

Clinical characteristics of cytomegalovirus colitis: a 15-year experience from a tertiary reference center

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Background: Cytomegalovirus (CMV) colitis is considered rare in immunocompetent patients. **Objective:** The predictors of mortality and the differences between immunocompetent and immunocompromised patients with this disease remain unknown. Thus, the aim of this retrospective cohort study was to clarify these issues.

Patients and methods: We enrolled all patients who were histologically diagnosed with CMV colitis between April 2002 and December 2016 in the Linkou Chang Gung Memorial Hospital. Patients were divided into two groups: immunocompetent and immunocompromised, and the differences between them were analyzed to develop in-hospital mortality predictors.

Results: A total of 69 patients (42, immunocompetent; 27, immunocompromised) were enrolled. The most common symptoms were melena in the immunocompetent group and diarrhea in the immunocompromised group. The in-hospital mortality rate showed no statistically significant difference between the two groups (26.2% vs 25.9%, $P=0.981$). Early diagnosis was the only significant independent predictor of in-hospital mortality (odds ratio [OR] 1.075, 95% CI 1.005–1.149, $P=0.035$). The cutoff of diagnostic timing was 9 days from admission, derived from the receiver operating characteristic curve using the Youden index.

Conclusion: CMV colitis in immunocompetent patients is markedly more common and fatal than has generally been acknowledged. Being alert to different ways in which this disease can present itself will enable early diagnosis and significantly reduce mortality.

Keywords: cytomegalovirus colitis, immunocompetent, immunocompromised

Introduction

Cytomegalovirus (CMV) colitis is mostly found in immunocompromised patients (solid organ or hematopoietic stem cell transplant recipients, patients with human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] infection, and immunosuppressive drug users, including steroid or chemotherapeutic agents), and it often has a poorer outcome in adults than in children.¹⁻⁶ In addition, it is frequently noted in patients with known or subsequently new diagnosis of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD).⁷⁻⁹ However, there are few case reports and case series of immunocompetent patients without steroid use.¹⁰⁻¹⁶

The number of CMV colitis cases involving immunocompetent patients has noticeably increased in our hospital over the past few decades. However, the only meta-analysis study of such cases, involving 44 patients with immunomodulating comorbidities, and in whom the need for surgical intervention negatively influenced survival, was published in 2005.¹⁷ The differences between immunocompetent and immunocompromised patients and the factors affecting their in-hospital mortality were unknown.

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Patients and methods

Patients

Our investigation was approved by Chang Gung Medical Foundation Institutional Review Board on February 20, 2017 (approval document No 201700193B0 “Clinical presentations and outcome of cytomegalovirus infection in gastrointestinal tract”) during February 01, 2017–February 01, 2018. Informed consent from individual patients to review the medical records covering patients’ data was not required for retrospective studies with the electronic medical record system, by Chang Gung Medical Foundation Institutional Review Board. The study protocol conformed to the ethical guidelines of the 1975 Declaration of Helsinki, as reflected in a priori approval by the institution’s human research committee.

We retrieved the clinical data of all patients who had pathologically proven CMV colitis from the pathology database in Linkou Chang Gung Memorial Hospital between April 2002 and December 2016. All patients in the study had pathologic specimens obtained by sigmoidoscopy, colonoscopy, or surgical resection. CMV colitis was diagnosed by both CMV inclusion bodies and positive immunohistochemistry (IHC) staining, which was performed with a monoclonal antibody directed against the CMV pp65 antigen (Novocastra™ lyophilized mouse monoclonal antibody; Leica Microsystems, Wetzlar, Germany), as illustrated in Figure 1.

Steroids are generally considered to be nonspecific immunosuppressants in most studies and textbooks,^{12,17,18} and the definition of immunocompromised patients in this study is the same as in most reviews or case reports of CMV colitis,^{9,17} except for one previous report.⁶ Patients were defined as immunocompromised if they had experienced

solid organ or bone marrow transplantation, HIV infection, immunosuppressive drug use (including steroids [peroral or intravenous route, ≥ 20 mg per day of prednisone or equivalent for > 2 weeks]), or chemotherapeutic agent use within 6 months. All other patients were considered immunocompetent.

