

# Diagnosis of CNS Histoplasmosis by Cerebrospinal Fluid EIA Antibody Detection

Contact Information:  
 Karen C Bloch, MD, MPH  
 A-2200 Medical Center North  
 1161 21<sup>st</sup> Ave. S.  
 Nashville, TN 37232  
 Email:  
 Karen.bloch@vanderbilt.edu

Karen C Bloch<sup>1</sup>, Thein Myint<sup>2</sup>, Luke Guillen<sup>3</sup>, Amanda Albers<sup>4</sup>, Joseph Wheat<sup>4</sup>

Vanderbilt University Medical Center, Nashville, TN<sup>1</sup>; University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY<sup>2</sup>, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN<sup>3</sup>,  
 MiraVista Diagnostics, Indianapolis, IN<sup>4</sup>

## BACKGROUND

Central Nervous System (CNS) histoplasmosis represents a diagnostic and therapeutic challenge. Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) culture is the gold standard, but is insensitive and slow, resulting in potentially life-threatening treatment delay.

We performed a nested case-control study to evaluate the use of CSF enzyme immunoassay (EIA) antibody (Ab) testing to expedite and improve the diagnosis of CNS histoplasmosis

## METHODS

Subjects were patients with CSF samples submitted to MiraVista Diagnostics for histoplasma antigen testing as part of clinical care. Categorization as a case of CNS histoplasmosis was determined by chart review. Data abstracted included epidemiologic, clinical, radiographic and laboratory characteristics.

### Cases:

- CSF WBC  $\geq 5 \text{mm}^3/\text{ml}$  PLUS
- Laboratory confirmation of *H. capsulatum* in CSF samples OR
- Laboratory confirmation of *H. capsulatum* from extra-CNS sites with no alternative etiology for CSF pleocytosis

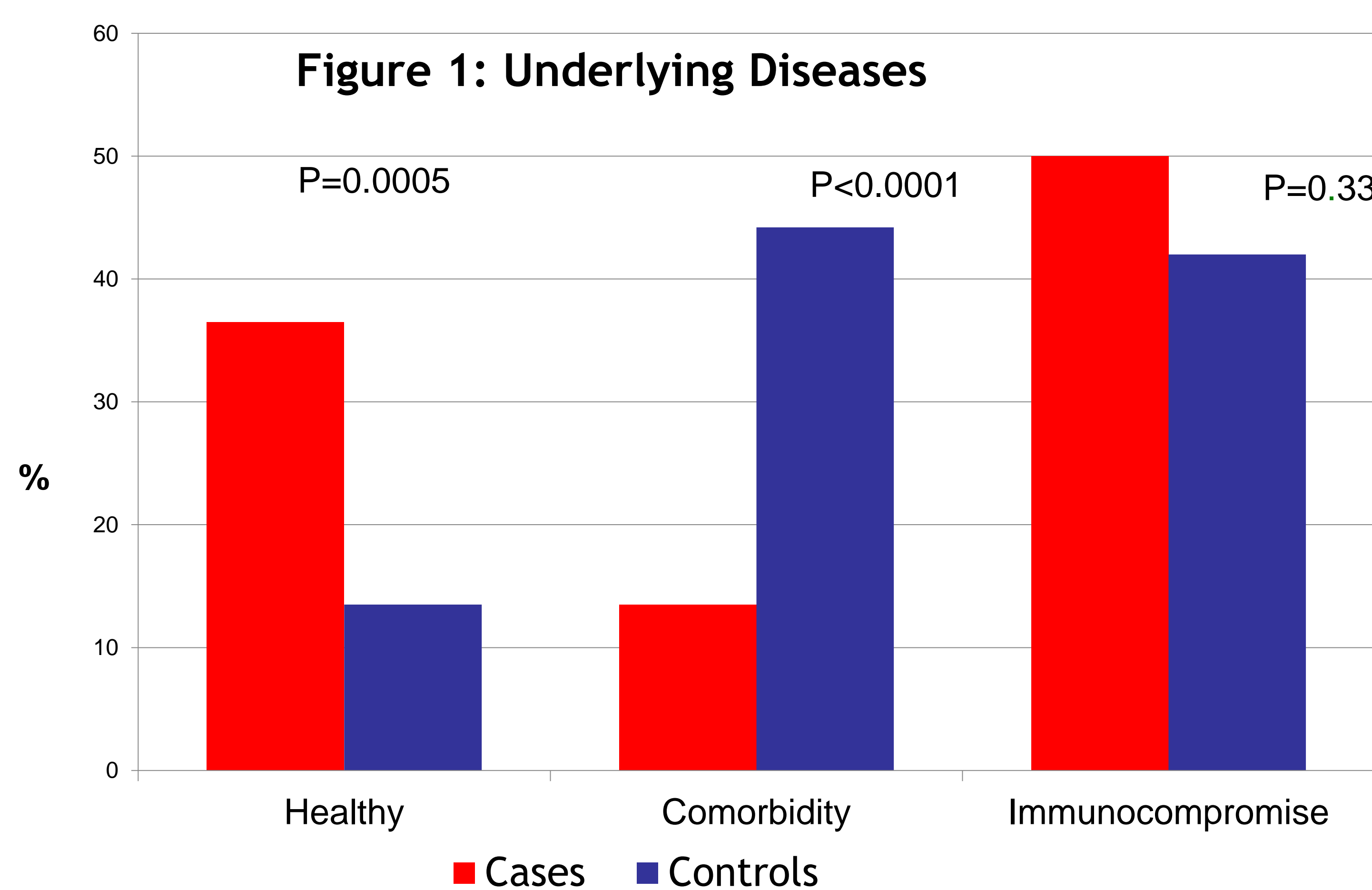
### Controls:

- Alternative diagnosis
- Extra-CNS histoplasmosis with no neurologic involvement

Histoplasmosis EIA IgG and IgM antibody testing was performed on CSF as previously described. CSF samples were diluted to 1:25. Results of  $\geq 10$  units were considered positive.

## RESULTS

A total of 208 patients met eligibility criteria, with 51 (25%) having evidence of CNS histoplasmosis. Among the 157 controls, 25 (16%) had an alternative fungal infection. There was no significant difference between cases and controls with respect to age (median 43.5 vs 49.0 years,  $p=0.12$ ) or gender (57.7% vs 58.3% male,  $p=0.92$ ). CNS histoplasmosis cases were more likely to have no underlying medical conditions (Figure 1).

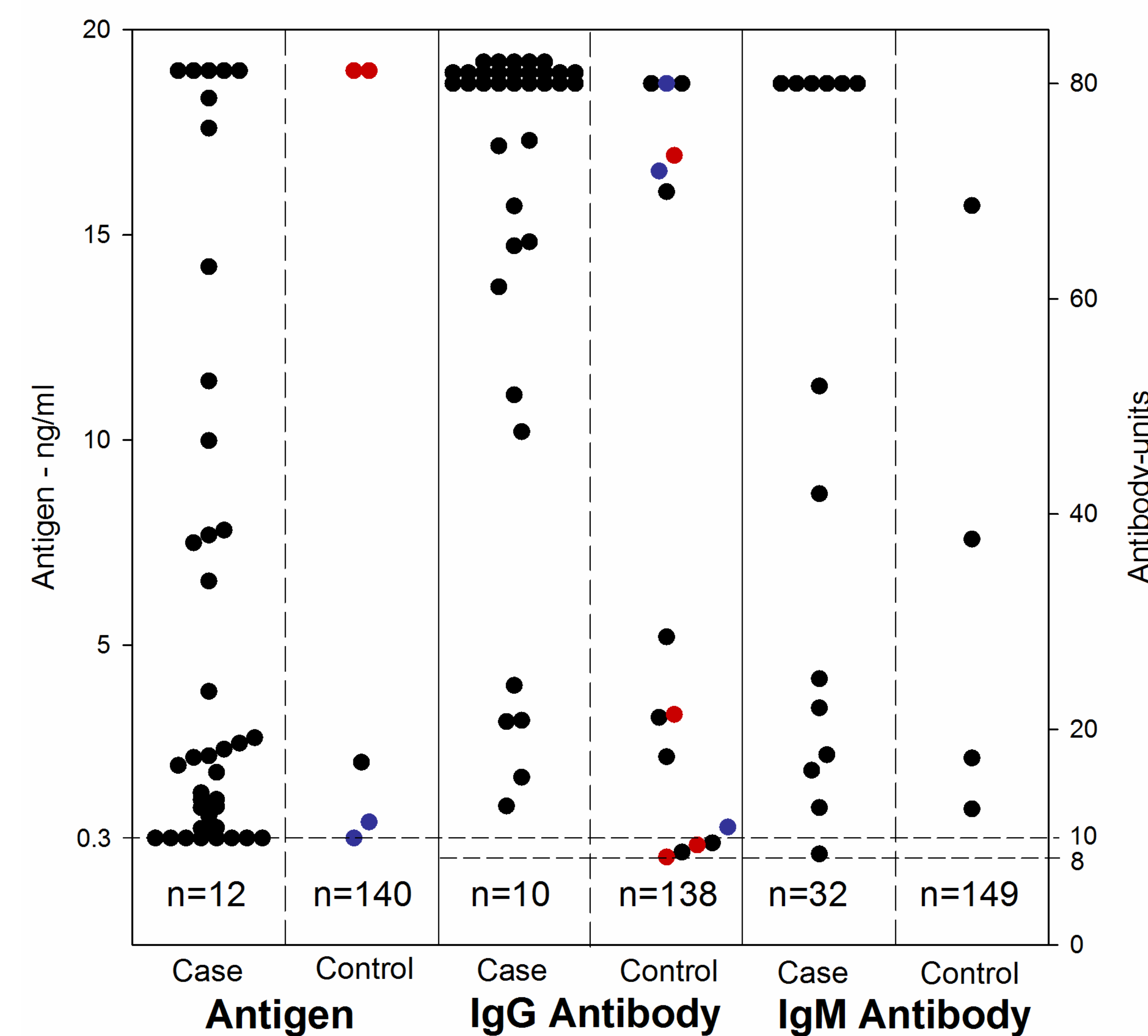


Results of CSF testing for *H. capsulatum* are listed in Table 1 and Figure 2.

Table 1: *Histoplasma* CSF Testing Results

Test Type	Cases (n = 51)	Controls (n = 157)	p-value
CSF culture growing <i>H. capsulatum</i>	9/51 (17.6%)	0/119 (0%)	<0.0001
<i>Histoplasma</i> antigen (AG)	39/51 (76.5%)	5/134 (3.7%)	<0.0001
<i>Histoplasma</i> EIA Ab CSF (IgM or IgG)	37/46 (80.4%)	11/153 (7.2%)	<0.0001
EIA IgM Ab	13/46 (28.3%)	4/153 (2.6%)	<0.0001
EIA IgG Ab	37/46 (78.7%)	11/153 (7.2%)	<0.0001
<i>Histoplasma</i> ID or CF Ab CSF	19/45 (42.2%)	0/22 (0%)	0.0003
Beta d-glucan (BDG)	26/45 (57.8%)	20/153 (13.1%)	<0.0001

Figure 2. CSF levels of Antigen (panel 1&2), EIA IgG Ab (panel 3&4) and EIA IgM Ab (panel 5&6) for cases and controls



Red circles represent control patients with other CNS fungal infections. Blue circles represent control patients with extra-CNS histoplasmosis.

Table 2: Frequency of False Positive *Histoplasma* CSF Test Result by Population

