

自身免疫肝病与免疫检验

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肝脏疾病

多： 1亿多人HBV携带者， 2000万患者→慢性肝炎每年新增几十万

杂： 病因复杂

重： 重症肝炎、肝衰竭或癌变， 每年约有50万人死于肝脏疾病

疾 因 分 类

**感染性：HAV、HBV、HCV、HDV、HEV、HFV、
肝吸虫、阿米巴、包虫 ...**

药物和毒物：异烟肼、甲基多巴、双醋酚汀、苯妥英钠...

**自身免疫性：自身免疫性肝炎(AIH),原发性胆汁性肝硬化
(PBC)、原发性硬化性胆管炎(PSC)**

酒精性：大量饮酒

肿瘤性：原发性肝癌、继发性肝癌

代谢障碍性：肝豆状核变性、 α 1-抗胰蛋白酶缺乏

其它：继发性、重叠综合征、病因不明性...

自身免疫性肝病发病情况

- ◆ 以往观点认为，西方人群自免肝发病率较高
- ◆ 对疾病的重新认识
- ◆ 医生对自免肝的关注
- ◆ 实验室诊断技术的提高
- ◆ 亚洲人群自免肝的发病率并不比西方人群低

自身免疫性肝病

Autoimmune liver diseases (AILD)

- ◆ 自身免疫性肝炎 (AIH)
 - Autoimmune hepatitis
- ◆ 原发性胆汁性胆管炎 (PBC)
 - primary biliary cholangitis
(原发性胆汁性肝硬化
Primary biliary cirrhosis)
- ◆ 原发性硬化性胆管炎 (PSC)
 - Primary sclerosing cholangitis
- ◆ 重叠综合征 (Overlap Syndrome)

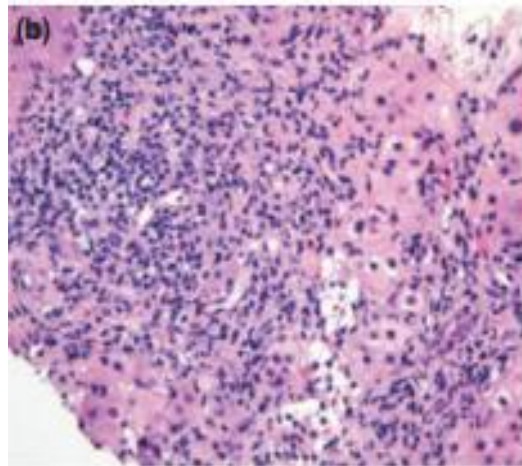
1 自身免疫性肝炎

2 原发性胆汁性胆管炎


3 原发性硬化性胆管炎

1 自身免疫性肝炎 (AIH)

- ◆ 血清转氨酶升高、高丙球蛋白血症
- ◆ 自身抗体阳性
- ◆ 女性:男性: 5:1
- ◆ 起病隐匿, 波动性黄疸, 症状类似于病毒性肝炎
- ◆ 组织学特点: 界面性肝炎及汇管区大量浆细胞浸润
- ◆ 激素治疗有效



AIH相关自身抗体

- ◆ ANA: 抗核抗体
 - ◆ 抗actin: 抗肌动蛋白抗体
 - ◆ SMA: 抗平滑肌抗体
 - ◆ LKM-1: 抗肝肾微粒体抗体-1
 - ◆ 抗SLA/LP: 抗可溶性肝抗原/肝胰抗原
 - ◆ 抗LC-1: 抗肝细胞溶质抗原-1
 - ◆ 抗LSP: 抗肝特异性蛋白抗体
 - ◆ 抗LMA: 抗肝细胞膜抗体
- 

