

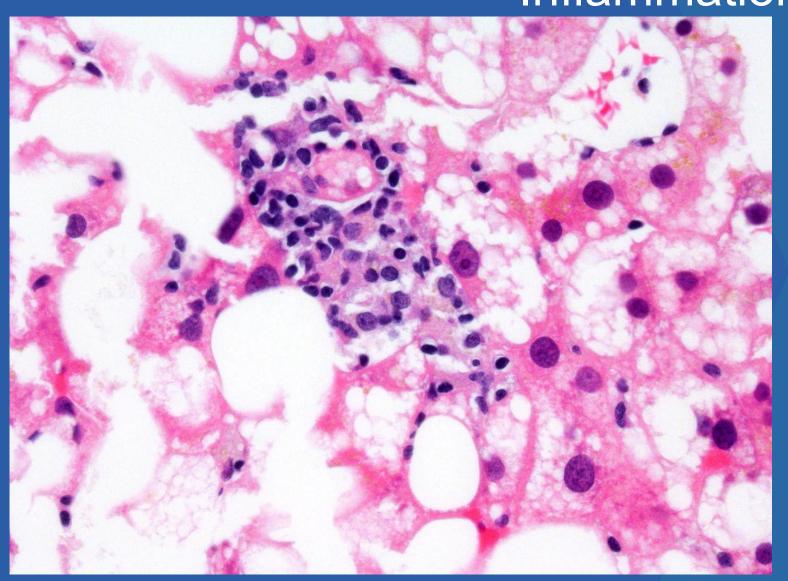
Assessment of Inflammation: Portal/ Septal Inflammation vs. Lobular

David E. Kleiner, MD, PhD

Laboratory of Pathology/Center for Cancer Research



Assessment of Lobular THE FORUM For Collaborative Research Inflammation







Assessment of Inflammation: Portal/ Septal Inflammation vs. Lobular

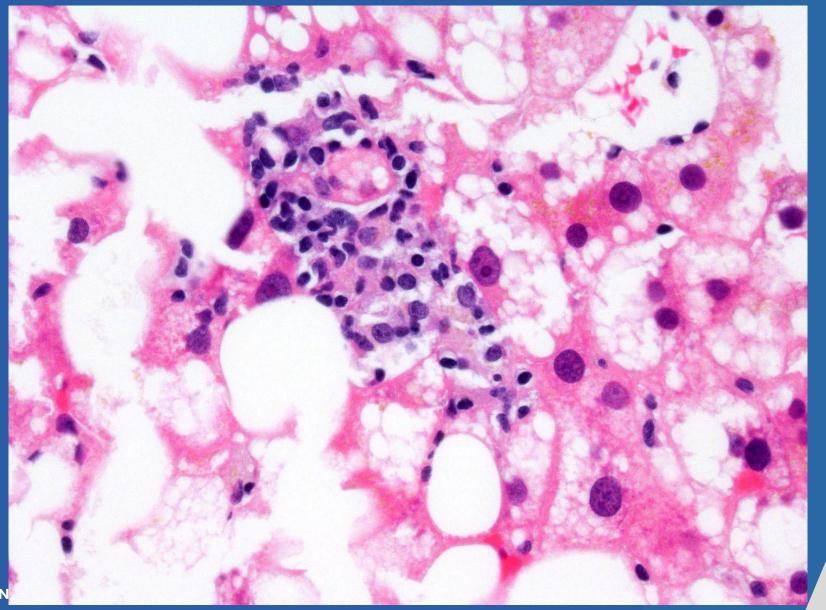
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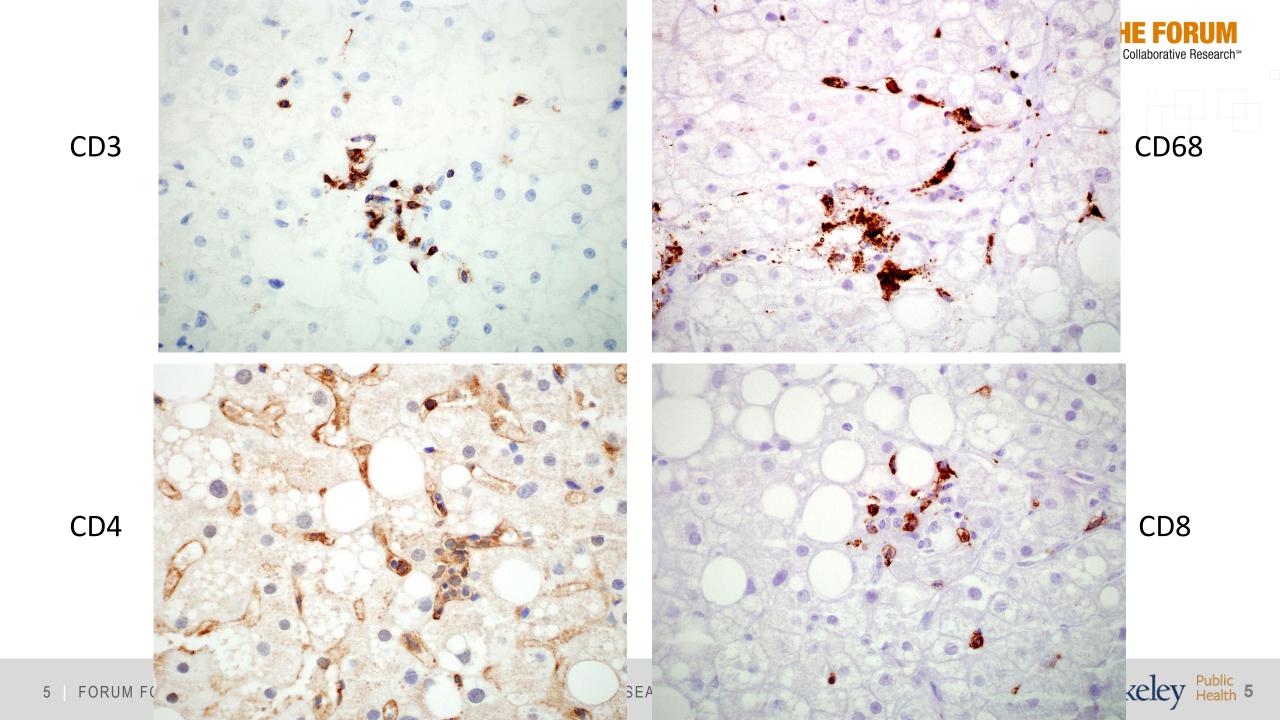
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Assessment of Lobular Inflammation







