

27th **ECCMID**

Vienna, Austria
22 – 25 April 2017

The congress of  ESCMID

Session: EV030 Viral infection & disease

Category: 1d. Emerging/re-emerging and zoonotic viral diseases

22 April 2017, 08:45 - 15:30
EV0590

The ENCEIF cohort: a valuable tool to monitor encephalitis trends and emerging neurotropic agents in France in 2016

Alexandra Mailles^{*1}, Pierre Tattevin², Thomas De Broucker³, Emilie Piet⁴, Xavier Argemi⁵, Martin Martinot⁶, Olivier Epaulard⁷, Jean Paul Stahl⁸

¹*French Public Health Agency; Infectious Diseases*

²*Pontchaillou Univ. Hosp.; Infectious Diseases and Icu*

³*Hopital Delafontaine; Neurologie*

⁴*Hospital Annecy Genevois*

⁵*University Hospital of Strasbourg; Infectious Diseases*

⁶*Hospital of Colmar*

⁷*University Hospital; Infectious Diseases*

⁸*Grenoble University Hospital*

Background: The etiology of presumed infectious encephalitis is usually documented in half of cases, precluding the possibility of specific treatment (when available) and public health actions. The 2007 prospective cohort study identified an infectious etiology in 52% of encephalitis in France. The ENCEIF cohort (Etude Nationale de Cohorte des Encéphalites Infectieuses en France) was initiated in January 2016 to provide a continuous update on the epidemiology of encephalitis in France.

Material/methods: Voluntary centers enrolled adult patients matching the case definition (Venkatesan et al., CID 2013). Epidemiological, clinical and biological data were collected on a standardized online questionnaire using Voozanoo[®], including systematic assessment for sequels at 6 months, 1 year and 5 years.

Results: From 1st January to 30 September 2016, 104 patients were enrolled. As compared to encephalitis cases enrolled in 2007 (n=253), patients were more frequently immunocompromised ($p=0.002$), and the etiology was documented more often (65% vs 52%, $p=0.02$). Although HSV and VZV were the main pathogens in 2007 and 2016, arboviruses were more common in 2016, including Zika (n=1), tick-borne encephalitis (TBE, n=8), west Nile (n=3), and Japanese encephalitis (n=1). Noteworthy, the frequency of TBEV among encephalitis patients raised the attention on the increased incidence of TBE and severity of cases in France during spring 2016.

Conclusions: This prospective, nationwide cohort of encephalitis provides a continuous insight on encephalitis trends in France, including epidemiology, clinical presentations, management, and early and late outcome. In addition, the ENCEIF cohort contributes to the surveillance of emerging pathogens, including arboviruses