

Assessment of the independent associations of IgG, IgM and IgA isotypes of anticardiolipin with thrombosis in SLE

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To cite: Domingues V, Magder LS, Petri M. Assessment of the independent associations of IgG, IgM and IgA isotypes of anticardiolipin with thrombosis in SLE. *Lupus Science & Medicine* 2016;**3**: e000107. doi:10.1136/lupus-2015-000107

Received 3 June 2015
Revised 21 April 2016
Accepted 30 April 2016



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ABSTRACT

Objective: The Sydney classification criteria for antiphospholipid syndrome include lupus anticoagulant or moderate-to-high titre anticardiolipin IgG or IgM. We explored the association of all anticardiolipin isotypes, lupus anticoagulant and the combination with venous and arterial thrombosis.

Methods: Patients with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) in a large clinical cohort seen quarterly were repeatedly tested by protocol for anticardiolipin antibodies and lupus anticoagulant. Subgroups of patients were defined based on the geometric mean titres of IgG, IgM, IgA anticardiolipin and lupus anticoagulant expressed in dilute Russell's viper venom time (RVVT) seconds for each patient across all cohort visits. These subgroups were compared with respect rates of thrombosis since diagnosis with SLE. Rate ratios were estimated using Cox Proportional Hazards models.

Results: Of the 1390 cohort members included, there were 284 thrombotic events observed over 17 025 person-years since diagnosis for a rate of 1.7 events per 100 person-years. Those with a geometric mean titre of IgG anticardiolipin >20 had a significantly elevated rate of thromboses (rate ratio 1.8, $p=0.0052$), whereas there was no evidence of an association between thromboses and elevated IgM geometric mean (rate ratio 1.2, $p=0.40$). There were relatively few cohort members with elevated IgA geometric mean but the rate of thromboses in that group was elevated (rate ratio 1.7, $p=0.23$). The associations between anticardiolipin antibodies and thromboses were strongest when considering venous thromboses. Those with two or more elevated anticardiolipin isotypes or those with both IgG anticardiolipin and RVVT did not appear at higher risk than those with a single elevated marker.

Conclusion: This study supports previous observations that IgG anticardiolipin and lupus anticoagulant are associated with higher rates of thromboses. Our power to study IgA anticardiolipin was limited due to small number of patients with elevated IgA.

KEY MESSAGES

- ▶ Combining different isotypes of anticardiolipin does not increase risk.
- ▶ Additive scores for aPL antibodies do not seem useful in SLE.
- ▶ Lupus anticoagulant is still the best predictor of thrombosis.

INTRODUCTION

Antiphospholipid syndrome (APS) is characterised by clinical evidence of thrombophilia or pregnancy morbidity, together with laboratory evidence of either lupus anticoagulant by clotting methods and/or anticardiolipin and anti- β 2-glycoprotein 1 detected by ELISA.¹ The Sydney APS classification criteria include the presence of lupus anticoagulant, moderate-to-high titre anticardiolipin and anti- β 2-glycoprotein 1, but only isotypes IgG and IgM.¹ Several studies have suggested that the combination of different antiphospholipid antibodies might be a better predictor of thrombosis risk^{2,3} and that IgA isotypes might have importance.² The potential utility of summing or combining anticardiolipin isotypes is suggested by earlier studies that used polyclonal anticardiolipin assays, as opposed to isotype-specific ones.⁴⁻⁶

Since 2003, in our large clinical cohort study, patients with lupus were assessed for antiphospholipid antibodies by protocol every 3 months. This allowed us to look at the relationship between antiphospholipid antibodies and risk of thrombosis.

METHODS

The Hopkins Lupus Cohort, conceived in 1987, comprises patients with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) receiving ongoing care at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine. This study is approved on an

annual basis by the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine Institutional Review Board. Informed written consent is obtained from all subjects. Subjects enrolled in the cohort have clinic visits at 3-month intervals or more frequently, if medically necessary.

Measurement of APL antibodies

Since 2003, anticardiolipin (ELISA IgG, IgM, IgA; Inova Diagnostics, San Diego, California, USA) was assessed at the large majority of clinic visits. The lupus anticoagulant was determined by dilute Russell's viper venom time (RVVT) and confirmatory mixing studies, if prolonged. We excluded RVVT measures made while patients were taking anticoagulants (eg, warfarin, heparin or, more recently, novel oral anticoagulants).