根据自身抗体检测不同分为三种类型

I 型AIH

- ANA (75%)
- 抗SMA抗体

II 型AIH

- 抗LKM-1抗体
- 抗LC-1抗体

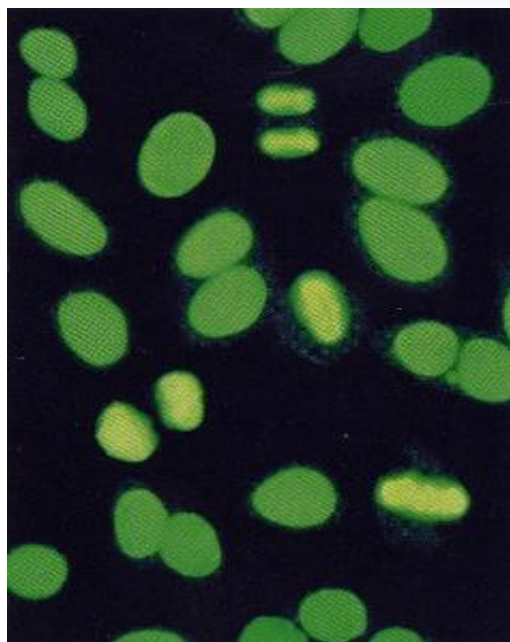
III 型AIH

- 抗SLA/LP抗体

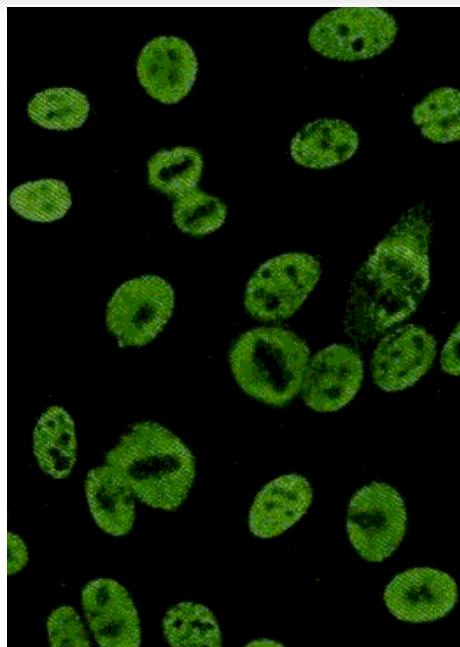
AIH
的
ANA

- ◆ I型AIH患者ANA阳性率：75%
- ◆ 非疾病特异性（HBV和HCV也常见低滴度阳性）
- ◆ Actin是主要的靶抗原，对AIH有较高的诊断特异性
- ◆ SMA可能与疾病早期诊断及预后不良有关

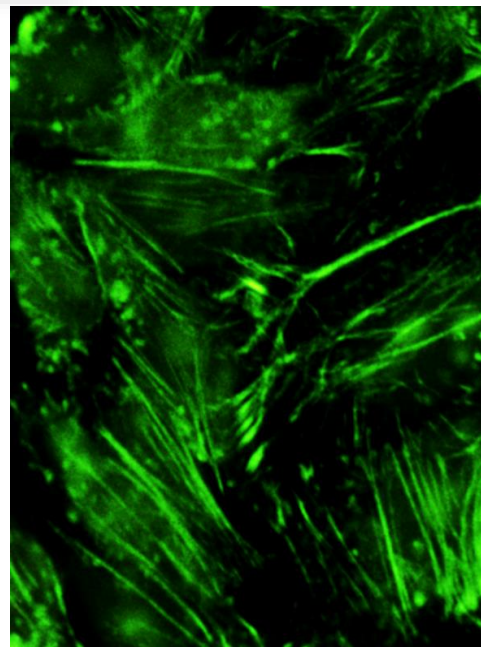
ANA荧光模型



均质性

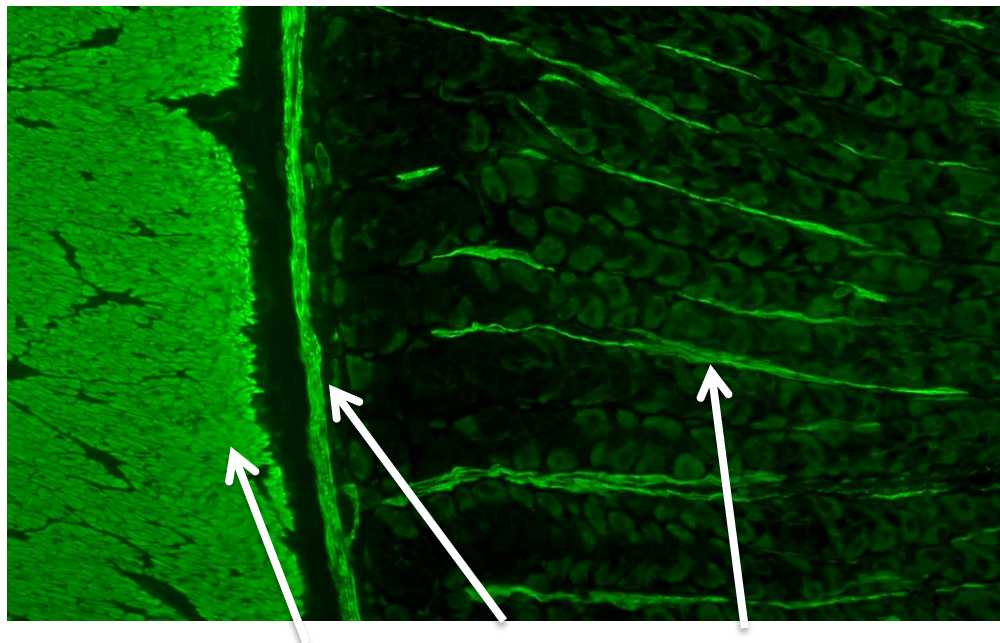


颗粒型



肌动蛋白

AIH中的抗平滑肌抗体 (SMA)



大鼠胃 (肌层、黏膜肌层、收缩纤维)

