Chronic Urticaria Is Not Significantly Associated With Hepatitis C or Hepatitis G Infection

A Case-Control Study

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Objective: To study the prevalence of hepatitis C virus (HCV) and hepatitis G virus (HGV) infection in patients with chronic urticaria.

Design: Prospective case-control study and literature review.

Setting: Dermatology department of an academic medical center in Strasbourg, France.

Patients: One hundred ten consecutive patients with typical urticaria lasting longer than 2 months were seen between March 1, 1997, and August 31, 1998. None had a history of viral hepatitis. Age- and sex-matched patients (n = 110) seen in the same department and during the same period were included for controls. None of the controls had a history of urticaria, pruritic dermatosis, or hepatitis.

Main Outcome Measures: The detection of HCV antibodies through a third-generation enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. To detect early HCV infection without plasmatic antibodies, genomic amplification of HCV RNA was carried out in all patients using 2 different methods. Hepatitis G virus RNA was detected only by genomic amplification. All measures were planned before data collection.

Results: Antibodies to HCV were found in 1 patient with urticaria and in 1 of the control group (0.9% of each group). None had circulating HCV RNA, and liver function test results were within the reference range. Genomic amplification without HCV antibodies was not observed. Two patients with urticaria and 2 of the control group (1.8% of each group) had circulating HGV RNA, but they had neither coinfection with HCV nor changes in their liver function test results.

Conclusions: Systematic HCV screening in patients with chronic urticaria is not cost-effective, at least in Europe, because hepatitis C rates were similar to those of the general population. We could not confirm the hypothesis that urticaria occurs in an early phase of HCV infection—ie, before evidence of HCV can be detected by serologic testing. Hepatitis C virus is unlikely to be the cause of urticaria in the infected patient detected in this study because of the absence of HCV RNA and changes on liver function tests. Hepatitis G virus is also unlikely to be a cause of urticaria, as the rate of HGV positivity in this study was even lower than that in the general French population.

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Hepatitis C virus (HCV) was discovered in 1989,¹ and since the development of serologic tests, many authors have investigated associations between HCV infection and cutaneous diseases. In 1995, Pawlotsky et al² reviewed all published associations and showed that a variety of diseases can be linked with HCV infection. Nevertheless, no physiopathologic data have demonstrated how HCV can induce or trigger skin conditions. In at least 2 cutaneous diseases—mixed cryoglobulinemia³ and porphyria cutanea tarda⁴—HCV plays an important role. The link between HCV and lichen planus is likely to be important, although this point remains controversial.⁵,⁶ Pruritus can be a major symptom in HCV-infected patients⁷,⁸ independent of specific cutaneous findings. In some patients, pruritus can be caused by urticaria.⁷ Urticaria is classically⁸,¹⁰ considered to be a symptom of hepatitis A and hepatitis B infections. Therefore, a possible association of urticaria with HCV infection should not be surprising.

For editorial comment see page 1401

The association of HCV infection with acute urticaria was described¹¹ during the early years of the investigation of HCV, although similar observations were rarely published by other authors. A link between
chronic urticaria and HCV infection was suggested\(^{12}\) when 19 (24%) of 79 Japanese patients with urticaria were infected with HCV. Nevertheless, the rate of infection in 3 open European series\(^{13-15}\) of patients proved to be extremely low. None of these studies were case-controls, and all used enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) screening to detect HCV antibodies.

During the initial period of HCV infection, antibodies are undetectable, although circulating RNA is present. It could, therefore, be hypothesized that urticaria occurring during this initial period could be associated with negative results on ELISA. This period can be as long as a few months in some patients. Therefore, a study of HCV infection in patients with urticaria should include not only serologic tests but also genomic amplification—reverse transcription and polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR)—to detect the viral RNA. A dissociation between the RT-PCR result and the presence of antibodies toward HCV has already been described,\(^{16}\) especially in immunocompromised patients and those undergoing hemodialysis.

Hepatitis G virus (HGV) was discovered in 1995\(^ {17}\) and was also named “GB virus C” by other authors, but it is now recognized that these 2 viruses are identical.\(^ {18}\) Hepatitis G virus is a member of the family Flaviviridae, which includes HCV. This single-stranded RNA virus is also transmitted by blood transfusion, and persistent infection is common,\(^ {18}\) although HGV does not seem to be involved in severe chronic hepatitis.\(^ {18}\) Coinfection with HCV is frequent. Nevertheless, the pathogenicity of HGV remains uncertain.\(^ {20}\) This virus is found in saliva,\(^ {22}\) and the HGV infection rate has been investigated in patients...
with oral lichen planus. The prevalence and possible role of HGV in urticaria have not, to the best of our knowledge, been previously studied.

To analyze the prevalence of HCV and HGV infection in patients with chronic urticaria, we performed a prospective case-control study using both serologic and molecular methods.

### RESULTS

The results of virological investigations are detailed in **Table 1**.