Clinical data collection

For this study, we collected clinical data on a considerable range of presenting symptoms, treatment duration, and outcome parameters, as well as on the following: age, gender, patient source, admission date, diagnostic date, recurrence date, death or last follow-up, general condition within 1 week before diagnosis, underlying diseases, medication history, total white blood cell (WBC) count, absolute neutrophil count (ANC), absolute lymphocyte count (ALC), hemoglobin (Hb), platelet (PLT) count, creatinine (Cr), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), alanine aminotransferase (ALT), bilirubin, albumin, C-reactive protein (CRP), CMV pp65 antigenemia, CMV DNA (226 bp segment on glycoprotein B gene, Light-Mix® Kit human Cytomegalovirus; TIB Molbiol, Berlin, Germany), CMV serology, and *Clostridium difficile* infection (BD MAX™ Cdiff Assay; GeneOhm Sciences Canada Inc, Quebec City, QC, Canada). Regarding the classification, “patient source,” the designation of intensive care unit (ICU) presents patients who were admitted into the ICU before or during diagnosis in the same admission. “Requisite days of diagnosis” was defined as the duration between admission and diagnosis of CMV colitis. In addition, “recurrence” was defined as the finding of relapsed symptoms and signs with positive IHC stain after the patient had completed antiviral treatment and shown clinical improvement.

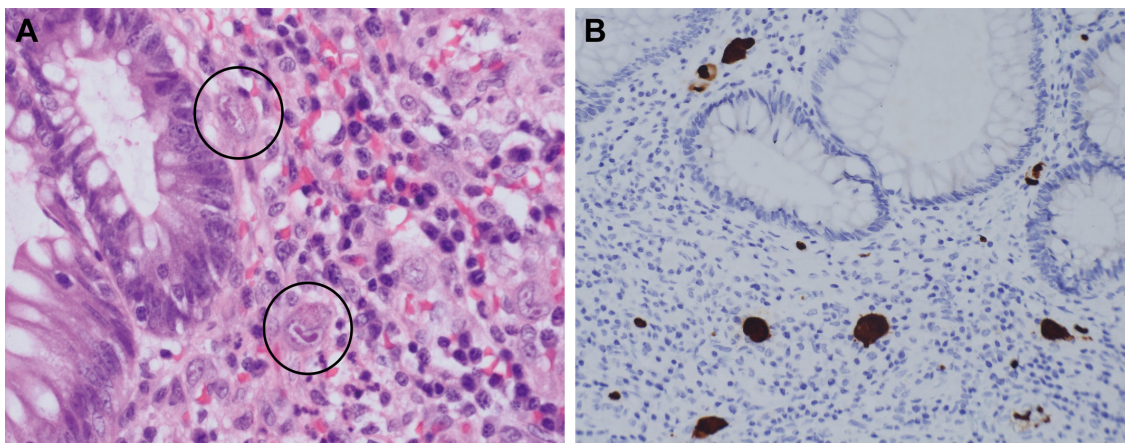


Figure 1 Pathological presentations of CMV colitis.

Notes: CMV colitis was diagnosed by both CMV inclusion bodies and positive IHC staining in the colonic tissue. (A) H&E stain (40× objective) showed typical intranuclear (owl’s eye) and intracytoplasmic (eosinophilic punctiform) CMV inclusions within the circles. (B) IHC stain (20× objective) was performed with 1:200 diluted Novocastra™ lyophilized mouse monoclonal antibody against CMV pp65 antigen and showed strong focal CMV immunoreactivity with brownish areas.

Abbreviations: CMV, cytomegalovirus; H&E, hematoxylin and eosin; IHC, immunohistochemistry.

Statistical analysis

To analyze the differences between the two groups of patients, independent *t*-tests and Mann–Whitney *U* test were used to compare the continuous variables. χ^2 and Fisher's exact tests were employed for the categorical variables. Numerical data were presented as mean \pm standard deviation, while categorical data were expressed as absolute numbers and percentages. Logistic regression model was used to identify the independent risk factors for in-hospital mortality. When any factor was found to be significant, via a *P*-value <0.05 in a univariate analysis, it was put into a multivariate model. The results are presented as odds ratio (OR), 95% CI, and *P*-values. If the continuous variables had clinical significance in the multivariate approach, we modified them into dichotomous variables using the optimal cutoff point as determined by receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves using the Youden index for further overall survival (OS) evaluation with Kaplan–Meier survival curve analysis, employing a log-rank test. The results were considered to indicate a statistically significant difference when the respective *P*-values were <0.05 . All statistical calculations were performed using SPSS software, version 21 (IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY, USA).

Results

Baseline clinicopathological characteristics

Of the total 69 patients enrolled in the study, 42 (60.87%) were immunocompetent and the remainder were immunocompromised. Three of them had pathologically proven recurrence at the 38th, 63th, and 390th day after the first diagnosis (recurrence rate =4.35%); they received intravenous ganciclovir treatment (10 days, 10 days, and 37 days) and initially clinical symptoms improved. The 44-year-old patient with recurrence on the 38th day had HIV infection. The other two were immunocompetent patients >70 years old, with multiple comorbidities and critical illness in both CMV colitis episodes.

The average age of all patients was 59.42 ± 20.11 years. As far as general conditions were concerned, $>50\%$ patients in this study had sepsis. Both shock and respiratory failure occurred in 31.9% patients, as summarized in Table 1.

