

Parvovirus B19 status in liver, kidney and pancreas transplant candidates: A single center experience

Šimunov, Bojana; Mrzljak, Anna; Jureković, Željka; Židovec Lepej, Snježana; Bainrauch, Ana; Pavičić Šarić, Jadranka; Hruskar, Željka; Radmanić, Leona; Vilibić-Čavlek, Tatjana

Source / Izvornik: **World Journal of Transplantation, 2022, 12, 378 - 387**

Journal article, Published version

Rad u časopisu, Objavljena verzija rada (izdavačev PDF)

<https://doi.org/10.5500/wjt.v12.i11.378>

Permanent link / Trajna poveznica: <https://urn.nsk.hr/urn:nbn:hr:105:397186>

Rights / Prava: [Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International](#)/[Imenovanje-Nekomercijalno 4.0 međunarodna](#)

Download date / Datum preuzimanja: **2024-05-20**



Repository / Repozitorij:

[Dr Med - University of Zagreb School of Medicine Digital Repository](#)





Observational Study

Parvovirus B19 status in liver, kidney and pancreas transplant candidates: A single center experience

Bojana Simunov, Anna Mrzljak, Zeljka Jurekovic, Snjezana Zidovec Lepej, Ana Bainrauch, Jadranka Pavicic Saric, Zeljka Hruskar, Leona Radmanic, Tatjana Vilibic-Cavlek

Specialty type: Transplantation

Provenance and peer review:

Invited article; Externally peer reviewed.

Peer-review model: Single blind

Peer-review report's scientific quality classification

Grade A (Excellent): 0

Grade B (Very good): B

Grade C (Good): C

Grade D (Fair): 0

Grade E (Poor): 0

P-Reviewer: Bredt LC, Brazil;

Shuang W, China

Received: July 24, 2022

Peer-review started: July 24, 2022

First decision: August 22, 2022

Revised: September 5, 2022

Accepted: September 22, 2022

Article in press: September 22, 2022

Published online: November 18, 2022



Bojana Simunov, Zeljka Jurekovic, Department of Nephrology, Merkur University Hospital, Zagreb 10000, Croatia

Anna Mrzljak, Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, University Clinical Hospital Zagreb, Zagreb 10000, Croatia

Anna Mrzljak, Tatjana Vilibic-Cavlek, School of Medicine, University of Zagreb, Zagreb 10000, Croatia

Snjezana Zidovec Lepej, Leona Radmanic, Department of Immunological and Molecular Diagnostics, University Hospital for Infectious Diseases "Dr. Fran Mihaljevic", Zagreb 10000, Croatia

Ana Bainrauch, Department of Medicine, Merkur University Hospital, Zagreb 10000, Croatia

Jadranka Pavicic Saric, Department of Anesthesiology, Merkur University Hospital, Zagreb 10000, Croatia

Zeljka Hruskar, Tatjana Vilibic-Cavlek, Department of Virology, Croatian Institute of Public Health, Zagreb 10000, Croatia

Corresponding author: Anna Mrzljak, MD, PhD, Professor, Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, University Clinical Hospital Zagreb, 12 Kispaticeva, Zagreb 10000, Croatia. anna.mrzljak@gmail.com

Abstract

BACKGROUND

Parvovirus B19 (B19V) is associated with a wide range of clinical manifestations. The major presentation is erythema infectiosum. However, a persistent infection may cause pure red cell aplasia and chronic anemia in immunocompromised patients. The B19V seroprevalence varies with age and geographical location.

AIM

To determine the B19V serological status and DNAemia in kidney, liver, and pancreas transplant candidates.

METHODS

Patients who underwent kidney, liver, or simultaneous kidney and pancreas/liver

transplantation between January 2021 and May 2022 were included in the study. The serum samples were collected before transplantation. For detection of B19V DNA, a LightMix Kit B19V EC (TIB MOLBIOL, Berlin, Germany) was used. B19V IgM and IgG antibodies were detected using a commercial ELISA test (Euroimmun, Lübeck, Germany).

RESULTS

One hundred and thirty-one transplant candidates were included in the study, 71.0% male, with an average age of 53.27 years \pm 12.71 years. There were 68.7% liver, 27.5% kidney, 3.0% simultaneous pancreas/kidney transplant (SPKT), and 0.8% simultaneous liver/kidney transplant recipients. No patients had detectable B19V DNA. B19V IgG seroprevalence was 77.1%. No acute or recent infections were detected (IgM antibodies). There was no difference in the mean age of seronegative and seropositive patients (51.8 years \pm 12.9 years *vs* 53.7 years \pm 12.7 years, $t = -0.603$; $P = 0.548$). Although seropositivity was lower in patients aged less than 30 years (66.6%) compared to the patients aged 30-59 years and > 60 years (80.4% and 78.1%, respectively), this difference was not significant. In addition, there was no difference in seropositivity between male and female transplant candidates, 76.3% and 78.9% ($\chi^2 = 0.104$; $P = 0.748$). The seroprevalence did not differ among organ recipients, with 77.8%, 80.6%, and 50.0% for liver, kidney, and SPKT, respectively, ($\chi^2 = 5.297$; $P = 0.151$). No significant difference was found in the seroprevalence in kidney transplant patients according to dialysis modality. Seroprevalence was 71.1% in hemodialysis patients, and 100% in peritoneal dialysis patients ($\chi^2 = 0.799$; $P = 0.372$).

CONCLUSION

The B19V seroprevalence is expectedly high among kidney, liver, and pancreas transplant candidates, but there are still 22.9% of seronegative individuals who remain at risk for primary disease and severe manifestations. Further research should elucidate the necessity of B19V screening in peri-transplant management.