抗LKM抗体

- ◆ 抗LKM-1是**II型AIH**标志，也可见于HCV感染
- ◆ 抗LKM-2见于药物诱导的肝炎
- ◆ 抗LKM-3见于慢性丁肝患者

抗LKM-1是临床检测的重要抗体

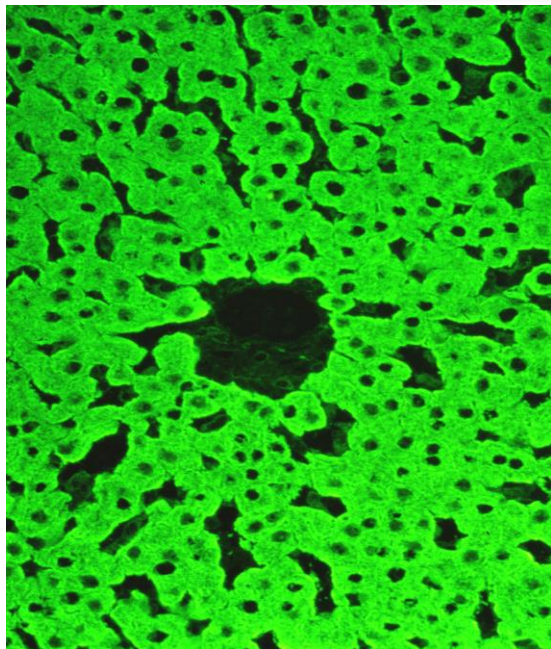
抗原特征：靶抗原是细胞色素P450IID6，为50KD蛋白

抗体特征：主要为IgG型（其中主要为IgG1）

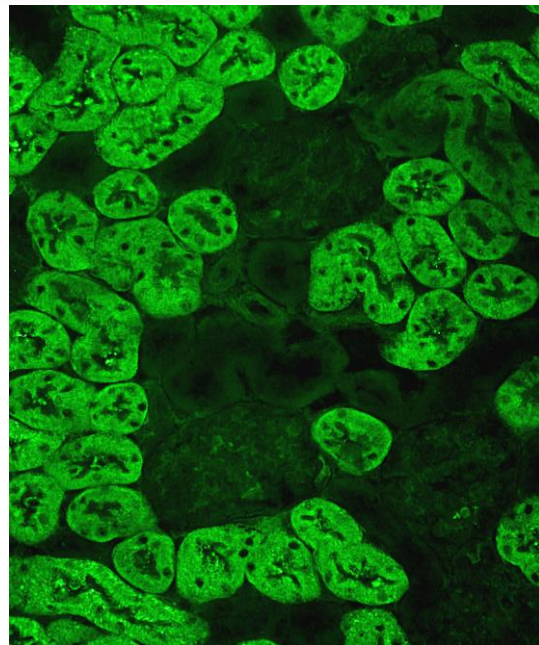
检测方法：筛选试验→ IIF（底物为大鼠肝、大鼠肾）

确认试验→ ELISA、LIA

抗LKM-1抗体荧光图



大鼠肝（肝细胞浆
颗粒荧光）



大鼠肾（近端肾小管颗
粒荧光）

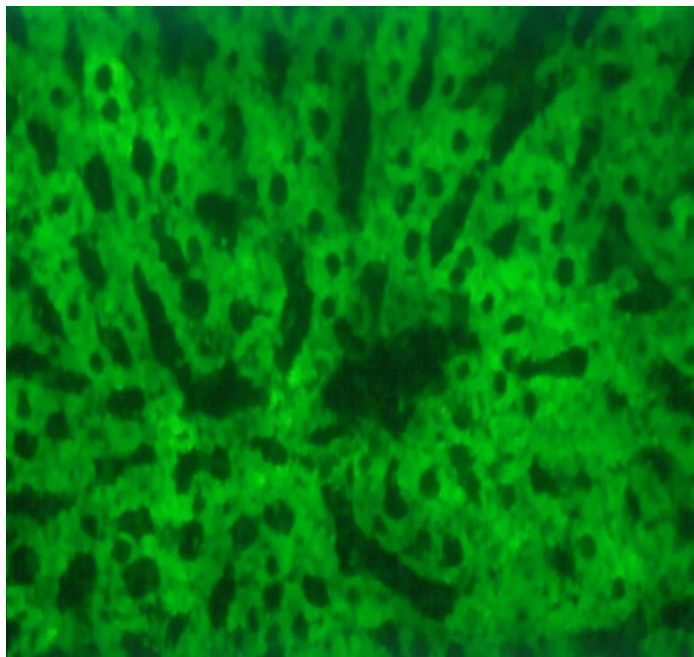
抗肝细胞胞浆抗原I型抗体（LC-1）

抗原特征：为58-62KD的肝细胞胞浆多肽蛋白，肝脏特异性细胞溶质

临床意义：II型AIH的血清特异性抗体（56-72%），常与抗LKM-1抗体同时存在，约占73%），与疾病活动性相关，预后较差

检测方法：IIF、LIA、ELISA

抗LC-1抗体



大鼠肝

可溶性肝抗原抗体(SLA/LP)

抗原特征：靶抗原主要为肝细胞角蛋白8，18，分子量55 KD、45 KD，
肝脏浓度最高

临床意义：为III型AIH的血清学标志（约11%-25%），隐匿性（原因
不明）肝炎约占14%

检测方法：LIA、ELISA

2

原发性胆汁性胆管炎 (PBC)

