Congenital and Pediatric Chagas Disease in the USA

Chagas Disease ECHO Educational Series
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GIVING LIFE TO POSSIBLE

Objectives

- Cite the population at risk for congenital Chagas disease in the United States
- Describe the clinical features of congenital Chagas disease
- Understand how to establish the diagnosis of congenital Chagas disease
- Know which US children are at risk for Chagas disease

Medical News & Perspectives

Putting Chagas Disease on the US Radar Screen

Bridget M. Kuehn, MSJ

- “In the Los Angeles clinic of Sheba Meymandi, MD, about 20% of Latin American patients with heart failure can trace their illness to a cause many US physicians would never suspect: Chagas disease.”
- “Chagas disease is joining an increasing list of infectious diseases such as dengue and chikungunya that are a concern in the United States.”
- “It’s not an exotic disease any more”.

***JAMA* March 24/31, 2015; 313:1195.**

What is Chagas Disease?

- Chagas disease is a vector-borne zoonosis with many animal reservoirs that is caused by the parasite, *Trypanosoma cruzi.* The parasite can be transmitted from mother to infant during pregnancy
- Most people who have Chagas disease live, or have lived in, Mexico, Central America or South America
- The parasite is only found in the Americas. An estimated 6 million people have Chagas disease
- Without treatment, Chagas disease is a lifelong infection. Approximately 1.2 million people have Chagas cardiomyopathy

Photo: Carlos Chagas in 1909 in his laboratory at the Instituto Oswaldo Cruz
Bern C et al. *Clin Microbiol Rev* 2019;33(1):e00023-19

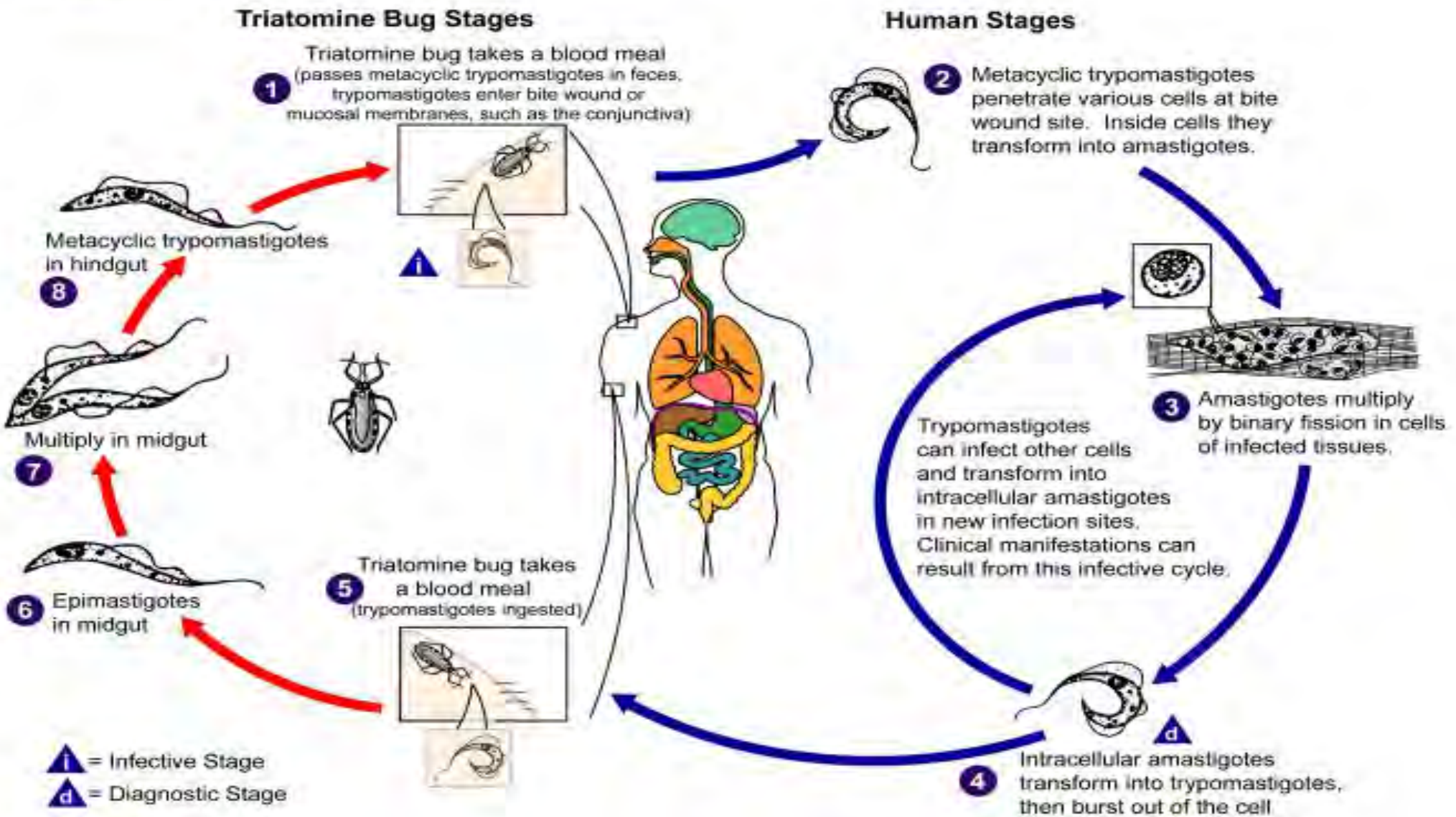
The triatomine bug, sometimes known as the kissing bug, is the vector for Chagas disease. The bug becomes infected after biting an animal or a person who is already infected with *T. cruzi*.

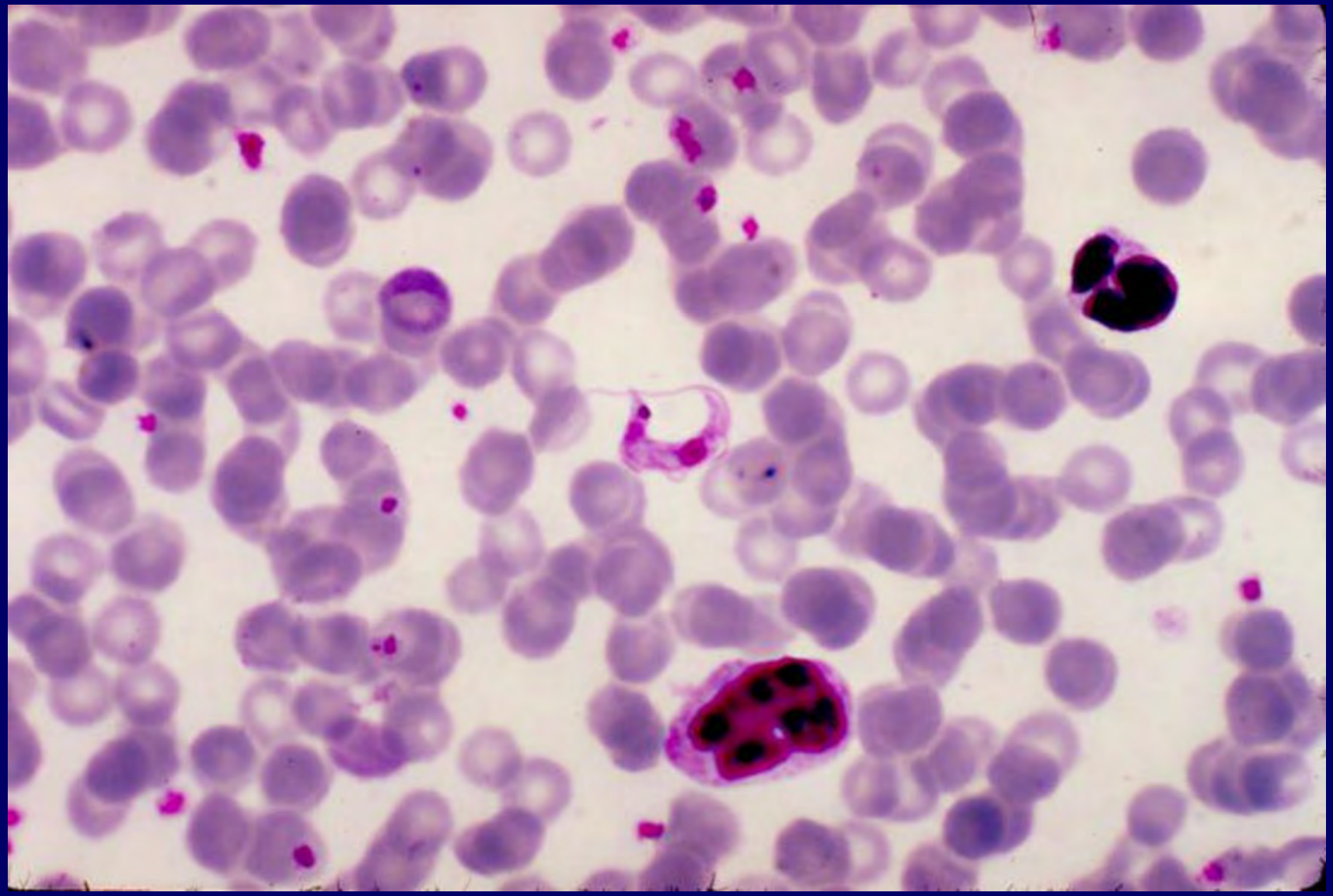
Triatomines defecate during or after taking a blood meal. A person bitten is inoculated by rubbing insect feces into the bite or on mucous membrane.

