

P-ANCA

, *
* . * .

Abstract

A Case of P-ANCA Positive Necrotizing Glomerulonephritis with Eosinophilia

Jang Yel Shin, M.D., Ea Wha Kang, M.D., Dong Ryeol Ryu, M.D.,
Jungsik Song, M.D., Won Ki Lee, M.D., Yong Beom Park, M.D.,
Lucia kim, M.D.*, Heun Ju Jung, M.D.*, Soo Kon Lee, M.D.

Department of Internal Medicine and Pathology,
College of Medicine, Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea*

Antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (ANCA) are now regarded as a serologic marker for pauci-immune crescentic necrotizing glomerulonephritis either in renal-limited form or in association with systemic vasculitis, such as Wegener's granulomatosis, microscopic polyarteritis, and Churg-Strauss syndrome. Two major ANCA antigens have been indentified: proteinase3, which produces a cytoplasmic staining pattern termed C-ANCA, and myeloperoxidase, which produces a perinuclear pattern termed P-ANCA on ethanol-fixed neutrophils by indirect immunofluorescence. In ANCA- associated diseases, eosinophilia in excess of $1.5 \times 10^9/L$ has been proposed to be characteristic of Churg-Strauss syndrome and is rare in other forms of ANCA-associated systemic vasculitis and crescentic necrotizing glomerulonephritis.

Recently, there were two cases of P-ANCA positive crescentic necrotizing

< : 1999 12 10 , : 2000 2 10 >

:

134

Tel : 02) 361-7740 ~1, Fax : 02) 363-7690

glomerulonephritis with peripheral blood eosinophilia and extrarenal microscopic vasculitis without asthma or granulomas.

We experienced a patient with P-ANCA positive pauci-immune necrotizing glomerulonephritis with few eosinophilic infiltration and eosinophilia. He improved with oral prednisolone along with combination of intravenous cyclophosphamide. So we report this case with the review of literature.

Key Words : ANCA, Pauci-immune crescentic necrotizing glomerulonephritis, Eosinophilia

P-ANCA

(ANCA)

Wegener ,
(microscopic polyarteritis) Churg-
Strauss

: , 59

(pauci-immune crescentic necrotizing
glomerulonephritis) : 2 ,
: 10

¹⁻³⁾ 가 ANCA

C-ANCA (cytoplasmic
staining) proteinase 3 (PR3) (> 600/mm³)

P-ANCA (perinuclear
staining) myeloperoxidase 2kg 가 2

(MPO)가

ANCA : , , ,

1992 ANCA

, Wegener , Churg-Strauss , 10

ANCA

가 ⁴⁻⁶⁾ 가 : 170cm, 57kg

(eosinophil > 1.5×10⁹/L) Churg- 120/80mmHg, 20 /min,
Strauss ANCA 70 /min, 38.6 C

⁷⁾

P-ANCA

가 ^{8,9)}

10.2g/dL,
 9,510/mm³, 307,000/mm³
 (ESR) 46mm/hr 가
 1,017/mm³ (10.7%)
 Na 137mEq/L, K 4.0mEq/L,
 Cl 104mEq/L, tCO₂ 26mEq/L, Ca 8.6mg/dL,
 P 2.9mg/dL, 7.2g/dL, 3.1g/dL,
 0.4mg/dL, 65
 IU/L, AST 24IU/L, ALT 19IU/L, BUN 14mg
 /dL, creatinine 1.2mg/dL, 105mg/dL
 1.020, 2 (+),
 3 (+), 10
 24 creatinine 758.5mg,
 1,217.8mg, 319.9mg
 ASO titer 25.6IU/L,
 CRP 12.6mg/dL, rheumatoid factor (-),
 VDRL (-), ANA 1:40 (+), anti-DNA (-),
 LE cell (-), anti-GBM (-), circulating
 immune complex 0.96ug/mL (<1.23), cold
 agglutinin (-), CMV-HSV-VZV-EBV IgM
 (-), HBsAg (-), Anti-HBc (+), Anti-HBs
 (+), Anti-HCV (-), P-
 ANCA (+), (ELISA)
 anti-MPO Ab 13.96U/mL (<5), anti-PR3 Ab
 <0.5U/mL (<5) . C₃ 81.8mg/dL (45-86),
 C₄ 23.6mg/dL (11-47), IgG 2,060mg/dL (1014-
 1949), IgA 327mg/dL (117-426), IgM 166mg/dL
 (50-271) CEA
 2.66ng/mL, FP 0.99ng/mL, 2MG 3.4mg/L,
 PSA 0.8 ng/mL

