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Thibaud Lebouvier, Tanguy Chaumette, Philippe Damier, Emmanuel Coron, Yann Toucheffeu, et al..
Pathological lesions in colonic biopsies during Parkinson's disease.. Gut, 2008, 57 (12), pp.1741-3.
10.1136/gut.2008.162503 . inserm-00342056

HAL Id: inserm-00342056

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Submitted on 26 Nov 2008

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Pathological lesions in colonic biopsies during Parkinson's disease

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Gut 2008;57:1741-1743
doi:10.1136/gut.2008.162503

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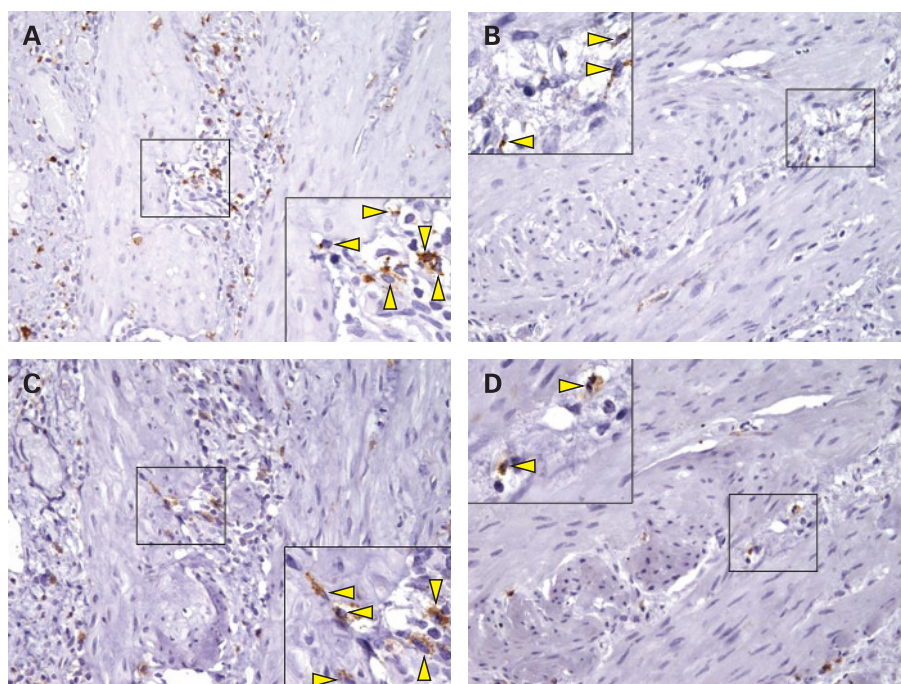


Figure 1 Immunohistochemistry for CD68 and cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) in muscularis macrophages. CD68 positive cells, were quite evenly distributed in muscle layer of the gallbladder in placebo-treated gallstones patients (A) and were scarcely present in gallbladder of ursodeoxycholic acid (UDCA)-treated patients (B). A similar pattern was exhibited by COX-2 positive cells, in muscle layer of gallbladder in placebo-treated patients (C) and UDCA-treated patients (D). A/C, B/D refer to the same patient. The figure shows corresponding fields for each patient. Original magnification, $\times 200$. High power field, $\times 400$.

(Sanofi-Winthrop, Riells y Viabrea, Spain) for 30 days. Criteria for eligibility, randomisation of patients and blinding were those used in our previous randomised study.¹ Following laparoscopic cholecystectomy, GB specimens were collected for routine histology and immunohistochemistry, the latter performed by the streptavidin-biotin method. Mouse monoclonal antibodies against COX-2 protein (clone CX-294; Dako, Glostrup, Denmark) and mouse monoclonal antibodies against CD68 (clone M7103; Dako) were used. Part of the GB tissue was collected for muscle cell contraction to cholecystokinin 8 (CCK-8) studies as well as for measurement of prostaglandin (PG) E2 levels as described elsewhere.¹

