Correlation between plasma concentrations of calcitonin gene related peptide and pulmonary pressure in patients with systemic sclerosis.

Bartosik, I; Eskilsson, Jan; Ekman, R; Åkesson, Anita; Scheja, Agneta

Published in:
Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases

DOI:
10.1136/ard.61.3.261

2002

Link to publication

Citation for published version (APA):

Total number of authors:
5

General rights
Unless other specific re-use rights are stated the following general rights apply:
Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.
• Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
• You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
• You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

Read more about Creative commons licenses: https://creativecommons.org/licenses/

Take down policy
If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.
CONCISE REPORT

Correlation between plasma concentrations of calcitonin gene related peptide and pulmonary pressure in patients with systemic sclerosis

I Bartosik, J Eskilsson, R Ekman, A Åkesson, A Scheja

Ann Rheum DIS 2002; 61:261–263

Objective: To examine plasma levels of calcitonin gene related peptide (p-CGRP) in patients with systemic sclerosis (SSc) and pulmonary hypertension (PH).

Material and methods: Twenty-nine patients with SSc, 10 with diffuse form, 18 with limited form and one with overlapping systemic lupus erythematosus were examined. Twelve patients displayed normal systolic pulmonary artery pressure (PAPsyst) <30 mm Hg and 17 increased PAPsyst >30 mm Hg. Eight patients had isolated PH without interstitial lung disease (ILD) and nine had PH and ILD (secondary PH). PAPsyst was measured non-invasively by Doppler cardiography. CGRP was determined by radioimmunoassay.

Results: Patients with PH had higher p-CGRP than patients with normal pressure. A positive relation was found between p-CGRP and PAPsyst and between p-CGRP and erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), particularly in patients with isolated PH.

Conclusion: In patients with SSc p-CGRP correlates with pulmonary pressure and with ESR. Whether CGRP reflects disease activity or is released secondary to pulmonary vasoconstriction needs to be investigated further.

Pulmonary artery pressure (PAPsyst) was measured non-invasively by Doppler cardiography. CGRP was determined by radioimmunoassay. CGRP is widely distributed in perivascular nerves.

Material and methods: Twenty-nine patients with SSc, 10 with diffuse form, 18 with limited form and one with overlapping systemic lupus erythematosus were examined. Twelve patients displayed normal systolic pulmonary artery pressure (PAPsyst) <30 mm Hg and 17 increased PAPsyst >30 mm Hg. Eight patients had isolated PH without interstitial lung disease (ILD) and nine had PH and ILD (secondary PH). PAPsyst was measured non-invasively by Doppler cardiography. CGRP was determined by radioimmunoassay.

Results: Patients with PH had higher p-CGRP than patients with normal pressure. A positive relation was found between p-CGRP and PAPsyst and between p-CGRP and erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), particularly in patients with isolated PH.

Conclusion: In patients with SSc p-CGRP correlates with pulmonary pressure and with ESR. Whether CGRP reflects disease activity or is released secondary to pulmonary vasoconstriction needs to be investigated further.

Systolic pulmonary artery pressure (PAPsyst) was measured non-invasively by Doppler cardiography. CGRP was determined by radioimmunoassay. CGRP is widely distributed in perivascular nerves.

Material and methods: Twenty-nine patients with SSc, 10 with diffuse form, 18 with limited form and one with overlapping systemic lupus erythematosus were examined. Twelve patients displayed normal systolic pulmonary artery pressure (PAPsyst) <30 mm Hg and 17 increased PAPsyst >30 mm Hg. Eight patients had isolated PH without interstitial lung disease (ILD) and nine had PH and ILD (secondary PH). PAPsyst was measured non-invasively by Doppler cardiography. CGRP was determined by radioimmunoassay.

Results: Patients with PH had higher p-CGRP than patients with normal pressure. A positive relation was found between p-CGRP and PAPsyst and between p-CGRP and erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), particularly in patients with isolated PH.

Conclusion: In patients with SSc p-CGRP correlates with pulmonary pressure and with ESR. Whether CGRP reflects disease activity or is released secondary to pulmonary vasoconstriction needs to be investigated further.

Table 1: Clinical characteristics of 29 patients with SSc divided according to pulmonary pressure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>PAPsyst (mmHg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>≤30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex (male/female)</td>
<td>6/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form (dSSc/lSSc)</td>
<td>3/9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (years), median (range)</td>
<td>51 (41–70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration (years), median (range)</td>
<td>1.5 (1–6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VC (L/min), median (range)</td>
<td>86 (67–120)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tco (L/min), median (range)</td>
<td>81.5 (55–134)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiac hypertrophy (n)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interstitial lung disease (n)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smokers (n)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium channel blockers (n)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steroids (n)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunosuppressive drugs (n)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PAPsyst, Systolic pulmonary artery pressure; VC, vital capacity; Tco, carbon monoxide transfer factor; %p, % of predicted value.

Patients

Twenty-nine patients (12 men, 17 women) with SSc were included in the study. Ten patients had diffuse cutaneous SSc with truncal skin involvement and 18 had limited cutaneous SSc with skin involvement restricted to the extremities and face. One had overlapping systemic lupus erythematosus. All patients had RP and organic vessel changes as measured by finger pressure by finger cooling.

Seventeen patients with increased systolic pulmonary artery pressure (PAPsyst) were consecutive patients in whom increased PAPsyst was noticed when they were assessed for suspected PH. Twelve patients with normal PAPsyst were consecutive patients referred to our department during a period when pulmonary pressure was measured in all patients. Nine patients were smokers. Table 1 shows clinical characteristics of the patients.

