



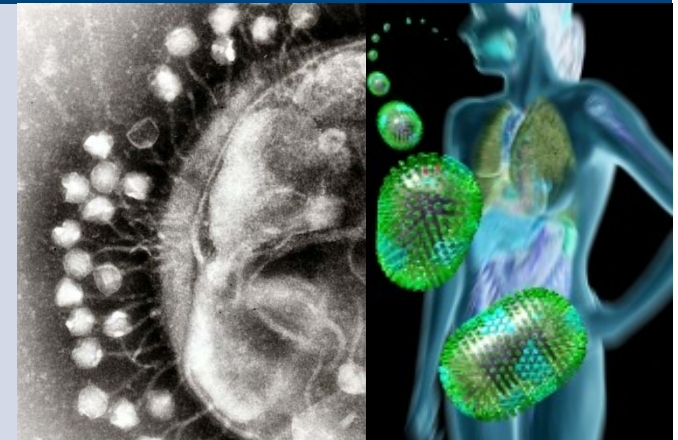
## *Inaktivierung von HCV und HIV*

PD Dr. Eike Steinmann

Centre for Experimental and Clinical Infection Research

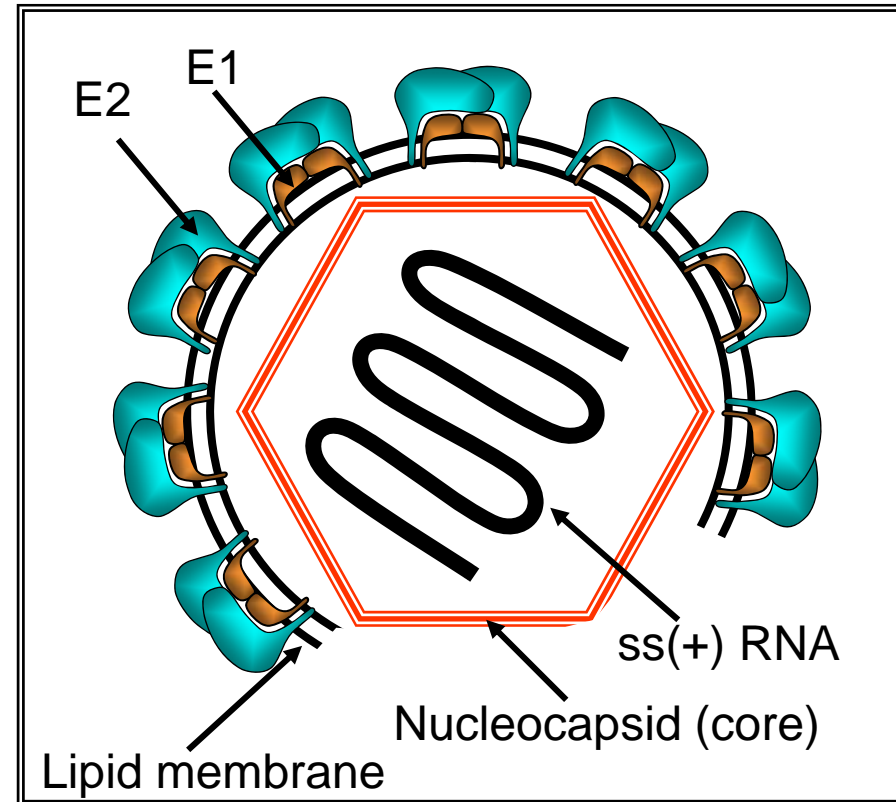
Institute of Experimental Virology, Twincore\*

\*joint venture between Medical School Hannover and Helmholtz Centre for Infection Research



## Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) Profile

<b>Family:</b>	<i>Flaviviridae</i>
<b>Genus:</b>	<i>Hepacivirus</i>
<b>Species:</b>	<i>Hepatitis C virus</i> (7 genotypes)
<b>Size:</b>	50-60 nm
<b>Genome:</b>	(+) ssRNA, ~9.6 kb
<b>Prevalence:</b>	160 million patients
<b>Therapy:</b>	PEG-IFN+Riba, DAAs

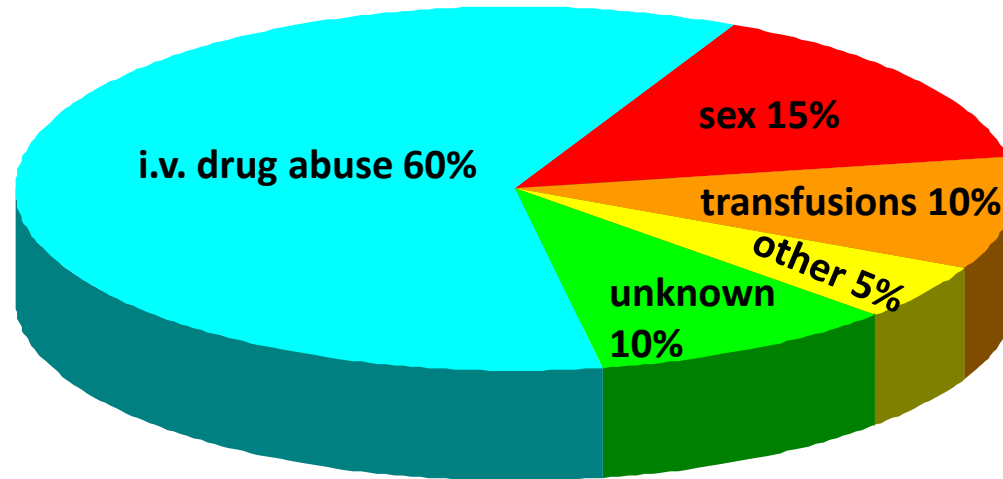


# Ways of HCV Transmissions

drug abuse



medical procedures



transfusion



sex



vertical



other



## *Virucidal testing using surrogate viruses*

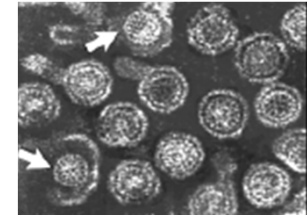
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### testvirus

### surrogate-virus

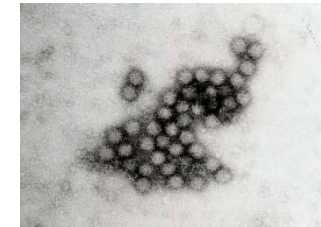
Hepatitis B Virus

Duck hepatitis B virus (DHBV)



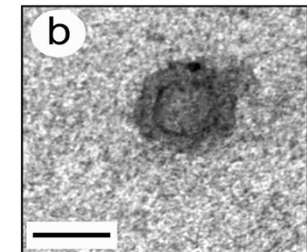
Norovirus

feline Calicivirus (FCV)  
murine Norovirus (MNV)

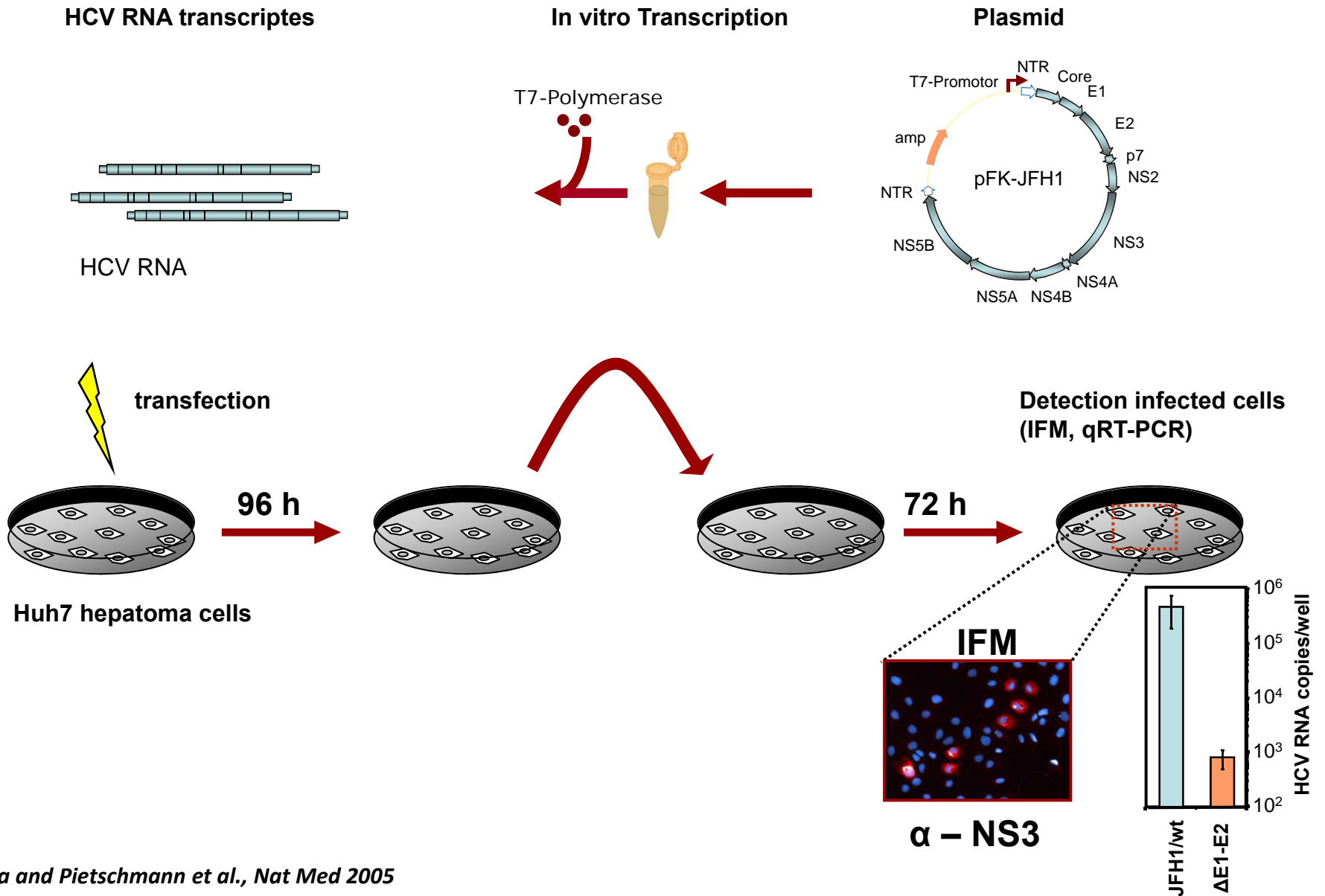


Hepatitis C Virus

bovine viral diarrhea virus  
(BVDV)