Following randomisation, eight patients received UDCA and 11 received placebo, for 30 days. Staining with haematoxylin & eosin revealed chronic cholecystitis, with mild inflammatory infiltrates, in all GBs with gallstones, treated with UDCA or placebo. No histopathological lesions were

observed in GBs from a control group, represented by 10 alithiasic GBs removed from patients with neoplastic diseases not involving the GB. The number of CD68 positive macrophages in the muscle layer of GBs from gallstone patients was significantly higher compared to that in control patients. In UDCA-treated patients, the number of CD68 positive macrophages, in GB muscle, was significantly lower when compared to that in placebo-treated patients. Positive COX-2 expression was almost exclusively present in macrophages within the muscle layer (fig 1). The number of COX-2 positive cells was higher in muscle from symptomatic gallstone patients compared to controls and, likewise macrophages, significantly lower following UDCA treatment (table 1, fig 1). A direct and significant correlation was observed between positivity for CD68 and COX-2 (Spearman's $\rho = 0.7$, $p < 0.01$). As in our previous study, the production of PGE2 was significantly lower, following UDCA than after placebo. Furthermore, muscle contraction, induced by increasing concentrations of CCK-8 (assessed in four patients in each group) was significantly higher in the UDCA, compared to placebo, group (maximal contraction to CCK-8 10^{-8} mol/l was 25.1 (SD 3) vs 12 (SD 4)%, respectively; $p < 0.001$). Our more recent data show that an inflammatory macrophage infiltrate is present in the GB muscle layer

of cholesterol gallstone patients. UDCA decreases the presence of macrophages in the muscle layer and confirms improvement in GB muscle cell contraction. These results suggest that activated macrophages play a role in muscle cell dysfunction and add insight into the anti-inflammatory action of UDCA, which may explain some of the therapeutic effects of this bile acid in liver diseases as well as other gastrointestinal inflammatory conditions.

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Competing interests: None.

Ethics approval: This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Campus Bio-Medico University on 21 June 2001.

Gut 2008;**57**:1740–1741. doi:10.1136/gut.2008.160333

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Pathological lesions in colonic biopsies during Parkinson's disease

Parkinson's disease (PD) is a neurodegenerative condition that affects 1% of the population over 65 years of age. The two pathological hallmarks of PD are a loss of dopaminergic neurons in the substantia nigra (SN) and the presence of cytoplasmic eosinophilic inclusions termed Lewy bodies (LBs), whose main component is phosphorylated α -synuclein.¹ This degeneration of SN neurons leads to a dopamine deficiency

Table 1 Mean number (with SD in parentheses) of positively stained cells in 10 consecutive microscopic fields

	Controls	Placebo	UDCA
CD68	11.9 (8.1)	36.2 (11)*	19.6 (6)**
COX-2	10.5 (6.8)	30.6 (12)*	15.2 (5.5)**

* $p < 0.001$ vs controls; ** $p < 0.01$ vs placebo.

COX-2, cyclooxygenase-2; UDCA, ursodeoxycholic acid.