Key Words: Parvovirus B19; Seroprevalence; DNA; Kidney transplantation; Liver transplantation; Pancreas transplantation

©The Author(s) 2022. Published by Baishideng Publishing Group Inc. All rights reserved.

Core Tip: Many liver, kidney, or pancreas transplant recipients are parvovirus B19 seronegative and at risk for primary disease and severe manifestations. Serological studies on pretransplant could simplify the diagnostic work-up of anemia after transplantation in these complex patients.

Citation: Simunov B, Mrzljak A, Jurekovic Z, Zidovec Lepej S, Bainrauch A, Pavicic Saric J, Hruskar Z, Radmanic L, Vilibic-Cavlek T. Parvovirus B19 status in liver, kidney and pancreas transplant candidates: A single center experience. *World J Transplant* 2022; 12(11): 378-387

URL: <https://www.wjgnet.com/2220-3230/full/v12/i11/378.htm>

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.5500/wjt.v12.i11.378>

INTRODUCTION

Parvovirus B19 (B19V) is a small non-enveloped single-stranded DNA virus of the family *Parvoviridae*, genus *Erythroparvovirus*[1]. It was first discovered in a healthy blood donor[2] and then linked to aplastic crises in children with sickle cell anemia[3]. Subsequently, the major presentation, erythema infectiosum (fifth disease), was described[4]. B19V mainly infects the human erythroid progenitor cells[5]. The cellular receptor is globoside (erythrocyte P antigen), found on erythroid cells, erythroid precursors and red cells of the placenta and fetal myocardium, fetal liver, and some megakaryocytes and endothelial cells[6]. Rarely, individuals may lack blood group P antigen, which confers resistance to B19V infection[7].

In healthy individuals, the disease is often asymptomatic or occurs as a two-phase illness: Fever and non-specific influenza-like symptoms during the early phase of viremia, followed by erythema, arthralgia, or both, at the time of appearance of specific antiviral antibodies[8,9]. The cutaneous manifestations of B19V infection vary. Four basic patterns have been reported: exanthema, gloves-and-socks, periflexural, and palpable purpura[10]. A robust humoral immune response is required to control B19V infection and clear DNAemia. Neutralizing antibodies to B19V structural proteins appear to confer life-long protective immunity[11]. Therefore, in immunocompromized patients unable to mount

sufficient antibody response, the infection may persist and cause pure red cell aplasia and chronic anemia[12,13]. More recently, other disease manifestations have been reported, ranging from hepatitis and myocarditis to meningoencephalitis[14-17].

In the transplant setting, B19V is long known to cause persistent anemia and pure red cell aplasia due to the inability of the immunosuppressed host to clear the virus[18-20]. The epidemiology of B19V infection in solid organ transplant (SOT) recipients is unknown, with wide variances of rates reported in different studies, from 0% to 58%[21-24]. Some recent studies report a much lower rate, under 15%[23, 25]. It is noteworthy that the immune response mediates non-hematological manifestations of B19V infection; thus immune-mediated symptoms may be absent or blunted in transplant recipients. Therefore, a high level of suspicion should be present to diagnose the infection.

Serology may not reliably establish the diagnosis in the transplant population due to the inability to produce a sufficient antibody response, and polymerase chain reaction (PCR) should be used to detect viral DNA in this population[11]. High-level viremia is more likely associated with symptomatic disease [11]. Conversely, if detected at low levels, persistent DNAemia after infection may not be clinically significant[11]. Despite the lack of robust data, intravenous administration of immunoglobulins (IVIg) and decrease of immunosuppression levels are the mainstay of treatment of SOT recipients with symptomatic B19V infection[11,19]. Although IVIg's optimal dosage and duration are unknown, most patients respond well to treatment. Unfortunately, recurrence of anemia is common[26-28]. There are preliminary reports of foscarnet being used for treatment[29]. Cidofovir has shown *in vitro* efficacy, but further research is needed[30]. Also, the conversion from calcineurin inhibitor-based immunosuppression to everolimus has been described[31].

Currently, routine screening of donor and recipient serostatus for B19V is not recommended; there have been research efforts[24,32]. There is also a lack of epidemiologic data, including the seroprevalence in transplant candidates, depending on the region or organ type[11,33].

This study aimed to determine the B19V serological status and active viral replication by B19V DNA quantification in kidney, liver, and pancreas transplant candidates at a large national transplant center.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patients who were transplanted (kidney, liver, or simultaneous kidney and pancreas/liver) at Merkur University Hospital from January 2021 to May 2022 were included in the analysis. The hospital is a high-volume transplant center with approximately 110 liver and 50 kidney transplants performed yearly, representing over 90% of the liver transplantation program in the country and the only institution performing simultaneous transplantations. This was a single-center, prospective study.

The serum samples were collected before the transplantation. Data about the patients were collected prospectively using the hospital's electronic medical record.

Viral DNA was extracted from blood samples using a High Pure Viral Nucleic Acid Kit (Roche Applied Science, Penzberg, Germany). For quantification of B19V DNA in nucleic acid extracts, a LightMix Kit Parvovirus B19 EC (TIB MOLBIOL, Berlin, Germany) was used.

B19V IgG and IgM antibodies were detected using a commercial enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA; Euroimmun, Lübeck, Germany). Results were interpreted according to the manufacturer's recommendations as follows: IgM ratio < 0.8 negative, 0.8-1.1 borderline, > 1.1 positive; IgG RU/mL < 4 negative, 4.0-5.5 borderline, > 5.5 positive.

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS version 25 (Armonk, NY, United States, IBM Corp). A $P < 0.05$ was considered to be significant. The data are expressed as the median and interquartile range (IQR), or mean \pm SD, as appropriate. Categorical variables are presented as frequency counts and percentages. The normality of the data distribution was tested using the Shapiro-Wilks test. The categorical values were compared using the χ^2 test. In cases with less than 5 outcomes, Fisher's exact test was used. For continuous variables, a parametric (Student's *t*-test, ANOVA) or nonparametric test (Mann-Whitney *U*, Wilcoxon, Kruskal-Wallis) was used, depending on the distribution.