Scoring methods for lobular inflammation

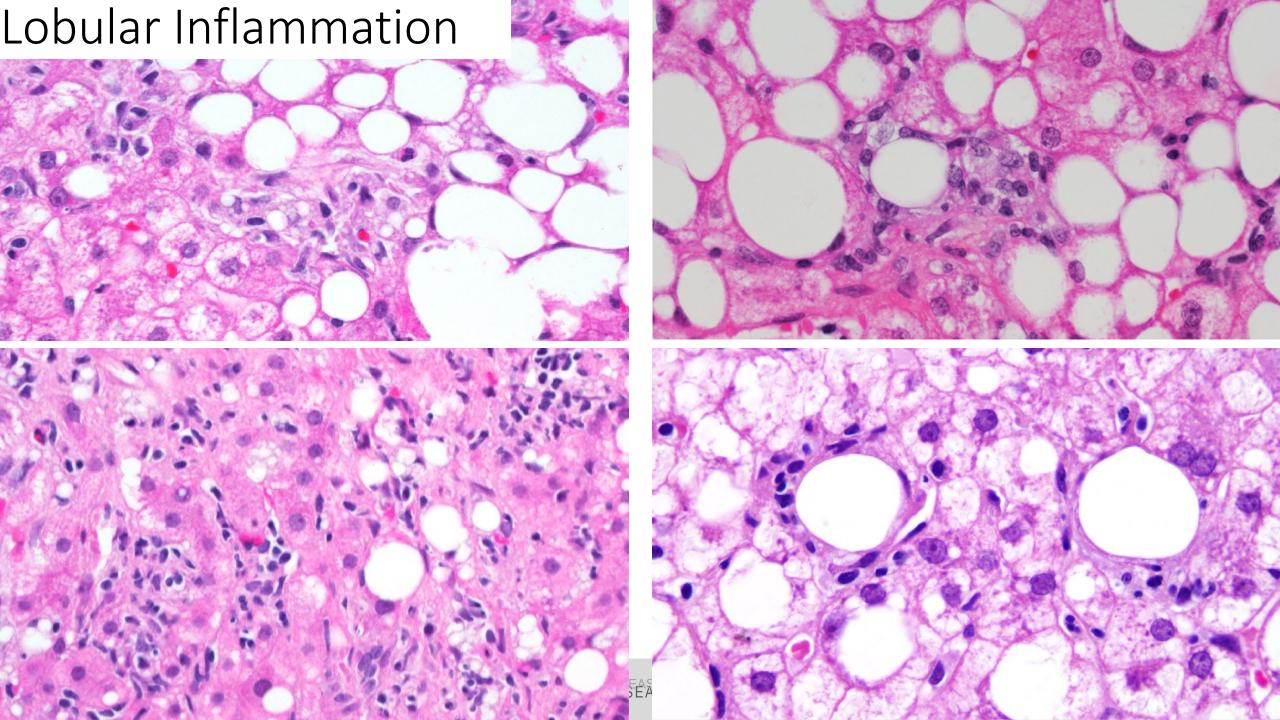


Score	Brunt System	NASH-CRN	SAF
0	No foci	No foci	No foci
1	1-2 foci per 20x field	<2 foci per 20x field	<2 foci per 20x field
2	2-4 foci per 20x field	2-4 foci per 20x field	>2 foci per 20x field
3	>4 foci per 20x field	>4 foci per 20x field	

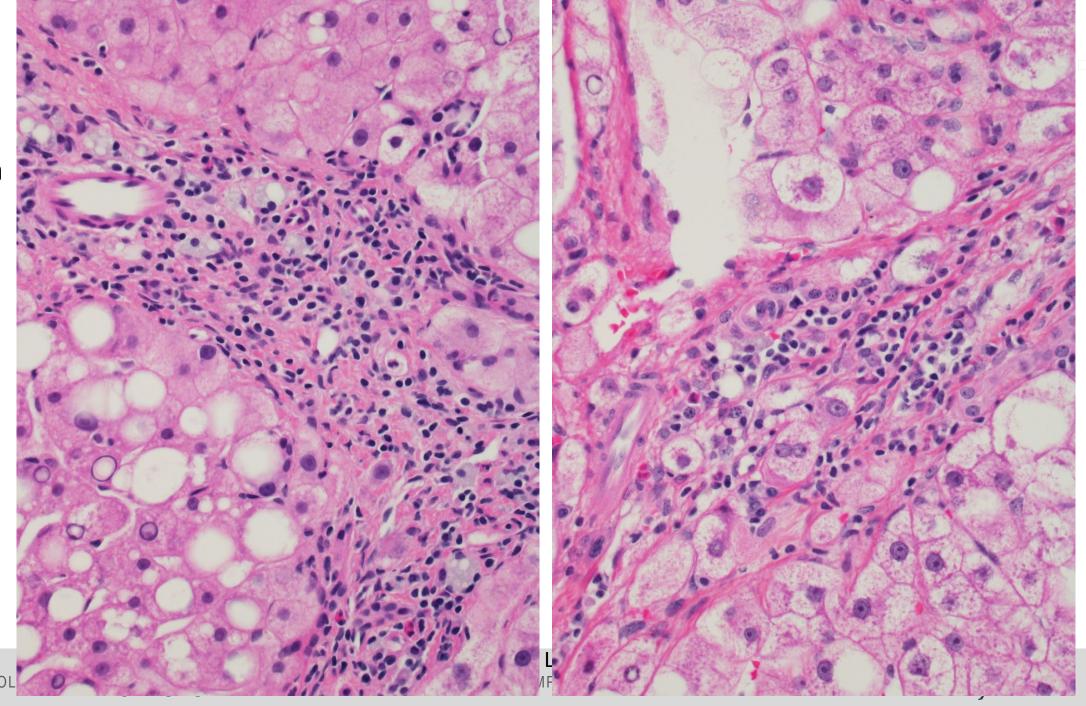
Seems straight forward, but defining a focus of lobular inflammation does present challenges

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- Foci are usually a mix of lymphocytes and macrophages, but does the mix matter?
- What about plasma cells, eosinophils and neutrophils?
- How many inflammatory cells are needed (how large does the focus need to be)?
- Sometimes lobular inflammation is ill-defined—should there be rules for assessing these situations?
- As perivenular/perisinusoidal fibrosis accumulates, it may contain inflammation that interacts with the hepatocytes—how to count this?