Among the eight patients with IBD after their episode of CMV colitis, two were subsequently diagnosed with ulcerative colitis and one with Crohn's disease. In the systemic lupus erythematosus patients, the C3 and C4 levels were 57.40 ± 17.52 and 15.9 ± 4.45 mg/dL, respectively. Two patients had undergone both renal and liver transplantation

under mycophenolate, cyclosporine, and steroid use. Several solid organ malignancies were noted among patients in the study: rectal adenocarcinoma, ureteral urothelial carcinoma, hepatocellular carcinoma, and pancreatic head poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma. Two patients with hematological malignancies were diagnosed with peripheral T cell lymphoma and multiple myeloma. There were eight HIV patients in the study, and their average CD4 count was 50.86 ± 89.80 cells/mm³. Five of them (62.5%) were diagnosed with HIV due to CMV colitis events, and three HIV patients (37.5%) were undergoing high levels of active antiretroviral therapy at diagnosis. No CMV colitis patients with bone marrow transplantation were recorded in the study. Other clinical characteristics and laboratory data are summarized in Table 1.

Immunocompetent patients with CMV colitis have more comorbidities

There were more patients with advanced age (≥ 65 years), ICU admission, coronary artery disease, and hypertension in the immunocompetent group than those in the immunocompromised group. The former also had significantly longer hospital stays (247.70 ± 795.02 days, 40.00 ± 24.56 days, $P=0.023$). There were no significant differences between these two groups in the laboratory data, except for lower ALC levels in the immunocompromised group.

Different presentations of CMV colitis in different immunological status

The first presentation of CMV colitis in patients included melena ($n=29$, 42%), diarrhea ($n=28$, 40.6%), and abdominal pain ($n=8$, 11.6%). Four of these cases also first presented as positive stool occult blood (two cases), colonoscopy health examination (one case), and regular follow-up after colectomy due to colon cancer (one case). Although diarrhea (49.3%) and melena (46.4%) were the first and second most common symptoms in patients with CMV colitis, immunological status revealed that melena (47.6%) was the most common first presentation in immunocompetent patients and diarrhea (59.3%) in immunocompromised ones. The details are summarized in Table 2.

CMV reactivation plays a major role in CMV colitis

The gold standard for diagnosing CMV colitis is histopathology, and negative plasma or whole blood polymerase chain reaction (PCR) does not exclude CMV colitis. In this study, most patients had incomplete laboratory data regarding

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of patients with CMV colitis

