



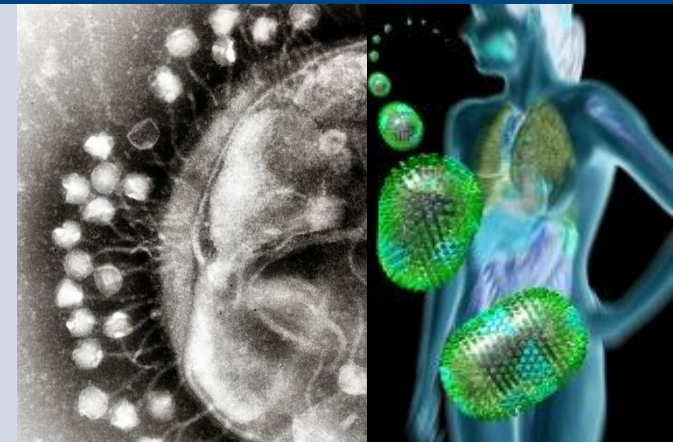
# *Übertragung und Inaktivierung des Hepatitis C Virus*

PD Dr. Eike Steinmann

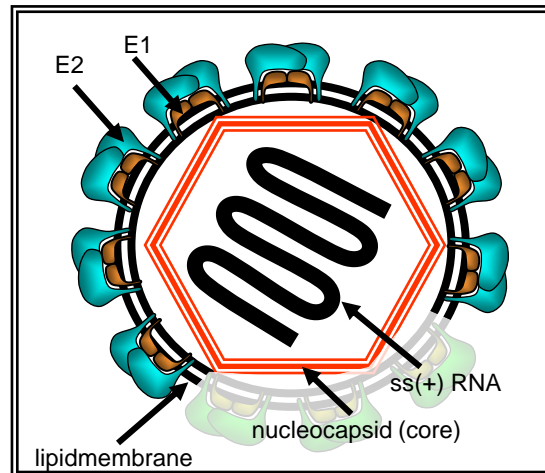
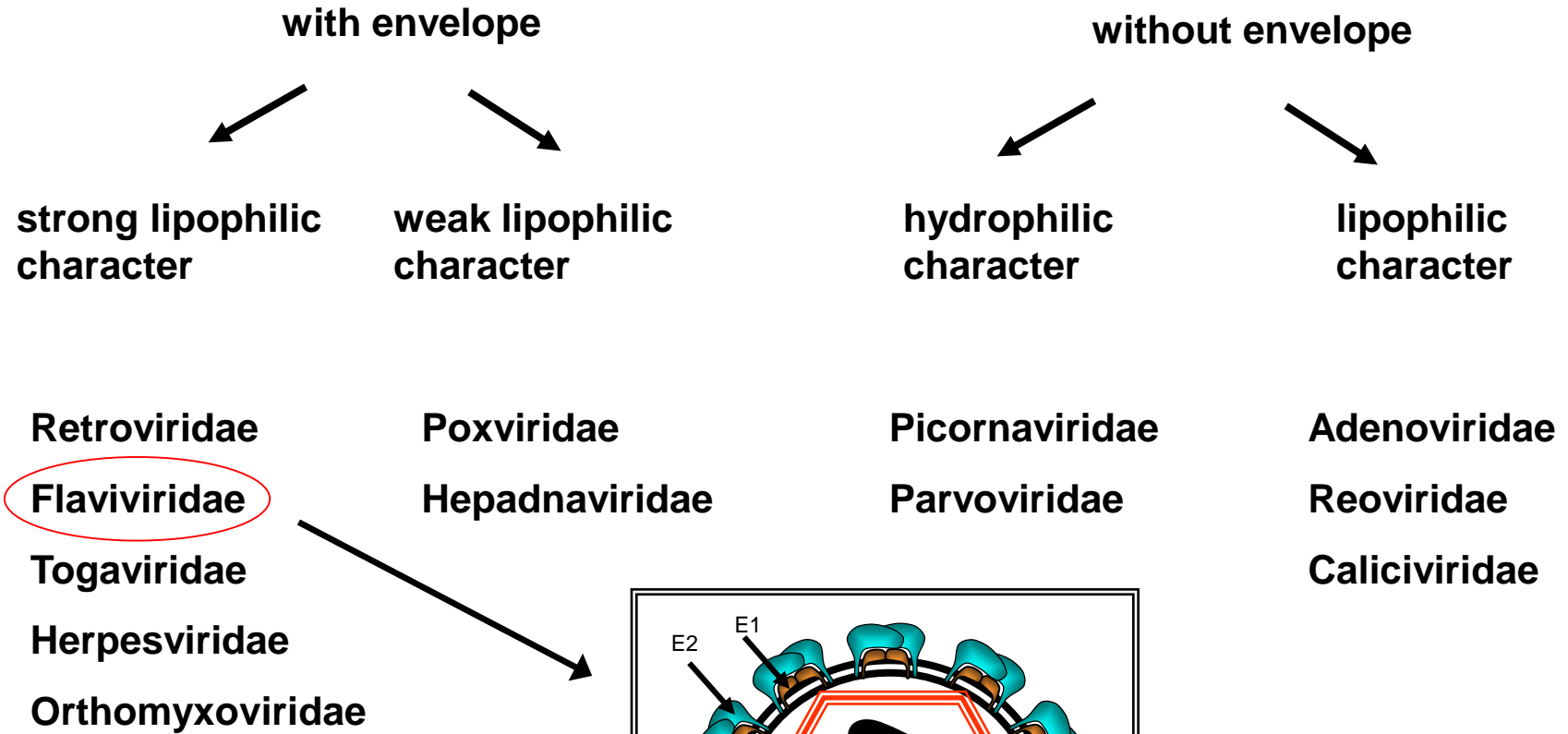
Centre for Experimental and Clinical Infection Research

Institute of Experimental Virology, Twincore\*

\*joint venture between Medical School Hannover and Helmholtz Centre for Infection Research

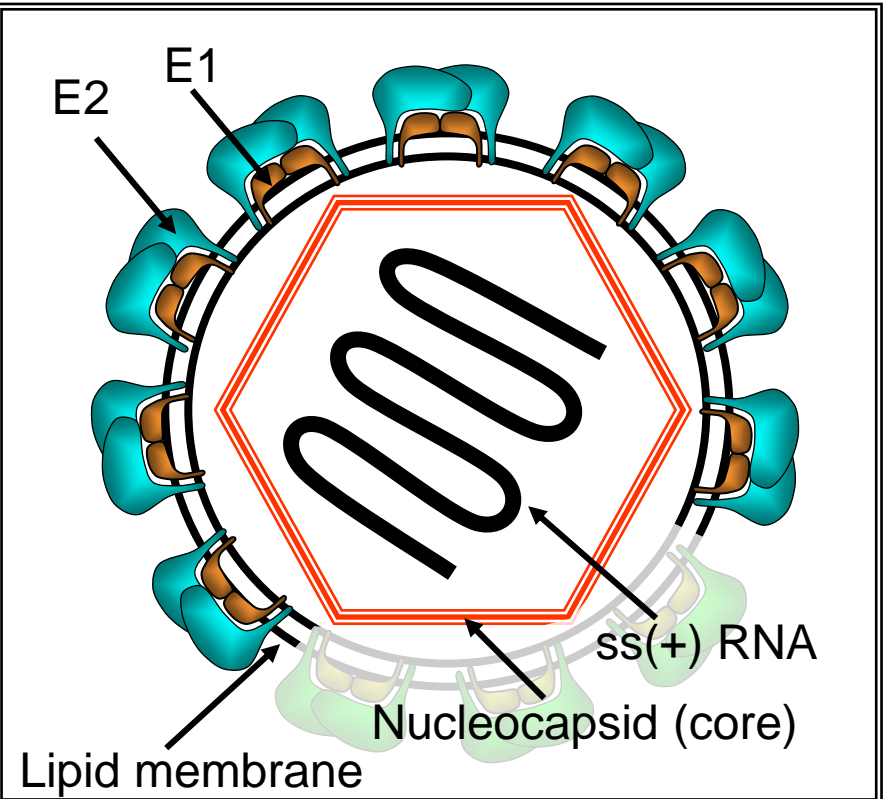


# Stability of human pathogenic viruses



# Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) Profile

<b>Family:</b>	<i>Flaviviridae</i>
<b>Genus:</b>	<i>Hepacivirus</i>
<b>Species:</b>	<i>Hepatitis C virus</i> (7 genotypes)
<b>Size:</b>	50-60 nm
<b>Genome:</b>	(+) ssRNA, ~9.6 kb
<b>Prevalence:</b>	160 million patients
<b>Therapy:</b>	next talk

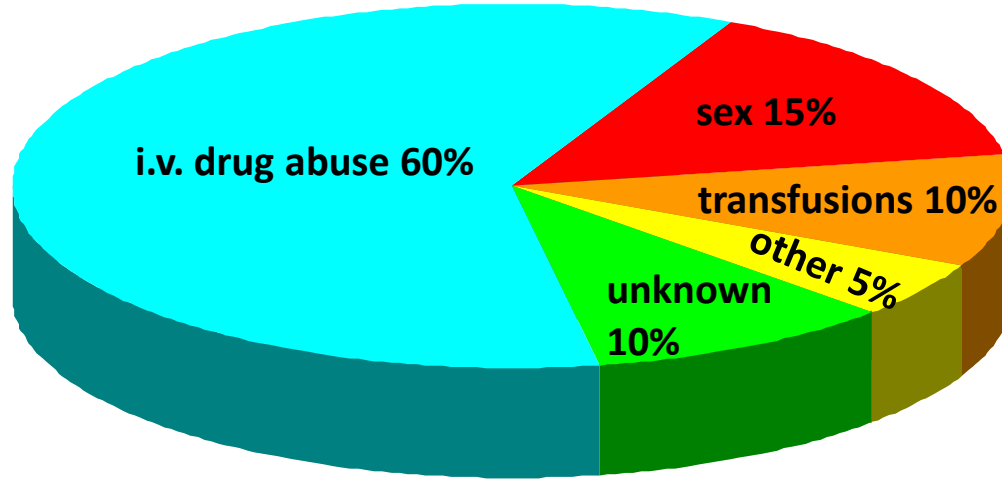


# Ways of HCV Transmissions

drug abuse



medical procedures



transfusion



sex



vertical



other



# Virucidal testing using surrogate viruses

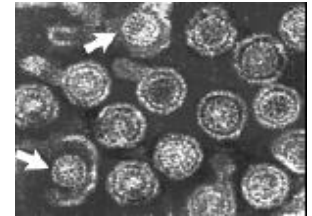
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## testvirus

## surrogate-virus

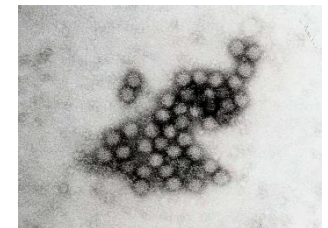
Hepatitis B Virus

Duck hepatitis B virus (DHBV)



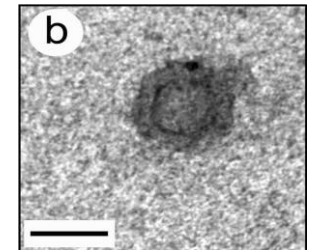
Norovirus

feline Calicivirus (FCV)  
murine Norovirus (MNV)