RESULTS

A total of 131 transplant candidates were included in the study, with 70.9% being male. The average age was 53.27 years \pm 12.71 years. The median age was 57 years, IQR 43-63 years. The age distribution of patients is presented in Figure 1.

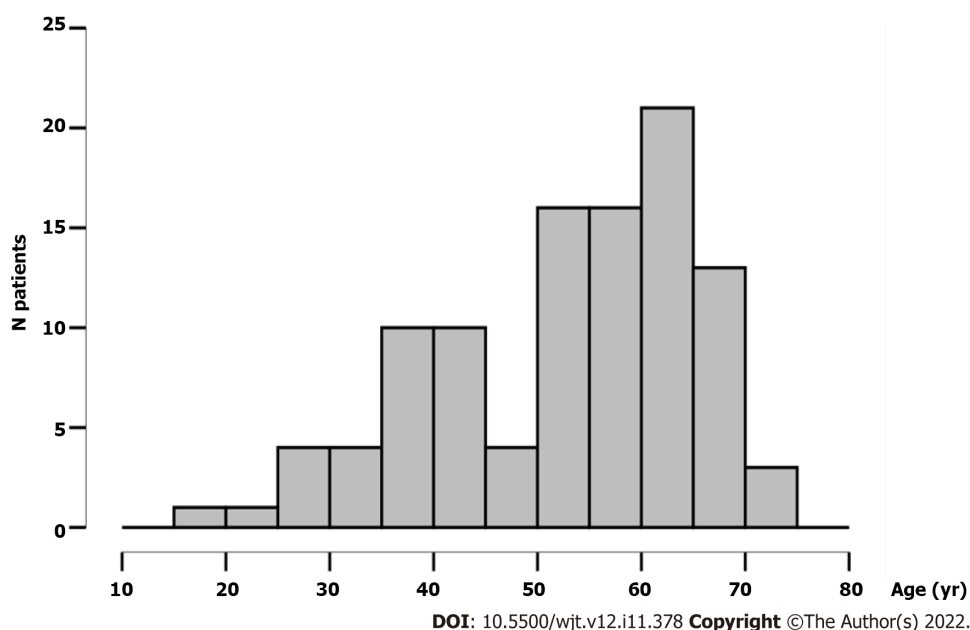
There were 68.7% liver, 27.5% kidney, 3.0% simultaneous pancreas-kidney transplant (SPKT) and 0.8% simultaneous liver-kidney transplant (SLKT) recipients (Table 1).

None of the tested patients had detectable B19V DNA. IgG seroprevalence was 77.1%. No recent infections (IgM antibodies) were detected.

Table 1 Study population characteristics (*n* = 131)

Item	Value
Age, yr (mean \pm SD)	53.27 \pm 12.71
Gender	
Male	93 (70.9%)
Female	38 (29.1%)
Transplant type	
Liver	90 (68.7%)
Kidney	36 (27.5%)
SPKT	4 (3.0%)
SLKT	1 (0.8%)
Virology results	
B19V DNA positive	0 (0%; one-sided 97.5% CI: 0-2.8)
B19V IgM positive	0 (0%; one-sided 97.5% CI: 0-2.8)
IgG B19V positive	101 (77.1%; 95% CI: 68.9-83.9)

SPKT: Simultaneous pancreas/kidney transplantation; SLKT: Simultaneous liver/kidney transplantation; CI: Confidence interval.

**Figure 1** Distribution of transplant candidates according to age.

There was no difference in the mean age of seronegative and seropositive patients (51.8 years \pm 12.9 years *vs* 53.7 years \pm 12.7 years, $t = -0.603$; $P = 0.548$). In addition, there was no difference in seropositivity between male and female transplant candidates, 76.3% *vs* 78.9%, respectively ($\chi^2 = 0.104$; $P = 0.748$). When divided into age groups, the seroprevalence was 66.7% in those under 30 years, 80.4% in those aged 30 to 59 years, and 78.1% in patients over 60 ($\chi^2 = 0.619$; $P = 0.734$) (Table 2).

The seroprevalence did not differ significantly among different organ recipients, with 77.8%, 80.6%, and 50% for liver, kidney, and SPKT, respectively, ($\chi^2 = 5.297$; $P = 0.151$). There was only one SLKT recipient who was seronegative. The recipients of SPKT were significantly younger than kidney or liver recipients (36.0 years \pm 6.8 years, 52.6 years \pm 11.6 years and 54.8 years \pm 12.9 years, respectively, $P = 0.014$).

There was no association between immunosuppression prior to transplantation and seropositivity. B19V seroprevalence was 81.3% in the subgroup which received immunosuppression prior to transplantation and 76.4% in the subgroup that did not ($\chi^2 = 0.176$; $P = 0.675$).

Table 2 Parvovirus B19 IgG seroprevalence rates in transplant candidates

Characteristics	Tested, <i>n</i> (%)	IgG positive, <i>n</i> (%)	χ^2	<i>P</i> value
Gender			0.104	0.748
Male	93 (71.0)	71 (76.3)		
Female	38 (29.0)	30 (78.9)		
Age, yr			0.619	0.734
< 30	6 (5.8)	4 (66.6)		
30-59	56 (54.4)	45 (80.4)		
> 60	41 (39.8)	32 (78.1)		
Transplant type			5.297	0.151
Liver	90 (68.7)	70 (77.8)		
Kidney	36 (27.5)	29 (80.6)		
SPKT	4 (3.0)	2 (50.0)		
SLKT	1 (0.8)	0 (0)		
IS before transplantation			0.498	0.780
Yes	16 (18.2)	13 (81.3)		
No	72 (81.8)	55 (76.4)		
Dialysis modality				0.372 ¹
HD	38 (95)	27 (71.1)		
PD	2 (5)	2 (100)		

¹Fisher's exact test. SPKT: Simultaneous pancreas/kidney transplantation; SLKT: Simultaneous liver/kidney transplantation; IS: Immunosuppression; HD: Hemodialysis; PD: Peritoneal dialysis.