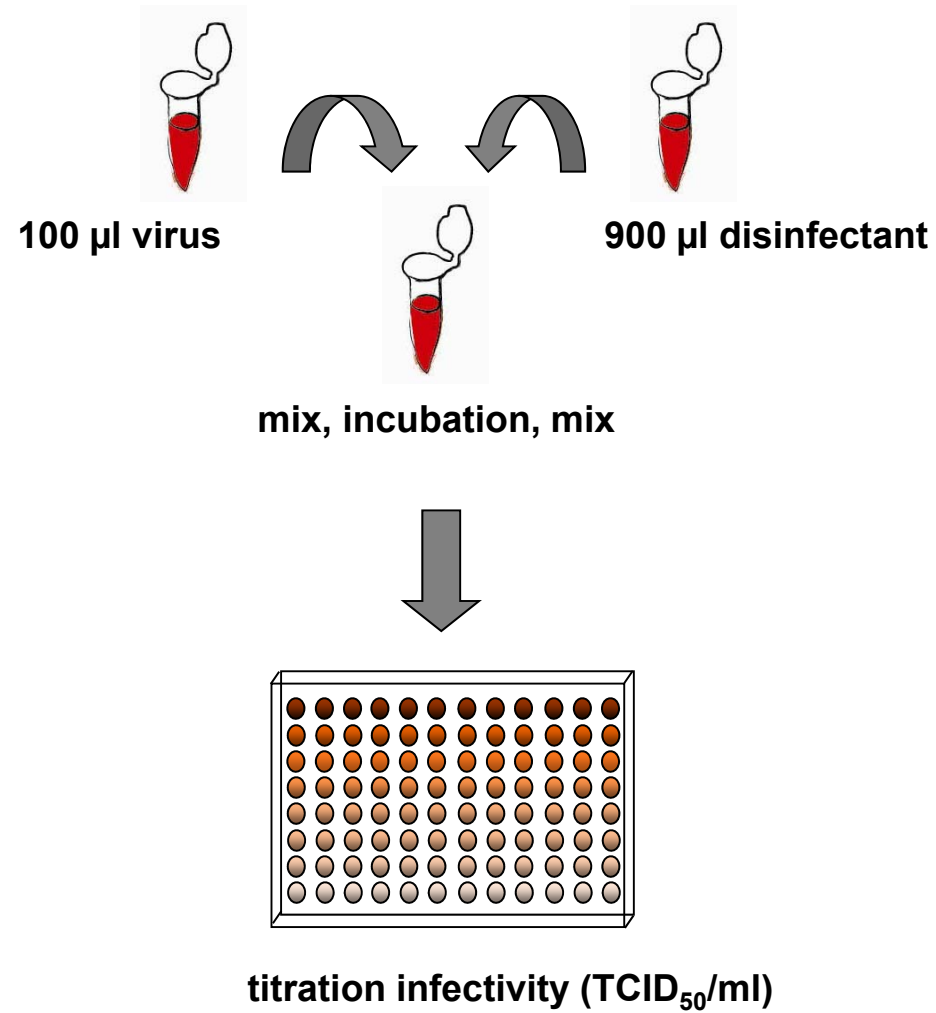
# HCV infection system



# *Virucidal efficacy of different alcohols against HCV*

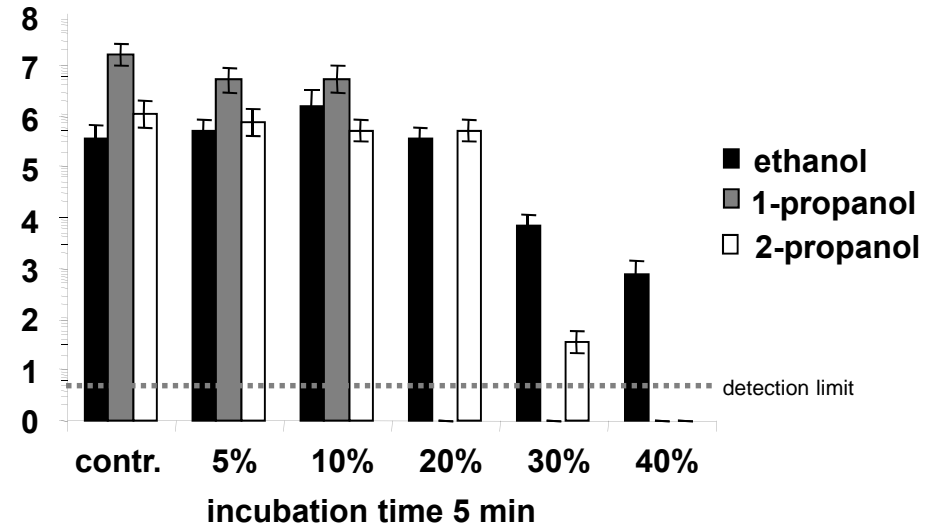
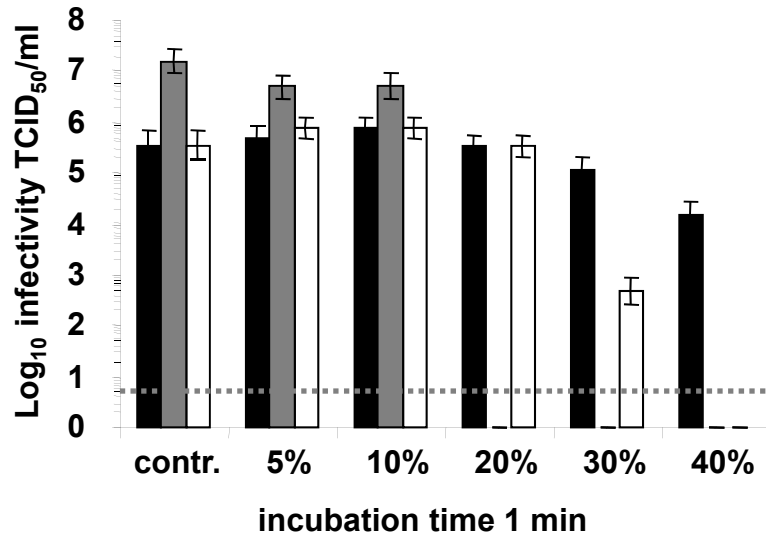
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Quantitative suspension:

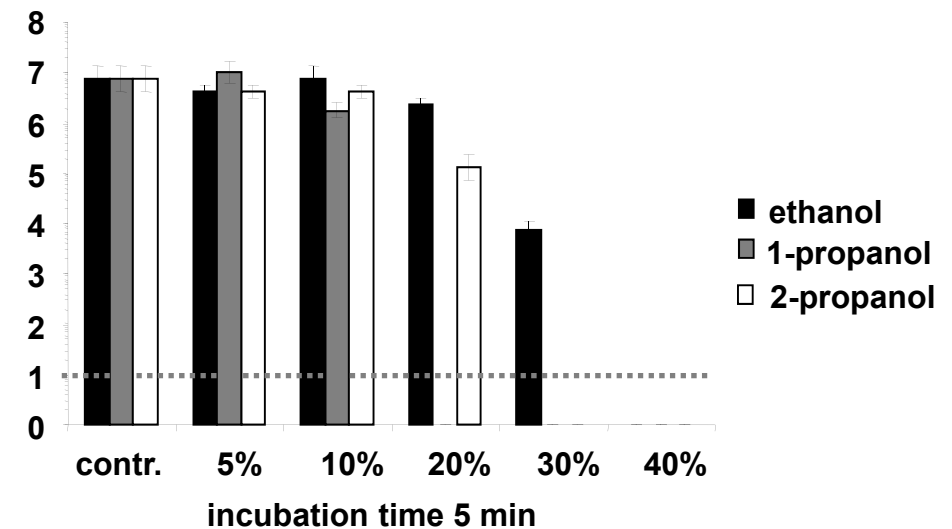
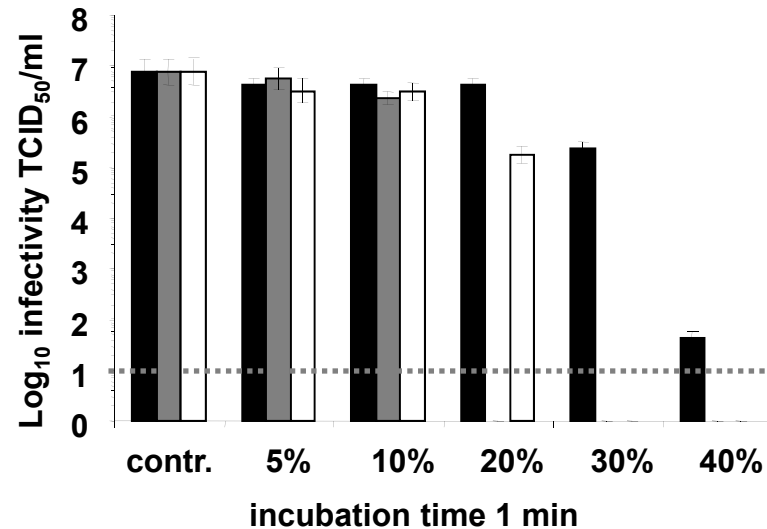