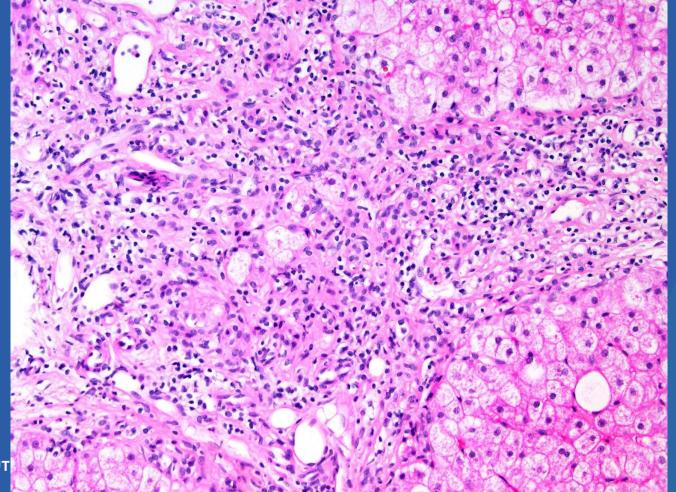


Zone 3
Parenchymal
Inflammation
Involving
Fibrosis



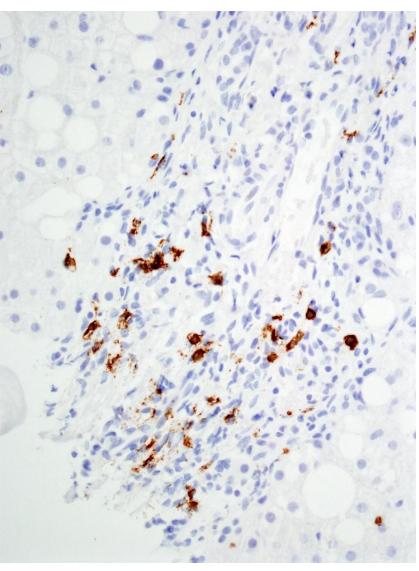


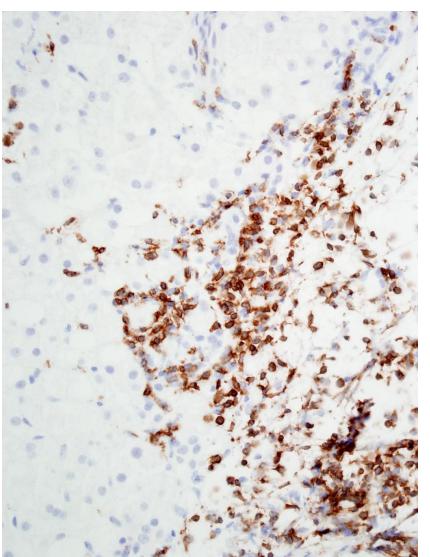
What About Portal Inflammation (and Interface Hepatitis)

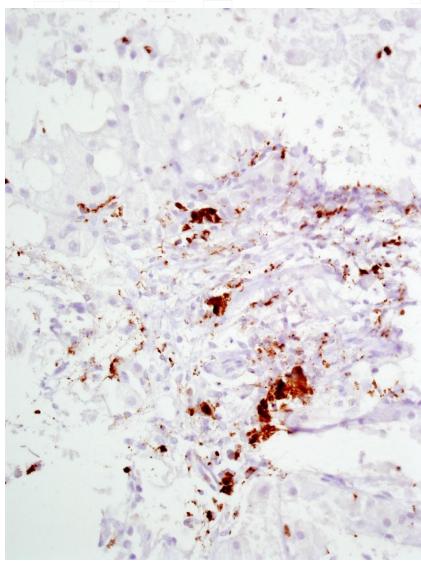


CD3 CD20









Scoring Methods for Portal (and Septal) Inflammation



Score	Brunt System	NASH-CRN
0	None	None
1	Mild	Mild
2	Moderate	More than mild
3	Severe	

