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Interleukin-1β (IL-1β) is considered an important mediator in the pathogenesis of septic shock or bacterial meningitis. Its activity is specifically modulated by IL-1 receptor antagonist (IL-1Ra) and IL-1 soluble receptor type II (IL-1sRII). We now describe the time-course of IL-1β and these modulating agents in 59 patients with acute meningococcal infections, the prototype human disease of acute endotoxin exposure. Plasma IL-1β was increased only in severe shock and normalized within 12 to 24 hours, indicating that patients were admitted in an early stage of cytokine activation. Increased IL-1β values in cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) were confined to patients with meningitis. Plasma IL-1Ra was elevated in both shock and nonshock patients, extremely high values being measured in severe shock. High concentrations of IL-1Ra in CSF were found in meningitis. Plasma IL-1Ra peaked shortly after IL-1β and decreased steeply in 1 to 2 days, followed by sustained moderately elevated levels in shock patients. Interestingly, IL-1sRII showed a completely different pattern.

At admission, both nonshock and shock patients manifested a similar moderate increase of plasma IL-1sRII. However, during recovery plasma IL-1sRII further increased reaching maximal concentrations 3 to 5 days after admission, 1 to 2 days after normalization of IL-1Ra. In shock patients this increase was more prominent than in nonshock patients. It is hypothesized that this increase in plasma IL-1sRII can be explained by a synergistic effect of dexamethasone and endotoxin. A second interesting observation was that, unlike the pattern in plasma, IL-1sRII levels in CSF paralleled those of IL-1β and IL-1Ra. This suggests different modulation of IL-1β activity in the subarachnoid space and the plasma compartment. We conclude that: (1) During the early stage of meningococcal infections IL-1Ra modulates IL-1 activity, whereas during recovery IL-1sRII may be more important. (2) Modulation in CSF and in the plasma compartment is differentially regulated.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

From November 1990 to March 1996, 65 patients with bacteriologically proven acute meningococcal meningitis or shock were referred to the intensive care unit (ICU) of the University Hospital Nijmegen, The Netherlands, within 12 hours after their first hospital admission. From 54 of these patients, one or more serum or plasma
samples were obtained at admission and at later time points. Five
cases admitted to the ICU of the Eemland Hospital Amersfoort,
The Netherlands, were sampled in a similar fashion.

Blood sampling in these 59 patients started median 2.6 hours
(range, 0.0 to 14.2) after first hospital admission. The cytokine
plasma concentrations at admission of 36 of these patients were
reported before. From 45 patients, more than one sample was drawn
at different time points. In 39 of them, daily samples from admission
to death or recovery up to 7 days were drawn. A CSF sample
obtained directly after admission was available from 25 patients.

Patients were prospectively classified in 3 groups, suffering from
meningitis (group A, n = 26), meningitis and shock (group B, n = 13),
or shock without meningitis (group C, n = 20). According to
Halstensen et al, and as reported by us previously, outcome differs
clearly among these groups, with mortality rates of 1.3%, 7.4%, and
28.6% in groups A through C, respectively. Meningitis was defined
as the presence of nuchal rigidity or a CSF leukocyte count > 100
× 10^6/L. Shock was defined as the presence of systolic hypotension
occurring within the first 12 hours after admission that was refractory
to a fluid bolus and required inotropics or vasopressors. In infants
younger than 4 years the systolic blood pressure had to be
< 75 mm Hg, in children between 4 and 14 years < 85 mm Hg, and in
patients older than 14 years < 100 mm Hg. Table 1 shows
the demographic and prognostically relevant characteristics, such as
gender, age, duration of disease before admission, leukocyte count
in CSF, the nadir within the first 12 hours of peripheral leukocytes,
platelets, and fibrinogen and the maximal serum lactate concentra­
tion.

