

HEALTH ALERT NETWORK | HEALTH ADVISORY | April 22, 2022

Call for Case Reports – Pediatric Acute Hepatitis of Unknown Etiology

The North Dakota Department of Health is providing this information regarding multiple reports of acute hepatitis of unknown etiology in children from the United States and United Kingdom. When evaluating patients with acute hepatitis providers are encouraged to add testing for adenovirus infections if other etiologies (i.e., hepatitis A, B, C, D or E) have been ruled out.

CDC is requesting notification from clinicians on children <10 years of age with elevated aspartate aminotransferase (AST) or alanine aminotransferase (ALT) (>500 U/L) who have an unknown etiology for their hepatitis (with or without any adenovirus testing results, independent of the results) **since October 1, 2021**. If you are currently caring for patients or have residual specimens, please save and freeze them for possible additional testing.

Any patient meeting these criteria should be reported to the North Dakota Department of Health by calling 701-328-2378 or 1-800-472-2180. Reports made to the North Dakota Department of Health will be forwarded to the CDC. Assistance with laboratory testing can be obtained by calling the Laboratory Services Section at 701-328-6272.

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Recommendations for Adenovirus Testing and Reporting of Children with Acute Hepatitis of Unknown Etiology

Summary

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is issuing this Health Alert Network (HAN) Health Advisory to notify clinicians and public health authorities of a cluster of children identified with hepatitis and adenovirus infection. In November 2021, clinicians at a large children's hospital in Alabama notified CDC of five pediatric patients with significant liver injury, including three with acute liver failure, who also tested positive for adenovirus. All children were previously healthy. None had COVID-19. Case-finding efforts at this hospital identified four additional pediatric patients with hepatitis and adenovirus infection for a total of nine patients admitted from October 2021 through February 2022; all five that were sequenced had adenovirus type 41 infection identified. In two patients, plasma samples were negative for adenovirus by quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR), but both patients were positive when retested using whole blood. Two patients required liver transplant; no patients died. A possible association between pediatric hepatitis and adenovirus infection is currently under investigation. Cases of pediatric hepatitis in children who tested negative for hepatitis viruses A, B, C, D, and E were reported earlier this month in the United Kingdom, including some with adenovirus infection [1].

This Health Advisory serves to notify US clinicians who may encounter pediatric patients with hepatitis of unknown etiology to consider adenovirus testing and to elicit reporting of such cases to state public health authorities and to CDC. Nucleic acid amplification testing (NAAT, e.g. PCR) is preferred for adenovirus detection and may be performed on respiratory specimens, stool or rectal swabs, or blood.

Background

Hepatitis is inflammation of the liver that can be caused by viral infections, alcohol use, toxins, medications, and certain other medical conditions. In the United States, the most common causes of viral hepatitis are hepatitis A, hepatitis B, and hepatitis C viruses [2]. Signs and symptoms of hepatitis include fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, dark urine, light-colored stools, joint pain, and jaundice [2]. Treatment of hepatitis depends on the underlying etiology.

Adenoviruses are double-stranded DNA viruses that spread by close personal contact, respiratory droplets, and fomites [3]. There are more than 50 types of immunologically distinct adenoviruses that can cause infections in humans. Adenoviruses most commonly cause respiratory illness but depending on the adenovirus type they can cause other illnesses such as gastroenteritis, conjunctivitis, cystitis, and, less commonly, neurological disease [3]. There is no specific treatment for adenovirus infections.

Adenovirus type 41 commonly causes pediatric acute gastroenteritis, which typically presents as diarrhea, vomiting, and fever; it can often be accompanied by respiratory symptoms [4]. While there have been case reports of hepatitis in immunocompromised children with adenovirus type 41 infection, adenovirus type 41 is not known to be a cause of hepatitis in otherwise healthy children [5, 6].

Recommendations

1. Clinicians should consider adenovirus testing in pediatric patients with hepatitis of unknown etiology. NAAT (e.g. PCR) is preferable and may be done on respiratory specimens, stool or rectal swabs, or blood.
2. Anecdotal reports suggest that testing whole blood by PCR may be more sensitive than testing plasma by PCR; therefore, testing of whole blood could be considered in those without an etiology who tested negative for adenovirus in plasma samples.

For More Information

[Division of Viral Hepatitis | CDC](#)
[Adenovirus | CDC](#)

References

- [1] World Health Organization. Acute hepatitis of unknown aetiology - the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Disease Outbreak News [Internet]. 2022 Apr 15; Available from: <https://www.who.int/emergencies/disease-outbreak-news/item/acute-hepatitis-of-unknown-aetiology---the-united-kingdom-of-great-britain-and-northern-ireland>
- [2] Hepatitis Webpage. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Available from: <https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/abc/index.htm>
- [3] Adenoviruses Webpage. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/adenovirus/index.html>
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- [6] Peled N, Nakar C, Huberman H, Scherf E, Samra Z, Finkelstein Y, et al. Adenovirus Infection in Hospitalized Immunocompetent Children. Clin Pediatr (Phila). 2004 Apr;43(3):223–9. <https://doi.org/10.1177/000992280404300303>

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##This message was distributed to state and local health officers, state and local epidemiologists, state and local laboratory directors, public information officers, HAN coordinators, and clinician organizations##

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