Liver iron concentration and distribution in chronic hepatitis C before and after interferon treatment

E Boucher, A Bourienne, P Adams, B Turlin, P Brissot, Y Deugnier

Abstract

Background—Recent studies have suggested that, in patients with chronic hepatitis C, elevated iron stores are predictive of a poor response to interferon.

Aims—To assess liver iron concentration and distribution before and after interferon treatment in patients with hepatitis C in order to evaluate further the role of iron in the pathogenesis of hepatitis C.

Patients—Fifty five patients with hepatitis C treated with alpha interferon for six months.

Methods—Patients were evaluated for liver iron concentration (normal value <36 μmol/g), and liver iron distribution before and six months after therapy.

Results—At entry: liver iron concentration was elevated in 16/55 patients (29%); iron staining (Perls' staining) was found in 31/55 patients (56%) mainly within Kupffer and endothelial cells. Iron load was significantly higher in patients with the most histological inflammatory activity.

Following treatment: liver iron concentration decreased significantly (40 (24) to 30 (17) μmol/g, p=0.001); this was related to iron depletion in mesenchymal cells. Iron depletion occurred regardless of the response to therapy. Elevated liver iron concentration was not found to be a predictive factor of failure of interferon.

Conclusion—Although liver iron stores were usually normal or only slightly elevated in patients with chronic hepatitis C, biochemical and histological liver iron content decreased following treatment due to the diminution in mesenchymal iron deposits. Iron depletion was interpreted as both a consequence of the anti-inflammatory effect of treatment and a factor of improvement in liver histology.

Keywords: chronic active C hepatitis; interferon; iron overload; response to interferon treatment

Methods

Selection of patients

Fifty five patients (36 males and 19 females) with chronic hepatitis C were studied retrospectively. All had been enrolled into a randomised trial comparing IFN for six months (5 million units for the first month (m1), 3 million units for the second month (m2), and 3 or 5 million units for the last four months according to whether serum alanine aminotransferase (ALT) levels had been normalised or not (n=28) versus INF from m1 to m6 plus ursodeoxycholic acid (UDCA, 10 mg/kg/day) from m1 to m9 (n=27). Patients were selected on the basis of the availability of a liver biopsy specimen both before (m0) and after (m12) treatment; this was not the case for the 25 remaining patients included in the therapeutic trial. As the IFN and IFN+UDCA treated groups were identical with respect to: clinical, biochemical, and virological data; response to therapy; and iron studies (table 1), the group of 55 patients was studied as a whole.

Diagnostic criteria

The diagnosis of chronic hepatitis C was based on abnormal serum ALT for more than six months, positive hepatitis C virus (HCV) serology (second generation tests – ELISA and RIBA, Ortho Diagnostic Systems, Raritan, NJ, USA), and positive viraemia when patients entered the study. HCV viraemia was assessed by reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) using primers from the...
5' non-coding region (sense primer RC1 (5'-GCTTAGCAGCGGGCTGTTAGA-3') and antisense primer RC2 (5'-TCTCGGCGGGGCACGCCAAC-3'), which corresponded respectively to nucleotides 246 to 265 and 96 to 115 on the HCV1 sequence.12 Quantitative HCV-RNA and genotype were not assessed in this study. Response to treatment was assessed according to the following definitions: "response" was defined as negative viraemia at the end of IFN treatment; "non-response" as positive viraemia at the end of IFN treatment; "response and relapse" as negative viraemia at the end of IFN treatment and positive viraemia after six months of follow up; and "sustained response" as negative viraemia after six months of follow up.

### HISTOLOGICAL STUDIES
Paraffin wax embedded blocks were cut for Perls' staining. Iron deposits were assessed according to both their amount and their distribution, and lobular location in Rappaport's sample,13 using the grading of Deugnier et al.14 modified in order to take into account the heterogeneity of iron distribution (table 2). This grading led to three different iron scores: hepatocytic (HIS, range: 0–36), sinusoidal (SIS, range: 0–12), and portal (PIS, range: 0–12). The sum of these three scores defined the total iron score (TIS, range: 0–60) and the sum of the sinusoidal and portal iron scores defined the mesenchymal iron score (MIS, range: 0–24). In order to quantify the degree of inflammation, liver biopsy specimens were blindly reviewed by a single pathologist (YD) and classified as having mild, moderate, and severe activity according to META VIR classification. This is a simple and validated method for categorising chronic viral hepatitis.15 16

### LIVER IRON CONCENTRATION
The liver iron concentration (LIC) was determined according to the method of Barry and Sherlock17 on biopsy samples taken from paraffin wax embedded blocks (normal concentration <36 μmol/g dry weight).18

### STATISTICAL ANALYSIS
Values were expressed as mean or percentage (SD). Data were compared using Wilcoxon’s test or ANOVA for paired data with Bonferroni correction, Mann-Whitney U test, and χ² test. All p values were two-sided; p values...
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Results

Pretreatment Data
Liver iron concentration was elevated (>36 μmol/g) in 16/55 patients only. Positive iron staining was found in 31/55 (56%) patients. Cellular iron distribution was mainly located in non-hepatocyte cells, as shown by the histological semi-quantitative analysis (table 1). Indeed, iron was found within Kupffer and endothelial cells (fig 1A) and, to a lesser extent, within portal macrophages.

