





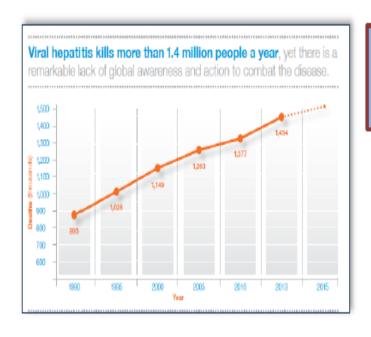
Epidemiology of HDV infection in Cameroon and challenges of HDV diagnosis

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Viral hepatitis: a high and growing global burden

Chronic viral hepatitis B, C and D are the most concerned

2013



400 million persons with chronic HBV or HCV infection

✓ 240 million chronic carriers of HBV

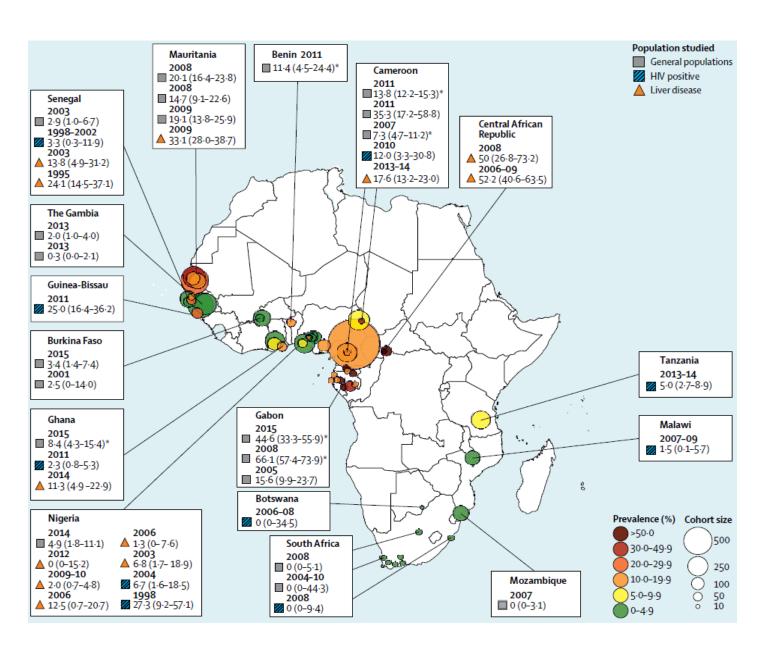
1990

✓ 185 million chronic carriers of HCV

Highest prevalence in Asia and Africa

✓ 15 to 20 million co-infected with HBV/VHD

Prevalence of anti-HDV antibodies in Africa SA



1. Central Africa:

✓ Gen. Pop: **25.64**% (12.09–42.00)

✓ HCC: **37.77**% (12.13–67.54)

2. West Africa:

✓ Gen. Pop: **7.33**% (3.55–12.20)

✓ HCC: **9.57**% (2.31–20.43)

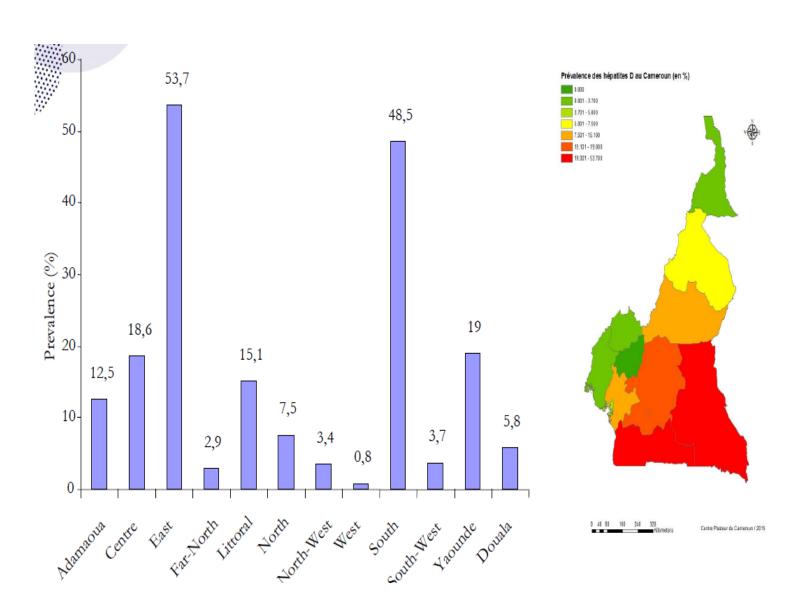
3. East and South Africa:

✓ Gen. Pop : **0.05**% (0.00–1.78)

Alexander J Stockdale, et al. Lancet Glob Health 2017

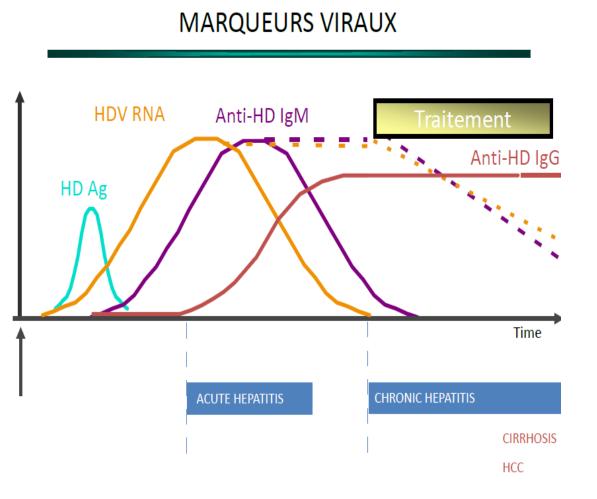
Prevalence of anti-HDV antibodies in Cameroon: ANRS study 12289 DHS 2011; N = 15,000; 15-59 years

	_	
	VHD (95 %CI)	P
Sexe		
Men	11.1 (8.8 – 14.0)	0.4
Women	9.7 (7.5 – 12.6)	
Residence		
Urban	10.6 (8.0 – 14.0)	0.95
Rural	10.5 (8.2 – 13.4)	
Statut HIV		
Positive	24.4 (11.7 – 39.6)	< 0.05
Negative	9.9 (8.3 – 11.9)	
	_	
Total	10.5 (8.7 – 12.7)	



Markers of the diagnosis of HDV infection

Diagnosis of HDV infection is essentially biological



- ✓ Indirect diagnosis :
 - ✓ Anti-HDV IgG Ab (ELISA)
 - ✓ Anti-HDV IgM Ab +++
 - ✓ Persistence = chronic infection +++
 - ✓ NB: may be missing in some African patients
- ✓ Direct diagnosis:
 - ✓ Delta Ag: fugitive++
 - ✓ Delta RNA
 - ✓ RT-PCR +++
 - ✓ Quantification by real time PCR +++
 - ✓ HDV genotypes?
 - ✓ Sequencing

HBV markers: anti-HBc IgM and HBsAg

Challenge for the HDV diagnosis in Africa

In Africa and particularly in Cameroon:

✓ Only HDV IgG antibody tests are available and cost around 50 USD

✓ The HDV RNA testing is unavailable in local laboratories and is quite expensive for
the population when it is necessary to send it to a laboratory abroad (About 200
USD). HDV RNA is the most important marker to use for the therapeutic
management of infected people and is not accessible to them.

Conclusion: Hepatitis D - a forgotten foe?

✓ 40 years after its discovery, HDV remains a challenge for clinicians and researchers.

- ✓ The burden of disease caused by HDV is most probably underestimated since
 - ✓ There is a considerable lack of epidemiologic data from several countries where HBV is highly prevalent.
 - ✓ There is a lack of awareness and the unavailability of appropriate diagnostic tools in hospitals of developing countries.
 - ✓ HDV infection is not routinely tested in clinical practice in many of these African countries and treatment of hepatitis D infections is challenging and largely ineffective.

Thanks

Merci