

# Varicela primaria en el adulto

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# Epidemiología

## Países con programa de vacunación USA

### ■ Era Prevaccinal

- ❑ Enfermedad de la infancia, universal
- ❑ Incidencia anual 16 casos por 1000
- ❑ 90 % en menores de 15
- ❑ Mayores de 50 infrecuente
- ❑ Más del 99 % son seropositivos a los 40 años
- ❑ 13 veces más riesgo de hospitalización mayores de 20 años
- ❑ 25 veces más riesgo de muerte mayores de 20 años

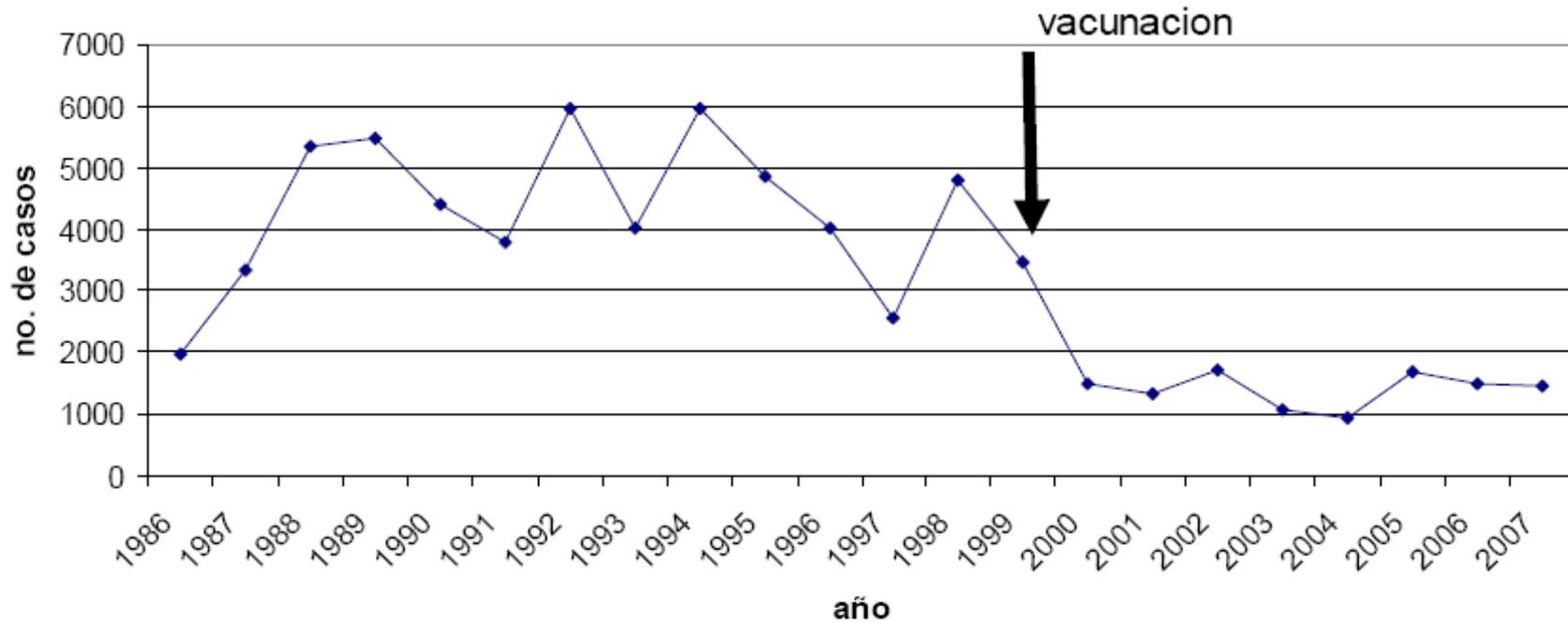
# Epidemiología

## Países con programa de vacunación USA

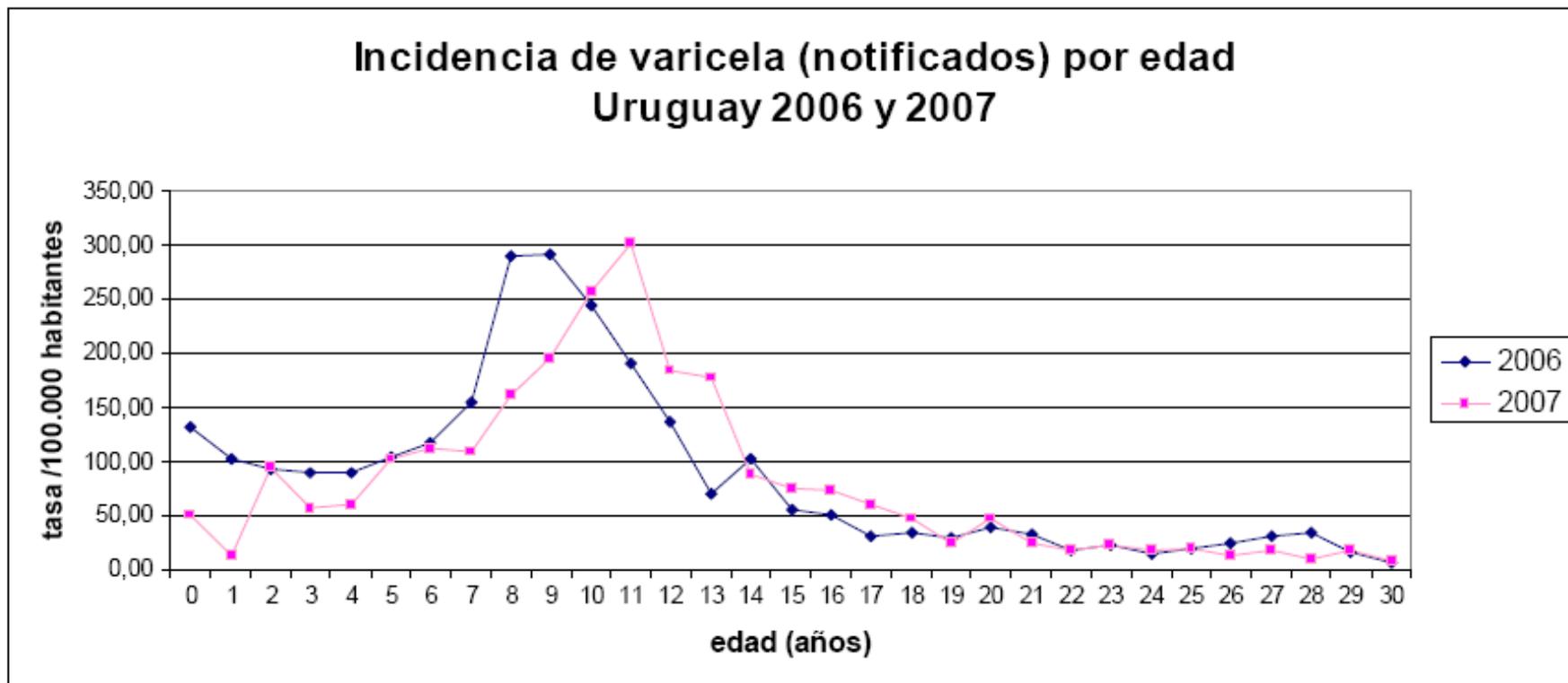
- Era Posvaccinal 1995
  - 74 % descenso de la incidencia en adultos
    - De 0,5 a 0,13 casos por 1000
  - 90 % descenso de la incidencia en menores de 14 años
    - De 28,5 a 2,8 casos por 1000
  - 6 % los casos de varicela en mayores de 20 años
  - Adultos no vacunados enfermedad más severa
    - 2 veces más de riesgo de complicaciones y 6,2 de ser hospitalizado