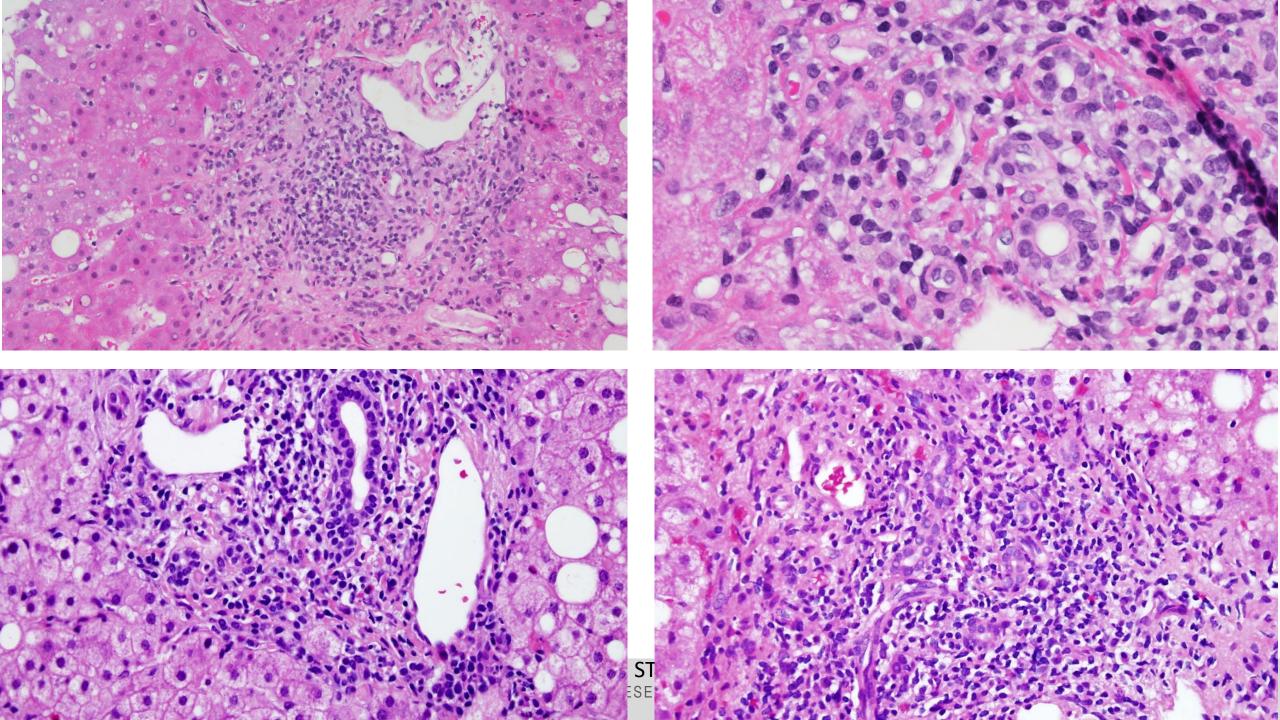
In the two systems in use for assessing portal inflammation, the definitions are completely qualitative

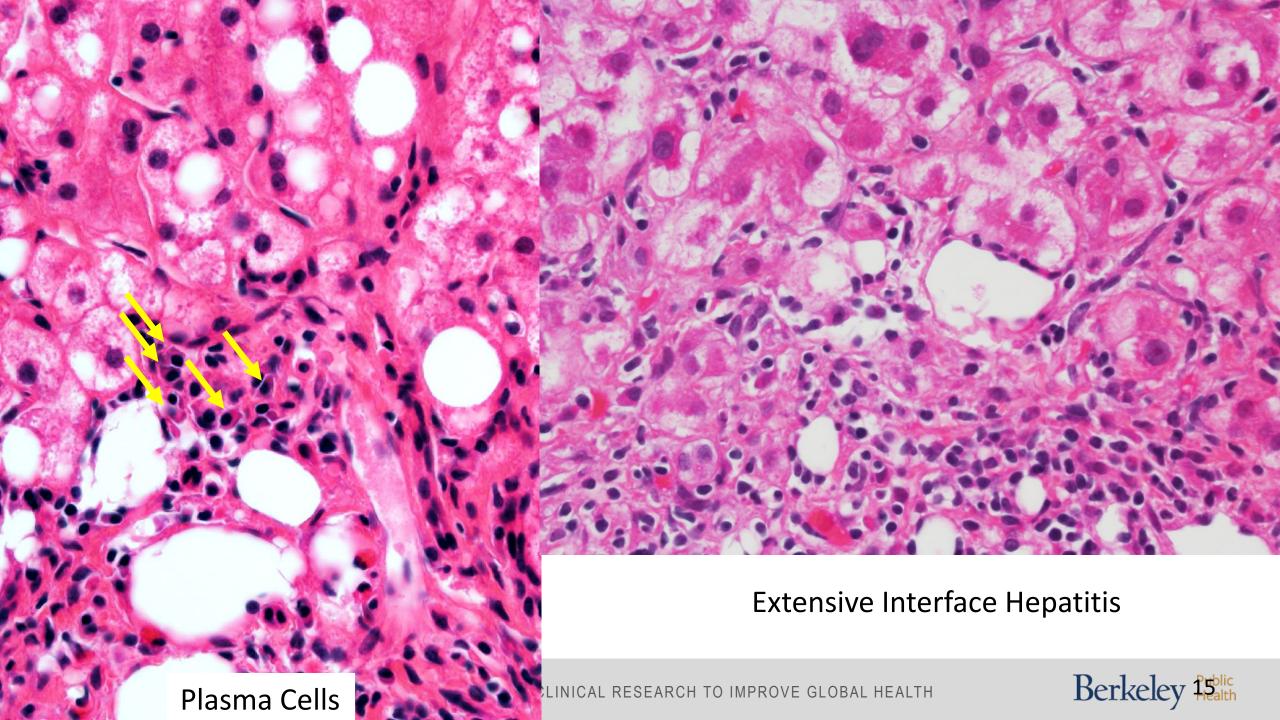


Challenges and unanswered questions in assessing portal/septal inflammation

- What matters more? Density of infiltrate? Total number inflammatory cells? Both?
- Should interface hepatitis be assessed?
- What about plasma cells and eosinophils?





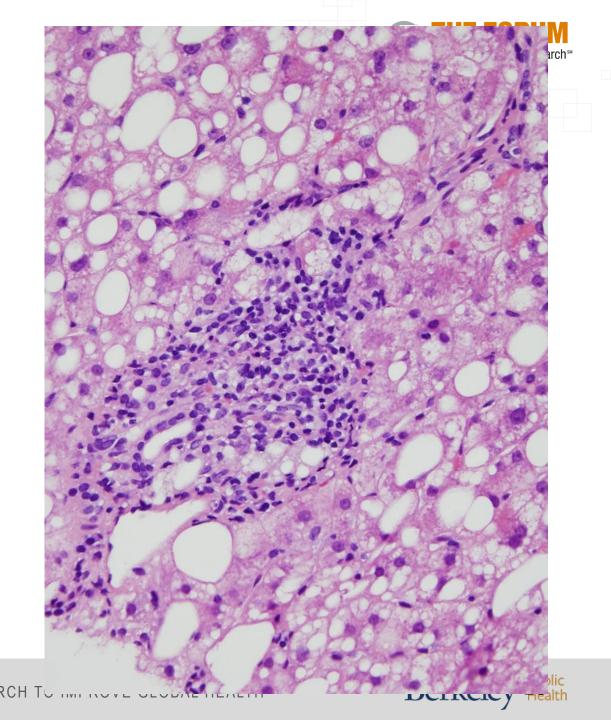


Hepatic Pathology among Patients without Known Liver Disease Undergoing Bariatric Surgery: Observations and a Perspective from the Longitudinal Assessment of Bariatric Surgery (LABS) Study

