

DIFFUSE EXTENT OF PERITUBULAR CAPILLARITIS INDEPENDENTLY RELATED TO MORE SEVERE CHRONIC ALLOGRAFT DAMAGE

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Background:

Peritubular capillaritis (ptc) as a lesion of microcirculatory damage has been recognised as an important rejection feature, due associations with circulating anti HLA antibodies, histological features of ABMR^{2,3,4}, and associations with chronic allograft lesions including basal membrane multilayering of PTC, subclinical chronic ABMR and chronic rejection.

Current recommendation for histological reporting^{2,5}: include information on the

- ptc score: 1, 2 or 3 (depending on the severity of leukocytic infiltration),
- ptc extent: diffuse (>50% of the cortex) or focal (10-50% of the cortex), and
- leukocytic composition (neutrophilic granulocytes, lymphocytes and monocytes).

While the ptc score has been shown to be a significant indicator of clinical outcomes,

We recently have demonstrated that diffuse extent of ptc is an independent risk factor for graft loss, features suggestive of cABMR and higher eGFR slopes¹.

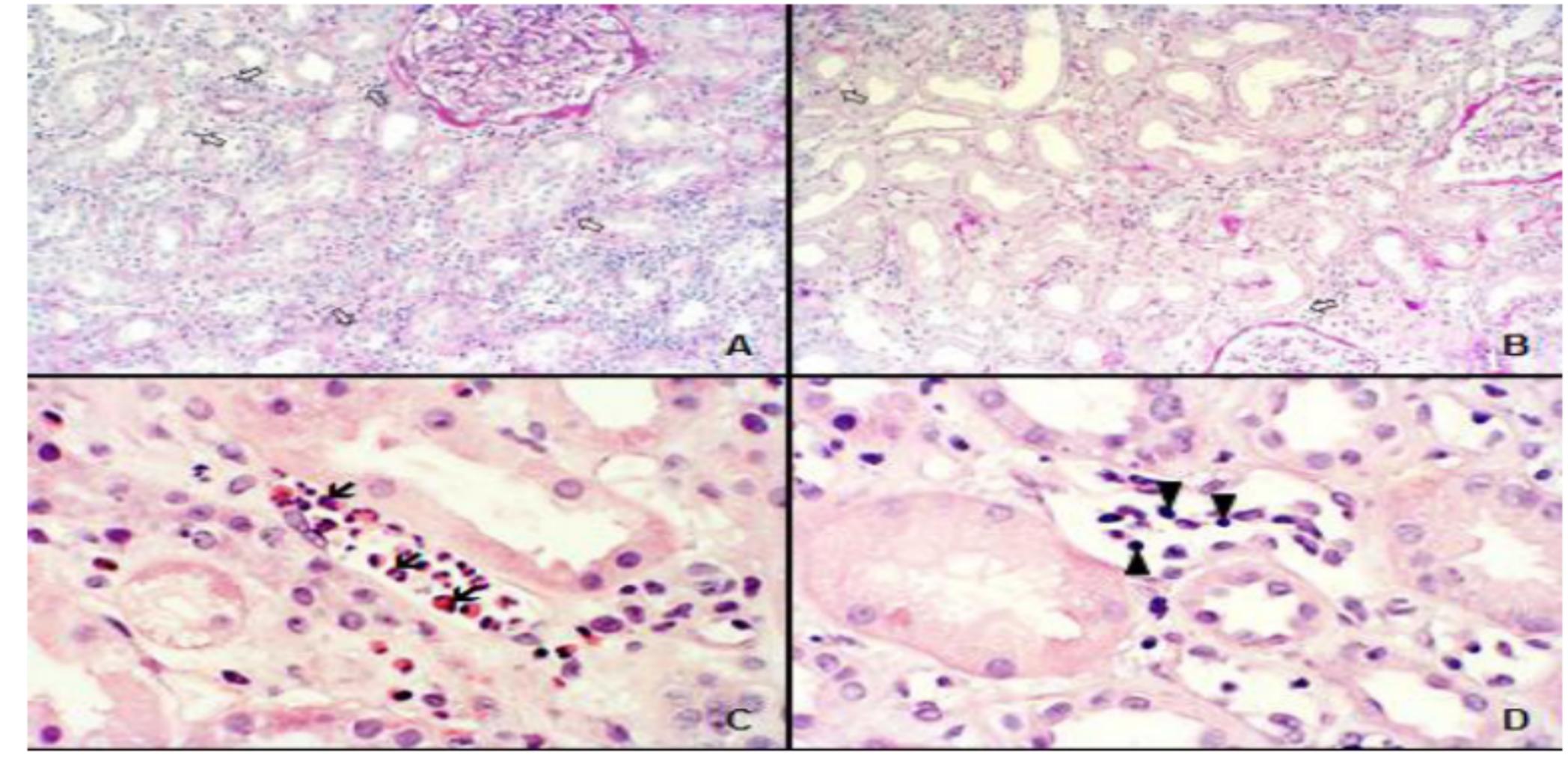
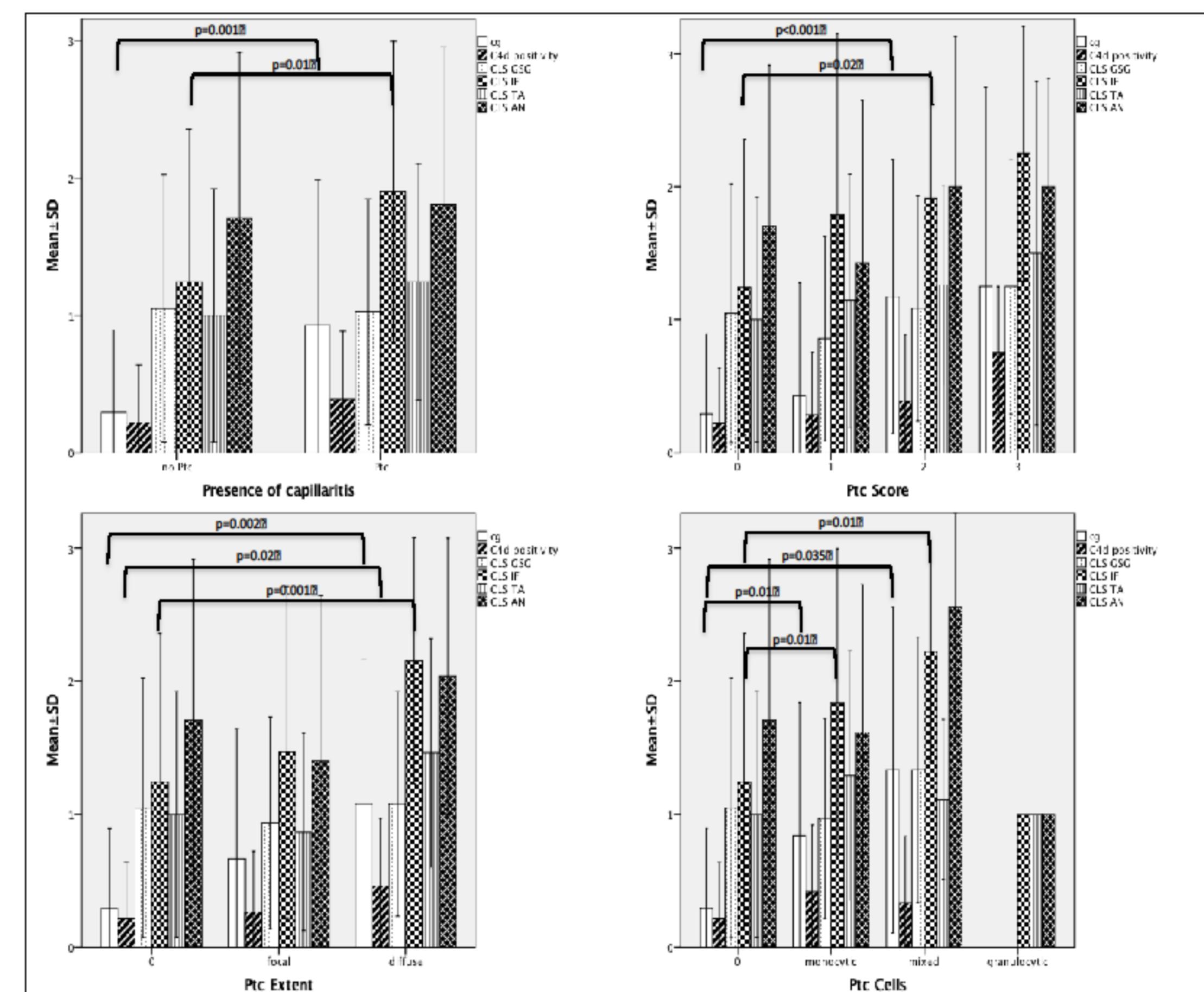
Aim of the study and design of the study

