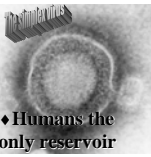
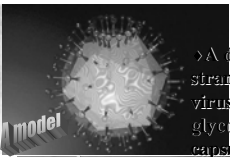


Neonatal Herpes, An Approach




◆ Humans the only reservoir



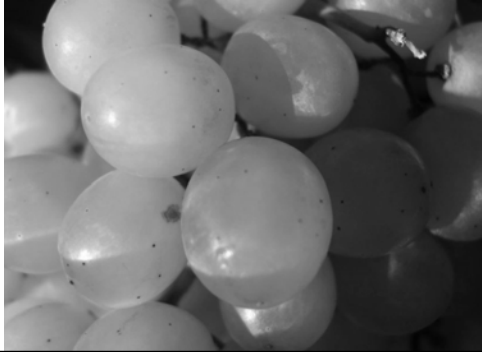
> A double-stranded DNA virus, icosahedral glycoprotein capsule

The rash




◆ Seen late in an infection


Green grapes are vesicular




5 Platonic solids



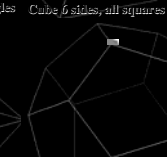
Tetrahedron 4 sides, all triangles




Cube 6 sides, all squares



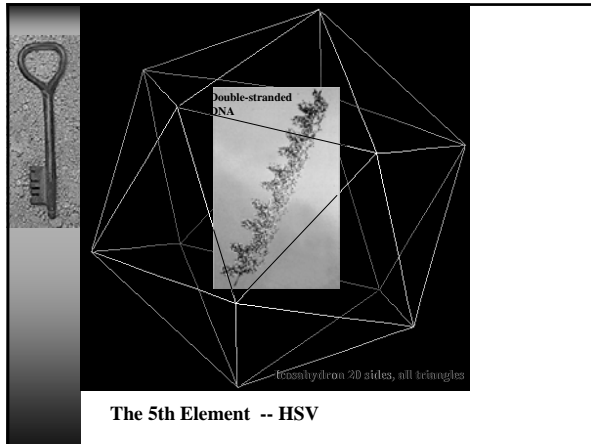
Octahedron 8 sides, all triangles



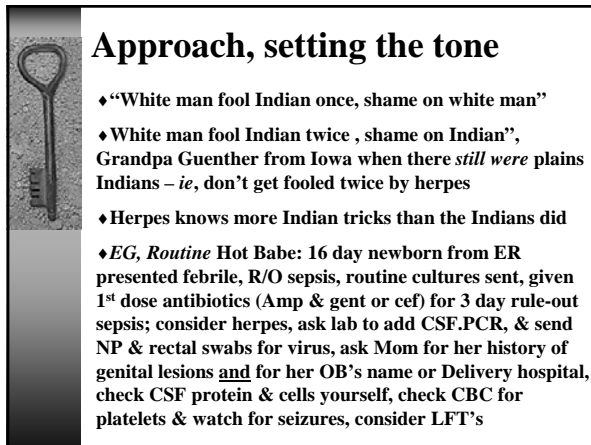
Dodecahedron 12 sides, all pentagles



Euclid (ca.325-270 BC) in the Elements: the Book of Platonic Solids

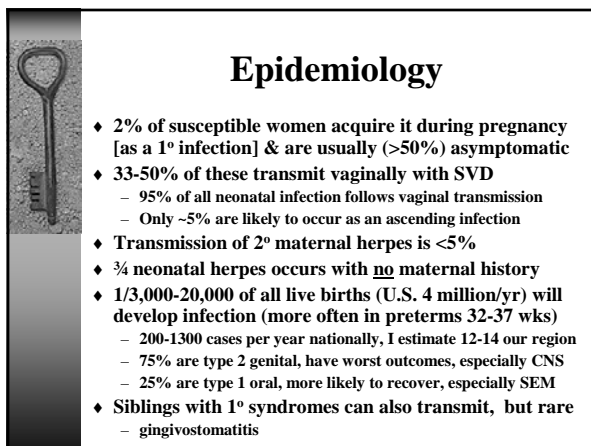


The 5th Element -- HSV




Approach, setting the tone

- ◆ “White man fool Indian once, shame on white man”
- ◆ “White man fool Indian twice , shame on Indian”, Grandpa Guenther from Iowa when there *still were* plains Indians – *ie*, don’t get fooled twice by herpes
- ◆ Herpes knows more Indian tricks than the Indians did
- ◆ *EG, Routine Hot Babe*: 16 day newborn from ER presented febrile, R/O sepsis, routine cultures sent, given 1st dose antibiotics (Amp & gent or cef) for 3 day rule-out sepsis; consider herpes, ask lab to add CSF.PCR, & send NP & rectal swabs for virus, ask Mom for her history of genital lesions and for her OB’s name or Delivery hospital, check CSF protein & cells yourself, check CBC for platelets & watch for seizures, consider LFT’s



