High concentrations of pepsin in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid from children with cystic fibrosis are associated with high interleukin-8 concentrations

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ABSTRACT

Background Gastro-oesophageal reflux is common in children with cystic fibrosis (CF) and is thought to be associated with pulmonary aspiration of gastric contents. The measurement of pepsin in bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) fluid has recently been suggested to be a reliable indicator of aspiration. The prevalence of pulmonary aspiration in a group of children with CF was assessed and its association with lung inflammation investigated.

Methods This was a cross-sectional case–control study. BAL fluid was collected from individuals with CF (n=31) and healthy controls (n=7). Interleukin-8 (IL-8), pepsin, neutrophil numbers and neutrophil elastase activity levels were measured in all samples. Clinical, microbiological and lung function data were collected from medical notes.

Results The pepsin concentration in BAL fluid was higher in the CF group than in controls (mean (SD) 24.4 (27.4) ng/ml vs 4.3 (4.0) ng/ml, p=0.03). Those with CF who had raised pepsin concentrations had higher levels of IL-8 in the BAL fluid than those with a concentration comparable to controls (3.7 (2.7) ng/ml vs 1.4 (0.9) ng/ml, p=0.004). Within the CF group there was a moderate positive correlation between pepsin concentration and IL-8 in BAL fluid (r=0.48, p=0.04). There was no association between BAL fluid pepsin concentrations and age, sex, body mass index z score, forced expiratory volume in 1 s or Pseudomonas aeruginosa colonisation status.

Conclusions Many children with CF have increased levels of pepsin in the BAL fluid compared with normal controls. Increased pepsin levels were associated with higher IL-8 concentrations in BAL fluid. These data suggest that aspiration of gastric contents occurs in a subset of patients with CF and is associated with more pronounced lung inflammation.

BACKGROUND

The symptoms of gastro-oesophageal reflux (GOR) are very common in children with cystic fibrosis.1 Studies using oesophageal manometry and pH probes have demonstrated high levels of GOR in both children and adults with cystic fibrosis. Scott et al found GOR in 20% of those aged <5 years of age while Ledson et al found a prevalence of 80% in adult patients, some of whom had tracheal acidification in addition, suggesting micro-aspiration.1–3 According to Blondeau et al, GOR is common in adults with CF and is associated with increased cough and poorer lung function.4 Several patients in that study had bile acids in their bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) fluid, suggesting a link with aspiration. A study by Button et al found that GOR was present in 90% of severely affected adult patients with CF before transplantation and 84% after transplantation.5

The diagnosis and treatment of GOR is a common component of care at most CF centres. Many patients report symptom improvement with gastric acid suppressive therapy. However, treatment with acid blockade will not prevent non-acid reflux or its aspiration.6 The detection and treatment of pulmonary aspiration is fraught with difficulty. The diagnosis is often made with a combination of clinical, laboratory and radiological tests. However, the overall sensitivity and specificity of these tests alone or in combination remains poor. An ideal test for aspiration would involve the detection of a marker within the lungs that clearly should not be present within the tracheobronchial tree under normal conditions. The marker ought to be easily recovered and reliably detectable for a period of time after acute aspiration. Recently, several investigators have focused on pepsin, a digestive protease that degrades food proteins into peptides. It is expressed as a pro-formzymogen, pepsinogen, which is released by chief cells in the stomach and subsequently activated by hydrochloric acid cleaving it to the active form, pepsin. A link between pulmonary aspiration and the detection of pepsin in tracheal aspirates or BAL fluid has been demonstrated in human and animal studies.7–16 Farrell et al recently employed the pepsin ELISA used in this study to look specifically at aspiration of gastric contents in children without CF10

Given the increased prevalence of GOR in children with CF1–4 and the link between aspiration of gastric contents and lung inflammation,17 we sought to determine whether pulmonary aspiration was occurring in children with CF and, if so, whether this was associated with more marked pulmonary inflammation.

METHODS

Patient selection
We studied a consecutive group of children with CF referred for bronchoscopy during the period July 2005 to July 2007 who satisfied the selection criteria and provided written informed consent. There was a range of different indications for these procedures: for routine microbiological surveillance in non-sputum producers, to confirm or follow-up a growth of Pseudomonas aeruginosa in a throat
swab, to investigate ongoing respiratory symptoms out of context with culture results and, in some cases, opportunistically at the time of other elective procedures in these patients. Inclusion criteria were age 0–17 years, an abnormal sweat test and the presence of at least one CF mutation. Exclusion criteria were the presence of an acute CF exacerbation, a diagnosis of allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis, treatment with systemic steroids and a clinical diagnosis of asthma. Non-CF healthy control samples were obtained from children without lung disease undergoing elective non-pulmonary surgical procedures. Inclusion criteria were age 0–17 years. Exclusion criteria were any history of recurrent respiratory symptoms, respiratory symptoms on the day of surgery or a diagnosis of asthma.