# Uruguay

**Casos notificados de Varicela Uruguay  
1986-2007**



# Uruguay



# Uruguay Brote de Varicela

Tabla 13- Distribución de casos de varicela según grupos de edad

| Grupos de edad | 2005       |            | 2006      |            | 2007       |            | 2008        |            |
|----------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
|                | FA         | %          | FA        | %          | FA         | %          | FA          | %          |
| < 1            | 3          | 3          | 1         | 2          | 2          | 3          | 3           | 7          |
| 1 a 4          | 13         | 13         | 5         | 11         | 3          | 4          | 2           | 5          |
| 5 a 9          | 48         | <b>47</b>  | 10        | 23         | 18         | 26         | 5           | 11         |
| 10 a 14        | 19         | 18         | 13        | <b>30</b>  | 30         | <b>44</b>  | 19          | <b>43</b>  |
| 15 a 19        | 8          | 8          | 5         | 11         | 7          | 10         | 9           | 20         |
| 20 a 24        | 2          | 2          | 6         | 14         | 0          | 0          | 1           | 2          |
| 25 a 29        | 2          | 2          | 2         | 5          | 4          | 6          | 0           | 0          |
| 30 a 34        | 2          | 2          | 1         | 2          | 0          | 0          | 2           | 5          |
| 35 a 39        | 3          | 3          | 1         | 2          | 0          | 0          | 1           | 2          |
| 40 a 44        | 1          | 1          | 0         | 0          | 1          | 2          | 2           | 5          |
| 45 y más       | 2          | 2          | 0         | 0          | 3          | 4          | 0           | 0          |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>103</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>44</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>68*</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>44**</b> | <b>100</b> |

# Morbimortalidad

## ■ Era Prevaccinal

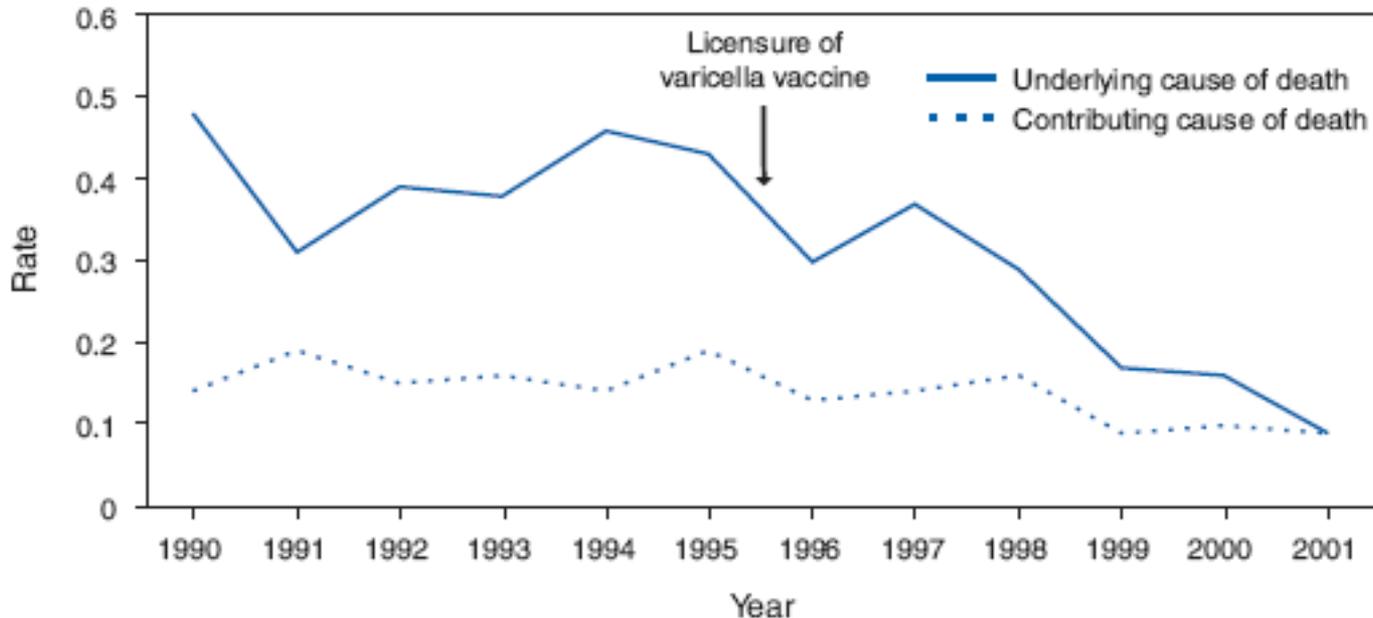
- ❑ 11000 a 13500 hospitalizaciones y 100 a 150 muertes anuales
- ❑ 2.3 a 6.0 casos de varicela por 100.000
- ❑ **13 veces más de riesgo de hospitalización en mayores de 20 años**
- ❑ La mayoría en inmunocompetentes y sin comorbilidad
- ❑ Mortalidad 0,4 muertes por millón de habitantes
- ❑ **25 veces más riesgo de muerte en mayores de 20 años**
- ❑ Complicaciones más frecuentes neumonía, SNC, infección bacteriana secundaria y trastornos hemorrágicos

