Risk Factors and Clinical Characteristics of Severe Fever with Thrombocytopenia Syndrome

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Purpose: This study was to investigate the clinical characteristics and laboratory parameters of severe fever with thrombocytopenia syndrome (SFTS).

Patients and Methods: A detailed retrospective analysis of clinical records for SFTS patients was conducted. Fifty-one cases confirmed SFTS virus infected were enrolled. The clinical characteristics and laboratory parameters between survivors and non-survivors were analyzed.

Results: All patients aged between 30 and 80 years were farmers or residing in wooded and hilly areas. All patients occurred between April and October. The major clinical manifestations were fever, fatigue, diarrhea, myalgia, nausea, and vomiting. Conscious disturbance, lymph node enlargement and hemorrhage were common. Fatal outcome occurred in 31.4% (16/51) of patients. Compared with survivors group, in non-survivors group, the proportion of consciousness disturbance, age, the levels of AST, LDH, Bun, Cr, PT and APTT were significantly increased, and PLT was significantly decreased. The age, PLT, AST, LDH, Cr, PT and APTT were the risk factors for fatal outcomes. Moreover, the age (OR, 1.245; 95% CI, 1.052–1.474) and APTT (OR, 1.095; 95% CI, 1.005–1.192) were the independent risk factors for fatal outcomes. Heteromorphic lymphocyte and hemophagocytosis could be found in SFTS patients, especially the proportion of finding hemophagocytosis was significantly higher in non-survivors group compared with survivors group.

Conclusion: These results suggest SFTS is a systemic infection, the age and APTT can be used as potential predictors referring to severe SFTS cases.

Keywords: severe fever with thrombocytopenia syndrome; SFTS, hemophagocytosis, laboratory parameters, risk factors

Introduction

Severe fever with thrombocytopenia syndrome (SFTS) is an emerging infectious disease firstly described in rural areas of China in 2010, and caused by SFTS virus (SFTSV), a novel tick-borne virus classified into Bandavirus genus, Phenuiviridae family, Bunyavirales order. 1,2 The disease has been recognized in Japan and South Korea since 2013. 3,4 Recent years, SFTS cases has also been reported in Taiwan, Vietnam and Myanmar, indicating a broader global distribution. 5–7 The major clinical manifestations of SFTS include acute fever (≥38°C), thrombocytopenia, leucopenia, gastrointestinal symptoms, central nervous system symptoms, even disseminated intravascular coagulation and multiple organ dysfunctions. The average mortality rate of SFTS is 16.2%, with higher risk to elder people in China. 8 And Nanjing, located on the border between Jiangsu and Anhui provinces, is a high incidence area of SFTS. 9 Therefore, We retrospectively analyze the SFTS patients at Zhongda hospital in Nanjing, between January 2013 and January 2019, summarize the clinical characteristics and laboratory parameters, and identify useful markers to predict disease severity.
Patients and Methods

Study Patients

A total of 51 laboratory-confirmed cases were from Zhongda hospital, and identified by Jiangsu Provincial Center for Disease Control and Prevention. The complete medical records were obtained and reviewed to analyze clinical characteristics and laboratory parameters. We also divided the patients into survivors group and non-survivors group, comparing clinical and laboratory features. This study was approved by the research ethics committee of Zhongda Hospital, Southeast University (Reference Number: 2020ZDSYLL226-P01) and performed in accordance with the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki. The requirement to obtain written informed consent from each patient was waived because this was an observational retrospective study. The patients’ information were anonymous and non-identifiable.

Statistical Analysis

Data were represented as medians and ranges. Continuous variables were performed using Mann–Whitney U-tests and categorical variables were compared using Chi-square test or Fisher’s exact test (theoretical frequency <5). All significance tests were two-tailed and P values <0.05 were considered statistically significant. Binary logistic regression analysis was performed to identify the risk factors for mortality of SFTS, variables with P value <0.05 were entered into the multivariate model by method of enter. All analyses were performed using SPSS 22.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA).

