Congenital Rubella Syndrome: A Case Report on Changes in Viral Load and Rubella Antibody Titers

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The nucleotide sequence obtained in this study was assigned GenBank accession number LC102459.

Dr Nagasawa examined the patient, collected samples, and drafted the initial manuscript; Dr Ishiwada examined the patient and reviewed and revised the manuscript; Mr Ogura performed real-time reverse transcription–polymerase chain reaction and reviewed and revised the manuscript; Dr Ogawa performed virus isolation and reviewed and revised the manuscript; Drs Takeuchi and Shimojo examined the patient and reviewed the manuscript; Dr Hishiki examined the patient, collected samples, and reviewed the manuscript; and all authors approved the final manuscript as submitted and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Rubella belongs to the family Togaviridae and is a causative virus of congenital rubella infection (CRI).1 CRI refers to all outcomes associated with intrauterine rubella infection, including miscarriage, stillbirth, a combination of birth defects, and asymptomatic infection.2 Congenital rubella syndrome (CRS) refers to a CRI that occurs in various congenital defects (eg, deafness, cataract, and heart abnormalities).2,3 Deafness is usually congenital, but a few cases of deafness after birth have been reported.3,4 Papania et al5 reported in 2014 that since 2004 the incidence of rubella in the United States was <1 per 10 000 000 individuals and that the incidence of CRS was <1 per 5 000 000 births. Thus, on the basis of this information, we can say that rubella has generally been eliminated from the United States. On the other hand, there are many individuals with rubella worldwide because the rubella vaccine has not been introduced in several countries. In fact, in Asia, there are many patients with rubella and CRI.5,6,7 In Japan, rubella epidemics have been suppressed by public measles/rubella vaccination of children. However, from 2012 to 2013, a rubella outbreak occurred, and 45 patients with were reported from week 42 in 2012 to week 40 in 2014.8,9

Patients with CRS and some patients with CRI continue to produce the rubella virus for a long time,10 and these patients spread the infection.11-13

To our knowledge, this is the first report of the use of real-time reverse transcription–polymerase chain reaction to assess changes in viral load in a patient with congenital rubella syndrome (CRS). Rubella-specific antibody titers were also determined. The patient was a male neonate born to a primipara with rubella infection at 10 weeks of gestation. He had no symptoms at birth, but rubella virus was detected in his pharynx, blood, and urine. His mental and physical development was normal for 1 year; however, he was diagnosed with deafness at 13 months of age. Thus, the patient was diagnosed with CRS. Rubella infection in the pharynx was almost constant until 5 months of age; however, it increased dramatically at 6 months of age. No infection was detected at 13 months. Rubella-specific immunoglobulin M titer was consistently low until 9 months of age and then decreased gradually until it became negative at 20 months of age. Rubella-specific immunoglobulin G titer was high at birth. However, it decreased at 3 months and increased again at 4 months. This titer peaked at ~9 months and then decreased again at 13 months. This case shows that the period after the decline in maternal antibody titers, not the neonatal period, may be the most contagious period in patients with CRS.

abstract

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However, to our knowledge, there are no data on how rubella viral load and titers of rubella antibody change in patients with CRS/CRI. To clarify these changes in rubella viral load, proper infection control measures need to be applied. This article reports the case of a patient diagnosed with CRI at birth, and later with CRS after the development of hearing loss. Changes in rubella viral load were also assessed by performing real-time reverse transcription–polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) assays and measuring the titer of antibodies to rubella.

**PATIENT PRESENTATION**

The patient was a male neonate born to a 19-year-old primipara who did not have rubella infection and had not been vaccinated before pregnancy. She developed rubella on the third day of 10 weeks of gestation. On the fifth day of 20 weeks of gestation, the amniocentesis fluid was positive for rubella, as determined by RT-PCR. However, no abnormality was found on ultrasonography and the growth of the fetus was good during the gestational period. Finally, the patient was born via vaginal delivery on the third day of 39 weeks of gestation. At birth, the patient's general condition was good, with Apgar scores of 8 (at 1 minute) and 9 (at 5 minutes). His birth weight was 2770 g. Physical examination revealed no microcephalus and no hepatosplenomegaly. There were no ophthalmologic complications. Laboratory values were as follows: white blood cell count of 10600 per μL, platelet count of 94 000 per μL, an aspartate aminotransferase level of 60 U/L, an alanine aminotransferase level of 17 U/L, a total immunoglobulin (Ig) M level of 101 mg/dL, and a rubella-specific IgM titer of 10.7 (normal value: <0.8). The automatic auditory brainstem response was normal. No congenital cardiac anomaly was detected on echocardiography.