Characteristics	Overall (n=69)	Immunocompetent (n=42)	Immunocompromised (n=27)	P-value
Age, years	59.42±20.11	64.40±19.36	51.67±19.08	0.009*
Age ≥65 years	33 (47.8%)	26 (61.9%)	7 (25.9%)	0.004*
Gender (male/female)	42/27	24/18	18/9	0.429
Patient source				
Outpatient department	6 (8.7%)	5 (11.9%)	1 (3.7%)	0.392
Intensive care unit	27 (39.1%)	21 (50%)	6 (22.2%)	0.021*
Requisite days of diagnosis	22.69±19.18	23.51±20.67	21.42±16.98	0.807
Hospital stay (days)	161.98±614.71	247.70±795.02	40.00±24.56	0.023*
General condition				
Sepsis	46 (66.7%)	28 (66.7%)	18 (66.7%)	1.000
Shock	22 (31.9%)	13 (31%)	9 (33.3%)	0.836
Respiratory failure	22 (31.9%)	15 (35.7%)	7 (25.9%)	0.394
Underlying diseases				
Inflammatory bowel disease	8 (11.6%)	7 (16.7%)	1 (3.7%)	0.136
Ulcerative colitis	7 (10.1%)	6 (14.3%)	1 (3.7%)	0.233
Crohn's disease	1 (1.4%)	1 (2.4%)	0 (0%)	1.000
Systemic lupus erythematosus	5 (7.2%)	1 (2.4%)	4 (14.8%)	0.073
Solid organ transplantation	2 (2.9%)	0 (0%)	2 (7.4%)	0.150
Solid organ malignancy	4 (5.8%)	1 (2.4%)	3 (11.1%)	0.292
Hematological malignancy	2 (2.9%)	0 (0%)	2 (7.4%)	0.150
Liver cirrhosis	4 (5.8%)	2 (4.8%)	2 (7.4%)	0.641
Cardiovascular disease				
Coronary artery disease	8 (11.6%)	8 (19.0%)	0 (0%)	0.019*
Congestive heart failure	7 (10.1%)	5 (11.9%)	2 (7.4%)	0.697
COPD	3 (4.3%)	2 (4.8%)	1 (3.7%)	1.000
Renal disease				
Acute kidney injury	21 (30.4%)	14 (33.3%)	7 (25.9%)	0.514
Chronic kidney disease	13 (18.8%)	6 (14.3%)	7 (25.9%)	0.228
End-stage renal disease	8 (11.6%)	6 (14.3%)	2 (7.4%)	0.467
Neurological disease				
Stroke	10 (14.5%)	8 (19.0%)	2 (7.4%)	0.295
Parkinsonism	6 (8.7%)	5 (11.9%)	1 (3.7%)	0.392
Epilepsy	7 (10.14%)	6 (14.29%)	1 (3.7%)	0.233
Thyroid disease	4 (5.8%)	3 (7.1%)	1 (3.7%)	1.000
Diabetes mellitus	21 (30.4%)	15 (35.7%)	6 (22.2%)	0.235
Hypertension	23 (33.3%)	19 (45.2%)	4 (14.8%)	0.010*
HIV infection	8 (11.6%)	0 (0%)	8 (29.6%)	
Immunosuppressive medication				
Chemotherapy	1 (1.4%)	0 (0%)	1 (3.7%)	
Steroids	18 (26.1%)	0 (0%)	18 (66.7%)	
Steroid use over 1 month before diagnosis of CMV colitis	7 (10.1%)	0 (0%)	7 (25.9%)	
Total prednisolone dosage within 1 month before diagnosis of CMV colitis, mg (n=18)	993.06±1,338.72	0	993.06±1,338.72	
Other immunosuppressants	6 (8.7%)	0 (0%)	6 (22.2%)	
Laboratory data				
Total WBC count (/ μ L)	8,187.31±4,240.07	8,437.80±3,828.82	7,792.31±4,872.53	0.344
ANC (/ μ L)	6,309.84±3,974.94	6,350.70±3,768.83	6,246.97±4,349.18	0.823
ALC (/ μ L)	1,134.22±843.45	1,297.15±925.25	883.57±637.46	0.045*
Hemoglobin level (g/dL)	10.66±2.24	10.97±2.42	10.18±1.85	0.203
Platelet count ($\times 1,000/\text{mm}^3$)	239.38±113.48	243.70±92.69	232.73±141.43	0.355
Creatinine (mg/dL)	1.88±1.78	1.94±1.66	1.80±1.97	0.374
ALT (IU/L)	23.90±16.64	20.57±12.39	28.56±20.61	0.179
Bilirubin (mg/dL)	1.26±1.84	1.22±1.66	1.32±2.12	0.598
Albumin (g/dL)	2.64±0.66	2.63±0.67	2.65±0.65	0.967
C-reactive protein (mg/dL)	71.14±72.91	60.90±56.15	87.72±93.19	0.591
Bacteremia	16 (23.2%)	8 (19%)	8 (29.6%)	0.393
Fungemia	5 (7.2%)	3 (7.1%)	2 (7.4%)	1.000

Notes: * $P < 0.05$. Numerical data were presented as mean \pm standard deviation, while categorical data were expressed as absolute number (percentage). Requisite days of diagnosis was defined as the duration between admission and diagnosis of CMV colitis.

Abbreviations: ALC, absolute lymphocyte count; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; ANC, absolute neutrophil count; CMV, cytomegalovirus; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; HIV, human immunodeficiency virus; WBC, white blood cell.

Table 2 Clinical presentations of CMV colitis

Characteristics	Overall (n=69)	Immunocompetent (n=42)	Immunocompromised (n=27)	P-value
Chief complaint				
GI symptoms	31 (44.9%)	19 (45.2%)	12 (44.4%)	0.948
Heart symptoms	5 (7.2%)	4 (9.5%)	1 (3.7%)	0.641
Sepsis	24 (34.8%)	13 (31%)	11 (40.7%)	0.405
First presentation				
Melena	29 (42%)	20 (47.6%)	9 (33.3%)	0.241
Diarrhea	28 (40.6%)	12 (28.6%)	16 (59.3%)	0.011*
Pain	8 (11.6%)	7 (16.7%)	1 (3.7%)	0.136
Symptoms				
Melena	32 (46.4%)	22 (52.4%)	10 (37%)	0.212
Diarrhea	34 (49.3%)	15 (35.7%)	19 (70.4%)	0.005*
Pain	16 (23.2%)	12 (28.6%)	4 (14.8%)	0.248
Fever	33 (47.8%)	17 (40.5%)	16 (59.3%)	0.127
Viral markers				
CMV pp65 antigenemia (n=33, 18, 15)	22 (66.7%)	10 (55.6%)	12 (80%)	0.266
Positive (/500,000 PMN)	87.23±183.46	58.00±144.48	111.58±213.90	0.346
CMV PCR positive (n=8, 4, 4)	4 (50%)	2 (50%)	2 (50%)	1.000
CMV IgG positive (n=38, 23, 15)	36 (94.7%)	22 (95.7%)	14 (93.3%)	1.000
CMV IgM positive (n=38, 23, 15)	7 (18.4%)	5 (21.7%)	2 (13.3%)	0.681
Medical treatment				
Ganciclovir or valganciclovir	50 (72.46%)	30 (71.43%)	20 (74.07%)	0.810
Ganciclovir, iv, only	28 (40.6%)	18 (42.9%)	10 (37.0%)	0.631
Valganciclovir, po, only	12 (17.4%)	6 (14.3%)	6 (22.2%)	0.396
Ganciclovir and valganciclovir	10 (14.5%)	6 (14.3%)	4 (14.8%)	1.000
Duration (days)	22.80±21.90	22.13±11.05	23.80±32.39	0.069
Outcome				
Perforation	3 (4.3%)	2 (4.8%)	1 (3.7%)	1.000
Surgical	8 (11.6%)	6 (14.3%)	2 (7.4%)	0.467
In-hospital mortality	18 (26.1%)	11 (26.2%)	7 (25.9%)	0.981
Overall survival	45 (65.22%)	28 (66.67%)	17 (62.97%)	0.753