CDC Public Health Image Library

Trypanosomiasis, American (Chagas disease)

(Trypanosoma cruzi)



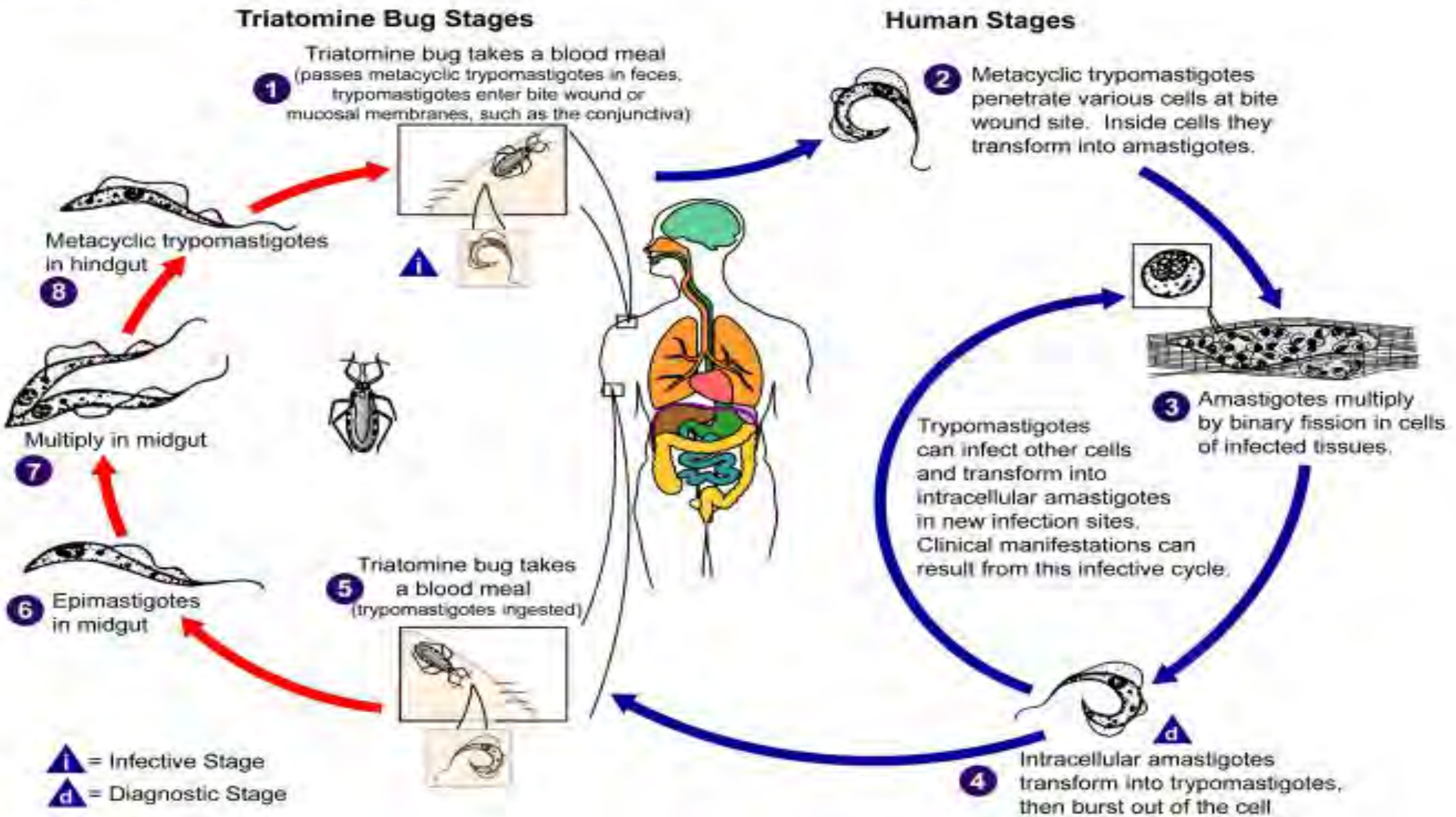


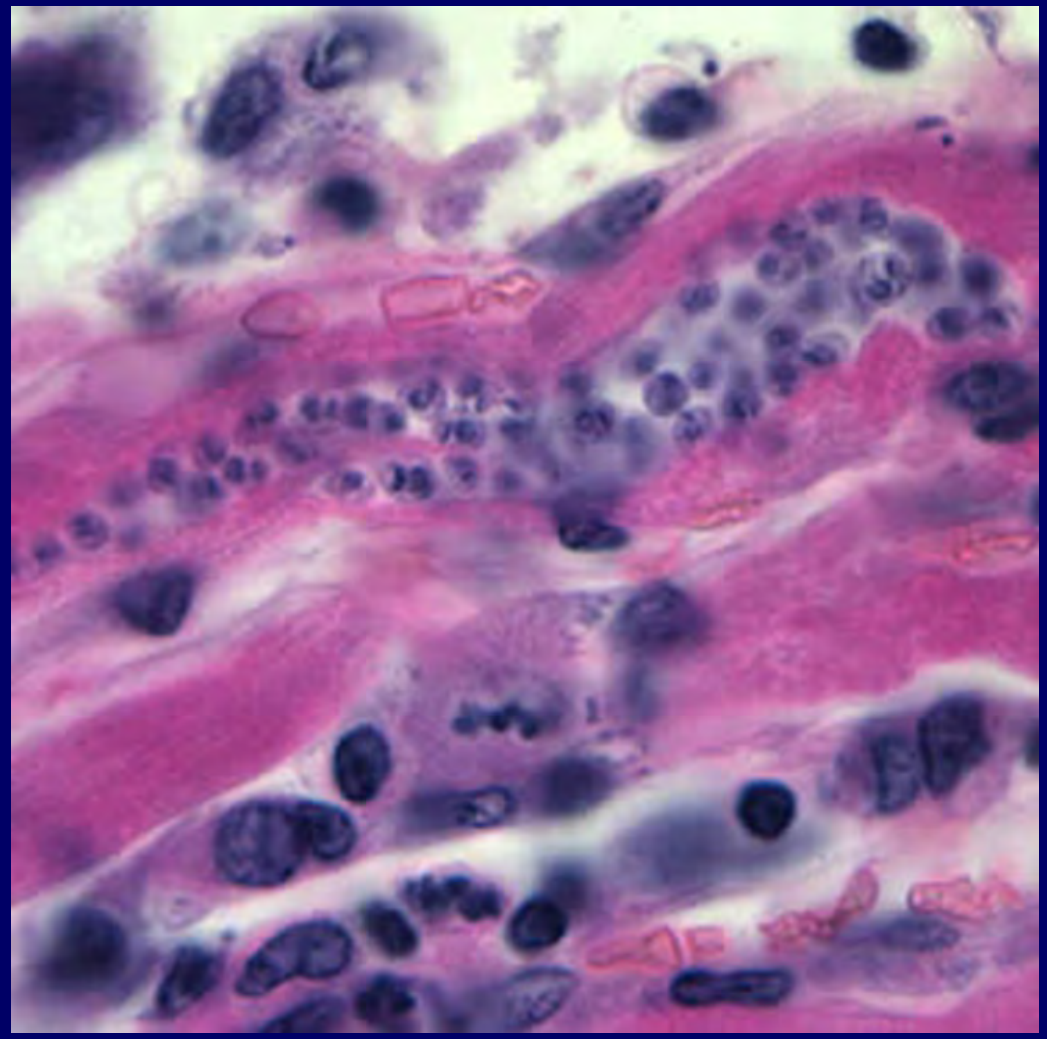
Blood smear with a *T. cruzi* trypomastigote, the extracellular form of the parasite