Determining the occurrence of thromboses

A patient's history of thrombotic events was determined at cohort entry by review of all historical records and patient interview and was updated at each visit. Deep venous thrombosis was defined by ultrasound or venogram and pulmonary embolus by ventilation/perfusion scan or spiral CT. Arterial thrombosis, in case of stroke, was defined by brain MRI or CT and, in case of myocardial infarction, by appropriate electrocardiographic changes, creatine kinase or troponin change or cardiac imaging. Other arterial thrombosis was defined as appropriate for the site involved.

Statistical methods

This analysis was based on 1390 cohort patients who had anticardiolipin isotypes (IgG, IgM and IgA) measured at three or more cohort visits and who did not have a history of a thrombosis prior to diagnosis with SLE. For each patient, we calculated their geometric mean anticardiolipin titres and geometric mean RVVT. These geometric means were calculated by calculating the mean of the log (titre+1) and then exponentiating the mean. We chose the geometric mean rather than the arithmetic mean because the distribution of titres is highly skewed and the geometric mean is less affected by extreme values. Then we divided the patients into subgroups defined by their geometric means and compared the groups with respect to rates of thrombosis since SLE diagnosis. Rate ratios were estimated using Cox Proportional Hazards models.

RESULTS

There were 2393 patients who were ever in the Hopkins Lupus Cohort from 2007 to 2015. Of these, there were 1488 with three or more measures of anticardiolipin. Furthermore, 92 patients had a history of thrombosis before SLE diagnosis and were excluded as well as six others with thrombosis of unknown date. The final analysis includes the remaining 1390 patients.

The characteristics of these patients are shown in table 1. Most were Caucasian or African-American.

Table 1 Characteristics of the 1390 patients included in this study

Patient characteristic	No. (%)
Sex	
Female	1286 (93)
Male	104 (7)
Race	
Caucasian	708 (51)
African-American	550 (40)
Other	132 (10)
Age (years) at SLE diagnosis	
<30	689 (50)
30–44	466 (34)
45–59	191 (14)
60+	44 (3)
SLE duration (years) at cohort entry	
<1	565 (41)
1–3	226 (16)
3–6	193 (14)
6+	406 (29)
No. of years at risk since SLE diagnosis	
1–5	319 (23)
5–10	319 (23)
10–15	298 (21)
15+	454 (33)
No. of cohort visits during which anticardiolipin and RVVT were measured	
3–10	401 (29)
10–19	318 (23)
20+	671 (48)
SLE manifestations (based on ACR-11 criteria)	
Malar rash	780 (56)
Discoid rash	320 (23)
Photosensitivity	797 (57)
Oral ulcers	700 (50)
Arthritis	1084 (78)
Serositis	733 (53)
Renal	665 (48)
Neurological	188 (14)
Haematological	994 (72)
Immunological	1155 (83)
ANA	1330(96)

ACR, American College of Rheumatology; ANA, anti nuclear antibody; RVVT, Russell's viper venom time; SLE, systemic lupus erythematosus.

Almost half were diagnosed before the age of 30. Entry into the cohort occurred within a year of diagnosis for 41% of the patients. About 48% of the patients had an anticardiolipin measurement at more than 20 cohort visits.

These patients accrued a total of 17 025 years at risk from the time of their diagnosis to the time of a thrombosis or end of follow-up (an average of 12.2 years/patient). During this time, there were a total of 284 thromboses (rate of 1.7 per 100 person-years); 127 were prior to cohort entry and reported retrospectively and 157 were observed prospectively during cohort participation. Of the 284 thromboses, 46% were arterial, 51% were venous and 3% were reported as both.

Table 2 shows the relationship between anticardiolipin antibody isotypes and lupus anticoagulant with any thrombosis (either venous or arterial). The rate of thromboses was significantly elevated among those with a geometric mean titre of the IgG isotype of ≥ 20 (rate ratio 1.8, $p=0.0052$). The rate was similarly elevated among those with high levels of IgA; however, the number of patients in this subgroup was relatively low and this relationship did not reach statistical significance. We did not observe an association between elevated IgM anticardiolipin and thrombosis rate. An

elevated geometric mean RVVT was associated with a higher rate of thrombosis (rate ratio 1.7, $p=0.021$).

