

The Role of Soluble Cluster of Differentiation 163 in Portal Hypertension

Thesis

*Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of Master Degree in Internal
Medicine*

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2015

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قالوا

لسبحانك لا علم لنا
إلا ما علمتنا إنك أنت
العليم العظيم

صدقة الله العظيم

سورة البقرة الآية: ٣٢



Acknowledgement

First of all, all gratitude is due to **God** almighty for blessing this work, until it has reached its end, as a part of his generous help, throughout my life.

Really I can hardly find the words to express my gratitude to **Prof. Dr. Tarek Maged El-Saqaty**, Professor of Internal Medicine and Gastroenterology, faculty of medicine, Ain Shams University, for his supervision, continuous help, encouragement throughout this work and tremendous effort he has done in the meticulous revision of the whole work. It is a great honor to work under his guidance and supervision.

I would like also to express my sincere appreciation and gratitude to **Dr. George Safwat Ryad**, Assistant Professor of Internal Medicine and Gastroenterology, faculty of medicine, Ain Shams University, for his continuous directions and support throughout the whole work.

I am deeply indebted to **Dr. Sameh Ahmed Abdelbary**, Assistant Professor of Internal Medicine and Gastroenterology, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University for his helpful guidance and honest effort that assisted me to finish this scientific work.

Last but not least, I dedicate this work to my family, whom without their sincere emotional support, pushing me forward this work would not have ever been completed.

Mazen Moussa AbdelHamid



Contents

List of Abbreviations	i
List of Tables	ii
List of Figures	iii
Introduction and Aim of the Work.....	1
Review of Literature	3
* Portal Hypertension	4
* Cluster of Differentiation (CD 163).....	46
Patients and Methods	61
Results	69
Discussion	96
Summary	100
Conclusion	102
Recommendations	103
References	104
Arabic Summary	--

List of Abbreviations

ADC	: Antibody drug conjugate
ADH	: Anti diuretic hormone
ALP	: Alkaline phosphatase
ALT	: Alanine aminotransferase
ASFV	: African swine fever virus
AST	: Aspartate aminotransferase
BUN	: Blood urea nitrogen
CBC	: Complete blood count
CI	: Cardiac index
CSPH	: Clinically significant portal hypertension
CT	: Computed tomography
CD	: Cluster of Differentiation
D.Bil	: Direct bilirubin
DM	: Diabetes mellitus
EDHF	: Endothelium-derived hyperpolarizing factor
ELISA	: Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay
eNOS	: Enzyme endothelial NO synthase
ET-1	: Endothelin-1
EVL	: Endoscopic variceal band ligation
FHVP	: Free hepatic vein pressure
GAVE	: Gastropathy and gastric antral vascular ectasia
GGT	: Gamma glutamyl transpeptidase
Hb	: Hemoglobin
HBsAg	: Hepatitis B surface antigen
HCAb	: Hepatitis C serum antibody using ELISA
HE	: Management of hepatic encephalopathy
HO-1	: Heme oxygenase -1
Hp-Hb	: Haptoglobin-hemoglobin
HRP	: Horseradish peroxidase
HRS	: Hepatorenal syndrome
HSCs	: Hepatic cells, such as hepatic stellate cells

HVPG : Hepatic vein pressure gradient

List of Abbreviations (Cont.)

HVPG : Hepatic venous pressure gradient
INR : International normalization Ratio
LLD : Limit of detection
LVP : Large volume paracentesis
MAP : Mean arterial pressure
MRE : Magnetic resonance elastography
MRI : Magnetic resonance imaging
NO : Nitric oxide
NSBB : Non selective beta blockers
PHG : Portal hypertensive gastropathy
PHT : Portal hypertension
PIGF : Placental growth factor
PRRSV : Porcine reproductive and respiratory
syndrome virus
PT : Prothombin time
RAAS : Renin angiotensin aldosterone system
SRCR : Scavenger receptor cysteine-rich
SST : Serum separator tube
TE : Transient elastography
TIPS : Transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic
shunt
VEGF : Vascular endothelial growth factor
WHVP : Wedged hepatic venous pressure

List of tables

<i>Table</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
1	Classification of portal hypertension	7
2	Primary prophylaxis and secondary prophylaxis of variceal hemorrhage	30
3	Vasoactive agents used in the management of acute hemorrhage	36
4	Classification of patients according to Child score	70
5	PHG in the study patients	71
6	Comparison between the studied groups regarding age	72
7	Comparison between the studied groups regarding sex	73
8	Comparison between the studied groups regarding AST	74
9	Comparison between the studied groups regarding ALT	75
10	Comparison between the studied groups regarding total bilirubin	76
11	Comparison between the studied groups regarding total bilirubin	77
12	Comparison between the studied groups regarding albumin	78
13	Comparison between the studied groups regarding BUN	79
14	Comparison between the studied groups regarding serum creatinine	80
15	Comparison between the studied groups regarding serum sodium	81
16	Comparison between the studied groups regarding INR	82

List of tables (Cont.)