All patients were treated with appropriate antibiotics and 57 re­
ceived also steroids in a dosage equivalent to 0.6 mg/kg/d dexameth­
asone during 3 days. Of the 33 shock patients, 23 were treated with
plasma exchange or whole blood exchange (PEBE) during the first
24 or 48 hours, as described before. In total, 9 patients died: 2 patients of group A died because of

Table 1. Demographic and Prognostically Relevant Clinical and Laboratory Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Group A</th>
<th>Group B</th>
<th>Group C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Meningitis Without Shock</td>
<td>Meningitis With Shock</td>
<td>Shock Without Meningitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. female/male</td>
<td>14/12</td>
<td>7/6</td>
<td>6/14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age, yr</td>
<td>14 (1-64)</td>
<td>5 (0-21)</td>
<td>3† (0-30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration of disease before admission, h</td>
<td>24.0 (12.5-84)</td>
<td>14.0§ (3.0-30)</td>
<td>12.0† (2.8-16.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leukocytes in CSF, × 10^6/L</td>
<td>12,300 (&gt;100-70,000)</td>
<td>434§ (101-19,100)</td>
<td>15¶ (1-98)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peripheral leukocytes*, × 10^6/L</td>
<td>19.5 (10.5-29.9)</td>
<td>11.4§ (2.4-26.8)</td>
<td>3.8* (1.4-13.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platelets*, × 10^9/L</td>
<td>158 (51-388)</td>
<td>70* (39-325)</td>
<td>47* (16-171)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fibrinogen*, mg/L</td>
<td>5,200 (3,500-12,000)</td>
<td>2,400* (230-4,115)</td>
<td>1,183† (90-3,732)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lactate*, pmol/L</td>
<td>2,123 (409-4,070)</td>
<td>3,412† (1,806-7,013)</td>
<td>5,108‡ (1,529-14,087)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of fatalities</td>
<td>2 (8%)</td>
<td>1 (8%)</td>
<td>6 (30%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Medians are shown, range between brackets.
Abbreviation: CSF, cerebrospinal fluid.
Nadir* or maximum measured within the first 12 hours after admission.
Maximum† measured within the first 12 hours after admission.
Compared to group A:
† P < .05.
§ P< .01.
¶ P < .001.
Compared to group B:
‡ P < .001.

Table 2. Admission Values of IL-1β, IL-1Ra, and IL-1sRII in Plasma and CSF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Group A</th>
<th>Group B</th>
<th>Group C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Meningitis Without Shock</td>
<td>Meningitis With Shock</td>
<td>Shock Without Meningitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL-1β Plasmatic concentration, pg/mL</td>
<td>55 (&lt;40-135)</td>
<td>70 (&lt;40-250)</td>
<td>140† (&lt;40-2,500)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSF concentration, pg/mL</td>
<td>1,750 (&lt;400-2,850)</td>
<td>490 (85-3,150)</td>
<td>67.5* (&lt;40-1,550)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL-1Ra Plasmatic concentration, pg/mL</td>
<td>6,750 (2,000-30,000)</td>
<td>10,600 (5,100-390,000)</td>
<td>145,000‡ (6,480-805,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSF concentration, pg/mL</td>
<td>26,500 (920-140,000)</td>
<td>5,500 (&lt;600-140,000)</td>
<td>1,800* (&lt;600-6,800)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soluble IL-1Rα Plasmatic concentration, ng/mL</td>
<td>23.9 (17.9-57.9)</td>
<td>29.5 (18-57.1)</td>
<td>22.7 (15.8-51.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSF concentration, ng/mL</td>
<td>36.3 (7.0-160.4)</td>
<td>9.1 (&lt;2.5-58.0)</td>
<td>3.1‡ (&lt;2.5-3.8)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Median values are shown, range between brackets.
Compared to group A:
* P < .05.
† P < .01.
‡ P < .001.
Compared to group B:
§ P < .001.
cerebral herniation 2.5 hours after primary admission, 6 patients of
group C died because of intractable shock after median 16.3 hours
(range, 2.5 to 28), and 1 patient of group B died after 100 hours
when treatment was stopped because of renal failure, severe meta-
bolic acidosis, and mutilating limb gangrene. Among the 50 sur-
vivors, 2 patients of group A suffered from sensorineural deafness
and 7 patients of groups B and C had serious ischemic sequelae
necessitating extensive plastic surgery.