Tables 3 and 4 show the relationship between levels of each anticardiolipin antibody and rates of arterial or venous thromboses, respectively. In general, there was a higher association between anticardiolipin antibodies and venous thromboses than arterial thromboses. One exception is that we observed a relatively high rate of arterial thromboses among those with elevated IgA anticardiolipin. However, this finding was based on only four thromboses.

Table 2 Relationship between any thrombotic event and mean levels of anticardiolipin isotypes

aCL measure	Subgroup defined by geometric mean titre over all measures during cohort	No. of thromboses	No. of person-years	Rate (per 1000)	Rate ratios	p Value
IgG	<20 (n=1318)	259	16 175	16.1	1.0 (Ref. group)	0.0052
	20+ (n=72)	25	850	29.4	1.8 (1.2, 2.7)	
IgM	<20 (n=1320)	267	16 219	16.5	1.0 (Ref. group)	0.40
	20+ (n=70)	17	809	21.0	1.2 (0.8, 2.0)	
IgA	<20 (n=1379)	279	16 848	16.7	1.0 (Ref. group)	0.23
	20+ (n=11)	5	177	28.2	1.7 (0.7, 4.2)	
RVVT	<45 (n=1208)	191	15 243	12.5	1.0 (Ref. group)	0.021
	45+ (n=78)	22	1015	21.7	1.7 (1.1, 2.6)	

aCL, anticardiolipin antibody; RVVT, Russell's viper venom time.

Table 3 Relationship between arterial thrombotic events and mean levels of anticardiolipin isotypes

aCL measure	Subgroup defined by geometric mean titre over all measures during cohort	No. of thromboses	No. of person-years	Rate (per 1000)	Rate ratios	p Value
IgG	<20 (n=1318)	154	17 333	8.9	1.0 (Ref. group)	0.097
	20+ (n=72)	14	973	14.4	1.6 (0.9, 2.8)	
IgM	<20 (n=1320)	156	17 411	9.0	1.0 (Ref. group)	0.22
	20+ (n=70)	12	894	13.4	1.5 (0.8, 2.6)	
IgA	<20 (n=1379)	164	18 119	9.1	1.0 (Ref. group)	0.088
	20+ (n=11)	4	187	21.4	2.4 (0.9, 6.4)	
RVVT	>45 (n=1208)	126	15 924	7.9	1.0 (Ref. group)	0.33
	45+ (n=78)	12	1096	11.0	1.3 (0.7, 2.4)	

aCL, anticardiolipin antibody; RVVT, Russell's viper venom time.

Table 4 Relationship between venous thrombotic event and mean levels of anticardiolipin isotypes

aCL measure	Subgroup defined by geometric mean titre over all measures during cohort	No. of thromboses	No. of person-years	Rate (per 1000)	Rate ratios*	p Value
IgG	<20	152	17 259	9.2	1.0 (Ref group)	0.015
	20+	16	935	17.1	1.9 (1.1, 3.2)	
IgM	<20	157	17 315	9.1	1.0 (Ref group)	0.36
	20+	11	879	12.5	1.3 (0.7, 2.4)	
IgA	<20	165	17 995	9.2	1.0 (Ref group)	0.37
	20+	3	199	15.1	1.7 (0.5, 5.3)	
RVVT	<45	100	16 173	6.2	1.0 (Ref. group)	0.028
	45+	13	1071	12.1	1.9 (1.1, 3.4)	

aCL, anticardiolipin antibody; RVVT, Russell's viper venom time.

Table 5 Relationship between combinations of anticardiolipin isotypes and lifetime rates of thrombotic events