CDC Public Health Image Library

Trypanosomiasis, American (Chagas disease)

(Trypanosoma cruzi)

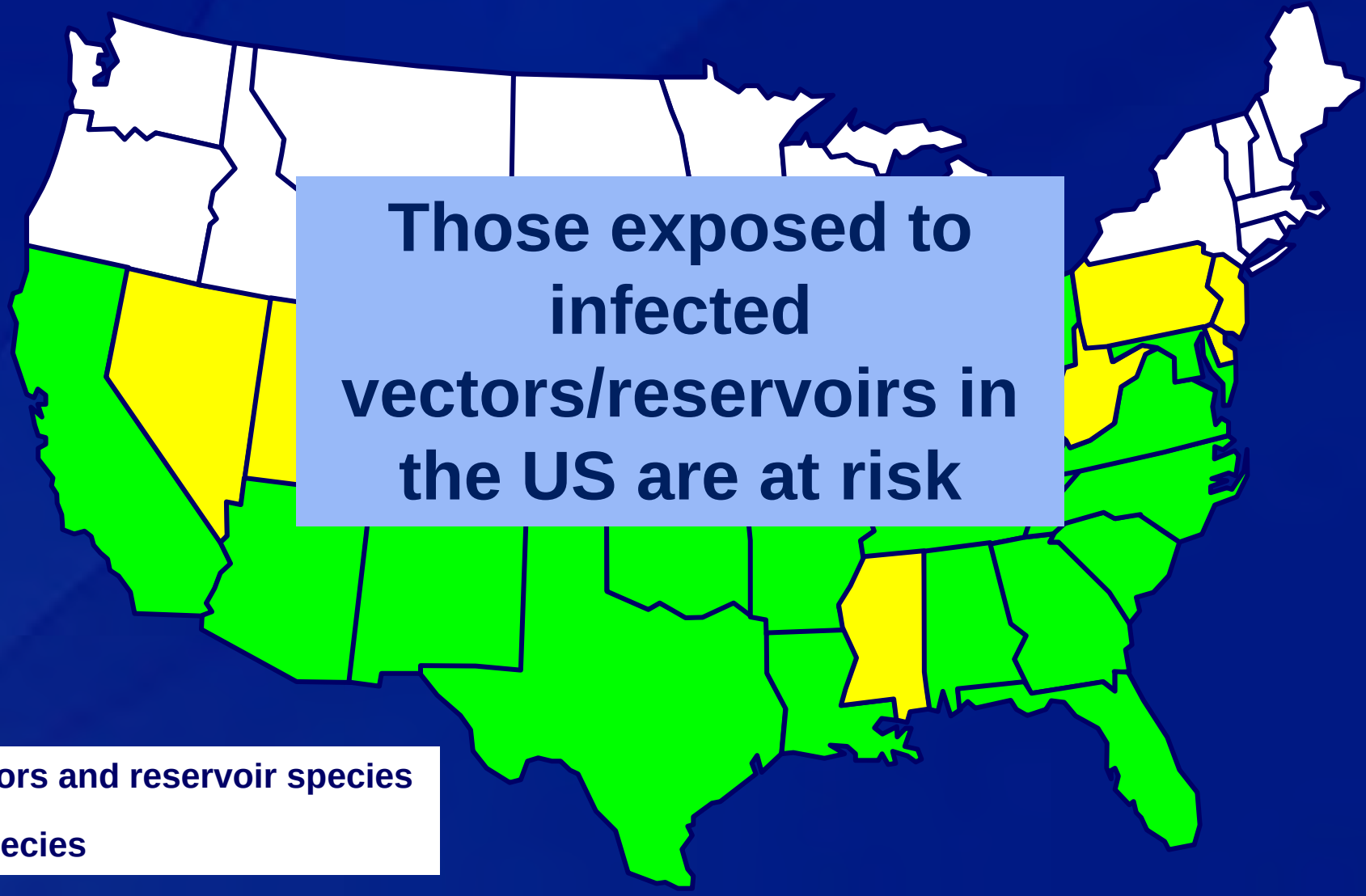




Trypanosoma cruzi amastigotes in infected heart muscle tissue

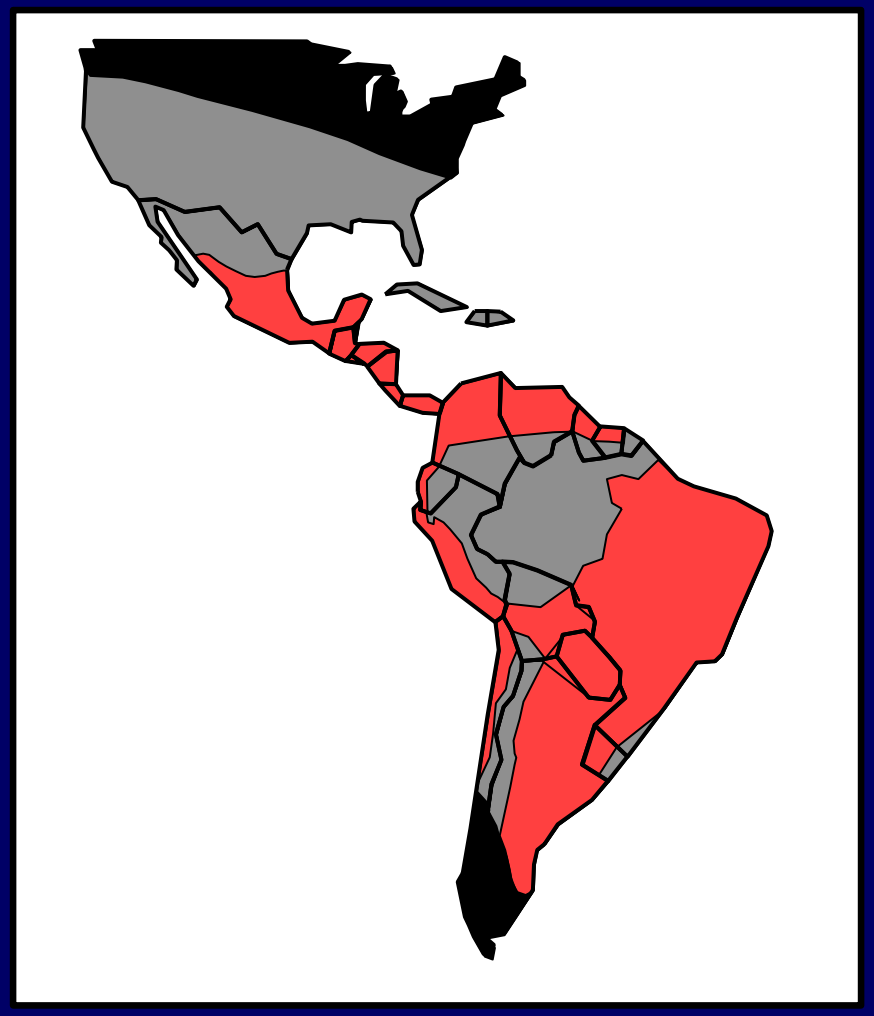
CDC DPDx-Laboratory Identification of Parasites of Public Health Concern. Available at: https://www.cdc.gov/dpdx/trypanosomiasisamerican/index.html