# Morbimortalidad

## ■ Era Posvaccinal

- ❑ Declive en la tasa anual de hospitalizaciones relacionadas con varicela
- ❑ De 60 a 0,34 % por 100.000 en mayores de 20 años
- ❑ La tasa de complicaciones descendió 70 a 90 %
- ❑ Declive en la mortalidad por varicela en menores de 50 años
- ❑ Permanece similar tasa de muertes en mayores de 50 años
- ❑ 92 % de las muertes por varicela en cáncer, HIV y otras inmunodeficiencias
- ❑ La epidemiología del Herpes zoster permanece incambiada

**FIGURE 3. Varicella-related mortality rates,\* by year and underlying and contributing cause of death — United States, 1990–2001**



**Source:** Nguyen HQ, Jumaan AO, Seward JF. Decline in mortality due to varicella after implementation of varicella vaccination in the United States. *N Engl J Med* 2005;352:450–8.

\* Per 1 million population.

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# Epidemiología

## Variaciones según el clima

- Países clima templado mayores de 18 años mas 90 % seropositivos para VZV
- Países clima tropical menos del 60 % seropositivos para VZV, mayor susceptibilidad en adultos

# Presentación Clínica y Diagnóstico



- La presentación clínica es similar a la del niño
- El diagnóstico de la varicela típica es clínico
- Las complicaciones en el adulto son más frecuentes y es necesario despistarlas
- Los exámenes complementarios se reservan para el diagnóstico de las complicaciones, inmunocompromiso y presentaciones atípicas
  - Detección del ADN viral por PCR fluido vesicular y LCR
- Diagnóstico diferencial
  - Herpes zoster diseminado y herpes simple en inmuno comprometidos
  - Otras erupciones vesiculares

# Complicaciones de la varicela en adultos

- Las complicaciones más frecuentes son la neumonía varicelosa, el compromiso del SNC y las sobre infecciones bacterianas
- Estas constituyen la principal causa de muerte en la varicela primaria

Table 1 Indicators of severe disease in acute varicella infection<sup>14</sup>

- Respiratory symptoms  
(clinical respiratory signs are often absent).
- Densely cropping vesicles.
- Haemorrhagic rash.
- Bleeding  
(e.g. from gums, haemoptysis, GI bleeding).
- Any neurological changes  
(cerebellar signs, encephalopathy).
- Persisting fever with new vesicles >6 days after onset.

# Pneumonia Varicelosa

- Complicación grave más frecuente
- 1 en 400 casos de varicela
- Cambios radiológicos frecuentes 5 a 50 %
- 1 a 6 días del inicio del rash
- Tos e Insuficiencia respiratoria
- Curso más agresivo en inmunodeprimidos
- Hallazgos físicos mínimos
- Neumonía intersticial bilateral en RX
- Mortalidad 6 %

## Factores de riesgo para neumonía varicelosa

Table 1. – Factors associated with increased incidence of pneumonia in chickenpox

| Country [Ref.] | Factor                            | OR (95% CI)      |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| UK [16]        | Chest symptoms at presentation    | 28.1 (4.1–19.1)  |
| USA [26]       |                                   |                  |
| USA [27, 28]   | Ever smoker                       | 8.9 (4.1–10.1)   |
| UK [16, 29]    |                                   |                  |
| USA [28]       | Spots n >100                      | 17.0 (2.1–134.6) |
| UK [16]        | Any contact with chicken pox      | 4.8 (1.04–22.1)  |
| UK [16]        | History of contact with own child | 7.8 (1.85–33.2)  |
| USA [28]       | Pregnancy (third trimester)       | 4.0 (1.4–11.9)   |