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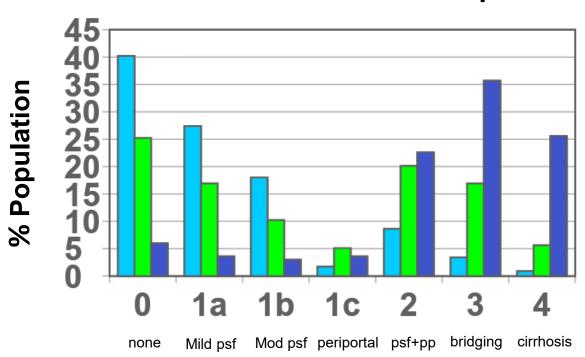
children.11 Histological analyses also included scoring inflammation and fibrosis using the Ishak scoring system (-Table 2). More than 40% of the biopsies had evidence of interface hepatitis although in only 3.2% of cases did this involve more than half of the portal areas (Ishak periportal inflammation score > 1). Moderate portal inflammation (Ishak portal inflammation score > 1) was seen in 15.7%.

Semin Liver Dis 2014;34:98-107





p<0.0001



Second Model: Histologic (n = 445) ^d			
Baseline				
Ballooning	0.6 (0.3-0.9)	.02	3.7 (2.2-6.0)	<.001
Portal inflammation	0.4 (0.2-0.8)	.007	4.0 (2.1-7.7)	<.001
Fibrosis stage	2.0 (1.5-2.8)	<.001	0.4 (0.3-0.5)	<.001
Change (last biopsy vs first)				
ΔSteatosis grade	0.6 (0.4-0.8)	<.001	0.8 (0.6-1.1)	.24
ΔBallooning	0.6 (0.4-0.8)	.002	3.0 (2.0-4.4)	<.001
ΔLobular inflammation	0.8 (0.6-1.2)	.33	1.3 (0.9-1.8)	.14
ΔPortal inflammation	0.5 (0.3-0.9)	002	4.1 (2.3-7.3)	<.001
Years between biopsies	0.9 (0.9-1.0)	.24	1.1 (1.0-1.2)	.07

JAMA Netw Open 2019;2:e1912565

Fibrosis Stage

Hepatology 2009;49:809-820



Summary



- Portal and lobular inflammation are difficult to define and quantify because the manifestations of inflammation in the liver are morphologically heterogeneous
 - Multiple cell types involved, multiple states within any one cell type
 - Infinite variety of organization and interaction with hepatocytes and other cell types in the liver
- This leads to variability in scoring, particularly for lobular inflammation
- Existing methods of assessment do not account for the variety of cell types and interactions

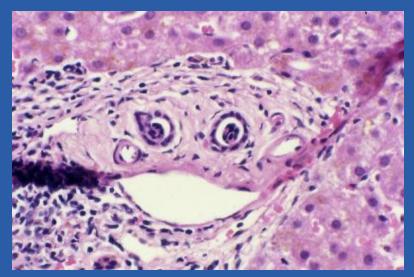


Where Do We Go From Here?



- NASH CRN and other groups are working to better understand and define the spectrum of portal inflammation and interface hepatitis in NAFLD/NASH
- International group organized to better define the various histological changes in NAFLD/NASH in order to improve scoring agreement for clinical trials
- Image analysis has the potential to better quantify portal and lobular inflammation, perhaps coupled with immunohistochemistry



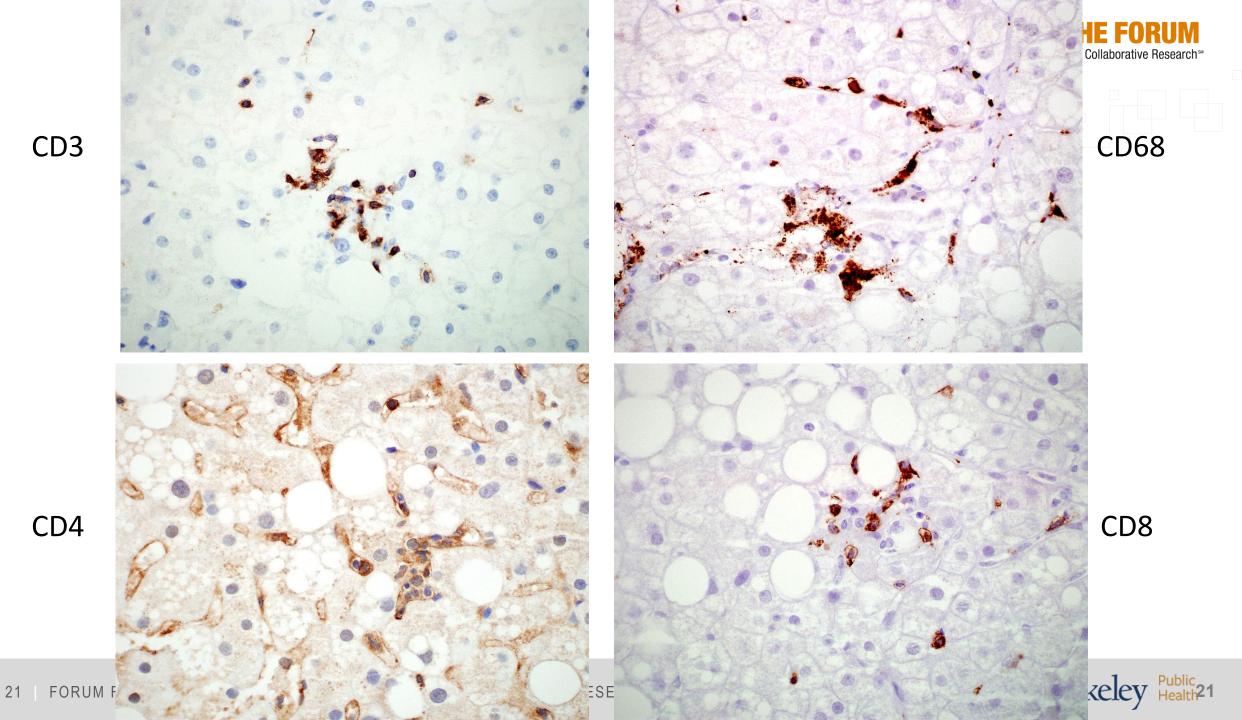






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Scoring methods for lobular inflammation