States with documented vectors and mammalian reservoirs



> 18 infected reservoir species identified

Distribution of Vectors and Disease



- Endemic for human Chagas disease
- Infected vectors, nonhuman mammals*

Panstrongylus megistus

***Including opossums, raccoons, foxes, armadillos, skunks, squirrels, dogs.**

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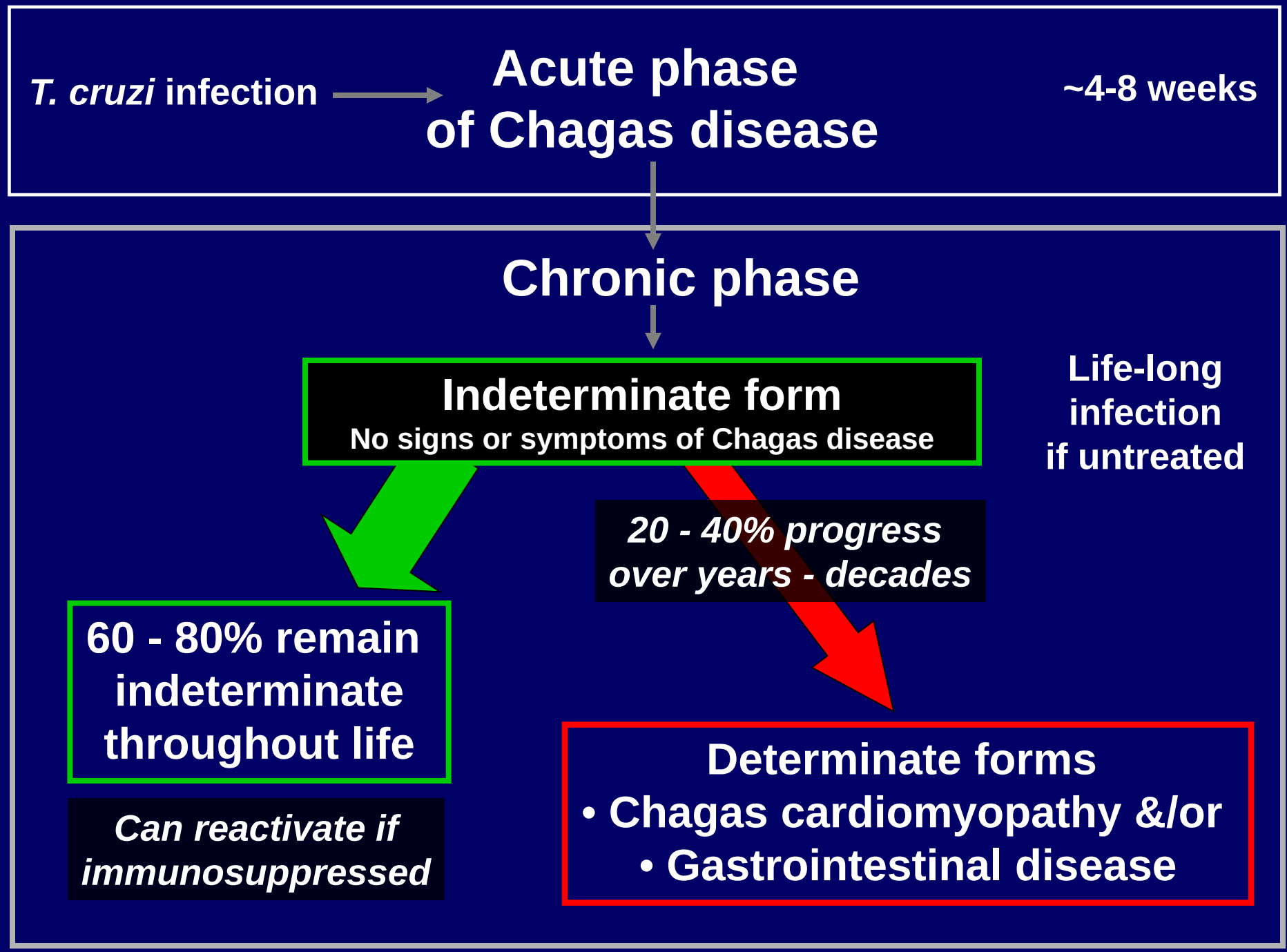
Chagas Disease in the United States

- The largest group of women with Chagas disease living in the United States are immigrants from Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala or Honduras
- An estimated 288,000 to 300,000 *T. cruzi-infected* persons live in the United States
- An estimated 43,000 women of childbearing age who have chronic Chagas disease live in the United States. Infants of these women are at risk for congenital Chagas disease
- Between 22 and 315 infants with congenital Chagas disease are born yearly in the United States

Bern C, Montgomery SP. *Clin Infect Dis* 2009; 49:e52.
Irish A et al. *Emerg Infect Dis* 2022; 28:1313.


T. cruzi infection
Acute phase of Chagas disease
~4-8 weeks
Chronic phase
Indeterminate form
No signs or symptoms of Chagas disease
Life-long infection if untreated
20 - 40% progress over years - decades
60 - 80% remain indeterminate throughout life
Can reactivate if immunosuppressed
Determinate forms
• Chagas cardiomyopathy &/or
• Gastrointestinal disease

Chagoma or Romaña sign is thought to be from parasite penetration of the conjunctiva. The swelling is firm and lasts weeks

Photos from CDC

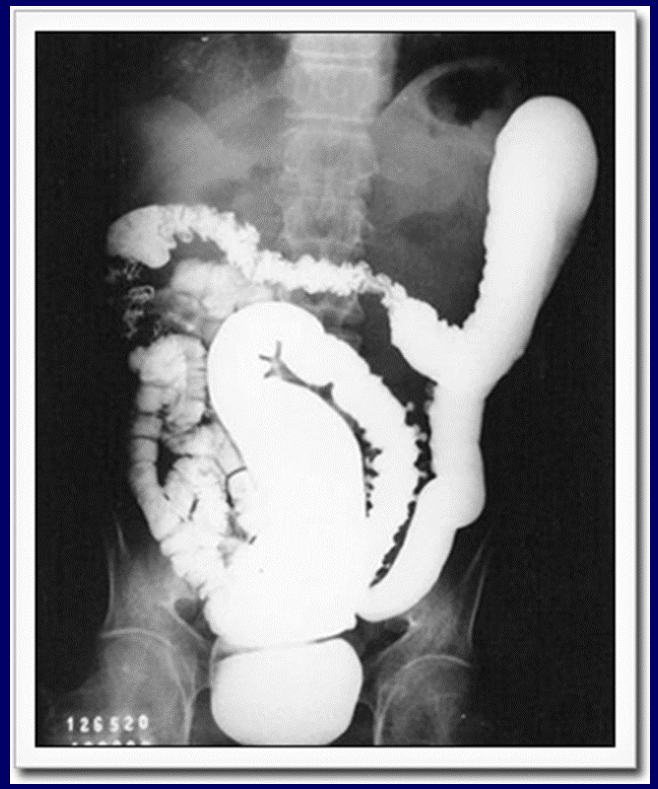
Chagas Cardiomyopathy

- Chagas heart disease results from chronic inflammation of the heart chambers and damage to the conduction system
- The pathogenesis is thought to involve parasite persistence in cardiac tissue and immune-mediated myocardial injury
- Early manifestations include conduction system abnormalities and segmental left ventricular wall motion abnormalities
- Later findings can include ventricular tachycardia, atrioventricular block or apical aneurysm with risk of sudden death

Photo by Dr. Anis Rassi, Jr.

Chagas Gastrointestinal Disease

Digestive Chagas disease is thought to be caused by parasitic damage to intramural neurons. The effects on the esophagus range from motility disorders to severe megaesophagus.

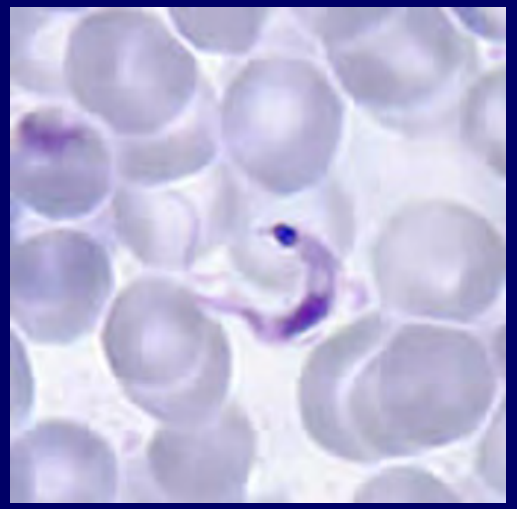


Involvement of the colon can cause constipation, abdominal pain and fecaloma.