No significant difference was found in the seroprevalence in kidney transplant candidates according to the dialysis modality. Seroprevalence was 71.1% in hemodialysis patients, and 100% in peritoneal dialysis patients ($\chi^2 = 0.799$; $P = 0.372$). In addition, there was no association with dialysis duration (40.1 mo \pm 25.4 mo in seropositive *vs* 37.4 mo \pm 17.6 mo in seronegative, $t = -0.288$, $P = 0.775$).

DISCUSSION

Our results show a high seroprevalence of B19V among transplant candidates. The seroprevalence of 77.1% was higher compared to a large previous study in the general Croatian population, where a seroprevalence of 64.1% was found[34]. Surprisingly, the seroprevalence did not differ with age, which is commonly reported. However, although not significantly, seropositivity was lower in patients aged less than 30 years (66.6%) compared to patients aged 30-59 and 60 years (80.4% and 78.1%, respectively). The transplant population tested in this study was skewed to slightly older recipients, as shown in the age distribution. This could partly explain the inability to detect the expected difference in seroprevalence with age. In the Croatian general population, seroprevalence in the matching age group 50-59 years was 69.1%[34], which is concordant to our findings. However, it is important to note that the seroprevalence in transplant patients younger than 30 years was higher (66.6%) compared to the same age group in the general population (53.2%)[34].

Additionally, it is important to emphasize that our study investigated transplant candidates, not recipients. The candidates, contrary to the recipients, have not yet received immunosuppression. The data on transplant candidates is even scarcer in literature than on SOT recipients[11]. A German study reported a similar seroprevalence rate of 82% in transplant candidates (kidney, liver, heart, and bone marrow)[35]. Moreover, no difference was found in seroprevalence between various organ recipients, but with a trend toward lower seroprevalence among simultaneous kidney and pancreas candidates. All kidney transplant candidates in our study were patients on dialysis. Few studies analyzed the B19V seroprevalence in hemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis patients. Prevalence rates of 67.5% and 54% were reported from Brazil and Iran, respectively[36,37], which is similar to our result of 71.1% in hemodialysis patients. In our study, we found no association of seroprevalence with the duration of hemodialysis (40.1 mo \pm 25.4 mo in seropositive *vs* 37.4 mo \pm 17.6 mo in seronegative, $t = -0.288$, $P =$

0.775). Due to better treatment of anemia today, most dialysis patients do not receive transfusions. Therefore, the duration of dialysis does not appear to be a risk factor. The lower prevalence in SPKT candidates was not statistically significant. The SPKT candidates were significantly younger than other transplant candidates, which could explain the trend. Moreover, although there is a paucity of data in the literature on B19V infection in SPKT recipients, the cases presented[38-40] imply a more severe course. We hypothesize that pancreas candidates may be at higher risk for infection given a larger proportion of seronegative recipients due to the immunosuppressive nature of diabetes[41] and the younger age of the recipients. The possible difference among various organ type recipients includes not only age as seen in SPKT recipients but also different numbers of blood transfusions due to bleeding events in cirrhotic patients. Interestingly there was no association between immunosuppression prior to transplantation (*e.g.*, for glomerulonephritis or autoimmune liver disease) and seropositivity.

Following acute infection in immunocompetent individuals, viral genomes may persist in various tissues for life. However, acute B19V infection can lead to severe complications in immunocompromised patients. In our study, no B19V DNA was found. In a German study, B19V DNA was detected in 4.0% of patients. Whereas DNAemia was found in 5.5%, 6.7%, and 5.7% of liver, heart, and bone marrow recipients, and viral genomes were found in only 1.4% of kidney recipients[35]. In a large recent Chinese study, a B19V DNA positive rate of 1.9% was reported in transplant candidates[25].

In addition, a large proportion of patients are still seronegative at the time of transplant and remain at risk for severe disease manifestations. Currently, there is no specific prevention of B19V disease. There is also no routine screening of donor and recipient serostatus for B19V. The true incidence of parvovirus infection in SOT recipients is unknown, with rates varying considerably across different studies[21-25]. There have been efforts in prospective routine monitoring of B19V in the first 6 mo after transplantation in seronegative SOT recipients. The findings showed low incidence rates (1.2% recipients per month) and even lower clinically significant events[24]. In another recent study, prospective monitoring revealed a higher incidence of B19V (10.17%), all infections occurred in seronegative recipients and were deemed clinically significant[42]. To conclude, large prospective data series on B19V disease in transplant recipients are lacking, but in our opinion, at the moment there is no rationale for routine B19V testing. However, pretransplant serostatus could be cost-efficient given the lower cost of a serological test than PCR testing and could potentially reveal patients at high risk. Post-transplant anemia is prevalent and often multifactorial. Serostatus could potentially hasten the diagnosis of B19V infection in selected patients and thus help avoid diagnostic delay and unnecessarily broad testing.

Moreover, B19V has also been implicated as a trigger for thrombotic microangiopathy[43,44], especially in the transplant setting[45-48]. These implications warrant additional research, but the information on serostatus could be beneficial during thrombotic microangiopathy workup, which is expensive and usually long-lasting. A large number of post-transplant thrombotic microangiopathies are regarded as secondary, either to immunosuppressive drugs or transplant itself; thus, B19V infection as a possible causative agent is probably underdiagnosed[49]. Identifying high-risk individuals pretransplant could be beneficial and help elucidate this pathophysiologically complex state[50].

