

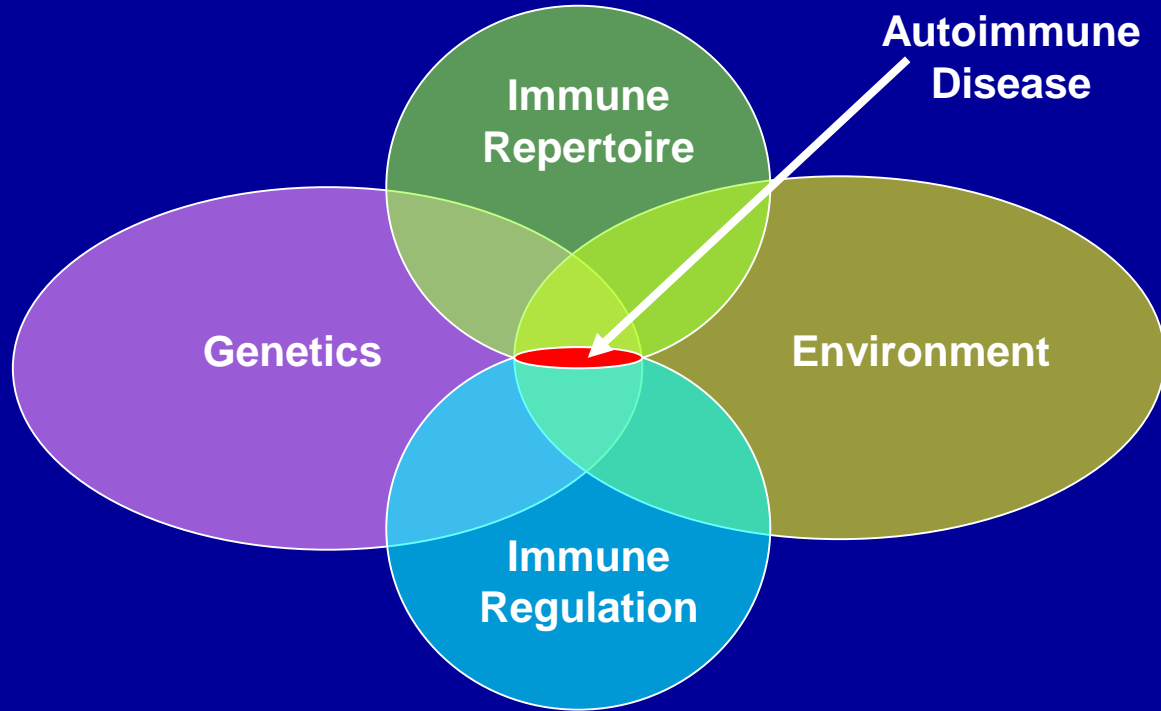
PBC-AIH

Cholestatic Variant or “Overlap Syndrome”

