Local T cell subsets in mumps meningitis

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SUMMARY In the acute phase of mumps meningitis, more than 85% of the cells in cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) were OKT 3 positive, while 76% of the peripheral mononuclear cells (PMN) were OKT 3 positive. The ratio of OKT 4:8 positive cells in CSF was significantly lower than that in PMN, showing that suppressor/cytotoxic T cells had selectively accumulated in CSF. In addition, 58% of CSF cells were immune associated (Ia) positive, probably activated T cells.

It has recently become clear that cell mediated immunity plays an important role in various viral infections. How the viruses are cleared from the actual infected foci is still, however, uncertain. To find effective treatments in central nervous system (CNS) viral infections, it may be necessary to ascertain what defence mechanism operates at the site of virus invasion and which factor is activated first among the immune systems. We endeavoured to determine the nature of T lymphocytes in cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) and to examine the difference between systemic and local T cell responses in patients with mumps and mumps meningitis.

Patients and methods

Patients. We studied 15 children with mumps meningitis and 12 mumps patients who did not develop meningitis. The children were aged between one and 8 years. The diagnosis of mumps parotitis was based on swelling of the parotid gland and serologic evaluation. The diagnosis of meningitis was confirmed by clinical manifestations and by lymphocytic pleocytosis in the patients' CSF after parotid gland swelling.

Methods. CSF and heparinized blood samples were taken from the patients during the acute phase of their illness. Peripheral mononuclear cells (PMN) were then separated by Ficoll-Paque density gradient centrifugation. As almost all the cells in CSF were mononuclear (>90%), CSF cells were collected directly by low speed centrifugation.

The hybridoma derived monoclonal antibodies OKT 3, 4, and 8 (Ortho Pharmaceutical Corporation, USA) were used—OKT 3 identifies human peripheral T lymphocytes; OKT 4 recognises an antigen on the surface of the human inducer/helper subclass; and OKT 8 is specific for the suppressor/cytotoxic subclass. Ia like antigens on the cell surface were determined by the monoclonal antibody, Ia-6A, and activated T cells by monoclonal antibody 5E9. Analysis was performed by indirect immunofluorescence using these monoclonal antibodies.

Results

In mumps meningitis patients, more than 85% of
We have shown that in mumps meningitis, antibody and interferon synthesis occurred independently in the CNS. In the present study, the percentage of OKT 3 positive cells in CSF was significantly higher than in PMN. Moreover, when compared with the systemic reactions (in PMN), CSF T cells comprised more OKT 8 suppressor/cytotoxic T cells. Ia positive cells were also predominant among CSF cells. It was recently reported that, besides B cells and monocytes, activated T cells also possess Ia like antigen on the cell surface. As the population of B cells, or monocytes, or both was less than 15% among CSF cells, these Ia positive cells seemed to be activated T cells. This result was confirmed by 5E9 monoclonal antibody that reacted only with activated or some malignantly transformed cells. Indeed, Kreth et al. have reported that virus specific cytotoxic T cells were induced in a patient with mumps meningitis.

These results lead to the conclusion that numerous suppressor/cytotoxic T cells, probably cytotoxic T cells, are selectively accumulated in the CNS and that these cells may perhaps be activated by antigenic stimulation caused by mumps virus.

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References


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