## Effect of ethanol, 1-propanol and 2-propanol on HCV/BVDV

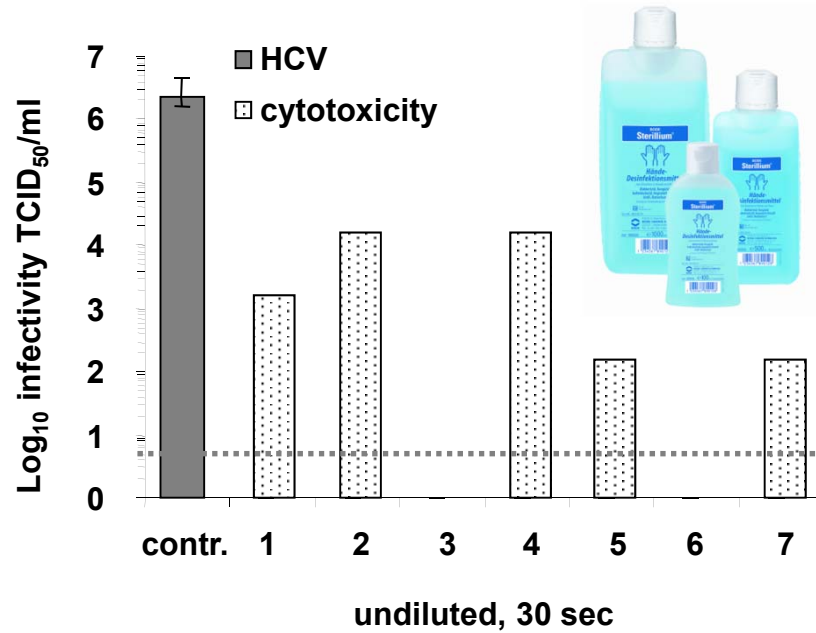
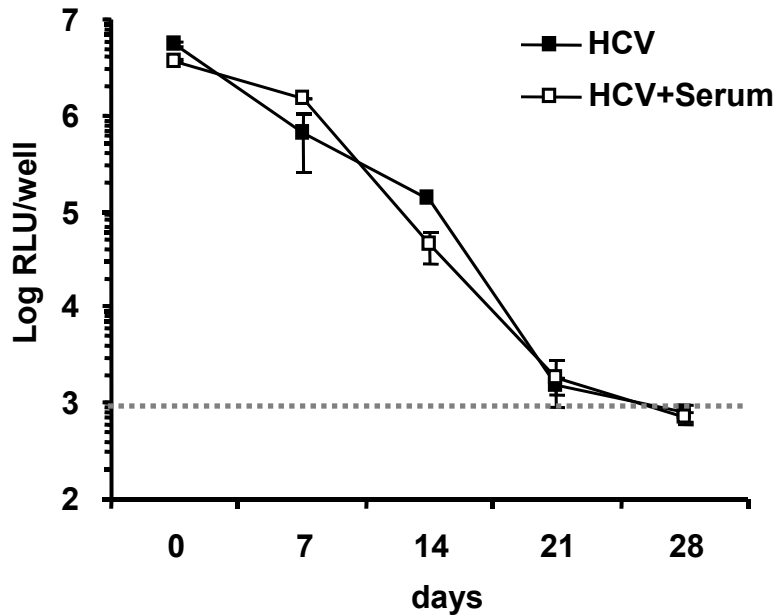
### HCV



### BVDV



# HCV stability and inactivation in suspension



Patient Safety  
A World Alliance for Safer Health Care

*Ciesek et al. Journal of Infectious Diseases 2010*

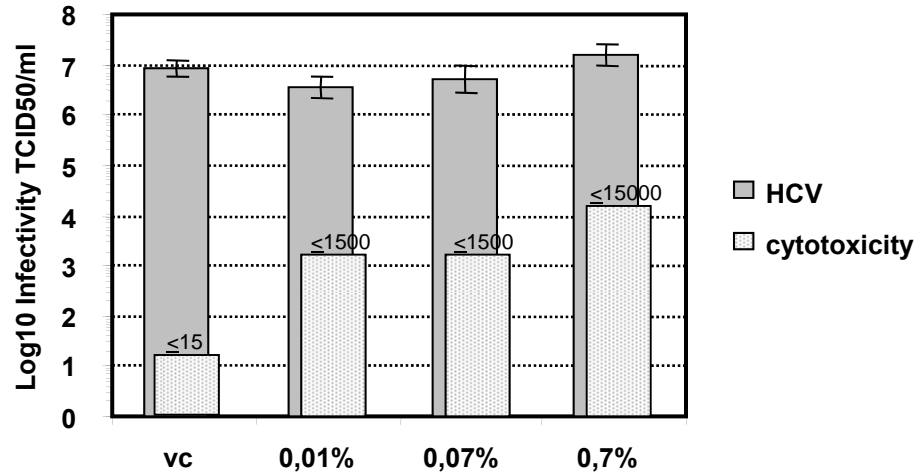
*Steinmann et al. American Journal of Infection Control 2010*

*Steinmann et al. Antimicrobial Resistance and Infection Control 2014*

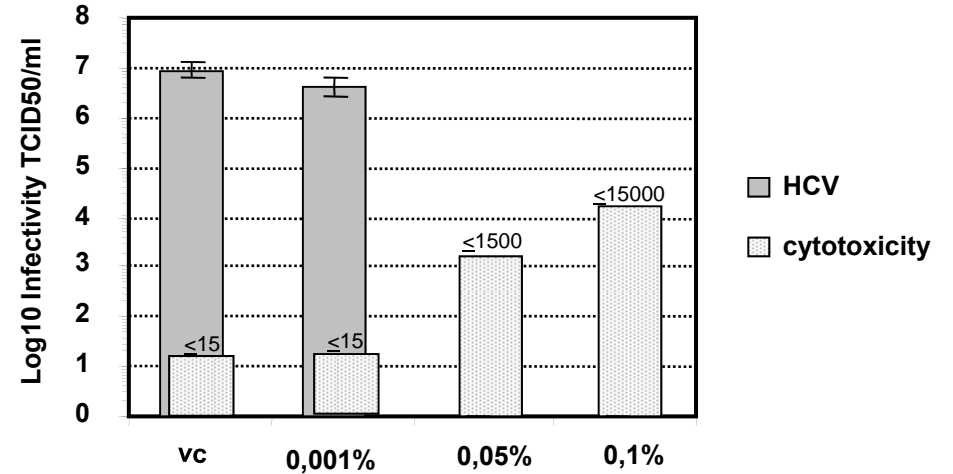


# Effect of different disinfectants against HCV

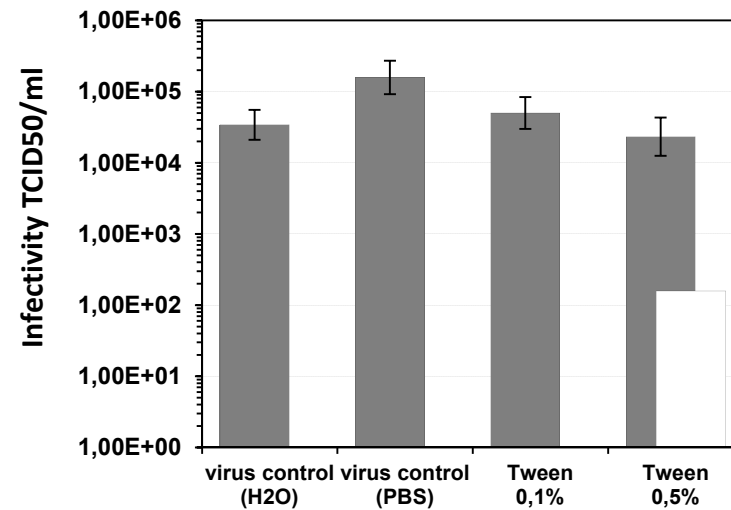
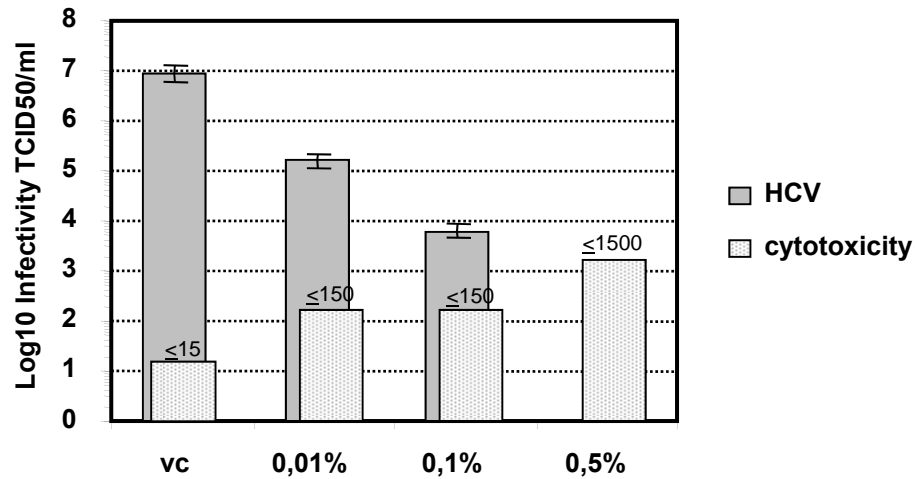
formaldehyde 1 min w/o column