# Complicaciones del SNC

- Infrecuentes
- Menos del 1 % de varicelas primarias
  - Complicación más frecuente ataxia cerebelosa
    - 1 en 4000 casos, generalmente leve
  - Encefalitis
    - 1 a 2 en 10,000
    - Mortalidad 5 a 10 %

# Complicaciones neurológicas en VZV

**Table 1: Neurological complications considered to be associated with VZV infection<sup>7</sup>**

| Varicella                   | Herpes zoster               | No cutaneous lesions        |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Acute cerebellar ataxia     | Zoster-associated pain      | Unifocal vasculopathy       |
| Vasculopathy (encephalitis) | Vasculopathy (encephalitis) | Vasculopathy (encephalitis) |
| Aseptic meningitis          | Aseptic meningitis          | Encephalitis                |
| Myelitis                    | Myelitis                    | Acute polyneuritis          |
| Reye's syndrome             | Optic neuritis              | Myelitis                    |
| Optic neuritis              | Retrobulbar neuritis        | Meningoradiculitis          |
| Guillain-Barré syndrome     | Cranial nerve palsy         |                             |
| Vasculitis                  | Focal motor weakness        |                             |
|                             | Neurogenic bladder          |                             |
|                             | Guillain-Barré syndrome     |                             |

Reproduced with permission from Echevarria JM, Casas I, Martinez-Martin P. Infections of the nervous system caused by varicella zoster virus: a review. *Intervirology* 1997;**40**:72–84. © 1997 S Karger AG, Basel.