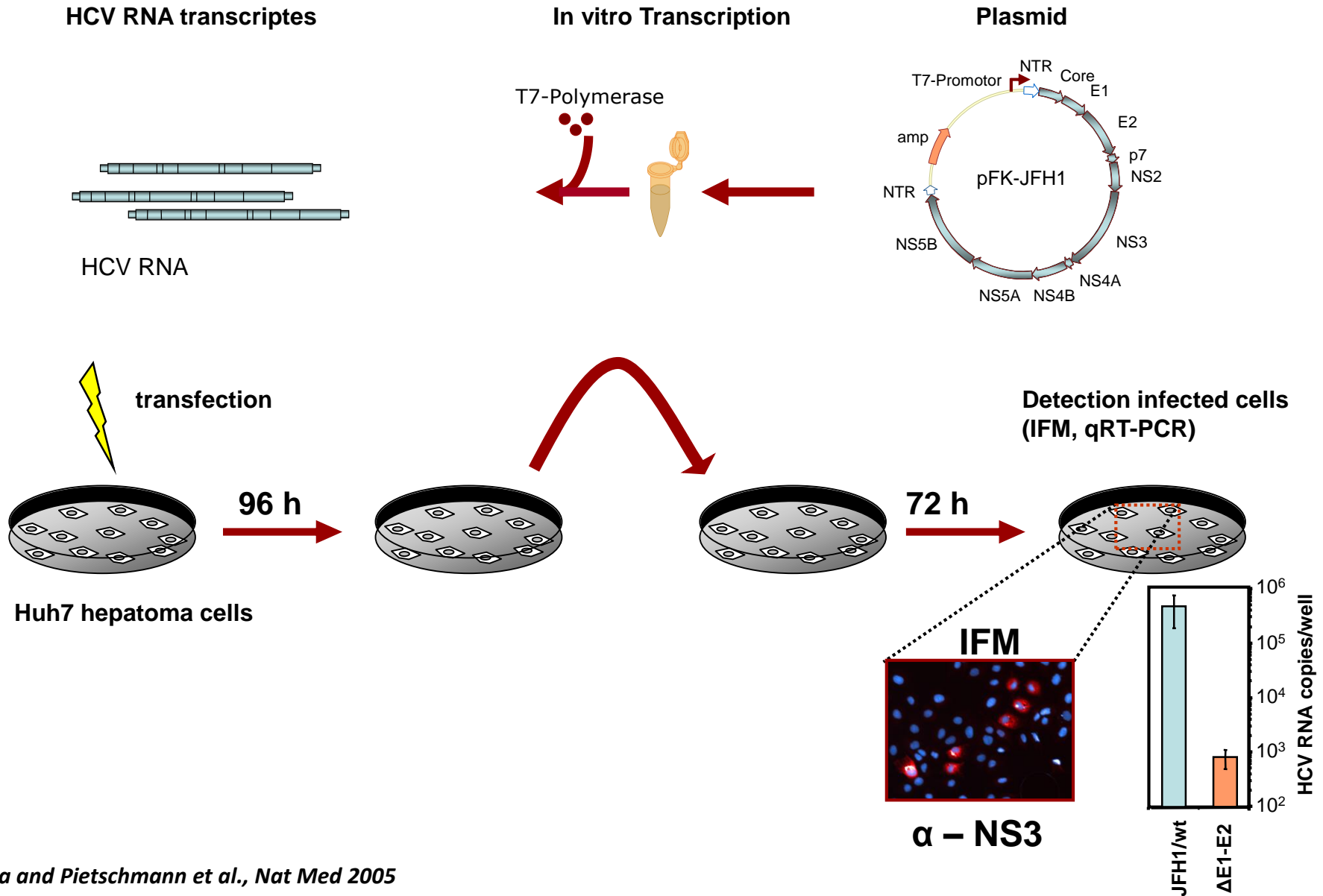


Hepatitis C Virus

bovine viral diarrhea virus  
(BVDV)



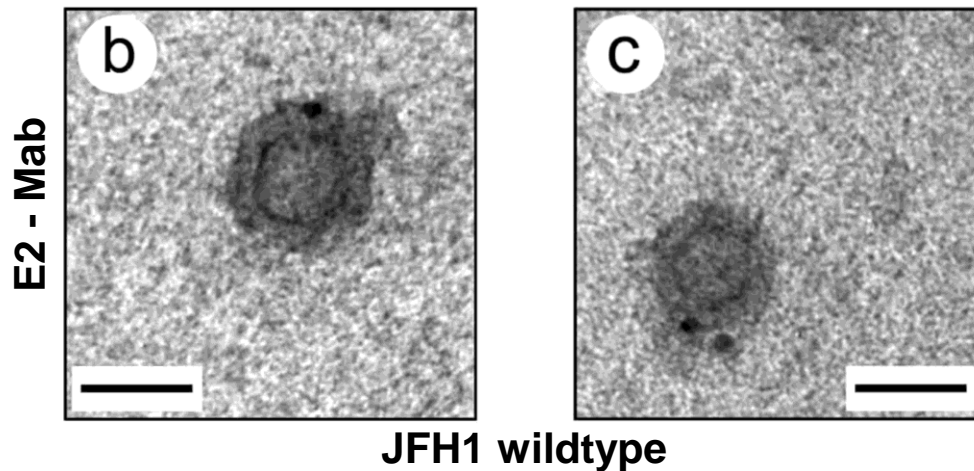
# HCV infection system



# Properties of cell culture-grown HCV particles

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- Density peaks in sucrose gradient ca. 1.15 g/ml
- Spherical particles with diameter of ca. 55 nm

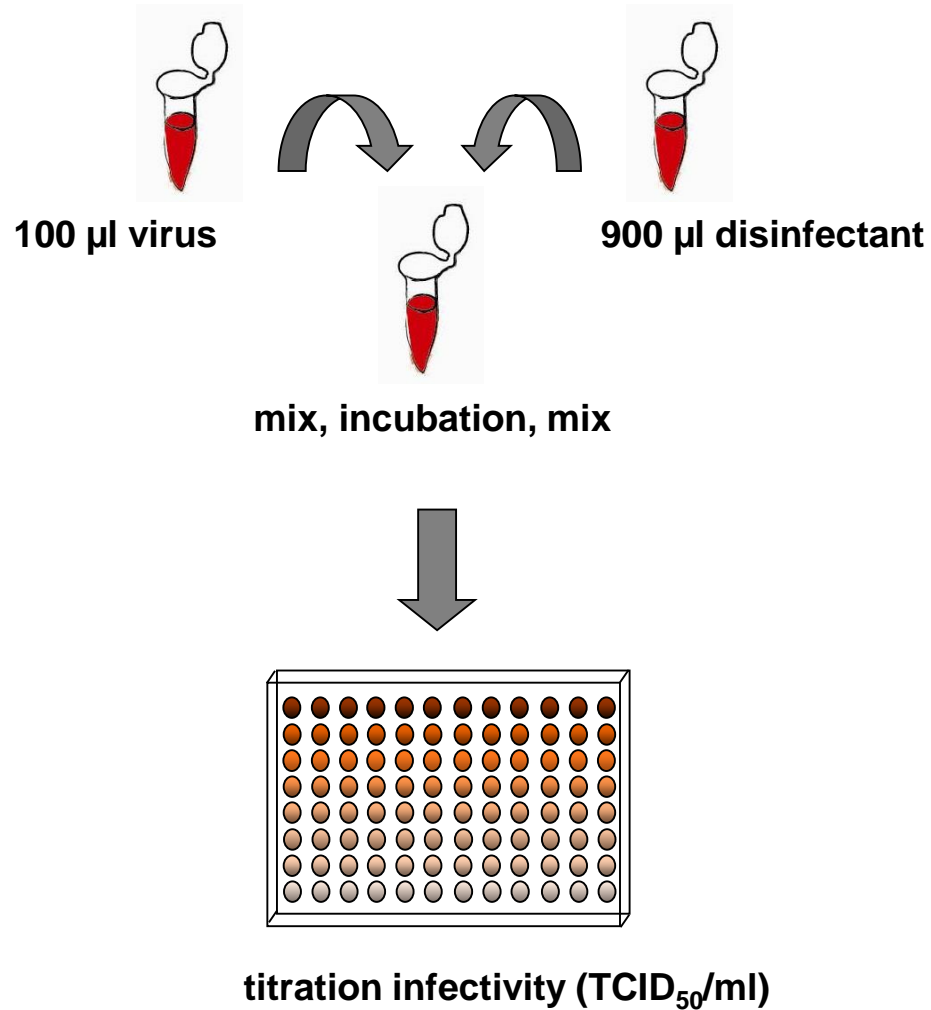


- Infectivity can be neutralized by CD81-specific antibodies
- Infectivity can be neutralized by Ig from patients and anti-E2 Mab
- Cell culture-grown HCV is infectious *in vivo* (chimp; chimeric mouse)

# Virucidal efficacy of different alcohols against HCV

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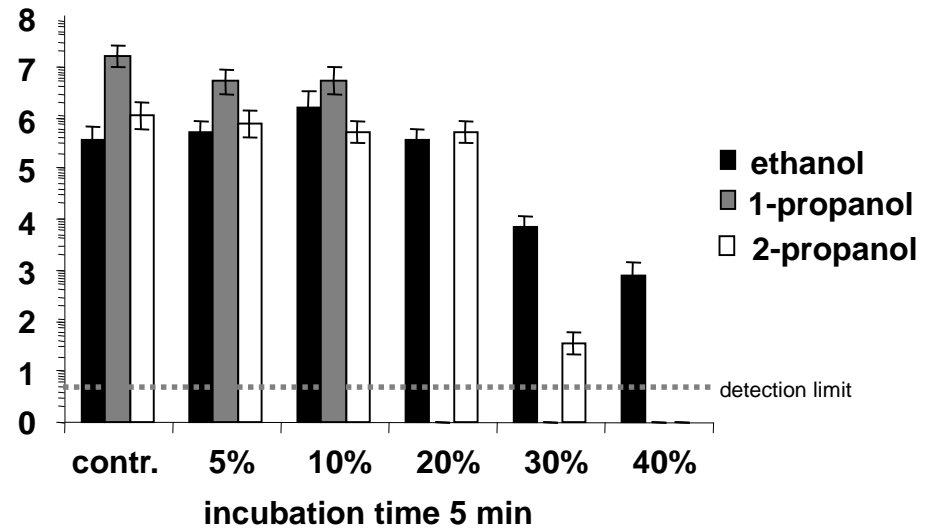
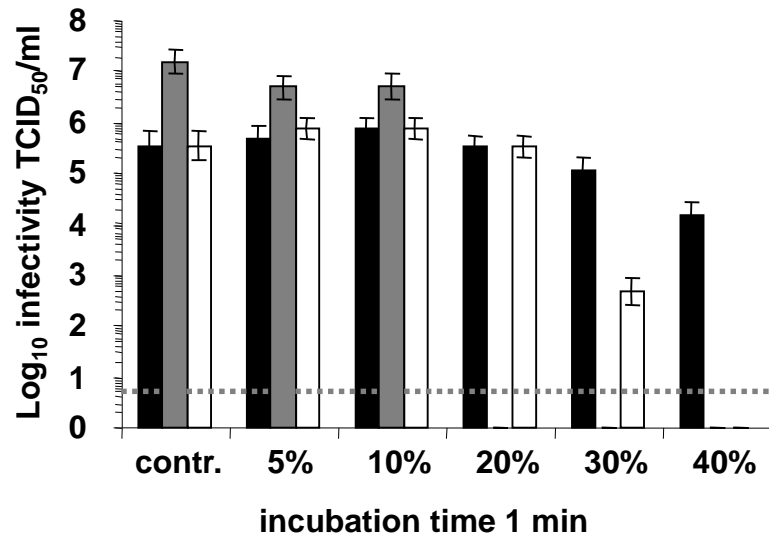
Quantitative suspension:



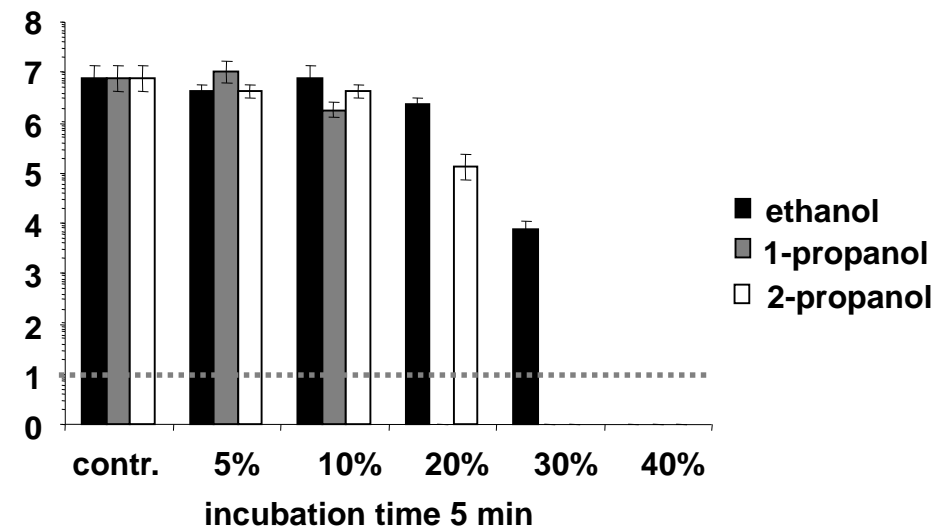
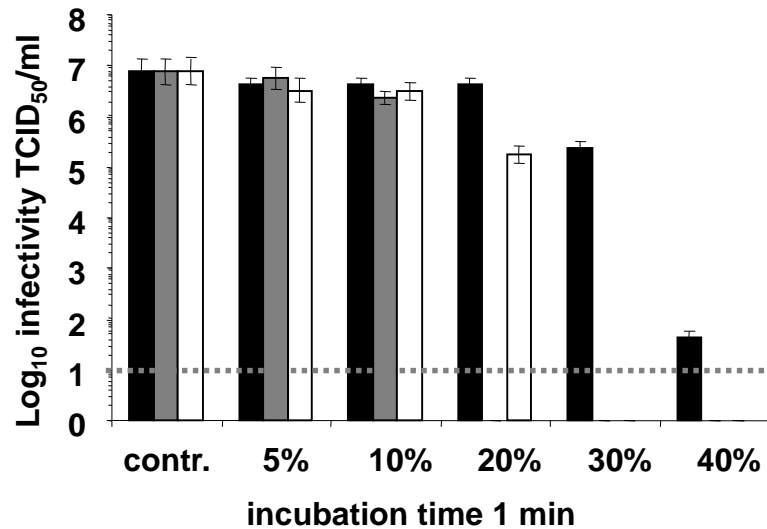


# Effect of ethanol, 1-propanol and 2-propanol on HCV/BVDV

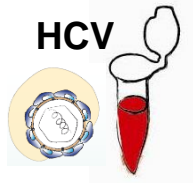
## HCV



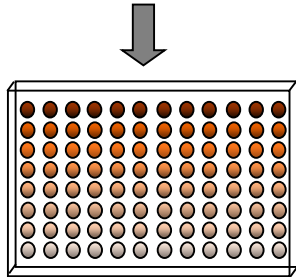
## BVDV



# HCV infectivity in comparison with HCV-RNA copy numbers



21°C  
0, 7, 14, 28, 35 days



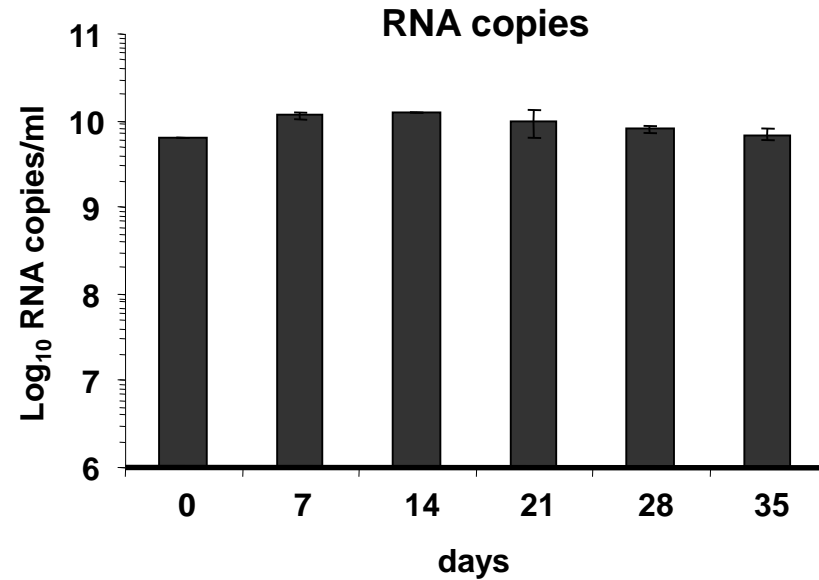
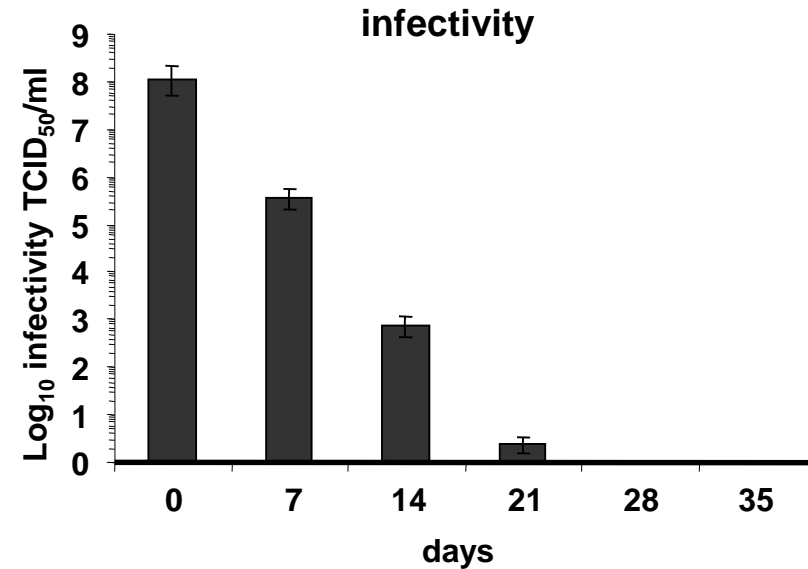
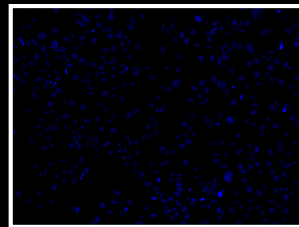
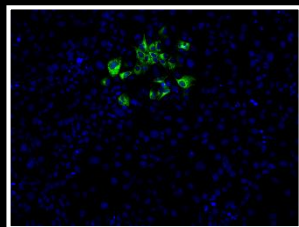
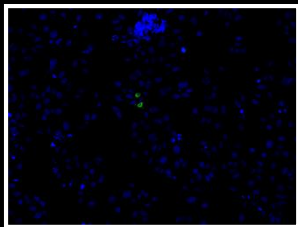
titration infectivity (TCID<sub>50</sub>/ml)

RNA isolation and quantification (qRT-PCR)

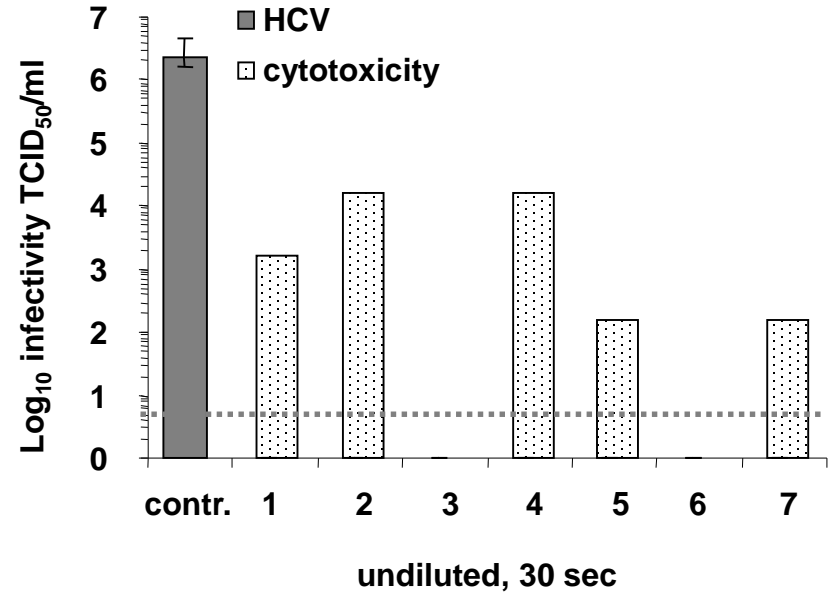
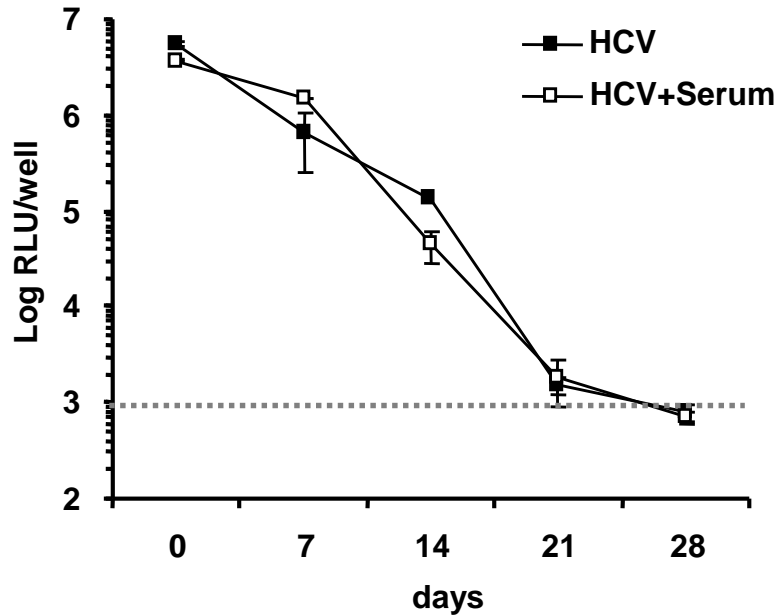
RNA copies (3x10<sup>7</sup>)

RNA 0 days

RNA 21 days



# HCV stability and inactivation in suspension



WHO Guidelines  
on Hand Hygiene in Health Care

First Global Patient Safety Challenge  
Clean Care is Safer Care



Patient Safety  
A World Alliance for Safer Health Care

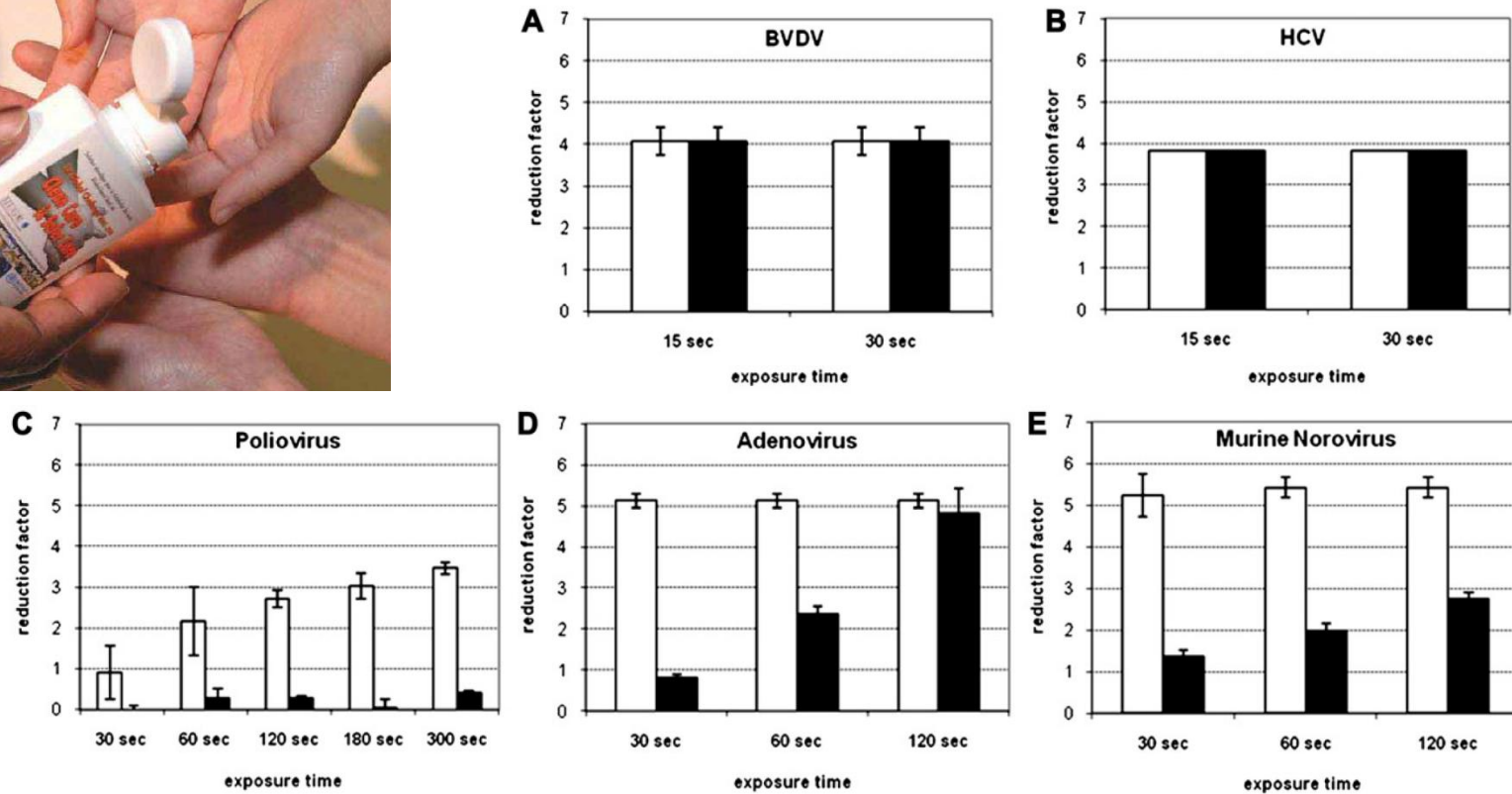
*Ciesek et al. Journal of Infectious Diseases 2010*

