



Med Uni
Graz

Pioneering Minds

SCREENING BEI COPD, ALPHA-1 UND BRONCHIEKTASEN – WEN, WANN UND WOMIT?

Nikolaus Kneidinger

23.11.2024, Wien

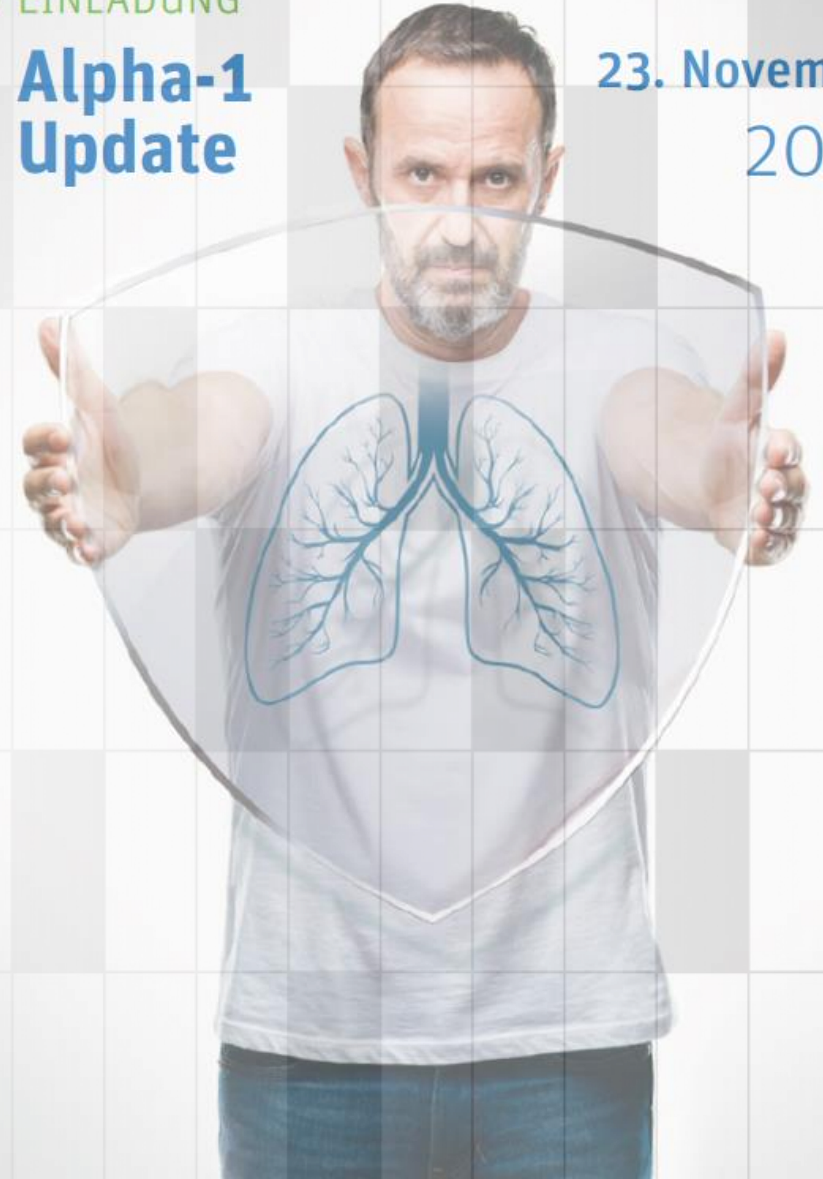
Mit freundlicher Unterstützung von



• EINLADUNG

**Alpha-1
Update**

23. November
2024



Honorare für Referenten- und/oder Beratertätigkeit:

Boehringer Ingelheim, AstraZeneca, MSD, Actelion, Janssen, Novartis, Roche, Daiichi-Sankyo, Zambon, CSL Behring, Ferrer, Takeda, Biotest AG, Chiesi

Lungenerkrankungen in Österreich

English 

Action for lung health in Austria

Austria has recently formed a national respiratory coalition to make lung health a priority in health policy. You can find out more about the coalition's activities on the [national project page](#).

1m

people living with
respiratory diseases

19,000

deaths from respiratory
diseases

385,000

healthy life years lost to
respiratory diseases

€17.5b

societal economic cost of
respiratory diseases*



**INTERNATIONAL
RESPIRATORY
COALITION**

<https://international-respiratory-coalition.org/countries/austria>

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)



COPD in Austria: data from 2021



511,219

people with COPD



3,269

deaths from COPD



70,998

years of healthy life lost due to COPD



€3.2b

cost to society for the whole population in euros

Lower respiratory tract infections (LRTIs)

Interstitial lung diseases (ILDs)

Asthma

Pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH)

Lung cancer

This data is from Lung Facts: www.international-respiratory-coalition.org



<https://international-respiratory-coalition.org/countries/austria>

COPD



Die chronisch obstruktive Lungenerkrankung (COPD) ist eine verhinderbare Erkrankung, die charakterisiert ist durch **persistierende respiratorische Symptome** und eine Atemflusslimitierung, begleitet von **Atemwegs und/oder alveolären Abnormalitäten**, verursacht durch Exposition von schädlichen Partikeln oder Gasen. **Exazerbationen** und **Komorbiditäten** tragen zur Schwere der Erkrankung bei.

Screening auf COPD

Clinical Indicators for Considering a Diagnosis of COPD

Figure 2.1

Consider the diagnosis of COPD, and perform spirometry, if any of these clinical indicators are present: (these indicators are not diagnostic themselves, but the presence of multiple key indicators increases the probability of the presence of COPD; in any case, spirometry is required to establish a diagnosis of COPD)

Dyspnea that is

Progressive over time
Worse with exercise
Persistent

Recurrent wheeze

Chronic cough

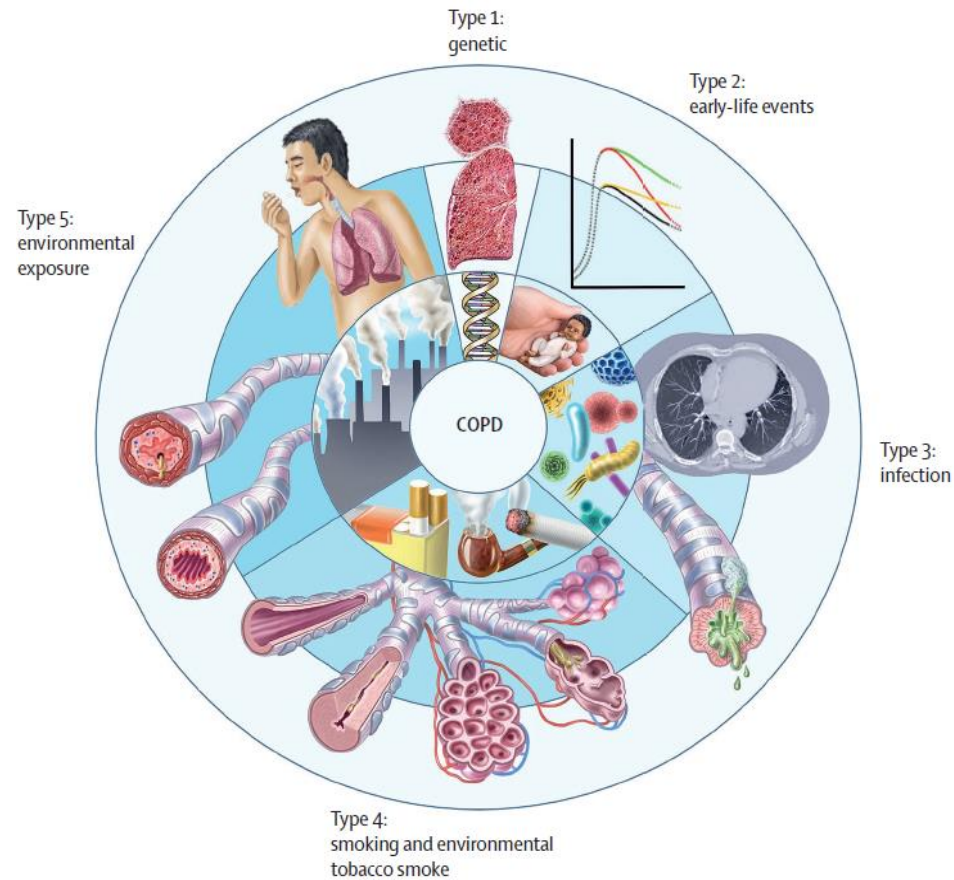
May be intermittent and may be non-productive

Recurrent lower respiratory tract infections

History of risk factors

Tobacco smoke (including popular local preparations)
Smoke from home cooking and heating fuels
Occupational dusts, vapors, fumes, gases and other chemicals
Host factors (e.g., genetic factors, developmental abnormalities, low birthweight, prematurity, childhood respiratory infections etc.)