Our study has limitations. Firstly, it is a single-center study with low numbers of rare transplantations, *e.g.*, SPKT and SLKT. Secondly, the incidence of clinical B19V infection was not reported in the post-transplant follow-up of these patients, reflecting the clinical significance of the serological status detected pretransplant. We plan to prospectively evaluate DNAemia and serostatus post-transplant as well as clinical manifestations to establish the clinical significance and epidemiology of B19V disease post-transplant. In addition, blood samples from control subjects were unavailable; therefore, it was not possible to compare the prevalence of B19V DNA in healthy individuals.

CONCLUSION

The B19V seroprevalence is expectedly high among kidney, liver, and pancreas transplant candidates, but 22.9% of seronegative individuals remain at risk for primary disease and severe manifestations. Further research should elucidate the utility of B19V screening in peri-transplant management.

ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS

Research background

Parvovirus B19 (B19V) is an important pathogen in transplant settings. The epidemiology of B19V infection in solid organ transplant (SOT) recipients is not well studied, and reported prevalence rates vary greatly.

Research motivation

Data on B19V infection in transplant settings are scarce.

Research objectives

To analyze the prevalence of B19V antibodies and DNA in SOT candidates (kidney, liver, or simultaneous kidney and pancreas/liver) at a large national transplant center.

Research methods

Serum samples collected before transplantation were tested for the presence of B19V IgM and IgG antibodies and B19V DNA. Patients' data were collected using the electronic medical record.

Research results

A total of 131 transplant candidates were included in the study, with 70.9% being male. The average age was 53.27 years \pm 12.71 years. None of the tested patients had detectable B19V DNA and IgM, while IgG seroprevalence was 77.1%. There was no difference in seropositivity between males and females (76.3% *vs* 78.9%). According to age, the seroprevalence was 66.7% in those under 30 years, 80.4% in those aged 30-59 years, and 78.1% in patients over 60. The seroprevalence did not differ significantly among different organ recipients, with 77.8%, 80.6%, and 50% for liver, kidney, and simultaneous pancreas-kidney transplant, respectively. There was no association between immunosuppression prior to transplantation and B19V IgG seropositivity.

Research conclusions

The B19V seroprevalence is high in transplant candidates, but 22.9% of seronegative individuals remain at risk for primary disease and severe manifestations.

Research perspectives

Further studies on large samples as well the B19V prevalence during the post-transplant period are needed to determine the clinical significance of B19V infection in transplant patients.

FOOTNOTES

Author contributions: Simunov B contributed to the concept of the study, collected and analyzed the data, and wrote the original draft; Jurekovic Z, Zidovec Lepej S, Bainaruch A, Pavicic Saric J, Hruskar Z, and Radmanic L analyzed the data; Mrzljak A and Vilibic-Cavlek T made contributions to the concept of the study, and revised the manuscript critically; all authors approved the final version of the manuscript.

Supported by the Croatian Science Foundation Project, No. IP-2020-02-7407.

Institutional review board statement: The study was reviewed and approved by the Ethic Committee of the School of Medicine University of Zagreb (Approval No. 641-01/20-02/01).

Informed consent statement: Written informed consent was obtained from all participants included in the study.

Conflict-of-interest statement: The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

Data sharing statement: No data sharing available.

Open-Access: This article is an open-access article that was selected by an in-house editor and fully peer-reviewed by external reviewers. It is distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution NonCommercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited and the use is non-commercial. See: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>

Country/Territory of origin: Croatia

ORCID number: Bojana Simunov 0000-0002-1768-2277; Anna Mrzljak 0000-0001-6270-2305; Zeljka Jurekovic 0000-0003-0690-2577; Snjezana Zidovec Lepej 0000-0001-9852-5806; Ana Bainaruch 0000-0003-0219-1800; Jadranka Pavicic Saric 0000-0003-4124-8056; Zeljka Hruskar 0000-0002-9078-1773; Leona Radmanic 0000-0001-9362-7213; Tatjana Vilibic-Cavlek 0000-0002-1877-5547.