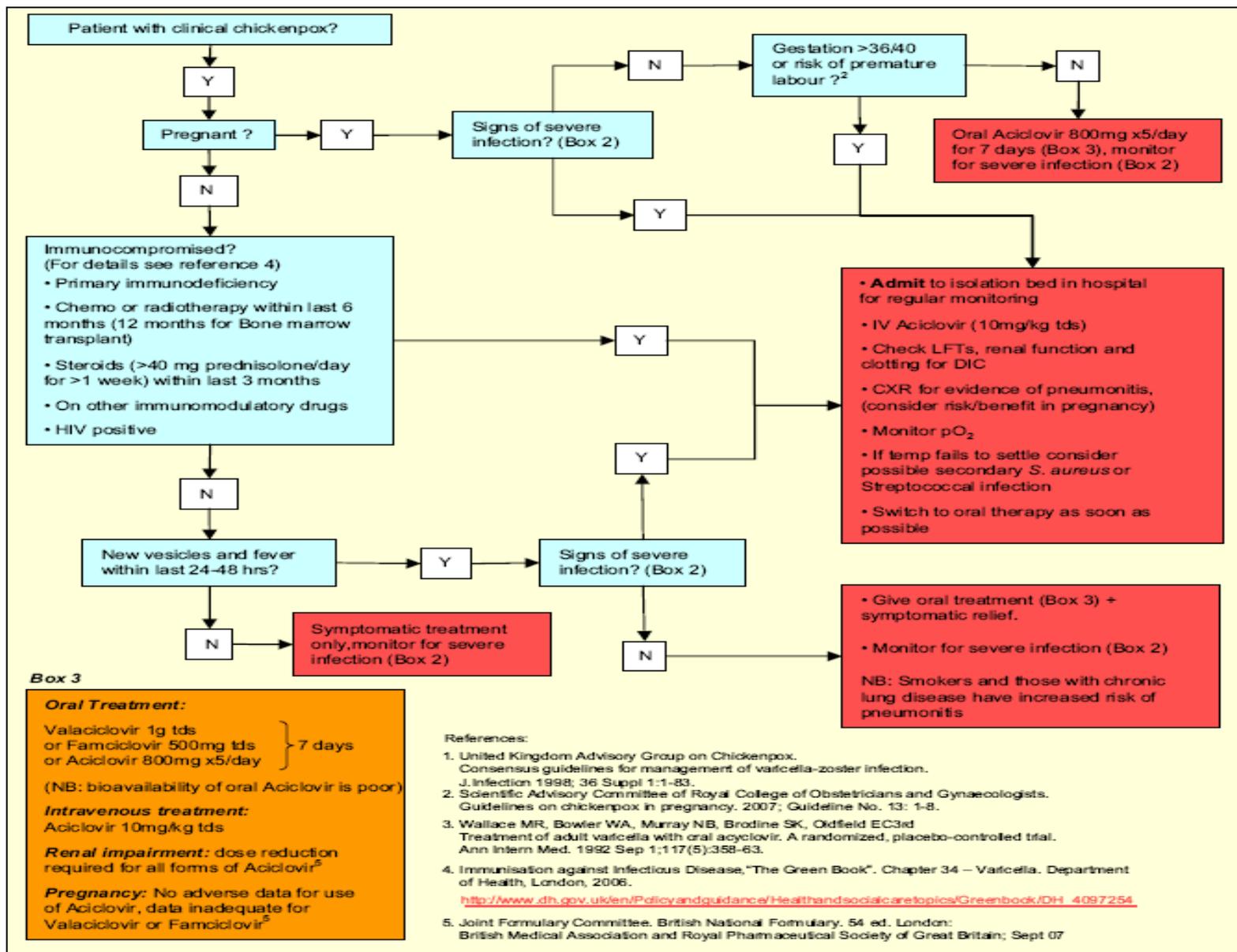
# Tratamiento de la Varicela

Tratamiento en adultos inmunocompetentes en las primeras 24 horas

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| Profilaxis  | Vacunación activa                        |
| Tratamiento | Aciclovir<br>Valaciclovir<br>Famciclovir |

Tratamiento en adultos inmunocomprometidos

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| Profilaxis  | VZV inmunoglobulina en<br>VZV seronegativos dentro<br>de los primeros 4 días de<br>la exposición |
| Tratamiento | Aciclovir IV<br>Valaciclovir<br>Famciclovir  |



**Table 2** Immunocompromised patients in whom acute varicella infection is likely to develop into severe disease<sup>43</sup>

1. Patients with severe primary immunodeficiency such as Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (SCID) or Wiskott–Aldrich syndrome.
2. All patients receiving immunosuppressive chemotherapy or radiotherapy for malignant disease, up to 6 months after completion of treatment.
3. All patients on immunosuppressive therapy following a solid organ transplant.
4. All patients who have undergone bone marrow transplantation, up to 12 months after completing all immunosuppressive therapy, or longer if graft versus host disease has occurred.<sup>a</sup>
5. Patients taking high doses of systemic steroids, e.g: in adults 40 mg/day for >1 week; in children 2 mg/kg/day for >1 week or 1 mg/kg for >1 month. Risk is maintained up to 3 months after treatment has stopped.
6. Patients receiving other immunomodulatory drugs such as azathioprine, cyclosporine, methotrexate, cyclophosphamide and the cytokine inhibitors, and/or chronic low dose steroid therapy.
7. Patients with HIV infection, particularly if the CD4 count is less than 200 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>.<sup>b</sup>
8. Neonates, either exposed by maternal infection 7 days before or after birth, or any exposure up to 7 days after birth.
9. Non-immune pregnant women.<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Patients who have undergone bone marrow transplantation should be offered vaccination once all immunosuppressive therapy has been stopped for more than 12 months.

<sup>b</sup> Patients with HIV who have not previously had chickenpox, and have a CD4 count greater than 400 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> should routinely be offered vaccination; at CD4 counts 200–400 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>, vaccination should be considered if the patient is stable on anti-retroviral therapy.<sup>51</sup>

<sup>c</sup> Non-immune pregnant women should be considered for Varicella vaccine as soon as possible after delivery,<sup>35,47</sup> although it is not licensed for use during breastfeeding.

## Varicela Zoster Inmunoglobulina

**Table 3** Main criteria for patients requiring VZIG

1. Have a clinical condition which puts them at risk of severe varicella infection (see Table 2).
2. Are seronegative for antibodies to VZV.
3. Have a significant<sup>a</sup> exposure to chickenpox or shingles.