Bronchoalveolar lavage fluid

Bronchoscopy was performed via a laryngeal mask airway to avoid contamination from the upper airway and aspiration of gastric contents during the procedure. Bronchoalveolar lavage was performed in the lingula and right middle lobe by instilling 1 ml/kg sterile normal saline per lobe. Return was typically in the region of 40%. Specimens from right and left lungs were pooled. BAL fluid was centrifuged at 2000×g for 10 min and the supernatant aliquoted and stored at −80°C.

Pepsin ELISA

Pepsin concentrations were measured in clinical samples by an in-house ELISA assay with antiporcine pepsin antibodies developed at Queen’s University Belfast, as previously described10 (see appendix 1 in online supplement).

IL-8 ELISA

IL-8 was measured by ELISA using 1:125 mouse anti-IL-8 as primary antibody and 1:2500 biotinylated goat anti-IL-8 as detection antibody (all R&D systems, Abingdon, Oxon, UK).

Study design and sample size estimation

This was a cross-sectional case–control study. All relevant demographic, clinical and laboratory data were collected from the patients’ medical notes and recorded in a dedicated case record form. There were limited data to inform sample size calculation, however estimates were calculated using the Satterthwaite t test of equal means (unequal variances, unequal groups). Presuming a minimum average pepsin concentration of 24 ng/ml in cases (based on pepsin values in children with aspiration)10 and a maximum average pepsin concentration of <5 ng/ml in control subjects, with a ratio of cases to controls of 5:1 and at two-tailed p<0.05 (power >85%), a minimum of 27 cases and 5 controls were required.

Statistical analyses

Descriptive statistics and percentile methods were used. The normality of the distribution of continuous variables was assessed by the Kolmogorov–Smirnov test. The groups and subgroups were compared by two-tailed independent sample Student t test when normally distributed or by the non-parametric Mann–Whitney U test, as appropriate. The associations between different variables among children with CF were evaluated by univariate analyses. Pearson correlation coefficient was used for establishing correlations between normally distributed continuous variables or, alternatively, the Spearman rho coefficient was used. Continuous data are expressed as mean (SD) unless otherwise specified. The statistical significance of all tests was assumed at two-tailed p<0.05. All analyses were performed with GraphPad Prism software.

### RESULTS

#### Study patients

Overall, 31 cases with CF and 15 controls were identified as eligible participants (table 1). After identification, only eight controls did not provide written informed consent and did not participate and complete the study, so a total of 38 subjects were recruited and analysed (n=31 cases, mean age 10.4 years (range 0.4–17.7); n=7 controls, mean age 8.3 years (range 3.7–15.1)).

#### Clinical characteristics

There was no significant difference in age or gender distribution, P aeruginosa colonisation status or previous investigations for GOR between the two groups of individuals with CF (CF with high vs CF with low BAL fluid pepsin concentration, table 2).

#### BAL fluid pepsin level is raised in individuals with CF

Mean pepsin levels in the CF group (24.4 (27.4) ng/ml) were higher than those in the control group (4.3 (4.0) ng/ml, p=0.03, figure 1). It should be noted that some pepsin was detected in most samples, even those from controls. A large proportion (12/31) of the CF group had pepsin levels within the same range as the control group. As a low concentration of pepsin was detectable in BAL fluid from controls, the pepsin concentration in those with CF was considered ‘high’ if it was ≥95th percentile for controls (10.4 ng/ml) and ‘low’ if it was below this value.

#### BAL fluid pepsin levels correlate with IL-8 in individuals with CF

We sought to investigate whether this increase in pepsin values was associated with increased evidence of inflammation. BAL fluid IL-8 levels were significantly higher in those with high pepsin levels (3.7 (2.7) ng/ml) than in those with low pepsin (1.4 (0.9) ng/ml, p=0.004, figure 2). Furthermore, there was a positive correlation between BAL fluid levels of pepsin and of IL-8 in the group with CF (r=0.48, n=31, figure 3). Increased

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study patients</th>
<th>Controls</th>
<th>p Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean (range) age (years)</td>
<td>10.4 (0.4–17.7)</td>
<td>8.3 (3.7–15.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender (M/F)</td>
<td>20/11</td>
<td>3/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean±SD pepsin levels (ng/ml)</td>
<td>24.4±27.4</td>
<td>4.3±4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2 Summary of clinical characteristics, test results and BAL fluid inflammatory indices between patients with cystic fibrosis with high pepsin levels and those with low levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clinical characteristic</th>
<th>High pepsin (n=19)</th>
<th>Low pepsin (n=12)</th>
<th>p Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean age (years)</td>
<td>10.73</td>
<td>10.07</td>
<td>0.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender (M/F)</td>
<td>13/6</td>
<td>7/5</td>
<td>0.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutrophils (×10⁹/ml BAL)</td>
<td>5.52</td>
<td>2.61</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI z score</td>
<td>−0.94</td>
<td>−0.7</td>
<td>0.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEV₁ (% predicted)</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>68.4</td>
<td>0.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAL NE activity (nM)</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>0.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPI use</td>
<td>6/19 (32%)</td>
<td>3/12 (25%)</td>
<td>0.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH probe performed</td>
<td>5/19 (26%)</td>
<td>1/12 (8%)</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive pH probe</td>
<td>5/5 (100%)</td>
<td>1/1 (100%)</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic P. aeruginosa colonisation</td>
<td>6/19 (32%)</td>
<td>3/12 (25%)</td>
<td>0.69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Differences in individual means were calculated by Student t test for continuous data and χ² test for categorical data.