Antibody combinations	Subgroup*	No. of thromboses	No. of person-years	Rate (per 1000)	Rate ratios	p Value
aCL IgG	Neither elevated	248	15 643	15.9	1.0 (Ref. group)	
aCL IgM	(n=1271)					
	Elevated IgG but not elevated IgM (n=49)	19	576	33.0	2.0 (1.3, 3.3)	0.0027
	Elevated IgM but not elevated IgG (n=47)	11	533	20.6	1.3 (0.7, 2.3)	0.47
	Both elevated (n=23)	6	274	21.9	1.3 (0.6, 3.0)	0.49
aCL IgG	Neither elevated	257	16 109	16.0	1.0 (Ref. group)	
aCL IgA	(n=1313)					
	Elevated IgG but not elevated IgA (n=66)	22	739	30.0	1.8 (1.2, 2.8)	0.0069
	Elevated IgA but not elevated IgG (n=5)	2	66	30.3	2.0 (0.5, 8.0)	0.33
	Both elevated (n=6)	3	111	27.0	1.7 (0.5, 5.2)	0.38
aCL IgM	Neither elevated	263	16 129	16.3	1.0 (Ref. group)	
aCL IgA	(n=1313)					
	Elevated IgM but not elevated IgA (n=66)	16	719	22.2	1.3 (0.8, 2.2)	0.29
	Elevated IgA but not elevated IgM (n=7)	4	90	44.6	2.9 (1.1, 7.7)	0.037
	Both elevated (n=4)	1	88	11.4	0.7 (0.1, 4.8)	0.70

*'Elevated' means a geometric mean titre of ≥ 20 .
aCL, anticardiolipin antibody.

Table 5 shows the relationship between combinations of different anticardiolipin isotypes and thromboses. Those with elevations in two different anticardiolipin isotypes did not appear to be at higher risk than those with a single isotype elevation.

Table 6 shows the relationship between combinations of anticardiolipin isotype IgG with the presence of lupus anticoagulant. Those with both elevated IgG and RVVT did not appear to be at higher risk than those with elevated IgG or RVVT alone.

DISCUSSION

The risk of thrombosis associated with antiphospholipid antibodies has been studied most thoroughly in populations with SLE, of whom 12%–30% have anticardiolipin

antibodies and 15%–34% have lupus anticoagulant.⁷ In patients with SLE having antiphospholipid antibodies, 38% have both anticardiolipin and lupus anticoagulant.⁷ In general, about 50% of patients with SLE who have antiphospholipid antibodies have a history of either venous or arterial thrombosis.⁷ Overall, it is widely accepted that lupus anticoagulant has the strongest correlation with thrombosis and adverse pregnancy outcomes.^{6 8–15} Traditional cardiovascular risk factors such as hypertension, obesity, hyperlipidaemia, homocysteinaemia and smoking have been found to contribute to arterial events, as well.^{16–18}

The thrombotic risk of anticardiolipin antibodies, particularly high-titre IgG anticardiolipin, has been known for some time.^{2–4 19 20} However, recently, the importance of anticardiolipin has been challenged in obstetric APS

Table 6 Joint relationship between combinations of elevated IgG aCL and elevated RVVT and risk of thrombosis

Antibody combinations	Subgroup*	No. of thromboses	No. of person-years	Rate (per 1000)	Rate ratios	p Value
aCL IgG	Neither elevated	228	15 351	14.9	1.0 (Ref. group)	
RVVT	(n=1246)					
	Elevated IgG but not elevated RVVT (n=41)	17	474	35.9	2.4 (1.4, 3.9)	0.0006
	Elevated RVVT but not elevated IgG (n=72)	31	825	37.6	2.4 (1.7, 3.6)	<0.0001
	Both elevated (n=31)	8	376	21.3	1.4 (0.7, 2.8)	0.36

*'Elevated' IgG means a geometric mean titre of ≥ 20 . 'Elevated' RVVT means an RVVT of ≥ 45 .
RVVT, dilute Russell's viper venom time.

by the Promise study, which found that only the lupus anticoagulant predicted adverse pregnancy outcomes.⁸ The unresolved issue is with regard to the thrombogenicity of the other isotypes and whether adding isotypes improves the predictive value. The IgG anticardiolipin isotype has been shown to be an independent risk factor for thrombosis in several studies, but IgA anticardiolipin has been recognised as a risk factor only recently.^{2 21} The IgM anticardiolipin isotype has only been weakly (if at all) associated with thrombosis.^{21–23}

The IgA anticardiolipin isotype was not included as part of the revised APS criteria.¹ Although the IgA anticardiolipin isotype is rare as an isolated finding (usually it is combined with either IgG or IgM anticardiolipin), it may be an independent risk factor for thrombosis.² In a mouse model, administration of IgA anticardiolipin led to an increased rate of thrombosis.²⁴ Mehrani and Petri²¹ found a significant association of IgA anticardiolipin and venous thrombosis in human SLE (OR: 5.26). We found that elevated geometric mean IgA anticardiolipin was associated with higher rates of thrombosis (but elevated IgA is less common than elevated IgG or IgM).