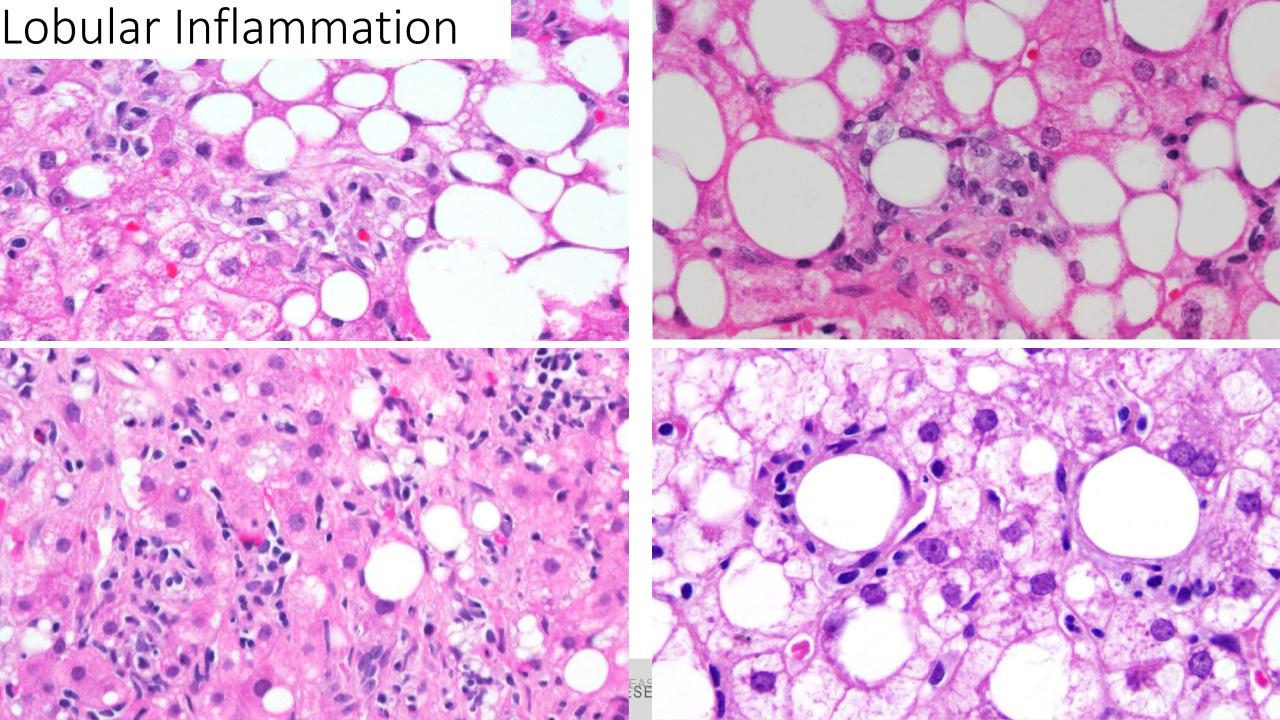
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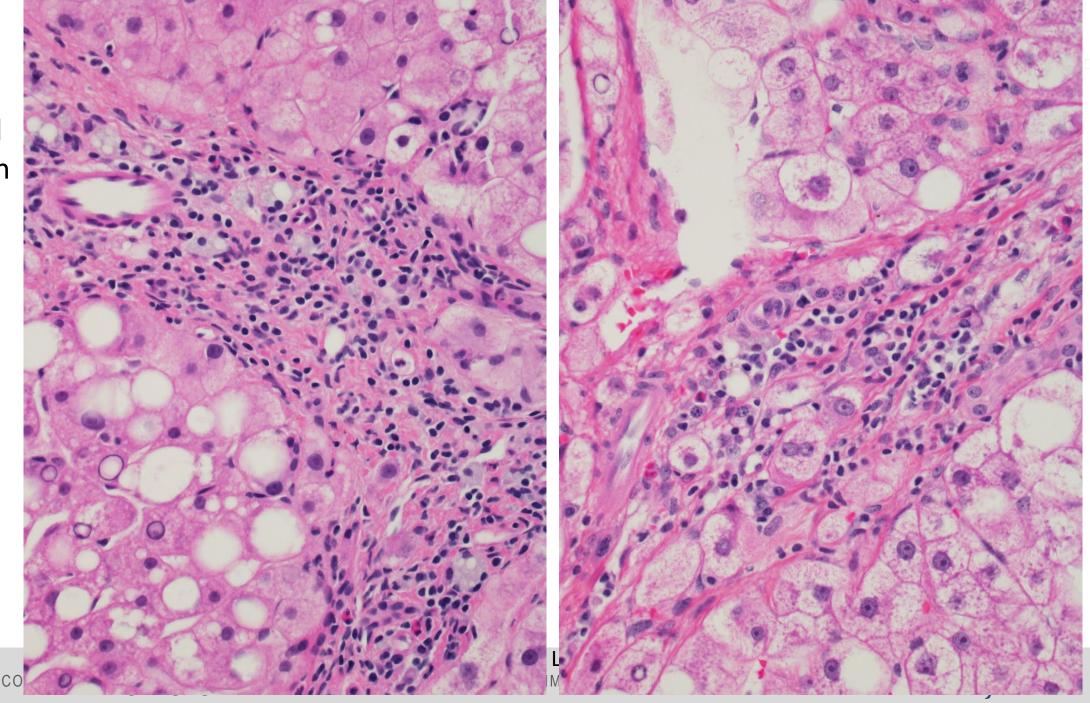
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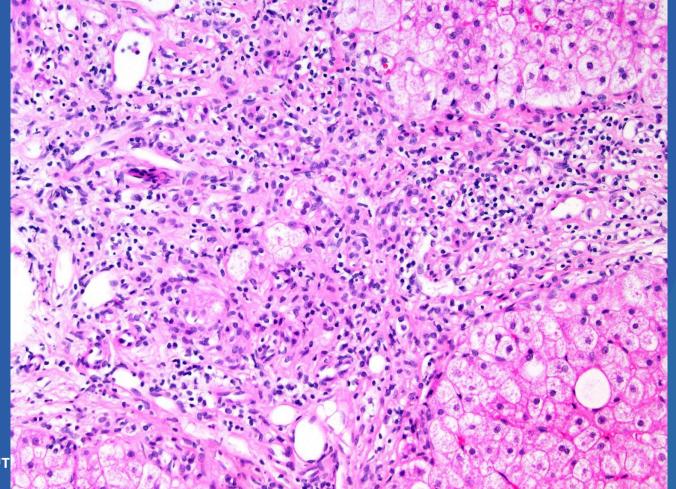


