

# The Presence of Secondary Evans Syndrome in AIDS Patients with *Talaromyces marneffe* Infection

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**Objective:** *Talaromyces marneffe* (T.M) is a common opportunistic fungus in human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection individual. Secondary Evans syndrome in AIDS patients with *Talaromyces marneffe* infection has not been reported before. Here, we described cases related to this comorbidity.

**Methods:** AIDS patients diagnosed with *Talaromyces marneffe* infection from 2016 to 2020 at Xixi Hospital of Hangzhou were included in this retrospective study.

**Results:** Total 76 AIDS patients with T.M infection were enrolled. The most common symptoms were fever and cough (70/76; 55/76, respectively). 53/76 (69.74%) patients got positive results of direct antiglobulin test. 14/76 AIDS-T.M patients combined with secondary Hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis (HLH). Five patients were diagnosed with AIDS-T.M associated Evans syndrome. There were severe inflammatory reaction, liver dysfunction, coagulation dysfunction and immunodeficiency status in AIDS-T.M patients with secondary Evans syndrome. All patients received antifungal therapy and three patients received corticosteroids for Evans syndrome treatment. One patient died due to sepsis.

**Conclusion:** AIDS-T.M patients with secondary Evans syndrome is extremely rare and we need to be alert to the occurrence of secondary Evans syndrome in AIDS-T.M patients. Clinicians should timely start effective antifungal treatments with suspicious T.M infection in AIDS patients.

**Keywords:** *Talaromyces marneffe*, Evans syndrome, human immunodeficiency virus, clinical characteristics

## Introduction

*Talaromyces marneffe* (T.M), formerly known as *Penicillium marneffe*, a pathogenic thermally dimorphic fungus, can cause systemic mycosis in immunocompromised patients especially people living with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). *Talaromyces marneffe* infection among HIV patients usually manifested as fever, cutaneous lesions, with low CD4 T-cell count and low hemoglobin level.<sup>1</sup>

In 1959, professor Gabriel Segretain formally described *Talaromyces marneffe* as a novel species.<sup>2</sup> And bamboo rat is the reservoir for *T. marneffe* infection in humans. It can be a vector for human infections by acting as amplifiers of infectious dispersal stages.<sup>3</sup> Previous studies had reported that *T. marneffe* infection is endemic in southeast Asia, India, Vietnam, Thailand and China.<sup>4-6</sup> Moreover, a previous study had indicated that there are 50,000 HIV-positive individuals newly infected by *T. marneffe* every year in high-risk areas.<sup>7</sup> And it is estimated that the mortality of *T. marneffe*-infected patients is 25.0 per 100 person-months in southern China.<sup>8</sup>

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Evans syndrome (ES) has both immune thrombocytopenia (ITP) and autoimmune hemolytic anemia (AIHA), and 27.3% were classified as secondary Evans syndrome.<sup>9</sup> The mortality had increased in secondary ES compared to primary ES and secondary ES is associated with haematological malignancies, autoimmune disorders (AID), infections, primary immunodeficiencies (PID). Blood smear, viral tests, serum protein electrophoresis, protein immunofixation and immunoglobulin concentrations, circulating lymphocyte phenotyping, flow cytometry for paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria clone detection, antinuclear antibodies and anti-dsDNA antibodies, lupus anticoagulant assay and antiphospholipid antibodies, bone marrow aspiration and karyotyping, bone marrow biopsy, CT scan of the chest, abdomen and pelvis, genetic explorations could help the diagnosis of secondary ES.<sup>10</sup> Before the use of rituximab, the mortality rate of adults with both AIHA and Evans syndrome was 15% to 20%.<sup>11</sup> Only two cases had been reported the presence of secondary Evans syndrome in HIV infection.<sup>12,13</sup> There were no related researches which reported AIDS-T.M patients with secondary Evans syndrome.

In this study, we describe clinical characteristics of hospitalized AIDS-T.M patients and focus on AIDS-T.M associated Evans syndrome patients.

## Methods

### Study Population

This retrospective study included AIDS patients diagnosed with *Talaromyces marneffi* infection from January 1, 2016 to April 1, 2020 at Xixi Hospital of Hangzhou. Xixi Hospital of Hangzhou, located in Zhejiang Province, is one of the major infectious specialty tertiary teaching hospitals and is responsible for difficult and complicated HIV-infected cases assigned by the government.

Data extracted from the medical records included demographic information (sex and age), clinical characteristics (symptoms and signs), laboratory findings (a complete blood count, serum biochemistry, hemagglutination index, C-reactive protein, serum amyloid A, procalcitonin, specimen culture, lymphocyte subset analysis and blood gas analysis were conducted at admission), chest CT scan, treatment measures and clinical outcomes.