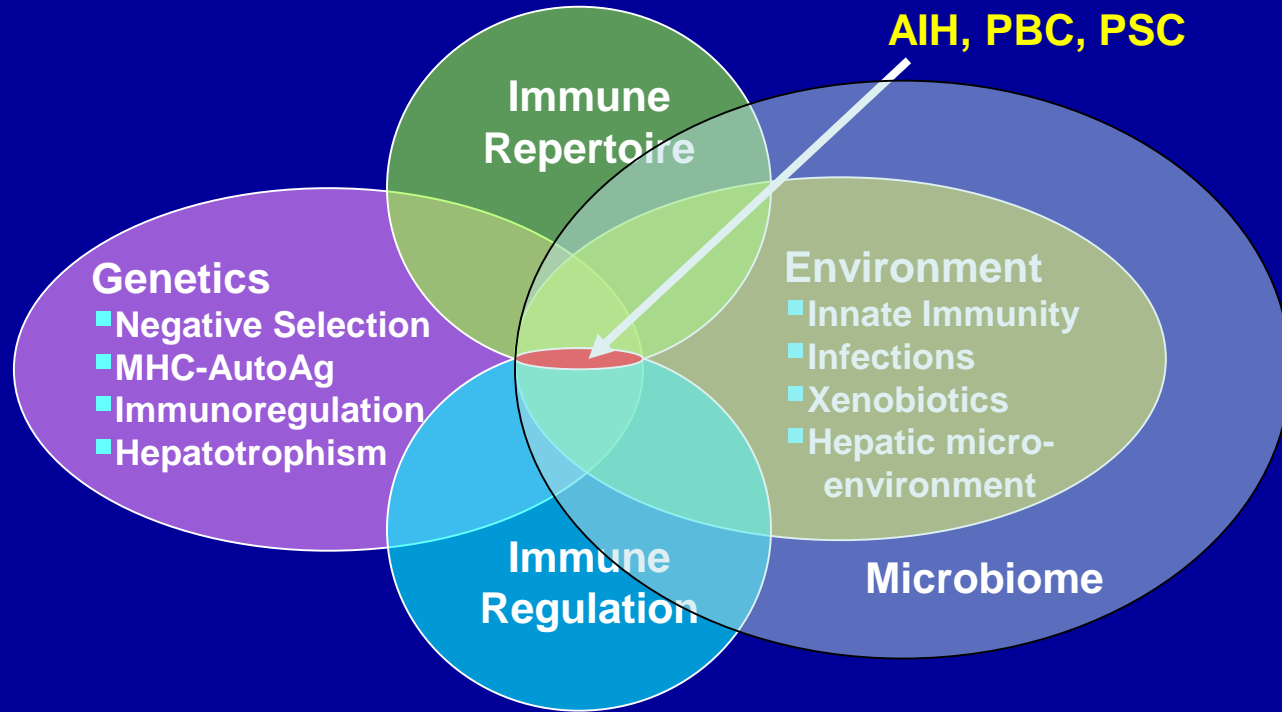


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Pathogenesis of All Autoimmune Diseases

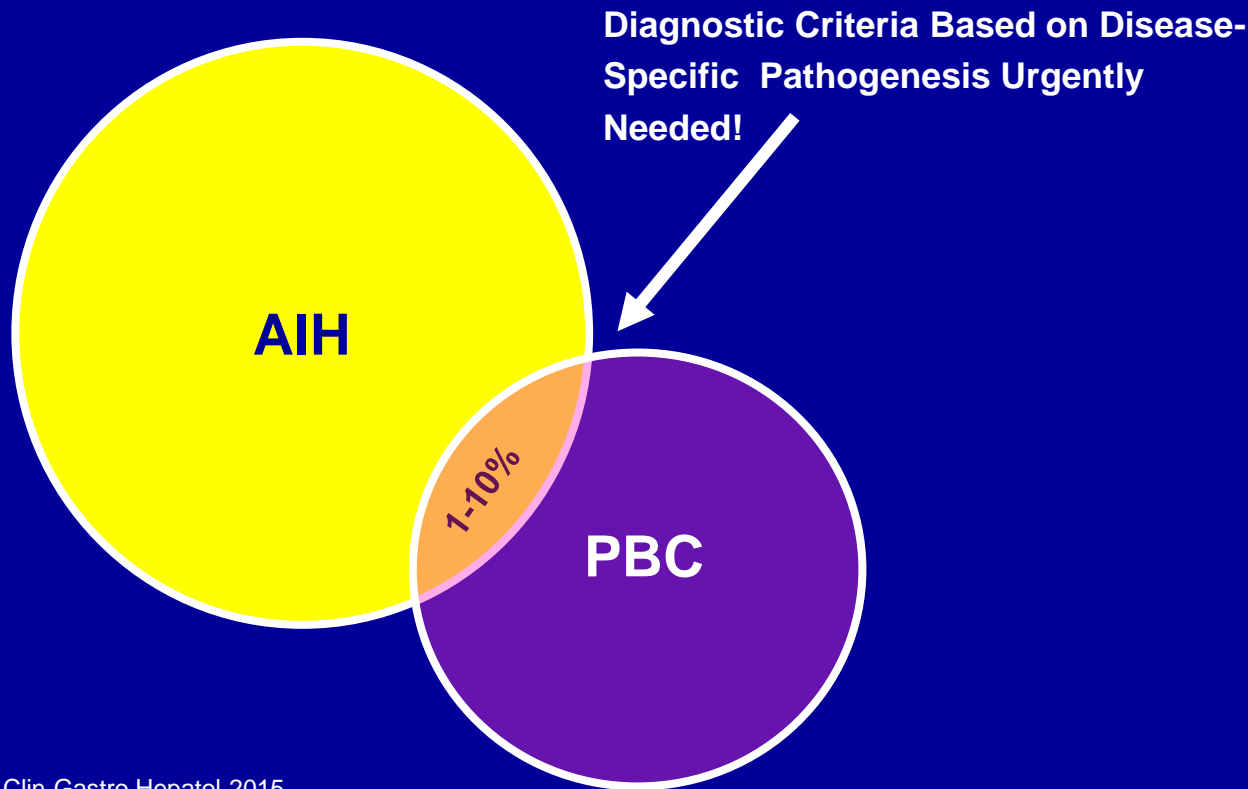


Pathogenesis of Autoimmune Liver Diseases



Cholestatic Variants or “Overlap Syndromes”

PBC-AIH



Cholestatic Variant/Overlap Syndromes

Clinical Rationale for Precise Nomenclature

Cholestatic Variant Syndrome:

- Coexistence of AIH and cholestatic features resembling PBC or PSC
- Prompts investigation of etiology of cholestasis, including biliary obstruction, granulomatous or other infiltrative diseases, cholestatic viral hepatitis and cholestatic DILI

Overlap Syndrome:

- Implies coexistence of AIH with either PBC or PSC
- IAIHG Consensus Definition: AILD with ≥ 1 features of another AILD
- May not prompt differential diagnostic testing

Misdiagnosis of “Overlap Syndromes”
rampant in clinical practice!