COPD „Etiotypes“



Proposed Taxonomy (Etiotypes) for COPD

Figure 1.2

Classification	Description
Genetically determined COPD (COPD-G)	Alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency (AATD) Other genetic variants with smaller effects acting in combination
COPD due to abnormal lung development (COPD-D)	Early life events, including premature birth and low birthweight, among others
Environmental COPD Cigarette smoking COPD (COPD-C)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exposure to tobacco smoke, including <i>in utero</i> or via passive smoking Vaping or e-cigarette use Cannabis
Biomass and pollution exposure COPD (COPD-P)	Exposure to household pollution, ambient air pollution, wildfire smoke, occupational hazards
COPD due to infections (COPD-I)	Childhood infections, tuberculosis-associated COPD, HIV-associated COPD
COPD & asthma (COPD-A)	Particularly childhood asthma
COPD of unknown cause (COPD-U)	

*Adapted from Celli et al. (2022) and Stolz et al. (2022)

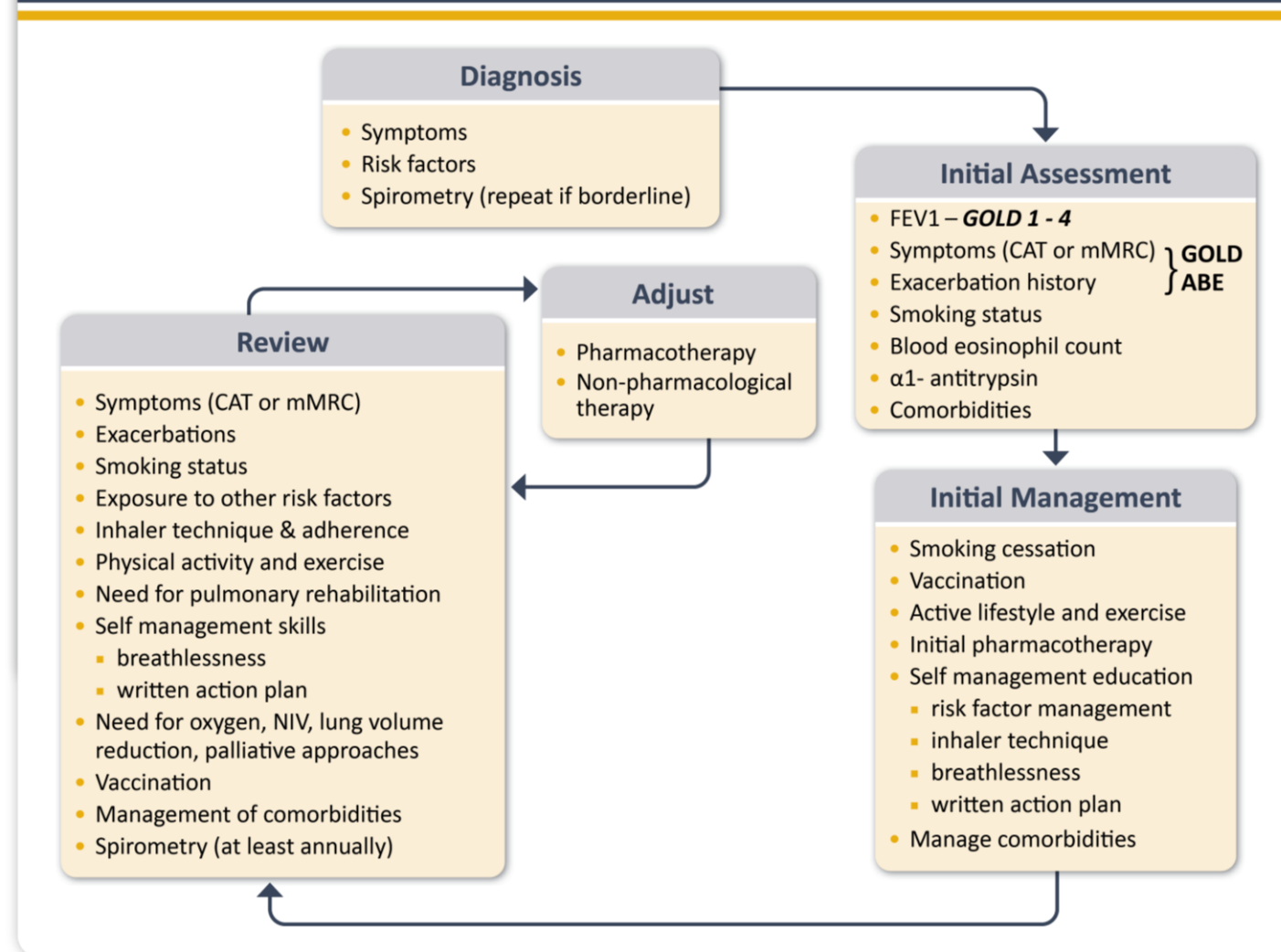
Fall 1

- ▶ 73J, weiblich
- ▶ Luftnot seit Monaten - kurzatmig beim Gehen in der Ebene im Tempo Gleichaltriger
- ▶ Trockener Husten
- ▶ Rez. Infektionen der Atemwege aber keine Verschlechterungsereignisse
- ▶ Nikotin: 15 PJ, ex vor 18 Jahren
- ▶ V.a. COPD

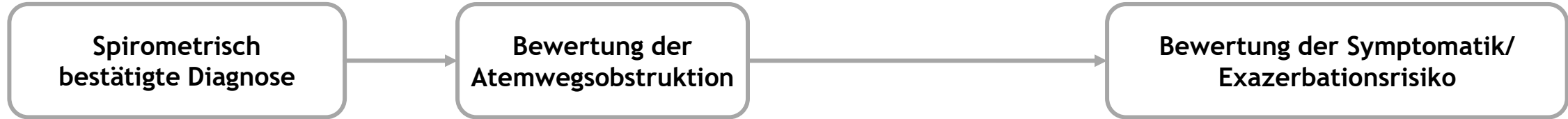
Management der COPD

Management of COPD

Figure 3.2



GOLD REPORT 2024



Post
Bronchodilatator:
FEV₁:FVC < 0,7

GOLD 1	≥80
GOLD 2	50-79
GOLD 3	30–49
GOLD 4	< 30

Exazerbationshistorie

≥ 2 oder ≥ 1, die zur Hospitalisierung geführt hat

0 oder 1 (ohne Hospitalisierung)

Gruppe E

Gruppe A

Gruppe B

mMRC 0 - 1,
CAT < 10

mMRC ≥ 2,
CAT ≥ 10

Symptomatik

Fall 1

- ▶ 73J, weiblich
 - ▶ Luftnot seit Monaten - kurzatmig beim Gehen in der Ebene im Tempo Gleichaltriger
 - ▶ Trockener Husten
 - ▶ Rez. Infektionen der Atemwege aber keine Verschlechterungsereignisse
 - ▶ Nikotin: 10 PJ, ex vor 18 Jahren
 - ▶ FEV1 42%Soll, FEV1/FVC 0,62
- COPD GOLD IIIB



Screening bei COPD (Auswahl) - Treatable Traits

- ▶ Erkrankungsmerkmale
 - ▶ Inflammation (Eosinophilie, ...)
 - ▶ Alpha-1-Antitrypsin
- ▶ Begleit- / Folgeerkrankungen
 - ▶ Komorbiditäten
 - ▶ Lungenkarzinom

Initial Assessment	
• FEV1 – GOLD 1 - 4	} GOLD } ABE
• Symptoms (CAT or mMRC)	
• Exacerbation history	
• Smoking status	
• Blood eosinophil count	
• α 1- antitrypsin	
• Comorbidities	

Empfehlung zur AAT-Testung



Alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency (AATD)

The World Health Organization recommends that **all patients with a diagnosis of COPD** should be screened once for AATD, especially in areas with high AATD prevalence.^(510,511) Although the classical patient is young (< 45 years) with panlobular basal emphysema, it has become recognized that delay in diagnosis has led to identification of some AATD patients when they are older and have a more typical distribution of emphysema (centrilobular apical).⁽⁵¹²⁾ A low concentration (< 20% normal) is highly suggestive of homozygous deficiency. Family members should be screened and, together with the patient, referred to specialist centers for advice and management (see **Chapter 3**).

Screening - Computertomographie

Use of CT in Stable COPD

Figure 2.12

Differential Diagnosis

- Frequent exacerbations with excessive cough with sputum production, raising concern for bronchiectasis or atypical infection
- Symptoms out of proportion to disease severity based on lung function testing

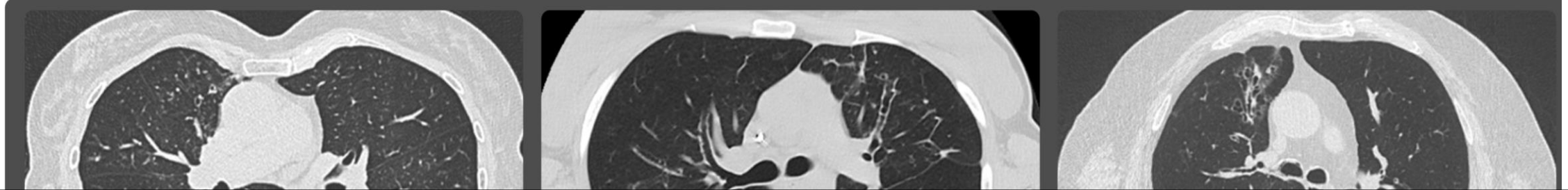
Lung Volume Reduction

- Endobronchial valve therapy may be a therapeutic option for patients if they demonstrate postbronchodilator FEV1 between 15% to 45% and evidence of hyperinflation
- Lung volume reduction surgery may be a therapeutic option for patients with hyperinflation, severe upper lobe predominant emphysema and low exercise capacity after pulmonary rehabilitation

Lung Cancer Screening

- Annual low-dose CT scan is recommended for lung cancer screening in patients with COPD due to smoking according to recommendations for the general population