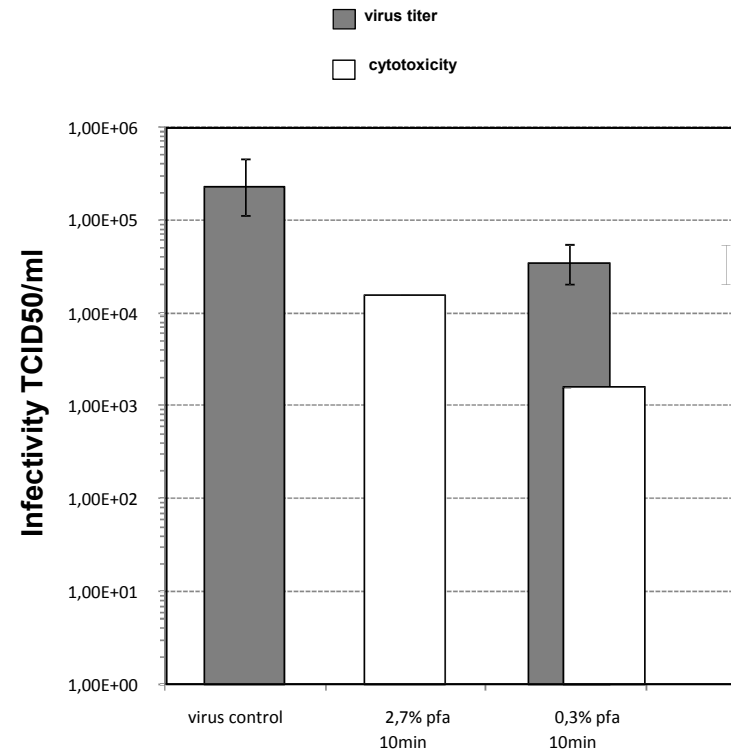
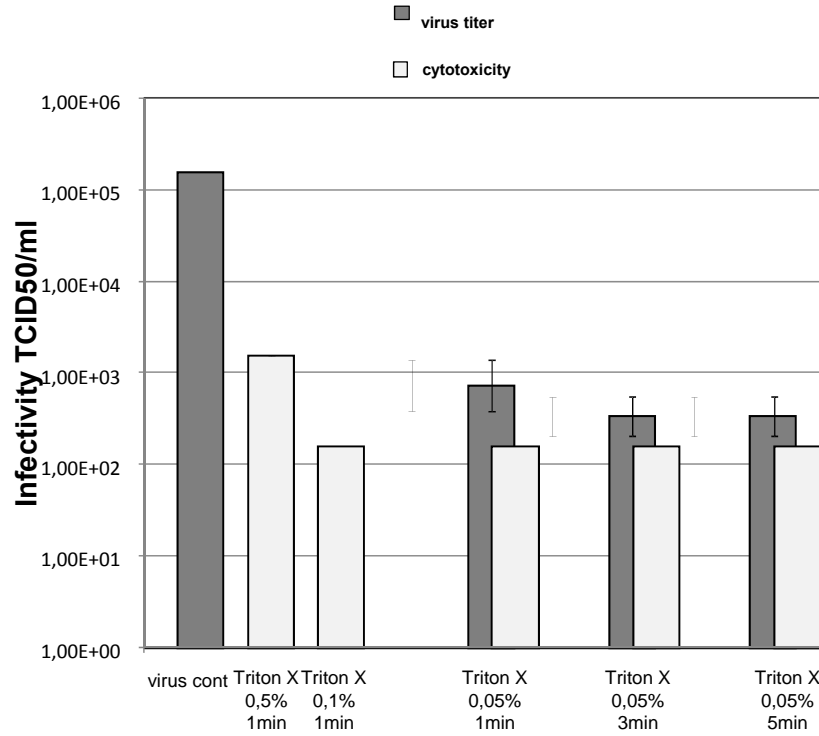
peracetic acid 1min w/o column



glutaraldehyde 1 min w/o column

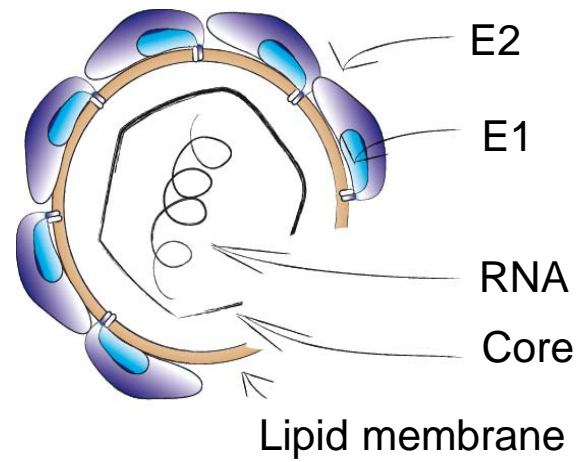


# Inactivation of HCV: Triton-X and paraformaldehyde

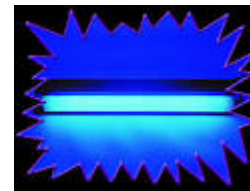


# Mechanisms of viral inactivation methods against hepatitis C virus

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- Triton
- Ethanol
- 2-Propanol
- PVP-I

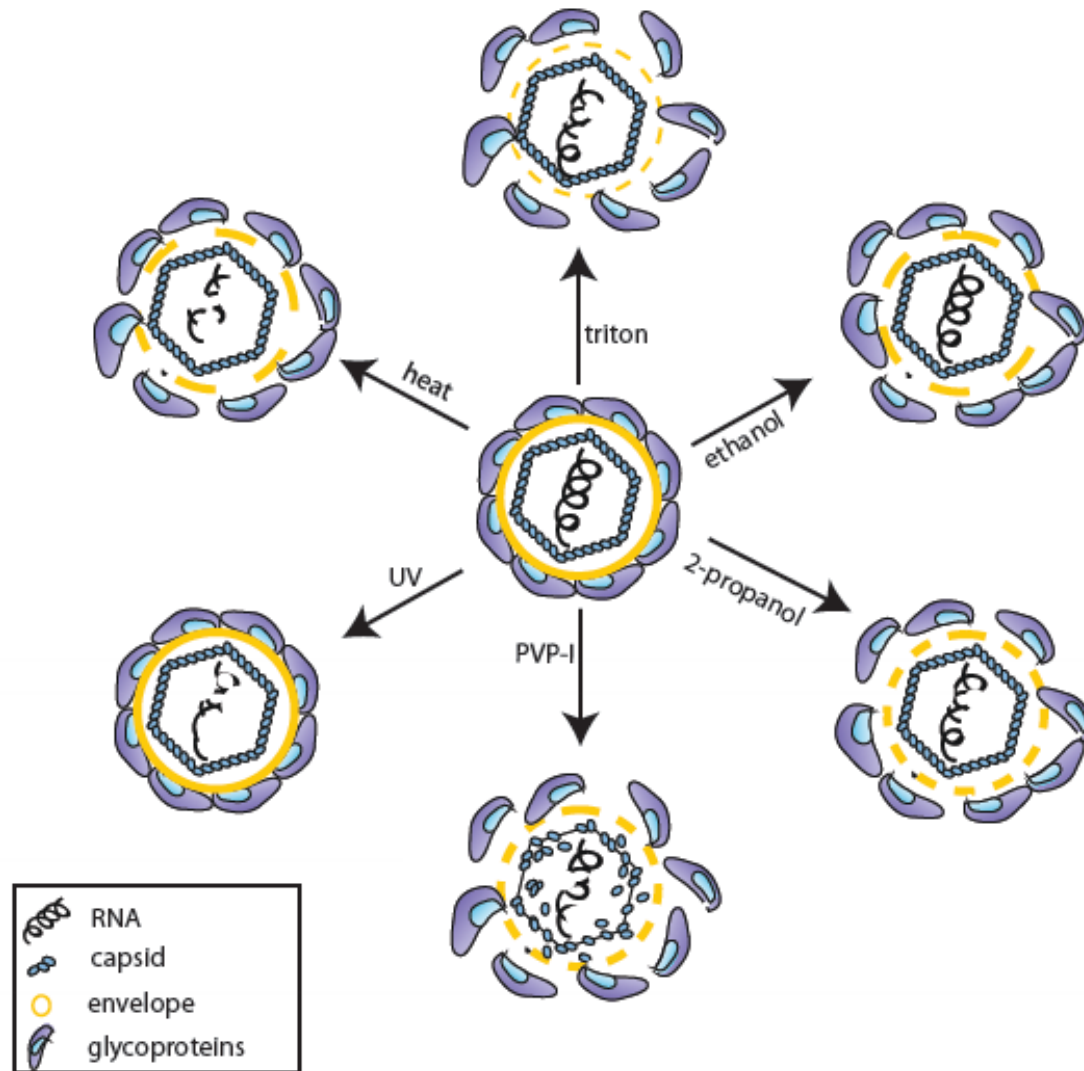


- UV



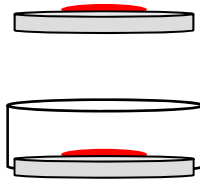
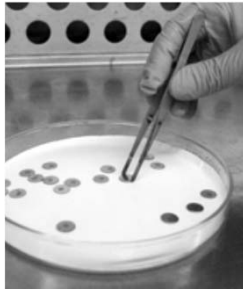
- Heat

# Mechanisms of hepatitis C virus inactivation

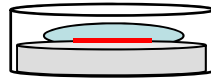


# Establishment of a HCV carrier assay

virusinoculum  
50  $\mu$ L  
(drying)



100  $\mu$ L  
test substance



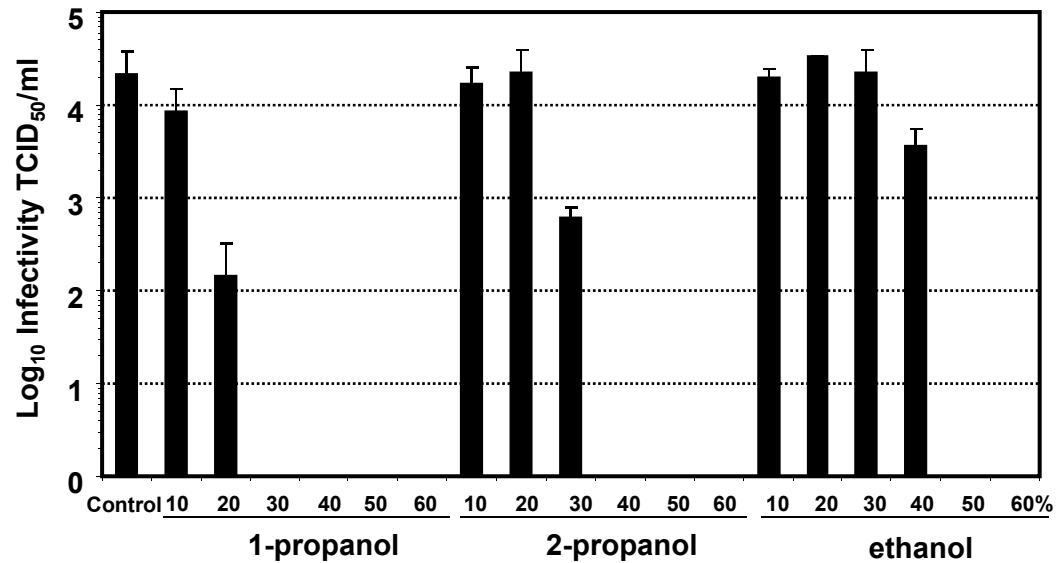
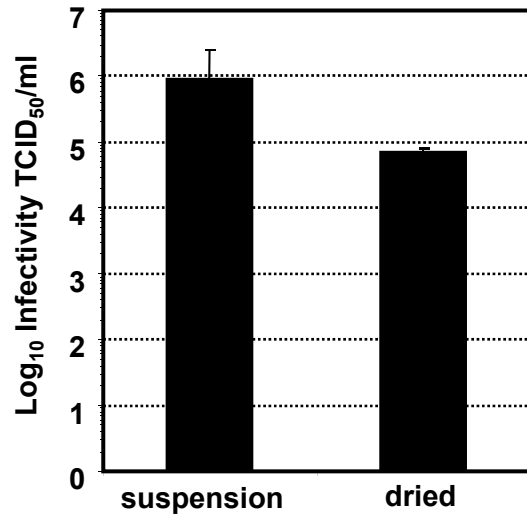
(incubation for 1 min)