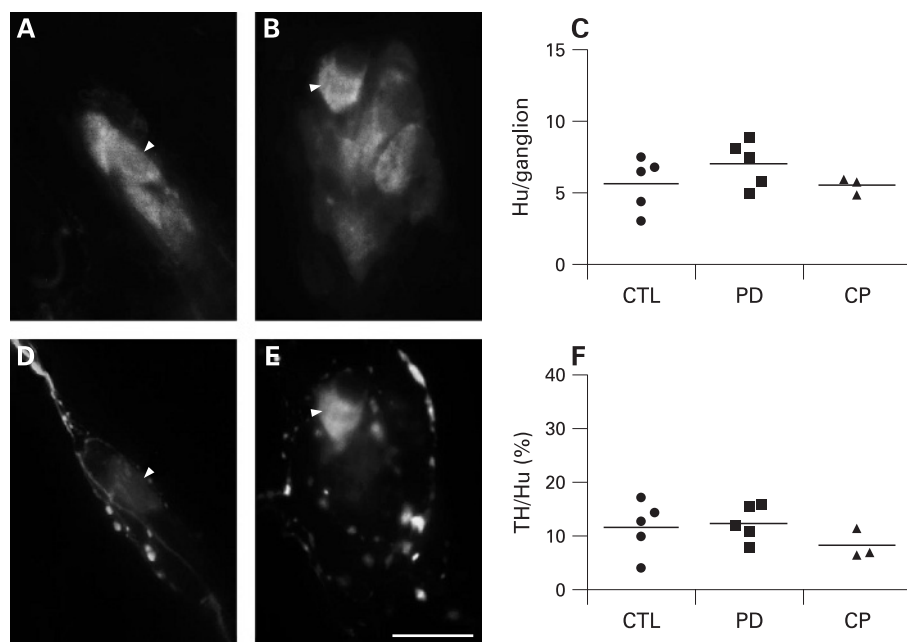


Figure 1 Submucosal neuron counts and dopaminergic phenotype are unchanged in patients with Parkinson's disease (PD). Hu-immunoreactive (IR) submucosal neurons were identified in the colon of controls (n = 5) (A), PD patients (n = 5) (B) and constipated patients (n = 3). There was no change in the number of Hu-IR submucosal neurons per ganglion in the three conditions (C). Double labelling with antibodies against Hu (A,B) and tyrosine hydroxylase (TH) (D,E) showed that occasional submucosal neurons were TH-IR (arrow heads). No significant decrease in the proportion of TH-IR submucosal neurons occurred in PD and in constipated patients (F). Each circle, square and triangle represents one control, PD or constipated patient, respectively. Horizontal bars represent the mean. Scale bar: 20 μ m. CTL, control; CP, constipated patient.

responsible for the major motor symptoms. Nevertheless, it has become increasingly evident that PD is a multicentric neurodegenerative process that also affects neuronal structures outside the SN.² In this context, various reports performed on surgical or autopsy specimens have shown that the enteric nervous system (ENS) is affected during PD.^{3,4} However, it is still a matter of debate whether these alterations occur early in the course of the disease. This is mainly due to a lack of accessibility to the ENS in the living patients. Therefore, demonstrating (1) the ability to study the ENS using routine colonic biopsies and (2) the presence of lesions characteristics of PD could be relevant for an early diagnosis of the disease and to better understand its pathophysiology.

We therefore performed routine colonic biopsies in five PD patients complaining of functional constipation (63 (SD 7) years, three men; all had disease duration >5 years). Five healthy age-matched patients (61 (SD 6.5) years, one man) requiring a total colonoscopy for colorectal cancer screening were included as controls. They had no known neurological disease. None suffered from functional digestive symptoms. In order to avoid any specific role for chronic constipation, we included three additional non-age-matched patients (52 (SD 5) years, no men) who underwent total colonoscopy for the assessment of a chronic intractable

constipation as additional controls. Written consent was obtained according to the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki.

Four biopsies were taken from the ascending colon during colonoscopy. Biopsies were performed using standard biopsy forceps without needles (FB210K; Olympus, Tokyo, Japan). Samples were immediately immersed in 4°C saline solution and microdissected in order to separate the submucosa (containing the internal submucosal plexus) from the mucosa. The submucosa was then fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde. Immunohistochemical studies were then performed on these tissues using a combination of antibodies against rabbit anti-tyrosine hydroxylase (TH) (1:500, Pel-Freez, Rogers, Arkansas, USA), rabbit anti-dopamine- β -hydroxylase (DBH) (1:250, Millipore, Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines, France), mouse anti-Hu C/D (1:200, Invitrogen, Cergy-Pontoise, France), rabbit anti-phosphorylated α -synuclein (1:5000, WAKO, Osaka, Japan) or rabbit anti-neurofilament 200 kDa (1:250; Millipore) as previously described.⁵

In control patients, individual biopsies contained 11.2 (SD 7.9) ganglia and each ganglia contained 5.6 (SD 1.9) Hu-immunoreactive (IR) neurons. In PD patients, the number of ganglia per biopsies was similar to controls (13.6 (SD 5.3); $p = 0.22$). In addition, the number of Hu-IR neurons per ganglion in PD was unchanged as compared to controls (7.0 (SD 1.6); $p = 0.25$) (fig

1A,C). Constipated controls did not differ from PD patients in the number of ganglia per biopsy (11.3 (SD 1.5); $p = 0.57$) or in the number of neurons per ganglion (5.5 (SD 0.6); $p = 0.19$) (fig 1C).