<i>Table</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
17	Comparison between the studied groups regarding hemoglobin	83
18	Comparison between the studied groups regarding TLC	84
19	Comparison between the studied groups regarding platelets	85
20	Comparison between the studied groups regarding portal vein diameter	86
21	Comparison between the studied groups regarding sCD	87
22	Patients sCD 163 levels as regard sex	88
23	Patients sCD 163 levels as regard ascites	89
24	Patients sCD 163 levels as regard encephalopathy	90
25	Patients sCD 163 levels as regard upper GI bleeding	91
26	Patients sCD 163 levels as regard Child class	92
27	Correlation between Scd163 levels and other study parameters	93

List of Figures

<i>Fig.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
1	Schematic representation of the portal and hepatic venous system	4
2	Portal hypertension leads to the development of the hyperdynamic circulatory syndrome, characterized by decreased mean arterial pressure (MAP), decreased systemic vascular resistance (SVR), and increased cardiac index (CI)	9
3	Activated HSCs in liver cirrhosis increase intrahepatic vascular resistance	12
4	Advantages (PROs) and drawbacks (CONs) of pharmacological and endoscopic therapeutic modalities for the prophylaxis of variceal bleeding in cirrhotic patients	33
5	Scavenger receptor cysteine-rich (SRCR) class B family membrane protein members	47
6	CD163-mediated scavenging of Hb upon intravascular hemolysis	52
7	A disintegrin and metalloproteinase 17 (ADAM17)/tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- α converting enzyme (TACE)-mediated shedding of CD163 and TNF- α upon stimulation by proinflammatory stimuli	57
8	Using CD163 as a target for directed drug delivery	60
9	Classification of patients according to child score	70

10	PHG in the study patients	71
----	---------------------------	----

List of Figures (Cont.)

<i>Fig.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
11	Comparison between the studied groups regarding age	72
12	Comparison between the studied groups regarding sex	73
13	Comparison between the studied groups regarding AST	74
14	Comparison between the studied groups regarding ALT	75
15	Comparison between the studied groups regarding total bilirubin	76
16	Comparison between the studied groups regarding total bilirubin	77
17	Comparison between the studied groups regarding albumin	78
18	Comparison between the studied groups regarding BUN	79
19	Comparison between the studied groups regarding serum creatinine	80
20	Comparison between the studied groups regarding serum sodium	81
21	Comparison between the studied groups regarding INR	82
22	Comparison between the studied groups regarding hemoglobin	83
23	Comparison between the studied groups regarding TLC	84
24	Comparison between the studied groups regarding platelets	85

25	Comparison between the studied groups regarding portal vein diameter	86
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List of Figures (Cont.)

<i>Fig.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
26	Comparison between the studied groups regarding Scd	87
27	Comparison between the studied groups regarding sCD	88
28	Patients sCD 163 levels as regard ascites	89
29	Patients sCD 163 levels as regard encephalopathy	90
30	Patients sCD 163 levels as regard upper GI bleeding	91
31	Patients sCD 163 levels as regard Child class	92
32	Correlation between PVD and sCD 163	94
33	ROC curve analysis of Scd 163 in portal hypertension diagnosis	95

Introduction

Portal hypertension (PHT) is a serious consequence of cirrhosis that may result in life-threatening complications with increased morbidity and mortality (**Bosch and Garcia-Pagan, 2000**). In cirrhotic livers, increased resistance to portal blood flow is the primary factor in the pathophysiology of portal hypertension (PHT) and is caused by structural abnormalities in the hepatic vascular architecture and an increased hepatic vascular tone (**Gracia-Sancho et al., 2008**).

Activation of Kupffer cells may be involved in the pathogenesis of portal hypertension by release of vasoconstrictive substances and fibrosis due to co-activation of hepatic stellate cells (**Grønbaek H et al., 2012**).

Introduction and Aim of the Work

The current gold standard for measuring PHT and its severity is measurement of the hepatic venous pressure gradient (HVPG). HVPG is also emerging as a reliable endpoint to assess disease progression and therapeutic response in chronic liver disease. **(Groszmann et al., 2005).**

Aim of the Work

To study soluble plasma SCD163, a specific marker of kupffer cells activation, as a biomarker for portal hypertension in patients with liver cirrhosis.

Portal Hypertension

Introduction

The term ‘portal venous system’ is applied to a system that begins and terminates in capillaries. In the abdomen, this system springs up as the capillaries of the intestine, and ends in the hepatic sinusoids. A schematic representation of the main splanchnic venous channels is shown in Fig. 1.

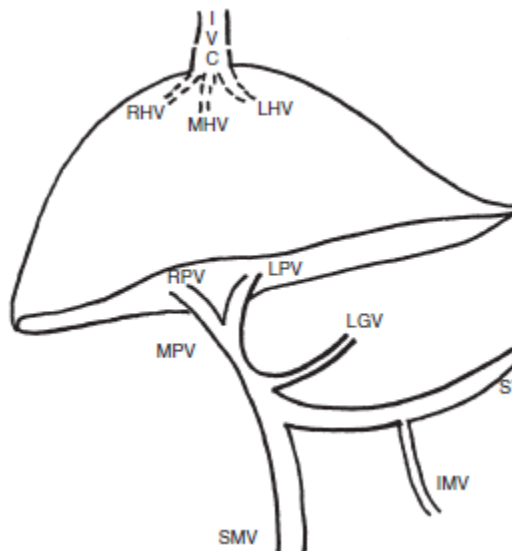


Fig. (1) Schematic representation of the portal and hepatic venous system. SMV, superior mesenteric vein; IMV, inferior mesenteric vein; SV, splenic vein; MPV, RPV, LPV, main, right and left portal vein; LGV, left gastric vein; IVC, inferior vena cava; RHV, MHV, LHC, right, middle and left hepatic vein (*Kapoor and Sarin, 2002*).

Portal pressure (P) like pressure in any vascular bed is determined by the product of portal venous inflow (Q) and the vascular resistance (R) to this flow, that is $P = Q \times R$ (*Groszmann et al., 2005*).