Radiologische Diagnose von Bronchiektasen



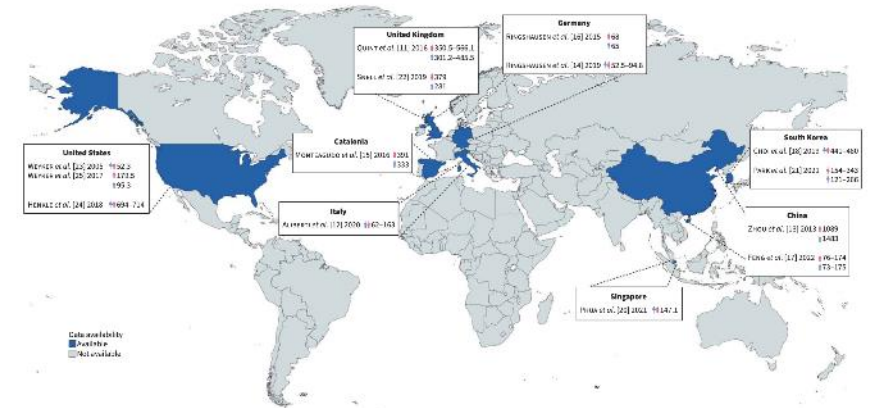
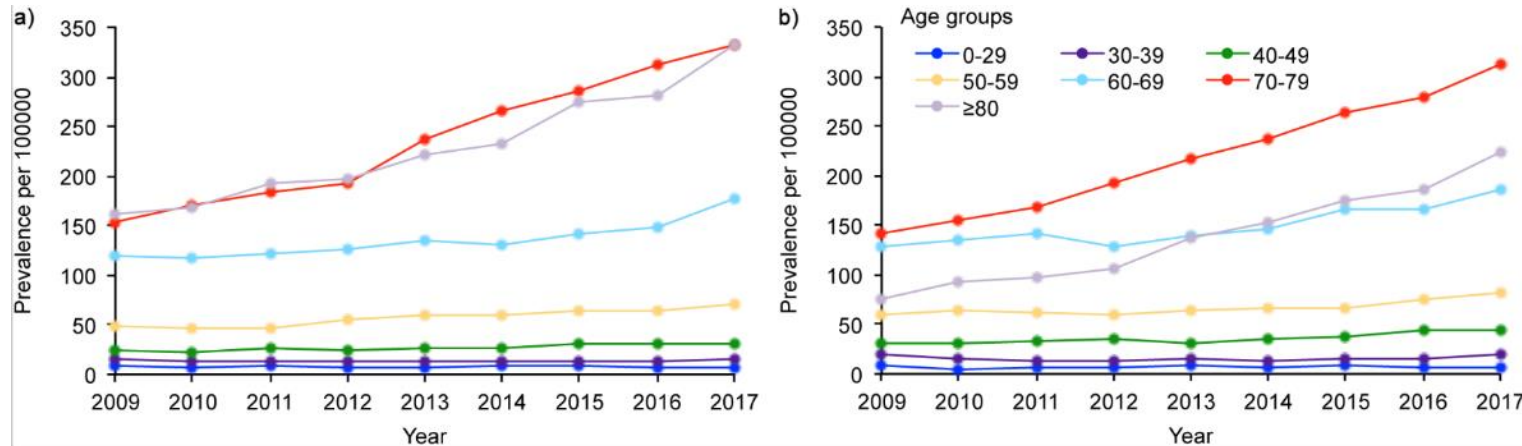
E3: Bronchiektasen sollen in der CT diagnostiziert werden, wenn mindestens eines der folgenden Kriterien vorliegt (starker Konsens):

- bronchoarterielle Ratio ≥ 1 ,
- fehlende Verjüngung des Bronchus nach peripher und/oder
- Sichtbarkeit eines Bronchus mit einem Abstand ≤ 1 cm von der viszerale Pleura.



Epidemiologie

Bronchiectasen sind nicht selten → 94,8/100 000 in Deutschland



- Patienten mit Bronchiectasen haben eine erhöhte Mortalität
 - Raten in Europa 16 % bis 24,8 % (Follow-up 4,0 bis 5,18 Jahre)

Age years	Men		Women	
	General population	Bronchiectasis cohort	General population	Bronchiectasis cohort
18-49	1.3 [1.3-1.4]	13.1 [3.4-22.8]	0.8 [0.7-0.8]	6.4 [0.8-12.0]
50-59	5.1 [5.0-5.2]	10.0 [2.6-17.3]	3.4 [3.4-3.5]	7.8 [2.4-13.2]
60-69	12.5 [12.3-12.6]	29.5 [20.6-38.4]	7.9 [7.8-8.0]	16.0 [10.6-21.5]
70-79	33.77 [33.4-33.9]	58.6 [46.4-70.7]	22.8 [22.6-23.0]	43.9 [34.9-52.8]
≥80	111.8 [111.1-112.5]	144.6 [115.4-173.9]	98.9 [98.4-99.4]	160.1 [136.1-184.1]

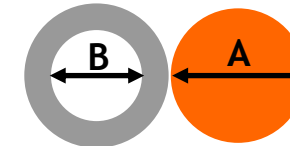
Definition “Bronchiektasen-Erkrankung“



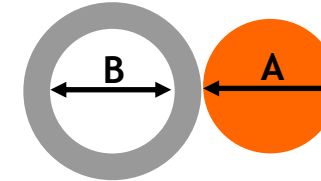
+

- Regelmäßig Husten
- Regelmäßig Auswurf
- Gehäufte Infekte aktuell oder anamnestisch

