Table 2.11. Case-control studies of HTLV and co-factors s*trongyloides stercoralis* (Ss)

Reference, study location and period	Characteristics of cases	Characteristics of controls	Detection method	Exposure categories	No. of exposed cases	Relative risk (95% CI)	Adjusted potential confounders	Comments
Plumelle et al. (1997) Martinique 1983–1995 cross-sectional analysis of case series	19 ATLL cases, Ss+ ages 23–57 yrs at dx, 11 men & 8 women	19 ATLL cases, Ss- ages 31–90 yrs at dx, 9 men & 10 women	Anti-HTLV-1 by ELISA with Western blot; Ss by Baerman method			<u>Age at Dx:</u> Ss+ pts were younger at dx (*p*=0.0002)		
Gabet et al. (2000) French Guyana, French West Indies. Cross-sectional analysis	18 HTLV-1 carriers co-infected with Ss: 8 from West Guyana, 10 from Martinique; 11 males; aged 10–72 yrs	15 HTLV-1 carriers not infected with Ss: 8 from West Guyana; 7 from Martinique; 6 males; aged 30-54 yrs	Proviral load by quantitative PCR; clonal expansion by semi-quantitative PCR of flanking sequences. Ss by Baerman method	HTLV-1 clonal frequency: ≥1/300; ≥1/ 1500-<1/300; ≥1/3000- < 1/1500 PBMCs		<u>Proviral load</u> Ss+ carriers had higher proviral loads (*p*=0.009) <u>Clonality</u> Ss+ carriers had more HTLV-I+ clones (*p*=0.024)		
Satoh *et al.* (2002) Japan, Okinawa	31 HTLV-1 carriers co-infected with Ss	10 HTLV-1 carriers not infected with Ss	Anti-HTLV-1: PAA and indirect immunofluorescence; proviral load by real-time quantitative PCR; clonal expansion by inverse-long PCR; Ss by fecal culture and PA assay			<u>Median proviral load</u> Ss+ = 15.3% *v.* 3.9% (*p*<0.005)		