Diagnostic Criteria for AIH

- Diagnosis of exclusion
- Revised vs. Simplified Diagnostic Scoring Systems
- Liver biopsy required

Autoimmune Hepatitis: Revised Diagnostic Criteria

International Autoimmune Hepatitis Group

Gender	Female	+2	HLA	DR3 or DR4	+1
AP:AST (or ALT) ratio	>3	-2	Immune disease	Thyroiditis, colitis, others	+2
	<1.5	+2			
γ-globulin or IgG level above normal	>2.0	+3	Other markers	Anti-SLA, actin, LC1, pANCA	+2
	1.5-2.0	+2			
	1.0-1.5	+1			
	<1.0	0			
ANA, SMA, or anti-LKM1 titers	>1:80	+3	Histological features	Interface hepatitis	+3
	1:80	+2		Plasmacytic	+1
	1:40	+1		Rosettes	+1
	<1:40	0		None of above	-5
				Biliary changes	-3
				Other features	-3
AMA	Positive	-4	Treatment response	Complete	+2
				Relapse	+3
Viral markers	Positive	-3			
	Negative	+3			
Drugs	Yes	-4	Pretreatment aggregate score:		
	No	+1	Definite diagnosis >15		
			Probable diagnosis 10-15		
Alcohol	<25 g/day	+2	Post-treatment aggregate score:		
	>60 g/day	-2	Definite diagnosis >17		
			Probable diagnosis 12-17		

Autoimmune Hepatitis Simplified Diagnostic Criteria

International Autoimmune Hepatitis Group

Autoantibodies:

ANA or SMA	≥1:40	+1
	≥1:80	+2
LKM-1	≥1:40	+2
Anti-SLA	Positive	+2

Immunoglobulin Level

IgG or	>ULN	+1
γ-globulin	>1.1 X ULN	+2

Histological Features:

Compatible with AIH	+1
Typical of AIH*	+2

Absence of Viral Hepatitis:

Yes	+2
No	0

Pretreatment Aggregate Score:

Definite Diagnosis: ≥7

Anti-Nuclear Antibodies (ANA) in AIH and PBC

AIH

ANAs:

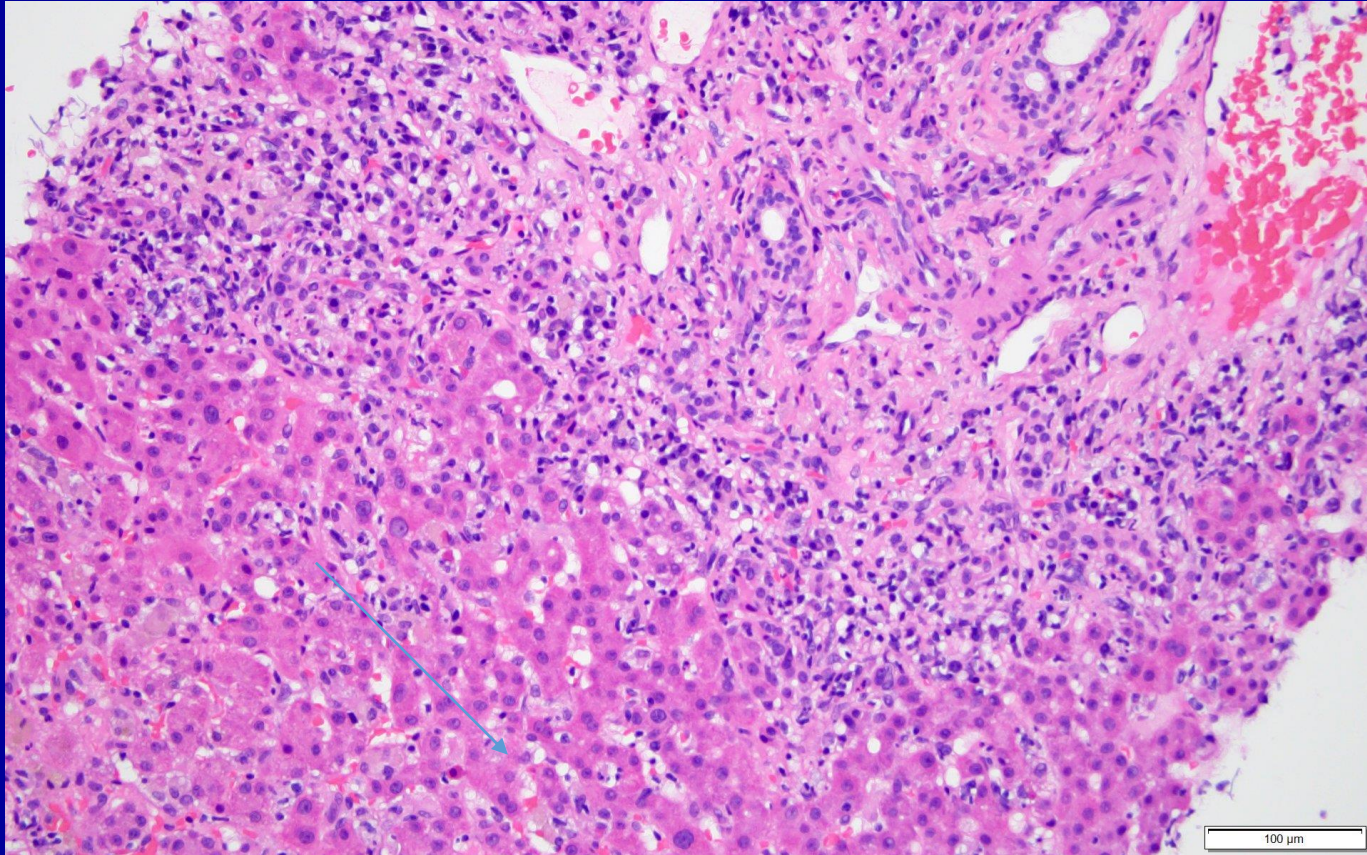
- Homogeneous pattern
- Speckled pattern