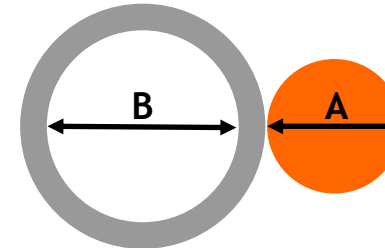
$$B/A = 0,7$$



$$B/A = 1$$

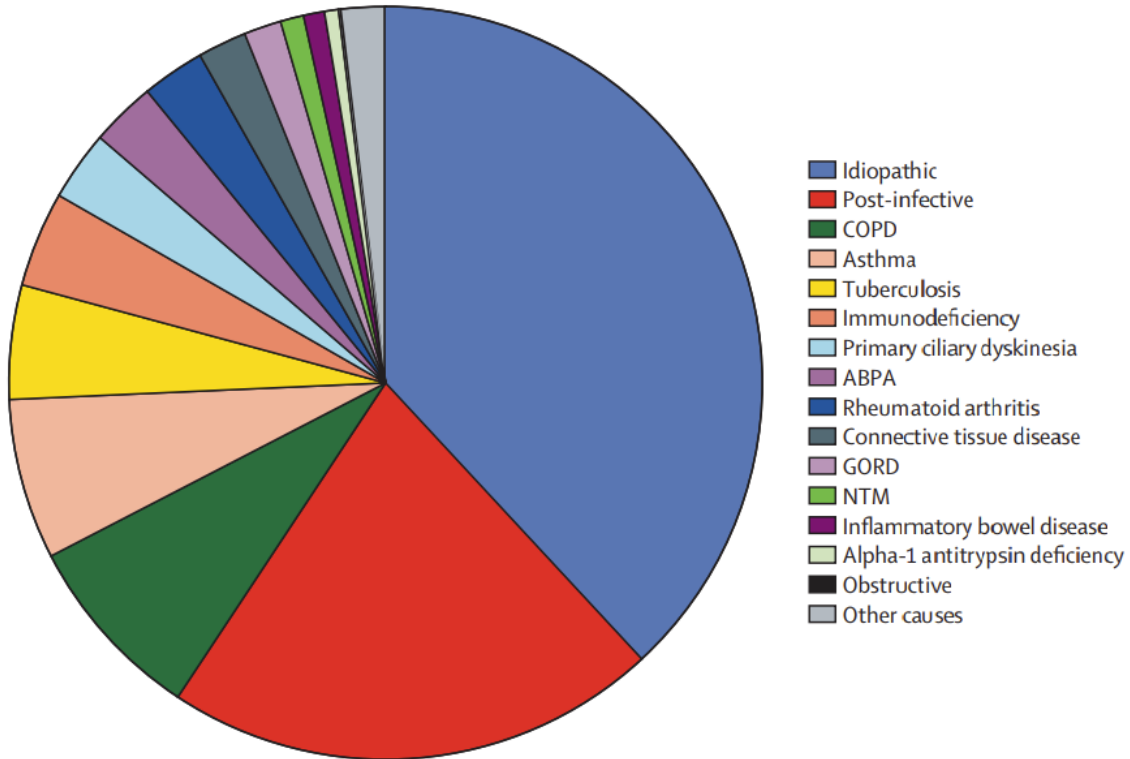


$$B/A = 1,5$$

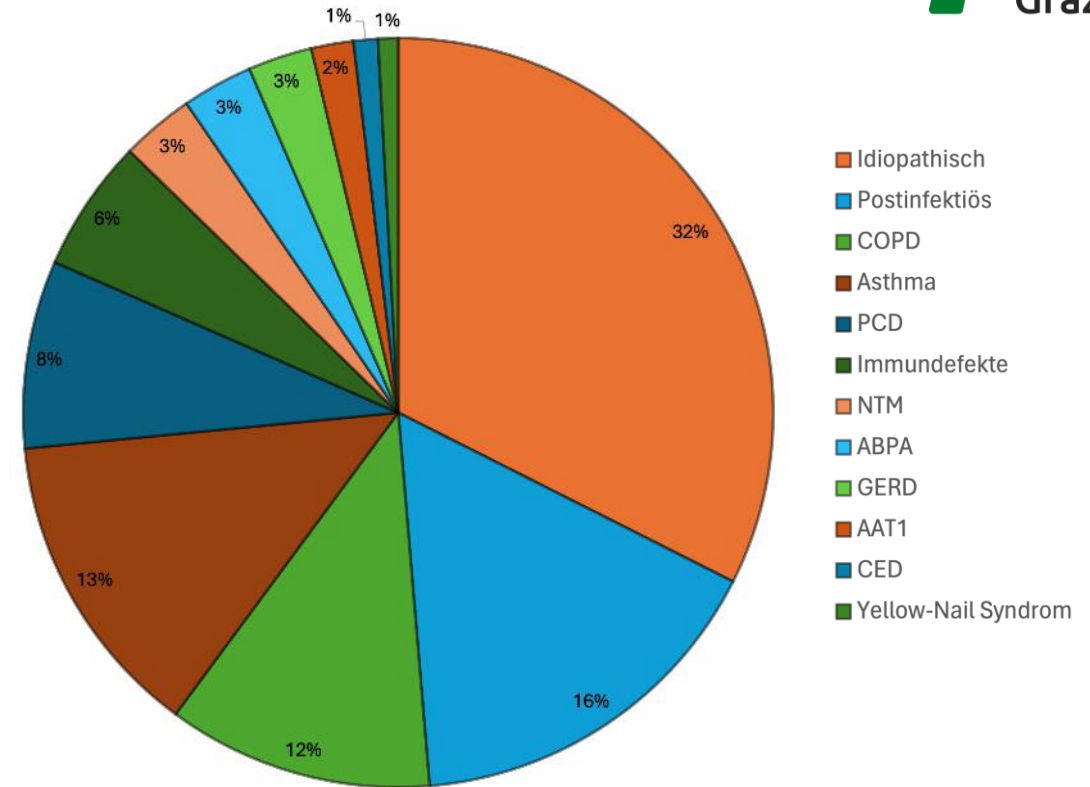


Symptomatische Bronchiektasen sind mit einer schlechteren Lebensqualität verbunden!

Heterogene Ätiologie („Etiotypes“)



Europa
(N=16963)

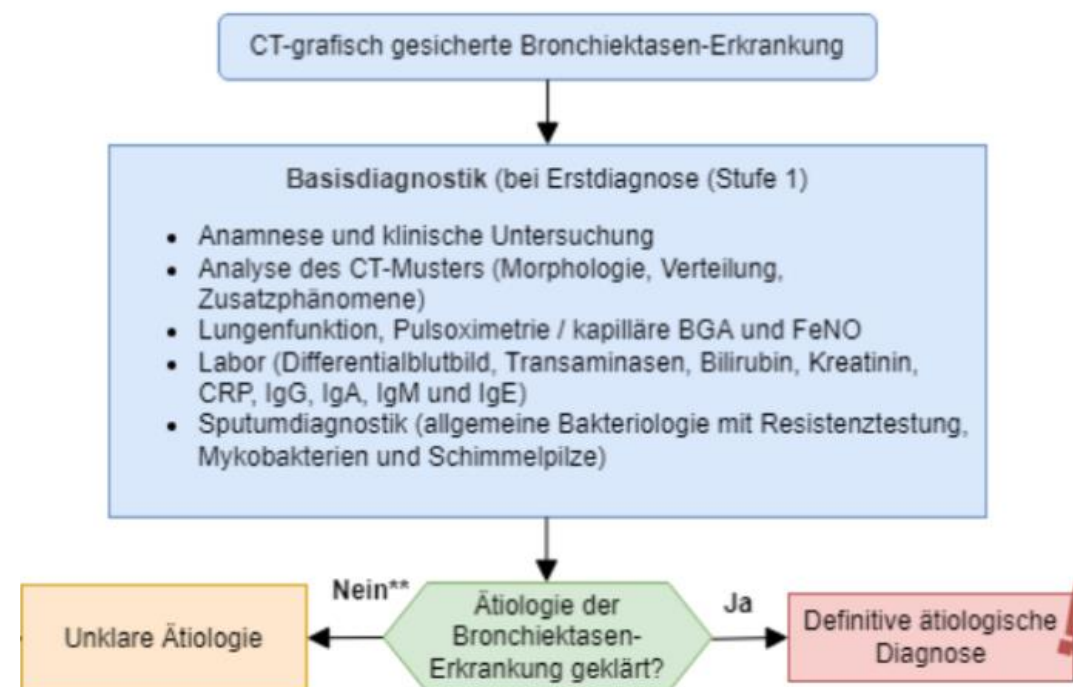


Deutschland
(N=1222)

Stufendiagnostik

Ziele

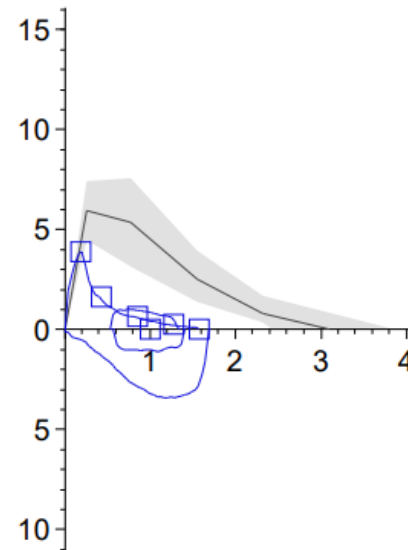
- ▶ Identifikation der zugrundeliegenden (und wenn möglich behandelbaren) Ätiologie
- ▶ Erfassen von Komorbiditäten
- ▶ Standortbestimmung der aktuellen Erkrankung



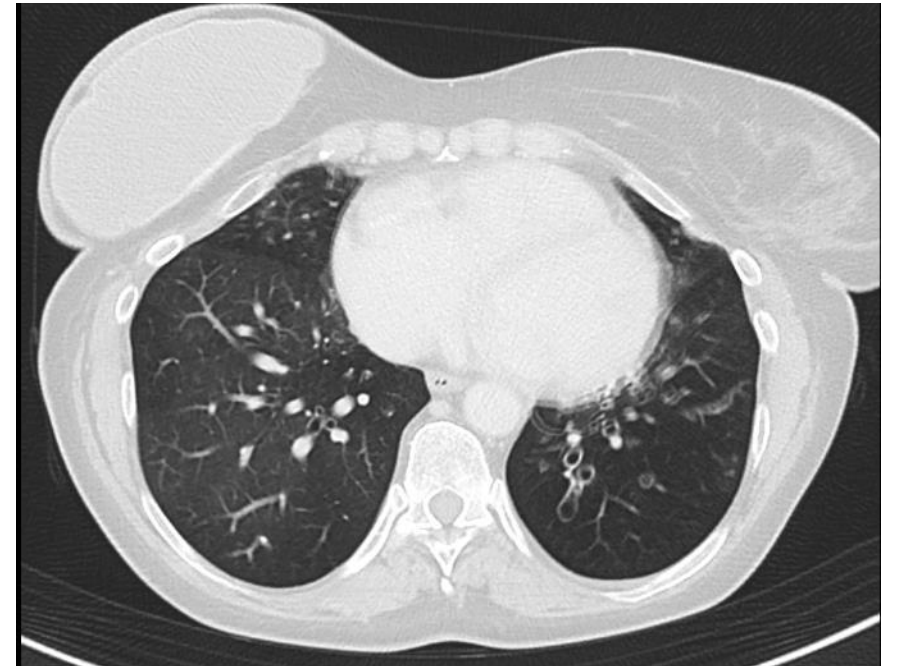
Fall 2 - 52-jährige Patientin

- ▶ Vorstellung bei wiederholten broncho-pulmonalen Infekten in den letzten Jahren
- ▶ Täglich Husten + Auswurf
- ▶ Anamnese:

- Frühgeboren
- Infekte seit der Kindheit
- 2 Kinder (gesund)
- Z.n. Mamma-Ca vor 5 Jahren
- Ex-Raucherin mit 10 PY



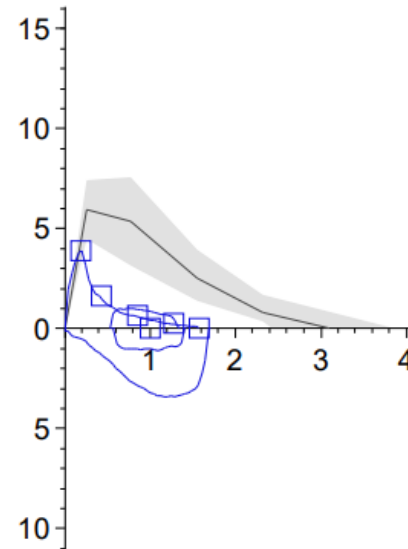
FEV₁ 36 %
Schwere Überblähung
Respiratorische Insuffizienz Typ I + II



Fall 2 - 52-jährige Patientin

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- ▶ Täglich Husten + Auswurf
- ▶ Anamnese:

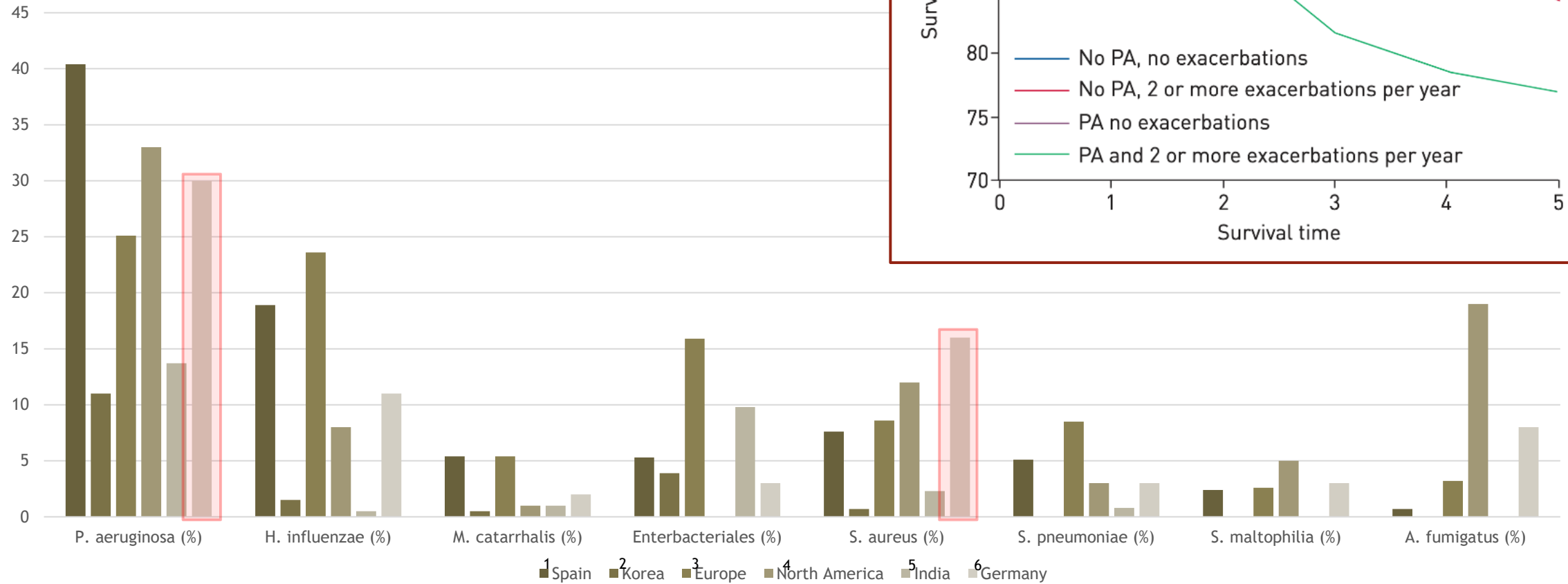
- Frühgeboren
- Infekte seit der Kindheit
- 2 Kinder (gesund)
- Z.n. Mamma-Ca vor 5 Jahren
- Ex-Raucherin mit 10 PY



Pseudomonas aeruginosa (mucoid), keine NTM

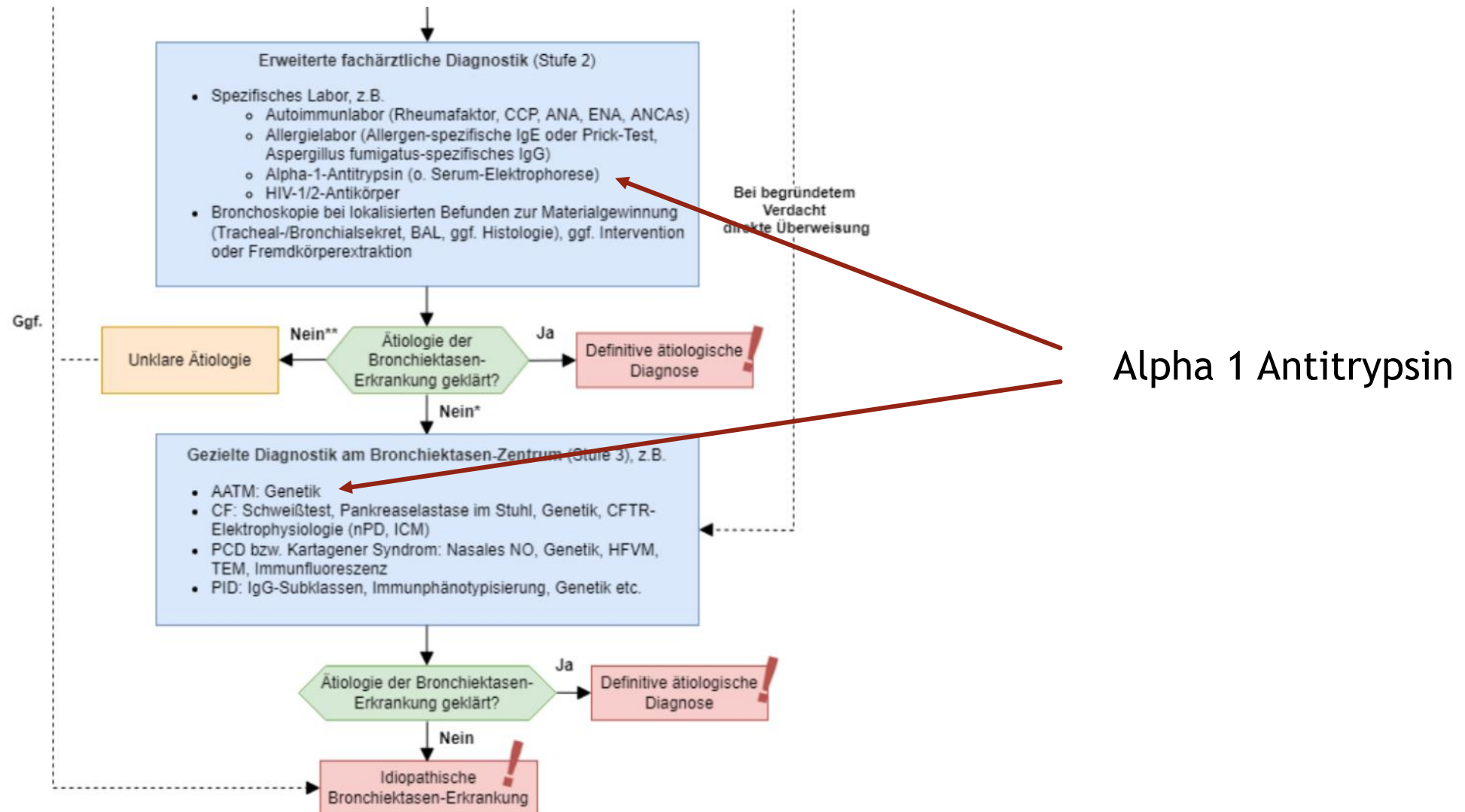
FEV₁ 36 %
Schwere Überblähung
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Bronchiectasen Mikrobiologie



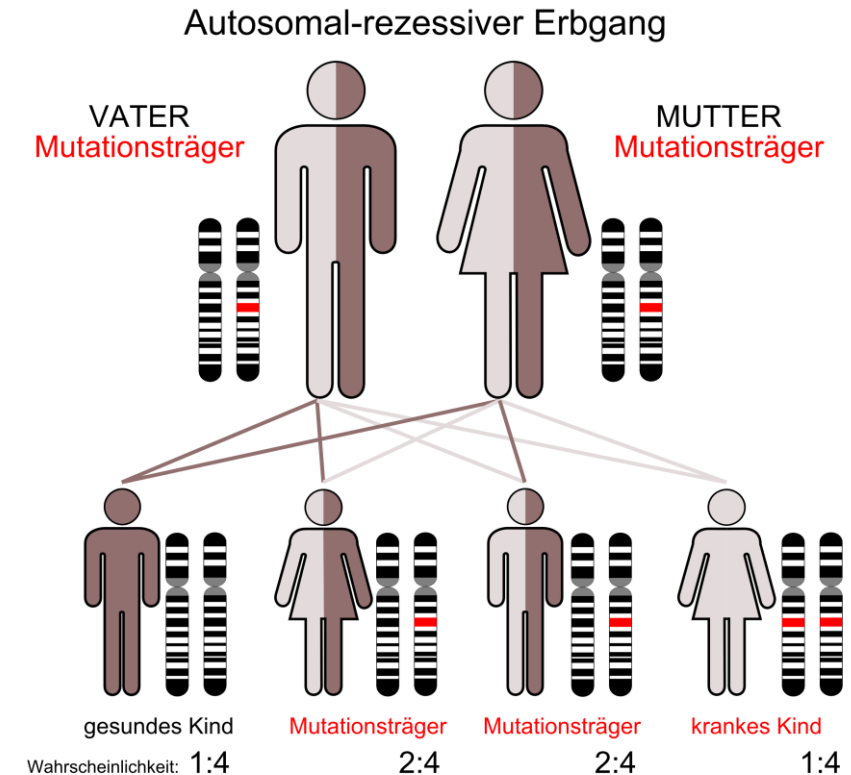
1. Martinez-García, M. A. et al., Arch. Bronconeumol. (Engl. Ed.) 57, 28-35 (2021); 2. Lee, H. et al., Respirology 26, 619-621 (2021); 3. Chalmers, J. D. et al., Lancet Respir. Med. 11, 637-649 (2023); 4. Aksamit, T. R. et al., Chest 151, 982-992 (2017); 5. Dhar, R. et al. The Lancet Glob. Heal. 7, e1269-e1279 (2019); 6. PROGNOSIS 2024, unpublished data.