Abbreviations: CGRP, calcitonin gene related peptide; ESR, erythrocyte sedimentation rate; ILD, interstitial lung disease; PAPsyst, systolic pulmonary artery pressure; PH, pulmonary hypertension; RP, Raynaud’s phenomenon; SSc, systemic sclerosis; Tco, carbon monoxide transfer factor; VC, vital capacity
Methods

Plasma concentrations of CGRP (p-CGRP) were analysed by radioimmunoassay with a rabbit antiserum directed against synthetic CGRP. CGRP in the sample and calibrator competed with $^{125}$I-CGRP for binding to the antibody. CGRP concentrations in the samples and calibrators were in inverse relationship to the volume of bound $^{125}$I-CGRP. The $^{125}$I-CGRP bound to the antibody was separated from the unbound through precipitation with another antibody. Radioactivity in the precipitate was measured with a calibrator curve. Synthetic CGRP (rat) was used as calibrator and $^{125}$I(Tyr$^{0}$)-CGRP (rat) as a tracer. The rabbit antiserum (K-8429) consisted of 200 µl at a final dilution 1/28 000. The normal value for healthy controls is 30 (10–50) pmol/l (mean ±3SD).

PAPsyst was determined by Doppler cardiography, a non-invasive technique allowing calculation of pressure from the velocity of regurgitant blood flow through the tricuspid valve. All the measurements were evaluated by the same cardiologist. PH was defined as PAPsyst >30 mm Hg. Interstitial lung disease (ILD) and hypertrophy of the heart were diagnosed by standard posteroanterior and lateral chest radiographs. Pulmonary function was assessed by determination of vital capacity (VC) as measured by dry spirometry and by carbon monoxide transfer factor (TLCO) by a single breath procedure.

Statistics

Levels of significant differences between the two groups were calculated by the Mann-Whitney U test for unpaired observations. The relations between variables were calculated with Spearman’s $r_s$.

RESULTS

Patients with PH had higher p-CGRP (median 54 pmol/l) than patients with normal PAPsyst (median 35 pmol/l, p<0.05). Eight patients with isolated PH had a median p-CGRP of 58 pmol/l compared with 45 pmol/l in nine patients with PH and ILD (secondary PH), NS.

Among all the patients a positive correlation was found between p-CGRP and PAPsyst ($r_s=0.43$, p<0.05), whereas no relation was found between p-CGRP and TLCO, or between p-CGRP and VC. A correlation was also found between p-CGRP and erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) ($r_s=0.46$, p<0.5) but not with other biochemical parameters of inflammation (C reactive protein and orosomucoid). When the patients were divided according to the presence or absence of ILD, those without ILD showed a more pronounced correlation between p-CGRP and PAPsyst ($r_s=0.62$, p<0.02, fig 1A), whereas no relation was found in patients with ILD (fig 1B). Similarly, the relation between p-CGRP and ESR was more pronounced in the subgroup without ILD ($r_s=0.77$, p<0.01, fig 2A), with no relation in the group with ILD (fig 2B). In comparison with patients without ILD, those with ILD had a higher ESR (p<0.05), lower VC (p<0.005), and lower TLCO (p<0.05), but no difference in PAPsyst and p-CGRP was seen between the two groups.

No difference was found in p-CGRP between patients with and without treatment with calcium channel blockers, steroids, or immunosuppressive drugs.

DISCUSSION

A dysregulated neuroendothelial control of vascular tone may explain the microcirculatory impairment in SSC. Matucci-Cerinic studied plasma levels of CGRP in 23 cases with limited...
cutaneous SSc, and noticed significant reduction of CGRP levels, particularly in patients with long disease duration. He suggested that a persistent inflammatory stimulation of the skin in the early stages of disease induces a release of the neuropeptides, leading to a progressive depletion of the fibres of the peripheral nervous system and, consequently, to an impairment of the control of the local vascular tone. This theory accords well with the results of Bunker and coworkers, who reported a significant reduction of CGRP immunoreactive neurons in the skin of patients with SSc. In our study higher plasma levels of CGRP were found in patients with SSc with PH than in patients with normal pressure. A correlation was noted between p-CGRP and PAPsys in the whole group, but particularly in patients with isolated PH. This might indicate either a mechanism by which CGRP is reflecting disease activity in isolated PH or a CGRP release secondary to pulmonary vasoconstriction. Many patients in this study had a short disease duration which might explain why we did not find decreased p-CGRP as reported by Matucci-Cerinic.

A possible relation between CGRP and inflammation is indicated by several observations. Intradermal injection of CGRP into human skin gives a characteristically prolonged erythematous component, accompanied by an infiltration of polymorphonuclear leucocytes. CGRP is reported to have a proliferative effect on human endothelial cells. Onuoha and Alpar reported increased p-CGRP in patients with soft tissue injury within 24 hours of injury. In the present study there was a correlation of CGRP with ESR but not with other biochemical parameters. Patients with SSc are known to have a relatively discrete acute phase response, which might explain this discrepancy. ESR, however, is influenced also by immunoglobulins, which are often increased in patients with SSc. The obvious difference in the relation between p-CGRP and ESR in the two subgroups with and without ILD emphasises that the disease mechanisms are different in the two types of PH.

In conclusion, this study showed increased p-CGRP levels in patients with SSc and PH compared with patients with normal pressure. Further studies are required to clarify whether the increased p-CGRP levels reflect disease activity or whether they are secondary to pulmonary vasoconstriction.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Supported by grants from the Medical Faculty of the University of Lund, the Österlund Foundation, the Koch Foundation, Riksförbundet mot Reumatism, and the Medical Research Council (project no K97–19X–11628–02B).

REFERENCES