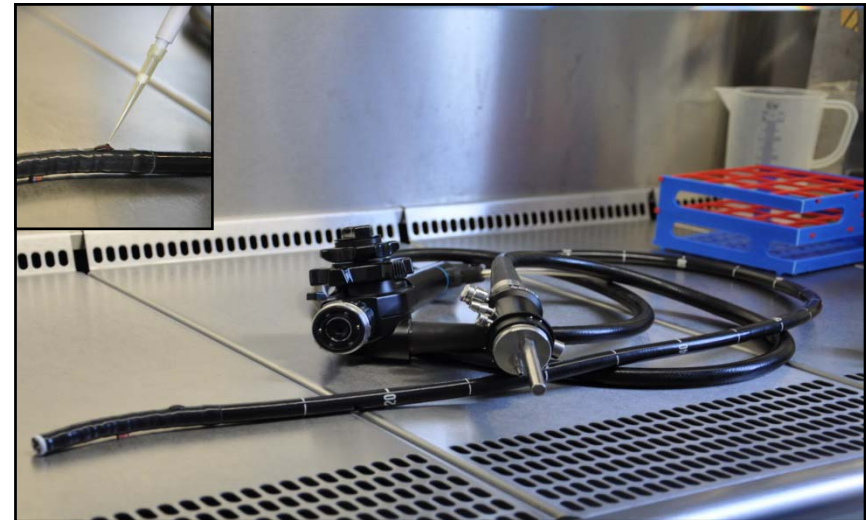
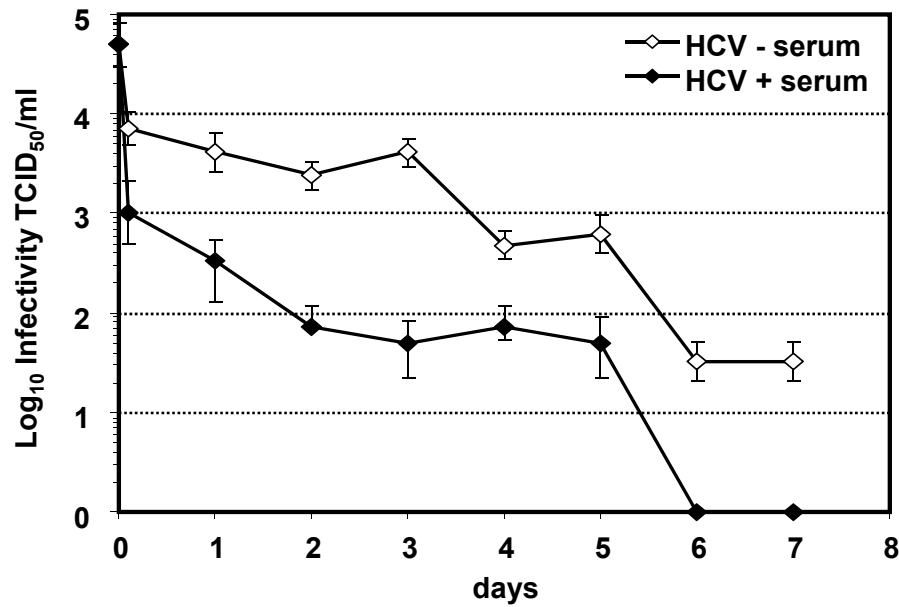
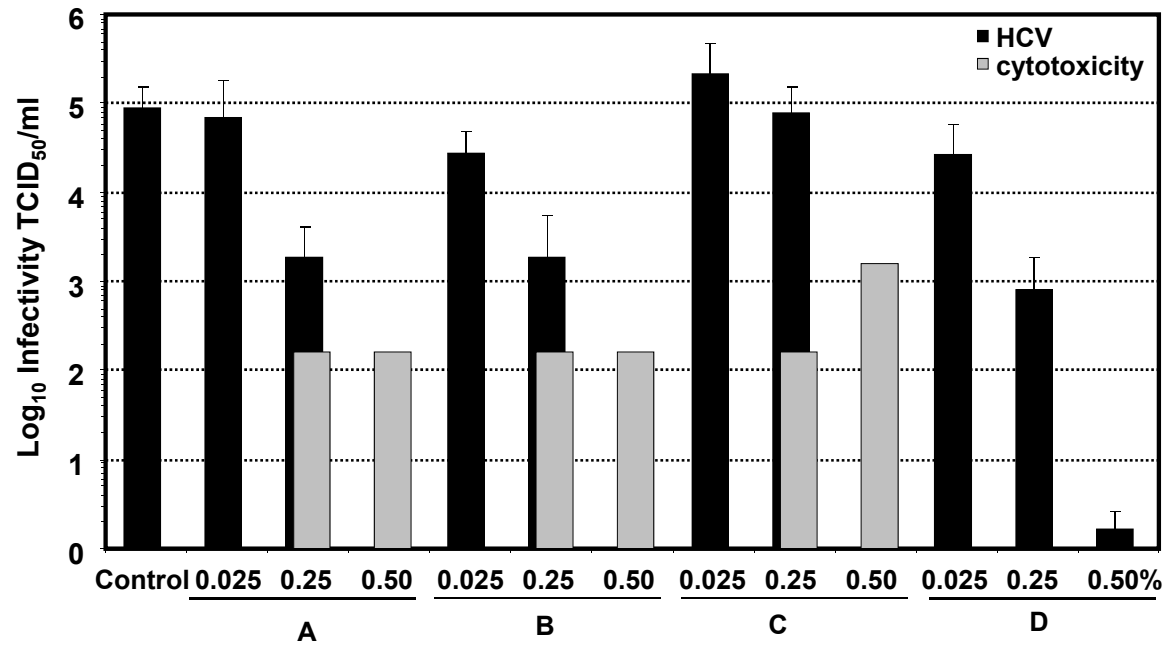
900  $\mu$ L  
medium  $\emptyset$  FCS  
(1 min vortex)



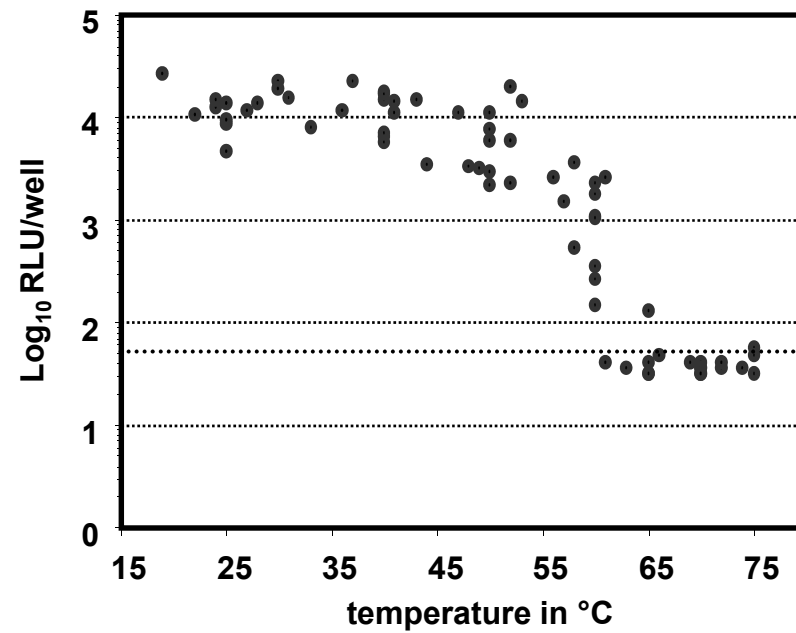
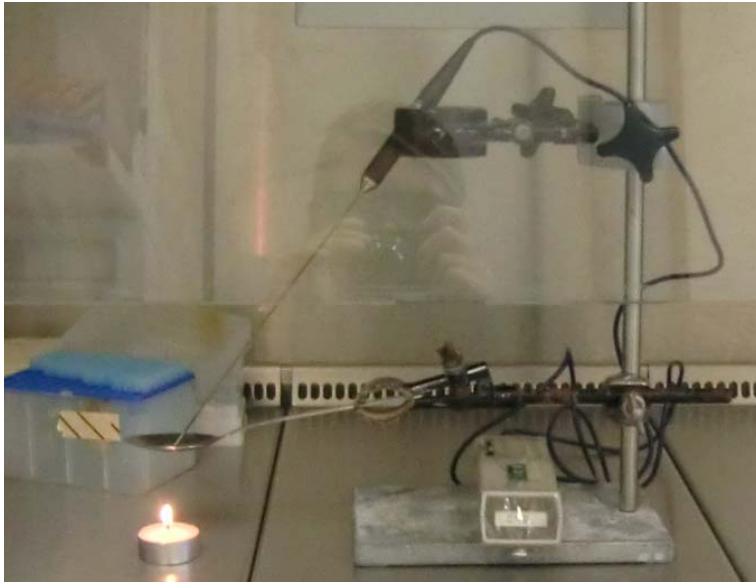
titration infectivity



## Survival of dried HCV on inanimate surfaces



## Development of a drug transmission assay

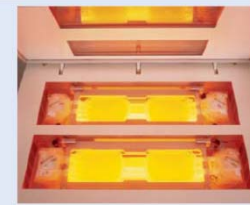
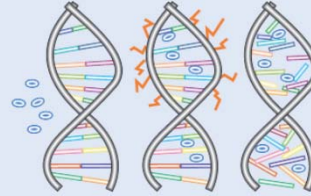


# Inactivation of HCV in blood products

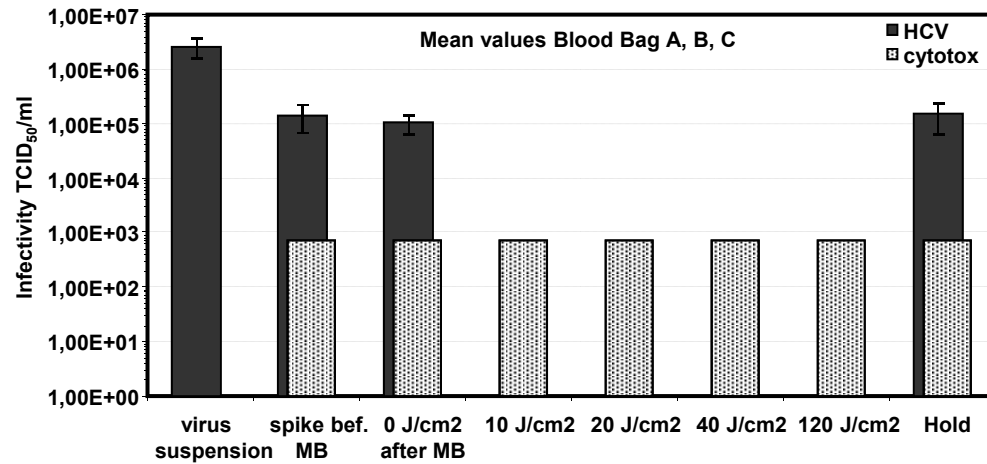


Methylene blue is a phenothiazine dye.