In healthy controls, 11.6 (SD 5.0)% of Hu-IR neurons were TH-IR. In PD patients, the proportion of TH-IR neurons was unchanged as compared to controls (12.3 (SD 3.3)%; $p = 0.80$) (fig 1D–F). In constipated patients, the proportion of TH-IR neurons was similar to the one of PD patients (8. (SD 2.7)%; $p = 0.12$) (fig 1F). In all groups no neuronal body was DBH positive, suggesting that all TH-IR neurons in the submucosal plexus were dopaminergic. These results are consistent with a previous report by Singaram *et al*⁶ showing the absence of loss of TH-IR neurons in the submucosal and myenteric plexuses of PD patients, suggesting that it is not a marker of choice for detecting PD lesions in the ENS.

However, immunohistochemical staining with an antibody against phosphorylated α -synuclein, revealed that 4 out of 5 PD patients had phospho- α -synuclein-IR neurites (identified with neurofilament (NF) in the submucosa (fig 2A,F). These phospho- α -synuclein-IR neurites were absent in both control and constipated patients. In some cases, large aggregates were observed in dystrophic NF-IR neurites (fig 2E), a pattern reminiscent of Lewy neurites.

Taken together, our pilot study showed that routine colonic biopsies can be used to study the submucosal plexus of the ENS. In addition, we identified for the first time in the gut of living PD patients lesions similar to the ones observed in the brain. This technique could be a reliable tool to detect early lesions in the gut during the course of PD in order to better understand the pathogenesis of the disease and/or to identify novel biomarkers.

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Acknowledgements: The authors wish to thank M Roy and F Vasseur for their help in the assessment of patients and controls.

Funding: This work was supported by a grant from France Parkinson, ADPLA (association des parkinsoniens de Loire Atlantique), Groupement de Parkinsoniens de Vendée and Inserm/DHOS (to Pde and MN). Pde and MN are recipients of a Contrat d'Interface Inserm.

Competing interests: None.