Zone 3 Parenchymal Inflammation Involving Fibrosis



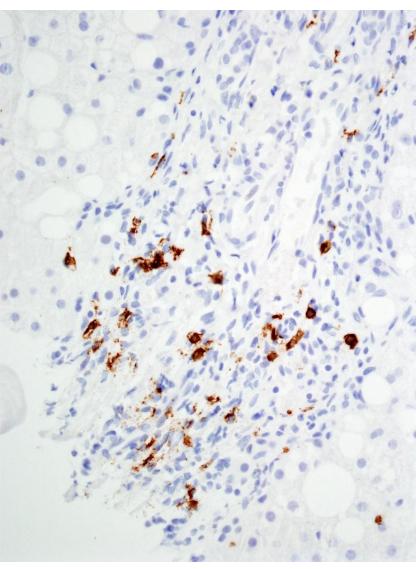


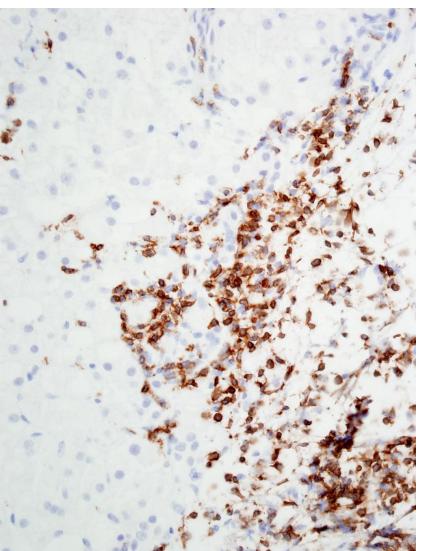
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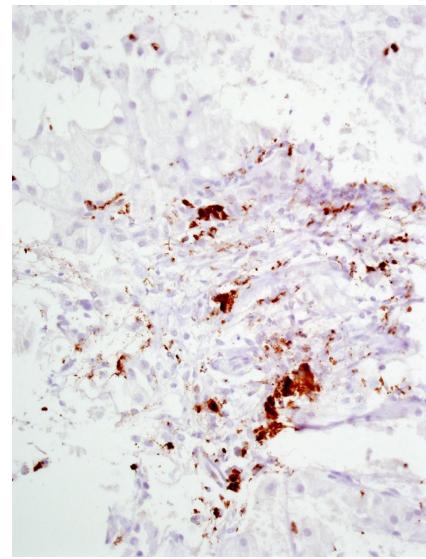


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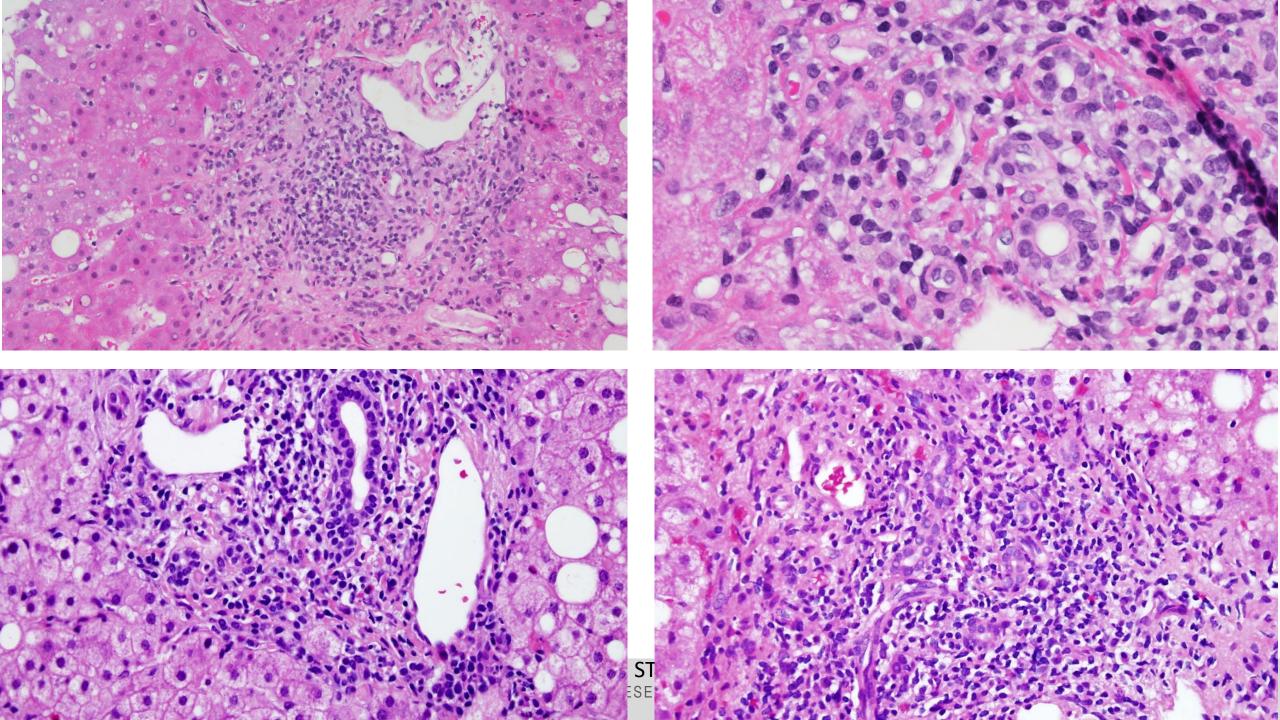