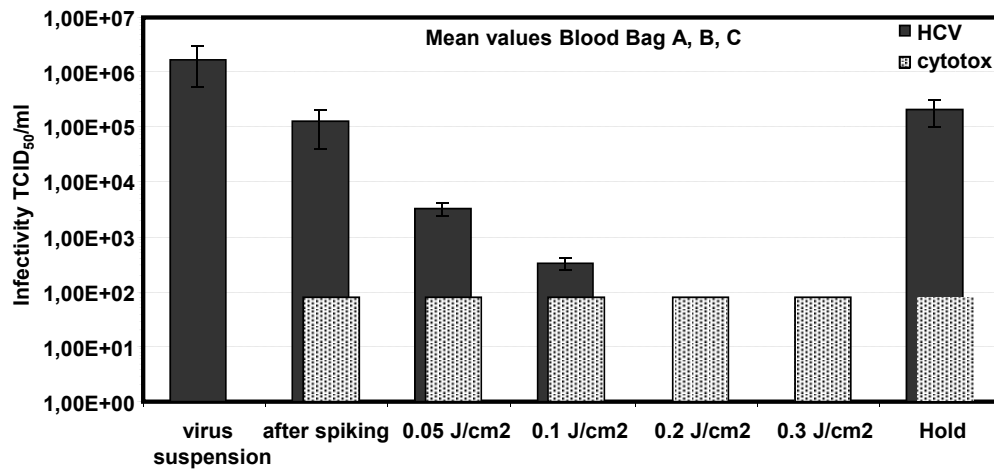
Dyes of this class can enter the nucleic acid structure, and bind closely to the Guanosine residues of the DNA/RNA.



Following photoactivation in the region of 590 nm, the dye is able to chemically damage the genetic material, disrupting viral replication and infectivity.



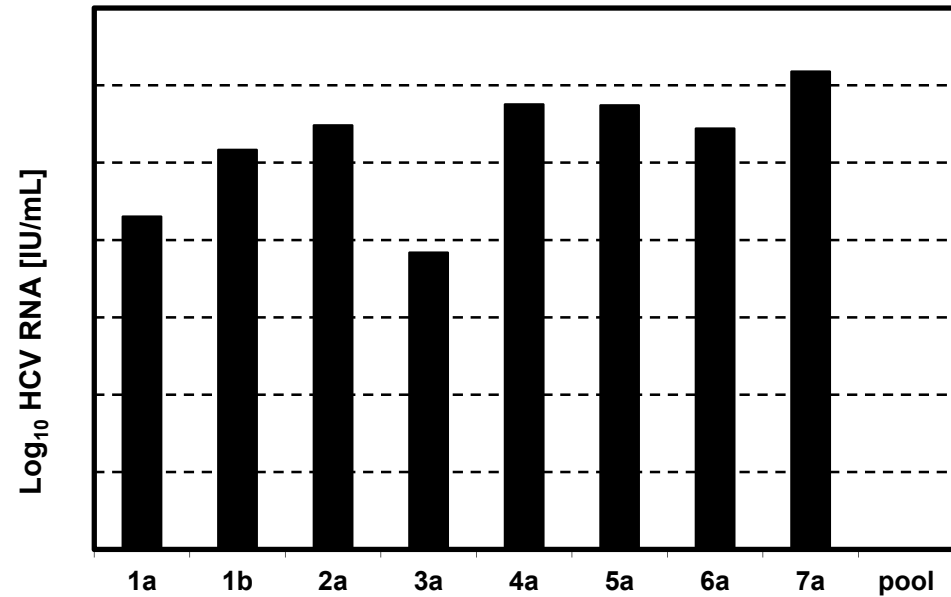
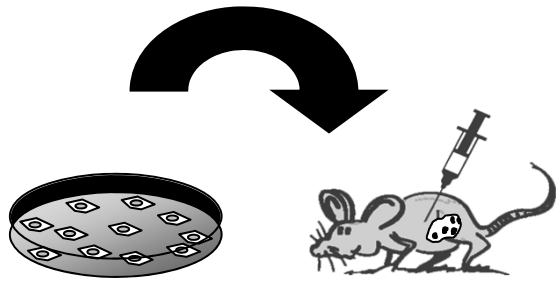
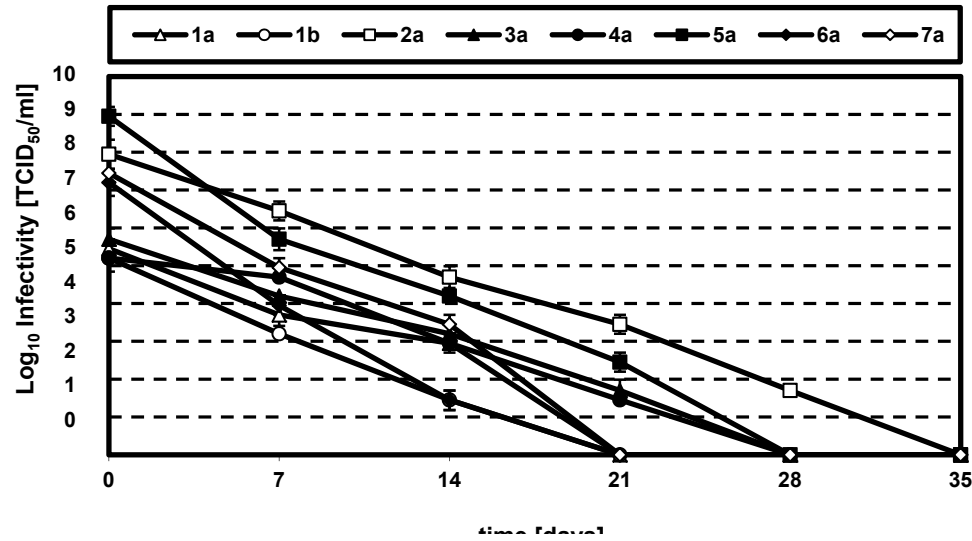
Sample	log <sub>10</sub> TCID <sub>50</sub> ± SD	log <sub>10</sub> reduction factor
spike bef. MB	5.41 ± 0.22	
0 J/cm <sup>2</sup> after MB	5.29 ± 0.16	0.12
10 J/cm <sup>2</sup>	≤3.15	≥ 2.26
20 J/cm <sup>2</sup>	≤3.15	≥ 2.26
40 J/cm <sup>2</sup>	≤1.58	≥ 3.83
120 J/cm <sup>2</sup>	≤1.58	≥ 3.83



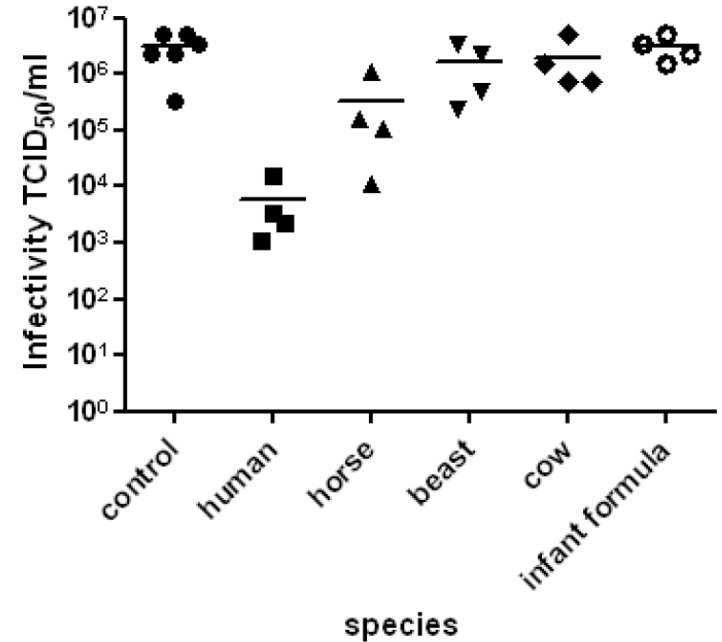
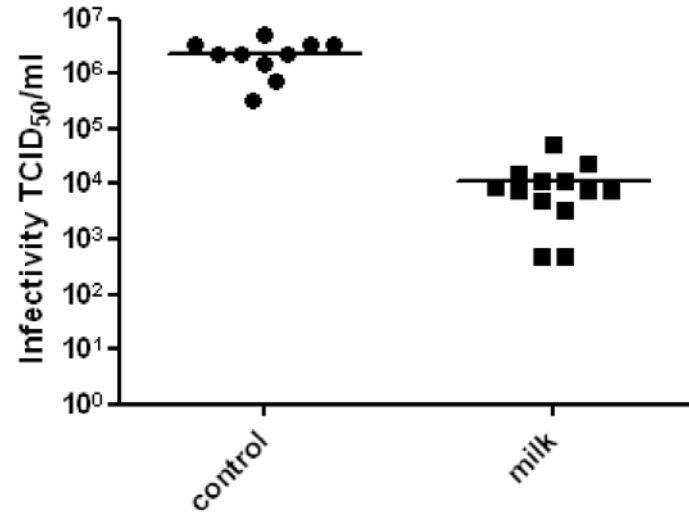
Sample	log <sub>10</sub> TCID <sub>50</sub> ± SD	log <sub>10</sub> reduction factor
after spiking	5.61 ± 0.54	
0.05 J/cm <sup>2</sup>	3.80 ± 0.12	1.81
0.1 J/cm <sup>2</sup>	2.81 ± 0.12	2.80
0.2 J/cm <sup>2</sup>	≤ 0.62	≥4.99