Results

Clinical, Demographic and Epidemiologic Condition of Patients

All 51 SFTS patients aged between 30 and 80 years were farmers or residing in wooded and hilly areas. And all

| Characteristics       | SFTS, n=51 (%) |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Gender (Male/Female)  | 27/24        |
| Age, years (median; range) | 61 (30–80)  |
| Tick bite/contact/unclear | 9/3/39   |
| Cases from Apr. to Oct. | 4/15/10/9/6/4/3 |
| Fever                 | 51 (100)     |
| Fatigue               | 39 (76.47)   |
| Nausea                | 22 (43.14)   |
| Vomiting              | 16 (31.37)   |
| Diarrhea              | 25 (49.02)   |
| Myalgia               | 24 (47.06)   |
| Consciousness disturbance | 29 (56.86)  |
| Superficial lymph node | 24 (47.06)  |
| Hemorrhage            | 27 (52.94)   |

Figure 1 A patient bitten by a tick. The location of bite is under left knee (A and B); Tick morphology under microscope (×40) (C).
Table 2 Symptoms and Sign of SFTS Patients Between Survivors and Non-Survivors

|                        | Survivors, n=35 (%) | Non-Survivors, n=16 (%) | P value |
|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| Fatigue                | 29 (82.86)          | 10 (62.50)              | 0.157*  |
| Nausea                 | 16 (45.71)          | 6 (37.50)               | 0.583   |
| Vomiting               | 10 (28.57)          | 6 (37.50)               | 0.524   |
| Diarrhea               | 16 (45.71)          | 9 (56.25)               | 0.485   |
| Myalgia                | 18 (51.43)          | 6 (37.50)               | 0.355   |
| Consciousness disturbance | 13 (37.14)       | 16 (100)                | <0.001  |
| Superficial lymph node | 14 (40.00)          | 10 (62.50)              | 0.135   |
| Hemorrhage             | 16 (45.71)          | 11 (68.75)              | 0.126   |

Note: *Fisher’s exact test (2-sided).

Table 3 Clinical Data of Survivors and Non-Survivors with SFTS Patients

|                        | Survivors (n=35, Median; Range) | Non-Survivors (n=16, Median; Range) | Mann–Whitney U-test (Exact Sig.) P value | Reference Range |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Age                    | 53 (30–79)                      | 67.5 (50–80)                       | 0.001                                  |                 |
| WBC                    | 1.70 (0.82–5.60)                | 1.90 (0.80–3.22)                   | 0.453                                  | 3.5–9.5         |
| N                      | 1.02 (0.43–4.29)                | 1.03 (0.40–2.40)                   | 0.584                                  | 1.8–6.3         |
| L                      | 0.51 (0.20–1.58)                | 0.49 (0.21–1.31)                   | 0.964                                  | 1.1–3.2         |
| HB                     | 106 (45–151)                    | 117 (45–162)                      | 0.331                                  | 130–175         |
| PLT                    | 30 (8–75)                       | 16 (6–55)                          | 0.009                                  | 125–350         |
| ALT                    | 162 (24–369)                    | 190 (45–2593)                     | 0.290                                  | 5–44            |
| AST                    | 297 (70–1488)                   | 1070 (131–7500)                   | <0.001                                 | 5–40            |
| CK                     | 1052 (51–6329)                  | 1693 (225–6118)                   | 0.072                                  | 0–171           |
| LDH                    | 1403 (230–4358)                 | 2041 (502–9362)                   | 0.010                                  | 120–220         |
| Bun                    | 6.1 (1.90–59)                   | 12.40 (4.20–37)                   | <0.001                                 | 2.9–7.2         |
| Cr                     | 76 (38–375)                     | 168 (46–697)                      | 0.001                                  | 53–132          |
| PT                     | 11.9 (10.4–19.4)                | 14.1 (11.7–34.1)                  | 0.001                                  | 9.6–13.7        |
| APTT                   | 46.9 (31.2–96.9)                | 80.9 (41.9–146.8)                 | <0.001                                 | 20–40           |
| FIB                    | 2.17 (1.04–6.66)                | 1.78 (1.30–2.54)                  | 0.106                                  | 2–4             |
| D-Dimer                | 3390 (845–50000)                | 10,965 (230–40000)                | 0.171                                  | 0–500           |
| SP*                   | 7947 (297–22634)                | 12,707 (643–37335)                | 0.295                                  | 23.9–336.2      |

Note: *Only 22 survivors and 9 non-survivors patients were examined for SF test.

Abbreviations: WBC, white cell count; N, neutrophil count; L, lymphocyte count; HB, hemoglobin; PLT, platelet count; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; CK, creatine phosphokinase; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase; Bun, blood urea nitrogen; Cr, creatinine; PT, prothrombin time; APTT, activated partial thromboplastin time; FIB, fibrinogen; SF, serum ferritin.

Cases occurred between April and October (Table 1). Though we found a tick from one patient (Figure 1), most cases did not realize that they had been bitten.