#### HCV TESTS

Among the 110 patients with urticaria, only 1 (0.9%) had HCV antibodies (95% confidence interval, 0%-2.9%), but no HCV RNA could be detected by the 2 RT-PCR methods. Liver function test results in the 1 HCV-positive patient were within the reference range. In the control group, 1 (0.9%) of the 110 patients was HCV positive (95% confidence interval, 0%-2.9%) but had no detectable circulating HCV RNA. There was no difference in the HCV prevalence between patients with urticaria and controls. We did not find HCV RNA in any of the patients that could indicate HCV infection in an early phase, despite the absence of HCV antibodies.

Discrepant results between the first 2 RT-PCRs were found in 9 patients with urticaria and 4 patients in the control group. None of these patients had circulating HCV antibodies, and RT-PCR results in controls using a commercial genomic amplification technique (done in duplicate) were normal. The initial RT-PCR results were, therefore, considered false positive. These patients had no risk factors for HCV, and none had abnormal results on their liver function tests.

The unique patient in the urticaria group with HCV antibodies detected by ELISA had no detectable circulating HCV RNA. He did not have any risk factor for HCV infection—blood transfusion, intravenous drug use, or tattoos. At the time of this study, all his liver function test results were normal and remained so after 3 months of follow-up. No other cause of urticaria could be demonstrated in this patient. In the control group, 1 patient showed HCV antibodies. This patient had received a blood transfusion 10 years ago. At the time of this study, the patient had no circulating HCV RNA, and his liver function test results were within the reference range. No liver biopsy was performed because of repeatedly normal results on liver function tests in these 2 patients.

#### HGV TESTS

Two patients in the urticaria group had HGV RNA, as did 2 control patients (1.8%; 95% confidence interval, 0%-3.5%, for both groups). Therefore, the prevalence of HGV infection did not differ between the 2 groups. No discrepant results were found between duplicate RT-PCRs. Liver function test results in these 4 HGV-positive patients were within the reference range. None of the patients were coinfected with HCV.

### OTHER FINDINGS

Physical urticaria could be demonstrated in 11 patients: 9 had true urticarial dermographism, 1 had a strongly positive result on the ice cube test, and 1 had a positive result on the pressure test. All these findings were consistent with the history of urticarial symptoms reported by the patients.

Abnormal thyroid function was noted in 3 patients: 2 patients had hypothyroidism and 1 had hyperthyroidism. We found cryoglobulinemia in 1 patient who noticed the enhancement of urticaria after exposure to the cold. Nevertheless, the ice cube test gave a negative result. This patient had negative results on HCV tests (both ELISA and RT-PCRs). Antinuclear antibodies (>1:160) were found in 24 patients, but none of these patients had clinical symptoms of lupus erythematosus or other autoimmune diseases.

Serologic tests were positive for *T canis* in 9 of 110 patients. Only 1 of them had hyperesinophilia and a high level of *Toxocara* antibodies, and he was treated with albendazole. No improvement in cutaneous symptoms occurred after treatment. Serologic tests were positive for *H pylori* in 23 patients.

### COMMENT

This is the first prospective study that evaluated the prevalence of HCV and HGV infection in patients with chronic urticaria and in age- and sex-matched controls from the same geographic area.

The prevalence of HCV infection was not higher in patients with urticaria than in controls. Furthermore, the 0.9% prevalence is also close to that in the general French population (0.5%-1.0%). The interpretation of discrepant RT-PCR results can be difficult. In our study, using a sensitive RT-PCR method, false-positive results were obtained in both patients with urticaria and the control group. They could not be confirmed either by a second identical RT-PCR or by a commercial standardized genomic amplification.

### Table 1. Virological Results in 110 Patients With Urticaria and 110 Controls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Urticaria Group</th>
<th>Control Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis C virus (HCV)</td>
<td>ELISA (+), RT-PCR (+)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELISA (+), RT-PCR (-)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELISA (-), RT-PCR (-)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELISA (-), RT-PCR (+/-)†</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis G virus (HGV)</td>
<td>RT-PCR (+)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RT-PCR (-)</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coinfection with HCV and HGV</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*ELISA indicates enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay; RT-PCR, reverse transcription and polymerase chain reaction; plus sign, positive result; and minus sign, negative result.
†Discrepant results of RT-PCR; ie, 1 positive RT-PCR not confirmed by a second RT-PCR or by commercial standardized genomic amplification.

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Crepant results are more likely to be due to these epidemiological features than to a specific role of the virus in urticaria. This study by Kanazawa et al \(^\text{12}\) is the only published work suggesting a possible link between HCV and chronic urticaria, whereas all other studies, including the present one, showed nonsignificant results. Few patients in the world literature have both urticaria and HCV infection (Table 2), \(^\text{1,7,11,13-29,31}\) except those with mixed cryoglobulinemia, who have urticarial vasculitis rather than true urticaria. On the other hand, in a previous study \(^\text{8}\) of a systematic cutaneous examination of 100 HCV-infected patients, none of the patients had present or past urticaria. It remains to be demonstrated, therefore, that there could be a significant link between urticaria and HCV.

These controversial results highlight the necessity of adequate control groups, derived from the same facility and during the same time period.