BAL, bronchoalveolar lavage; BMI, body mass index; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 s; NE, neutrophil elastase; NS, not significant; PPI, proton pump inhibitor.
neutrophil counts in BAL fluid were observed in the CF group with high BAL fluid pepsin concentrations compared with those with low BAL fluid pepsin concentrations (5.5 (6.9) vs 2.6 (3.8)×10^5 cells/ml), although the difference was not statistically significant (p=0.15, t test).

DISCUSSION

In this study of children with CF undergoing bronchoscopy as part of their clinical care, we found that, in more than half, BAL fluid pepsin concentrations were raised, in keeping with pulmonary aspiration. Moreover, those with higher BAL fluid pepsin concentrations also had higher IL-8 concentrations, suggesting that ongoing pulmonary aspiration is contributing to airways inflammation.

The diagnosis of pulmonary aspiration remains a challenge. No single test to date has been found to be 100% sensitive or specific, and the diagnosis is often based on clinical suspicion with some supporting evidence from radiological, laboratory and physiological tests. To date, the most widely used method for detection of pulmonary aspiration has been microscopic analysis of secretions for the presence of lipid-laden macrophages. An index comparing the proportion of lipid-laden to normal macrophages must be calculated and used for comparison—the lipid-laden macrophage index (LLMI). This test is labour-intensive, operator-dependent and has poor specificity and variable sensitivity. No clear reference standards exist for this method. The technique has been evaluated in children with CF. Kazachkov et al found a raised LLMI in children with CF and with other chronic pulmonary conditions, but no normal controls were assessed. The LLMI was higher in the CF group, but this did not correlate with inflammatory markers in BAL fluid or symptoms suggestive of GOR in either group.

In situations where aspiration of gastric reflux into the lungs is strongly suspected, the definitive treatment usually involves surgical fundoplication. However, surgical procedures in CF, especially those which may alter physiological function, are not undertaken lightly and robust evidence for their need should be obtained. The measurement of pepsin levels in BAL fluid has the potential to provide such confirmatory documentation. Pepsin assays have the potential to significantly improve the sensitivity and specificity of the current diagnostic approach to aspiration in the clinical setting. The pepsin assay used in this study was specifically developed and validated for detection of pulmonary aspiration in children.

The fact that pepsin is produced in the gastrointestinal tract and not the lung fulfils one of the most important requirements of a reliable marker of aspiration. However, a study in healthy young adults has shown that a significant portion of patients aspirate nasopharyngeal secretions during sleep. In patients with GOR, in whom the upper oesophageal sphincter tone drops during deep sleep, the potential exists for some micro-aspiration of gastric contents. Thus, the presence per se of pepsin at any level in the BAL fluid may not necessarily always be an abnormal finding. In this context, the detection of low levels of pepsin in the BAL fluid of some of our control patients is perhaps not surprising. Several of the individuals with CF have similarly low levels of pepsin, however many more had levels that were significantly higher than control values, perhaps indicating more significant degrees of aspiration. A clear segregation between low and high pepsin levels can be observed using the 95th percentile cut-off (figure 2).

There are no published data for the concentration of pepsin in the BAL fluid that may be seen in the absence of respiratory symptoms or pulmonary...
inflammation, so deciding which levels are potentially physiolo-
gical and which are clearly pathological presents a chal-
lenge. Individuals in the control group were completely asymptom-
atic from a respiratory perspective at the time of bronchoscopy, and 
had normal differential cell counts and negligible levels of 
inflammatory cytokines in the BAL fluid (data not shown). We 
therefore feel confident that the pepsin levels measured in this 
group are unlikely to be clinically significant and represent a true 
normal range. The presence of low levels of pepsin in otherwise 
healthy children is surprising but may reflect microaspiration 
during sleep, as has been shown in adults. Little is known about 
how long pepsin may be detectable in the lungs after aspiration 
of gastric contents.

The finding of increased levels of IL-8 among the group with 
the higher pepsin levels and the correlation between levels of 
IL-8 and pepsin in BAL fluid suggests that high pepsin levels are 
associated with more severe lower airway inflammation. Similar 
findings have been observed in lung transplant recipients. 16 23 
This is the first time that a link has been demonstrated between 
a biological marker of aspiration and inflammation in relatively 
stable individuals with CF (mean forced expiratory volume in 1 s 
66%). This association is strengthened by the fact that both 
measurements are derived from the same sample from any given 
patient, minimising the effect of even small variations in BAL 
fluid concentration between patients. Our finding of the link 
between pulmonary aspiration and inflammation in CF is 
potentially an extremely important discovery for individuals 
with CF. Indeed, the relevance is amplified when one considers 
that many of the children in the study had no symptoms of 
GOR. It therefore seems likely that silent aspiration of gastric 
contents occurs in a subset of clinically stable patients 
with CF. Indeed, the relevance is ampli-

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