Gastrointestinal Chagas disease occurs predominantly in patients infected in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay, and southern Brazil. This pattern is likely linked to differences in predominant *T. cruzi* genotypes.

Photos by Dr. Anis Rassi Jr.

Modes of Transmission



- Vector-borne: Contact with an infected triatomine bug is the most common mode of transmission
- Bloodborne: Contaminated blood products, organs or tissue
- Food or waterborne: In endemic regions, drinking water contaminated with triatomine bug feces or eating contaminated foods
- Laboratory accidents: Rare mode of transmission
- Congenital: Mothers with Chagas disease can transmit infection to their infants. An estimated 23% of infections occur through congenital transmission

Bern C et al. *Clin Microbiol Rev* 2019; 33:e00023-19.
Photo: *Trypanosoma cruzi* parasite in a thin blood smear. CDC photo.

Mother-to-Child Transmission of *T. cruzi*

- Transmission occurs transplacentally in the 2nd or 3rd trimester of gestation. There is little evidence to suggest intrapartum or postpartum transmission
- Mothers usually asymptomatic
- Mother-to-infant transmission rates are 1% to 5%
- Transmission rates are higher (5%) in countries where *T. cruzi* is endemic than in those where it is not (3%)*

***Howard et al. *BJOG* 2014; 121:22.**

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Congenital Chagas Disease

- An estimated 43,000 infected women of childbearing age live in the United States; an estimated 22-315 infected infants are born each year*
- Most congenitally infected infants appear at healthy at birth; untreated, they are at risk for developing life-threatening cardiac or GI disease decades later
- 10% to 40% of infants have clinical signs at birth with findings that can include prematurity, hepatosplenomegaly, jaundice, anemia and thrombocytopenia; none is specific for Chagas disease

Bern & Montgomery. *Clin Infect Dis* 2009; 49:e52.
Beukens et al. *Mat Child Health* 2008; 12:283.

Congenital Chagas Disease: Initial U.S. Report

- Congenital Chagas disease in the United States was first reported in a boy born in Virginia in 2010. His mother had moved recently to the United States from Bolivia.*
- The infant was born at 29 weeks' gestation by C-section for fetal hydrops. His birth weight was 1,840 g. APGAR scores were 6 at 1 and 9 at 5 minutes. He had ascites and pleural and pericardial effusions
- Blood smear in week 2 of life revealed *T. cruzi* trypomastigotes and *T. cruzi* PCR was strongly positive; serologic tests for *T. cruzi* antibodies were positive
- He received benznidazole for 60 days and was cured

***CDC. Congenital transmission of Chagas disease- Virginia, 2010. *MMWR* 2012; 61:477.**

Signs of Congenital Chagas Disease in 91 Infants

Feature	Frequency of Finding[b]
Low birth weight (<2500 g)	++++
Prematurity	++
Respiratory distress	+++
Hepatomegaly	++++
Splenomegaly	+++
Sepsis	++
Cardiomegaly/heart failure	++
Myocarditis	++
Cardiac arrhythmia	++
Meningoencephalitis	++
Neurologic signs	++
Edema/anasarca	++
Petechiae	++
Anemia	+

[a]Adapted from references 33, 43, 45, and 46. Not all infants had each feature assessed. The remaining 110 infants infected with *T cruzi* had no clinical signs of Chagas disease.
[b]++++, noted in >50% of infants assessed; +++, 25% to 50%; ++, 10% to 24%; +, <10%.

Edwards MS et al. *J Pediatr Infect Dis Soc* 2019; 8:461.

Congenital Chagas Disease Differential Diagnosis

- Congenital Chagas disease can mimic congenital infections such as syphilis, cytomegalovirus (CMV) and toxoplasmosis or fetal hydrops from intrauterine parvovirus B19 infection
- Prematurity or low birth weight, hepatosplenomegaly and petechiae are common in infants with congenital syphilis or CMV
- Congenital Chagas disease can mimic noninfectious conditions including congestive heart failure or respiratory distress syndrome

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Pregnancy-Based Screening for Chagas Disease Benefits Mother and Infant

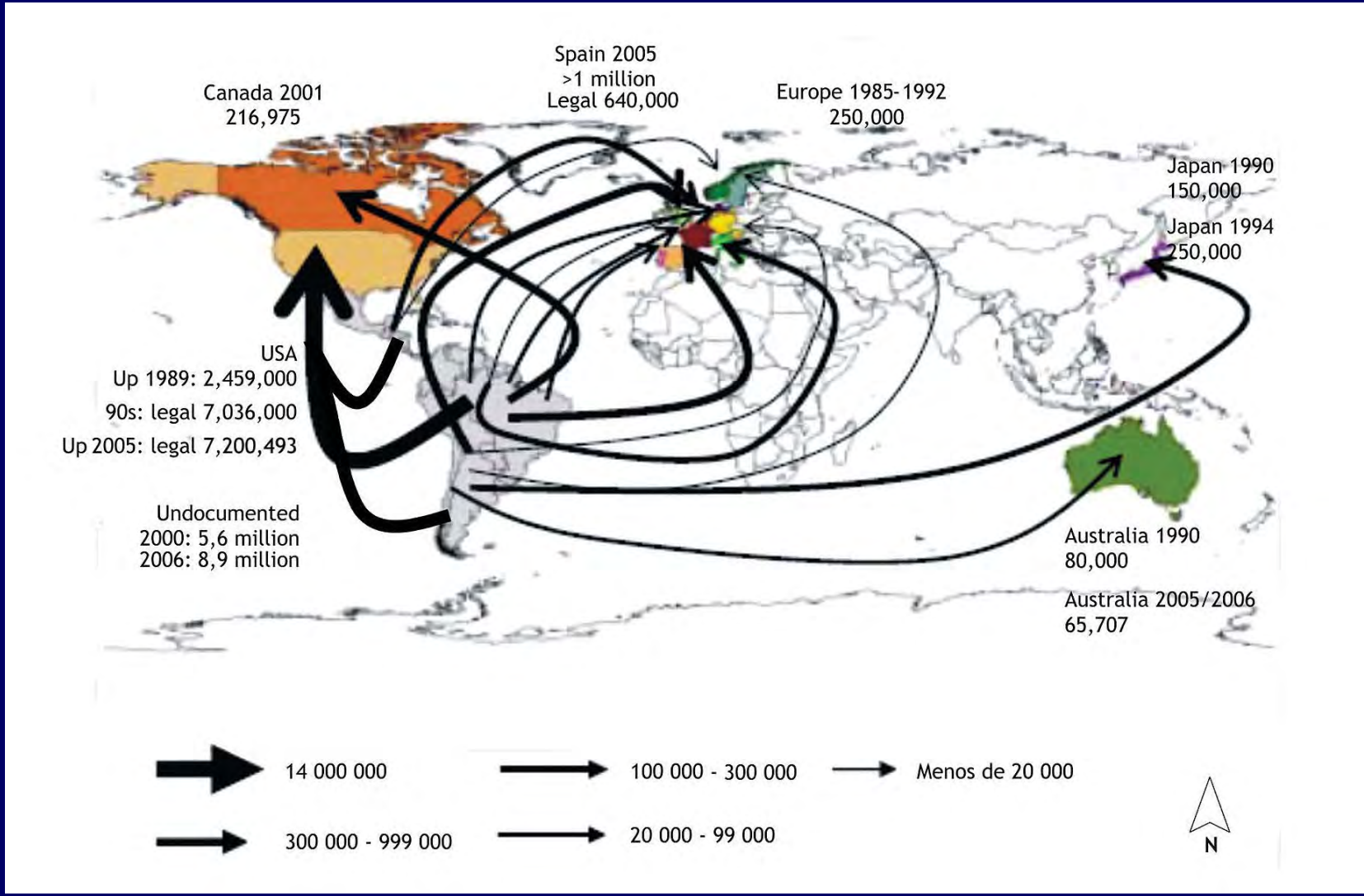
- Pregnancy is the optimal access point for identifying Chagas disease at risk family units because delivery is the most likely time for contact with the healthcare system

- Women at risk have migrated from an endemic region
  - ➔ Risk is enhanced by having lived in a rural region
  - ➔ Having lived in a mud or thatched-roof home also increases risk

- Women who have visited and lived in an endemic region for 6 months or longer are also at risk

- Women at risk for Chagas disease should have pregnancy-based screening for *T. cruzi* IgG

18 Million People in the US were Born in Mexico, Central or South America



Schmunis et al. *Mem Inst Osw Cruz* 2007.

