IgG subclass specific antibody response in recurrent bronchitis

F de Baets, R Pauwels, I Schramme, J Leroy

Abstract
The IgG subclass specific immune response against pneumococcal type 3 polysaccharide antigen before and after immunisation in healthy children and children with recurrent bronchitis was studied. Recurrent bronchitis was defined as three or more episodes a year, during at least two consecutive years, of bronchopulmonary infection, productive cough with or without fever, and/or diffuse rales by physical examination. Twenty five patients and 15 healthy children were selected. The patient group had lower concentrations of IgG1 and IgG2 specific pneumococcal antibodies compared with healthy children, regardless of whether or not the total IgG2 concentration was low. The children with recurrent bronchitis showed a greater increase in IgG1 and IgG2 antibodies after immunisation than the controls. It is concluded that children with recurrent bronchitis show a decreased humoral immune response to pneumococcal type 3 polysaccharide antigen. This finding suggests that a defect in the humoral immune response against polysaccharide antigens is an important cause of recurrent bronchitis in childhood.

A high incidence of IgG2 subclass deficiency is reported in children with recurrent upper and lower respiratory tract infections.1-6 Antibodies against polysaccharide antigens are mainly found in the IgG2 subclass.7-10 Polysaccharide antigens are the main antigenic determinants of encapsulated bacteria such as Haemophilus influenzae and Streptococcus pneumoniae; the latter is a major cause of recurrent respiratory infections. In IgG2 deficient children, the humoral immune response after immunisation with a polysaccharide antigen is significantly decreased.11-14 Ambrosino et al reported a patient with recurrent bacterial pneumonia, normal concentrations of immunoglobulin classes and subclasses, but a significantly decreased immune response against polysaccharide antigens.15 This suggested a functional disorder in humoral immunity. Recently some authors observed a decreased antibody response after immunisation with a polysaccharide antigen in children with recurrent infections without any immunoglobulin class or subclass deficiency.16-18 Therefore we were interested in the serum concentrations of IgG subclass specific antibodies against type 3 polysaccharide antigen before and after immunisation in children with recurrent bronchitis.

Patients and methods
PATIENTS
Because a formal definition of recurrent bronchitis in childhood is lacking, we defined it as three or more episodes a year, during at least two consecutive years, of bronchopulmonary infection, productive cough with or without fever, and/or diffuse rales by physical examination. In order to avoid the inclusion of mainly asthmatic patients, wheezy or dyspnoeic children were excluded and children had to be at least 3 years old. Asthma as the aetiologic factor in recurrent respiratory symptoms is usually recognised clinically by 3 years.19

According to this definition 25 children (15 boys) (mean age 57 months, range 36–105) were selected. Thirteen patients were attending the outpatient department of the paediatric respiratory clinic at the University Hospital, Ghent; 12 were residents in an asthma centre at De Haan, Belgium.

Respiratory symptoms were first seen at the mean age of 7 months. The mean annual rate of episodes of respiratory symptoms was 10. In 84% of the children, fever was a constant sign during symptom episodes. Sixty percent of the patients had recurrent pneumonia and in 72% there was no seasonal occurrence of symptoms.

There was a family history of chronic bronchitis in a first degree relative in 36% of the children, with atopy and/or asthma in 56%. There was a combination of both chronic bronchitis and asthma in more than one first degree relative in 12%. Adenoids and tonsils were removed in 48% and 28% of the patients respectively.

In 40% of the patients total IgE serum concentrations were higher than 2 SD above the mean for age.20 Eight percent showed one or more positive radioallergosorbent tests. Sweat tests gave negative results in all children. Ciliary function was examined on bronchial biopsy specimens or nasal swabs in 15 children. The immotile cilia syndrome was diagnosed in one patient. Gastro-oesophageal reflux was found in four of the 15 children tested. Forty eight percent of the patients showed persistent abnormalities on radiographs of the thorax. Persisting radiological signs consisted of atelectasis or infiltration of the right middle lobe and/or lingula. Bronchoscopy was performed in 12 children and H influenzae was cultured from bronchoalveolar lavage fluid in two patients. Severe signs of chronic bronchitis were found in all of the patients (that is, hypersecretion, pale mucosa, hypertrophic submucosal glands, longitudinal mucosal folds). Six of the nine children in whom a bronchoscopy was done showed bronchiectasis.