Widal test

P.W/C.S

spar-

ganum IgG titer 0.26 (> 0.22)

IgE 20%

4

1

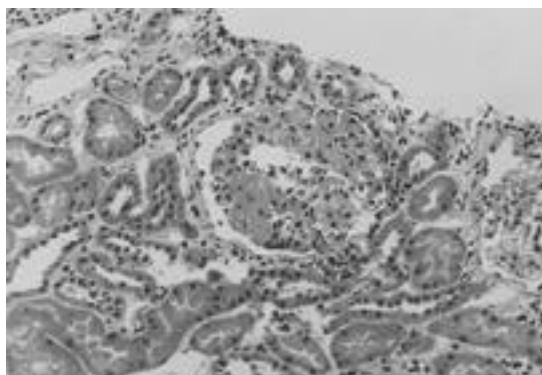


Fig.1.Necrotizing glomerulonephritis. Light microscope of glomerulus showed segmental fibrinoid necrosis with lysis of glomerular structure. Other non-necrotizing segment has normal architecture (H&E, x200)

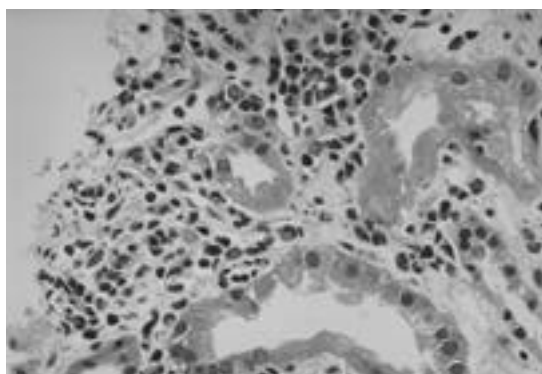
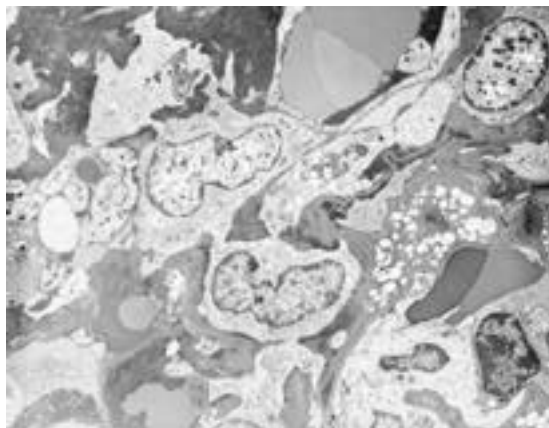


Fig. 2. Eosinophils in the interstitium. Many plasma cells, lymphocytes and two eosinophils infiltrated in the interstitium. Tubular epithelium is not affected (H&E, x 400)

(. 1).
가
(. 2)

Bowman

(. 3).



P-ANCA 17
creatinine (> 1.5 ×
10³/L) 31
34 pred-
nisolone 60mg
CRP 가 creati-
nine 가 2.0mg/dL
prednisolone cyclophosphamide
(1).

P-ANCA

Fig. 3. Ultrastructure of specimen showed distorted glomerular architecture with obliteration of capillary loops. Cellular crescents were formed in the focal areas and fibrin deposited in the capillary lumen. There were no electron dense deposits (Uranyl acetate and lead citrate, ×4,350)

Table 1. Change of laboratory finding following high dose oral prednisolone and cyclophosphamide

Date	1	20	24	31	34	35	37	42	52	
Serum										
BUN (mg/dL)	15	18.6	17	21	23	25.4	37	39.6	45	
Cr (mg/dL)	1.2	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.1	2.0	
WBC (/mm ³)	9510	10250	10350	9730	9260	8840	11800	11270	13180	
Eos. (%)	10.7	10.4	16.4	13.8	15.4	0.2	0	0.4	0.1	
T-Eos count (/mm ³)	1017	1066	1697	1342	1426	17	0 45	13		
CRP (mg/dL)	12.6	14.3		13.6			3.2	0.6	< 0.1	
ESR (mm/hr)	46	59		34			63	60	25	
anti-MPO Ab (U/mL)			13.96				8.05			
Prednisolone (mg/kg/d)				1→					
Cyclophosphamide (mg/d)									200→	