Evolution of iron status under therapy

Evolution of liver biochemical iron
As fig 2 shows, a significant decrease in LIC was observed following treatment (40 (24) to 30 (17) μmol/g, p=0.001).

Evolution of histological iron
A significant decrease in total iron score (2.9 (3.7) to 1.3 (2) μmol/g, p=0.001) was also found following treatment. Iron distribution was modified in the following way: there was a significantly lower mesenchymal iron score in the second liver biopsy series (1.8 (2.8) to 0.9 (1.6) μmol/g, p=0.01), while the hepatocytic iron score remained unmodified (figs 1B, 2); the decrease in total iron score was therefore mainly related to the removal of iron from mesenchymal cells.

Evolution of iron status according to histological activity (METAVIR score)
The total and mesenchymal iron scores were significantly higher in patients with the most active disease, and a decrease in total and mesenchymal iron scores was found following treatment, irrespective of the initial degree of disease activity (fig 3). The hepatocytic iron score did not differ according to disease activity (data not shown).

Response to treatment according to iron status
At the end of IFN therapy (m6), patients were distributed into responders (n=33, 60%) and non-responders (n=22, 40%). Six months after cessation of IFN treatment (m12), 19/33 responders (57%) had relapsed, 12 (22%) presented a sustained response, and two were not assessable.

Predictive value of iron status with regard to response to treatment
Pretreatment liver iron concentration, and mesenchymal and hepatocytic histological iron scores were not significantly increased in non-responders compared with responders, and thus were not predictive of failure of interferon therapy.

Evolution of iron status according to response to treatment
As fig 4 shows, liver iron concentration, and total and mesenchymal iron scores decreased significantly during treatment in non-responders and patients with relapse. In sustained responders, liver iron concentration and deposition decreased but this did not reach statistical significance.

Discussion
Previous studies of iron in hepatitis C have described iron deposition only in the initial liver biopsy sample.2-6 In this study, we
demonstrated for the first time the effects of antiviral therapy on hepatic iron concentration and distribution. The most significant observations were: a clear relationship between hepatitis C inflammatory activity and the presence of iron deposits within Kupffer cells, endothelial cells, and portal tract macrophages (referred to as mesenchymal cells); and a significant decrease in liver iron concentration following treatment, primarily related to a removal of iron from mesenchymal cells. Although there was no control group, we believe it is unlikely that the natural history of chronic hepatitis C would be spontaneous progressive iron depletion from the liver. It is most likely that iron deposition is a consequence of the phagocytosis of necrotic hepatocytes secondary to the inflammatory process in the liver. This is consistent with the concept that mild iron overload is a sequela of chronic liver disease of various causes.

The iron depletion observed in our patients could be non-specifically related to a decrease in liver inflammation secondary to treatment. The relationship shown between disease activity and total and mesenchymal iron scores strongly supports this hypothesis. In addition there is a close relationship between inflammation, macrophages, and iron metabolism. Macrophages activated by inflammation have been shown to up regulate transferrin receptor and it is possible that the anti-inflammatory effect of IFN could down regulate transferrin receptor expression. Another explanation could be a shift of iron from the liver to extrahepatic sites, for example bone marrow. Indeed, IFN is known to induce a mild and transient bone marrow suppression followed, after cessation of therapy, by an increase in erythropoiesis. However, in this study, we did not notice any significant change in red blood cell count during or following therapy (data not shown).

A role of UDCA administration in iron depletion is unlikely, because all clinical, biological, and histological data (including iron studies) before and after treatment, and response to treatment were similar whether patients had been treated with IFN alone or IFN+UDCA. Furthermore, it has been shown that UDCA intake did not modify liver iron metabolism in both normal and iron-supplemented rats.

An interesting observation was the fact that the liver iron concentration decreased significantly even in patients that did not achieve a sustained response. This is in agreement with recent experimental studies showing that IFN, in addition to its antiviral action, exerts anti-inflammatory and antifibrotic effects.

Finally, in our study, elevated liver iron concentration was not predictive of a non-response to treatment. This is in contrast with previous studies which suggested that elevated liver iron concentration is a predictor of failure of IFN. This discrepancy could be related to differences between the patient populations analysed (number of patients, age, prevalence of cirrhosis), and definitions of clinical and biochemical outcomes.

In conclusion, the changes seen in hepatic iron concentration and distribution in chronic hepatitis C are likely to be secondary to chronic inflammation and do not represent a primary disorder of iron metabolism. The decrease in hepatic iron concentration and the removal of mesenchymal iron found after therapy are consistent with an anti-inflammatory effect of interferon and probably participate in the limitation of hepatic lesions by reducing iron-related damage. However, the place of adjuvant venesection in the treatment of patients with chronic hepatitis C remains to be determined.

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Figure 3: Evolution of liver iron concentration (mean (SD), normal <36 μmol/g), and total and mesenchymal iron scores (mean (SD)), before and after treatment related to histological disease activity according to META VIR score.

Figure 4: Evolution of liver iron concentration (mean (SD), normal <36 μmol/g), and total and mesenchymal iron score (mean (SD), arbitrary units), according to response to treatment.


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