- ◆ 多发于中年女性
- ◆ 慢性胆汁淤积性肝病
- ◆ 肝内胆小管进行性非化脓炎症，进行性胆管消失
- ◆ 肝纤维化、肝硬化最终至肝衰竭
- ◆ 抗线粒体抗体（AMA）和或AMA-M2阳性
- ◆ 熊去氧胆素可显著改善PBC临床症状

PBC实验室检查

- ◆ 生化指标：ALT、AST早期正常或轻度升高，晚期相应升高；胆红素随疾病进展而加重，表现梗阻性黄疸的特点；ALP和GGT早期就升高，前者更甚；59%患者血清胆固醇升高
- ◆ 血清IgM升高
- ◆ 自身抗体阳性(见后)

美国肝病学会PBC诊疗指南

- ◆ ALP等反应胆汁淤积的生化指标升高
- ◆ AMA和（或）AMA-M2亚型阳性
- ◆ 肝脏病理：符合PBC病理改变
（肝内小胆管非化脓性、破坏性炎症）

符合两项即可诊断PBC

PBC的自身抗体谱

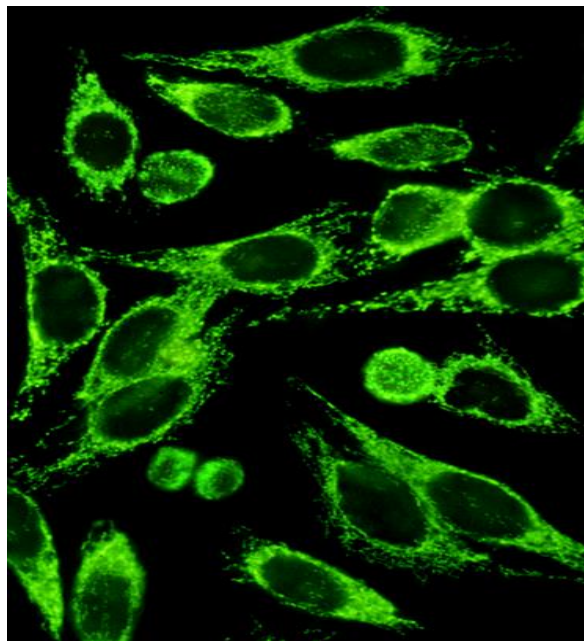
- ◆ 抗线粒体抗体（AMA）特别是AMA-M2
- ◆ 抗板层素抗体
- ◆ 抗核点抗体
- ◆ 抗着丝点抗体
- ◆ 抗Gp210抗体

均属于ANA

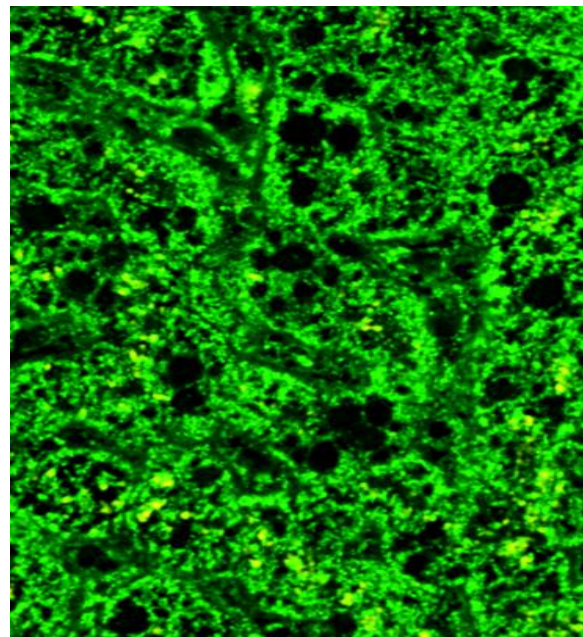
抗线粒体抗体（AMA）

- ◆ AMA为PBC诊断重要检查项目，阳性率90%
- ◆ AMA存在M1-M9个亚型，与PBC相关AMA亚型为M2、M4、M8、M9，其中M2最为重要
- ◆ AMA-M2靶抗原：2-酮酸脱氢酶复合物，其抗体是敏感指标（90%），但特异性并不高（11%-49%），常规检测中M2强阳性者仅1/3能诊断为PBC