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A control group of 15 children, mean age 71 months (range 36–144), was enrolled. The parents of 640 children in an infant and everyday school were informed of the study and asked for their cooperation. All control children were selected after they had returned a questionnaire in which they had to answer the questions of whom they were informed of the study. Two or fewer yearly episodes of bronchitis, rhinitis, sinusitis, or otitis were accepted. Children with a history of pneumonia or any infectious disease within one month before the start of the study were excluded. No significant difference in mean age between groups was observed (Student’s t test).

Patients and control children were immunised with a pneumococcal vaccine (Pneumovax 23, Merck Sharp and Dohme). Serum samples were taken before and one month after immunisation.

### METHODS

IgG subclasses were measured by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) using monoclonal antibodies. The latter were obtained from the Binding Site Limited (Birmingham). The specificity of these monoclonal antibodies was tested as reported by Jefferis and Reimer.

Each serum sample was studied twice and a sample from a normal serum pool was included in every assay plate. A standard curve was constructed for each subclass using a reference preparation supplied by the World Health Organisation (SPS01). The intra-assay coefficient of variation was 7%, 5%, 4%, and 7% for IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, and IgG4 respectively. The interassay coefficient of variation was 13%, 12%, 18%, and 15% for IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, and IgG4 respectively. Our own reference values for IgG subclasses in different age groups are given in table I. Sera were obtained from 175 healthy children aged 0 to 18 years at the time of visiting the paediatric outpatient department for non-infectious or non-inflammatory diseases or when they were admitted for elective surgery. All control children were selected after they had answered a questionnaire in which the pr降低了ness to upper and lower respiratory tract infection was evaluated as mentioned above. If C reactive protein concentration was greater than 10 000 μg/l or α1 globulin was higher than 0.9 g/l the serum sample was omitted as a control. As immunoglobulin concentrations are not distributed normally, geometric means and normal ranges of the concentrations for each subclass were calculated for each age group from the logarithm of the experimental values.

Total serum immunoglobulins were measured by nephelometry. Patients were considered deficient in an IgG subclass if they had values more than 2 SD below the geometric mean for age matched healthy subjects. Total IgE and specific IgE were measured by radioimmunoassay. Ciliary function was examined on bronchial biopsy specimens or nasal swabs in the laboratory of Dr S van der Baan, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

Sweat chloride was measured by the method of Gibson and Cooke. Gastro-oesophageal reflux was evaluated by the Tuttle test.

### Table 1: Reference values for IgG subclasses in different age groups. Values are mean (range: mean + 2 SD) in g/l

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>IgG1</th>
<th>IgG2</th>
<th>IgG3</th>
<th>IgG4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-0.5</td>
<td>2-35 (0-85-6.50)</td>
<td>1-08 (0-13.873)</td>
<td>0-18 (0-03-0.93)</td>
<td>0-11 (0-02-0.58)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;0.5-1</td>
<td>4-05 (1-43-11.49)</td>
<td>0-73 (0-22-2.46)</td>
<td>0-35 (0-11-1.10)</td>
<td>0-05 (0-01-0.19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;1-3</td>
<td>3-50 (1-54-7.94)</td>
<td>0-88 (0-36-2.17)</td>
<td>0-33 (0-10-1.12)</td>
<td>0-06 (0-02-0.39)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>5-74 (2-23-14-78)</td>
<td>1-44 (0-51-4.09)</td>
<td>0-38 (0-10-1.43)</td>
<td>0-25 (0-05-0.14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;5-7</td>
<td>6-44 (2-02-21-67)</td>
<td>1-48 (0-46-4.77)</td>
<td>0-42 (0-13-1.35)</td>
<td>0-34 (0-05-0.12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;7-10</td>
<td>5-62 (2-73-15-56)</td>
<td>1-51 (0-49-6.66)</td>
<td>0-42 (0-14-1.23)</td>
<td>0-24 (0-03-1.19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-13</td>
<td>5-68 (3-08-9.22)</td>
<td>1-88 (0-69-5.13)</td>
<td>0-44 (0-16-1.20)</td>
<td>0-23 (0-02-2.49)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;13-17</td>
<td>6-24 (3-40-11-11)</td>
<td>3-09 (0-95-9.98)</td>
<td>0-55 (0-27-1.14)</td>
<td>0-20 (0-02-2-52)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥17</td>
<td>6-01 (3-57-10-01)</td>
<td>4-60 (1-23-17-10)</td>
<td>0-54 (0-23-1-25)</td>
<td>0-20 (0-03-1-10)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2 Mean IgG subclass specific antibody concentrations against pneumococcal polysaccharide type 3 antigen before and after immunisation. Values are mean (2.5–97.5 centiles) in μg/ml