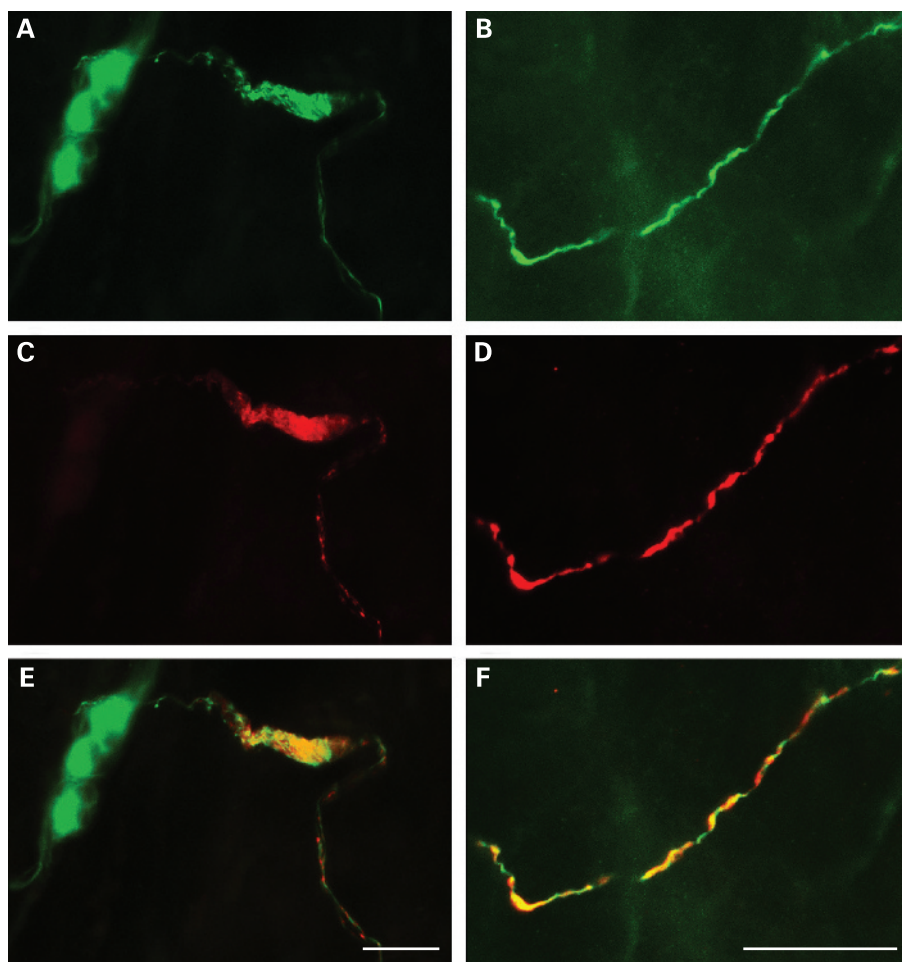


Figure 2 Phospho- α -synuclein-positive submucosal neurites differentiate Parkinson's disease patients from controls. Double labelling with antibodies against neurofilament (NF) (A,B) and phosphorylated α -synuclein (C,D) revealed that some NF-immunoreactive (IR) neuritic structures were also phospho- α -synuclein-IR (merged image in E,F) in the majority of Parkinson's disease patients, but in none of the controls. Occasionally the inclusion-bearing neurites displayed dystrophic alterations (A,C,E). Scale bar: 30 μ m.

Ethics approval: The study protocol was approved by the local Committee on Ethics and Human Research on 27 February 2007.

TC and TL as well as PD and MN contributed equally to this work.

Gut 2008;**57**:1741–1743. doi:10.1136/gut.2008.162503

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CORRECTION

doi:10.1136/gut.2007.119446corr1

R Spiller, Q Aziz, F Creed, *et al.* Guidelines on the irritable bowel syndrome: mechanisms and practical management (*Gut* 2007;**56**:1770–98). In paragraph 4.4.1 the sentence “This in turn acts on the adrenal medulla, resulting in cortisol secretion into the circulation” should read “This in turn acts on the adrenal cortex, resulting in cortisol secretion into the circulation”.

Editor's quiz: GI snapshot

ANSWER

From the question on page 1673

The patient had a large inflammatory abdominal aortic aneurysm. The abdominal CT scan shows a large infrarenal aortic aneurysm with a maximum diameter of 7.5 cm extending into the iliac vessels. There is an enhancing soft-tissue cuff surrounding the anterolateral margin of the aneurysm. The aneurysm appears to compress the third part of the duodenum (fig 1 below), which, however, was not detected at endoscopy. These CT findings were suggestive of an inflammatory aneurysm. Inflammatory abdominal aortic aneurysms represent 3–10% of all abdominal aortic aneurysms and occur predominantly in men.¹ They differ from atherosclerotic aneurysms in that patients often present with abdominal symptoms or anorexia, weight loss, and raised inflammatory markers. CT has a specificity of 99.7% for diagnosis of inflammatory

aneurysms,² usually showing periaortic fibrosis as a cuff of enhancing soft tissue surrounding the anterolateral margin of the aneurysm. If periaortic fibrosis is extensive, adjacent abdominal structures may be compressed and adherent, most commonly the third part of the duodenum.¹ Although rare, inflammatory abdominal aortic aneurysms should be kept in mind as a cause of abdominal pain and/or anorexia, weight loss, and raised inflammatory markers. The natural history of inflammatory abdominal aortic aneurysms remains unknown, with 3.3–14% patients presenting with acute or chronic rupture.¹ As regards to management, the literature supports an operative approach with a 30 day operative mortality rate of up to 9%.¹ Complete regression of fibrosis and inflammatory process occurs in up to one-half of patients at long-term follow-up post-operatively. Clinical symptoms (such as weight loss and gastrointestinal symptoms) reverse in 93% of the patients after an operation.³ Endovascular therapy is also a potential treatment