Diagnostik II



Genetik - Alpha-1-Antitrypsin-Mangel

- Autosomal rezessiv
- Chromosom 14 Genlocus q32.1
- SERPINA1-Gen
- PiZZ der häufigste für Emphysem verantwortliche Genotyp
- PiSZ zweithäufigster Genotyp
- >200 bekannte Varianten des AAT-Mangel-Allels



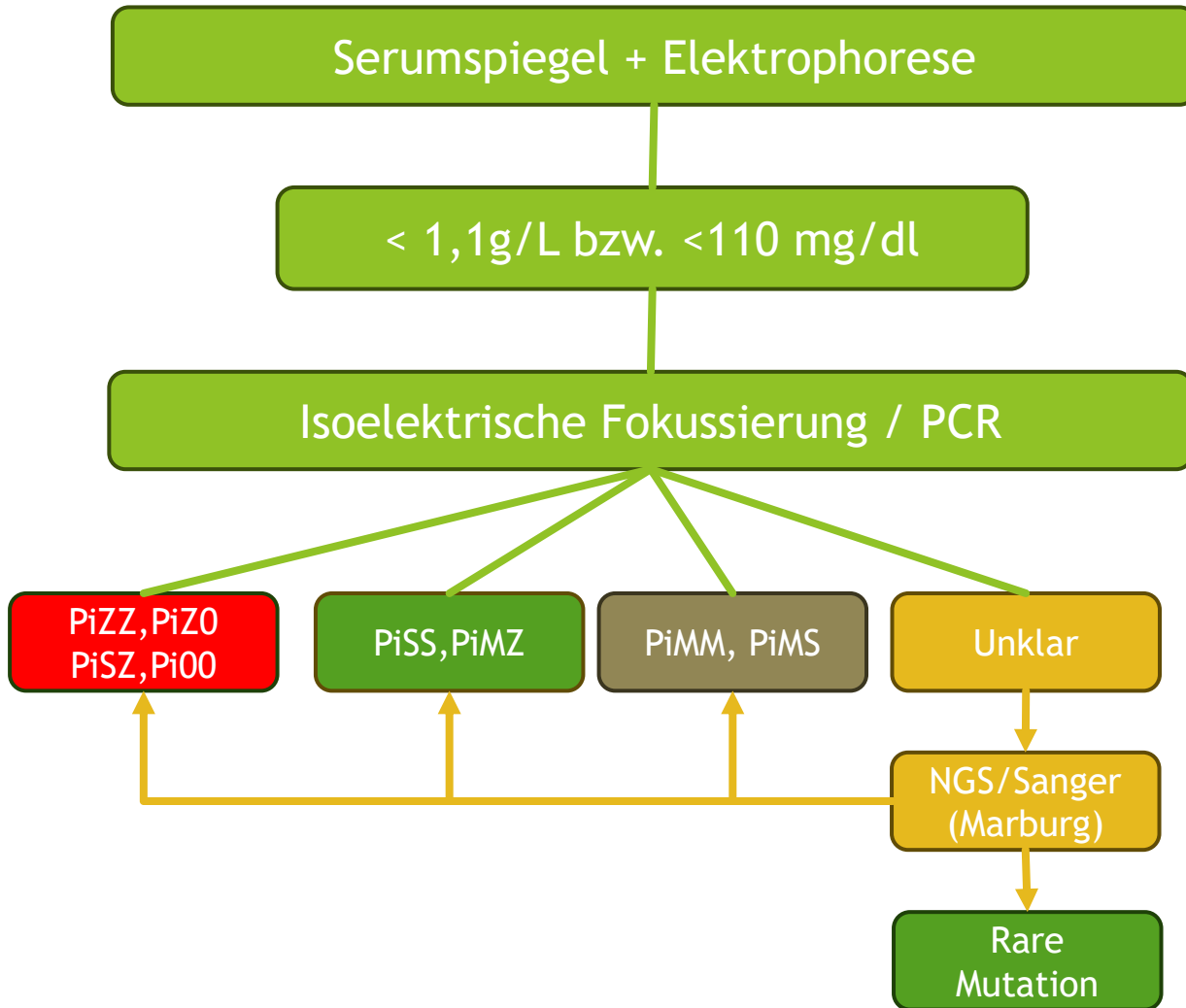
Diagnostik

Serumspiegel + Elektrophorese

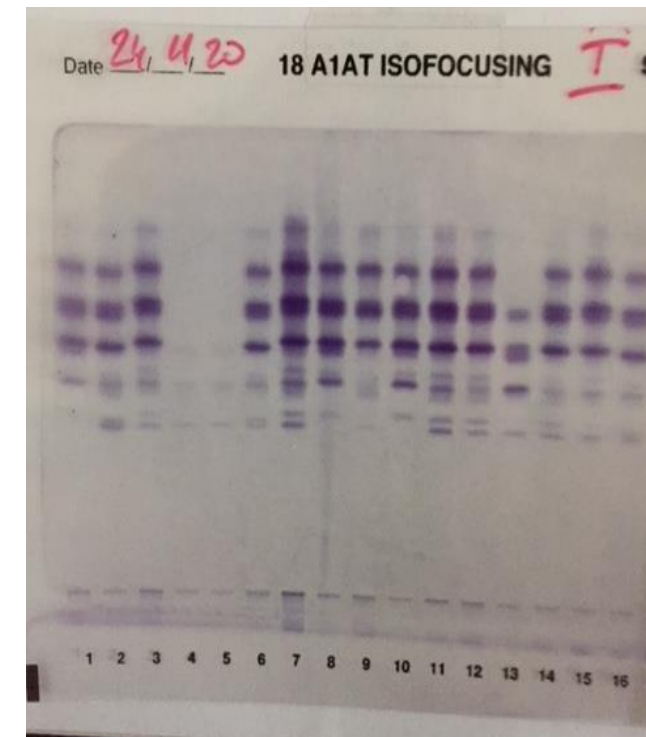
< 1,1g/L bzw. <110 mg/dl

0,9 - 1,1g/L	- Leichter Mangel
0,58 - 0,89g/L	- Moderater Mangel
<0,58 g/L	- Schwerer Mangel

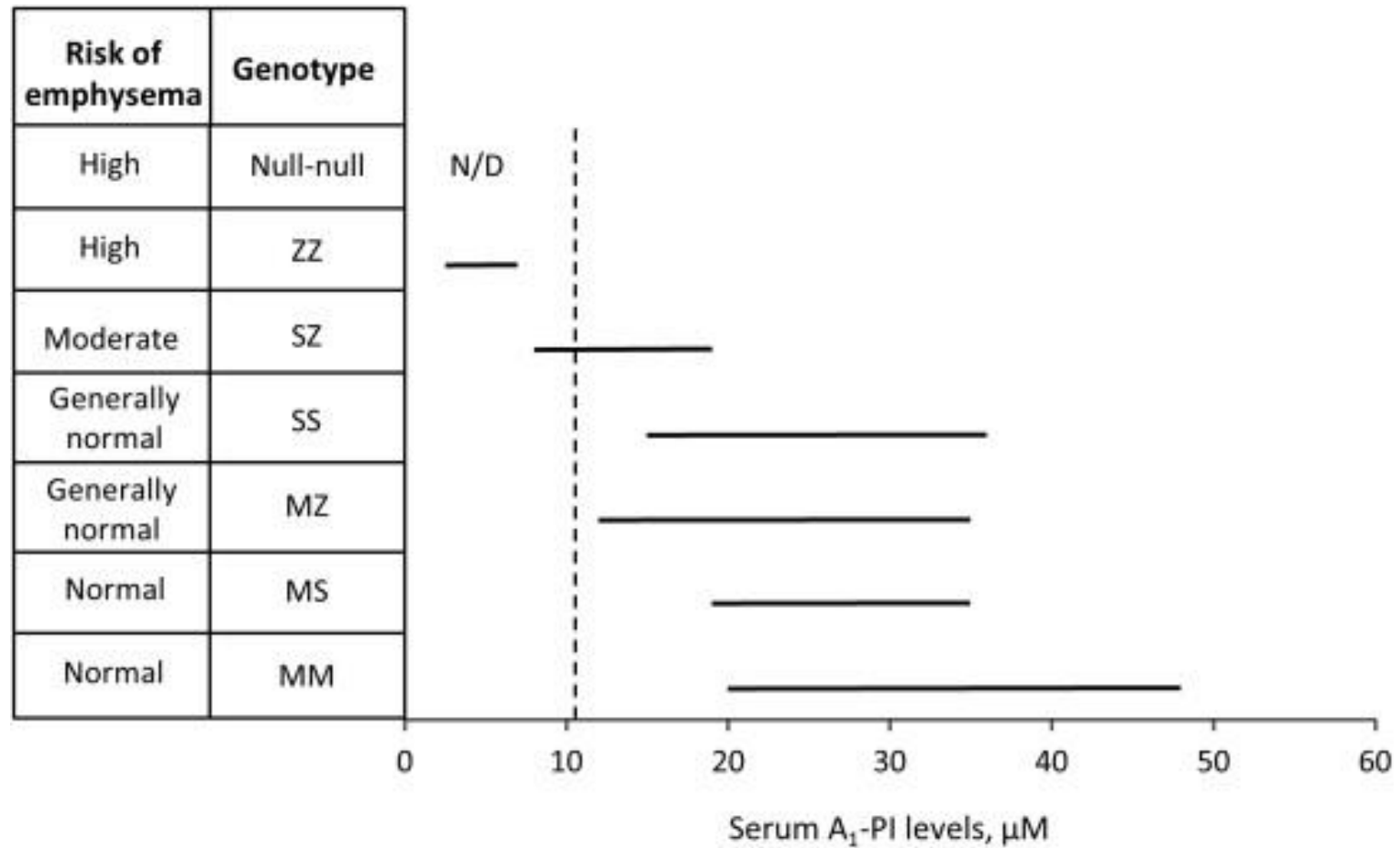
Diagnostik & Nomenklatur



- Pi = proteinase inhibitor
- A-Z = migration behaviour in isoelectric focusing (IEF)
 - A Fast
 - M moderate
 - Z slow