Triatomine Bug Infestation of a House in Mexico

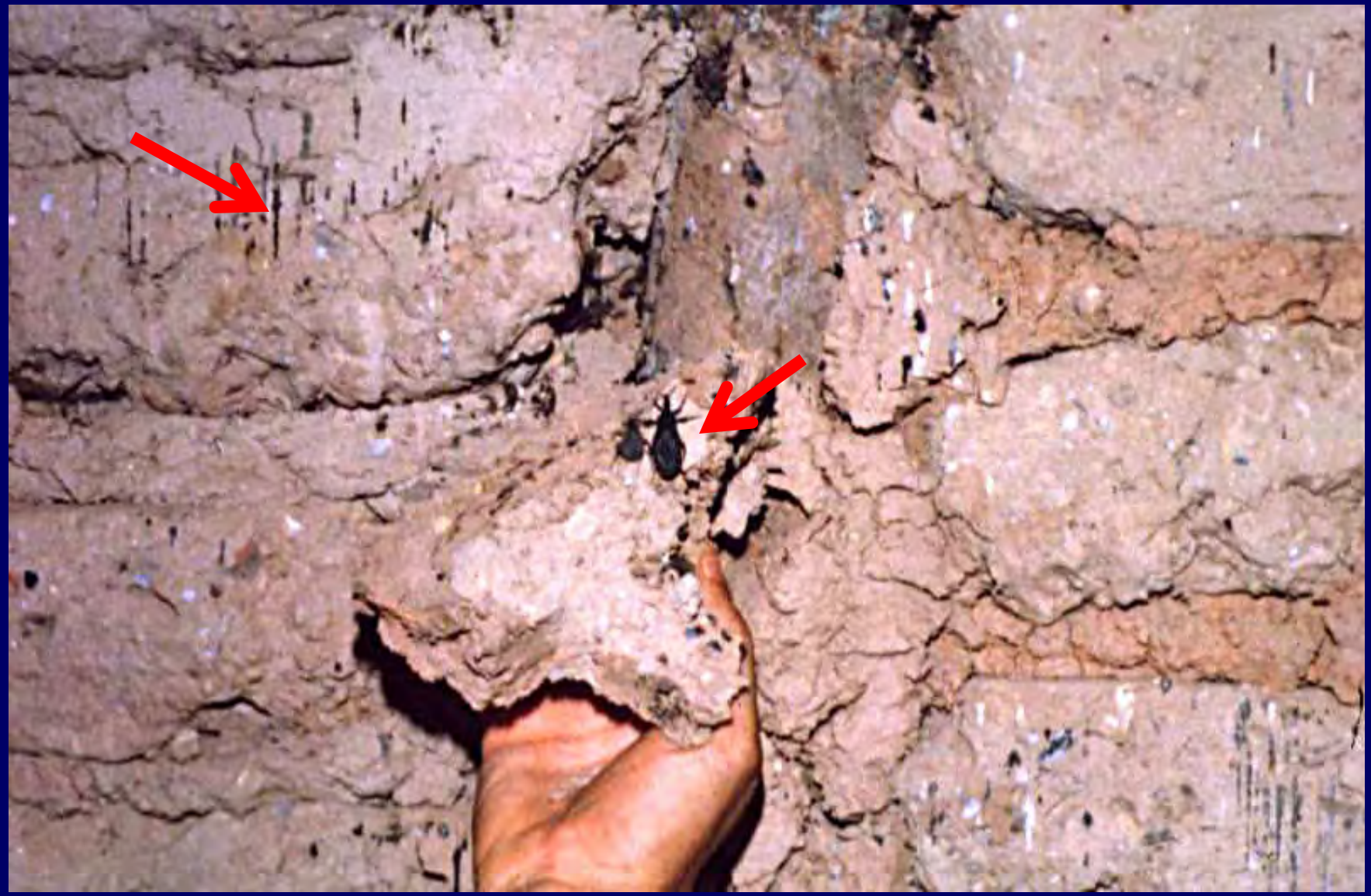
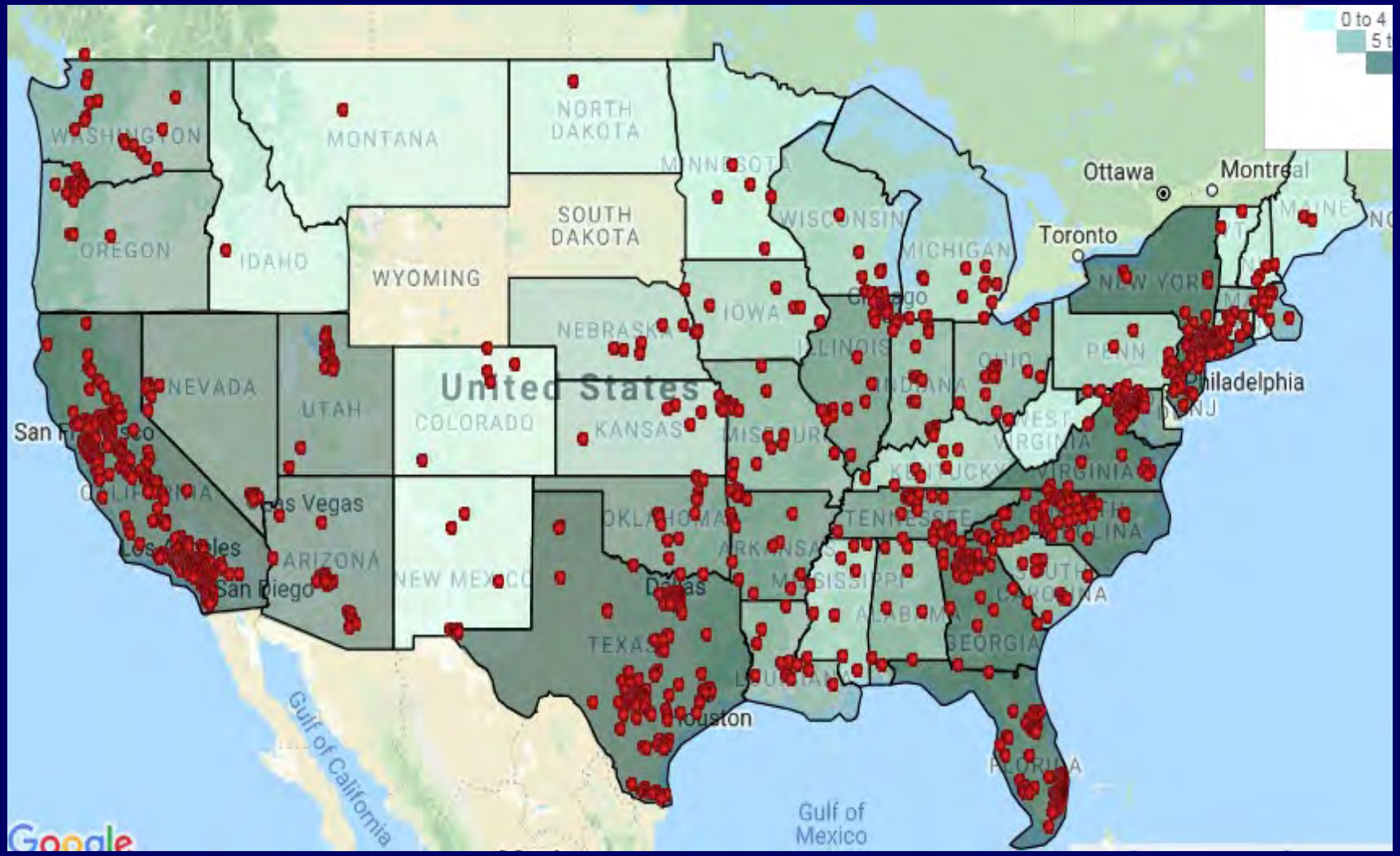