Notes: * $P < 0.05$. Numerical data were presented as mean \pm standard deviation, while categorical data were expressed as absolute number (percentage).

Abbreviations: CMV, cytomegalovirus; GI, gastrointestinal; iv, intravenous; PCR, polymerase chain reaction; PMN, polymorphonuclear leukocyte; po, per oral.

CMV infection markers (Table 2). Regarding available data, 66.7% patients had CMV of pp65 antigenemia. The CMV IgG-positive rate (94.7%) was far more than the CMV IgM-positive rate (18.4%). Although there was no resultant CMV IgG data, CMV reactivation might play a major role in CMV colitis. However, it did not affect the mortality outcomes in our study.

C. difficile coinfection does not worsen the outcome

CMV colitis has been reported as one of the more significant risk factors for *C. difficile* colonization.¹⁹ However, no study has demonstrated the relationship between coinfection and mortality rate in this context. Four of our patients had evidence of *C. difficile* coinfection and they were equally distributed across the immunocompetent and immunocompromised groups. Although the incidence was higher in the immunocompromised group, it was not statistically significant.

Furthermore, *C. difficile* coinfection was not a risk factor for in-hospital mortality ($P=0.925$).

Clinical complications and endoscopic follow-up

In our study cohort, three patients (4.3%) had perforation and eight (11.6%) needed surgical treatment due to perforation, massive bleeding, or abscess. During follow-up, three patients (4.3%) had stricture and none of them had IBD. The in-hospital mortality and OS rates were 26.1% and 65.22%, respectively.

Only 21 patients had endoscopic follow-up after clinical improvement, and none had an active colonic lesion. Eight patients repeated endoscopic examination due to progressive or recurrent signs and symptoms. Among these, two, one, one, and four patients were IBD cases, HIV host, without treatment (improved after treatment), and with progressive septic shock, respectively; subsequently, two died.

Early diagnosis of CMV colitis improves survival

In univariate analyses, we found that ICU admission, requisite days of diagnosis, shock, respiratory failure, ALC, Hb, Cr, and CRP were statistically significantly associated with in-hospital mortality. However, in multivariate logistic analyses, the requisite days of diagnosis was the only significant independent predictor of in-hospital mortality (OR 1.075, 95% CI 1.005–1.149, $P=0.035$). We then determined the optimal cutoff point of 9 days from admission by further evaluation with ROC curves and the Youden index. Using the Kaplan–Meier survival curve analysis, we found that the patients with diagnosis before 9 days had a significantly better OS rate (log rank $P=0.018$), as shown in Figure 2. In addition, the patients with immunocompromised status or steroid use had lower in-hospital mortality rates or worse OS outcomes, as illustrated in Figure 3, with the details summarized in Table 3.

Discussion

Although CMV colitis was considered rare in immunocompetent hosts,^{20–22} the recent increase in the number of published case reports of this type, especially involving patients with

IBD, critical illness, and end-stage renal disease, drew our attention and concern.^{8,16,23–25} However, we could find no study that could predict mortality in such patients. Therefore, we designed the current study to improve this situation.

CMV colitis in immunocompetent patients

In this study, there were 42 immunocompetent patients (60.87%) with CMV colitis. This observation notably revealed CMV colitis was not rare in immunocompetent patients. However, 19 of these patients (45.24%) had comorbidities associated with immune dysfunction, including diabetes mellitus, liver cirrhosis, and end-stage renal disease. Ten others had critical conditions, such as ICU admission and respiratory failure or shock, and only 13 patients (30.95%) had no clinical conditions with possible immune dysfunction. Besides, recent studies have shown that mucosal defects can increase the risk of CMV infection.^{9,26} If we further excluded patients with IBD, only eight cases were left. Therefore, most (80.95%) of the immunocompetent patients with CMV colitis had comorbidities associated with immune dysfunction, critical illness, or IBD. In addition, 61.9% of these patients were ≥ 65 years old, and they potentially had more comorbidities, higher risk for critical illness, and poorer immunological suppression for CMV primary or reactive infection.