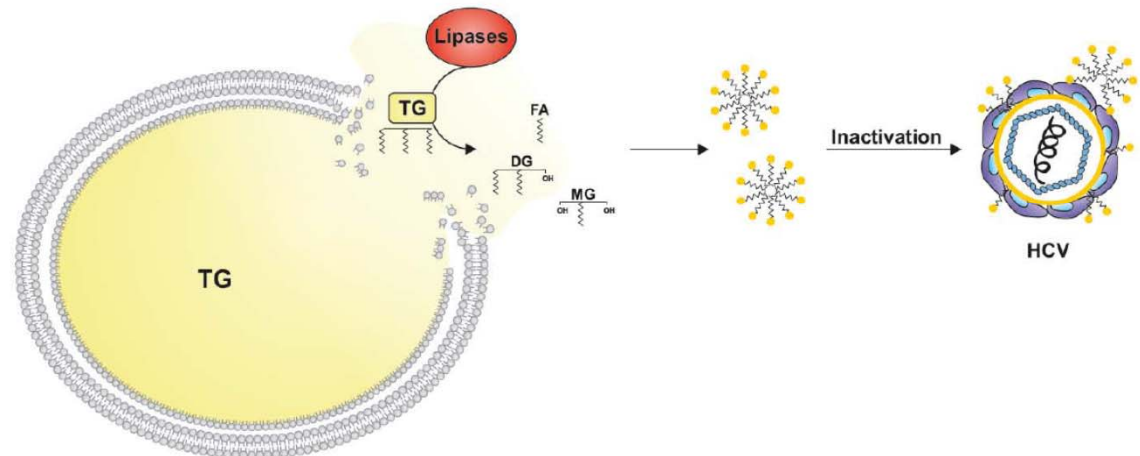
# Thermo-stability of seven Hepatitis C virus genotypes in vitro and in vivo



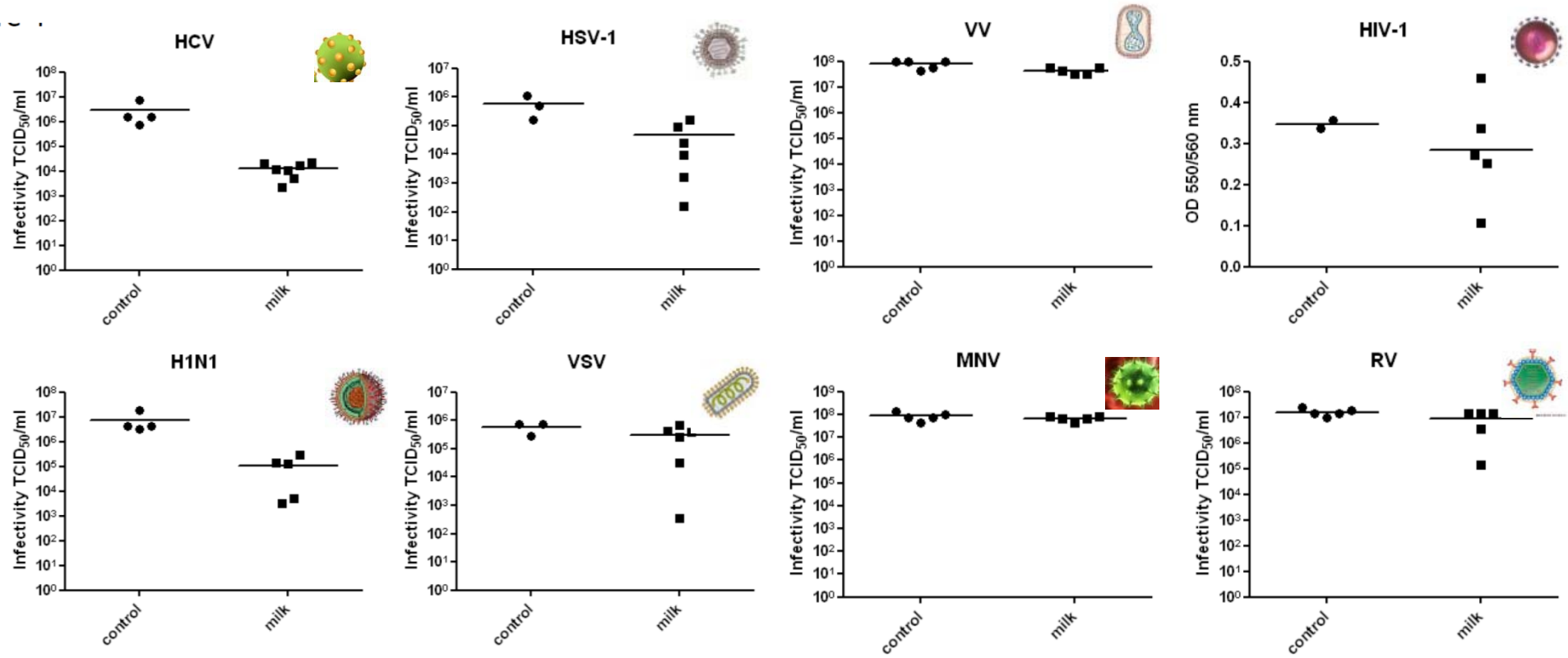
# Inactivation of HCV in human mother's milk



Fatty acid		Conc. [mg/ml]	RF	SD
Butyric acid	4:0	10	- 0.17	± 0.53
Caproic acid	6:0	10	≥ 3.71	-
Caprylic acid	8:0	10	≥ 3.71	-
Capric acid	10:0	5	≥ 3.71	-
Lauric acid	12:0	5	≥ 3.71	-
Myristic acid	14:0	20	0.96	± 0.71
Palmitic acid	16:0	20	0.58	± 0.18
Stearic acid	18:0	20	1.08	± 0.18
Palmitoleic acid	16:1	2	≥ 2.46	± 1.7678
Oleic acid	18:1	10	≥ 3.71	-
Elaidic acid	18:1	20	0.21	± 0.35
Linoleic acid	18:2	5	3.46	± 0.3536
Linolenic acid	18:3	5	≥ 3.71	-
Arachidonic acid	20:4	1	≥ 3.71	-



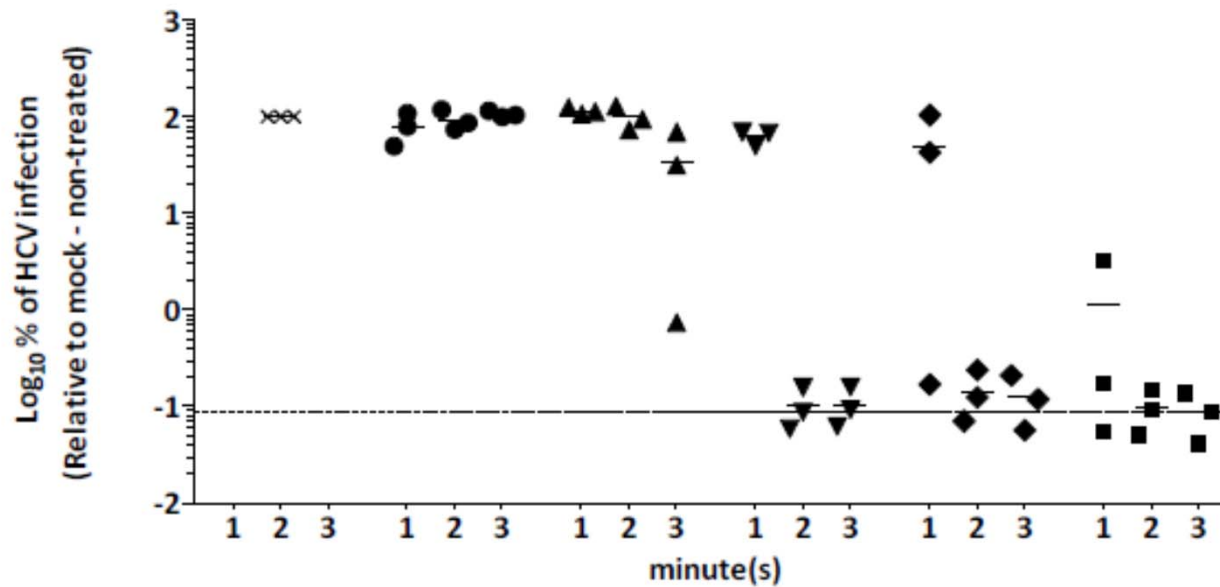
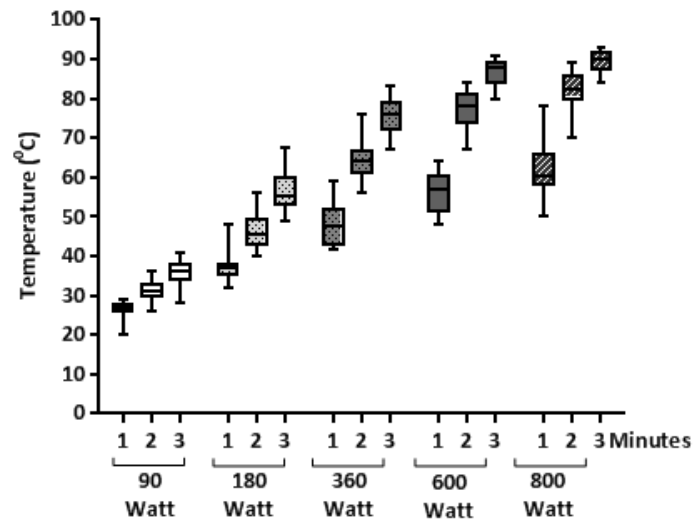
# Inactivation of HCV in human mother's milk