- Determine the association of ptc subcharacterisations with alloimmunity and DSA quality in late ABMR.
- Examine the influence of the ptc subclassifications and histologic lesions on transplant glomerulopathy and chronic lesions as assessed by the CLS Score by Remuzzi et al.
- **Prospective cross-sectional study and reevaluation of 85 kidney allograft biopsies from 741 recipients subjected to DSA screening for late ABMR (BORTEJECT Trial)**
- Semiquantitative evaluation of ptc: **cellular composition** (lymphocytic ($\geq 75\%$), mixed or granulocytic ($\geq 75\%$)), **extent** (diffuse or focal) and **intensity** (according to the "ptc-score")
- **Endpoints:** serological (MFI max, HLA MM quality) and clinical (TG and chronic lesions, chronic lesion score as defined by Remuzzi et al.)

Results: Study Population

Endpoints, diffuse ptc extent is related to cg and more severe chronic damage

	Cohort (85)		P Value
	Ptc=0 (43)	Ptc>0 (42)	
Recipient related			
Age at biopsy (yrs), means±sd.	53.6±13.2	53.6±13.2	0.87
Female sex (%)	39 (45.9)	16 (37.2)	0.13
Previous MTX (%)	24 (28.2)	11 (25.6)	0.63
Biopsy time post TX, months, means±sd.	88.9±0.7	102±6.1	75.3±83.9 0.12
Serum Creatinine (mg/dL) at biopsy, means±sd.	17±0.7	15.7±0.62	1.84±1.75 0.07
Proteinuria (ProTKrea, mg/g) at biopsy, means±sd.	572±1111	438±902	709±1287 0.27
Cyclosporine at biopsy (%)	29 (34.1)	15 (34.9)	14 (33.3) 1
Tacrolimus at biopsy (%)	51 (60)	24 (55.8)	27 (64.3) 0.51
Donor related			
Age (yrs), means±sd.	47.3±16.6	46.1±15.8	48.6±17.5 0.53
Living donor (%)	13 (15.3)	7 (16.3)	6 (14.3) 1
Immunological			
Previous ABMR (%)	19 (22.4)	5 (11.6)	14 (33.3) 0.02
Previous TCMR (%)	22 (25.9)	11 (25.6)	11 (26.2) 1
ABMR at biopsy (%)	47 (55.3)	11 (25.6)	36 (85.7) <0.001
Banff Borderline at biopsy (%)	9 (10.6)	4 (9.3)	5 (11.9) 0.74
MFI max IgG, median (IQR)	2896 (1475-6441)	1946 (1272-4562)	3571 (1957-7454) 0.018
MFI sum, median (IQR)	3312 (1679-9096)	2444 (1355-7873)	3878 (2452-1047) 0.046
DSA, HLA Class I only (%)	44 (51.8)	22 (51.2)	22 (52.4) 1
DSA, HLA Class II only (%)	58 (69.2)	28 (65.1)	30 (71.4) 0.64
DSA, HLA Class I and II (%)	17 (20)	7 (16.3)	10 (23.8) 0.43
Transplant related			
HLA mismatch, median (IQR)	1.5 (1-2)	1 (1-2)	1 (1-2) 0.58
CDC XM pre Tx (%)	8 (9.4)	2 (4.7)	6 (14.3) 0.16
ABO incompatibility (%)	2 (3)	2 (6.1)	0 (0) 0.49
DSA pre Tx (%) (n=42)	25 (59.5)	5 (33.3)	20 (74.1) 0.02
Sensitization (%) (n=76)	32 (42.1)	10 (25)	22 (61.1) 0.002
Cold ischaemia time (hrs), median (IQR)	11 (8-16)	11 (6.2-15.5)	12.9 (10-16.5) 0.22
Delayed graft function (%) (n=72)	7 (9.7)	3 (7.9)	4 (11.8) 0.7



Histological features of peritubular capillaritis: diffuse (A), focal (B), granulocytic (C) and mononuclear ptc (D).

Conclusion

- Diffuse extent of ptc is significantly associated to recipient pre-sensitization, higher DSA MFI max and previous ABMR. Therefore diffuse ptc extent is a significant surrogate of ongoing ABMR.
- Diffuse extent of ptc is independently related to more frequent transplant glomerulopathy in late ABMR.
- Diffuse ptc is an independent risk factor for more severe chronic allograft damage even after adjustment for MFI max, C4d, and timing of the biopsy
- Our results argue strong for the routine diagnostic and prognostic use of diffuse ptc extent as a rejection criterion

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