester of pregnancy
Plausibility of efficacy of prenatal valacyclovir treatment

Leruez-ville M et al, Am J Obstet Gynecol, 2016

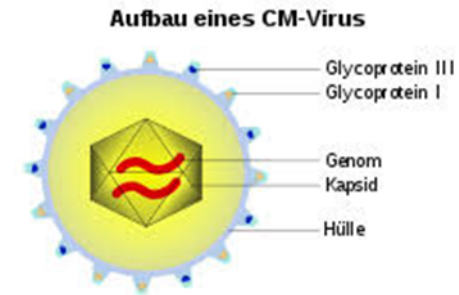
Cymeval II

- **Mehr als 1 Ultraschallmarker** vorhanden:

- schlechtere Prognose mit nur 57% asymptomatischen Neugeborenen

- Valacyclovir-Effekt:

- Virusload im fetalen Blut signifikant gesenkt
- 90% der Feten zeigen noch Virus DNA im Nabelschnurblut



Potentere Therapieoptionen ?

Antivirale Medikamente

New Comers

LETERMOVIR	MARIBAVIR
Efficacy	
- Very high activity in vitro - Prophylaxis : Phase III study: effective to prevent clinically significant CMV infection in CMV-seropositive bone marrow recipients¹ - Preemptive: in a small phase II study > 60% efficacy to achieve undetectable CMV DNA in blood in transplant recipients ²	- High activity in vitro - Prophylaxis: failed to prevent CMV infection in phase III study in bone marrow recipients³ - Preemptive: Phase II 67% efficacy to achieve undetectable CMV DNA in blood in transplanted patients with refractory or resistant CMV infection⁴
Toxicity	
- Safe with minimal adverse effect - No Teratogenicity: in animal studies	- Well tolerated. - Teratogenicity : lack of data
Approval	
- FDA & European Medicines Agency - Approval for prevention of CMV infection and disease in allogeneic stem cell transplant patients	- 0

1=Marty FM et al, 2017, NEJM; 2=Stoelben S et al, Transpl Int, 2014; 3= Marty FM et al, Lancet Infect Dis, 2011; 4= Papanicolaou GA et al, CID, 2018

Cymeval III Studie geplant

CYMEVAL III Trial: phase II randomized, double blinded, multicenter

Rationale: 35% risk of any sequelae in the 1st trimester group ¹

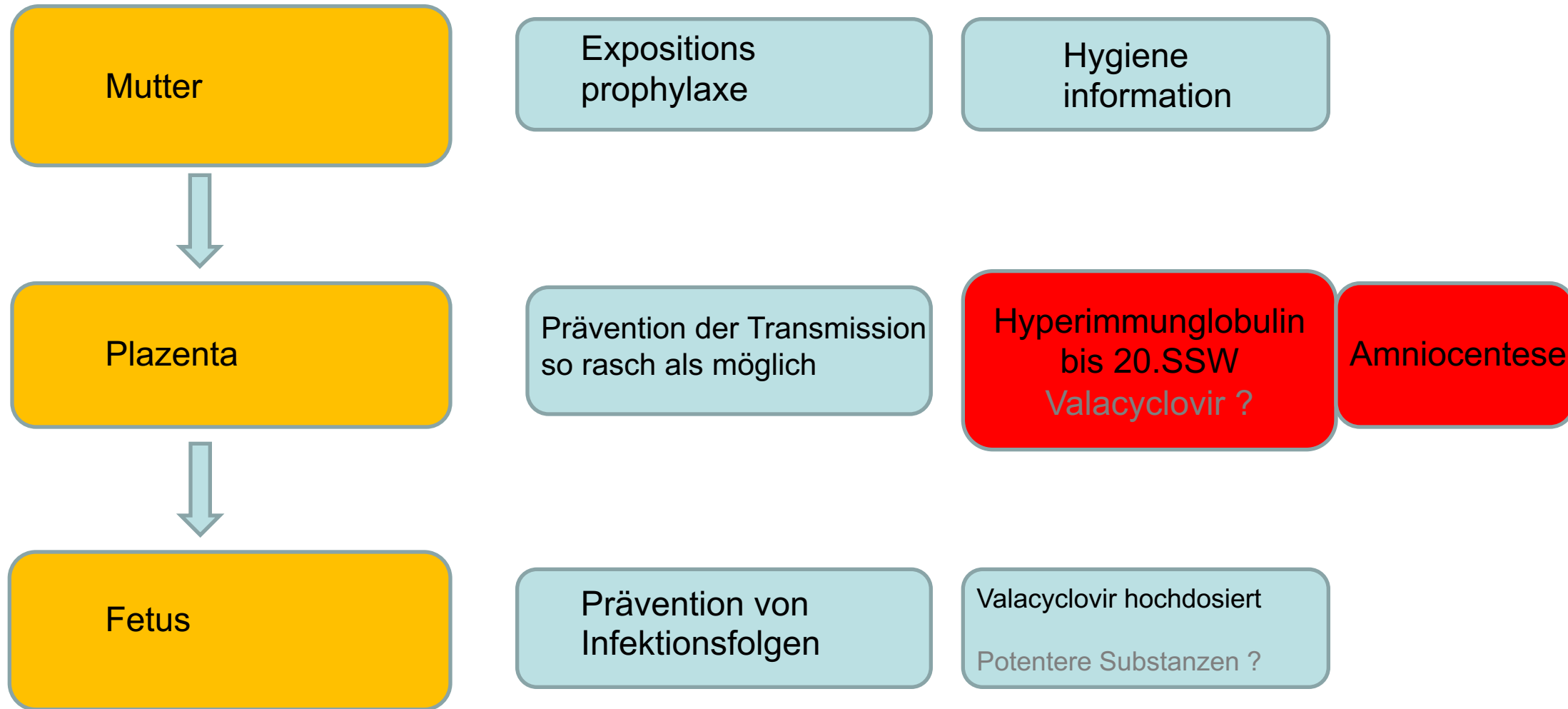
-Primary Objective: to demonstrate that Letermovir increases the proportion of neonates with a negative CMV PCR in neonatal blood compared to Valacyclovir

-Primary End point: proportion of negative CMV PCR (<500 IU/ml) in neonatal blood sampled at birth or in cord blood sampled at termination of pregnancy in each arm

CMV fetal infection (AF+) AND CMV maternal infection in the first trimester	
Valacyclovir 8g/day	Letermovir 240 mgx1/day
v. (20 tablets daily up until delivery)	
46 cases : 23 in each arm	
40% difference in outcome :	
10% in Valacyclovir arm versus 50% in Letermovir arm	
α risk 5% , power 80%	

¹=Faure-Bardon et al, CID, 2019

Strategien gegen CMV Infektion des Feten



Danke für die Aufmerksamkeit!