

Cryptococcal Meningitis of the HIV-Infected Person in Lomé: About 102 Cases over 10 Years

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Abstract

Objective: To describe the clinical, epidemiological and evolutionary aspects of cryptococcal meningitis. **Methods:** This was a retrospective descriptive study on all HIV-infected patients who had been hospitalized for cryptococcal meningitis between 2006 and 2016 in the principal structures for the care of HIV infected person in Lomé. The diagnosis of meningitis was clinical and confirmed by the presence of cryptococci on Chinese ink or the detection of CSF-soluble antigens. All patients have made the CD4 rate assay and received an antifungal treatment based on fluconazole or Amphotericin B, followed later by antiretroviral triple therapy. **Results:** A total of 102 patients infected with cryptococcal meningitis (62 men for 40 women) were found. The sex ratio was 1.55. The median age was 34 years with extremes of 15 to 49 years. Clinically, headache was the symptomatic symptom in 100% of cases, prone to long runs and weight loss respectively in the proportions of 45% and 65%. The mean CD4 cell count was 65 ± 22 cells per mm^3 . The duration of hospital stay was short (less than 7 days) for the deceased. A total of 62 patients were able to receive treatment, 40 of them with fluconazole and 22 with Amphotericin B. The mortality was very high (65%), 25% were lost to follow-up, and 9.5% still in live 3 months after admission to the hospital. **Conclusion:** Cryptococcal meningitis has a very reserved prognosis. It is to be feared in cases of severe immunosuppression, hence the early detection of HIV for optimal management is important.

Keywords

Cryptococcal Meningitis, HIV, Lomé

1. Introduction

Cryptococcal meningitis is a frequent mycotic meningitis in HIV-infected pa-

tients with CD4 rate levels <100 cells/mm³ [1] [2] [3]. It is the most lethal opportunistic disease in HIV-infected patients [4]. In Togo, it is often diagnosed but hospital and/or population-based epidemiological data are not available to assess the magnitude of the problem. It is therefore with the aim of elucidating the phenomenon that we have carried out this study in order to describe the epidemiological, diagnostic, therapeutic and evolutionary aspects.

2. Method

It was a retrospective and descriptive study which was carried out on files of patients hospitalized in the public structures of HIV treatment in Lomé between 2006 and 2016. The diagnosis of cryptococcal meningitis was based on the presence of cryptococcal yeasts in the cephalo-spinal fluid (CSF) of patients suffering of headache and chronic fever in HIV infection status. All patients had done a CD4 rate and have received either orally and/or parenterally fluconazole antifungal therapy at a dose of 800 to 1200 mg per day, or Amphotericin B to the dose of 0.7 mg/kg/day, followed later by antiretroviral therapy.

The demographic data, the clinical course under treatment, were the parameters studied.

3. Results

Cryptococcal meningitis accounted for 1.5% (102/8025) of all AIDS consultations over 10 years. The male sex was in the majority with a sex ratio of 1.55. In 99% of cases, patients were infected with HIV 1. The reasons for consultation were dominated by headache in all patients and a major immunosuppression was observed in almost all cases. Only 7.8% of patients had viral load with a viraemia greater than 6 log/ml (Table 1).

Therapeutically, 83% of patients were under ARV, with 52% and 36%, respectively, in the first line therapy with tenofovir lamivudine and efavirenz and secondarily with tenofovir lamivudine and lopinavir/ritonavir. A total of 13% of

Table 1. General characteristics of the population.

Effectif/Number	Proportion
Epidemiological data	
Median age (extremes) 34 (15 - 49)	-
Sex H/F 62/40	-
Type of HIV (1/2) 101/1	-
Clinical data	
Headaches 102	100%
Fiver 46	45%
Cachexia 66	65%
Biological data	
Mean CD4 rate \pm standard deviation 65 \pm 22	-
Mean viral load 6 Log	08/102

patients had given up ARVs and 4% were naïve to ARV treatment. Within the patients who had abandoned ARV and those ARV-naïve, 11 (11%) were using either herbal treatments, dietary supplements or prayers (**Table 2**).

All patients did not receive antifungal treatment. Thus, of the patients who were treated (61%), 40% or 64% received fluconazole injection for 7 days followed by the oral form. Amphotericin B was administered only in 36% of cases and in 39% of cases no treatment was given (**Table 3**).

In terms of progression, lethality was very high (65%) and in 28% of cases, patients were released from hospital on request. Only 9.5% of patients who were treated remained alive 3 months after admitted at the hospital. In addition, headache persistence was observed in almost all patients (**Table 4**).

4. Discussion

The 1.5% frequency represented by cryptococcal meningitis in AIDS consultations shows that this disease is more frequent than we can imagine. Millogo in

Table 2. Former therapeutic status of the patients before admission.