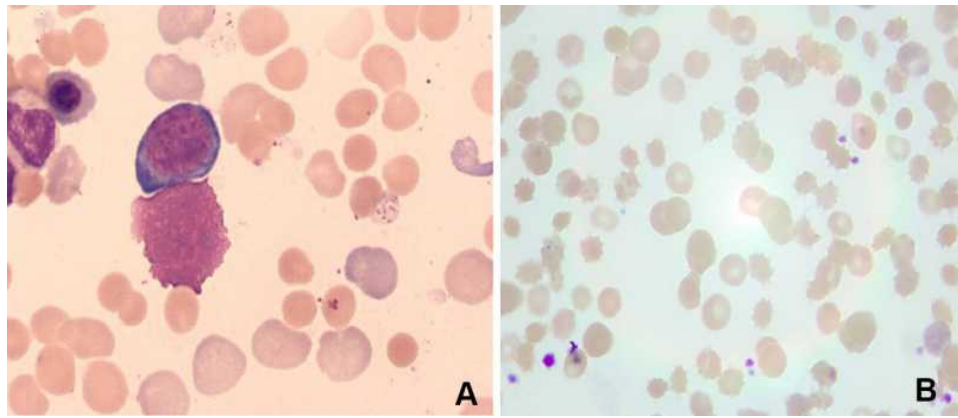
Inclusion criteria were as follows: (i) HIV-positive; (ii) a clear diagnosis of T.M infection. Patients with other immune deficiencies (including malignancy, congenital immunodeficiency, and receipt of chemotherapy); and

immune reconstitution inflammatory syndrome (IRIS) were excluded. This study was approved by Ethics Committee of Xixi Hospital of Hangzhou in China. All procedures and methods were performed in accordance with the relevant international guidelines and regulations in order to reduce physical discomfort of the subjects. This study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

### Diagnostic Criteria

T.M infection was diagnosed by a culture positive of *T. marneffi* from patients' specimens including sputum, alveolar lavage fluid, blood, bone marrow and lymph nodes. Cultures of clinical specimens were established on Sabouraud's dextrose agar at 25°C and 37°C. HIV infection was confirmed in accordance with Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) definitions. History of AIDS diagnosis was determined according to HIV/AIDS management guidelines.<sup>14</sup>

Evans syndrome is a condition of AIHA accompanied by ITP. ITP diagnosis was based on a platelet count of  $<100 \times 10^9/L$  and exclusion of rapid onset thrombocytopenia not related to liver diseases (cirrhosis and portal hypertension), splenomegaly (haematological malignancies, Gaucher disease), drug-related thrombocytopenia, bone marrow deficiency (myelodysplastic syndromes, haematological malignancies, metastatic cancer) or inherited thrombocytopenia.<sup>10,15</sup> AIHA diagnosis was based on a positive direct antiglobulin test associated to signs of hemolysis (hemoglobin reductions, reticulocytosis, unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia, elevated lactate dehydrogenase, and low haptoglobin).<sup>16</sup> Bone marrow aspirate showed active erythroid hyperplasia, hemolysis and immature megakaryocytes, granular megakaryocytes (Figure 1A). Peripheral blood smear showed broken red blood cells (Figure 1B). Bone marrow analyses showed the absence of infections with MTB, MAC, *Histoplasma*, CMV and leukemia. In addition, clinicians had excluded the diagnosis of haematological malignancies, autoimmune disorders (AID) and primary immunodeficiencies (PID). According to the updated Hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis (HLH) 2004 criteria,<sup>17</sup> diagnosis of HLH requires five of the following eight features: fever, splenomegaly, cytopenia affecting  $\geq 2$  of 3 cell lineages (hemoglobin  $<90$  g/L; platelets  $<100 \times 10^9/L$ ; and neutrophils  $<1.0 \times 10^9/L$ ), hypertriglyceridemia and/or hypofibrinogenemia (fasting triglyceride  $\geq 3$  mmol/L; fibrinogen  $\leq 1.5$  g/L), hemophagocytosis, hyperferritinemia ( $\geq 500$  mcg/L),



**Figure 1** (A) Bone marrow smear showed that erythroid hyperplasia is obviously active, megakaryocytes are reduced, and the production of platelet is poor (magnification: 1000×). (B) The peripheral blood smear showed broken red blood cells (magnification: 100×).

high sIL-2R levels ( $\geq 2400$  U/mL), and low/absent NK cell activity.