Symptoms and Sign

As shown in Table 1, the major clinical manifestations of SFTS were fever (100%), fatigue (76.47%), diarrhea (49.02%), myalgia (47.06%), nausea (43.14%) and vomiting (31.37%). The symptoms of central nervous system characterized by consciousness disturbance were found in 29 cases (56.86%). Lymph node enlargement and hemorrhage were common.

The proportion of consciousness disturbance was significantly higher in non-survivors group compared with survivors group, but other clinical manifestations showed no difference (Table 2).
Laboratory Parameters
As shown in Table 3, the non-survivors group were found to have significantly increased age, and increased levels of aspartate aminotransferase (AST), lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), prothrombin time (PT) and activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT), also have renal function deprevation. Platelet count (PLT) was significantly decreased in non-survivors group.

Risk Factors for Mortality in SFTS Patients
Univariate logistic regression analysis was performed to identify the risk factors for mortality of SFTS patients (Table 4). The age, PLT, AST, LDH, creatinine (Cr), PT and APTT were the risk factors for fatal outcomes. These variables were used for a multivariate logistic regression analysis, and the result indicated that the age (OR, 1.245; 95% CI, 1.052–1.474; P=0.011) and APTT (OR, 1.095; 95% CI, 1.005–1.192; P=0.038) were the independent risk factors for fatal outcomes.

Morphological Changes of Bone Marrow in SFTS Patients
Bone marrow examinations were performed in 23 patients including 14 survivors and 9 non-survivors. Heteromorphic lymphocyte and hemophagocytosis could be found in SFTS patients (Figure 2). And the proportion of heteromorphic lymphocyte and hemophagocytosis were more common in non-survivors group, especially the proportion of finding hemophagocytosis was significantly higher in non-survivors group compared with survivors group (Table 5).

Discussion
SFTSV has been detected in patients from China, South Korea, Japan, Vietnam and Myanmar in recent years. Generally, tick bite is a risk factor associated with SFTSV infection. However, many cases are unclear whether they had tick bite histories because of being unfamiliar with ticks or painless bites. Although most cases occur through tick bites, clusters of SFTS in family member or healthcare personnel also have been reported.

| Factors      | Univariate Model | P value | Multivariate Model | P value |
|--------------|------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
|              | OR (95% CI)      |         | OR (95% CI)        |         |
| Age, years   | 1.103 (1.032–1.179) | 0.004   | 1.245 (1.052–1.474) | 0.011   |
| WBC          | 1.005 (0.497–2.240) | 0.889   |                    |         |
| N            | 0.621 (0.184–2.093) | 0.443   |                    |         |
| L            | 1.120 (0.151–8.316) | 0.912   |                    |         |
| HB           | 1.011 (0.987–1.036) | 0.368   |                    |         |
| PLT          | 0.939 (0.890–0.991) | 0.022   | 1.048 (0.944–1.163) | 0.379   |
| ALT          | 1.003 (1.000–1.007) | 0.089   |                    |         |
| AST          | 1.003 (1.001–1.004) | 0.003   | 1.002 (0.999–1.005) | 0.197   |
| CK           | 1.000 (1.000–1.001) | 0.109   |                    |         |
| LDH          | 1.001 (1.000–1.001) | 0.006   | 1.000 (0.999–1.001) | 0.621   |
| Bun          | 1.078 (0.996–1.165) | 0.061   |                    |         |
| Cr           | 1.012 (1.002–1.021) | 0.019   | 1.015 (0.995–1.036) | 0.146   |
| PT           | 1.404 (1.043–1.890) | 0.025   | 1.385 (0.787–2.436) | 0.259   |
| APTT         | 1.094 (1.039–1.151) | 0.001   | 1.095 (1.005–1.192) | 0.038   |
| FIB          | 0.376 (0.121–1.171) | 0.092   |                    |         |
| D-dimer      | 1.000 (1.000–1.000) | 0.097   |                    |         |
Person-to-person transmission of SFTSV occurs rarely through contact with infected blood, bloody respiratory secretions, cadaveric blood\textsuperscript{11,12} and probable aerosol,\textsuperscript{13,14} which highlight the importance of adding universal precaution including airborne precaution and full personal protective equipment.