Rubella RT-PCR assays of whole blood, urine, stomach fluid, and pharyngeal sampling were positive. From these findings, CRI was diagnosed. The patient had been admitted to our hospital, but because he had no symptoms he was discharged from the hospital with his mother.

At the 1-month medical check-up, the patient’s eyes tracked light normally and he reacted appropriately to sound. His body weight was 4092 g, and the platelet count was 166 000 per μL. The patient met normal physical and mental developmental milestones. However, at ~13 months of age, his parents reported that he always held toys to his left ear. Otitis media with effusion was diagnosed and was treated, and the patient underwent an audiology assessment. Bilateral sensory deafness was found, and CRS was diagnosed.

Changes in rubella viral load were also assessed by performing real-time reverse transcription–polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) assays and measuring the titer of antibodies to rubella.

**DISCUSSION**

Our patient was asymptomatic at birth but was diagnosed with CRS at 13 months of age because of bilateral sensory deafness. The patient’s viral load and the antibody specific to rubella...
rubella during his clinical course were examined. To our knowledge, this is the first report of changes in viral load and antibody titers in a patient with CRS.

According to a previous report, the positive rate of rubella-specific IgM is ∼20% in patients with CRS from 12 to 18 months of age and is ∼5% from 18 to 24 months of age. In our patient, rubella-specific IgM decreased gradually from ∼9 months of age and was negative at 20 months of age. These results were not contradictory to those in a previous report.

The positive rate of maternal rubella-specific IgG decreases with time. In addition, the antibody titer of rubella-specific IgG in patients with CRS tends to be higher several months after birth than in neonates. In the current case, rubella-specific IgG decreased until 3 months of age and increased at 4 months of age. The decrease in IgG titers by 3 months of age was related to changes in maternal IgG levels. The subsequent increase could be caused by a patient’s increase in antibody levels. In the current patient, the rubella viral load in the pharynx was more than that in blood and urine, and virus shedding continued from this site for a long time. Furthermore, the rubella viral load in the pharynx at 6 months of age was >10 times that at 1 month of age, which is the age reported in a previous study in which CRS was contagious.

In our case, the rubella viral load in the pharynx and that in the urine was almost constant at ∼5 months of age, increased at 6 months of age, and then decreased at 7 months of age. On the other hand, the rubella viral load in blood increased at 3 months of age.

FIGURE 1
Real-time RT-PCR results showing changes in rubella viral load. Open squares: rubella viral load in blood; solid diamonds: pharynx; solid triangles: urine. Numerals in the graph indicate the copy number of rubella virus. Dashed horizontal line: cutoff value determined from real-time RT-PCR for this assay.

FIGURE 2
Changes in rubella-specific serum antibody isotype titers. Solid squares: rubella-specific IgG; solid diamonds: rubella-specific IgM. Transverse dashed line at 128: upper limit of this assay. Transverse dashed line at 2: cutoff value of IgG of this assay.
and then decreased at 4 months of age. These changes may be related to changes in rubella-specific IgG titers. The increase at ∼6 months of age might be caused by the decrease in maternal IgG levels, and the increase in rubella-specific IgG levels in the patient led to another decrease. The rubella virus in blood may react with serum IgG more quickly, and therefore the virus load in blood decreased earlier than the viral load in the pharynx and urine. Certainly some other immune cells, such as cytotoxic T cells, natural killer cells, and monocytes, are involved in eliminating rubella-infected cells.20,21 Therefore, changes in viral load in this patient may have been caused by the activation of these immune cells with age. Unfortunately, the activity of these cells was not examined in the current case.

Persistent viral replication after birth may cause continuous damage of the involved tissues.3 In fact, the rubella virus may have been detected in the lens of patients with congenital cataract a few years after birth.20,21 In the current case, hearing loss developed after birth. The viral load of the inner ears was not checked, but the virus load at this area might be high. Long-term follow-up is needed in patients with CRS/CRI, even if they have no symptoms at birth because there is no way to predict the deafness and deafness in children is difficult to notice.22 This is a single case report, and therefore whether changes in viral load and specific rubella antibody titers seen in this case would apply to other congenital rubella cases is unknown. The information in this report, in combination with that in other reports, will provide in-depth knowledge regarding changes in viral load and specific rubella antibody titers in patients with congenital rubella.

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ABBREVIATIONS

CRI: congenital rubella infection
CRS: congenital rubella syndrome
EIA: enzyme immunoassay
Ig: immunoglobulin
RT-PCR: reverse transcription–polymerase chain reaction

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