CLINICAL CASE

Allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis in teenager with bronchial asthma


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Abstract  Allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis (ABPA) is a pulmonary disorder caused by hypersensitivity mechanisms against antigens released by Aspergillus species, colonizing the airways.

We present the case of a 16-year-old male with a history of asthma and allergic rhinoconjunctivitis with a history of 15 months of cough with purulent sputum, intermittent fever and dyspnea. Thoracic tomography showed bronchiectasis accompanied by mucus impaction. He was treated with different antibiotics and steroid regimens, without a favorable clinical response. The presence of eosinophilia in the peripheral blood, immunoglobulin E Total, skin tests for Aspergillus positive guided the diagnosis of ABPA. Treatment with prednisone plus itraconazole was started, with remission of symptoms.

ABPA should be suspected in patients with asthma with poor response to treatment and alteration in radiologic studies. Treatment includes systemic steroids and avoiding exposure to Aspergillus.

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PALABRAS CLAVE

Aspergilosis broncopulmonar alérgica en adolescente con asma bronquial

Resumen  La aspergilosis broncopulmonar alérgica (ABPA) es un trastorno pulmonar causado por mecanismos de hipersensibilidad contra antígenos liberados por especies de Aspergillus, que colonizan las vías respiratorias.

Presentamos el caso de un varón de 16 años con antecedentes de asma y rinonconjuntivitis alérgica con historia de 15 meses de tos con esputo purulento, fiebre intermitente y disnea. La tomografía torácica reportó bronquiectasias acompañadas de impacción de moco. Se le trató con diferentes regímenes de antibióticos y esteroides, sin tener una respuesta clínica favorable.

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Introduction

Allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis (ABPA) is a pulmonary disorder caused by a hypersensitivity mechanisms type I, III and IV against antigens released by Aspergillus species, colonizing the airways of patients mainly with asthma and cystic fibrosis (CF).\textsuperscript{1,2}

In predisposed individuals, disease occurs following colonization of the bronchi by Aspergillus conidia. The fungal hyphae extend, and allergens are released, leading to persistent airway inflammation resulting in excessive viscous mucous production and impaired mucociliary function. ABPA is clinically characterized by poorly controlled asthma, recurrent pulmonary infiltrates, and bronchiectasis, in some cases can leading to pulmonary fibrosis.\textsuperscript{3}

In Mexico, its prevalence is unknown, however different case reports have been published.\textsuperscript{4} It is estimated that ABPA affects 12.9\% (2–32\%) of the asthmatic population; in steroid-dependent asthma the prevalence is thought to be 7–14\%.\textsuperscript{5,6} It occurs with equal frequency in both sexes. Most patients are less than 35 years old at the time of diagnosis.\textsuperscript{7}

Clinical case presentation

A 16 year old male patient with a previous diagnosis of asthma and allergic rhinoconjunctivitis since he was 6 years old, is evaluated in our department of allergy and immunology having history of 15 months of cough with purulent sputum, intermittent fever, progressive dyspnea and acrocianosis. Six months after onset of symptoms he was hospitalized in pediatric unit for 2 months with diagnosis of pneumonia, treated with different antibiotics. The chest X-rays showed a reticular pattern accompanied by images suggesting bronchiectasis, computed tomography of the lungs confirmed central bronchiectasis, accompanied by mucoid impaction and reticular infiltrates (see Figs. 1–3).

Due to poor response to treatment, were performed multiple studies among them: sputum smear microscopy in 3 determinations negative, tuberculin test negative, Chlorine test in the sweat (Chlorimetry and conductivity) two determinations negative, the flow cytometry and the nitroblue tetrazolium test were within normal limits, the immunoglobulins were not compatible with some pattern of Immunodeficiency, so it was ruled out that it was pulmonary tuberculosis, cystic fibrosis or some primary immunodeficiency.

An attempt was made to perform fiberoptic bronchoscopy but patient presented significant desaturation during the procedure, which impeded the conclusion of the procedure and take samples.