S-Editor: Chen YL

L-Editor: Ma JY-MedE A

P-Editor: Chen YL

REFERENCES

- 1 **Rogo LD**, Mokhtari-Azad T, Kabir MH, Rezaei F. Human parvovirus B19: a review. *Acta Virol* 2014; **58**: 199-213 [PMID: 25283854 DOI: 10.4149/av_2014_03_199]
- 2 **Cossart YE**, Field AM, Cant B, Widdows D. Parvovirus-like particles in human sera. *Lancet* 1975; **1**: 72-73 [PMID: 46024 DOI: 10.1016/s0140-6736(75)91074-0]
- 3 **Pattison JR**, Jones SE, Hodgson J, Davis LR, White JM, Stroud CE, Murtaza L. Parvovirus infections and hypoplastic crisis in sickle-cell anaemia. *Lancet* 1981; **1**: 664-665 [PMID: 6110886 DOI: 10.1016/s0140-6736(81)91579-8]
- 4 **Anderson MJ**, Lewis E, Kidd IM, Hall SM, Cohen BJ. An outbreak of erythema infectiosum associated with human parvovirus infection. *J Hyg (Lond)* 1984; **93**: 85-93 [PMID: 6086750 DOI: 10.1017/s0022172400060964]
- 5 **Potter CG**, Potter AC, Hatton CS, Chapel HM, Anderson MJ, Pattison JR, Tyrrell DA, Higgins PG, Willman JS, Parry HF. Variation of erythroid and myeloid precursors in the marrow and peripheral blood of volunteer subjects infected with human parvovirus (B19). *J Clin Invest* 1987; **79**: 1486-1492 [PMID: 3033026 DOI: 10.1172/JCI112978]
- 6 **Brown KE**, Anderson SM, Young NS. Erythrocyte P antigen: cellular receptor for B19 parvovirus. *Science* 1993; **262**: 114-117 [PMID: 8211117 DOI: 10.1126/science.8211117]
- 7 **Brown KE**, Hibbs JR, Gallinella G, Anderson SM, Lehman ED, McCarthy P, Young NS. Resistance to parvovirus B19 infection due to lack of virus receptor (erythrocyte P antigen). *N Engl J Med* 1994; **330**: 1192-1196 [PMID: 8139629 DOI: 10.1056/NEJM199404283301704]
- 8 **Anderson MJ**, Higgins PG, Davis LR, Willman JS, Jones SE, Kidd IM, Pattison JR, Tyrrell DA. Experimental parvoviral infection in humans. *J Infect Dis* 1985; **152**: 257-265 [PMID: 2993431 DOI: 10.1093/infdis/152.2.257]
- 9 **Young NS**, Brown KE. Parvovirus B19. *N Engl J Med* 2004; **350**: 586-597 [PMID: 14762186 DOI: 10.1056/NEJMra030840]
- 10 **Magé V**, Lipsker D, Barbarot S, Bessis D, Chosidow O, Del Giudice P, Aractingi S, Avouac J, Bernier C, Descamps V, Dupin N. Different patterns of skin manifestations associated with parvovirus B19 primary infection in adults. *J Am Acad Dermatol* 2014; **71**: 62-69 [PMID: 24726401 DOI: 10.1016/j.jaad.2014.02.044]
- 11 **Eid AJ**, Ardura MI; AST Infectious Diseases Community of Practice. Human parvovirus B19 in solid organ transplantation: Guidelines from the American society of transplantation infectious diseases community of practice. *Clin Transplant* 2019; **33**: e13535 [PMID: 30973192 DOI: 10.1111/ctr.13535]
- 12 **Servey JT**, Reamy BV, Hodge J. Clinical presentations of parvovirus B19 infection. *Am Fam Physician* 2007; **75**: 373-376 [PMID: 17304869]
- 13 **Wolfroth A**, Rodriguez C, Michel M, Habibi A, Audard V, Benayoun E, Rogier O, Challine D, Chosidow O, Lelièvre JD, Chevalier X, Le Bras F, Pautas C, Imbert M, Pawlotsky JM, Wagner-Ballon O. Spectrum of adult Parvovirus B19 infection according to the underlying predisposing condition and proposals for clinical practice. *Br J Haematol* 2015; **170**: 192-199 [PMID: 25920561 DOI: 10.1111/bjh.13421]
- 14 **Bonvicini F**, Marinacci G, Pajno MC, Gallinella G, Musiani M, Zerbini M. Meningoencephalitis with persistent parvovirus B19 infection in an apparently healthy woman. *Clin Infect Dis* 2008; **47**: 385-387 [PMID: 18558883 DOI: 10.1086/589863]
- 15 **Zou Q**, Chen P, Chen J, Chen D, Xia H, Chen L, Feng H, Feng L. Multisystem Involvement Induced by Human Parvovirus B19 Infection in a Non-immunosuppressed Adult: A Case Report. *Front Med (Lausanne)* 2022; **9**: 808205 [PMID: 35492345 DOI: 10.3389/fmed.2022.808205]
- 16 **Krygier DS**, Steinbrecher UP, Petric M, Erb SR, Chung SW, Scudamore CH, Buczkowski AK, Yoshida EM. Parvovirus B19 induced hepatic failure in an adult requiring liver transplantation. *World J Gastroenterol* 2009; **15**: 4067-4069 [PMID: 19705505 DOI: 10.3748/wjg.15.4067]
- 17 **Bültmann BD**, Klingel K, Sotlar K, Bock CT, Kandolf R. Parvovirus B19: a pathogen responsible for more than hematologic disorders. *Virchows Arch* 2003; **442**: 8-17 [PMID: 12536309 DOI: 10.1007/s00428-002-0732-8]
- 18 **Pamidi S**, Friedman K, Kampalath B, Eshoa C, Hariharan S. Human parvovirus B19 infection presenting as persistent anemia in renal transplant recipients. *Transplantation* 2000; **69**: 2666-2669 [PMID: 10910292 DOI: 10.1097/00007890-200006270-00030]
- 19 **Zhong Q**, Zeng J, Lin T, Song T. The detection, treatment of parvovirus B19 infection induced anemia in solid organ transplants: A case series and literature review of 194 patients. *Transfus Clin Biol* 2022; **29**: 168-174 [PMID: 35007720 DOI: 10.1016/j.traci.2021.12.005]
- 20 **Eid AJ**, Brown RA, Patel R, Razonable RR. Parvovirus B19 infection after transplantation: a review of 98 cases. *Clin Infect Dis* 2006; **43**: 40-48 [PMID: 16758416 DOI: 10.1086/504812]
- 21 **Carraturo A**, Catalani V, Ottaviani D, Menichelli P, Rossini M, Terella D, Biondi B. Parvovirus B19 infection and severe anemia in renal transplant recipients. *ScientificWorldJournal* 2012; **2012**: 102829 [PMID: 22619569 DOI: 10.1100/2012/102829]
- 22 **Park JB**, Kim DJ, Woo SY, Choi GS, Chun JM, Jung GO, Kwon CH, Kim SJ, Joh JW, Lee SK. Clinical implications of quantitative real time-polymerase chain reaction of parvovirus B19 in kidney transplant recipients-a prospective study. *Transpl Int* 2009; **22**: 455-462 [PMID: 19144091 DOI: 10.1111/j.1432-2277.2008.00818.x]
- 23 **Ki CS**, Kim IS, Kim JW, Lee NY, Kim SH, Lee KW, Kim SJ, Joh JW, Huh WS, Oh HY. Incidence and clinical significance of human parvovirus B19 infection in kidney transplant recipients. *Clin Transplant* 2005; **19**: 751-755 [PMID: 16313320 DOI: 10.1111/j.1399-0012.2005.00415.x]
- 24 **Rezahosseini O**, Ekenberg C, Møller DL, Sørensen SS, Wareham NE, Perch M, Gustafsson F, Rasmussen A, Kirkby N, Reekie J, Lundgren J, Nielsen SD. Incidence and Impact of Parvovirus B19 Infection in Seronegative Solid Organ Transplant Recipients. *J Infect Dis* 2021; **224**: 865-869 [PMID: 33458766 DOI: 10.1093/infdis/jiab024]
- 25 **Yu Y**, Wei C, Lyu J, Wu X, Wang R, Huang H, Wu J, Chen J, Peng W. Donor-Derived Human Parvovirus B19 Infection in Kidney Transplantation. *Front Cell Infect Microbiol* 2021; **11**: 753970 [PMID: 34722340 DOI: 10.3389/fcimb.2021.753970]
- 26 **Gosset C**, Viglietti D, Hue K, Antoine C, Glotz D, Pillebout E. How many times can parvovirus B19-related anemia recur in solid organ transplant recipients? *Transpl Infect Dis* 2012; **14**: E64-E70 [PMID: 22931551 DOI: 10.1111/ctr.12005]