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(A) Control group (n=15)</th>
<th>(B) Patient group (n=25)</th>
<th>(C) Patient group (not IgG2 deficient) (n=20)</th>
<th>p Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IgG1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before</td>
<td>38.5 (14.5-73.5)</td>
<td>0.8*</td>
<td>23.7 (7-64-63)</td>
<td>0.004*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After</td>
<td>38.7 (13-72.5)</td>
<td>0.74†</td>
<td>34.6 (9-2-109)</td>
<td>0.002†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IgG2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>23.8 (7-62-93)</td>
<td>0.003*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before</td>
<td>51.1 (5-9-260-0)</td>
<td>0.06*</td>
<td>15.7 (5-0-53-6)</td>
<td>0.003*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After</td>
<td>60.5 (7-3-210-0)</td>
<td></td>
<td>29.9 (5-0-86-0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*p Values between before and after immunisation for both IgG subclasses.
†p Values between IgG1 and IgG2 before immunisation.

respectively. No measurable concentrations of IgG3 specific pneumococcal antibodies were found.

The significance of differences between groups was determined with the unpaired non-parametric Mann-Whitney U test. Significance of increases in antibody titres after immunisation was evaluated by the paired non-parametric Mann-Whitney U test.

Results

Two of the 25 patients (8%) had a decreased serum concentration for IgG and four (16%) had IgA deficiency. IgG subclass deficiency was found in 17 (68%) of the patients with recurrent bronchitis: two (8%), four (16%), and seven (28%) for IgG2, IgG3, and IgG4 respectively, two (8%) for IgG2 and IgG4, one (4%) for IgG3 and IgG4, and one for IgG2, IgG3, and IgG4.

No immunoglobulin class or subclass deficiency was found in the healthy control group.

The mean and range of serum antibody concentrations against pneumococcal polysaccharide antigen type 3 in the IgG1 and IgG2 subclass before and after immunisation in patients with recurrent bronchitis, healthy control children, and patients with normal IgG2 concentrations with recurrent bronchitis are shown in table 2.

Patients with recurrent bronchitis, regardless of whether or not there was an IgG2 deficiency, had lower concentrations of IgG1 and IgG2 specific antibody than the controls. Antibody concentrations before immunisation in the group with recurrent bronchitis were significantly higher for IgG1 than for IgG2. In the control group antibodies before immunisation were higher in the IgG2 subclass, although this was not significant.

Both patient groups showed a greater increase in IgG1 and IgG2 specific antibodies after immunisation than the controls. A 1-9 (p=0.003) and 1-2 (p<0.06) fold increase in IgG2 specific type 3 pneumococcal antibodies was seen after immunisation in the patient (group B) and control group respectively. The mean concentration of IgG2 subclass specific pneumococcal antibodies after immunisation in the IgG2 group with recurrent bronchitis remained significantly lower than the mean concentration after immunisation in the control group.

No specific type 3 pneumococcal polysaccharide antibodies were detected in the IgG3 subclass. In some children a low value of specific pneumococcal antibodies was seen in the IgG4 subclass; immunisation did not provoke detectable changes.

Discussion

Before immunisation antibodies against type 3 pneumococcal polysaccharide antigen in control children were mainly of the IgG4 subclass; this is in contrast to those with recurrent bronchitis who had mainly IgG1 subclass antibodies. However, antibody concentrations before immunisation in both the IgG1 and IgG2 subclass were significantly lower in the group with recurrent bronchitis. In view of the frequent respiratory infections, one would expect a higher antibody concentration in these children. This strongly suggests a primary defect in the humoral immune response in these children.

It is already known that IgG2 deficient children have a decreased immune response against polysaccharide antigens. By omitting IgG2 deficient children, we still find a significant difference, suggesting a decreased humoral immune response against pneumococcal polysaccharide antigen in a potentially larger group of children with recurrent bronchitis and normal serum IgG2 concentrations.