IL-1β and IL-1Ra were measured by radioimmunoassays (RIA) as
described previously. IL-1β and IL-1Ra showed no cross-reaction.
However, IL-1sRII at higher concentrations (> 100 ng/mL) inter-
fered with the IL-1β assay, by capturing labeled IL-1β. As a conse-
quence, IL-1β concentrations were slightly overestimated when IL-
sRII concentrations were above 100 ng/mL. For IL-1β, 100-µL
sample was used, resulting in a lower detection limit of 40 pg/mL
and an upper limit of 2,500 pg/mL. High (CSF) samples were prop-
dely diluted. The mean IL-1β plasma concentration ± SD in 143
healthy controls was 55 ± 18 pg/mL. The normal IL-1β concentra-
tion in CSF (n = 8) was 76 ± 10 pg/mL. The IL-1Ra assay lacked
parallelity, therefore a fixed amount of 10 µL was used for all
assays. Concentrations exceeding the upper detection limit of 25,000
pg/mL are estimates based on measurements in further diluted sam-
ples. Normal plasma and CSF concentrations fell below the detection
limit of the assay (< 600 pg/mL). IL-1sRII was measured by a
specific RIA similar to that for IL-1β and IL-1Ra. For the assay,
25-µL sample was used, giving a detection range of 2.5 to 320 ng/
ml. With this assay, values in serum appeared to be reproducibly
higher than plasma values, thus IL-1sRII data obtained in serum

Fig 1. Plasma and CSF concentrations of interleukin-1β (IL-1β),
IL-1 receptor antagonist (IL-1Ra), and IL-1 soluble receptor type II
(IL-1sRII), in patients with meningococcal meningitis without shock
(group A), meningitis with shock (group B), or shock without menin-
gitis (group C). The left panel shows the maximal plasma concen-
tration at the day of admission of IL-1β and IL-1Ra, and the first mea-
sured value of IL-1sRII. The right panel shows the CSF concentrations.
Horizontal lines indicate medians; crosses refer to patients who died.

Fig 2. Time-course of the plasma concentration of IL-1β, ex-
pressed as box-plots, in patients with meningococcal meningitis
without shock (group A), meningitis plus shock (group B), or shock
without meningitis (group C). The gray band indicates the normal
range of IL-1β (mean ± 2 × SD).
RESULTS

The plasma and CSF admission values, ie, the maximum value of IL-1β and IL-1Ra during the day of admission (vide infra), and the first value of IL-1sRII, are shown in Fig 1 and Table 2.

Increased plasma IL-1β concentrations, defined as > 91 pg/mL (mean plus 2 × SD of healthy controls) were found in 17 out of the 33 (51%) group B and C patients, all with very profound shock, among them 6 of the 7 fatalities. In 8 of the 10 shock patients (80%) with increased IL-1β values and more than one sample within the first 6 hours, IL-1β decreased rapidly, whereas in 2 (20%) a short-lasting increase occurred. After 12 to 24 hours, plasma IL-1β levels reached a stable level in all patients. PEBE did not affect the course of IL-1β. During recovery, the median IL-1β plasma concentrations in groups B and C increased somewhat, with a maximum of 97.5 pg/mL (median) on day 5 in group B and 95.0 pg/mL on day 4 in group C (Fig 2). IL-1β in CSF of groups A, B, and C showed a reciprocal pattern, with the highest values in meningitis patients of group A, and the lowest values in patients with shock without meningitis of group C.