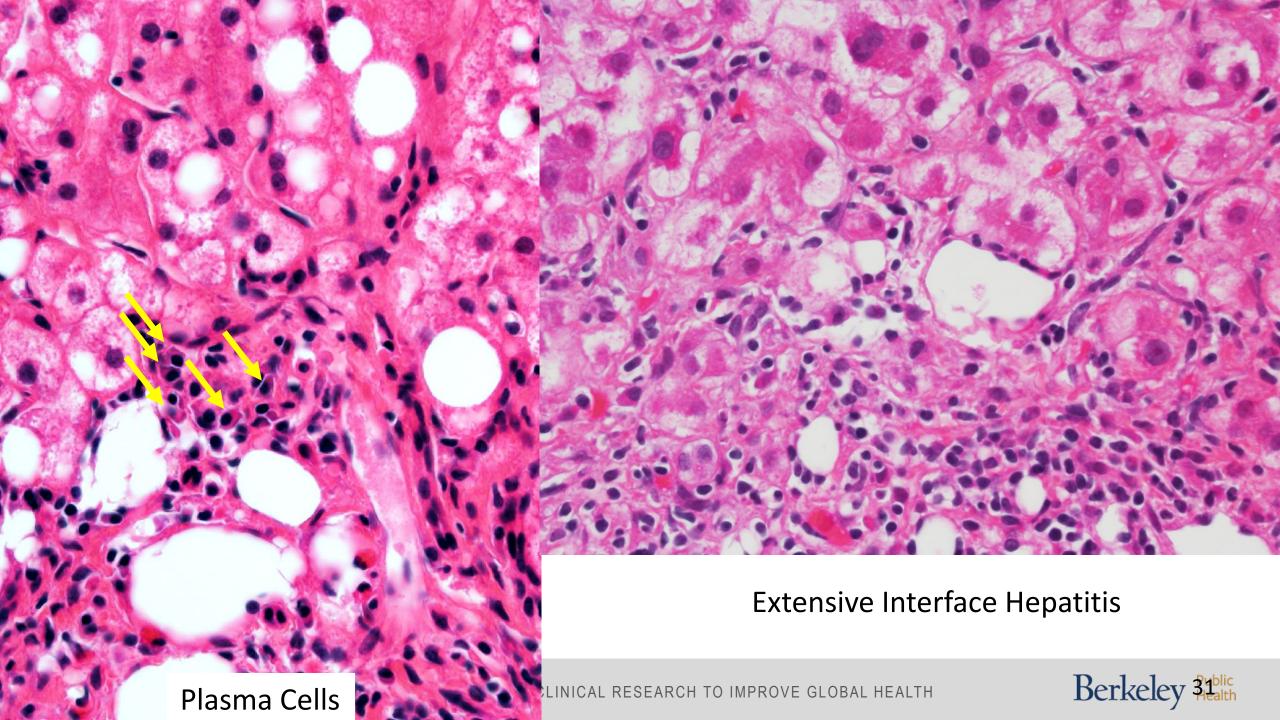


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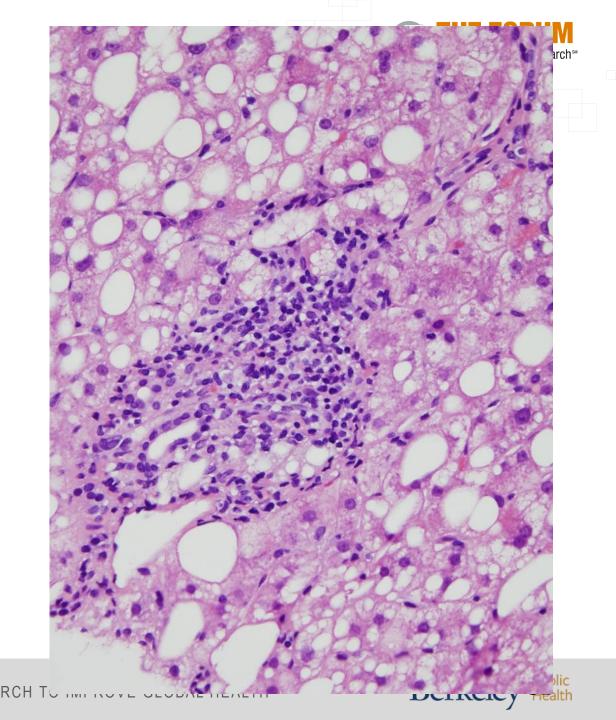


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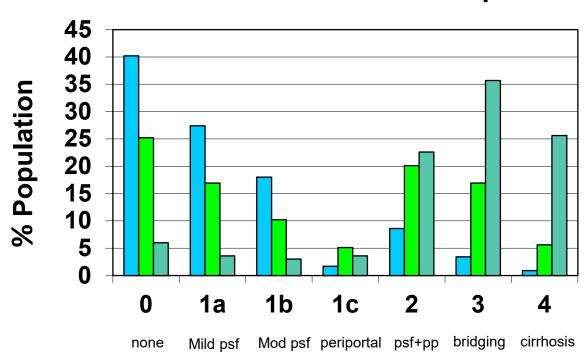
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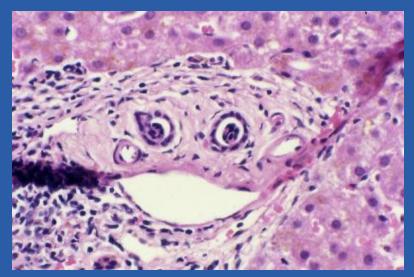


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