We report an autochthonous hepatitis E virus (HEV)-hepatitis B virus co-primary infection in a 41-year-old man having sex with men and infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). This case prompts testing for HEV in HIV-infected patients with acute hepatitis even if primary infection with another hepatitis virus is diagnosed.

### TABLE 1 Longitudinal follow-up of biological and virological parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Result for date (mo/day/yr) showna</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALT (IU/liter)</td>
<td>12/18/09 6/25/10 9/2/10 9/7/10 9/10/10 9/20/10 9/27/10 10/1/10 10/4/10 10/19/10 1/14/11 5/19/11 11/18/11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AST (IU/liter)</td>
<td>39 47 47 315 1,259 1,489 428 413 293 272 229 59 30 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GGT (IU/liter)</td>
<td>26 30 259 441 381 278 227 192 182 98 15 19 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilirubinemia (µmol/liter)</td>
<td>16 11 22 43 72 44 8 19 17 13 13 8.7 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PI (%)</td>
<td>100 100 100 100 100 94 100 93 90 86 100 100 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platelet count (10³/liter)</td>
<td>230 217 212 210 161 256 240 233 248 278 216 213 256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD4 count/mm³</td>
<td>141 149 175 188 222 226 226 183 210 284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-HEV IgM (SCOR)</td>
<td>NA NA 15.1 NP 14.3 NP NP NP NP NP NP NP NP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HBV DNA (log₁₀ IU/ml)</td>
<td>NA NA &gt;9.0 NP NP 6.15 NP NP 4.15 3.13 2.15 1.92 Neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HBsAg (pg/ml)</td>
<td>Neg. &gt;250c &gt;250 &gt;250 &gt;250 &gt;250 NP NP NP NP NP NP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HBeAg (SCOR)</td>
<td>NP 1,900 1,825 NP 1,293 NP NP NP NP 82.9 5.5 5.6 NP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total anti-Hbc Ab (SCOR)</td>
<td>Neg. 3.8 9.4 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 NP NP NP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Hbc IgM (IU/ml)</td>
<td>&gt;200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Hbs Ab (IU/liter)</td>
<td>&lt;10 &lt;10 &lt;10 &lt;10 &lt;10 &lt;10 &lt;10 &lt;10 &lt;10 &lt;10 &lt;10 &lt;10 37.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV RNA (log₁₀ copies/ml)</td>
<td>Neg. &lt;40 Neg. &lt;40 &lt;40 &lt;40 &lt;40 &lt;40 &lt;40 NP NP NP Neg.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a ALT, alanine aminotransferase level; AST, aspartate aminotransferase level; CD4 count, CD4⁺ T-lymphocyte count; GGT, gammaglutamyltransferase; PI, prothrombin index; Hepatitis B and C, hepatitis B virus, hepatitis C virus; HEV, human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; HEV, hepatitis E virus; SCOR, signal/cutoff ratio; HBV, hepatitis B virus; HBeAg, hepatitis B surface antigen; HbcAg, hepatitis B e antigen; HBc, hepatitis B core; Ab, antibody; HIV, human immunodeficiency virus.

b The antiviral therapy from 18 December 2009 through 10 September 2010 included raltegravir (RGV), darunavir (DRV), and ritonavir (RTV). The antiviral therapy from 20 September 2010 through 19 October 2010 included RGV, DRV, RTV, tenofovir-emtricitabine (TDF/FTC), and ribavirin (RBV). The antiviral therapy from 14 January 2011 through 18 November 2011 included RGV, DRV, RTV, and TDF/FTC. Neg., negative; Pos., positive; NP, not performed; NA, not available.

c Negative on 24 July 2009.

*Performed retrospectively.*
pes simplex virus (Siemens, Marburg, Germany) were ruled out by serology and PCR testing. Acute hepatitis B was diagnosed by detection in serum of HBV DNA (9 log10 IU/ml) (RealTime HBV; Abbott), hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg; Abbott), HBe antigen (HBeAg; Abbott), and anti-HB core (anti-HBc) IgM (titer of 200 IU/ml) (Vidas; bioMérieux) (Table 1). Retrospective HBsAg and anti-HBc testing showed negativity in December 2009 and positivity in June 2010; HBV DNA testing was negative in July 2009. The HBV genotype, determined as described previously (3), was G (Fig. 1). Concurrently with HBV diagnosis, hepatitis E virus (HEV) testing on the serum sample collected in September 2010 showed positivity for anti-HEV IgM (Adaltis, Casalecchio di Reno, Italy), and for HEV RNA using in-house assays as described previously (4). Retrospective testing showed absence of HEV RNA and anti-HEV IgM in June 2010. HEV RNA sequencing (4) identified genotype 3c (Fig. 2).