These findings are in general accordance with the results of Freijd et al. They reported significantly lower concentrations of IgG1 and IgG2 specific type 6a pneumococcal antibodies in a group of 15 children with recurrent otitis media compared with control children and healthy adults. In their patient group, specific pneumococcal antibody concentrations were higher in the IgG1 than in the IgG2 subclass, but a similar pattern was also seen in their control group. However, in 15 healthy adults specific pneumococcal antibody concentrations were higher in the IgG2 subclass. Their control group was younger than our control children and were selected from an ear, nose, and throat clinic if they had suffered from one or two episodes of otitis media. It could be argued that their control group contained antibody deficient patients. Our results are in accordance with those of Barrett et al and Schatz and Barrett who showed that antibodies against polysaccharide antigens in healthy children over the age of 2 years are mainly of the IgG2 subclass.

The relatively small increase in pneumococcal antibodies after immunisation in both the control and patient group confirms the findings of Douglas et al who reported a poor antibody response after pneumococcal vaccine up to the age of 5 years. Paton et al reported a 2-1 to 2-9 fold increase in type 3 pneumococcal antibodies.
after immunisation in children aged 5 to 15 years.28 Barrett et al observed a threefold increase in IgG subclass 3 specific pneumococcal antibodies after immunisation of the adults.10 These observations suggest an increasing immune reactivity against pneumococcal vaccine with age. The reason why patients show a greater rise in antibodies after immunisation, compared with controls, is not entirely clear. It might be explained in part by complexing of antibodies with injected antigens, thus reducing the amount of antigen available to stimulate B lymphocytes. This idea is supported by the finding that in the control group, the four against pneumococcal type 3 polysaccharide antigen will be necessary to confirm a true deficiency. Prophylactic treatment with antibiotics or regular gamma-maglobulin replacement treatment may decrease respiratory symptoms and prevent serious pulmonary disease. However, controlled clinical trials will be necessary to confirm these possible findings.

In conclusion, children with recurrent bronchitis show a decreased humoral immune response against pneumococcal type 3 polysaccharide antigen. This finding suggests that a defect in the humoral immune response against polysaccharide antigens is an important cause of recurrent bronchitis in childhood. The work was supported by a grant from the Belgian National Fund for Scientific Research.


Kawasaki or not Kawasaki

As there is no diagnostic test for Kawasaki disease the diagnosis must be made on clinical findings and the exclusion of other diagnoses. In my pocket notebook I carry the following list taken from the New England Journal of Medicine (1986;315:388):

(1) Fever lasting at least five days plus four of:
   (a) bilateral conjunctival injection
   (b) red throat, or fissured lips, or strawberry tongue
   (c) peripheral erythema, peripheral oedema, periangual desquamation, or generalised desquamation
   (d) truncal rash
   (e) cervical glands

(2) No other explanation.

In a multicentre study in the United States (Jane C Burns and colleagues, J Pedat 1991;118:680-6) the clinical features were compared of 280 children with Kawasaki disease and 42 who had been referred because of a suspicion of that diagnosis but turned out to have something else. The something else was measles in 12 cases, a presumed but unidentified viral infection in another 12, a drug reaction in six, and group A β haemolytic streptococcal infection in five. Of the other six children one each had juvenile chronic arthritis, a presumed bacterial cervical adenitis, and infection with adenovirus, influenza A virus, Epstein-Barr virus, and Leptospira interrogans.

The following findings occurred in a small minority of patients with Kawasaki disease and were significantly more common in the non-Kawasaki disease patients: conjunctival exudate, discrete lesions inside the mouth, exudative pharyngitis, and generalised lymphadenopathy. Several features were found more often in Kawasaki disease to a very high degree of statistical significance (p<0.001). They were injected bulbar conjunctiva, red or cracked lips, strawberry tongue, and perineal rash. This, however, is an excellent example of the distinction between statistical significance and clinical usefulness. Red lips, for instance, were found in 94% of cases of Kawasaki disease and 64% of the others. The difference is statistically very significant (p<0.001) but as a single piece of clinical information it is clearly useless for diagnostic purposes. What we need to know about any diagnostic procedure, either laboratory or clinical, is its sensitivity and specificity. The clinical features with a high sensitivity in the diagnosis of Kawasaki disease all seem to have a low specificity when taken as isolated findings. Perhaps certain combinations of features would be more specific but unfortunately these authors have not provided us with that information. Their conclusion is that the clinical criteria for the diagnosis of Kawasaki disease are unreliable. The diagnosis is made by using the specified clinical criteria and excluding other conditions but the decision to treat with immunoglobulin may have to be taken on the basis of an uncertain diagnosis.
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