He was discharged with mild clinical improvement and oxygen dependence. Nine months after discharge was evaluated in our service of allergy and immunology, were performed the following studies: Blood peripheral eosinophils 9.1\% (absolute \# 700), total IgE: 455 IU/mL (NV: <150), specific IgG for Aspergillus fumigatus 4.19 mgA/L (NV: <2.0), sputum cytology studies reported polymorphonuclear cells 3+, eosinophils 3+, negative sputum culture for fungi, positive skin prick tests for Aspergillus fumigatus.
Allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis in teenager with bronchial asthma

Invasive treatment and patient Dermatophagoides. Figure parenchyma with mucus impaction in the lower right lobe (segments 7, 8 and 10). Cystic bronchiectasis with mucus impaction in the left lower lobe (segments 9 and 10).

Figure 2 Computed tomography of the chest, axial section with a window for pulmonary parenchyma in which atelectasis with mucus impaction is observed in the lower right lobe (segments 7, 8 and 10). Cystic bronchiectasis with mucus impaction in the left lower lobe (segments 9 and 10).

Figure 3 Coronary reconstruction with window for pulmonary parenchyma in which consolidation is observed in the right upper lobe and parenchymal bands. Atelectasis with mucus impaction in the right lower lobe. In the lower left lobe there is consolidation, thickening of the wall of the main bronchus.

Chenopodium album, Prosopis spp., Fraxinus americana, Dermatophagoides spp.

Respiratory Functional Tests demonstrated a very severe flow obstruction without response to bronchodilator (Albuterol) with data suggesting pulmonary distention and increased resistance and severely decreased diffusion. With the clinical and laboratory data, we concluded that the patient had allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis stage 1. Treatment was started with prednisone at 1 mg/kg/day for 2 weeks then 0.5 mg/kg/day for 12 weeks and tritrated to 5 mg/day.

He was kept with prednisone 5 mg/day for a year, combined with itraconazole 200 mg/day for 6 months, salmeterol/fluticasone 50/500 μg bid. The patient was evaluated in a month and then every 2 months, at 6 months follow-up had significant clinical improvement. He had suspended supplemental oxygen and returned to normal activities at home and at school.

Discussion

ABPA should be suspected in patients with asthma who have a poor response to usual treatment since an appropriate management can cause an impact on quality of life because ABPA symptoms may be severe and leading to pulmonary fibrosis.

Aspergillus-related pulmonary disorders may be classified into four clinical categories depending on whether the host is atopic, non-atopic or immunosuppressed (see Table 1). Invasive aspergillosis (IA) is seen in patients with severe neutropenia, allogeneic bone marrow transplantation, prolonged use of systemic steroids, treatment with immunosuppressants and primary immunodeficiency, our patient did not have any of these conditions.

ABPA is commonly caused by A. fumigatus, an ubiquitous mold common in indoors and frequently found around farm buildings and compost heaps. It is a Th2 hypersensitivity lung disease caused by bronchial colonization with A. fumigatus, characterized by asthma exacerbations, recurrent transient chest radiographic infiltrates, peripheral and pulmonary eosinophilia, especially during an exacerbation. Diagnosis is based on clinical and immunologic criteria for ABPA, standardized by Greenberger and Patterson: (1) asthma or CF with deterioration in lung function, (2) Aspergillus species immediate skin test reactivity, (3) total serum IgE level of 1000 ng/mL (417 IU/mL) or greater, (4) increased specific IgE and IgG antibodies for Aspergillus species, and (5) chest radiographic infiltrates. Additional criteria modified might include peripheral blood eosinophilia, Aspergillus species serum precipitating antibodies, central bronchiectasis, and Aspergillus species-containing mucus plugs (see Table 2). The case that we presented complied with the 5 criteria according to original criteria of Greenberger and Patterson, complying for both central bronchiectasis and for seropositive ABPA.

Galactomannan (GM) detection contributes to the diagnosis of IA, even form part of the diagnostic criteria, however for ABPA Agarwal et al. suggest that serum GM estimation has a limited role in the diagnostic workup.

ABPA can be divided into five stages, each stage representing a different category of presentation (Table 3). Determining the stage in which the patient is important for treatment and prognosis. Our patient was in stage 1 of the disease.