抗线粒体抗体



HEp-2



猴肝

◆ 核点型荧光模型：

核少点：抗p80螺旋蛋白抗体

核多点：抗Sp100抗体

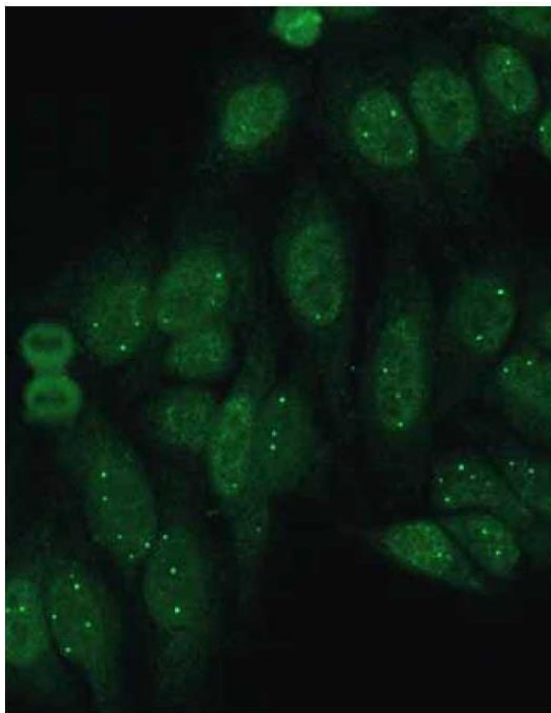
◆ 抗Sp100抗体：

PBC特异性抗体（阳性率为10%-30%，其他肝病患者少见）

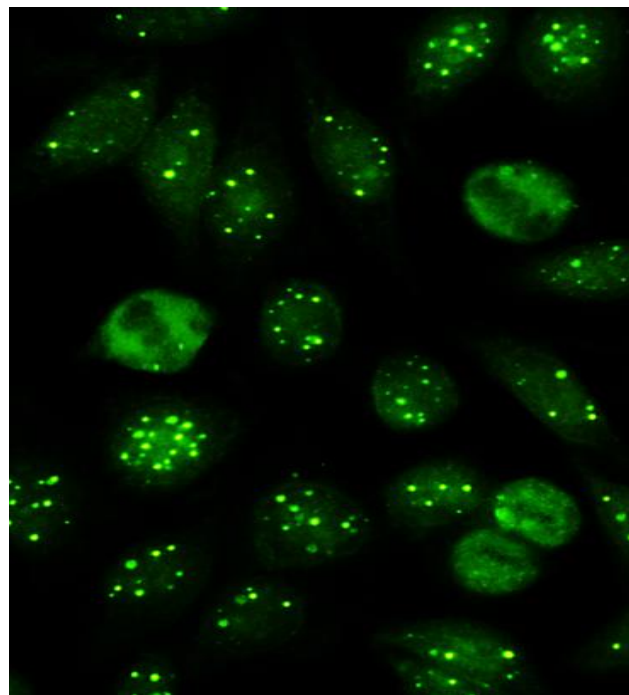
对AMA阴性的PBC患者的诊断具有重要意义

AMA阴性PBC中阳性率（50%）显著高于AMA阳性者（20%）

核点型ANA荧光模型



核少点型



核多点型

核膜型自身抗体

- ◆ 抗板层素抗体
- ◆ 抗核孔复合物抗体

抗Gp210抗体：诊断PBC特异性为88%，敏感性25%，可作为PBC患者预后指标，抗体阳性提示预后不良

板层素抗体(lamin)

抗原特征：核板层是一中间丝状结构，与核内膜的内面连结，组成板层结构的蛋白

临床意义：多见于PBC、CHA（慢活肝）、D型肝炎

检测方法：IIF、LIA、ELISA

抗Gp210抗体

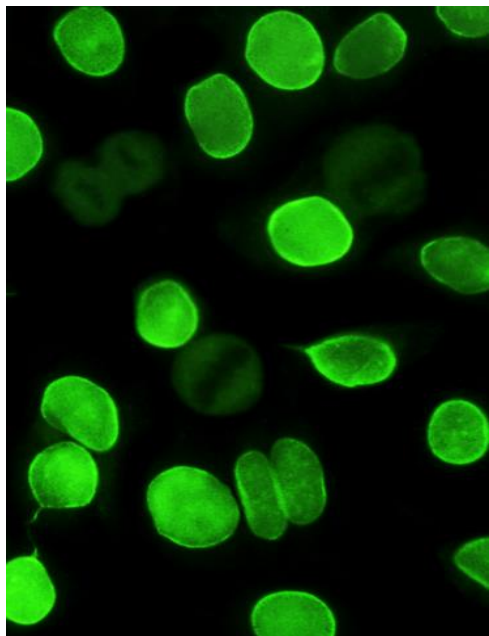
靶抗原：为位于核孔复合物上的210KD跨膜糖蛋白

抗体特点：PBC高度特异性抗体（96%-99%），敏感性为41%，

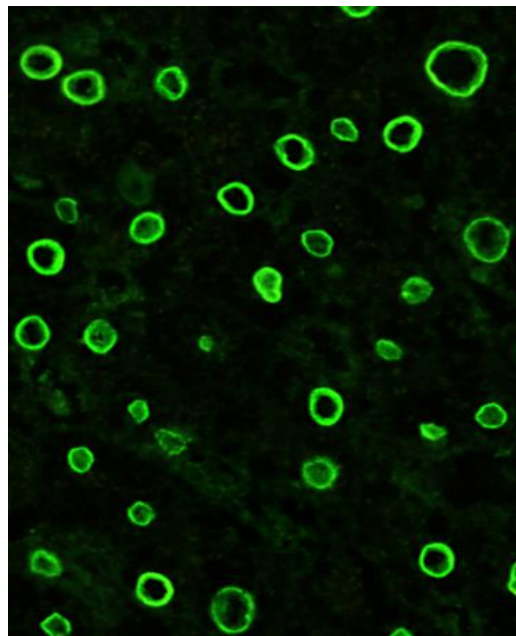
检测价值：对于临床、生化和组织学表现疑诊PBC而AMA阴性的患者，抗Gp210抗体检测有重要价值