PBC

ANAs:

- Sp100: nuclear dot pattern
- gp210: nuclear pore pattern
- Anti-Centromere with scleroderma

Primary Liver Biopsy Lesion of AIH: Interface Hepatitis



Cholestatic Variants or Overlap Syndromes

Five postulated explanations for AIH-PBC CVS or OS:

1. Sequential or concurrent occurrence of 2 distinct and independent AILDs
2. Distinct pathologic entity that differs from either of the individual AILDs
3. Clinicopathological midpoint in a continuum (AIH to a cholestatic AILD)
4. One of several heterogeneous expressions of AIH
5. Primary AILD with ≥ 1 feature of another AILD (IAIHG)

Cholestatic Variants or Overlap Syndromes

Five postulated explanations for AIH-PBC or AIH-PSC CVS or OS:

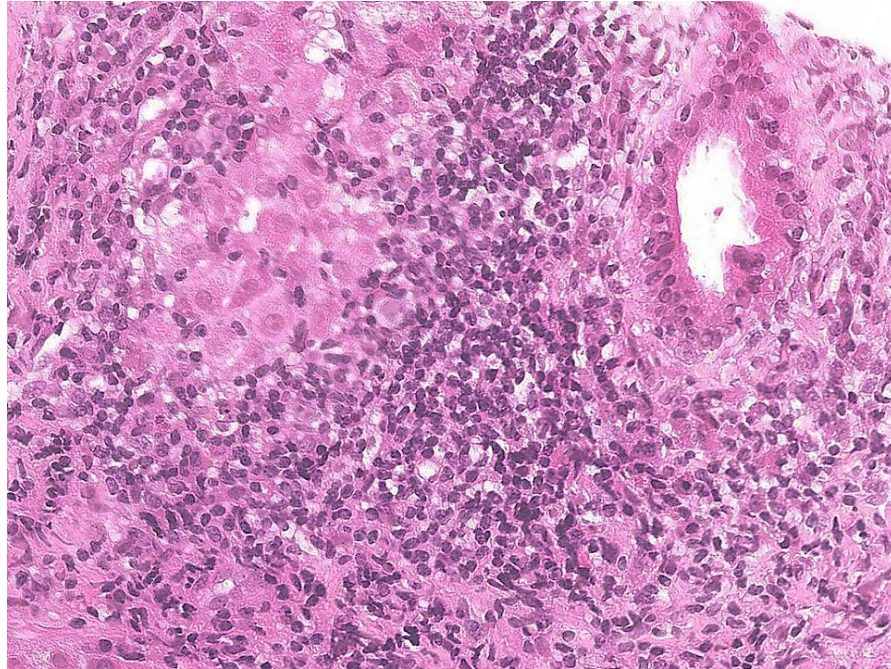
1. Sequential or concurrent occurrence of 2 distinct and independent AILDs
2. Distinct pathologic entity that differs from either of the individual AILDs
3. Clinicopathological midpoint in a continuum (AIH to a cholestatic AILD)
4. One of several heterogeneous expressions of AIH
- 5. Primary AILD with ≥ 1 feature of another AILD (IAIHG)**

Current Status:

- 1. Expert IAIHG Consensus → available data favor the 5th explanation**
2. Coexistence of AIH and either PBC or PSC (1st explanation) currently not provable nor refutable
3. Future discovery of biomarkers for disease-specific mechanisms in AIH, PBC required to settle this issue.

