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Cynomolgus monkeys are successfully and persistently infected with HEV-3 after long-term immunosuppressive therapy

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Abstract: HEV-3 is a novel hepatitis E virus genotype that has been identified in several countries. In this study, we investigated the ability of HEV-3 to infect and persist in Cynomolgus monkeys after long-term immunosuppressive therapy. Monkeys were treated with cyclosporin A (CsA) for 12 weeks, followed by a 12-week washout period. After the washout period, monkeys were infected with HEV-3. The results showed that HEV-3 infection was successful and persistent in all monkeys, even after the washout period. This suggests that HEV-3 is able to establish a persistent infection in Cynomolgus monkeys, even after long-term immunosuppressive therapy.