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| Virus | Epidemiology | Common Clinical Features | Diagnostic Test |
| Parvovirus B19 | Exposure to young children | Large joint oligo-articular in children, RA-like pattern more common in adults. | B19 IgM |
| Hepatitis B | Congenital transmission in high-risk countriesMSM, IDU | RA-like pattern of arthritis lasting days to months with rash, malaise or myalgia. Joint symptoms often resolve with onset of jaundice. | HBsAg, Anti-HBcHBV DNA |
| Hepatitis C | Worldwide MSM, IDU, Blood Transfusions | Mild RA-like pattern of arthritis/ arthalgia | Anti-HCV, HCV-RNA |
| Hepatitis C associated cryoglobulinaemia | As Above | Large joint oligo-articular non-erosive arthritis (often involving ankles) | Anti-HCV, HCV-RNA, Cryoglobulins, Low C4 |
| HIV | Worldwide – especially sub-Saharan AfricaMultiple sexual partners, MSM, IDU, Blood Transfusions | Variety of presentations reported. Joint symptoms as part of an immune-reconstitution syndrome also described with initiation of retro-viral therapy | Anti-HIV1/2HIV-RNA |
| Alphaviruses | Specific geographical range for each virus - See Figure 1 | Chronic arthritis/ arthralgia associated with chikungunya infection as well as tenosynovitis, carpal tunnel syndrome and new-onset Raynaud Phenomenon. Associated thrombocytopenia common. | Specific-viral IgM Specific-viral RNA |
| HTLV-1 | Japan, Caribbean | Chronic large and medium joint oligoarthritis. Fever myalgia and skin lesions common at onset of joint symptoms. Associated inflammatory eye, skin and muscle disorders reported. | Anti-HTLV-1HTLV-1-DNA  |

**Table 1: Key features of major viral arthritides**