## Results

### Characteristics of the Study Population

Clinical characteristics and baseline demographics of the 76 AIDS-T.M patients are shown in Table 1. Male (72/76) were the majority of patients and the average age was 38.3 years old. The most common symptoms were fever and cough (70/76; 55/76, respectively). All patients received antifungal treatment after sampling. 53/76 (69.74%) patients got positive results of direct antiglobulin test. 14/76 AIDS-T.M patients combined with secondary HLH. According to the diagnostic criteria, five patients were diagnosed with T.M-associated Evans syndrome. All patients had fever and three of them had HLH simultaneously. Among the five patients, three had overlapped other infection and three had not received highly active antiretroviral therapy (HARRT) before (Table 2).

### Laboratory Data of AIDS-T.M Associated Evans Syndrome Patients

Inflammation indexes including C-reactive protein and serum amyloid protein A concentrations were increased in all patients. The concentration of procalcitonin was increased in three patients. All patients revealed decreased lymphocyte counts, hemoglobin concentrations, platelet counts and increased reticulocyte counts. Two of them showed reduced white blood cell levels. These patients showed liver dysfunction. The concentration of aspartate aminotransferase was increased in all patients and the concentration of alanine aminotransferase concentration

was increased in two patients. Four patients had increased prothrombin times and activated partial thromboplastin times. The median albumin level was 20.5 g/L significantly below the normal range. All patients had significantly increased lactate dehydrogenase and D-dimer concentrations. Two of them revealed decreased fibrinogen concentrations. The median CD4+ T-cell counts were only 9/ $\mu$ L. All patients showed significant reductions in CD4+ T-cell counts and two of them showed low level of CD8+ T-cell counts. Four patients showed low level of NK cell counts and three patients showed low level of B CD19+ cell counts (Table 3).

### Treatment and Outcomes of AIDS-T.M Associated Evans Syndrome Patients

All patients received voriconazole as antifungal therapy when they were admitted to hospital according to our clinical assessment. Two patients changed to receive amphotericin B therapy after the diagnosis of T.M infection. And two weeks later, patient 2 started oral voriconazole 200mg Q12H and patient 3 started oral itraconazole 200mg Q12H for maintenance treatment. Patient 1 and patient 4 continued intravenous voriconazole therapy until two weeks then changed to oral for maintenance treatment. Patient 5 died due to sepsis when hospitalized for 3 days before the diagnosis of T.M infection. The remaining four patients had significant improvement of their clinical symptoms and left hospital with an average of 29 days (range: 17–45 days). Three patients received corticosteroids for Evans syndrome treatment (Table 4). After successful antifungal treatment, the phenomenon of Evans syndrome was disappeared.

**Table 1** Clinical Characteristics of AIDS-T.M Patients

Characteristics	Patients (n=76)
Gender (M/F)	72/4
Age, years	38.30 ± 10.56
HIV-RNA, IU/mL	
<100 IU/mL	21 (27.63%)
≥100 IU/mL	55 (72.37%)
Clinical characteristics on admission	
Body temperature, °C	38.53 ± 0.94
Mean arterial pressure, mmHg	123.06 ± 17.93
Respiratory rate, breaths/min	19.78 ± 2.11
Heart rate, times/min	109.96 ± 18.60
Skin lesions, no. (%)	26 (34.21%)
Respiratory symptoms, no. (%)	55 (72.36%)
Underline disease	
Tuberculosis	10 (13.16%)
Syphilis	8 (10.53%)
CMV	11 (14.47%)
EB	3 (3.95%)
HBV	4 (5.26%)
Candida	25 (32.89%)
Treatment	
Antifungal treatment, no. (%)	76 (100%)
HARRT before TM, no. (%)	31 (40.79%)
Glucocorticoid therapy, no. (%)	15 (19.74%)
Enlarged lymph nodes, no. (%)	52 (68.42%)
Enlarged liver and spleen, no. (%)	41 (53.95%)
Positive of direct antiglobulin test, no. (%)	53 (69.74%)
Hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis, no. (%)	14 (18.42%)
Mortality, no. (%)	2 (2.63%)

**Abbreviations:** EBV, Epstein-Barr virus; TB, tuberculosis; HBV, hepatitis B virus.

## Discussion

A large sample size retrospective cohort study conducting by Jiang et al had indicated the prevalence of *T. marneffei* infections among HIV/AIDS inpatients was 16.1% that ranks fourth among all AIDS-related complications, after pneumonia, tuberculosis and oral candidiasis infections in southern China.<sup>8</sup> In this study, we analyzed the characteristics and laboratory data in AIDS-T.M patients. The most common symptoms were fever and cough and were similar to the previous study.<sup>1</sup> Importantly, we found that Evans syndrome was secondary to AIDS-T.M patients which was not be taken seriously before. Therefore, this is the first study reporting the clinical features of AIDS-T.M associated Evans syndrome.