The only earlier study of this subject (in 2005), involving 44 such patients, found that 75.2% of them indeed had immunomodulating conditions, including pregnancy, renal failure, diabetes mellitus, and untreated nonhematological malignancies.¹⁷ These findings were mostly compatible with ours, although most of their 44 patients were < 55 years old, while 61.9% of ours were ≥ 65 years old and had multiple comorbidities.

Although diagnostic-based patient selection and treatment was believed integral to optimal outcomes in patients with CMV colitis who had IBD,²⁷ no evidence showed a similar benefit for other immunocompetent patients. Our review of severe CMV infection in immunocompetent patients revealed inconclusive results because the improvement observed in some of the patients receiving antiviral agents might be related to the typically self-limiting course of the disease rather than to any antiviral effect.²⁸ The other concern was to balance between the potential morbidity of CMV colitis and the risk of medical toxicity, especially bone marrow suppression and renal insufficiency. Although 71.43% of immunocompetent patients were given antiviral treatments with an average duration of 22.13 days in this

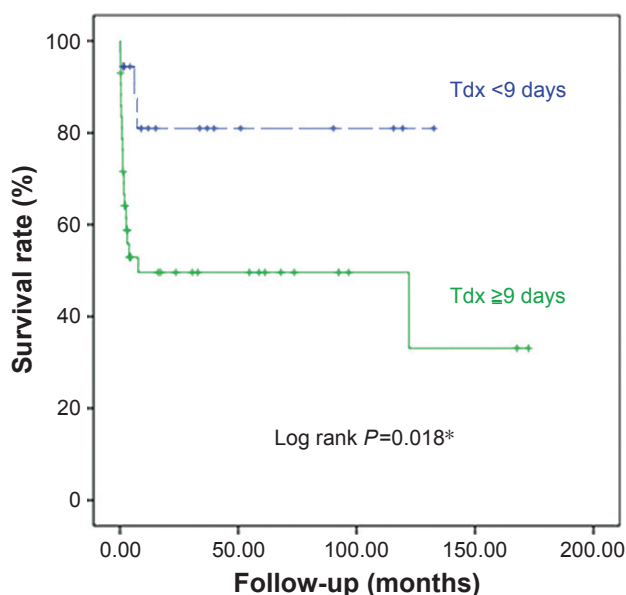


Figure 2 The survival curves of CMV patients with different requisite days of diagnosis.

Notes: * $P < 0.05$. The number of requisite days of diagnosis (defined as the duration between admission and diagnosis of CMV colitis [Tdx]) from admission was the only predictor of in-hospital mortality. With the ROC curve and Youden index, we obtained the cutoff point of 9 days from a Kaplan–Meier survival curve analysis. The patients with diagnosis before 9 days from admission (dashed line) had significantly better OS than the ones who were diagnosed as CMV colitis after 9 days from admission (solid line).

Abbreviations: CMV, cytomegalovirus; OS, overall survival; ROC, receiver operating characteristic.

