

Wheezing Beyond Bronchial Asthma

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Abstract

Churg-Strauss syndrome (CSS) is an eosinophil-associated, small vessel granulomatous vasculitis, characterized by late onset asthma, upper airways disease, eosinophilia, and clinical manifestations of systemic vasculitis. [1,11-13] Diagnosis is mainly clinical with findings of asthma, eosinophilia, rhino sinusitis and signs of vasculitis in major organs. So far to the best of our knowledge reporting of CSS has not been done in Nepal. We here present a case of Churg-Strauss syndrome, a Anti-Neutrophil Cytoplasmic Antibody (ANCA) Associated Vasculitis more specifically perinuclear anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (p-ANCA) directed against myeloperoxidase (MPO) in a 25 years female patient who was initially evaluated for progressive dyspnea, wheeze, cough, joint pain and fever. Regarding the inference drawn from our case report we suggest that patient presenting with the clinical features of asthma needs further evaluation to unmask previously unrecognized underlying Churg-Strauss syndrome.

Key Words: Churg Strauss Syndrome, Asthma, ANCA associated Vasculitis, Young adult female.

Introduction

Churg Strauss syndrome (CSS) was first described by Drs. Jacob Churg (1910–2005) and Lotte Strauss (1913–1985) at Mount Sinai Hospital in New York City in 1951.[2] CSS is a systemic inflammatory disease characterized by asthma, eosinophilia, and involvement of various organ systems such as the upper and lower respiratory tract, the peripheral nervous system, the skin, the kidney and the gastrointestinal tract. Histology of CSS usually discloses small-vessel vasculitis, eosinophil-rich infiltrates and eosinophilic granulomas. Because of the frequent positivity of antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (ANCAs), which are found in 30–40% of the cases, and the predominant involvement of small vessels, CSS has been grouped with microscopic polyangiitis (MPA) and granulomatosis with polyangiitis (Wegener's) (GPA) under the umbrella term 'ANCA-associated vasculitis' (AAV).[3] Among the three anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (ANCA)-associated vasculitis, CSS is least common, [4] with an estimated annual incidence of between 1 and 3 cases per million people.[7-10] ANCA positive patients usually show

a more vasculitic phenotype,[5,6] although the vasculitis is often not apparent in the initial phases of the disease. It is important to recognize this disease clinically and beware of missing diagnosis as classic histology is barely found and is also not confirmatory for diagnosis. But the disease has distinctive clinical presentation and criteria developed which reflect its importance. It is important to diagnose the disease and monitor for relapse as it is frequent and requires immediate attention. Here, we present a case of Churg-Strauss syndrome in a 25 years female who was initially evaluated as adult onset asthma. With this case report of a young adult female, we'll like to suggest clinicians that not all wheezes are mere bronchial asthma but could be a telltale sign of ominous vasculitis and also with diagnosis long term follow up is needed as asthma, at least of moderate severity typically pre-dates the onset of vasculitis by several years.

Case Report

A 25 years female presented to the TUTH emergency with the history of progressive short of breath, dry cough for 2 weeks, low grade continuous fever and joint pain especially

small joints of hands and knee joints for 1 month. There was on and off history of throat irritation, itchy eyes and runny nose. There was a history of itchy erythematous rashes especially during summer season. There was no history of asthma, drug allergy, parasitic infestation and no prior history of similar illness. Her menstrual history was normal. She was non smoker and non alcohol consumer. Her parents had no such symptoms. On examination there was 1000F fever, tachypnea with other vital parameters normal. There was pallor, Conjunctival suffusion and few excoriated rashes however there was no icterus, clubbing, cyanosis, lymphadenopathy or edema.

On respiratory examination there was bilateral normal vesicular breath sounds with prolonged expiration with expiratory wheeze. Other systemic examination was within normal limit. On investigation regarding blood parameters, there was anemia(Hbg;8.6Gm%), leucopenia(WBC;2300/cmm), raised ESR(72mm/hr), eosinophilia(20% eosinophils), ANA positive, P-ANCA positive, CRP positive with other parameters within normal limit. Chest X-ray and USG abdomen was normal.

So with the clinical features of progressive dyspnea, fever, joint pain, expiratory wheeze, and investigation findings of raised eosinophils, ANA positive, P-ANCA positive, raised CRP we made diagnosis of ANCA associated vasculitis, "Churg strauss syndrome".