预后指标：抗体阳性提示预后不良

核膜型ANA抗体



HEp-2

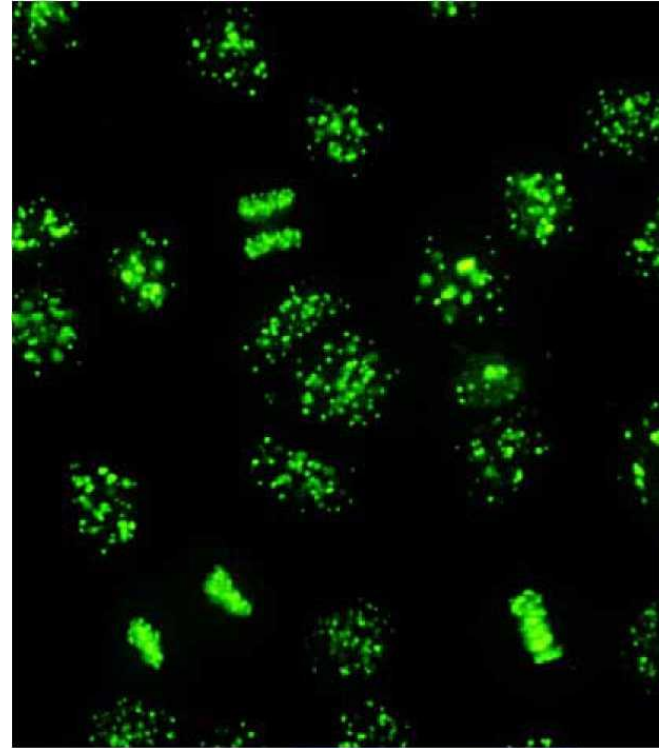


猴肝

抗着丝点抗体（ACA）

ACA是系统性硬化病的亚型 CREST
综合征的特异性抗体

PBC、SS、SSc、SLE、RA...



3

原发性硬化性胆管炎 (PSC)

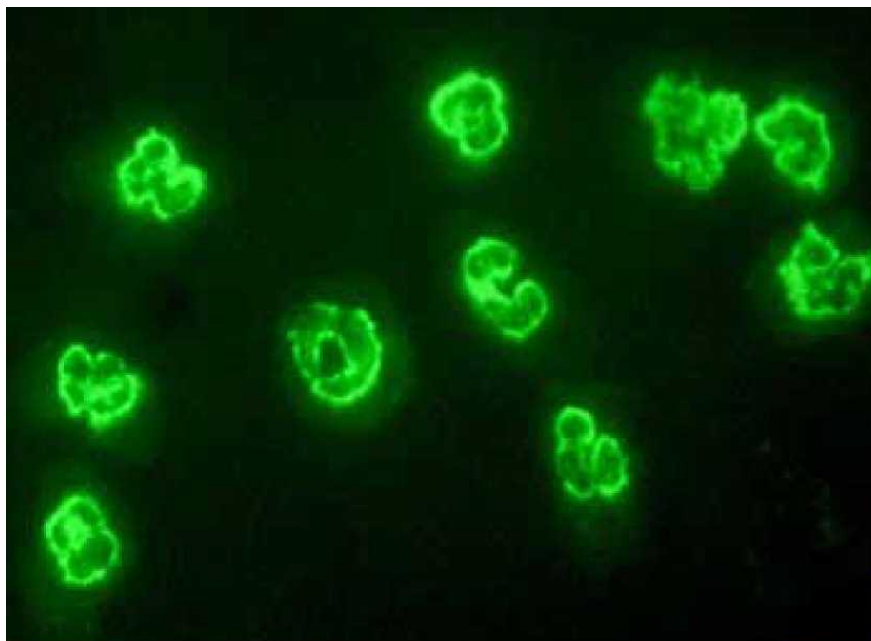
- ◆ 男性多见于女性
- ◆ 胆管进行性炎症、纤维化和多发性狭窄
- ◆ 慢性胆汁淤积70%，常合并IBD、UC