<sup>a</sup> Significant exposure can be defined as contact for more than 15 min in the same room or a 5 min face-to-face conversation with a case of chickenpox from 48 h before the rash until skin lesions are crusted, or contact with disseminated or 'exposed' shingles, i.e. ophthalmic zoster.<sup>43</sup>

# Esquema de Vacunación

FIGURE 2. Vaccines that might be indicated for adults based on medical and other indications — United States, 2009

| VACCINE ▼   | INDICATION ► | Pregnancy           | Immuno-compromising conditions (excluding human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]) <sup>13</sup> |               | HIV infection <sup>3,12,13</sup><br>CD4+ T lymphocyte count |  | Diabetes, heart disease, chronic lung disease, chronic alcoholism | Asplenia <sup>12</sup> (including elective splenectomy and terminal complement deficiencies) | Chronic liver disease | Kidney failure, end-stage renal disease, receipt of hemodialysis | Health-care personnel |                             |
|---|--------------|---------------------|---|---------------|---|--|---|--|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
|   |              |                     | <200 cells/μL   | ≥200 cells/μL |   |  |   |  |                       |  |                       |                             |
| Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (Td/Tdap) <sup>1,*</sup> |              | Td                  | Substitute 1-time dose of Tdap for Td booster; then boost with Td every 10 yrs              |               |   |  |   |  |                       |  |                       |                             |
| Human papillomavirus (HPV) <sup>2,*</sup>               |              |                     | 3 doses for females through age 26 yrs  |               |   |  |   |  |                       |  |                       |                             |
| Varicella <sup>3,*</sup>                                |              | Contraindicated     | 2 doses   |               |   |  |   |  |                       |  |                       |                             |
| Zoster <sup>4</sup>                                     |              | Contraindicated     | 1 dose  |               |   |  |   |  |                       |  |                       |                             |
| Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR) <sup>5,*</sup>            |              | Contraindicated     | 1 or 2 doses  |               |   |  |   |  |                       |  |                       |                             |
| Influenza <sup>6,*</sup>                                |              | 1 dose TIV annually |   |               |   |  |   |  |                       |  |                       | 1 dose TIV or LAIV annually |
| Pneumococcal (polysaccharide) <sup>7,8</sup>            |              | 1 or 2 doses        |   |               |   |  |   |  |                       |  |                       |                             |
| Hepatitis A <sup>9,*</sup>                              |              | 2 doses             |   |               |   |  |   |  |                       |  |                       |                             |
| Hepatitis B <sup>10,*</sup>                             |              | 3 doses             |   |               |   |  |   |  |                       |  |                       |                             |
| Meningococcal <sup>11,*</sup>                           |              | 1 or more doses     |   |               |   |  |   |  |                       |  |                       |                             |

\*Covered by the Vaccine Injury Compensation Program.

**Yellow** For all persons in this category who meet the age requirements and who lack evidence of immunity (e.g., lack documentation of vaccination or have no evidence of prior infection)

**Purple** Recommended if some other risk factor is present (e.g., on the basis of medical, occupational, lifestyle, or other indications)

**White** No recommendation

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All adults without evidence of immunity to varicella should receive 2 doses of single-antigen varicella vaccine if not previously vaccinated or the second dose if they have received only one dose, unless they have a medical contraindication.

Special consideration should be given to those who

- 1) have close contact with persons at high risk for severe disease
  - health-care personnel and family contacts of persons with immunocompromising conditions
  
- 2) are at high risk for exposure or transmission
  - teachers; child care employees; residents and staff members of institutional settings, including correctional institutions; college students; military personnel; adolescents and adults living in households with children; nonpregnant women of childbearing age; and international travelers

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# Conclusiones

- La varicela primaria en el adulto mayor es infrecuente
- Su curso es más grave, siendo las complicaciones más frecuentes
- El pronóstico es peor en inmunocomprometidos
- El diagnóstico precoz y correcto permite instaurar un tratamiento eficaz



**Gracias**

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