Acute urticaria occurring after HCV infection is likely to be relevant, \(^\text{11}\) and in 1993, a patient in whom severe urticaria developed associated with liver cytolysis was examined; after 4 weeks, HCV antibodies were demonstrated (B.J.C., unpublished data, 1993). Nevertheless, such cases are uncommon and rarely reported in the literature, suggesting that the link between urticaria and HCV is weak.

Because HGV shares the same route of transmission and belongs to the same family that HCV does, it was interesting to evaluate the rate of infection in the same group of patients. The prevalence of HGV was exactly the same in our 2 groups and was a little lower than the 4.2% prevalence among blood donors in France. \(^\text{32}\) It is unlikely that HGV could play a pathogenic role in urticaria because the prevalence was low and did not differ between the 2 groups. The role of HGV has also been ruled out in patients with lichen planus, \(^\text{22,33}\) but a slight increase in the prevalence of HGV was described in patients with porphyria cutanea tarda, \(^\text{34}\) as 8.9% of 124 patients had positive results on HGV tests. Nevertheless, the liver function test results in these patients did not differ from those of noninfected patients in the same study. \(^\text{34}\) The virus for hepatitis G could be “harmless,” \(^\text{35}\) but this remains controversial. \(^\text{20}\)

Other investigations in our patients showed classic causes of urticaria, such as thyroid dysfunction and physical urticaria. The detection of Helicobacter and Toxocara species on serologic tests should be interpreted with caution. In previous experience, we could not obtain significant improvement of urticaria with the treatment of H pylori infection. The role of these organisms is still controversial, but the examination of this point was not a goal of the present study. Nevertheless, HCV and HGV infection rates were lower than the rate of, eg, thyroid dysfunction—an infrequent cause of urticaria—confirming that HCV screening does not seem to be useful.

### Table 2. Patients With Both Urticaria* and Hepatitis C Viral Infection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>No. of Patients With Urticaria/No. Tested</th>
<th>Urticaria Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reichel and Mauro, (^\text{1,11}) 1990</td>
<td>1†</td>
<td>Acute urticaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lin et al, (^\text{1,15}) 1995</td>
<td>1†</td>
<td>Urticarial vasculitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raychaudhuri and Kaplan, (^\text{1,16}) 1995</td>
<td>1†</td>
<td>Chronic urticaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuniyuki and Katoh, (^\text{1,17}) 1996</td>
<td>1†</td>
<td>Urticarial vasculitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanazawa et al, (^\text{1,18}) 1996</td>
<td>15/58</td>
<td>Chronic urticaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith et al, (^\text{1,19}) 1997</td>
<td>0/50</td>
<td>Chronic urticaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Llanos et al, (^\text{1,20}) 1998</td>
<td>2/135</td>
<td>Chronic urticaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doutré et al, (^\text{1,21}) 1998</td>
<td>1/50</td>
<td>Chronic urticaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dega et al, (^\text{1,22}) 1998</td>
<td>0/10</td>
<td>Acute urticaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present study</td>
<td>1/110</td>
<td>Chronic urticaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*There are probably some cases of urticarial vasculitis among series of patients with mixed cryoglobulinemia. This table lists those patients described in the literature whose urticaria is a presenting sign.

†Case report.

‡Selected patients seen by dermatologists because of chronic pruritus.

Our study shows that the systematic detection of HCV infection in a patient with urticaria is not valuable and certainly not cost-effective. Because the prevalence of HCV in this part of France is close to that in the present study, our findings in patients with urticaria are similar to what could be obtained by a systematic screening of the general population. This study also suggests that HCV infection is not a frequent cause of chronic urticaria. Three recent works \(^\text{1,13-15}\) have shown similar results in open studies but using ELISAs only. By using systematic RT-PCR, we were not able to confirm the hypothesis that urticaria occurs during a phase of HCV infection before the infection is detectable by serologic tests.

Our results differ from those of Kanazawa et al, \(^\text{12}\) who found a 24% prevalence of HCV infection among 79 Japanese patients with urticaria. Nevertheless, these authors had also reported a high prevalence of HCV infection in patients with psoriasis \(^\text{22}\) and prurigo, \(^\text{36}\) suggesting that epidemiological characteristics of HCV in Japan strongly differ from those in Europe. These discrepant results are more likely to be due to these epidemiological features than to a specific role of the virus in urticaria. This study by Kanazawa et al \(^\text{12}\) is the only published work suggesting a possible link between HCV and chronic urticaria, whereas all other studies, including the present one, showed nonsignificant results. Few patients in the world literature have both urticaria and HCV infection (Table 2), \(^\text{1,7,11,13-29,31}\) except those with mixed cryoglobulinemia, who have urticarial vasculitis rather than true urticaria. On the other hand, in a previous study \(^\text{8}\) of a systematic cutaneous examination of 100 HCV-infected patients, none of the patients had present or past urticaria. It remains to be demonstrated, therefore, that there could be a significant link between urticaria and HCV.

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### CONCLUSIONS

The present case-control study shows that routine HCV testing is not cost-effective in patients with chronic urticaria. Although persistent infection with HGV is common, this disorder does not seem to be involved in urticaria.
REFERENCES