TEST REPORT STATUS	Final	IN RANGE	OUT OF RANGE	Biological Reference Range
ANTINEUTROPHIL CYTOPLASMIC AB(ANCA).				
SERUM				
P-ANCA			POSITIVE	NEGATIVE
C-ANCA		NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE
INITIAL DILUTION		1:20		
END POINT TITRE			1:40	
Test Method(s) ANTINEUTROPHIL CYTOPLASMIC AB(ANCA), SERUM-IFA				
End Of Report				
Please visit www.srlworld.com for related Test Information for this accession				

Fig.1 Lab report of the same patient showing P-ANCA positive

Discussion

The Churg-Strauss syndrome (CSS), also called allergic granulomatosis and angiitis, is a multisystem disorder characterized by allergic rhinitis, asthma, and prominent peripheral blood eosinophilia. Among the three anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (ANCA)-associated vasculitis, CSS is least common,[4] with an estimated annual incidence of between 1 and 3 cases per million people[7-10]. The mean age at diagnosis of CSS is 40 years. [15] However our case is of 25years old female which is rare encounter. CSS does not exhibit gender predominance.[15,16] CSS is unknown in origin. Suggestions are allergic or immune mediated. Etiology is considered to be autoimmune due to allergic symptoms, immune complex mediation 48% are (ANCA, antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody) positive, increased T-cell mediated immunity, elevated immunoglobulin E (IgE) levels and rheumatoid factor. [14]

The clinical course of CSS usually evolves through three phases: the prodromic, 'allergic' phase, hallmarked by asthma, allergic rhinitis, and sinusitis; the second, 'eosinophilic' phase, with peripheral eosinophilia and clinical features due to tissue eosinophilic infiltration (for example, eosinophilic gastroenteritis); the third, also called 'vasculitic,' with manifestations of necrotizing vasculitis (for example, peripheral neuropathy and purpura).[3] Churg–Strauss syndrome can involve almost any organ. The frequencies of its clinical features are reported in Table 1.[4-6]

Table 1. Frequencies of the main clinical manifestations of Churg–Strauss syndrome in three large series of patients

	Keogh and Specks ^[4] 91 patients	Sinico <i>et al.</i> ^[6] 93 patients	Sablé-Fourtassou <i>et al.</i> ^[5] 112 patients	Main clinical features by organ system
Asthma	99%	96%	100%	
Nasal and paranasal sinus involvement	74%	77%	62%	Rhinitis, sinusitis, nasal polyps
Lung involvement	58%	51%	Infiltrates,65%;pleural effusion,22%; alveolar hemorrhage, 7%	Migratory pulmonary infiltrates, pleural effusion, alveolar hemorrhage
Constitutional symptoms ^a	NA	68%	Weight loss, 8%; fever, 45%; arthralgia, 37%; myalgia, 54%	
Skin manifestations	57%	53%	52%	Purpura, nodules, urticarial lesions
Peripheral nervous system involvement	76%	65%	72%	Mononeuropathy, mononeuropathy multiplex, distal symmetric polyneuropathy
Gastrointestinal manifestations	31%	22%	32%	Abdominal pain, digestive hemorrhage, diarrhea
Kidney involvement	25%	27%	16%	Urinary abnormalities, rapidly progressive renal failure
Heart involvement	13%	16%	35%	Cardiomyopathy, pericarditis
Central nervous system involvement	11%	14%	9%	Cranial nerve palsy, cerebral infarction or hemorrhage

^aConstitutional symptoms include weight loss, fever, fatigue, diffuse arthralgia, and myalgia.