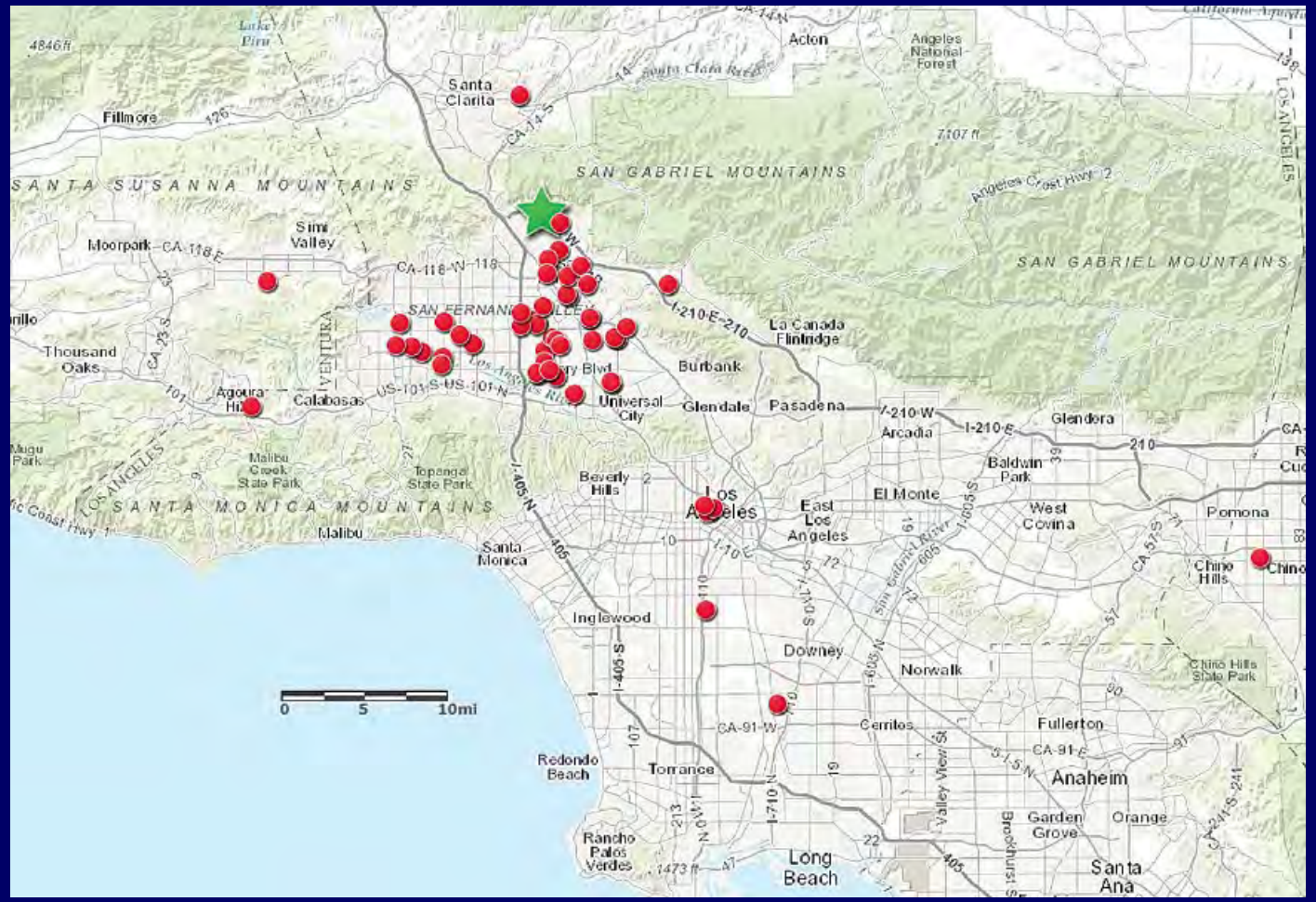
Photo from WHO at http://www.who.int/chagas/resources/photo_gallery/en/

American Association of Blood Banks (AABB): 2,437 Confirmed Positive Blood Donors 2007-2020*



*AABB Chagas Biovigilance Program

Chagas Disease Positive Persons in Los Angeles County, 2008-2014



Among 4,755 Latin American-born residents of Los Angeles County, 59 had Chagas disease for an overall prevalence of 1.24%.

Prevalence was highest among Salvadorans (3.45%) and, among those born in Mexico, from the states of Oaxaca (4.65%) and Zacatecas (2.2%).

>30,000 people living in Los Angeles county may have Chagas disease.

Meymandi SK et al. *Clin Infect Dis* 2017; 64:1182.

Challenges to Identifying Mothers and Infants with Chagas Disease

- Identifying maternal infection is key but mothers have no symptoms
- None of the findings in infant infection are specific for Chagas disease
- The diagnosis must be considered
- Screening during pregnancy or at delivery is key to identifying women and infants at risk but maternal screening is not standard of care
- The prevalence of infection among women of child-bearing age in the US is not known

Screening for Chagas Disease during Pregnancy

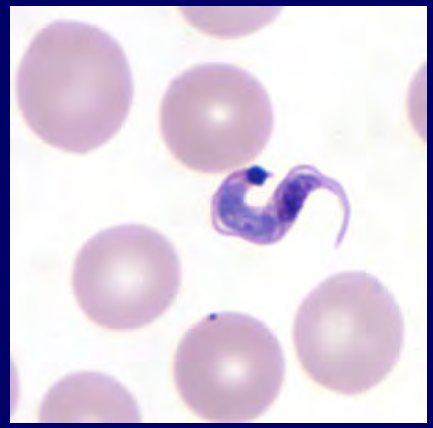
- Screening for Chagas disease can be performed during any trimester
- A commercially-available ELISA should be ordered to test for *Trypanosoma cruzi* IgG
- Chagas disease screening is a send-out test from most hospital laboratories. Results are available within days
- Chagas screening can be included with routine maternal screening
- It is not necessary or appropriate to screen for *T. cruzi* IgM

Pregnancy-Based Screening for Chagas Disease is Cost-Saving

- Pregnancy-based screening has the advantage that results are known at delivery. Screening at admission for delivery or screening of neonates are alternative approaches
- At current costs, targeted screening, including the cost of treatment, would result in savings of $1,314 per birth and $670 million in lifetime savings per birth-year cohort
- Universal screening and treatment would also be cost-saving

Perez-Zetune V et al. *Am J Trop Med Hyg* 2020; 102;1086

Evaluation for Suspected Congenital Chagas Disease



- Direct detection: Diagnostic if positive; less sensitive than PCR
- PCR: The most sensitive test for early diagnosis
  - ➔ PCR for *T. cruzi* is available at the CDC; testing is under CLIA
  - ➔ Initial negative should be repeated at 1 month of age as parasites multiply in the first weeks of life
- Maternal Serology: Order *T. cruzi* IgG if not performed during pregnancy
- Infant Serology: If PCR is negative and maternal serology is positive, follow infant's *T. cruzi* IgG. Negative serology at 9-12 months of age excludes congenital infection

Treatment of Chagas Disease

- Treatment is always indicated for congenital Chagas disease. Treatment early in life kills the parasite and prevents long-term complications from heart and intestinal disease; cure rates exceed 90%*
- Treatment is always indicated for women in the childbearing years**, both for the health of the woman and for the sake of her children
- Infection can be transmitted congenitally in sequential pregnancies among women chronically infected with *T. cruzi*