The aim of treatment in ABPA is to reduce episodic acute inflammation, thus limiting disease progression with resultant airway destruction and both parenchymal and airway fibrosis. To achieve this, a dual treatment approach is required: corticosteroids to control immunological activity and antifungal azole agents to suppress Aspergillus...
Table 1 Pulmonary aspergillosis clinical syndromes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Invasive aspergillosis</th>
<th>Allergic or hypersensitivity reactions</th>
<th>Saprophytic colonization</th>
<th>Mycotoxosis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Generalized or disseminated</td>
<td>- Allergic asthma</td>
<td>Aspergilloma (mycetoma or fungus ball)</td>
<td>Chemical pneumonitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Aspergillosis pneumonia</td>
<td>- Allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Angioinvasive aspergillosis</td>
<td>- Extrinsic allergic alveolitis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Lung abscess and multiple cavities</td>
<td>- Bronchocentric granulomatosis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>d. Aspergillosis bronchitis/tracheobronchitis</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>e. Infarction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>f. Pleural effusion and empyema</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Localized or limited</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Chronic necrotizing pulmonary aspergillosis</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 Criteria for the diagnosis of ABPA in patients with asthma.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria for ABPA-central bronchiectasis</th>
<th>Minimal essential criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Asthma</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Central bronchiectasis</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Immediate cutaneous reactivity to Aspergillus species</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Total serum IgE concentration &gt; 417 kU/L (1000 ng/mL)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Elevated serum IgE and or IgG to A. fumigatus</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Chest roentgenographic infiltrates</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Serum precipitating antibodies to A. fumigatus</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Criteria for the diagnosis of ABPA-seropositive

| 1. Asthma | Yes |
| 2. Immediate cutaneous reactivity to Aspergillus species | Yes |
| 3. Total serum IgE concentration > 417 kU/L (1000 ng/mL) | Yes |
| 4. Elevated serum IgE and or IgG to A. fumigatus | Yes |
| 5. Chest roentgenographic infiltrates | No |

CT, computed tomography.

Table 3 Stages of ABPA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Radiographic infiltrates</th>
<th>Total serum IgE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Acute</td>
<td>Upper lobes or middle lobe</td>
<td>Sharply elevated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Remission</td>
<td>No infiltrate and patient off prednisone for &gt;6 mo</td>
<td>Elevated or normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Exacerbation</td>
<td>Upper lobes or middle lobe</td>
<td>Sharply elevated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Corticosteroid-dependent</td>
<td>Asthma Often without infiltrates, but intermittent infiltrates might occur</td>
<td>Elevated or normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>End stage</td>
<td>Fibrotic, bullous, or cavities lesions</td>
<td>Might be normal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
colonization and proliferation, which reduce antigen stimulation, limiting further inflammation. However, reviews have emphasized the weakness of the evidence for safety and efficacy of azoles, with only two small, short-term, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trials in asthmatic ABPA, and none in cystic fibrosis ABPA. There are potential alternative approaches to antifungal treatment that avoid systemic effects, azole resistance and drugs interactions; Inhaled amphotericin B has been explored as an ABPA treatment with varying results in uncontrolled studies. Finally, the success of omalizumab (anti-IgE monoclonal antibody) in improving control of moderate–severe allergic asthma has led to great interest and rapidly increasing usage in ABPA, usually undertaken as a steroid-sparing agent, with virtually unanimous reporting of reduced steroid requirements and exacerbations in published uncontrolled studies.\textsuperscript{14–20}

Our patient had a good response with combined treatment with prednison and itraconazole, with clinical improvement. He stopped using supplemental oxygen and six months later of start treatment was able to return to previous physical activities. On last visit, we were able to stop prednisone and was only using inhaled same-terol/fluticasone 50/250 μg bid.

Ethical disclosures

Protection of human and animal subjects. The authors declare that no experiments were performed on humans or animals for this study.

Confidentiality of data. The authors declare that they have followed the protocols of their work center on the publication of patient data.

Right to privacy and informed consent. The authors have obtained the written informed consent of the patients or subjects mentioned in the article. The corresponding author is in possession of this document.

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Conflict of interest

The authors have no conflict of interests to declare.

References