Although included as part of the Sydney APS classification criteria, there is controversy on the clinical importance of IgM anticardiolipin. Either a small association with thrombosis or none at all has been found with the IgM isotype. Samarkos *et al*²⁵ found an association of IgM anticardiolipin with venous thrombosis ($p=0.001$), but could not show any association with arterial thrombosis.² Danowski *et al*²² showed no increase in either venous or arterial thrombosis in patients with IgM anticardiolipin positivity.

Recently, in an attempt to combine antiphospholipid antibodies to improve risk assessment, Otomo *et al*²⁶ analysed the predictive value of the antiphospholipid score in a retrospective study of mixed autoimmune cohort with approximately 40% of patients having SLE. It consisted of a score given for each antibody (lupus anticoagulant, anticardiolipin, anti- β 2-glycoprotein 1 and anti-phosphatidylserine/prothrombin complex) depending on the isotype, titre and assay used. For anticardiolipin, the scores were 20 for IgG high titre (>30 GPL), 4 for low/moderate titres (>18.5 GPL) and 2 for IgM (>7 MPL). Patients with higher antiphospholipid scores had a stronger risk of thrombosis compared with patients with lower scores. Similarly, Sciascia *et al*²⁷ created the Global APS score which differs in attributing 'points' to antiphospholipid antibodies and adding traditional cardiovascular risk factors for thrombosis, such as hypertension, hyperlipidaemia, smoking and oestrogen exposure. This study was cross-sectional in a large cohort of patients with SLE.

Our results confirm that anticardiolipin IgG is associated with a greater risk of thrombosis. In our cohort, those with higher geometric mean IgM anticardiolipin were not at a substantial or significant increased risk of thrombosis. Those with higher geometric mean IgA anticardiolipin were found to be at higher risk, but this

condition was rare and the higher risk was not statistically significant. There was no evidence that having two isotypes resulted in a higher risk than having just one or that having anticardiolipin on top of lupus anticoagulant increased the risk.

The strengths of our study included the large number of patients with SLE, large number of thrombotic events, multiple measurements of anticardiolipin and lupus anticoagulant for each patient and the prospective assessment of most of the thrombotic events. A limitation is that, for some patients, the thromboses were not observed prospectively. A second limitation is that our exposure variables (anticardiolipin and RVVT) were measured during cohort participation, whereas our outcome variable (thrombotic event) was measured at any time after SLE diagnosis (and could have preceded cohort participation). Thus, the interpretability of our findings depends on the assumption that the anticardiolipin levels measured during cohort participation represent the approximate anticardiolipin levels that a patient experienced since SLE diagnosis. We think this is a reasonable assumption, as the occurrence of a thrombosis and the resulting treatment (warfarin) are unlikely to affect anticardiolipin measures made at a later date.

CONCLUSION

The association of anticardiolipin with thrombosis depends on whether the event is venous thrombosis or arterial thrombosis (which is important predictive information for clinicians). Anticardiolipin IgG, but not IgM geometric mean, is associated with greater risk. Lupus anticoagulant remains the single best predictor of thrombosis. Surprisingly, adding different anticardiolipin isotypes seems to decrease the isolated IgG anticardiolipin risk for thrombosis. Thus, additive scores do not appear to be valid in SLE. We are not implicitly recommending that the geometric mean titres should be used in clinical practice. We do recognise that APS Classification Criteria recommend looking at repeat titres. Our findings shed light on the relationship between anticardiolipin and risk of thrombosis.

Contributors The authors believe that the above article gives more body of evidence supporting the lack of increase thrombosis risk attributed to IgM anticardiolipin. Also, it shows very clearly that adding anticardiolipin antibody isotypes does not increase thrombosis risk; therefore, score system for APS may not be applicable for patients with SLE.

Funding The Hopkins Lupus Cohort is supported by NIH AR43727.

Competing interests None declared.

Ethics approval Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data sharing statement All relevant data for this study are being published.

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