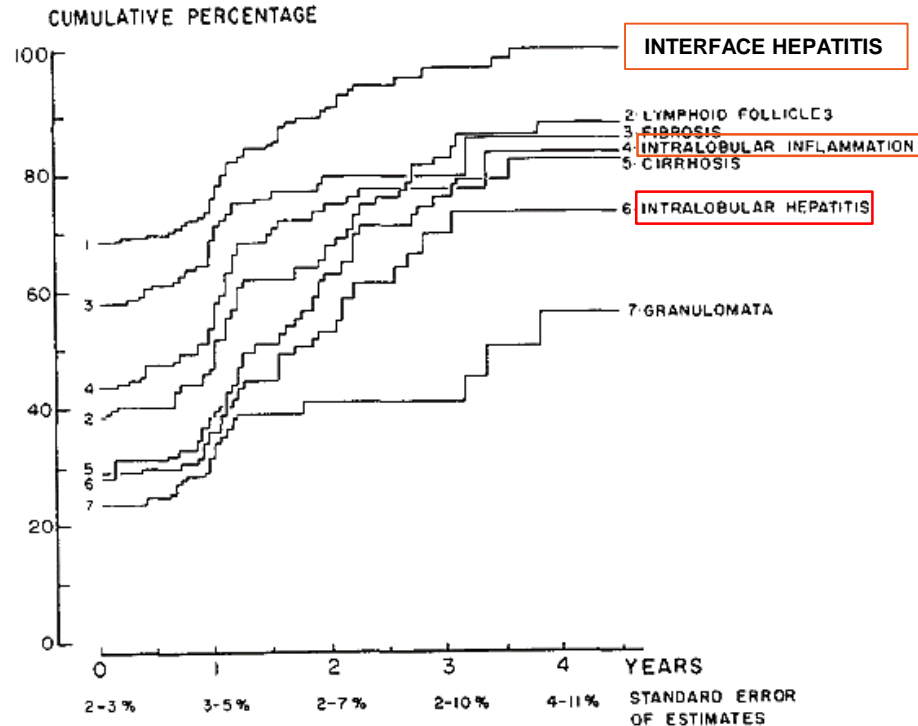
Biopsy of PBC Patient with Possible AIH Overlap

Percutaneous Liver Biopsy: Lymphoplasmacytic infiltrates, lymphocytic cholangitis and moderate interface hepatitis



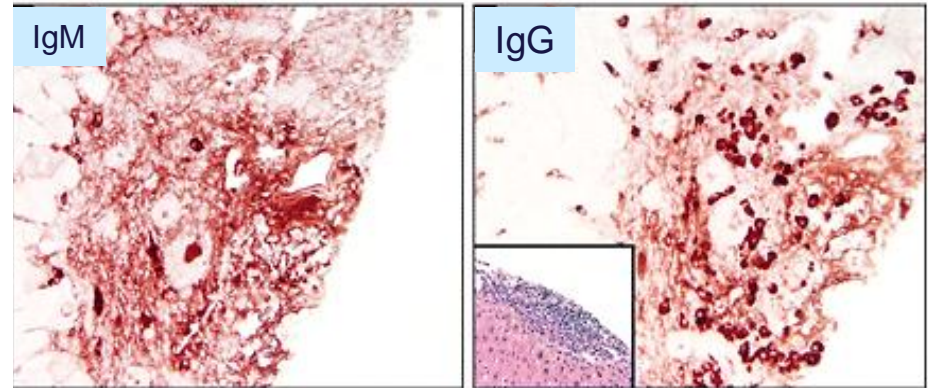
PBC- AIH “Overlap Syndrome” Inconvenient Truths

Interface Hepatitis Obligatory in PBC:



Christensen, Gastroenterology 1980; 78: 236-246

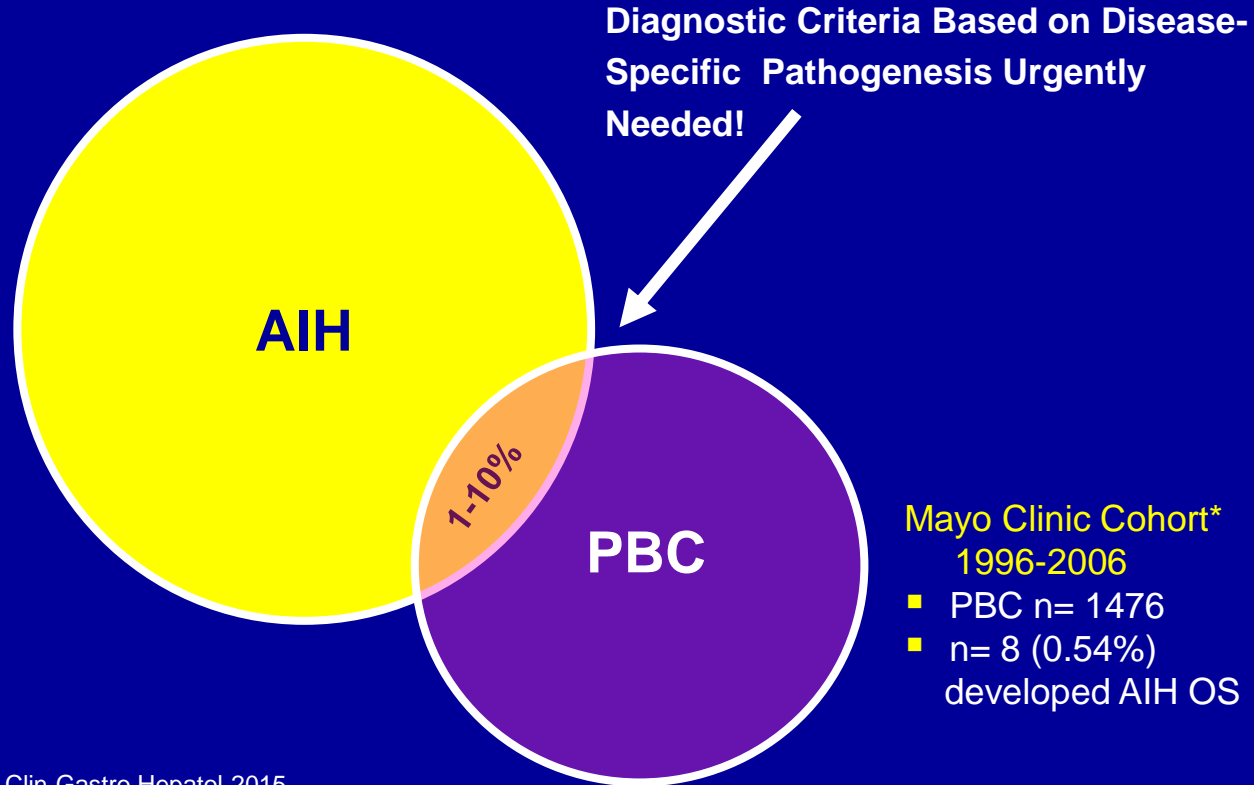
Portal B Cells and Plasma Cells Abundant in PBC:



Lee H, et al. Am J Clin Pathol 2010; 133: 430-7

Cholestatic Variants or “Overlap Syndromes”