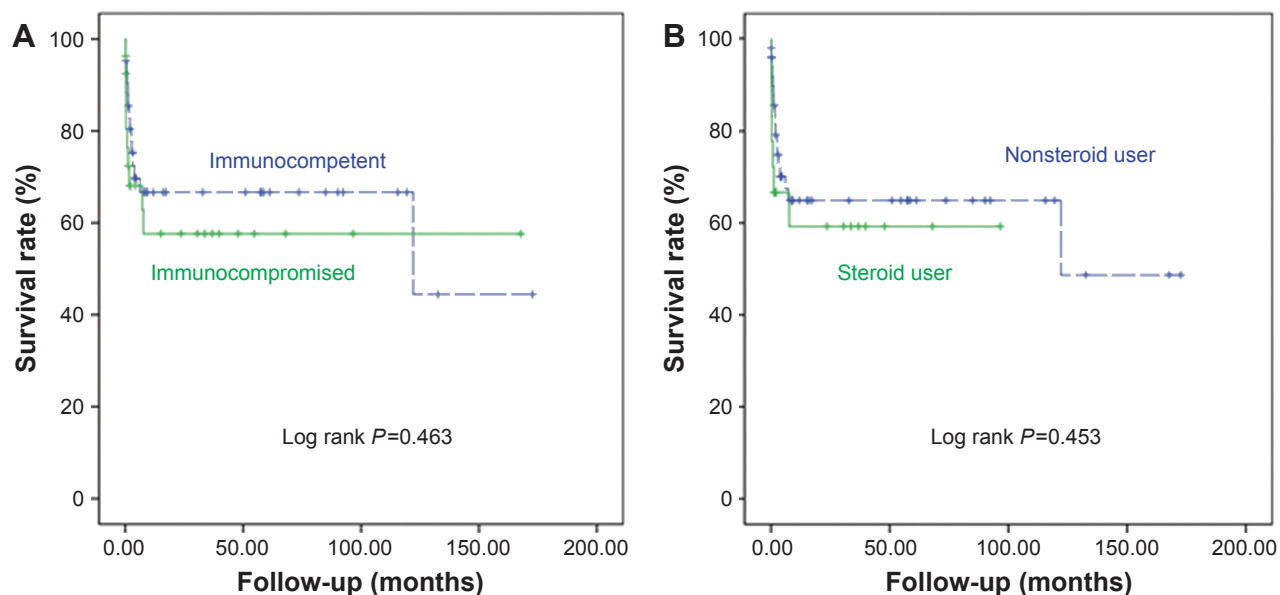


Figure 3 The survival curves of CMV colitis patients with different immunological status and steroid use.

Notes: (A) Immunocompetent (dashed line) and immunocompromised (solid line) patients with CMV colitis had similar OS according to Kaplan–Meier survival curve analysis. (B) Nonsteroid users (dashed line) and steroid users (solid line) with CMV colitis had similar OS according to a Kaplan–Meier survival curve analysis.

Abbreviations: CMV, cytomegalovirus; OS, overall survival.

study, in-hospital mortality appeared to be unrelated to whether or not patients received such treatment.

CMV colitis in immunocompromised patients

Among our 27 immunocompromised patients, 66.7% were high-dose steroid users with an average steroid dosage equal to using a total of 993.06 mg of prednisolone within 28 days. In addition, among these 27 patients, we had only eight HIV cases, two solid organ transplantations, and two hematological malignancies. These numbers were lower than we expected. Better supportive care and experimental antiviral treatment before pathological diagnosis might explain this finding. Although antiviral treatment was suggested for the immunocompromised patients with CMV colitis, only 74.07% of them received antiviral treatment in the study. These immunocompromised patients had relatively low levels of WBC, ANC, and ALC, as well as Hb and PLT count; therefore, the bone marrow suppression effect of antiviral agents might be an important concern in medical treatment.

The differences between immunocompetent and immunocompromised patients with CMV colitis

In the immunocompetent group, the patients were older ($P=0.009$) and had more ICU admissions ($P=0.021$), longer

hospital stays ($P=0.023$), more comorbidities (especially coronary artery disease [$P=0.019$], and hypertension [$P=0.010$]), and also a higher ALC ($P=0.045$), as presented in Table 1. These findings suggest that these patients actually had more comorbidities and worse general condition than our immunocompromised patients. However, the in-hospital mortality OS rates were similar, as detailed in Table 2 and Figure 3. This outcome might be due to more complications of immunosuppressants and immunocompromised diseases, such as HIV and hematological malignancy in the immunocompromised group, negatively influencing their survival rate.

It turned out that the most common first presentation was quite different in the two groups; melena in immunocompetent patients and diarrhea in the immunocompromised patients. The former group included more patients with ICU admission, multiple comorbidities, and medications, leading to a higher risk of bleeding, which might explain the finding. In contrast, for the immunocompromised group, a higher risk of opportunistic coinfection, such as *C. difficile* (7.41% vs 4.76%), might explain the higher percentage of diarrhea. If clinicians are more aware of the different presentations and their implications, early diagnosis of CMV colitis could lead to a lower in-hospital mortality rate.

The duration of antiviral therapy depended on the patient and the severity of the disease. In our study, immunocompromised patients received longer treatment durations

Table 3 Analysis of the clinical factors associated with in-hospital mortality in all patients