	Non-CNS Histoplasmosis N=12	Other Fungal Infection N=13	No Fungal Diagnosis N=132
EIA IgG	4 (33%)	3 (23%)	5 (4%)
EIA IgM	2 (17%)	1 (8%)	3 (2%)
Ag	1 (8%)	2 (15%)	1 (0.8%)
Any positive CSF test	5 (42%)	4 (31%)	7 (5%)

Other fungal infections included *Aspergillus* meningitis (0/2 positive), CNS blastomycosis (2/3 positive), candidiasis (1/2 positive), coccidioidomycosis (0/1 positive) and cryptococcal meningitis (1/5 positive).

Non-fungal diagnoses with false positive test results included melanoma, TB meningitis, bacterial meningitis (n=2), medication reaction, neurosarcoid, and migraine.

Performance characteristics are provided in Table 3.

Table 3. Sensitivity and Specificity of Selected *Histoplasma* Testing on CSF

CSF test	Sensitivity	Specificity
<i>Histoplasma</i> EIA (IgM or IgG)	80.4%	92.8%
<i>Histoplasma</i> Ag (CSF)	76.5%	96.6%
<i>Histoplasma</i> EIA and Ag testing	94.1%	90.8%
Beta-d-glucan	57.8%	86.9%

## CONCLUSIONS

- Detection of anti-*Histoplasma* antibodies in CSF using an EIA assay was the single most sensitive diagnostic test for CNS histoplasmosis.
- Combination testing of CSF with *Histoplasma* antigen and EIA antibody had a sensitivity of 94.1%, and a specificity of 90.8% for the diagnosis of CNS histoplasmosis.
- The *Histoplasma* antibody EIA test is a potentially powerful adjunct test in the diagnosis of CNS histoplasmosis.

## REFERENCES

- Wheat LJ, Musial CE, Jenny-Avital E. Diagnosis and management of central nervous system histoplasmosis. Clin Infect Dis 2005; 40:844-52.
- Saccante M. Central nervous system histoplasmosis. Curr Treat Options Neurol 2008;10:161-7.
- Richer SM, Smedema ML, Durkin MM et al. Improved diagnosis of acute pulmonary histoplasmosis by combining antigen and antibody detection. Clin Infect Dis 2016;62:896-902.