PBC-AIH

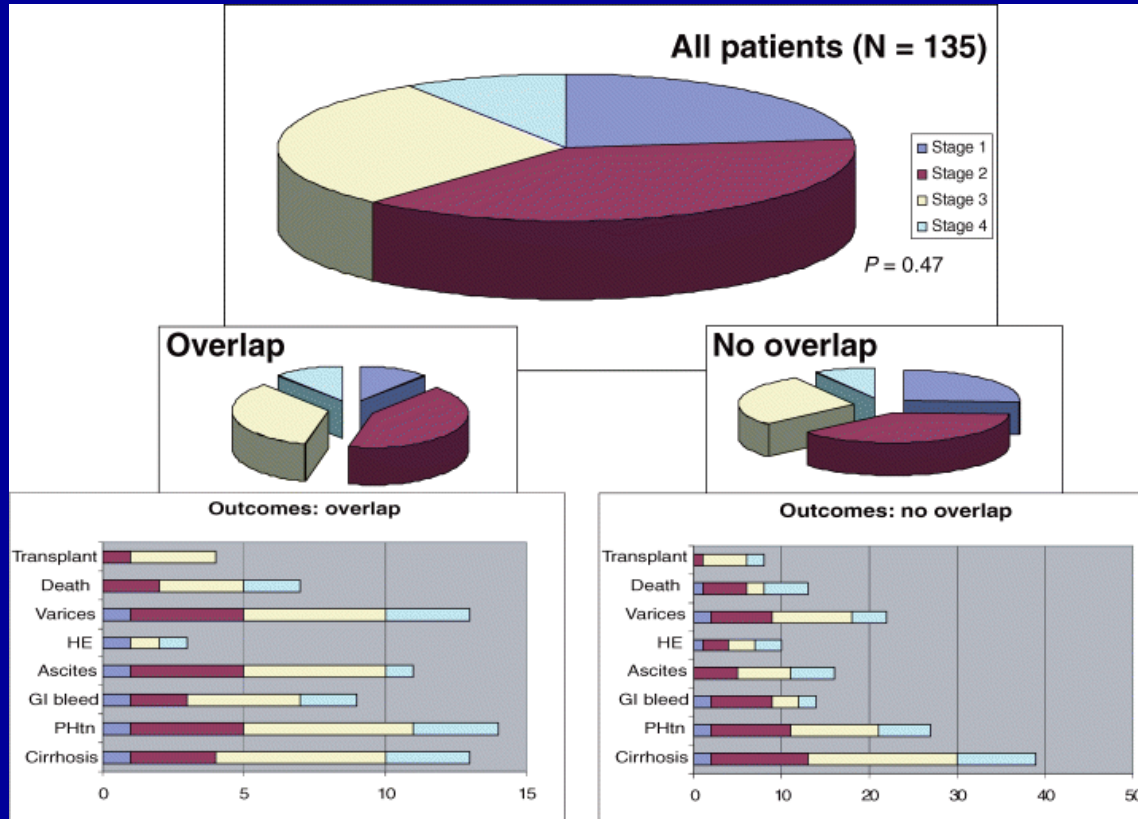


Cholestatic Variants/Overlap Syndromes



PBC-AIH Cholestatic Variant/Overlap Syndrome

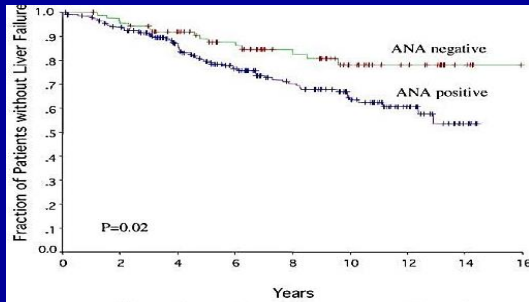
Infrequent but Indicative of Progressive Disease