- 10.1111/j.1399-3062.2012.00773.x]
- 27 **Renoult E**, Bachelet C, Krier-Coudert MJ, Diarrassouba A, André JL, Kessler M. Recurrent anemia in kidney transplant recipients with parvovirus B19 infection. *Transplant Proc* 2006; **38**: 2321-2323 [PMID: [16980079](#) DOI: [10.1016/j.transproceed.2006.06.116](#)]
- 28 **Crabot Y**, Terrier B, Rozenberg F, Pestre V, Legendre C, Hermine O, Montagnier-Petrissans C, Guillevin L, Mouthon L; Groupe d'experts de l'Assistance Publique-Hôpitaux de Paris. Intravenous immunoglobulin therapy for pure red cell aplasia related to human parvovirus b19 infection: a retrospective study of 10 patients and review of the literature. *Clin Infect Dis* 2013; **56**: 968-977 [PMID: [23243178](#) DOI: [10.1093/cid/cis1046](#)]
- 29 **Yu Y**, Bao R, Lyu J, Wu J, Chen J, Peng W. Foscarnet Therapy for Pure Red Cell Aplasia Related to Human Parvovirus B19 Infection in Kidney Transplant Recipients: A Preliminary Exploration. *Infect Drug Resist* 2021; **14**: 2911-2923 [PMID: [34349526](#) DOI: [10.2147/IDR.S321936](#)]
- 30 **Bonvicini F**, Bua G, Manaresi E, Gallinella G. Enhanced inhibition of parvovirus B19 replication by cidofovir in extendedly exposed erythroid progenitor cells. *Virus Res* 2016; **220**: 47-51 [PMID: [27071853](#) DOI: [10.1016/j.virusres.2016.04.002](#)]
- 31 **Rodríguez-Espinosa D**, Esforzado N, Hermida E, Cuadrado E, Broseta JJ, Diekmann F, Revuelta I. A case of recurrent anemia due to chronic parvovirus B19 infection in a kidney transplant recipient. Can everolimus make a difference? *CEN Case Rep* 2021; **10**: 388-392 [PMID: [33539009](#) DOI: [10.1007/s13730-021-00575-0](#)]
- 32 **Barzon L**, Murer L, Pacenti M, Biasolo MA, Vella MD, Ghirardo G, Gamba PG, De Arias AE, Zanon GF, Palù G. Detection of viral DNA in kidney graft preservation and washing solutions is predictive of posttransplant infections in pediatric recipients. *J Infect Dis* 2009; **200**: 1425-1433 [PMID: [19803803](#) DOI: [10.1086/644504](#)]
- 33 **Egbuna O**, Zand MS, Arbini A, Menegus M, Taylor J. A cluster of parvovirus B19 infections in renal transplant recipients: a prospective case series and review of the literature. *Am J Transplant* 2006; **6**: 225-231 [PMID: [16433780](#) DOI: [10.1111/j.1600-6143.2005.01139.x](#)]
- 34 **Vilibic-Cavlek T**, Tabain I, Kolaric B, Mihulja K, Blazevic L, Bogdanic M, Navolan D, Beader N, Mrzljak A. Parvovirus B19 in Croatia: A Large-Scale Seroprevalence Study. *Medicina (Kaunas)* 2021; **57**: 1279 [PMID: [34833497](#) DOI: [10.3390/medicina57111279](#)]
- 35 **Plentz A**, Würdinger M, Kudlich M, Modrow S. Low-level DNAemia of parvovirus B19 (genotypes 1-3) in adult transplant recipients is not associated with anaemia. *J Clin Virol* 2013; **58**: 443-448 [PMID: [23916377](#) DOI: [10.1016/j.jcv.2013.07.007](#)]
- 36 **Alves MT**, Vilaça SS, Godoi LC, Rezende Júnior L, Carvalho Md, Silva Fde S, Guimarães FL, Fernandes AP, Dusse LM, Gomes KB. Parvovirus B19 (B19) and cytomegalovirus (CMV) infections and anti-erythropoietin (anti-EPO) antibodies in patients on dialysis hyporesponsive to erythropoietin therapy. *Clin Chim Acta* 2014; **431**: 52-57 [PMID: [24513539](#) DOI: [10.1016/j.cca.2014.01.039](#)]
- 37 **Sharif A**, Aghakhani A, Velayati AA, Banifazl M, Sharif MR, Razeghi E, Kheirikhah D, Kazemimanesh M, Bavand A, Ramezani A. Frequency and Genotype of Human Parvovirus B19 among Iranian Hemodialysis and Peritoneal Dialysis Patients. *Intervirology* 2016; **59**: 179-185 [PMID: [28142135](#) DOI: [10.1159/000455124](#)]
- 38 **Lindahl JP**, Barlinn R, Abrahamsen IW, Spetalen S, Midtvedt K, Jenssen T. Case Report: Pure Red Cell Aplasia Caused by Refractory Parvovirus B19 Infection After Pancreas Transplantation Alone. *Front Med (Lausanne)* 2022; **9**: 849783 [PMID: [35372384](#) DOI: [10.3389/fmed.2022.849783](#)]