*Steinmann et al. American Journal of Infection Control 2010*

*Steinmann et al. Antimicrobial Resistance and Infection Control 2013*

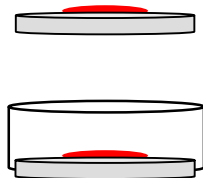
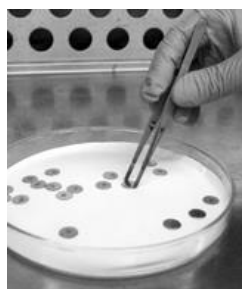
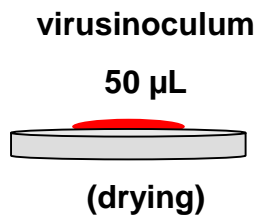
WHO Guidelines  
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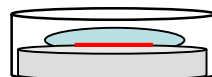


**Fig 1.** Virucidal activity (reduction factors) of WHO formulations I (white columns) and II (black columns) against BVDV (A), HCV (B), poliovirus (C), adenovirus (D), and MNV (E) as a surrogate for human NoV following EN

# Establishment of a HCV carrier assay



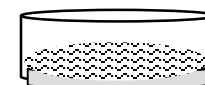
100  $\mu$ L  
test substance



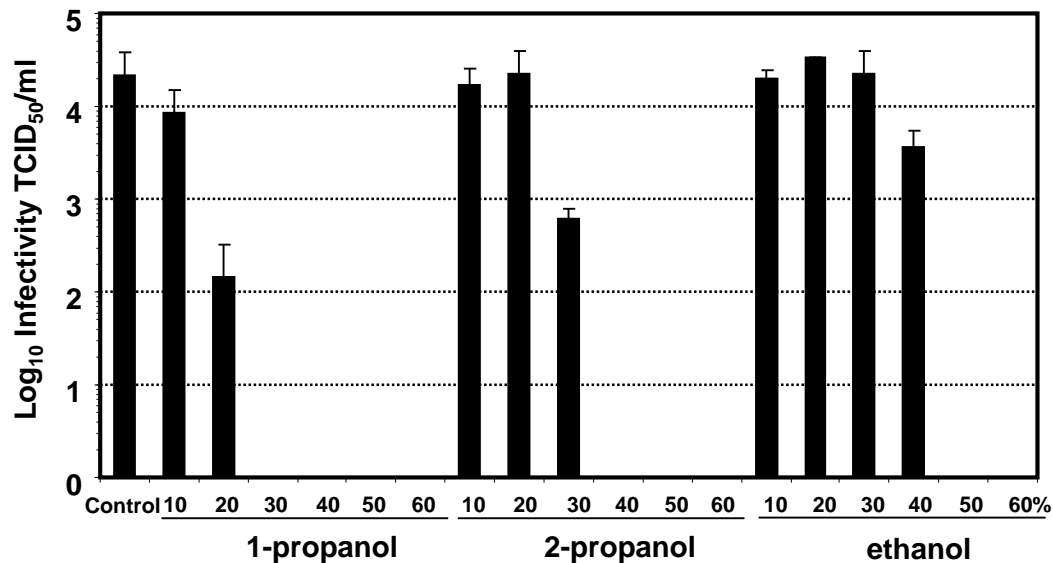
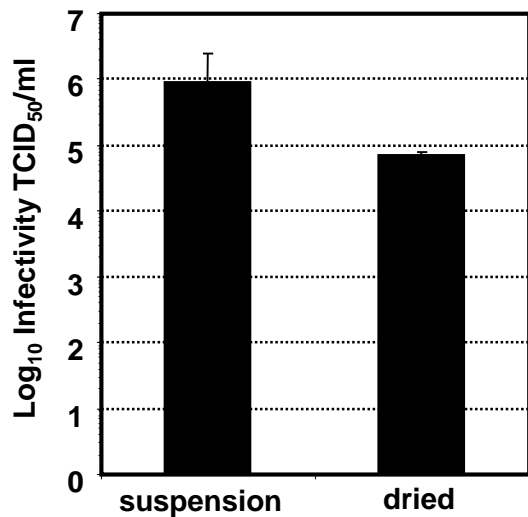
(incubation for 1 min)



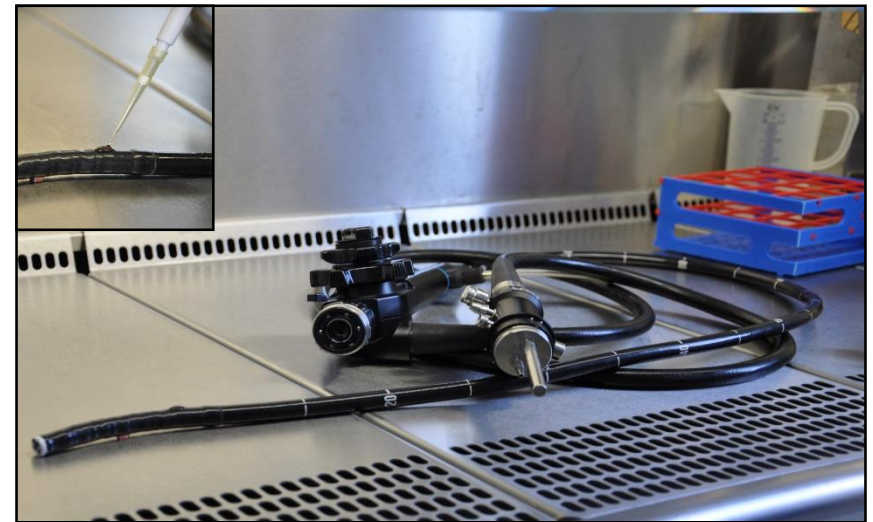
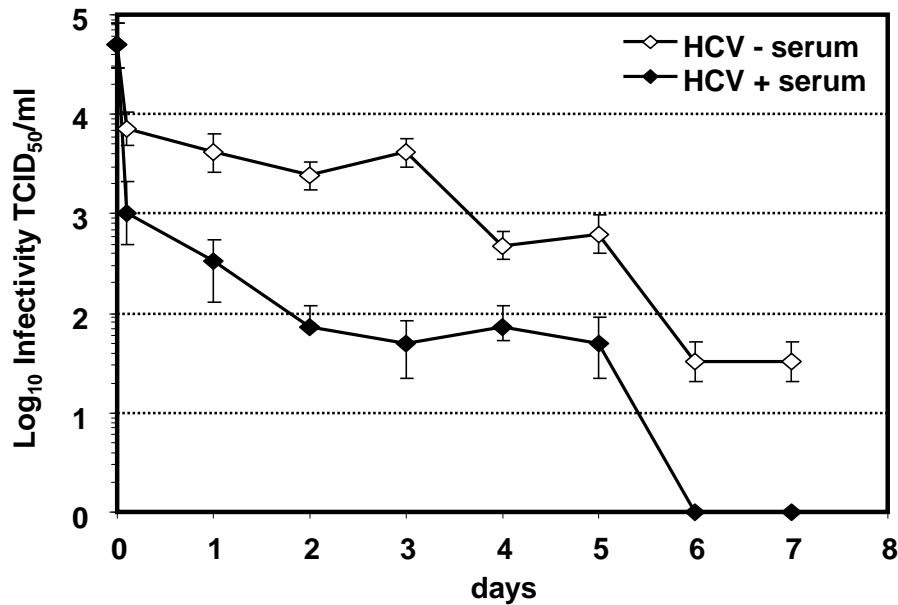
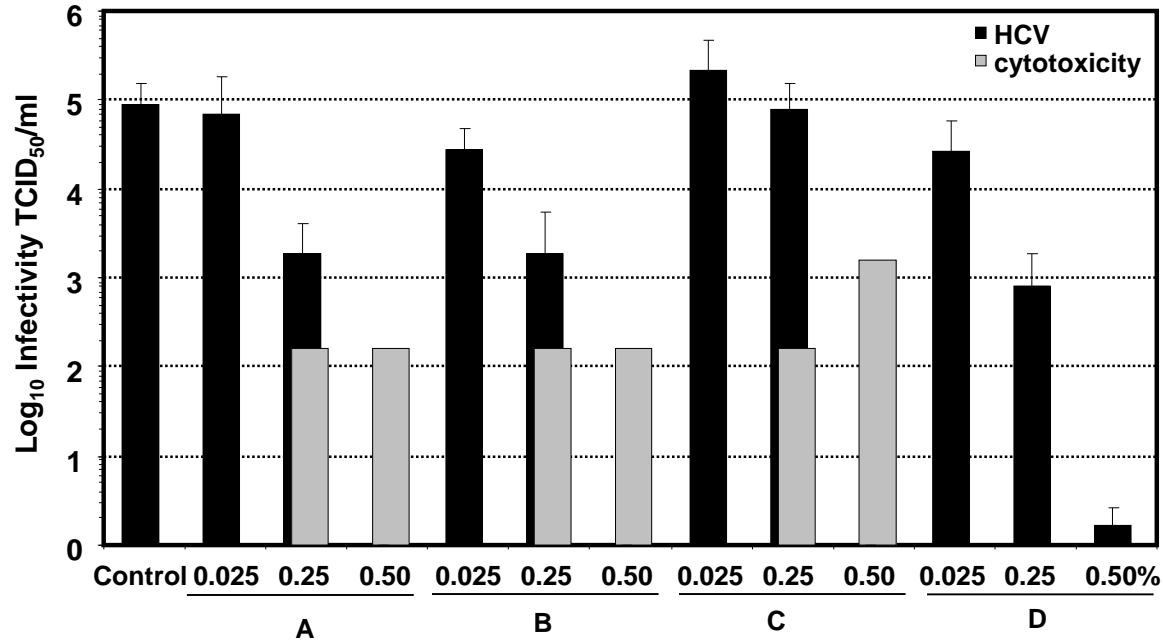
900  $\mu$ L  
medium  $\varnothing$  FCS  
(1 min vortex)