Characteristics	OR	95% CI	P-value
Univariate analysis			
Age ≥65 years	2.071	0.691–6.209	0.194
Gender (male/female)	0.545	0.184–1.619	0.275
Immunocompromised status	0.986	0.328–2.969	0.981
Intensive care unit admission	6.871	2.068–22.833	0.002*
Requisite days of diagnosis	1.034	1.002–1.066	0.034*
General condition			
Sepsis	1.039×10 ⁹	0.000–>10 ¹²	0.998
Shock	5.714	1.793–18.210	0.003*
Respiratory failure	4.062	1.309–12.610	0.015*
Operation before diagnosis	3.200	0.583–17.553	0.180
Underlying diseases			
Inflammatory bowel disease	0.000	0.000	0.999
Systemic lupus erythematosus	4.900	0.747–32.123	0.098
Solid organ transplantation	2.941	0.174–49.636	0.454
Solid organ malignancy	0.941	0.092–9.671	0.959
Hematological malignancy	2.941	0.174–49.636	0.454
Liver cirrhosis	0.941	0.092–9.671	0.959
Chronic kidney disease	2.067	0.576–7.421	0.265
End-stage renal disease	3.357	0.742–15.181	0.116
Diabetes mellitus	1.682	0.543–5.205	0.367
HIV infection	0.000	0.000–>10 ¹²	0.999
Immunosuppressive medication			
Immunosuppressant	3.200	0.583–17.553	0.180
Chemotherapy	4.846×10 ⁹	0.000–>10 ¹²	1.000
Steroids	1.124	0.336–3.764	0.849
Steroid use over 1 month before diagnosis of CMV colitis	2.350	0.472–11.708	0.297
Total prednisolone dosage within 1 month before diagnosis of CMV colitis, mg (n=18)	1.000	0.999–1.001	0.775
Laboratory data			
Total WBC count (/ μ L)	1.000	1.000–1.000	0.419
ANC (/ μ L)	1.000	1.000–1.000	0.254
ALC (/ μ L)	0.999	0.998–1.000	0.018*
Hemoglobin level (g/dL)	0.668	0.485–0.918	0.013*
Platelet count ($\times 1,000/\text{mm}^3$)	0.995	0.990–1.001	0.100
Creatinine (mg/dL)	1.448	1.059–1.978	0.020*
ALT (IU/L)	0.995	0.958–1.033	0.787
Bilirubin (mg/dL)	1.370	0.965–1.944	0.078
Albumin (g/dL)	0.625	0.231–1.687	0.354
C-reactive protein (mg/dL)	1.009	1.000–1.018	0.047*
Viral markers			
CMV pp65 antigenemia	0.656	0.140–3.079	0.593
CMV IgG positive	0.286	0.016–5.095	0.394
CMV IgM positive	3.125	0.547–17.841	0.200
<i>C. difficile</i> infection	0.889	0.077–10.300	0.925
Ganciclovir or valganciclovir treatment	2.286	0.579–9.026	0.238
Treatment duration	0.989	0.953–1.026	0.563
Surgical treatment	1.840	0.392–8.630	0.439
Perforation	1.441	0.123–16.920	0.771
Multivariate analysis			
Intensive care unit admission	4.726	0.374–59.747	0.230
Requisite days of diagnosis	1.075	1.005–1.149	0.035*
Shock	4.905	0.596–40.362	0.139

(Continued)

Table 3 (Continued)

Characteristics	OR	95% CI	P-value
Respiratory failure	0.661	0.053–8.269	0.748
ALC (/ μ L)	0.998	0.996–1.001	0.157
Hemoglobin level (g/dL)	0.787	0.459–1.349	0.383
Creatinine (mg/dL)	0.618	0.306–1.246	0.179
C-reactive protein (mg/dL)	1.009	0.998–1.021	0.106

Notes: * $P < 0.05$. Requisite days of diagnosis was defined as the duration between admission and diagnosis of CMV colitis.

Abbreviations: ALC, absolute lymphocyte count; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; ANC, absolute neutrophil count; *C. difficile*, *Clostridium difficile*; CMV, cytomegalovirus; HIV, human immunodeficiency virus; OR, odds ratio; WBC, white blood cell.

(23.80±32.39 vs 22.13±11.05 days), but there was no statistically significant difference in in-hospital mortality ($P=0.069$). The complication rate, in-hospital mortality, and OS were also not significantly different.

The predictors of in-hospital mortality in CMV colitis patients

Although early diagnosis reduced in-hospital mortality and improved OS, antiviral treatment did not have these effects. This result might be related to underlying disease and general conditions as well as the timing and toxicity of the treatment. Furthermore, the virus might be nonpathogenic; thus, antiviral treatment is unhelpful.²⁷ Therefore, we should evaluate clinical conditions individually to decide on the use of antiviral agents instead of treating everyone alike.

The limitations of the study

Although this investigation was the largest single study of CMV colitis based on a histopathological diagnosis until now, a prospective study with more cases is still needed. Besides, better immunological biomarkers of immunocompetence, including complement and immunoglobulin level, will be our further study target.

Conclusion

Contrary to data published up to this point, we found that CMV colitis was not rare and that it could be fatal in immunocompetent hosts, especially those patients with advanced age, specific comorbidities associated with immune dysfunction, critical illness, or IBD. Melena was the most common symptom found in this class of patients, but in contrast, diarrhea was the most common symptom in those who were immunocompromised. Being alert to the different presentations can greatly help make an accurate early diagnosis and materially improve survival for CMV colitis patients.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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