PSC诊断

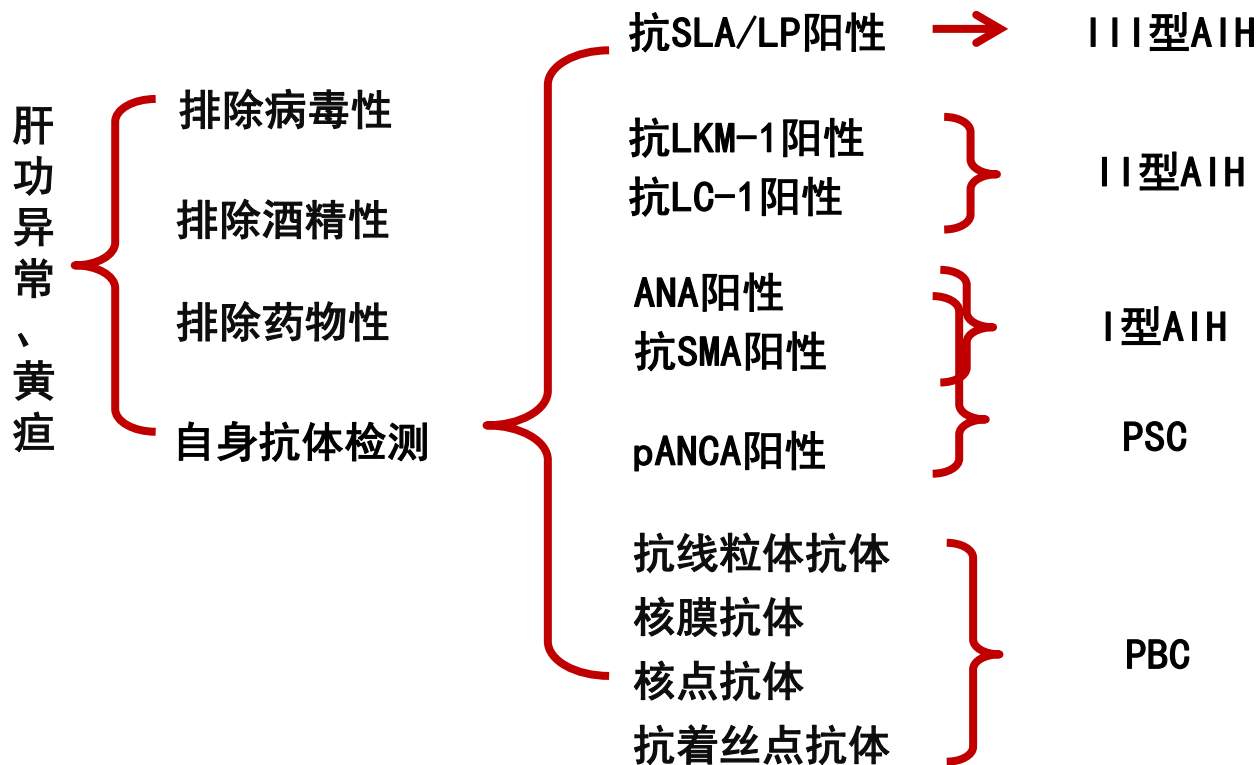
- ◆ 影像学诊断
- ◆ pANCA 80%
- ◆ ANA, SMA



抗中性粒细胞胞浆抗体（pANCA）阳性



中性粒细胞



自身免疫性肝病诊断：临床症状+组织病理学+自身抗体

Format: Abstract ▾

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Rheum Dis Clin North Am. 2018 Feb;44(1):65-87. doi: 10.1016/j.rdc.2017.09.008.

Rheumatic Manifestations in Autoimmune Liver Disease.

Selmi C¹, Generali E², Gershwin ME³.

⊕ Author information

Abstract

Autoimmune liver diseases coexist with rheumatic disorders in approximately 30% of cases and may also share pathogenic mechanisms. Autoimmune liver diseases result from an immune-mediated injury of different tissues, with autoimmune hepatitis (AIH) targeting hepatocytes, and primary biliary cholangitis (PBC) and primary sclerosing cholangitis targeting cholangiocytes. Sjogren syndrome is diagnosed in 7% of AIH cases and serologic autoimmunity profiles are a common laboratory abnormality, particularly in the case of serum antimitochondrial (PBC) or anti-liver kidney microsomal antibodies (AIH). Therapeutic strategies may overlap between rheumatic and autoimmune liver diseases and practitioners should be vigilant in managing bone loss.

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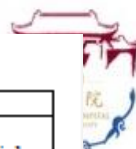
KEYWORDS: Autoantibody; Autoimmune comorbidity; Cholangitis; Hepatitis; Immune tolerance; Methotrexate; Osteoporosis; Personalized medicine

PMID: 29149928 DOI: [10.1016/j.rdc.2017.09.008](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rdc.2017.09.008)

[Indexed for MEDLINE] [Free full text](#)

Table 1. Serum autoantibodies in autoimmune liver diseases.