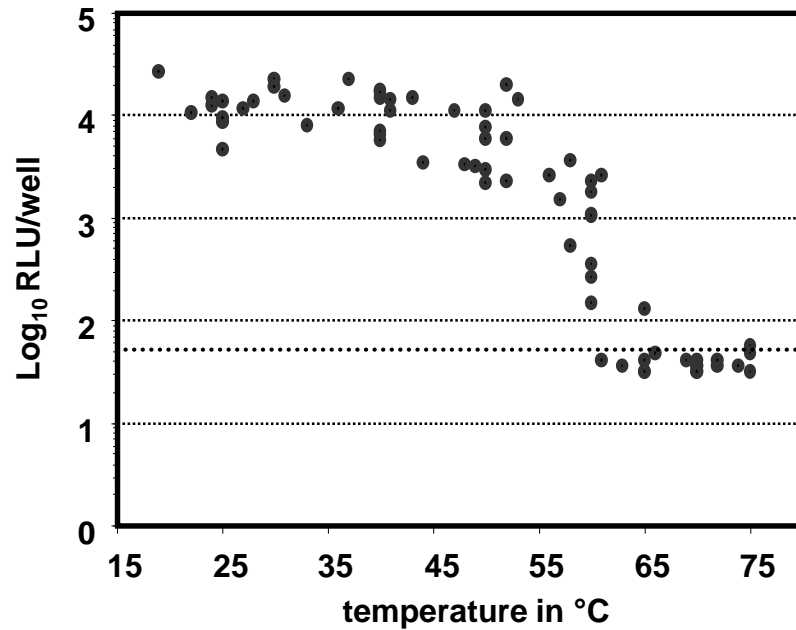
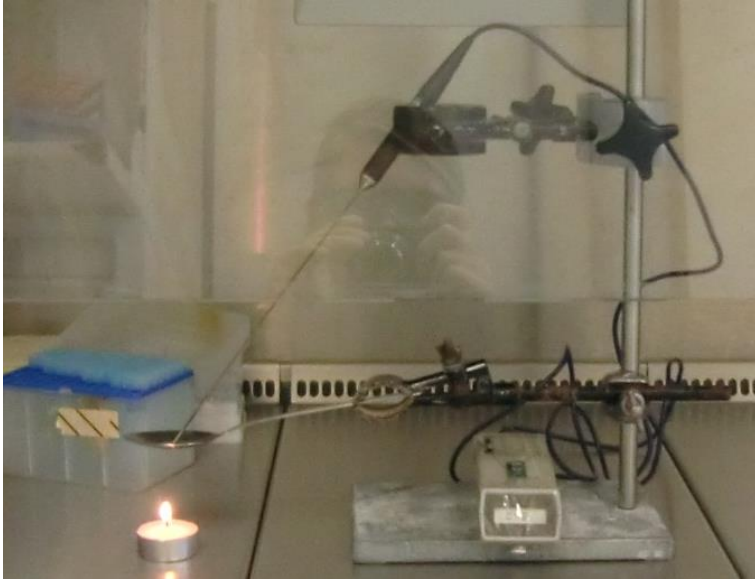
titration infectivity



# Survival of dried HCV on inanimate surfaces

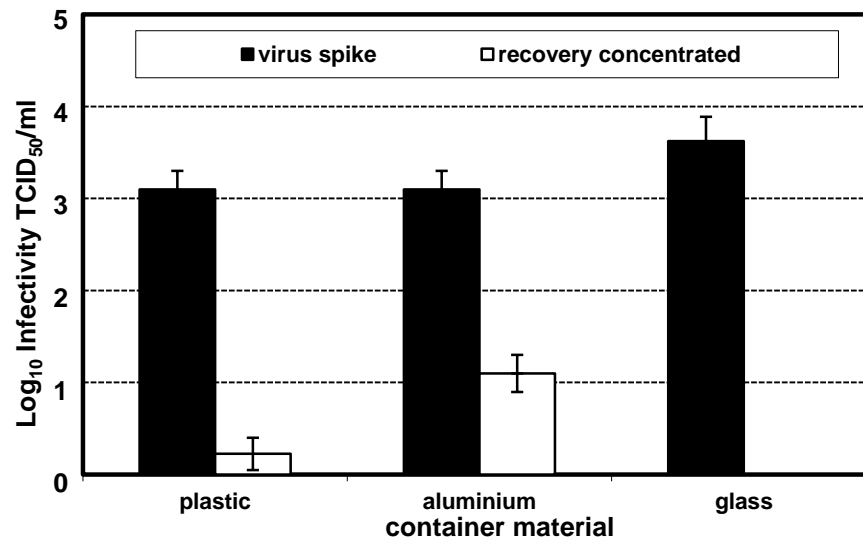
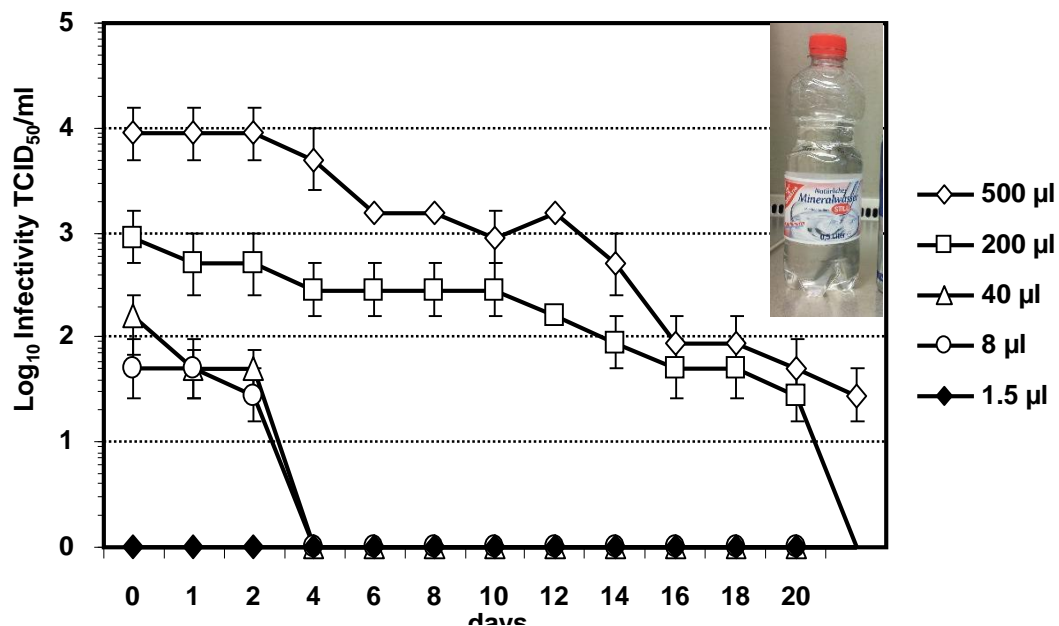


# Development of a drug transmission assay



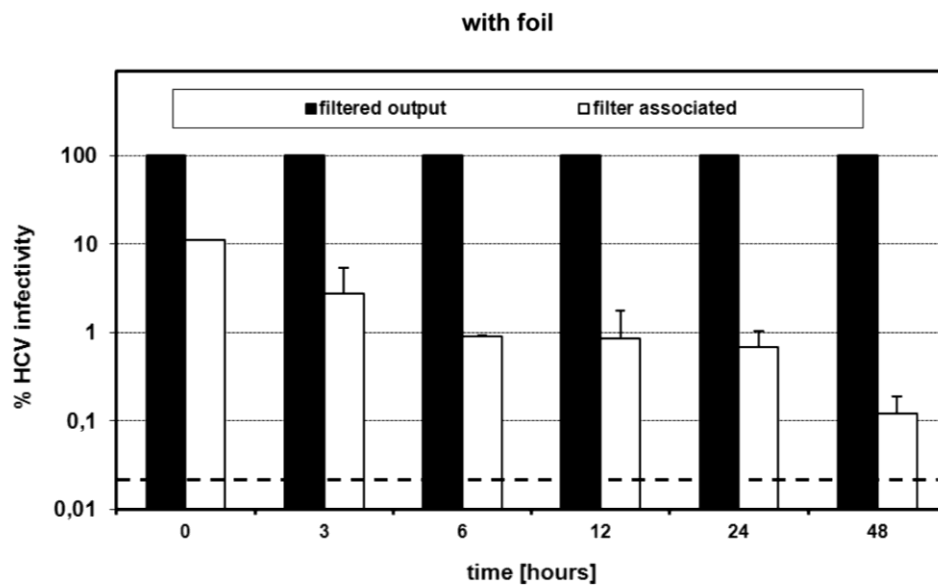
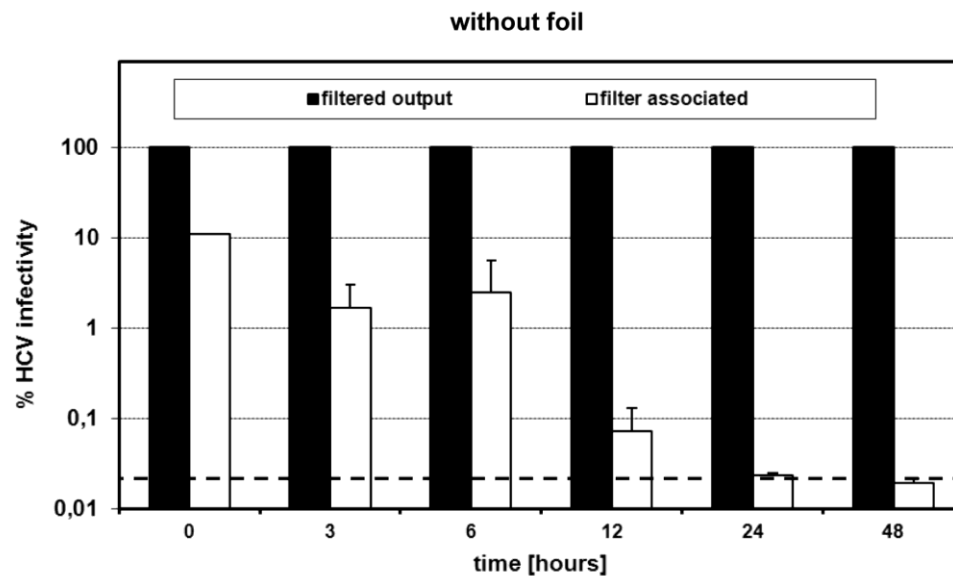
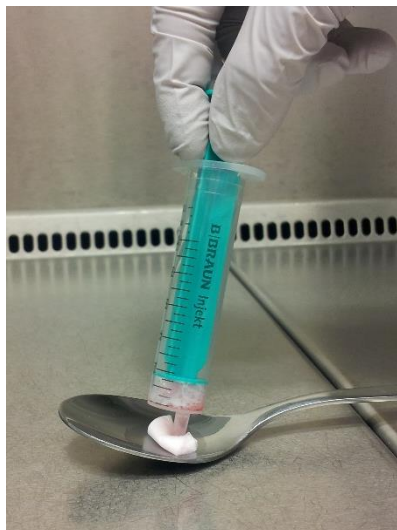
*In collaboration with NDRI, NY, USA Dr. Mateu-Gelabert, Prof. Hagan, Prof. Des Jarlais and Fixpunkt Hannover*

# Transmission of Hepatitis C virus among injecting drug users: viral stability and association with drug preparation equipment