Pfaender et al. *Journal of Infectious Diseases* 2013

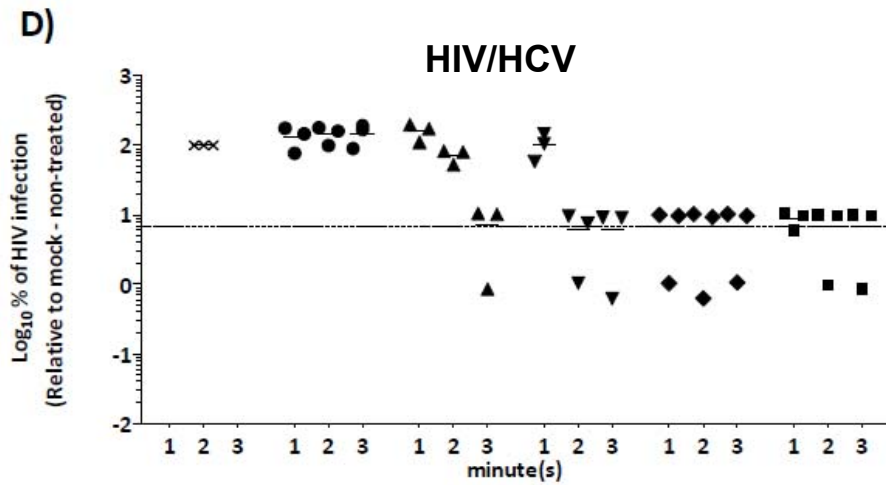
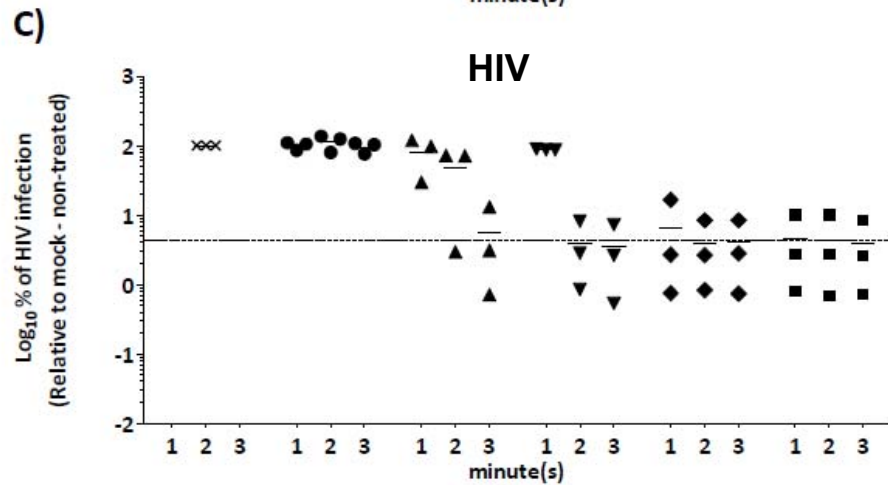
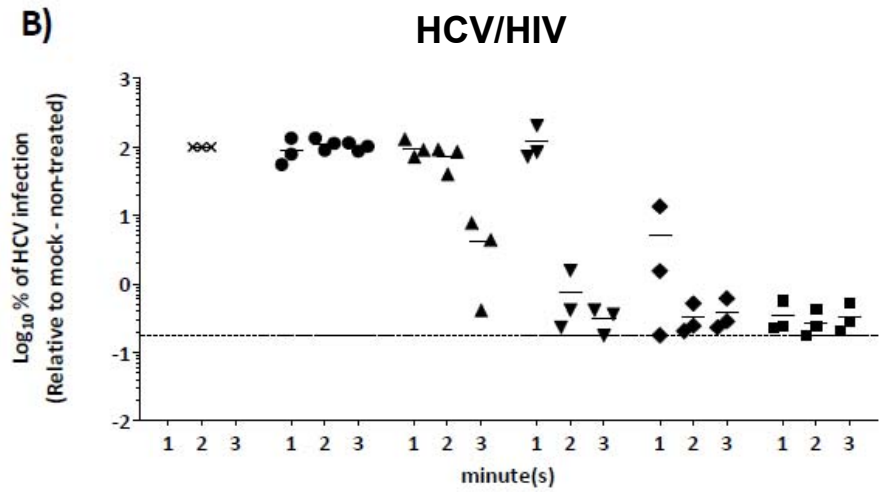
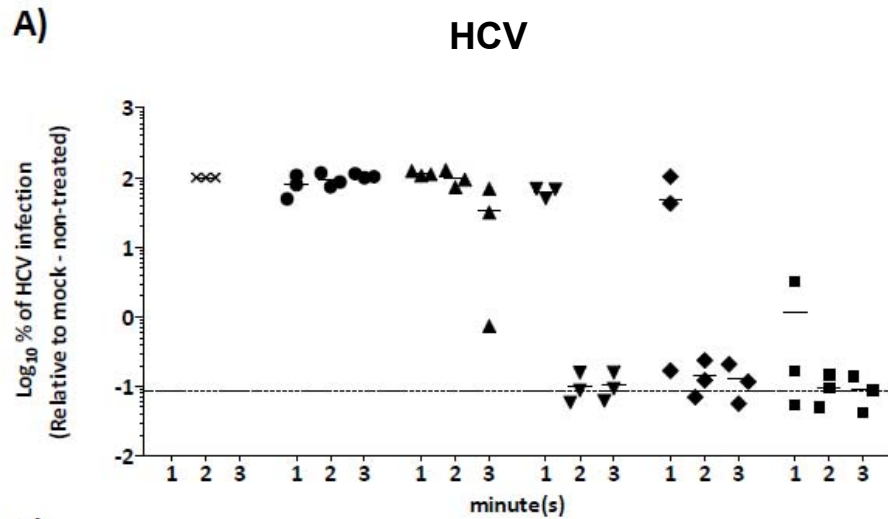
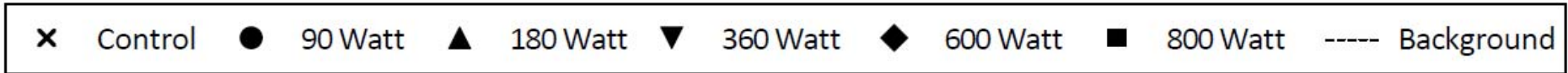
Editorial Jhaveri: Protection against HCV and other env viruses: „why breast is the best“

# Inactivation of HCV and HIV by microwave!?



Control  
  90 Watt  
  180 Watt  
  360 Watt  
  600 Watt  
  800 Watt  
 - - - - Background

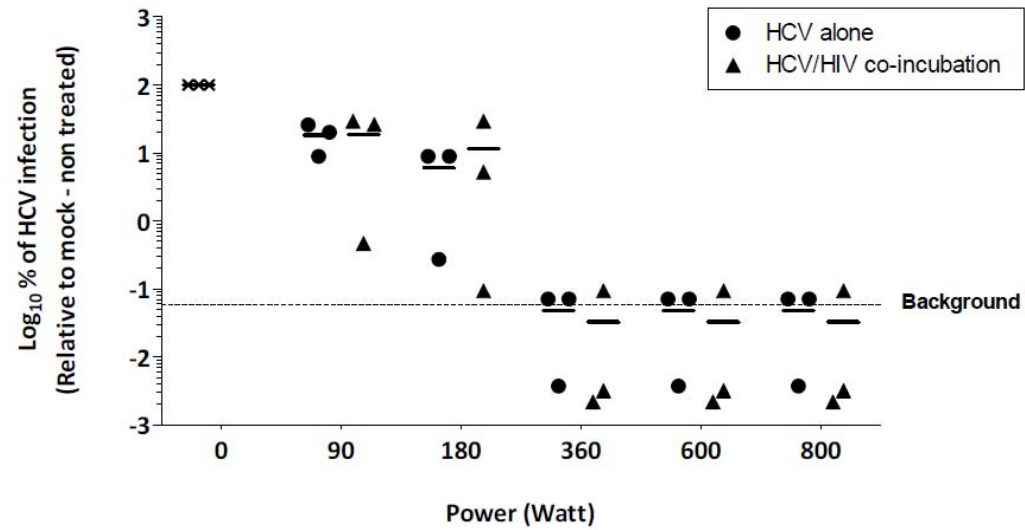
# Inactivation of HCV and HIV by microwave



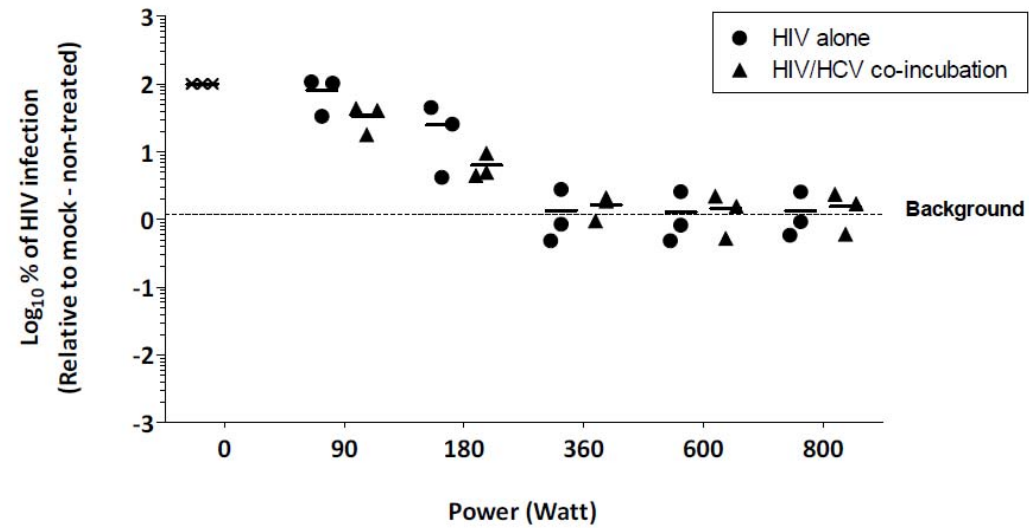
# Inactivation of HCV and HIV by microwave



A)



B)



# Acknowledgement

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Brill & Partner

German Red Cross



**HELMHOLTZ**  
CENTRE FOR  
INFECTION RESEARCH



Medizinische Hochschule  
Hannover