Clinical diagnosis is based on American College of Rheumatology Criteria which requires the presence of four or more of these six clinical criteria in the setting of vasculitis suggests the presence of Churg–Strauss syndrome (CSS) with a sensitivity of 84%: asthma, eosinophilia > 10%, neuropathy, migratory or transient pulmonary opacities, abnormalities of the paranasal sinuses and extra-vascular eosinophils on biopsy. [13] Asthma is crucial to the diagnosis and is relatively late in age of onset. As in our case, patient had no prior history of symptoms suggestive of asthma till the age of 25years. Histological diagnosis is by demonstration of vasculitis that is necrotizing, tissue infiltration with eosinophils and extra-vascular granulomas are found in a few cases.[1]. Regarding radiology, the most consistent radiological findings are lobular or centrilobular peripheral consolidation and nodularity, thickened bronchial walls, inter-lobular septum, and peri-cardial and pleural effusion. [17]On computed tomography, enlargement of or distortion of peripheral pulmonary arteries may be seen. The ultimate diagnosis is by biopsy with open biopsy preferred to TBLB(Transbronchial Lung Biopsy) or sural nerve sampling in case of symptoms.[18] However in our

case we didn't opt for biopsy as clinical features and lab reports were highly suggestive of CSS.

The differential diagnosis includes Wegener's granulomatosis,microscopicpolyangitis,Hypereosinophilic syndrome, Chronic eosinophilic pneumonia, drug reaction, bronchogenic granulomatosis, fungal and parasitic infections, malignancy, immune mediated diseases such as idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, cryoglobulinemia, and collagen vascular diseases. Complications are mostly drug related and due to disease activity so long term follow up is vital.

The first step in the management of CSS is to assess the severity of disease. A frequently used system is the “five-factors score” (FFS) based on the presence or absence of five clinical factors: cardiac involvement, gastrointestinal disease, renal insufficiency (plasma creatinine concentration >1.6 mg/dL [141 micromol/L]), proteinuria (>1 g/day), or central nervous system involvement.[21] The five-factor score stratifies patients into low-risk and high-risk categories. [21] [22]Those with a five-factor score ≥1 require an escalation in immunosuppressant therapy. Although remission is achieved in >80% of patients, CSS is commonly a relapsing disease (10% to 43%). Flares secondary to vasculitis must be distinguished from asthmatic

flares, because they require different treatment. Minimising adverse effects of treatments is a further important goal of therapy.

The prognosis of this disease has improved dramatically since the introduction of corticosteroids, and they remain the first line of therapy of Churg-Strauss syndrome (CSS).

Treatment regularly is with prednisone starting at 40-60 mg a day and the occasional addition of cyclophosphamide or azathioprine with the purpose to limit the disease or spare steroids. [19] In our case we treated the patient with 60mg prednisone a day. In case of fulminant disease or multi-organ involvement, parenteral corticosteroid such as methylprednisolone is used. If response to mentioned treatment is not seen, parenteral immunoglobulin is administered. The B-cell-depleting monoclonal antibody rituximab, now a key treatment option for many autoimmune diseases including GPA and MPA, has been tried in a number of CSS cases refractory to conventional immunosuppression. [23,24,25,26-29] In most CSS cases rituximab induced symptom remission with significant decrease in eosinophil counts. Many different organ manifestations responded to the addition of rituximab, that is central nervous system lesions,[29] renal abnormalities,[25] skin lesions[27] and respiratory disease.[28] Prospective studies are now needed to assess its long-term efficacy and safety in CSS. In sporadic cases, other agents such as mycophenolate mofetil, intravenous immunoglobulins, TNF α -blockers and other immunosuppressants have been reported to be beneficial in CSS patients, but no clear evidence yet supports their use.[30] Finally, plasma exchange is also one of the most widely used treatments for AAV, particularly in cases with lifethreatening manifestations such as alveolar haemorrhage or rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis;[31] although no systematic data are available on CSS, this procedure should be considered in CSS cases with severe vasculitic manifestations.

Regarding aforementioned treatment modalities, conventional therapies with glucocorticoids and immunosuppressants remain the standard of care for CSS, newer agents directed against specific cytokines might be used in the future. But still management remains a challenge, with limited clinical trials.

Conclusion

Adult young female with shortness of breath, wheeze, allergic rhinosinusitis, more specifically acute onset of moderate to severe adult onset asthma as in our case should be evaluated thoroughly to rule out CSS. Though definite diagnosis may not be always possible in country like ours with minimal resources however what we like to

recommend is CSS can be diagnosed clinically with the aid of few supportive lab investigations. So physicians should be vigilant for clinical signs and clinical presentation. Early diagnosis and intervention as required will certainly help to preclude possible complications in such patients and once diagnosed long term follow up is needed as relapse is frequent and requires immediate attention.

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