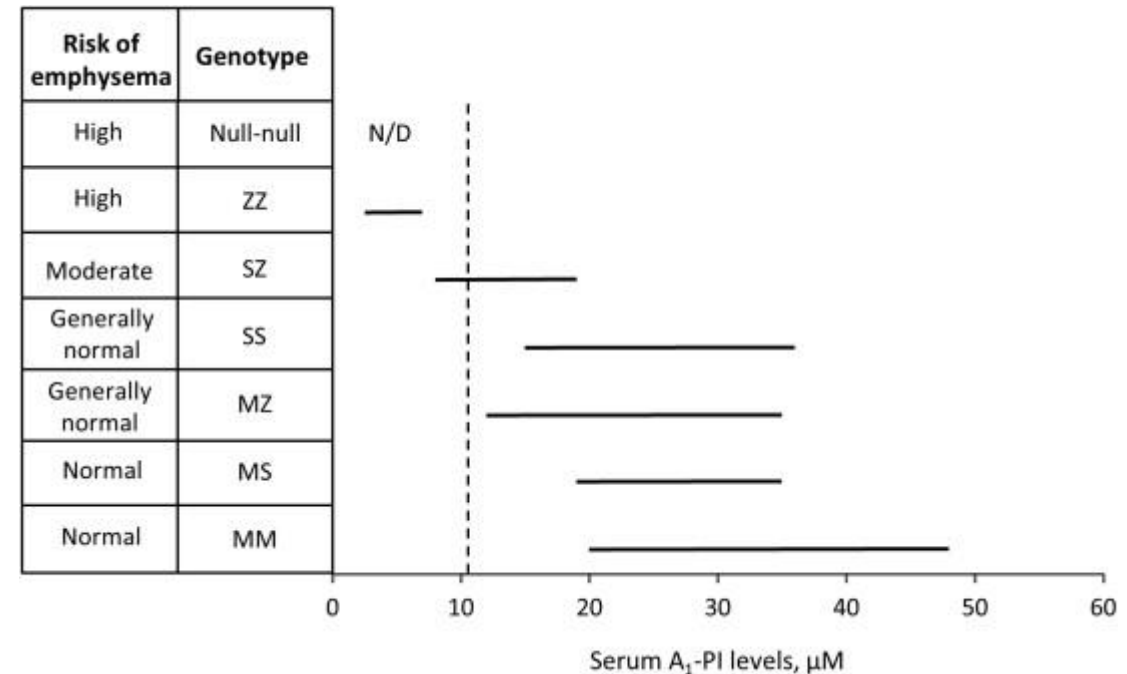


AATD Einteilung



AATD Nomenklatur & Einteilung

- Pi = proteinase inhibitor
- A-Z = migration behaviour in isoelectric focusing (IEF)
 - A Fast
 - M moderate
 - Z slow
- add. place of first description



Diagnostische Verzögerung



Respiratory Research

Meischl et al. *Respiratory Research* (2023) 24:34
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12931-023-02338-0>

RESEARCH

Open Access



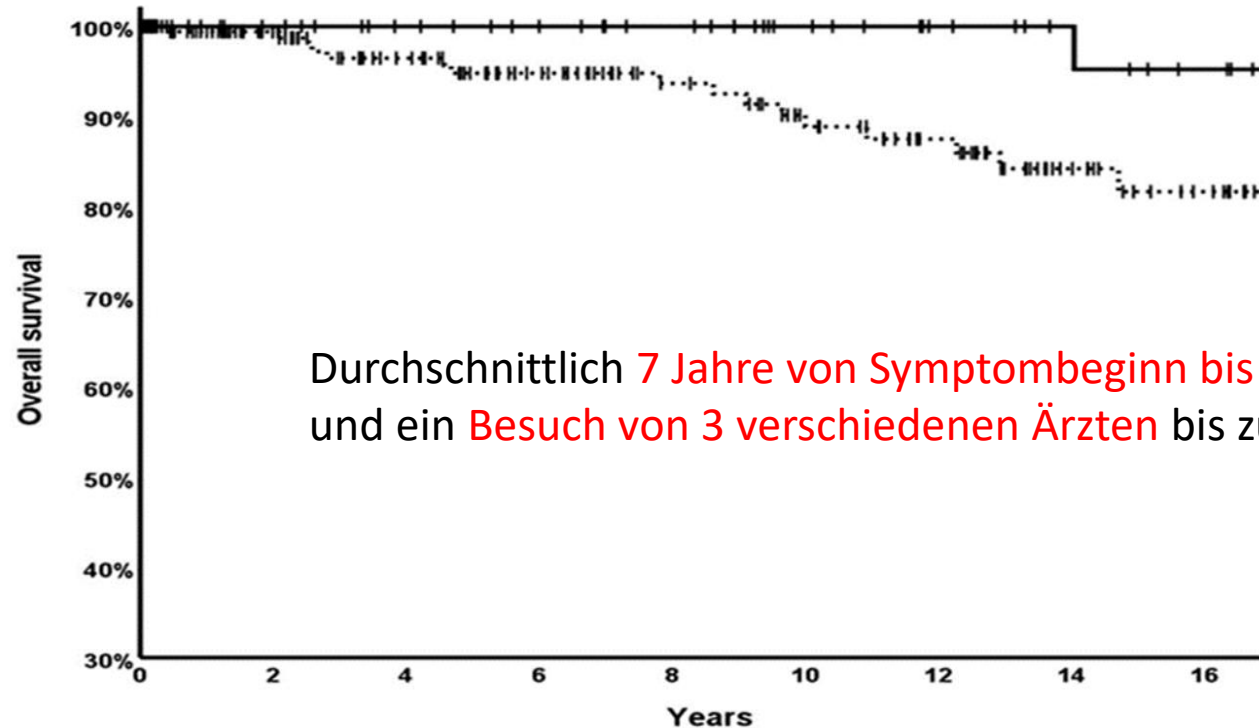
The impact of diagnostic delay on survival in alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency: results from the Austrian Alpha-1 Lung Registry

Tobias Meischl^{1,2}, Karin Schmid-Scherzer^{1,3}, Florian Vafai-Tabrizi^{1,3}, Gert Wurzinger⁴, Eva Traunmüller-Wurm⁵, Kristina Kutics⁵, Markus Rauter⁶, Fikreta Grabcanovic-Musija⁷, Simona Müller⁸, Norbert Kaufmann⁹, Judith Löffler-Ragg¹⁰, Arshang Valipour^{1,11} and Georg-Christian Funk^{1,3*}

Conclusions A delayed diagnosis was associated with significantly worse OS and TS. Screening should be improved and efforts to ensure early AATD diagnosis should be intensified.

Meischl T. *Respir Res.* 2023;24:34

Diagnostische Verzögerung

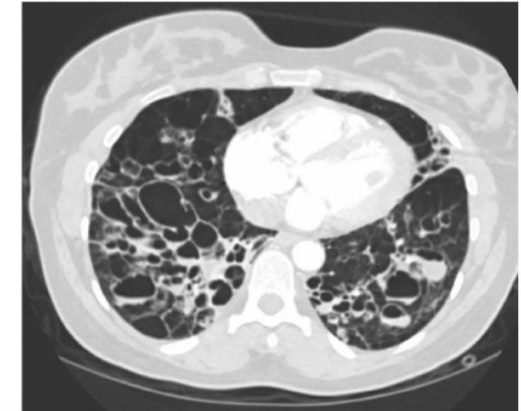
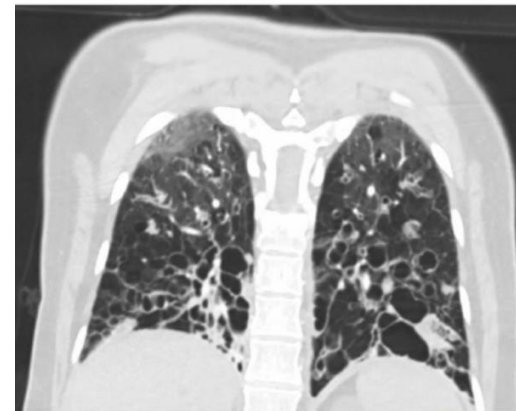
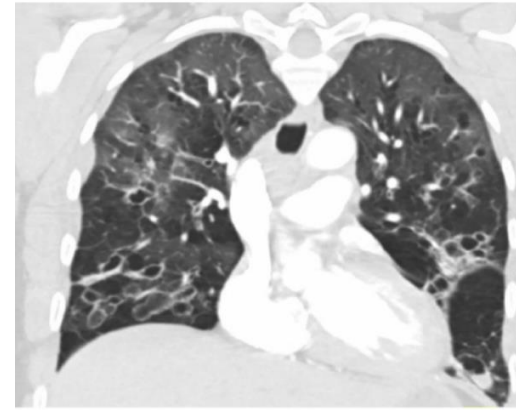
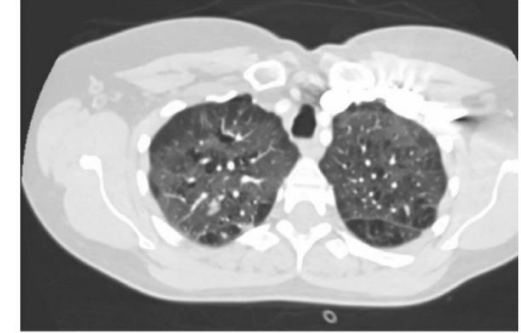
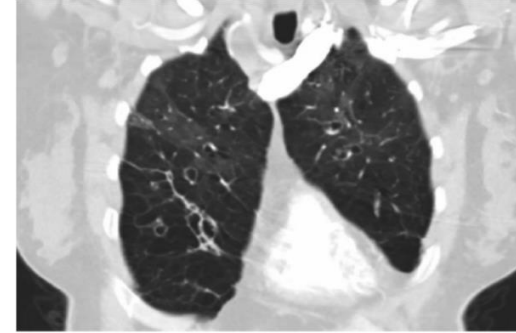