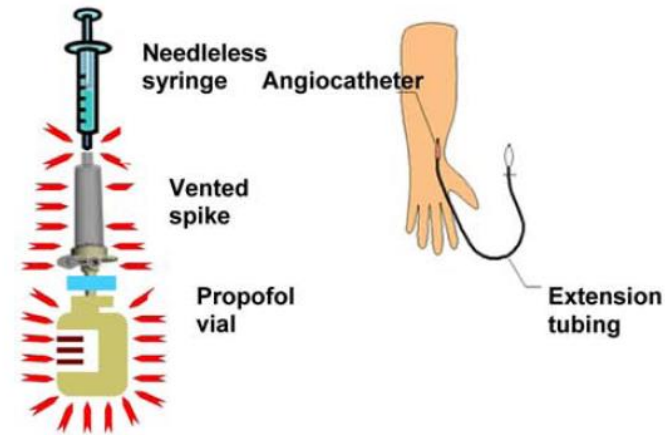
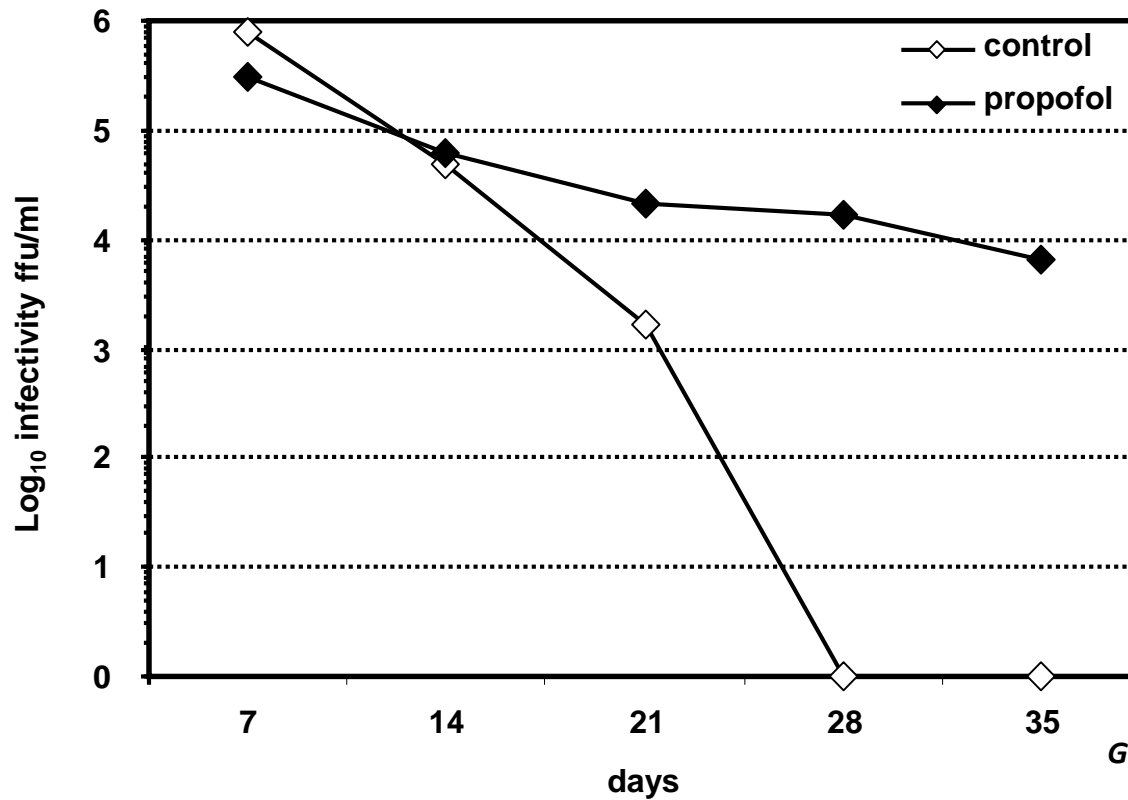




# Transmission of Hepatitis C virus among injecting drug users: viral stability and association with drug preparation equipment



# HCV transmission by anaesthetica



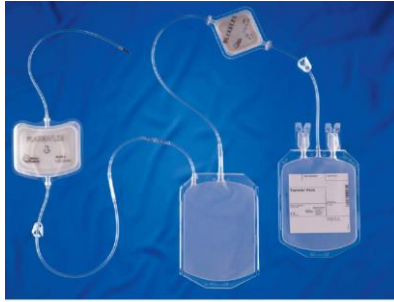
*Gutelius et al. Gastroenterology 2010*

*Fischer et al. Clinical Infectious Diseases 2010*

*Steinmann et al. Clinical Infectious Diseases 2011*

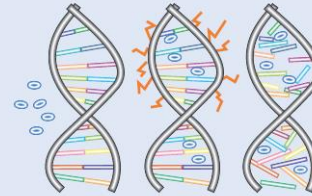
*Behrendt et al. American Journal of Infection Control 2013*

# Inactivation of HCV in blood products

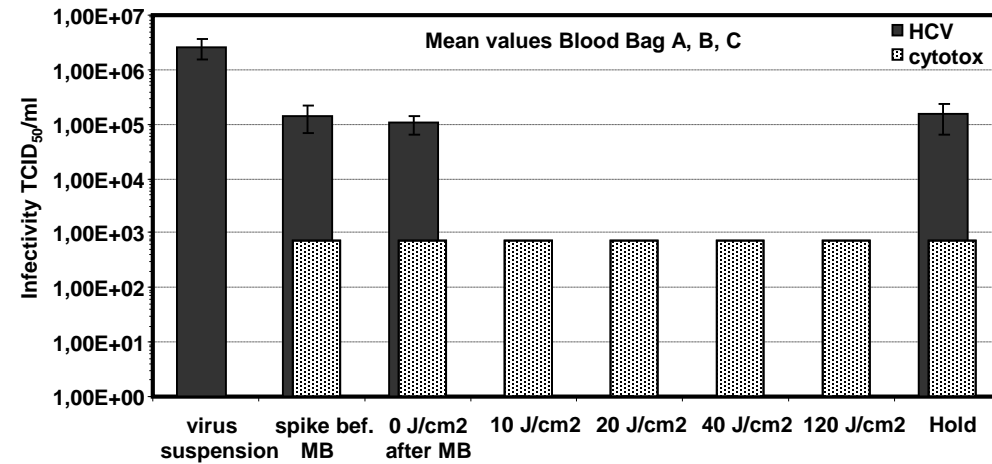


Methylene blue is a phenothiazine dye.

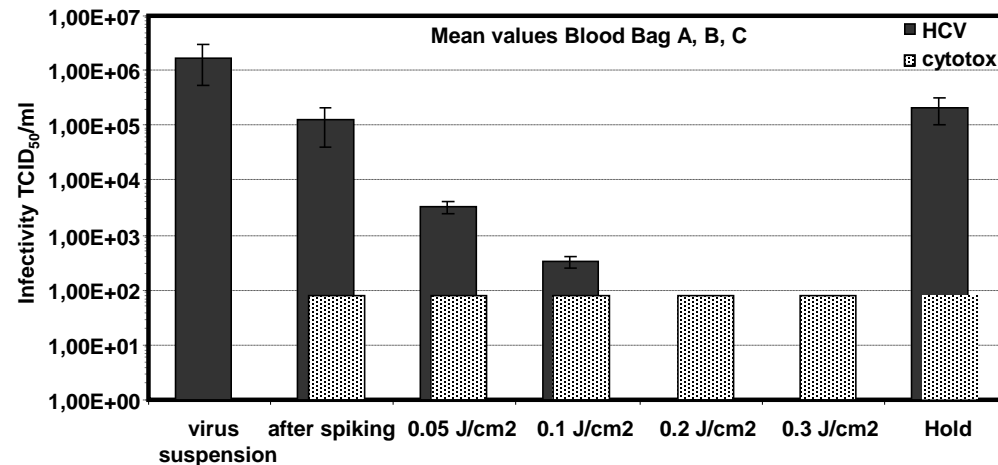
Dyes of this class can enter the nucleic acid structure, and bind closely to the Guanosine residues of the DNA/RNA.



Following photoactivation in the region of 590 nm, the dye is able to chemically damage the genetic material, disrupting viral replication and infectivity.



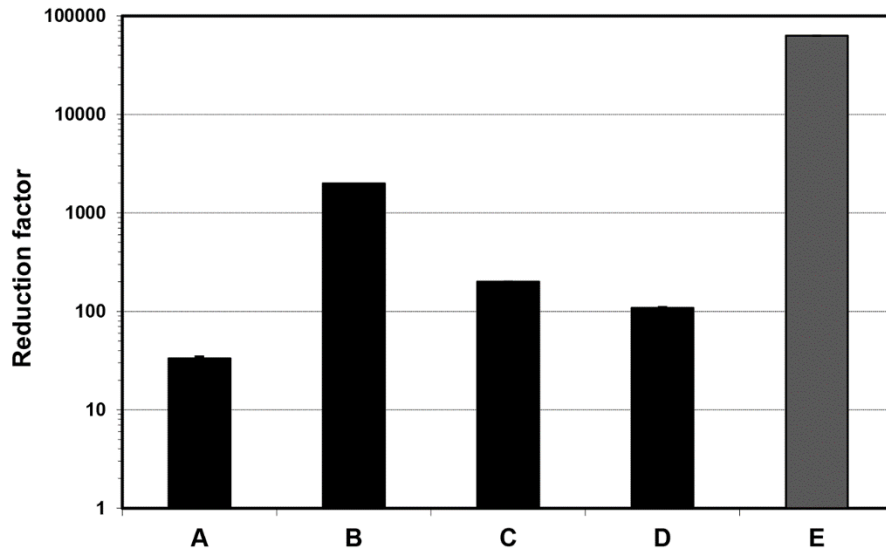
Sample	log <sub>10</sub> TCID <sub>50</sub> ± SD	log <sub>10</sub> reduction factor
spike bef. MB	5.41 ± 0.22	
0 J/cm <sup>2</sup> after MB	5.29 ± 0.16	0.12
10 J/cm <sup>2</sup>	≤ 3.15	≥ 2.26
20 J/cm <sup>2</sup>	≤ 3.15	≥ 2.26
40 J/cm <sup>2</sup>	≤ 1.58	≥ 3.83
120 J/cm <sup>2</sup>	≤ 1.58	≥ 3.83



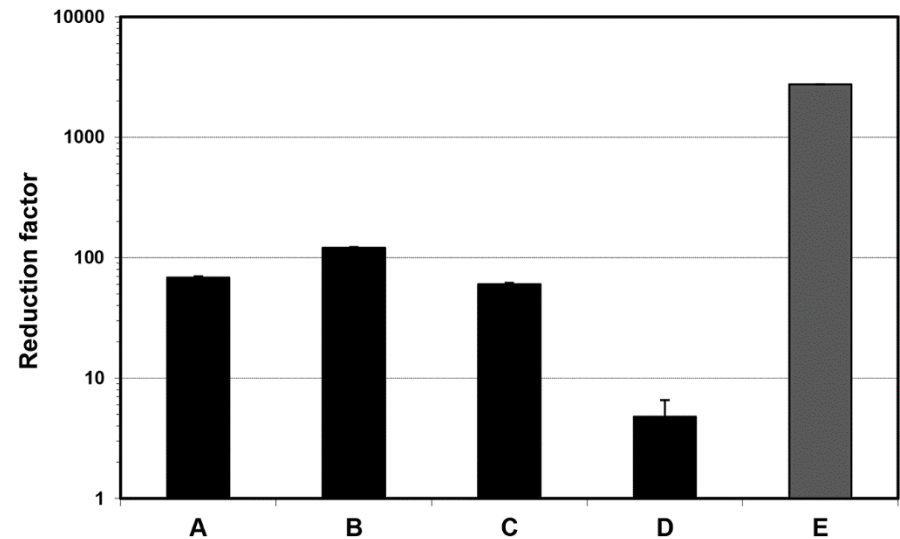
Sample	log <sub>10</sub> TCID <sub>50</sub> ± SD	log <sub>10</sub> reduction factor
after spiking	5.61 ± 0.54	
0.05 J/cm <sup>2</sup>	3.80 ± 0.12	1.81
0.1 J/cm <sup>2</sup>	2.81 ± 0.12	2.80
0.2 J/cm <sup>2</sup>	≤ 0.62	≥ 4.99

## Association of Tattooing and Hepatitis C Virus Infection: A Multicenter Case-Control Study

Kerrilynn Carney,<sup>1</sup> Sameer Dhalla,<sup>2</sup> Ayse Aytaman,<sup>4,5</sup> Craig T. Tenner,<sup>1,3</sup> and Fritz Francois<sup>1,6</sup>