Epidemiology

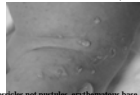

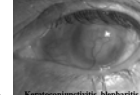
- ◆ 2% of susceptible women acquire it during pregnancy [as a 1^o infection] & are usually (>50%) asymptomatic
- ◆ 33-50% of these transmit vaginally with SVD
 - 95% of all neonatal infection follows vaginal transmission
 - Only ~5% are likely to occur as an ascending infection
- ◆ Transmission of 2^o maternal herpes is <5%
- ◆ ¾ neonatal herpes occurs with no maternal history
- ◆ 1/3,000-20,000 of all live births (U.S. 4 million/yr) will develop infection (more often in preterms 32-37 wks)
 - 200-1300 cases per year nationally, I estimate 12-14 our region
 - 75% are type 2 genital, have worst outcomes, especially CNS
 - 25% are type 1 oral, more likely to recover, especially SEM
- ◆ Siblings with 1^o syndromes can also transmit, but rare
 - gingivostomatitis




Neonatal Clinical

Contradictory presentation, think herpes!

- ◆ 1/3 present as disseminated infection in 1st week of life (septic with aseptic blood cultures)
 - Liver [elevated enzymes, > 10X normal=lethal]
 - Lungs [severe respiratory symptoms, hemorrhage]
- ◆ 1/3 present as CNS week 2-3: !seizures (common) & encephalopathy or !fever (an unusual sign in neonates) & irritability (with aseptic CSF culture, but have cells and protein suggesting an infection)
- ◆ Only 1/3 present as SEM: skin-eye-mouth infection, with vesicles, ulcerative membranes, conjunctivitis

Vesicles not pustules, erythematous base Vesicular borders & umbonated centers Keratoconjunctivitis, blepharitis, folliculitis




Neonatal Pearl

Thinking !sepsis, !sepsis, sepsis! may be wrong!

- ◆ Think missed heart disease (HPLHS with ductal closure, really big acidosis)
- ◆ Think metabolic disease (low platelets)
- ◆ Think adrenal hyperplasia (shock with hyperkalemia)
- ◆ **THINK HERPES** (with all of these signs!)
 - Big acidosis
 - Thrombocytopenia
 - Shock with hyperkalemia

Do as I say, not as I do slide!

Think sepsis, heart, metabolic, adrenal, & herpes




The Mother

The most often omitted information is the history of a mother with genital lesions!

- ◆ Might be 1^o infection
 - Most often history of other STD's
 - Ask for maternal glycoprotein B antibody titers and type
 - If lacking, it's likely a 1^o infection, high risk of transmission to baby >50%, type2 genital, and likely disseminated or CNS virulence at 1 or 2 weeks of life
- ◆ Might be 2^o recurrent infection
 - Maternal antibody titer present indicating more likely recurrence with much lower <5% risk transmission, +/- prophylaxis
- ◆ Might not be known and baby has skin lesions at birth
 - SEM unusual until later in the infection Might be 2^o infection in Mom
- ◆ C-section <4-6 hour ROM if new 1st lesions, no scalp clips if vaginal delivery, conundrum if premature ROM or labor with lesions, consider C-section &/or acyclovir prophylaxis for mother


Do as I say, not as I do!



Work-up

Think !culture, !culture, cultures!


- ◆ Culture vesicles (duh!)
- ◆ Mouth and NP and eye, rectal and stool and ETT if intubated (HSV pneumonia with RDS)
- ◆ CSF (send PCR, duh!)
 - CT/MRI/EEG
- ◆ Blood (send for culture and PCR)
- ◆ Obtain surface cultures >12-24 hours after birth in SVD asymptomatic baby of mother with genital lesions
- ◆ CBC/platelets, liver enzymes (duh!)
- ◆ Neonatal titers likely irrelevant, my opinion



Treatment: Acyclovir

We know to start, but not to stop!

- ◆ 60 mg/kg/day divided q 8 hours
 - 2 weeks skin
 - 3 weeks disseminated or CNS infection
- ◆ Stop if PCR negative (well duh!)
- ◆ Stop only after repeat CSF.PCR negative in CNS disease, *ie do* the tap!
- ◆ Stop if cultures negative 48 hours if HSV is suspected only
- ◆ Long term PO suppression of SEM to prevent disseminated recurrences is under study
- ◆ Ophthalmologic herpes add vidarabine 3% drops



Take home

Do as I say, not as I do!

- ◆ Do the tap, send the PCR if you think of it, send CSF culture for virus too
- ◆ Send cultures NP & REC cultures at the very least if not sure, but only after 24 hours from birth; if missed tap, culture everything!
 - Ask for maternal history: Mom & her OB
- ◆ Acyclovir is not like an Amp & gent reflex, start if dying septic or truly seizing encephalitic, or any culture is HSV+ [Pediatrics 2002, 108:223]
- ◆ Stop acyclovir if HSV cultures negative 48 hours in disease that's only suspected
- ◆ Known 2° maternal lesions may merit cultures but not knee-jerk empiric treatment for 14 days