| Antibody | Liver disease | Prevalence |
|-------------------|---------------|--|
| ANA | AIH | Homogeneous pattern 34-58%, speckled 21-34% |
| | PBC | Nuclear pore complex targeting gp210 and nucleoporin p62, multiple nuclear dots targeting Sp100 – 50-70% |
| | PSC | 20% |
| SMA | AIH | 81% |
| | PSC | 0-73% |
| LKM 1 | Type 2 AIH | |
| LC 1 | Type 2 AIH | 50%, only autoantibody in 10% of cases |
| pANCA | AIH | - |
| | PSC | 33% |
| SLA/LP | AIH | 10-30% |
| LKM 3 | Type 2 AIH | |
| ASGPR | AIH | 90% |
| | PBC | |
| AMA | AIH | 9% |
| | PBC | 90-95% |
| ACA | AIH | 0-25% |
| | PBC | 9-30% |
| Anti-dsDNA | AIH | 23-34% |
| | PBC | 0-22% |
| Rheumatoid Factor | AIH | 21% |
| Anti-Histones | AIH | 35% |
| Anti-Ro/SSA | AIH | 26% |
| | PBC | 10-28% |
| Anti-La/SSB | AIH | 4.3% |
| Anti-CCP | AIH | 9% |
| Anti-cardiolipin | AIH | 40% |
| IgG/IgM | PBC | IgM 75% |
| Anti-nucleosome | AIH | 21.7% |
| | PBC | 14.2% |
| | PSC | 20% |
| Anti-RNP | AIH | 8.6% |
| | PSC | 5% |
| Anti-Sm | AIH | 4.3% |
| Anti-ribosomal P | AIH | 4.3% |
| | PSC | 5% |



The risk of liver cancer in autoimmune liver diseases.

Lleo A¹, de Boer YS², Liberal R³, Colombo M⁴.

⊕ Author information

Abstract

Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), the dominant primary malignancy of the liver, has almost invariably a fatal outcome that can be averted only by early diagnosis and treatment. While the close association of HCC with chronic viral hepatitis and alcohol abuse has impacted favourably on screening and treatment of this deadly tumour, at the same time it has long obscured the etiologic role of autoimmune liver diseases. Recently, a systematic analysis of 25 published cohorts disclosed a 3.1×1000 patients/year incidence of HCC in autoimmune hepatitis patients that tripled in those with cirrhosis. HCC is also a sequela of primary biliary cholangitis, where the incidence is more relevant in males, those with advanced liver disease and nonresponders to ursodeoxycholic acid therapy. Cholangiocarcinoma (CCA), the second ranking primary cancer of the liver, is also on the rise with its intrahepatic pattern, in part reflecting an association with chronic liver diseases of diverse aetiology. In the USA and northern Europe, perihilar CCA is a frequent complication of primary sclerosing cholangitis, a cholestatic disorder thought to be immune mediated. International Guidelines clearly recommend HCC screening with abdominal ultrasonography every 6 months in autoimmune cirrhotic patients. While surveillance of patients with autoimmune liver disorders who are at risk of HCC affects both early diagnosis and radical therapy of this tumour, this is not the case for CCA, where early diagnosis is challenged by the lack of sensitive and accurate tests for screening.

KEYWORDS: autoimmune hepatitis; autoimmune liver diseases; cholangiocarcinoma; hepatic cancer; hepatocellular carcinoma; primary biliary cholangitis; primary sclerosing cholangitis

Table 1. Incidence and risk factors for hepatocellular carcinoma.²⁻⁴ Almost 90% of HCCs are associated with a known underlying risk factor,⁵ with cirrhosis being the most important. Cirrhosis might be caused by chronic viral hepatitis, chronic alcohol abuse acquired, inherited metabolic diseases, NASH, and rare diseases like AILD. The presence of cirrhosis in any of these aetiologies significantly increases the risk of HCC.

| Liver disease | Liver status | % per year | References |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|--|
| HBV | Noncirrhosis | 0.4–0.6 | Yang <i>et al.</i> ⁶ |
| | Cirrhosis | 2.6–6.0 | Ioannou <i>et al.</i> ⁷ ; Beasley <i>et al.</i> ⁸ |
| HCV | Noncirrhosis | 0.1 | Yoshida <i>et al.</i> ⁹ |
| | Cirrhosis | 3.0–8.0 | Ioannou <i>et al.</i> ⁷ ; Sangiovanni <i>et al.</i> ¹⁰ ; Lok <i>et al.</i> ¹¹ |
| ALD | Cirrhosis | 2.6–6.8 | Mancebo <i>et al.</i> ¹² ; Nahon <i>et al.</i> ¹³ |
| Haemochromatosis | Cirrhosis | 5.0 | Deugnier <i>et al.</i> ¹⁴ ; Fracanzani <i>et al.</i> ¹⁵ |
| AILD | Cirrhosis | 0.2–1.8 | Tansel <i>et al.</i> ¹⁶ ; Trivedi <i>et al.</i> ¹⁷ |
| NASH | Cirrhosis | 2.6 | Schlesinger <i>et al.</i> ¹⁸ ; Calle <i>et al.</i> ¹⁹ ; Younossi <i>et al.</i> ²⁰ |

AILD, autoimmune liver diseases; ALD, alcohol liver disease; HBV, hepatitis B virus; HCC, hepatocellular carcinoma; HCV, hepatitis C virus; NASH, nonalcoholic steatohepatitis.

值得进一步研究：

1. 病毒性肝炎与自免性肝病合并发生是什么特点？
2. 不同自身抗体阳性患者的临床特点？
3. 如此多的自身抗体到底起什么致病作用？
4. 还有很多肝病找不到原因，是什么原因？
5. 还有多少未发现的指标对于特发性肝病具有诊断价值？



谢谢!