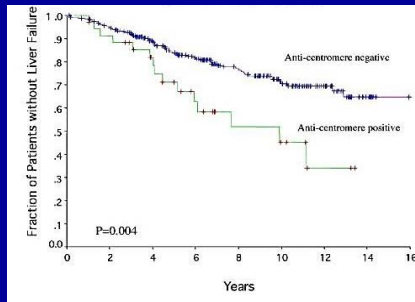
PBC

ANA a Predictor of Prognosis

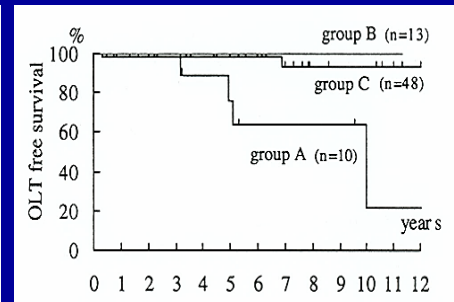
Classic ANA



Anti-Centromere Antibodies



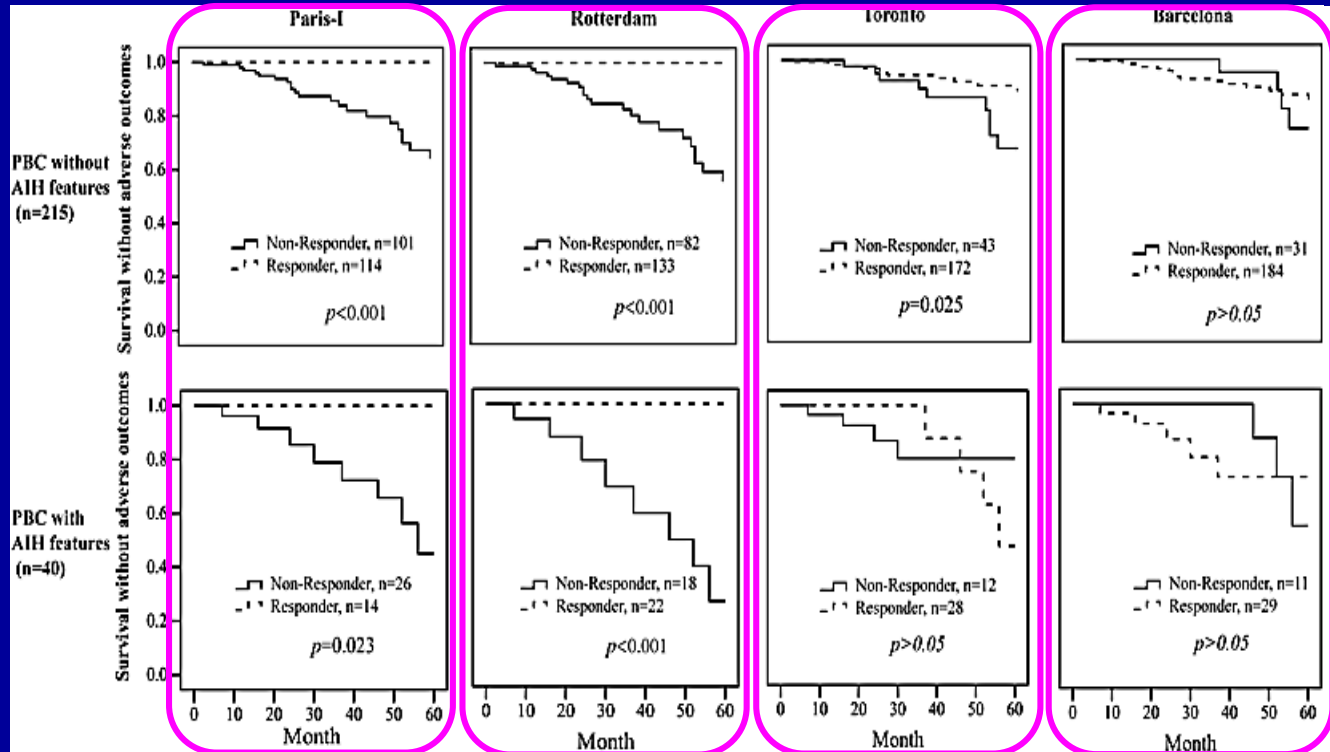
PBC-Specific ANA/gp210



Yang W, Yu JH, Nakajima, et al. Do antinuclear antibodies in primary biliary cirrhosis patients identify increased risk for liver failure? *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2004;2(12):1116-22.

Nakamura M, Shimizu-Yoshida Y, Takii Y, et al. Antibody titer to gp210-C terminal peptide as a clinical parameter for monitoring primary biliary cirrhosis. *J Hepatol* 2005;42(3):386-92.

PBC-AIH Cholestatic Variant/Overlap Syndrome Worse Prognosis

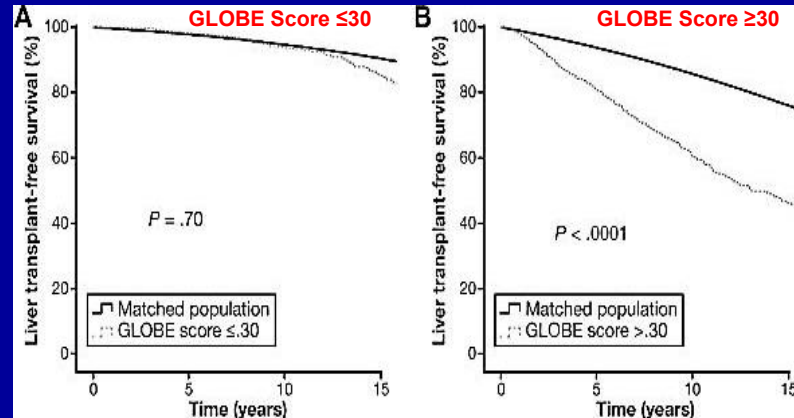


Cholestatic Variants/Overlap Syndromes

Treatment of AIH-PBC

General Principles:

- Optimize therapy for AIH and observe response
- Add UDCA 13-15 mg/kg/d for partial or inadequate responses
- Goals:
 - Remission criteria for AIH (normalization ALT, IgG)
 - GLOBE score ≤ 30 for PBC after 12 mos of UDCA therapy



Cholestatic Variants/Overlap Syndromes

Worse Prognosis for AIH-PBC than PBC Alone

	PBC (N=46)	PBC +AIH (N=122)	p value
Baseline Characteristics			
Age	50 ±10	46 ± 10	NS
Fatigue	55%	54%	NS
Itch	36%	37%	NS
ALP X ULN	3.3 ± 1.7	3.2 ± 1.6	NS
ALT X ULN	2.9 ± 1.5	7.2 ± 4.0	<0.001
IgG X ULN	1.1 ± 0.4	1.4 ± 0.4	<0.001
Cirrhosis	17%	8%	NS
Splenomegaly	39%	42%	NS
Long Term Follow Up			
5 yr Event	81%	56%	0.038
Free* Survival	(* Liver related death, OLT, complication of cirrhosis)		