Effectif	Proportion
ARV therapy 85	83%
First line 54	64%
Second line 31	36%
Abandonment of treatment ARV 13	13%
Patient naïve from ARV 04	04%
Other treatment 11	11%
Plants 08	72%
Dietary supplements 07	63%
Payer 04	36%

Table 3. Distribution of patients according to the antifungal treatment received.

Effectif	Proportion
Antifungal treatment 62	61%
Fluconazole 40	64%
Amphotéricine B 22	36%
Lake of treatment 40	39%

Table 4. Evolutionary characteristics under antifungal treatment.

Effectif	Proportion
Persistence of headache 99	97%
Intracranial hypertension syndrome 85	83%
Death in the first 7 days 55/65	65%
Prolonged survival after 3 months 10	9.5%
Exit against medical agreement 29	28%

Burkina Faso reports the same frequency [5]. Clinically, diagnostic confusion is possible with other febrile tropical diseases such as malaria, which have common fever and headache. Moreover, the discovery of cryptococcus in the context of meningitis calls for the practice of the lumbar puncture which can prove difficult to achieve.

The male sex is predominant in our study. This trend was also observed by Bissagnéné in Côte d'Ivoire and Ki-Zerbo in Burkina Faso [6] [7]. Clinically, headaches were the major symptom of intracranial hypertension and the most important factor in suspecting neuromeningin cryptococcosis in HIV-infected patients (**Table 1**).

At the immune level, all patients were in the AIDS phase of HIV with a very high viral load greater than 6 Log/ml. Note that cryptococcosis is an opportunistic disease of AIDS and is seen mainly at the terminal phase of the evolution of HIV characterized by a collapse of immunity and a very high plasma viral load as can be seen in many studies [8] [9]. In Togo, the discovery of an HIV infection is still occurring today with to the discovery of an opportunistic infection. Very often, the first symptoms of immunosuppression, such as recurrent morbid states, are confused with Malaria, and finally the HIV infection diagnosis is delayed after the failure of other therapies.

Therapeutically, the majority of patients were on antiretroviral therapy. However, despite this treatment, there is a strong immunosuppression, indicating either a poor ARV intake or failure of the ARV therapy because of resistance. In Togo, for the whole population of HIV infected patients under ARV, Dagan observes in 2011 a rate of resistance on drugs used in the first line therapy of 24.5% [10] and a Konou fund in 2015 a resistance rate on protease inhibitors used in the second line therapy of 17% [11]. It's good to remember that in the years 2007 to 2008 in Togo, There have been many breaks in the supply of ARVs. It was only in 2009 that the situation became normal as a result of the resumption of co-operation with the Global Fund. The role of treatment interruptions in the occurrence of resistance and therapeutic failures is well demonstrated [12].

In addition, cryptococcosis was the discovery circumstance of HIV with 4 patients. This is proof that many people are unaware of their HIV status. This contributes to the spread of the infection in a context dominated by illiteracy. The study also showed that 11% of patients had other care outside of ARV treatment. This is the taking of nutritional supplements that abound nowadays in markets in Togo. These products, although of dubious origin, cost a lot of money, which contributes to impoverish patients by knowing that HIV already reduces their productive power considerably. Some patients, who numbered 4 in our study, prayer is the refuge, evidenced by the proliferation of places of prayer which often, in disregard of medical prescriptions, encourage patients on ARV to stop treatment for profit of prayer to hope for a divine miraculous healing. As a result, many patients were killed while they were doing well under ARV before their spiritual conversion.

Anti-fungal treatment was not systematic in all patients. The reasons were the high cost of drugs that were not available to all patients. In Togo, the daily cost of injectable fluconazole (Triflucan[®]) of Pfizer laboratory was US \$ 20 and that of Amphotericin B when available was US \$ 15. These difficulties are always the cause of the abandonment of treatment obliging the patients to ask to go home against medical advice and prefer practices such as the prayer and the use of the medicinal plants.

In relation to the evolution, lethality was very high. And these deaths occurred within the first week after admission of the patients. The inefficiency of ARV treatment would be the reason. Indeed, from 2008 to 2010, Togo experienced several ruptures in the supply of ARVs. However, it is well known that poor adherence to ARVs is the major cause of ARV resistance and inefficiency [10] [11] [12]. This explains why in our study we find a very high viral load greater than 6 Log in the patients who were able to carry out the PCR. As for the CD4 count, it was collapsed in all patients, whether or not they were on ARV.

However, despite the constraints and inaccessibility of antifungal treatment, approximately 10% have survived 3 months after starting treatment. But, their future development could not be assessed as the chronic phase of treatment no longer takes place in hospitals, which are reserved only for patients who are bedridden.

5. Conclusion

The lethality of cryptococcal meningitis remains very high. In Togo, the problem is worrying marked by the high cost in antifungals that is not within reach of patients. Similarly, the early diagnosis of a therapeutic failure, which causes opportunistic infections like cryptococcosis, must be implemented.

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