	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16
— diagnostic delay ≤ 2 years	62	54	48	43	39	31	25	21	17
.... diagnostic delay > 2 years	206	144	121	100	82	69	57	38	27
	number at risk								

Fig. 3 Kaplan–Meier plot of overall survival (OS) by diagnostic delay \leq / $>$ 2 years (n = 268)

Fall 3

- ▶ 44-year-old woman of Turkish origin
- ▶ ED: severe dyspnea/ inspiratory pleural chest pain
- ▶ delivered healthy twins 6 weeks prior
- ▶ pulmonary embolism 3 months previously
- ▶ had never smoked
- ▶ COPD that had been made 9 years earlier during her pregnancy with her first child



Fall 3

- ▶ FEV₁ 1,06 L/43%, FEV₁/FVC 47%)
- ▶ Sputum: mucoid *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Aspergillus fumigatus*, not TB/NTM
- ▶ Immunoglobuline (Ig)A, IgM, IgG, and Subklassen normal
- ▶ IgE erhöht 584 IU/mL (normal <100 IU/mL) and specific IgG and IgE were high for *A. fumigatus*
- ▶ Prick-Test normal
- ▶ Schweißtest normal (<25 mM) und keine *CFTR*-Gen Mutationen
- ▶ Reduzierte Alpha-1 Globin Bande 0.18 g/dL, 2.6%
- ▶ AAT Spiegel im in serum <25 mg/dL

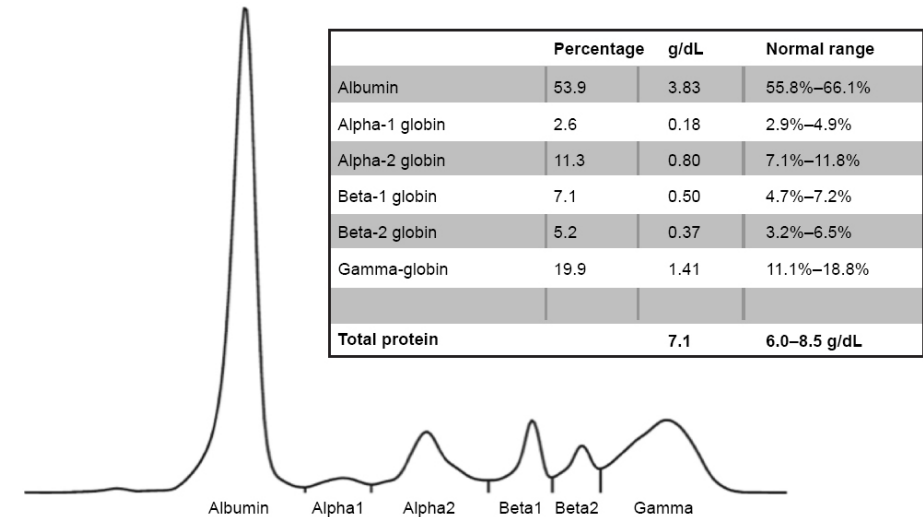


Figure 2 Capillary zone electrophoresis. A decrease of the alpha-1 globin peak is notable.

Identification of a novel *SERPINA-1* mutation causing alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency in a patient with severe bronchiectasis and pulmonary embolism

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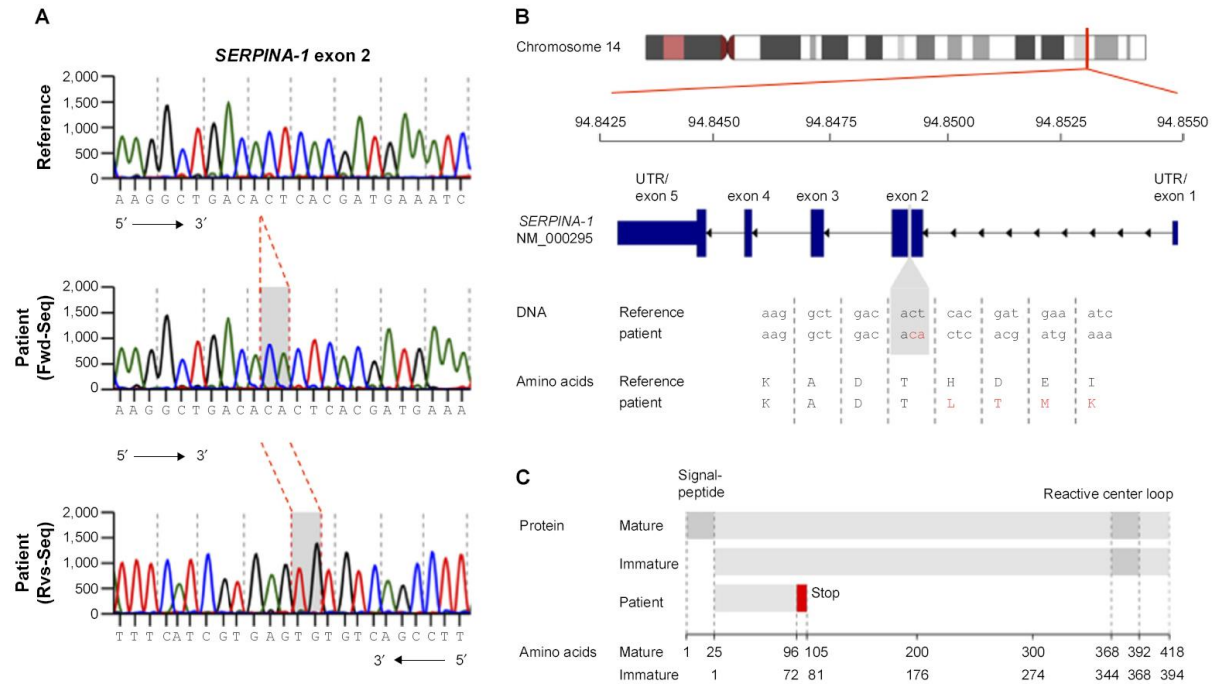


Figure 3 Sequence of a regular and mutated *SERPINA-1* gene. (A) DNA sequencing chromatogram of reference sequence (upper) and patient sequence (middle and lower). (B) Overview of *SERPINA-1* gene location, structure, and patient's mutation with DNA and amino acid sequence. (C) Overview of mature, immature, and patient *SERPINA-1* protein and domains.

Abbreviations: Fwd-Seq, forward sequence; Rvs-Seq, reverse sequence; UTR, untranslated region.

Screening auf Alpha-1-Antitrypsin-Mangel (AAT-Mangel)



Patienten mit COPD oder Emphysem

- Alle Patienten mit einer **COPD-Diagnose**, unabhängig von Alter und Risikofaktoren (z. B. auch Nichtraucher).
- Patienten mit einem **Lungenemphysem**, insbesondere bei:
 - Frühem Krankheitsbeginn (jünger als 45 Jahre).
 - Betonter basaler Verteilung des Emphysems (im Gegensatz zu den üblichen apikalen Veränderungen bei Rauchern).

Screening auf Alpha-1-Antitrypsin-Mangel (AAT-Mangel)



Patienten mit familiärer Belastung

- **Personen mit einer bekannten Familienanamnese von Alpha-1-Antitrypsin-Mangel.**
- **Verwandte ersten Grades von Patienten mit diagnostiziertem AAT-Mangel.**

Personen mit atypischen oder schwer erklärbaeren Symptomen

- **Junge Nichtraucher mit COPD oder Emphysem.**
- **Patienten mit therapieresistentem Asthma, bei dem keine Besserung auf Standardtherapien erfolgt.**
- **Personen mit Bronchiektasen unklarer Ursache.**

Screening auf Alpha-1-Antitrypsin-Mangel (AAT-Mangel)



Patienten mit Lebererkrankungen

- Patienten mit **unerklärter Leberfibrose** oder **Leberzirrhose**.
- **Neugeborene** oder Kinder mit **cholestatischen Syndromen** (z. B. verlängerte Neugeborenenengelbsucht).
- Erwachsene mit **nichtalkoholischer Fettlebererkrankung (NAFLD)** oder **Hepatitis** unklarer Ursache.

Andere Risikogruppen

- Personen mit **Immundefekten** oder **Autoimmunerkrankungen**, da AAT-Mangel systemische Auswirkungen haben kann.
- Menschen mit unklaren Symptomen wie **chronischer Atemnot** oder **rezidivierenden Lungeninfekten**.

Warum screenen?



Früherkennung des Alpha-1-Antitrypsin-Mangels ermöglicht:

1. **Gezielte Therapie** (z. B. Substitution mit AAT).
 2. Vermeidung weiterer Lungenschädigungen durch Rauchverzicht oder Berufsanpassung.
 3. Überwachung und Behandlung von Leberkomplikationen.
 4. Familienscreening zur Prävention bei Verwandten.
- **Das Screening erfolgt standardmäßig durch eine Blutuntersuchung** (Bestimmung des AAT-Serumspiegels) und bei Verdacht auf genetische Ursachen durch eine Genotypisierung.

Vielen Dank!

Kontakt:

nikolaus.kneidinger@medunigraz.at



Medizinische
Universität
Graz