Plasma IL-1Ra concentrations were increased at admission in all patients but an impressive elevation was observed in severe shock. During recovery, plasma IL-1Ra rapidly declined within 1 to 2 days (Fig 3), followed by a more sustained and moderate elevation in shock patients. In 5 (36%) of the 14 shock patients who had more than one sample within the first 6 hours, IL-1Ra decreased directly after admission, whereas in the remaining 64%, the decrease was preceded by an initial increase. There was no effect of PEBE on the IL-1Ra pattern. After 4 to 5 days, those patients who experienced a second febrile episode coinciding with a rash and/or sterile reactive arthritis, had again an increase of IL-1Ra. The pattern of IL-1Ra in CSF was similar to that of IL-1β, with the highest values in meningitis (group A) and the lowest values in shock patients without meningitis (group C).

In contrast to IL-1β and IL-1Ra, plasma IL-1sRII concentrations at admission did not differ significantly between groups A, B, and C, and were approximately 25 ng/mL in all groups. IL-1sRII transiently decreased during PEBE sessions, especially at day 2 when IL-1sRII concentrations were high (> 100 ng/mL). Most remarkably, IL-1sRII behaved completely different from IL-1β and IL-1Ra during recovery (Fig 4). In 18 of the 20 patients with sequential measurements, IL-1sRII increased during recovery reaching maximal concentrations in group A of median 65.6 ng/mL (range, 35.1 to 107.3) at median 53 hours (range, 26.5 to 92) after admission, and in groups B and C of median 145.4 ng/mL (range, 48.6 to 224.8; $P = .0009$ v group A) at 93.3 hours (range, 73 to 107) after admission. This peak coincided with the moderate increase in IL-1β as shown in Fig 2. In contrast to plasma concentrations, CSF concentrations of IL-1sRII discriminated well between groups A, B, and C, with the highest values in meningitis patients of group A and the lowest values in shock patients of group C.

DISCUSSION

In this study, IL-1β and its natural antagonists IL-1Ra and IL-1sRII were measured in plasma and CSF from patients
Fig 4. Individual time-course of plasma IL-1sRII concentration, in 10 patients with meningococcal meningitis without shock (group A), 5 patients with meningitis and shock (group B), and 5 patients with shock without meningitis (group C). The crosses in (B) refer to a patient who died 102 hours after admission.
with the prototype disease of acute endotoxin exposure, i.e., acute meningococcal infections.

Elevated plasma IL-1β concentrations were found only in patients with severe shock at a very early stage. Within 12 to 24 hours after admission, plasma IL-1β levels normalized. In the majority of these patients (80%), IL-1β decreased rapidly from admission onwards, indicating that IL-1β activation occurred in a very early preclinical stage of the disease. In patients with meningitis without shock, IL-1β was increased in CSF reflecting compartmentalization of IL-1β synthesis, a distinctive characteristic of meningococcal infections.26,42

In one of our earlier studies, we reported an increase in plasma IL-1β concentrations during recovery of meningococcal infections, between 45 and 118 hours after admission.39 In that study IL-1β was measured in chromoform-extracted samples using a slightly different RIA.34 In subsequent measurements, using the D10-cell bioassay and other immunochemical assays, we were unable to substantiate this observation. In the present study, an improved and adapted RIA was used.11 It now appears that, during recovery IL-1β increased only slightly (Fig 2), and that this increase could be explained by interference of high IL-1sRII concentrations. This observation underscores once again the importance of soluble cytokine receptors on the measurement of the ligand cytokine.22,35,36

Elevated plasma IL-1Ra concentrations are found after various physical and infectious stimuli.23,37-39 Like IL-6, IL-1Ra can be considered an easy and reliable indicator of activation of the cytokine network.12 In the present study, IL-1Ra was increased at admission in all shock and nonshock patients. However, in patients with severe shock, very high plasma concentrations were present (median value for fatalities 250,000 pg/mL, range 73,500 to 805,000). Of the shock patients, 64% had a short increase of IL-1Ra after admission in contrast to 20% for IL-1β (P = .04). This supports the experimental observation that, after endotoxin infusion, plasma IL-1Ra increases shortly following IL-1β synthesis.40 It also underlines the fact that patients with meningococcal sepsis enter the hospital in a very early stage of cytokine activation and that apparently the devastating pathophysiological derangement occurs within a few hours after the first clinical signs and symptoms. As expected, IL-1Ra accumulation in patients with meningitis without shock occurred merely in the subarachnoid space.