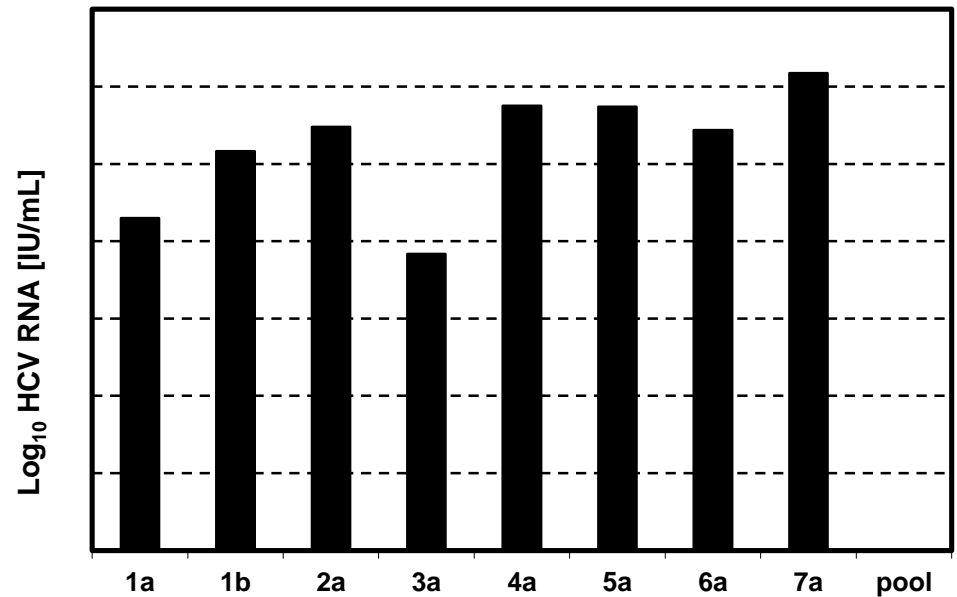
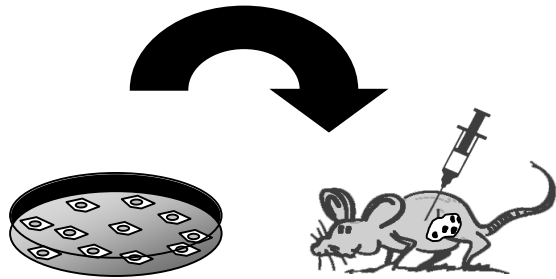
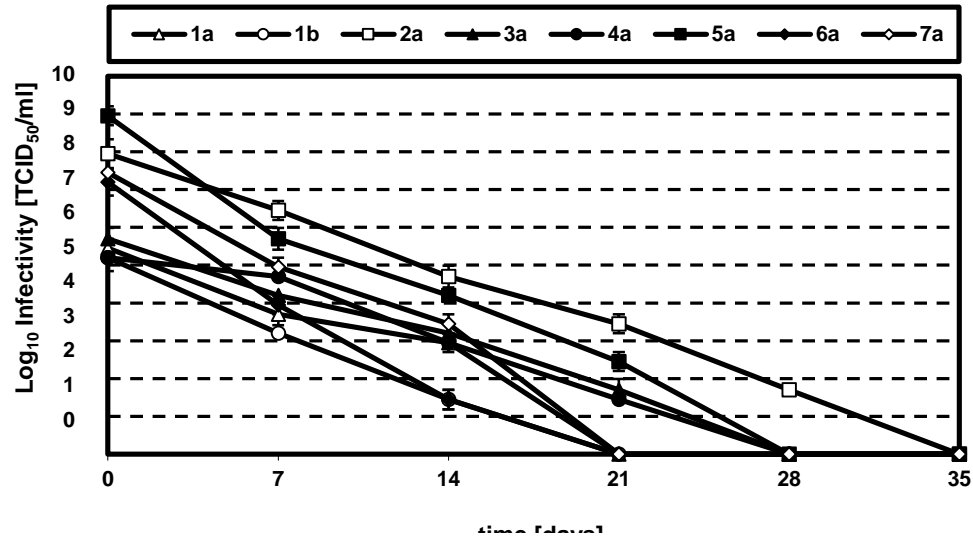


*suspension test*

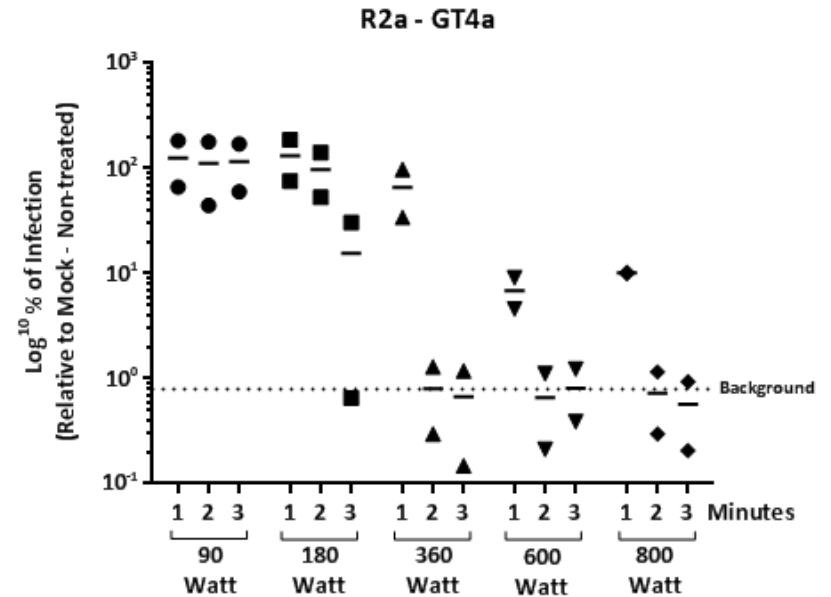
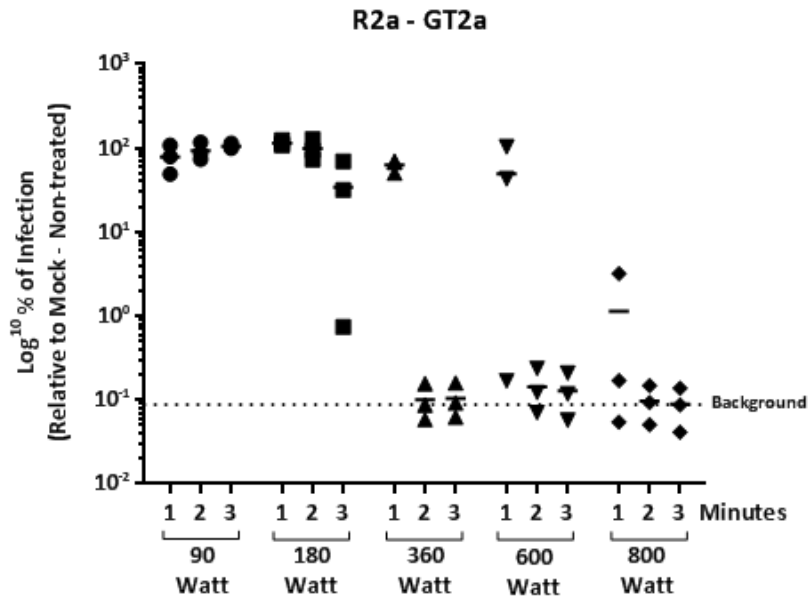
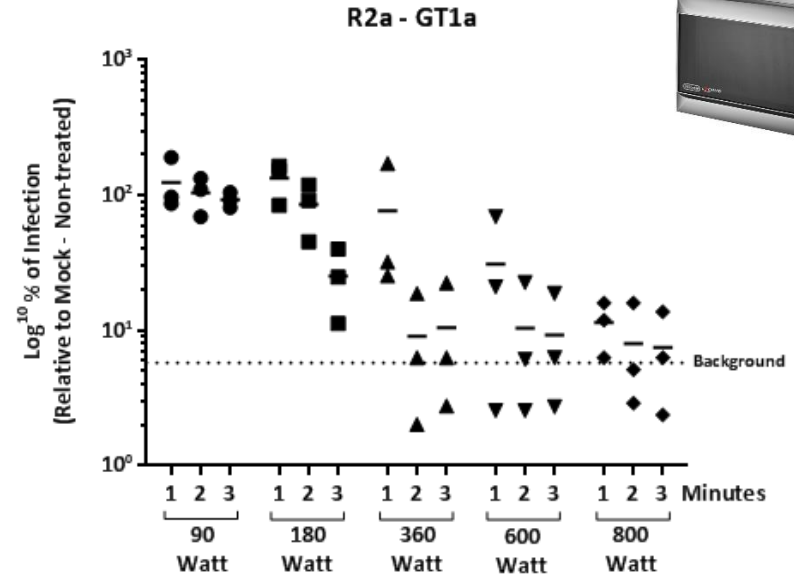
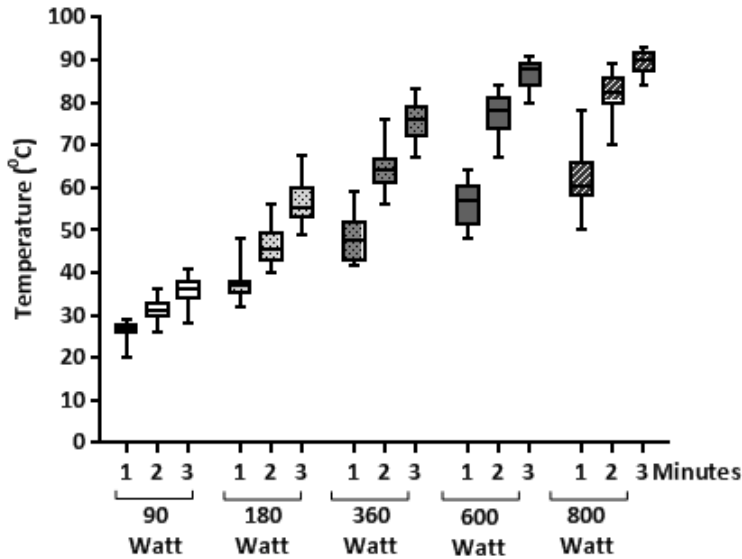


*carrier test*

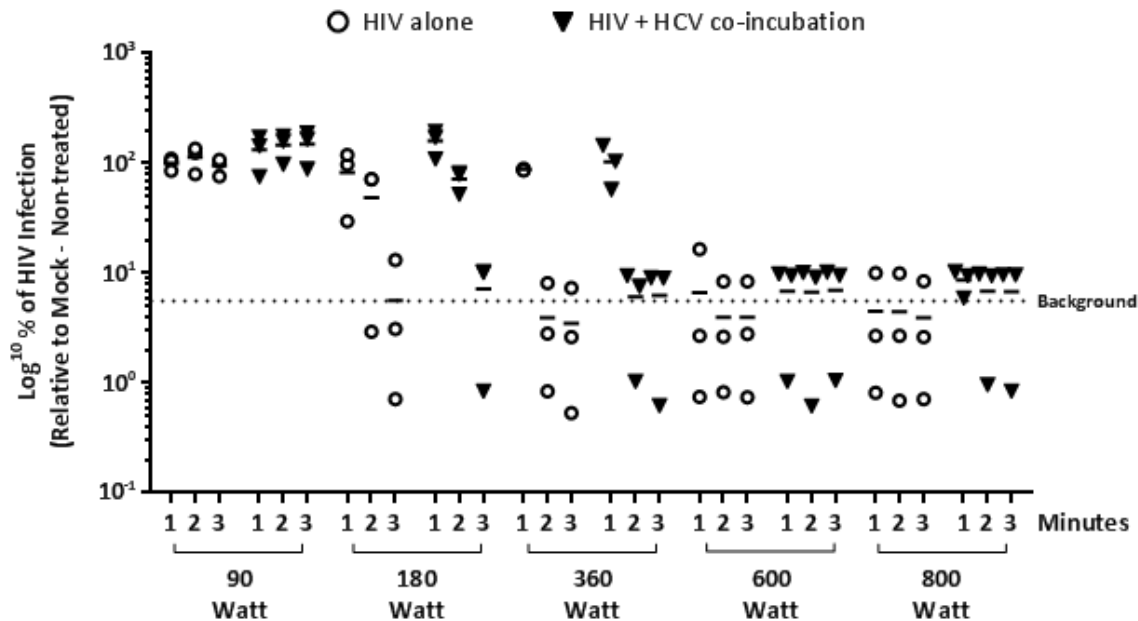
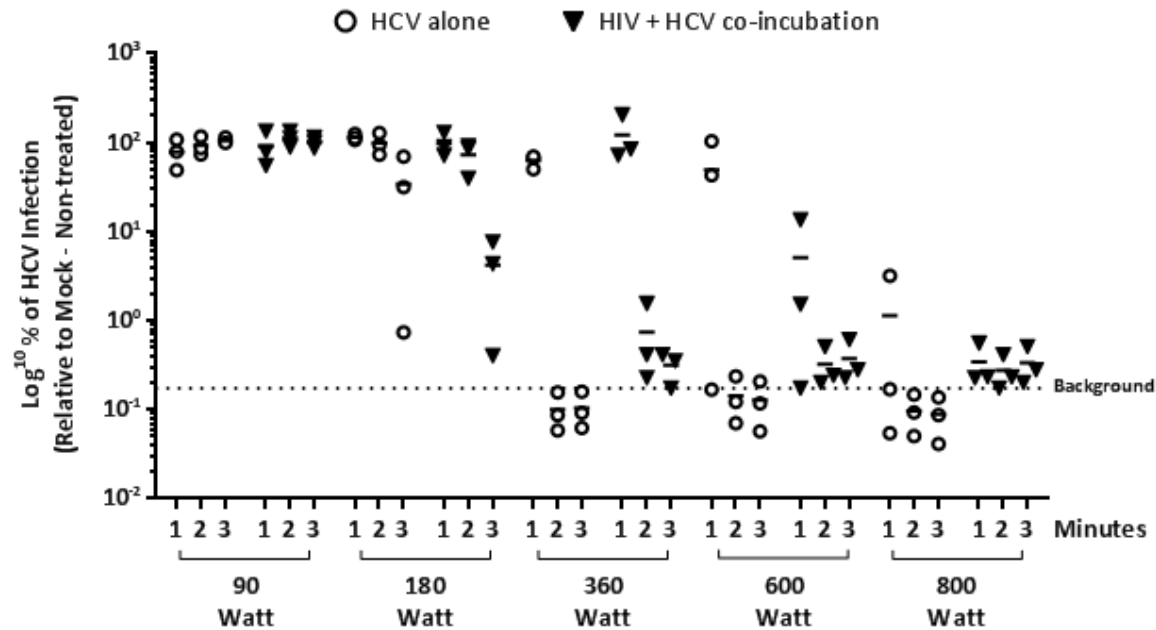
# Thermo-stability of seven Hepatitis C virus genotypes in vitro and in vivo