The patient did not travel abroad in 2010 but reported multiple male sexual partners and frequent consumption of uncooked pig liver sausage (PLS) in the 9-week period before hepatitis onset. Tenofovir-emtricitabine and ribavirin (12 mg/kg of body weight/day) were introduced to help control HBV and HEV, respectively. HBV viremia and HBsAg titers progressively became undetectable (10 IU/ml and 0.05 pg/ml, respectively) 14 months post-HBV diagnosis (Table 1). Anti-HBs antibodies became detectable at this...
time point. HEV RNA became undetectable within 2 weeks post-ribavirin introduction. Liver biochemical markers normalized within 4 months after HBV-HEV diagnosis.

We report here, to our knowledge, the first observation of HBV/HEV co-primary infection in an HIV-infected patient. Otherwise, co-primary infections with other hepatitis viruses sharing the same transmission routes have been described. One case of HAV-HEV dual infection was recently reported in association with aseptic meningitis in India, but diagnosis relied only on positive IgM to both viruses (5). In contrast, co-primary infections with HBV and HCV or delta agent were more frequently described (6–8). Besides, concurrent acute hepatitis E and HBV reactivation has been described in an HIV-infected person (9).

Compared to the general population, HIV-infected persons are at higher risk of viral hepatitis, including with HBV, HCV, or delta agent, due to common risk factors for these infections, including intravenous drug use or sexual intercourse (8, 10–13). Regarding HEV, it is an emerging cause of autochthonous hepatitis in Europe (14) and a new causative agent of acute and chronic hepatitis in HIV-infected persons (15–19). Nonetheless, HEV seroprevalence has not been found to date to differ statistically significantly between HIV-seropositive and -seronegative patients.
and in HIV-infected patients according to CD4 count, gender, or HIV transmission mode (18–21). HEV genotype 3c identified here is among the most frequently described in autochthonous cases in Europe, including France (4, 22, 23). Best matches in the NCBI nucleotide sequence database were HEV sequences obtained in France from humans in whom HIV status was not documented, while best matches in our laboratory sequence database were HEV sequences from HIV-negative persons (Fig. 2). Consumption of uncooked PLS reported by the case has been documented as an HEV source in southern France, and eating raw or undercooked pork has been identified as a risk factor predictive of anti-HEV seropositivity in HIV-infected persons (4, 19, 24, 25). This habit may explain the greater incidence and prevalence of HEV infections reported in southern France than northern France, including in HIV-infected persons (26, 27). HEV transmission through sexual intercourse between MSM had been suspected in the 1990s but was not confirmed thereafter (19, 21, 28). Nonetheless, HEV transmission may potentially occur through sexual intercourse between MSM, as demonstrated for HAV or HCV, particularly in HIV-seropositive persons (29–31), and HEV infection has been described previously in several MSM and a bisexual man infected with HIV (9, 17, 21, 32, 33). Here, the patient reported sexual intercourse with several men and concurrently acquired HBV as well as HAV and HIV earlier in his life. Of note, he became infected with HBV genotype G, which is rare in France and worldwide but has been described to be more frequent in HIV-infected patients (34–36) and particularly among MSM (37–39). Also, we searched for top hits in the NCBI sequence database with the HAV sequence recovered from a patient’s serum collected 1 year before HEV-HBV primary infection, and we found three HAV sequences with 100% nucleotide identity that were obtained from serum samples of MSM in Barcelona, Spain (40).

The major complications of autochthonous HEV infection in Europe are fatal outcome, which occurred mostly in patients with underlying liver diseases, and progression to chronicity and cirrhosis (14, 17, 20, 32, 41–43). HIV-infected patients are at particular risk of both severe outcomes due to frequent liver injury related to hepatitis virus coinfections or antiviral-induced toxicity and to HIV-induced immunosuppression (11, 15). The present observation questioned if concurrent acute HEV-HBV infections could be associated with more severe histopathology than acute HEV or HBV monoinfection, as observed for concurrent acute infections with Delta agent and HBV (7), and if reciprocal inhibition of HEV and HBV replication, as suspected during co-primary HBV-HCV infection, may occur (6). Then introduction of antiviral therapy for both viruses prevented speculation on these issues. Of note, HBV DNA clearance only occurred after 14 months on tenofovir-emtricitabine, while HEV RNA clearance occurred within 1 month under ribavirin. Regarding progression toward chronic hepatitis E in HIV-infected patients, its occurrence was previously observed in patients exhibiting a CD4 count of <200/mm³ (15, 21). Here, ribavirin therapy was administered to avoid potential severe outcome due to concurrent HBV infection and progression toward chronicity because the patient’s CD4 count was around 200/mm³. No treatment is currently recommended for acute hepatitis E, but ribavirin led to HEV clearance within 2 to 12 weeks in chronically infected solid organ transplant recipients (44–46) and was associated with rapid HEV RNA negativation in nonimmunocompromised patients exhibiting severe acute hepatitis E (47, 48).

Overall, the present case prompts to test systematically for HEV in HIV-infected patients with acute hepatitis regardless of whether primary infection with another hepatitis virus has been diagnosed. The indication for ribavirin therapy in similar contexts remains to be clarified.

REFERENCES