*** *MMWR* 2012; 61:477-9.**

****Bern C. Antitrypanosomal therapy for chronic Chagas' disease. *N Engl J Med* 2011; 364:2527.**

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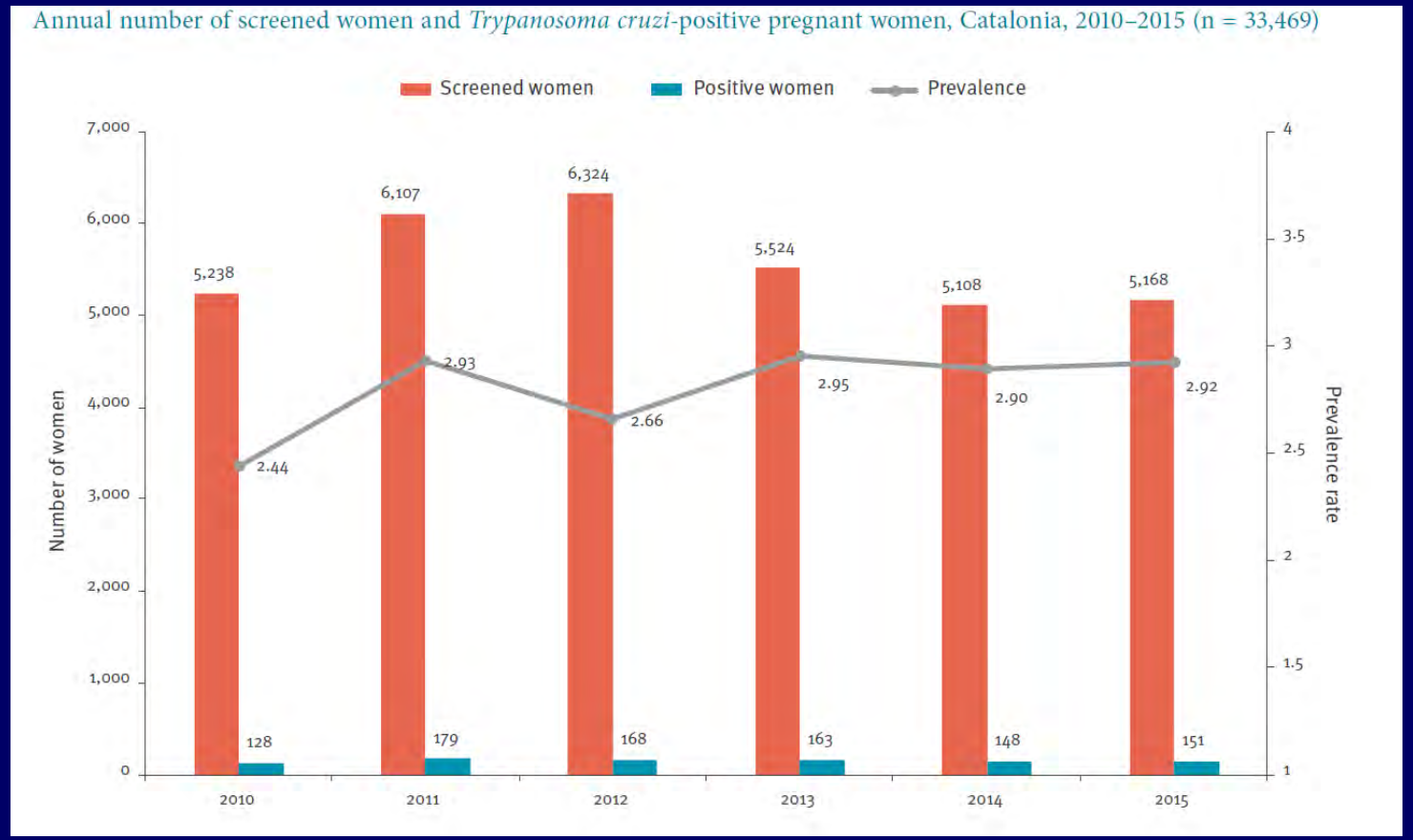
Epidemiology of congenital Chagas disease 6 years after implementation of a public health surveillance system, Catalonia, 2010 to 2015



33,469 pregnant women from endemic countries and those who had lived in a rural area of an endemic country were screened

The overall prevalence of maternal Chagas disease was 2.8%. Rates were highest in women from Bolivia (15.8%), El Salvador (1.4%) and Paraguay (1.2%)

28 infants were diagnosed with congenital Chagas disease (transmission rate 4.2%)

Basile L et al. *Euro Surveill.* 2019;24(26):pii=1900011. https://doi.org/10.2807/1560-7917.ES.2019.24.26.19-00011

Epidemiology of congenital Chagas disease 6 years after implementation of a public health surveillance system, Catalonia, 2010 to 2015

- Children born to *T. cruzi*-positive women before the current pregnancy were screened
- Among 178 children, 14 (7.9%) were diagnosed with Chagas disease. The children ranged in age from 3-18 (median 10) years of age
- Siblings of an index case of Chagas disease should also undergo screening

Basile L et al. *Euro Surveill.* 2019;24(26):pii=1900011. https://doi.org/10.2807/1560-7917.ES.2019.24.26.19-00011

Evaluation of Family Members

- If a mother is diagnosed with Chagas disease, her other children should undergo serologic testing; treatment is always indicated for children <18 years of age

- Serologic testing of family members of an infant with congenital Chagas disease should also include:
  - ➔ The maternal grandmother
  - ➔ The mothers siblings

Chagas Disease Prevention

Chagas disease fact sheets for the public are available on-line in English and Spanish through CDC

Other printable resources include, “What happens to blood donors who test positive for Chagas disease?” and, “Chagas disease fact sheet for the public”

www.cdc.gov/parasites/chagas/printresources.html

Protect Your Baby from Chagas Disease

Chagas disease is an illness that can lead to serious heart and stomach problems, and even death. Chagas disease can be life threatening even though you may not feel sick now. In fact, people usually don't feel sick until many years after they have been infected.

Who can get Chagas disease?

Anyone. However, people have a much greater chance if at some point in their lives they have:

- Lived in rural areas of Mexico, Central America, or South America
- Stayed in a house in Mexico, Central America, or South America with walls that have cracks or crevices
- Seen this bug

How can someone get Chagas disease?

People usually get Chagas disease from contact with a triatomine bug (also called "kissing bug"). However, there are other ways the disease can be spread, including from an infected mother to her unborn baby.

What should I do if I think I might have Chagas disease?

If you think you might have Chagas disease, you should see your OB/GYN or other health care provider, who will examine you. He or she may take a sample of your blood for testing.

If I have Chagas disease, does it mean my baby is infected?

No, not necessarily. The risk of an infected mother spreading Chagas disease to her unborn baby is less than 1 in 10.

If I have Chagas disease, should my baby be tested?

Yes. If you have been told you have Chagas disease, all of your children should be tested, regardless of their ages.

Is there treatment for Chagas disease?

Yes, there is treatment for the disease. Your baby can be treated any time after birth, and treatment is very effective for newborns and children. You can be treated after your baby is born and you have finished breastfeeding.

Many people who have tested positive are leading healthy lives with the help of their health care providers.

For more information on Chagas disease, please visit www.cdc.gov/parasites/chagas or call **404.718.4745.**

Center for Global Health
Division of Parasitic Diseases and Malaria

CDC

Chagas Disease Prevention

Chagas disease printable resources are available through CDC

This poster is available without charge at this website, laminated with English on one side, Spanish on the other:

https://www.cdc.gov/parasites/chagas/printresources.html

Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Susan P. Montgomery, DVM, MPH, epidemiology team lead in the CDC's parasitic disease branch for providing some of the slides in this presentation and for her example as a mentor and teacher.

Selected References

Bern C et al. Chagas disease in the United States: a public health approach. *Clin Microbiol Rev* 2019; 33(1):e00023-19. Comprehensive and current review.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Access at: http://www.cdc.gov/parasites/chagas/index.html Excellent source for general information and diagnosis and treatment information.

Edwards MS et al. Evaluation and management of congenital Chagas disease in the United States. Provides algorithms for evaluation of mothers and infants. *J Pediatr Infect Dis Soc* 2019; 8:461.

Stillwaggon E et al. Congenital Chagas disease in the United States: Cost savings through maternal screening. *Am J Trop Med Hyg* 2018; 98:1733.
Maternal screening is cost saving, whether targeted to at-risk pregnant women of performed universally.