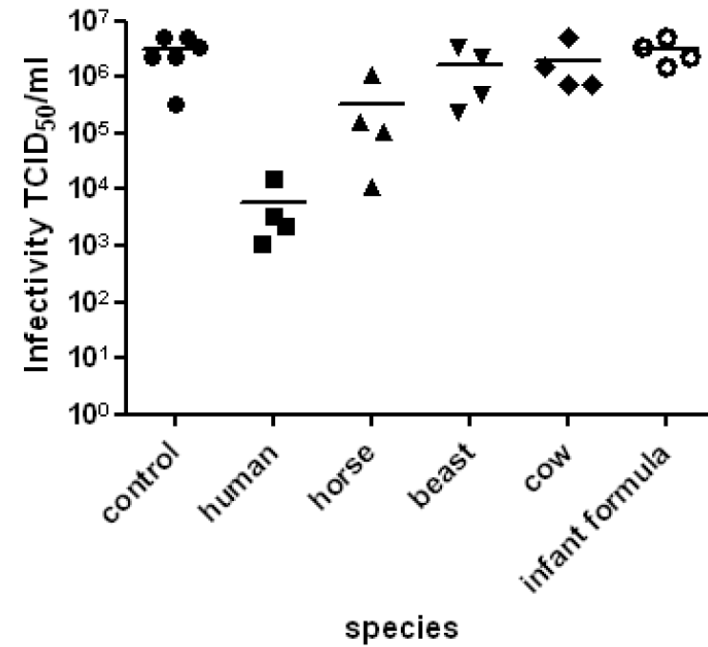
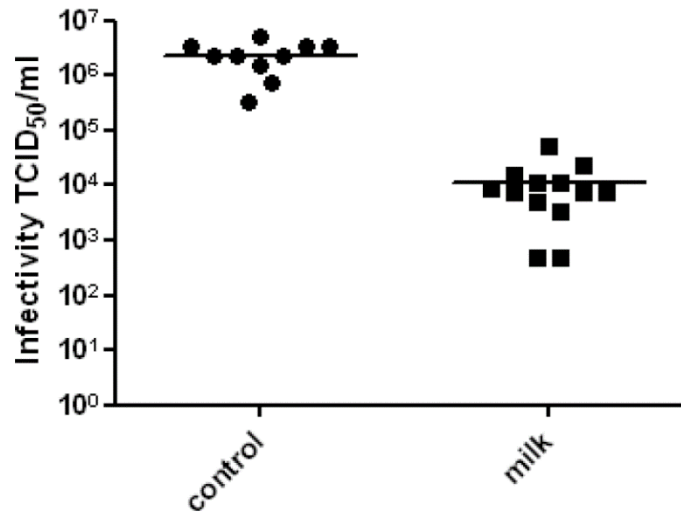
# Inactivation of HCV and HIV by microwave!



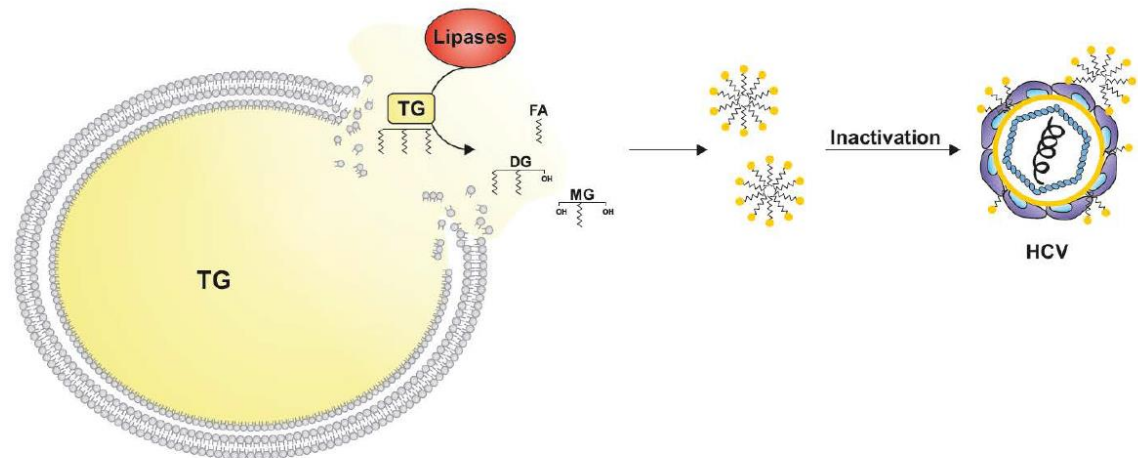
# Inactivation of HCV and HIV by microwave!



# Inactivation of HCV in human mother's milk

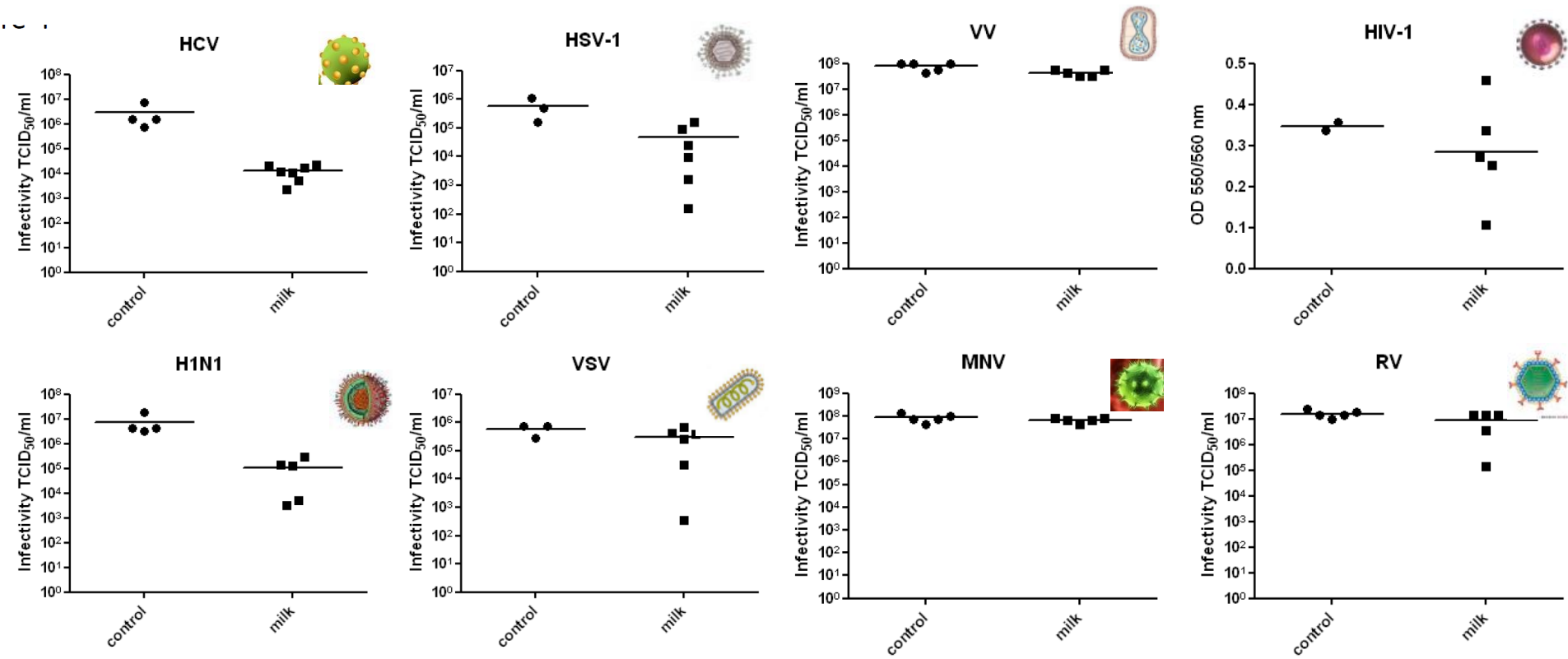


Fatty acid		Conc. [mg/ml]	RF	SD
Butyric acid	4:0	10	- 0.17	± 0.53
Caproic acid	6:0	10	≥ 3.71	-
Caprylic acid	8:0	10	≥ 3.71	-
Capric acid	10:0	5	≥ 3.71	-
Lauric acid	12:0	5	≥ 3.71	-
Myristic acid	14:0	20	0.96	± 0.71
Palmitic acid	16:0	20	0.58	± 0.18
Stearic acid	18:0	20	1.08	± 0.18
Palmitoleic acid	16:1	2	≥ 2.46	± 1.7678
Oleic acid	18:1	10	≥ 3.71	-
Elaidic acid	18:1	20	0.21	± 0.35
Linoleic acid	18:2	5	3.46	± 0.3536
Linolenic acid	18:3	5	≥ 3.71	-
Arachidonic acid	20:4	1	≥ 3.71	-





# Inactivation of HCV in human mother's milk



Pfaender et al. *Journal of Infectious Diseases* 2013

Editorial Jhaveri: Protection against HCV and other env viruses: „why breast is the best“

# Acknowledgement

## Twincore, Institute of Experimental Virology

Dorothea Bankwitz

Pathrick Behrendt

Richard Brown

Janina Brüning

Patrick Chhatwal

Anne Frentzen

Gisa Gerold

Sabine Giese

Christina Grethe

Sibylle Haid

Kathrin Hüging

Mandy Klaske

Angga Kusuma

Paula Perin

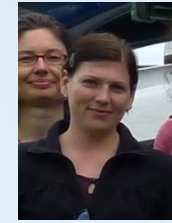
Stephanie Pfänder

Wiebke Rastedt

Gabrielle Vieyres

Stephanie Walter

Kathrin Welsch



Thomas Pietschmann

Sandra Ciesek

Martina Friesland

Juliane Dörrbecker

Nina Riebesehl

Corinne Wilhelm

### *Cooperations*

T. v. Hahn, M.P. Manns, H. Wedemeyer

Hannover, Germany

Joerg Steinmann

Essen, Germany

Philip Meuleman

Ghent, Belgium

Luis Schang, Che Colpitts

Edmonton, Canada

Peter Friebe

Berkeley, USA

Michael Diamond

St Louis, USA

### *Reagents:*

C. Rice

New York, USA

D. Moradpour

Lausanne, Switzerland

### *Funding:*



Medizinische Hochschule  
Hannover