Previous cases had reported the presence of Evans syndrome in HIV infection but had not described the AIDS-associated complications.<sup>12,13</sup> The diagnosis of ES is ignored in AIDS-T.M individuals. And the pathogenesis of T.M infection associated with ES was still unclear. Previous research had indicated the causative factor of Evans syndrome may be associated with underlying deficiency in humoral or cell-mediated immunity.<sup>18</sup> In our study, all patients had a real low level of CD4+ T-cell counts and two of them showed low level of CD8+ T-cell counts. Three patients showed low level of B CD19+ cell counts. Moreover, three of AIDS-T.M-associated Evans syndrome patients had HLH simultaneously. And the key factors of HLH are the imbalance of immunomodulation, accumulation of immunocompetent cells, and production of inflammatory cytokines.<sup>19</sup> Pan et al had reported T.M infection secondary HLH in nine HIV-negative patients and suggested the

**Table 2** Clinical Characteristics of AIDS-T.M Associated Evans Syndrome Patients

Patient	Age/Sex	Underline Disease	Clinical Manifestations	HIV-RNA, IU/mL	HARRT
P1	29/M	No	Fever, skin lesion, hepatosplenomegaly	ND	No
P2	26/M	No	Fever, hepatosplenomegaly, weight loss	<100	1 year 3TC+TDF+EFV
P3	47/M	Candida	Fever	4.44*10 <sup>4</sup>	No
P4	30/M	TB, HBV	Fever, cough, skin lesion, hepatosplenomegaly	1.45*10 <sup>4</sup>	No
P5	41/M	EBV	Fever	<100	1 month 3TC+TDF+DTG

**Abbreviations:** 3TC, lamivudine; TDF, tenofovir; EFV, efavirenz; DTG, dolutegravir; ND, not done.

**Table 3** Laboratory Data of AIDS-T.M Associated Evans Syndrome Patients

Variables	Normal Ranges	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	Median (IQR)
CRP, mg/L	0–10	121↑	85↑	68↑	33↑	127↑	85 (50.5–124)
PCT, ng/mL	0–0.500	1.03↑	6.43↑	0.812↑	1.4↑	76.6↑	1.4 (0.92–41.51)
SAA, mg/L	0–10	150↑	112↑	150↑	51↑	150↑	150 (81.5–150)
WBC, 10 <sup>9</sup> /L	3.50–9.50	3.09↓	7.68	6.4	4.57	3.46↓	4.57 (3.27–7.04)
Reticulocyte, 10 <sup>12</sup> /L	0.024–0.093	0.18↑	0.24↑	0.15↑	0.35↑	0.11↑	0.18 (0.12–0.295)
Neutrophil, 10 <sup>9</sup> /L	1.80–6.30	2.53	6.96↑	6.15	3.78	2.7	3.78 (2.61–6.55)
Lymphocyte, 10 <sup>9</sup> /L	1.10–3.20	0.45↓	0.62↓	0.13↓	0.44↓	0.28↓	0.44 (0.205–0.535)
HGB, g/l	130–175	109↓	88↓	109↓	83↓	86↓	88 (84.5–109)
PLT, 10 <sup>9</sup> /L	125–350	85↓	22↓	71↓	47↓	38↓	47 (30–78)
LDH, U/L	120–250	4084↑	868↑	442↑	299↑	577↑	577 (370.5–2476)
Lactic acid, mmol/L	0.7–2.1	2.9↑	9.61↑	1.7	7.4↑	2.8↑	2.9 (2.25–8.5)
PT, S	9.7–13.5	13.4	14.6↑	13.6↑	17.2↑	18.6↑	14.6 (13.5–17.9)
APTT, S	23.0–32.6	31.9	42.3↑	35.8↑	35.8↑	41.2↑	35.8 (33.85–41.75)
FIB, g/L	1.80–3.50	2.23	0.96↓	3.18	1.29↓	2.44	2.23 (1.125–2.81)
D-dimer, mg/L	0.00–0.55	77.39↑	9.26↑	41.41↑	2.5↑	23.29↑	23.29 (5.88–59.4)
Albumin, g/L	40.0–55.0	29.3↓	20.5↓	20.2↓	18.4↓	21.3↓	20.5 (19.3–25.3)
ALT, U/L	7–40	204↑	28	23	21	92↑	28 (22–148)
AST, U/L	15–46	767↑	178↑	66↑	99↑	230↑	178 (82.5–498.5)
Creatinine, μmol/L	57–111	47↓	55↓	58	58	147↑	58 (51–102.5)
CD4+ T-cell counts, μL	250–1561.6	19↓	77↓	1↓	5↓	9↓	9 (3–48)
CD8+ T-cell counts, μL	203.5–1347.2	307	747	75↓	278	104↓	278 (89.5–527)
NK T-cell counts, μL	88–640	13↓	35↓	28↓	14↓	139	28 (13.5–87)
B CD19+ cell counts, μL	77–736	94	66↓	21↓	110	6↓	66 (13.5–102)