Like other studies,\textsuperscript{15} except for abnormal blood routine, our data also have shown alanine aminotransferase (ALT), AST, LDH, creatine phosphokinase (CK), D-Dimer, APTT and serum ferritin are elevated. They are all useful laboratory markers though lack specificity. SFTS is easily misdiagnosed as hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome because of similar clinical features characterized by fever, diarrhea, myalgia, thrombocytopenia and abnormal coagulation.\textsuperscript{16} However, SFTS has its own characteristics.

In our data, all SFTS cases occurred from April to October, about a half patients had consciousness disturbance. Significantly, SFTS rarely induced severe kidney injury, only 13 of 51 patients suffered from renal dysfunction, most of them were in non-survivor group, complicated with multiple organ dysfunction syndrome. Besides, owing to leukopenia, thrombocytopenia and abnormal coagulation function, some SFTS patients can be suspected of leukemia, especially hypoproliferative acute promyelocytic leukemia. However, acute leukemia patients usually does not have extremely elevated ALT, AST and CK, which are markers indicating liver and muscle injury. And according to the result of bone marrow aspirate, these two diseases can be finally identified.

Ding et al reported the incidence rate of SFTS was significantly higher in patients over 40 years old and fatal cases only occurred in patients over 50-years-old.\textsuperscript{17} This is consistent with our data. Moreover, APTT, as another independent risk factors for fatal outcomes, indicated the coagulation disorder caused by SFTS virus might be related to disease severity.

SFTSV can inhibit the host immune response, leading to rapid virus replication, affect multiple organs, causing conscious disturbance, liver dysfunction, coagulation

\textbf{Table 5} Heteromorphic Lymphocyte and Hemophagocytosis in Patients’ Bone Marrow

|                      | Survivors, n=14 (%) | Non-Survivors, n=9 (%) | P value |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------|
| Heteromorphic lymphocyte > 5% | 8 (57.14)          | 8 (88.89)              | 0.176*  |
| Hemophagocytosis     | 2 (14.29)           | 6 (66.67)              | 0.023*  |

\textbf{Note:} *Fisher’s exact test (2-sided).
dysfunction and rhabdomyolysis. The mechanism remains unclear, potential reason may include direct organ invasion by virus and immune mediated inflammatory process. SFTSV can target microvascular endothelium, resulted in hyperpermeability owing to the disruption of intercellular junction, causing cytokine storm. SFTSV-infected endothelium also can capture circulating platelets, adhere to white blood cells and transmigrate them into interstitial space, contributing to leukopenia and thrombocytopenia.

Some studies suggest cytokine storm might be associated with disease severity. For instance, many cytokines are significantly higher in SFTS patients than in healthy controls. SFTSV infection-induced cytokine storm indirectly triggers consciousness disturbance. More than half of patients suffered consciousness disturbance in our data. In clinical settings, steroid pulse therapy and plasma exchange are widely used to suppress excessive cytokine production, showing some visible effects.

Meanwhile, cytokine storm can contribute to hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis (HLH). Takahashi et al reported that five SFTS patients who underwent bone marrow aspirate, all exhibited hemophagocytosis which was also observed in lymph nodes and spleen. Jung et al suggested SFTS cases complicated by HLH have a worse prognosis. In our data, bone marrow aspirate was performed in 23 patients. Heteromorphic lymphocyte can be found in more than half of surviving patients. More hemophagocytosis occurs in death group. Therefore, HLH might be a critical pathogenesis in fatal cases of SFTS. Recent study showed SFTSV could adhere to platelets and facilitate the phagocytosis of platelet by mouse primary macrophages. Furthermore, SFTSV RNA could be detected in cytoplasm of phagocytosing macrophages in bone marrow, liver, and spleen during the autopsy process, indicating that SFTSV infected macrophages may induce hemophagocytosis and cause a cytokine storm, which leads to viral hemorrhagic fever, even death. Therefore, bone marrow examination should be done in patients to identify hemophagocytosis.

This study had some limitations. First, the sample size was small, which limited the accuracy of the observation and conclusion. Second, we had not the data of viral load, so that we could not analyze the impact of viral load on survival. Third, the hospital collecting cases was the local central hospital, many cases were transferred from county hospitals and were in serious condition, so the mortality (31.4%) was higher than other reports (16.2%).

**Conclusions**

SFTS is characterized by disturbance of consciousness, myalgia, abnormal coagulation function and rare severe renal injury. The age and APTT are useful markers for fatal cases. As a prevalent endemic disease in East Asia accompanied by high mortality, the identified clinical and laboratory parameters may predict fatal outcome, and new treatment strategies such as effective vaccine or anti-inflammatory therapy are needed.

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**Disclosure**

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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