ANCA vasculitis and atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome: An association with poor outcome

E. Gnappi1, L. Signorini1, A. Vaglio1, F. Pilato2, L. Manenti1
1. University of Parma, Department of Nephrology, Parma, Italy
2. University of Parma, Department of Pathology, Parma, Italy

Introduction. Atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome (aHUS) secondary to vasculitis is a rare but serious complication.

Patients. We described two patients and review previous 32 reported cases of patients with aHUS associated to small vessel renal vasculitis (SVV).

Results. Case 1. A 70-year-old male with a diagnosis of microscopic polyangitis (MPA) presented because of worsening kidney function to end stage renal disease (ESRD) and appearance of aHUS with C3 serum reduction. Kidney biopsy showed SVV. Steroids, cyclophosphamide and PE were started. Hemolysis recovered. After 20 months follow up he started dialysis.

Case 2. A 79 years old male with a recent diagnosis of MPA presented for aHUS. He had C3 serum severe reduction. Kidney biopsy showed SVV, acute thrombotic microangiopathy associated and C3 positive immunofluorescence. PE, steroids and cyclophosphamide were started. Hemolysis recovered but kidney function never improved and the patient died because of pneumonia.

All the patients were negative for genetic mutations in the complement pathway (CFH, CFB, MCP, CFI) and for anti-CFH antibodies. ADAMTS 13 activity was normal.

Discussion. aHUS is associated to the most severe cases of renal vasculitis; despite the addiction of PE to burn out hemolysis the outcome was negative.

In the literature review we identified 32 cases (Supplementary data). Similarly to our cases, 81% of the patients were treated with PE; nevertheless 61% of the patients died or presented ESRD.

Alternative complement pathway (AP) hyperactivation seems to play an important role in SVV; indeed disease progression could be prevented by C3 depletion in animal models and human neutrophils involved in ANCA vasculitis.

Conclusion. All the patients with SVV with sudden deterioration of kidney function, anemia and thrombocytopenia should be suspected to have aHUS. Starting an appropriate treatment with PE or complement blocking agents such as ecclizumab could improve patient’s morbidity and mortality.

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found on the website of La Presse Médicale (http://www.em-consulte.com/revue/lpm).

Table 1 Cases report of vasculitis syndrome aHUS associated

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Long-term outcome of severe alveolar hemorrhage in ANCA-associated vasculitis: A retrospective cohort study

Z. Hruskova1, A. Casian2, P. Konopasek1, B. Svobodova1, D. Frausova1, V. Lanska2, V. Tesar1, D. Jayne2

Introduction. Alveolar hemorrhage (AH) is a major cause of early death in ANCA-associated vasculitis (AAV). There is a paucity of information regarding the outcomes of AAV patients presenting with severe AH.

Patients. A retrospective cohort study. Patients with severe AH were identified from a case review of 824 AAV patients. Demography, presenting features, treatment and outcomes were described.

Results. Fifty-three patients (M/F 33/20; median age 59) were identified, 37 (69.8%) with granulomatosis with polyangiitis (Wegener’s), 16 with microscopic polyangiitis; 36 PR3-ANCA and 17 MPO-ANCA. AH was the first disease manifestation in 46 (86.8%). Assisted ventilation was required in 36 (67.9%), renal involvement was present in 52 (98.1%) and 28 (52.8%) required dialysis. Forty (75.5%) received plasma exchange. At 3 months, 44/53 (83.0%) were alive. The mean follow-up was 49 months when 31 (58.5%) were alive and 24 (45.3%) dialysis independent. Mortality was higher in those requiring dialysis at entry (57.1% vs. 24%, P = 0.02), in patients > 65 years (71.4% vs. 30.8%, P = 0.01), and tended to be higher in those requiring intubation (54.5% vs. 32.2%, P = 0.1).

Conclusion. Severe AH was more commonly associated with PR3-ANCA (vs. MPO-ANCA) and strongly correlated with renal vasculitis. Current treatment of severe AH leads to remission but long-term mortality remains high. Concurrent renal failure and older age were associated with higher mortality.

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Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) as primary manifestation in ANCA-associated vasculitis

M. Dolch1, M. Irlbeck1, M. Wessely2, S. Rau2, L. Frey1, U. Schönermarck2
1. Campus Grohadern, Ludwig-Maximilians-University, University Hospital Munich, Department of Anesthesiology, Munich, Germany
2. Campus Grohadern, Ludwig-Maximilians-University, University Hospital Munich, Nephrology Division, Medizinische Klinik und Poliklinik IV, Munich, Germany

Introduction. ANCA-associated vasculitis (AAV) often presents with pulmonary and renal involvement. Alveolar hemorrhage can progress into life-threatening respiratory dysfunction requiring admission to the intensive care unit (ICU) and ventilator support. Rarely lung involvement may even lead to acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS).

Patients. A retrospective chart review identified 14 patients treated for AAV and ARDS during the last two decade at our institution. Data for analysis were available in 13 of these patients.

Results. The study population consisted of 9 female and 4 male patients (mean age 40.4 ± 13.2 years). Diagnosis of AAV was established by screening all patients for ANCA serology, occasionally confirmed by skin or renal biopsy. PR3-ANCA was positive in 12 patients (92%), MPO-ANCA was positive in one patient (8%). Renal involvement was present in 11 patients (11%). All patients were severely ill (APACHE II score 17.3 ± 4.2) and presented with severe respiratory dysfunction requiring mechanical ventilation (PaO2/FIO2 109 ± 36.8 mmHg, PEEP 15.2 ± 4.6 mbar on day one). All patients fulfilled the criteria for ARDS, three patients required venovenous extracorporeal membrane oxyge-