**Notes:** ↓Lower than normal ranges. ↑Higher than normal ranges.

**Abbreviations:** WBC, white cell count; HGB, hemoglobin; PLT, platelet; FIB, fibrinogen; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; PT, prothrombin time; APTT, activated partial thromboplastin time; CRP, C-reactive protein; PCT, procalcitonin; SAA, serum amyloid protein A.

**Table 4** Treatment of AIDS-T.M Associated Evans Syndrome Patients

No.	Antifungal Therapy	ES Therapy	Outcome
P1	IV VCZ 200 mg every 12 h for two weeks then oral VCZ 200mg Q12H	MTH 40mg	Improve
P2	IV Amphotericin B 25mg/day for two weeks then oral VCZ 200mg Q12H	Dexamethasone 5mg	Improve
P3	IV Amphotericin B 25 m g/day for two weeks oral ITC 200mg Q12H	Dexamethasone 5mg	Improve
P4	IV VCZ 200 mg every 12 h for two weeks then oral VCZ 200mg Q12H	No	Improve
P5	IV VCZ 200 mg every 12 h then oral VCZ 200mg Q12H	No	Death

**Abbreviations:** IV, intravenous; VCZ, voriconazole; ITC, itraconazole; MTH, methylprednisolone.

pathogenesis of T.M infection associated with secondary HLH may involve severe inflammatory response syndrome caused by congenital or post-infection immune deficiency or by severe infection.<sup>20</sup>

AIDS-T.M associated secondary ES also involved severe inflammatory reaction, worse liver and coagulation function, worse immune status in our study. One patient died due to septic shock. Therefore, we think severe inflammatory response may increase the risk of death. In addition, the in-hospital mortality rate was lower (2/76) compared with previous studies (12–20%).<sup>8,21,22</sup> We suggest that the early antifungal treatment may reduce the mortality. All patients received antifungal treatment after sampling before diagnosed in our study. Two cases did not receive corticosteroids cure and one of them dead. Another patient has relatively weak inflammatory response, a real low level of CD4+ T-cell counts, relatively higher level of CD8+ T-cell counts and B CD19+ cell counts, and finally got improved. We think it may associate with

inflammatory reaction and immune status. The small sample size also may cause deviations in mortality.

Our research has some limitations. First, this is a retrospective cohort study with all patients coming from one hospital, Xixi Hospital of Hangzhou, responsible for difficult and complicated HIV-infected cases. Second, we could not get the control cohort of HIV-negative T. M-associated secondary ES.

## Conclusions

AIDS-T.M patients with secondary Evans syndrome are extremely rare and we need to be alert to the occurrence of secondary Evans syndrome in AIDS-T.M patients. These patients are associated with a severe systematic status including severe inflammatory reaction, worse liver and coagulation function, worse immune status. Clinicians should timely start effective antifungal treatments with suspicious T.M infection in AIDS patients even if the results of T.M cultivation have not been obtained.

## Abbreviations

ES, Evans syndrome; T.M, *Talaromyces marneffeii*; HIV, human immunodeficiency virus; HLH, Hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis; ITP, immune thrombocytopenia; AIHA, autoimmune hemolytic anemia; SOFA, Sequential Organ Failure Assessment; MODS, Multiple Organ Dysfunction Score; TB, total bilirubin; WBC, white cell count; HGB, hemoglobin; PLT, platelet; FIB, fibrinogen; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; PT, prothrombin time; APTT, activated partial thromboplastin time; CRP, C-reactive protein; PCT, procalcitonin.

## Data Sharing Statement

The datasets used and/or analysed during the current study are available from the first author (Mengyan Wang, email: 21618054@zju.edu.cn) on reasonable request.

## Ethics Approval and Consent to Participate

All patients provided written informed consent and this study was approved by Ethics Committee of Xixi Hospital of Hangzhou in China. All procedures and methods were performed in accordance with the relevant international guidelines and regulations in order to reduce physical discomfort of the subjects. This study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

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## Disclosure

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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