Results of a Targeted Screening Program for Congenital Cytomegalovirus (cCMV) Infection in Montréal, Québec

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Targeted Screening

- Universal vs. targeted screening for cCMV infection is a subject of considerable debate
- Identifying risk factors that allow for targeted screening cCMV patients would diminish the costs and potentials risk associated with universal screening – identifying those who need treatment
- A number of centers have started targeted CMV screening of infants who fail newborn hearing screen
- Other targeted groups considered: Infants of HIV infected mothers, infants admitted to NICU







Targeted Screening

The objective of this study to describe the experience with targeted CMV screening through infant newborn hearing program, at CHU Sainte-Justine, Montreal, Quebec

Phase I: 2008-2011

Phase II: 2014-2018







CHU Sainte-Justine

3500 births/year 65 bed NICU Tertiary care for premature babies and neonatal surgery

450 bed Maternal-Child Health Center Montréal, Québec







Université de Montréal Universal newborn hearing screening Programme québecois de dépistage de la surdité chez les nouveau-nés (PQDSN)

- Beginning in 2008, the PQDSN program was meant to diagnose and manage:
 - >Moderate or profound bilateral hearing loss:
 - ≥40 dBHL
 - Average thresholds at frequencies : 500-1000-2000-4000 Hz
 - Bilateral ANSD (auditory neuropathy spectrum disorder) in babies presenting at least one hearing risk factor







CHU Sainte-Justine UNHS

- As part of the UNHS program, all infants were tested using a combined protocol of
 - Automated distorsion product otoacoustic emissions (DPOAE-A) and
 - Automated auditory brainstem response (A-ABR)

Programme québécois de dépistage de la surdité chez les nouveau-nés

CADRE DE RÉFÉRENCE





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Risk factors for hearing loss

- Family history of hearing loss
- Congenital infection suspected or confirmed
- Craniofacial anomaly
- Genetic syndrome associated with hearing loss
- Hyperbilirubinemia
- Very low birth weight (VLBW) less than 1500g
- Prematurity (less than 29 weeks of gestation)
- Respiratory disorders
- Neurology disorders
- Excessive doses of ototoxic drugs
- Confirmed bacterial or viral meningitis
- Anotia, microtia, atresi (one or both ears)
- Extended stay in NICU (reached the corrected age of 3 months)







UNHS protocol Newborn WITHOUT risk factors





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METHODS

- Retrospective analysis of UNHS results related to CMV screening results
- The data for the current study were drawn from 3 sources
 - CHU Ste-Justine UNHS database
 - CHU Ste-Justine Virology Laboratory
 - CHU Ste-Justine CMIS HIV database

Phase 1: 2008-2011, Urine PCR Phase 2: 2013-2018, Saliva PCR







UNHS from 2008 to 2011



UNHS from 2008 to 2011



CMV urine testing (shell vial) in the nursery



CMV testing in children with hearing loss (n=42) PHASE I 2008-2011

• Newborn nursery n=8:

- CMV positive = 0
- CMV negative = 3
- CMV unscreened = 5

• NICU n=34:

- CMV positive = 3 (8,8%)
- CMV negative = 11
- CMV unscreened = 20

Directly related to the fact that most hearing screen is performed after 21 days of age because of mechanical ventilation

Many cases

unscreened...

Medoro et al. "Targeted" Screening for Cytomegalovirus (CMV)-Related Hearing Loss: It's Time for Universal CMV Screening in the NICU!, Abstract 2326, ID Week 2017

Validation of CMV Screening from Saliva with in house CMV PCR

Comparison of 56 patients tested by CMV urine culture and CMV PCR on saliva (2012)

	Urine +	Urine -
saliva +	9	4
Saliva -	0	43

Sensitivty: 100% Specificity: 91.5%

Decision to screen with CMV PCR on saliva but confirm with CMV PCR on urine







Revised and upgraded targeted screening Program for cCMV in the Newborn Nursery

2014-2018: Phase II, Saliva testing by PCR for

All newborns who did not pass their hearing test

All newborns of HIV infected mothers

All newborns symptoms suggestive of cCMV (paediatrician's judgement) ex: IUGR, thrombocytopenia, hepatitis, cholestasis, hepatosplenomegaly) or of mothers with confirmed or suspected primary CMV infection in pregnancy







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UNHS Targeted cCMV Screening from 2014 to 2018



cCMV Screening (newborns with identified with risk factors) 2014 to 2018



RESULTS

- Using these combined methods, a total of 0.21% of newborns enrolled in the targeted screening program tested positive for cCMV infection
- Incidence of cCMV is unknown in our population but we expect 0,5 to 1% as other North American metropolitan populations...

	Symptomatic or risk factor	HIV exposed	UNHS only
% Positive for CMV among those screened	6.8%	2.6%	0.62%
% of overall cohort	0.17%	0.025%	0.017%

From the laboratory perspective...

	patients	urine	saliva	patient age (average in days)	Positive patients	shell vial	PCR	Tube culture	Low positive CMV PCR in saliva
2012	194	137	30	5,6	4	212	13	183	0
2013	297	158	219	4,1	4	340	140	215	1
2014	340	122	254	3,6	8	350	180	212	1
2015	334	148	221	3,3	3	25	352	340	0
2016	375	129	270	3,1	11	2	391	381	0
2017	423	127	323	2,7	12	0	446	443	3

cCMV Targeted Screening

NICU (Mainly symptomatic testing)

- More patients are tested every year in the targeted screening program
- Same number of patients are tested in the NICU every year
- Patient age at testing has gone down annually
- Approximately 13% false positive in saliva







DISCUSSION



0,017% of cohort 0,013% of cohort 2 normal hearing 8/14 normal hearing 1/4 normal hearing

0.020% of cohort 0.027% of cohort 2/3 normal hearing

0,034% of cohort 0,019% of cohort 8/24normal hearing1/2 normal hearing







Multicriteria targeted screening

Stehel et al. 2008



6,3% of Confirmed 4,2% of Referred 0,034% of cohort 8/24normal hearing Difference in criteria (clinical thresholds? Or difference in incidence?

Future directions

Is the UNHS a good targeted population for cCMV screening?

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% Positive for CMV among those screened	6.8%	2.6%	0.62%
% of overall cohort	0.17%	0.025%	0.017%







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Improving targeted screening – beyond the hearing program

 Define additional risk factors for cCMV infection (other infants to target):

➤All infants of immunecompromised mothers

➢With data from local epidemiology

- Enhance nursery identification/physician awareness of symptoms for screening
- Consider other at risk groups to targeted (NICU)







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