— : P-ANCA —

ANCA spar-

ganum IgG titer 0.26 (>0.22) 가

ANCA titer 가

Churg-Strauss , Wegener

¹⁰⁾ 1.5x

10⁹/L creatinine

Churg-Strauss P-ANCA 가

ANCA

^{4,11)} 70%

Churg-Strauss P-ANCA ANCA

^{3,10)}

ANCA

¹²⁾ Clutter ¹⁴⁾

buck Churg-Strauss

19 3

Penas

¹³⁾ Churg-Strauss P-ANCA

2

가 ⁸⁾

2/3 (mononeuritis Yamamoto

multiplex) ⁴⁾ P-ANCA

(tubulointerstitial nephritis)

Churg-Strauss ⁹⁾

Wegener P-ANCA

90% C-ANCA

Wegener

Makino Triazolam

60% P-ANCA ¹⁵⁾ Okada ANCA

Dvorak Crohn
 core
 (major basic protein)
 17)
 (eosinophil
 cationic protein)
 가
 가
 2
 P-ANCA

16). Nephrol 1993;39:125-36.
 4) . . . Anti-Neutrophilic Cytoplasmic Autoantibody (ANCA) 2 . 1992;43:555-62.
 5) . . . Churg-Strauss 1 . 1996;3:97-101.
 6) . . . (Mononeuritis multiplex) 1 . 1996;51:693-700.
 7) Lanham JG, Elkon KB, Pusey CD, Hughes GR. Systemic vasculitis with asthma and eosinophilia: A clinical approach to the Churg-Strauss syndrome. *Medicine* 1984; 63:65-81.
 8) Penas PF, Porras JI, Fraga J, Bernis C, Sarría C, Dauden E. Microscopic polyangiitis. A systemic vasculitis with a positive P-ANCA. *Br J Dermatol* 1996;134:542-7.
 9) Yamamoto T, Yoshihara S, Suzuki H, Nagase M, Oka M, Hishida A. MPO-ANCA-positive crescentic necrotizing glomerulonephritis and tubulointerstitial nephritis with renal eosinophilic infiltration and peripheral blood eosinophilia. *Am J Kidney Dis* 1998;31:1032-7.
 10) Renco P, Verroust P, Mignon F et al. Immunopathological studies of polyarteritis nodosa and Wegener's granulomatosis: A report of 43 patients with 51 renal biopsies. *Q J Med* 1983;52:212-23.
 11) Fienberg R, Mark EJ, Goodman M, McCluskey RT, Niles JL. Correlation of anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies with the extrarenal histopathology of Wegener's granulomatosis and related forms of vasculitis. *Hum Pathol* 1993;24:160-8.
 12) Chumbley LC, Harrison EG, DeRemee RA. Allergic granulomatosis and angiitis(Churg-Strauss syndrome). *Mayo Clin Proc* 1977; 52:477-84.
 13) Clutterbuck EJ, Evans DJ, Pusey CD. Renal involvement in Churg-Strauss syndrome. *Nephrol Dial Transplant* 1990;5:161-167.
 14) Lockwood CM. Antineutrophil cytoplasmic autoantibodies: The nephrologist's perspective. *Am J Kidney Dis* 1991;18:171-4.
 15) Makino H, Haramoto T, Sasaki T et al. Mas-

REFERENCES

1) Cohen Tervaert JW, Goldschmeding R, Elema JD et al. Association of autoantibodies to myeloperoxidase with different forms of vasculitis. *Arthritis Rheum* 1990;33:1264-72.
 2) Falk RJ, Hogen S, Carey T, Jennette JC. Clinical course of anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic autoantibody-associated glomerulonephritis and systemic vasculitis. *Ann Int Med* 1990;113:656-63.
 3) Geffriaud-Ricouard C, Noel LH, Chauveau D, Houhou S, Grunfeld JP, Lesavre P. Clinical spectrum associated with ANCA of defined antigen specificities in 98 selected patients. *Clin*

- sive eosinophilic infiltration in a patient with the nephrotic syndrome and drug-induced interstitial nephritis. *Am J Kidney Dis* 1995; 26:62-7.
- 16) Okada K, Okamoto Y, Kagami S et al. Acute interstitial nephritis and uveitis with bone marrow granulomas and anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies. *Am J Nephrol* 1995; 15:337-42.
- 17) Dvorak AM. Ultrastructural evidence for the release of major basic protein -containing crystalline cores of eosinophil granules in vivo: Cytotoxic potential in Crohn's disease. *J Immunol* 1980;125:460-2.