Remarkably, the pattern of plasma IL-1sRII was entirely different from that of IL-1β and IL-1Ra. Both upregulation of the “decoy” receptor IL-1RII and shedding of this receptor are antiinflammatory processes. Shed IL-1RII has even stronger antiinflammatory potencies than cell-bound IL-1RII, because as compared to IL-1Ra, shed receptors bind IL-1β with higher affinity.7,9 Short-lasting studies in humans after endotoxin infusion failed to show increased plasma IL-1sRII levels.41,42 However, during sepsis and after steroid therapy, IL-1RII mRNA is found to be upregulated and increased densities of cell-bound IL-1RII on neutrophils are measured.20,43-46 Reportedly, during sepsis plasma levels of IL-1sRII are only moderately elevated.26,42 Our findings are in agreement with these observations although we measured equally increased IL-1sRII plasma concentrations at admission in patients without or with shock. However, in contrast to previous studies in septic patients, we observed a gradual increase of IL-1sRII during recovery, reaching maximum levels 3 to 4 days after IL-1β activation and 1 to 2 days after subsidence of plasma IL-1Ra.

Currently, the mechanism of this intriguing pattern is unclear. Several factors may have influenced this pattern. Meningococcal sepsis is characterized by massive complement activation,47,48 and reportedly, C5a is a potent inducer of IL-1RII release from neutrophils.49 However, the major difference between the present study and previous studies in human sepsis26,42 is that all patients in the present study received dexamethasone. Dexamethasone in vitro stimulates IL-1sRII mRNA expression and increases the density of the cell-bound receptor.49,50 Lipopolysaccharide (LPS) alone is unable to affect IL-1RII synthesis.50 However, as was recently shown,50 the combination of LPS with dexamethasone induces substantial shedding of IL-1sRII in vitro experiments. Our clinical data support such a synergistic effect of dexamethasone, and suggest that the magnitude of the antiinflammatory action of dexamethasone depends on the severity of the initial inflammatory signal. In the present study, nonshock and shock patients received equal doses of dexamethasone; however, the highest IL-1sRII concentrations were found in shock patients of groups B and C, who reportedly display the highest levels of endotoxemia and complement-activation.2,12,47,48

A second remarkable observation in the present study is that, unlike the concentration of IL-1sRII in plasma, the concentration in CSF parallels that of IL-1β and IL-1Ra, with the highest concentration in meningitis patients. Thus, cytokine activation and regulation in the CSF-compartment in meningococcal meningitis is not a mere copy of the generalized cytokine activation in meningococcal sepsis.5,8 It is tempting to speculate that IL-1sRII in the CSF-compartment originates from the activated neutrophils that have invaded this extravascular space.

In previous studies, we have shown that TNF soluble receptors are increased and IL-6sR is decreased early in meningococcal infections.9,12,14 We now show that IL-1β activity is modulated in a more complex fashion. Systemic IL-1 activity is mitigated in meningococcal meningitis patients and this extravascular space, both antagonists are increased simultaneously early in meningitis patients. Thus, cytokine activation and regulation in the CSF-compartment of meningococcal meningitis is not a mere copy of the generalized cytokine activation in meningococcal sepsis.5,8 It is tempting to speculate that IL-1sRII in the CSF-compartment originates from the activated neutrophils that have invaded this extravascular space.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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