- 39 **Nowacka-Cieciura E**, Karakulska-Prystupik E, Żuk-Wasek A, Lisik W, Basak GW, Durluk M. Pure Red Cell Aplasia Related to Parvovirus B19 Infection in Simultaneous Pancreas and Kidney Recipient: A Case Report. *Transplant Proc* 2020; **52**: 2539-2543 [PMID: [32591136](#) DOI: [10.1016/j.transproceed.2020.01.127](#)]
- 40 **Wang H**, Fu YX, Song WL, Wang Z, Feng G, Zhao J, Nian YQ, Cao Y. Human parvovirus B19-associated early postoperative acquired pure red cell aplasia in simultaneous pancreas-kidney transplantation: A case report. *World J Clin Cases* 2021; **9**: 1968-1975 [PMID: [33748248](#) DOI: [10.12998/wjcc.v9.i8.1968](#)]
- 41 **Berbudi A**, Rahmadika N, Tjahjadi AL, Ruslami R. Type 2 Diabetes and its Impact on the Immune System. *Curr Diabetes Rev* 2020; **16**: 442-449 [PMID: [31657690](#) DOI: [10.2174/1573399815666191024085838](#)]
- 42 **Huang Q**, Wang Y, Chen R, Zhao Y, Wang H, Ma X, Li D, Liu Q, Chen X, He L, Zhang M, Li M. Parvovirus B19 infection in kidney transplant recipients: A prospective study in a teaching hospital in Shanghai, China. *Transpl Immunol* 2022; **74**: 101667 [PMID: [35835294](#) DOI: [10.1016/j.trim.2022.101667](#)]
- 43 **Waldman M**, Kopp JB. Parvovirus B19 and the kidney. *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol* 2007; **2** Suppl 1: S47-S56 [PMID: [17699510](#) DOI: [10.2215/CJN.01060307](#)]
- 44 **Murer L**, Zaccchello G, Bianchi D, Dall'amico R, Montini G, Andreetta B, Perini M, Dossi EC, Zanon G, Zaccchello F. Thrombotic microangiopathy associated with parvovirus B 19 infection after renal transplantation. *J Am Soc Nephrol* 2000; **11**: 1132-1137 [PMID: [10820178](#) DOI: [10.1681/ASN.V1161132](#)]
- 45 **Ardalan MR**, Shoja MM, Tubbs RS, Esmaili H, Keyvani H. Postrenal transplant hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis and thrombotic microangiopathy associated with parvovirus b19 infection. *Am J Transplant* 2008; **8**: 1340-1344 [PMID: [18522549](#) DOI: [10.1111/j.1600-6143.2008.02244.x](#)]
- 46 **Ardalan MR**, Shoja MM, Tubbs RS, Jayne D. Parvovirus B19 microepidemic in renal transplant recipients with thrombotic microangiopathy and allograft vasculitis. *Exp Clin Transplant* 2008; **6**: 137-143 [PMID: [18816241](#)]
- 47 **Prasad B**, St Onge J. Parvovirus leading to thrombotic microangiopathy in a healthy adult. *BMJ Case Rep* 2016; **2016** [PMID: [26811413](#) DOI: [10.1136/bcr-2015-213492](#)]
- 48 **Steffen CJ**, Koch N, Eckardt KU, Amann K, Seelow E, Schreiber A. Hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis and thrombotic microangiopathy after parvovirus B19 infection and renal transplantation: a case report. *BMC Nephrol* 2021; **22**: 337 [PMID: [34641801](#) DOI: [10.1186/s12882-021-02538-0](#)]
- 49 **Bayer G**, von Tokarski F, Thoreau B, Bauvois A, Barbet C, Cloarec S, Mérieau E, Lachot S, Garot D, Bernard L, Gyan E, Perrotin F, Pouplard C, Maillot F, Gatault P, Sautenet B, Rusch E, Buchler M, Vigneau C, Fakhouri F, Halimi JM. Etiology and Outcomes of Thrombotic Microangiopathies. *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol* 2019; **14**: 557-566 [PMID: [30862697](#) DOI: [10.2215/CJN.11470918](#)]

- 50 **Schwarz C**, Brehon A, Mousseaux C, Luque Y, Senet P, Mariani P, Mohamadou I, Zafrani L, Frémeaux-Bacchi V, Rondeau E, Buob D, Rafat C. Ockham's razor defeated: about two atypical cases of hemolytic uremic syndrome. *BMC Nephrol* 2020; **21**: 269 [PMID: [32652955](#) DOI: [10.1186/s12882-020-01926-2](#)]



Published by **Baishideng Publishing Group Inc**
7041 Koll Center Parkway, Suite 160, Pleasanton, CA 94566, USA

Telephone: +1-925-3991568

E-mail: bpgoffice@wjgnet.com

Help Desk: <https://www.f6publishing.com/helpdesk>

<https://www.wjgnet.com>

