Hyperhomocysteinemia and hypercoagulability in primary biliary cirrhosis

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Abstract

AIM: To assess the hypercoagulability in PBC and its relationship with homocysteine (HCY) and various components of the haemostatic system.

METHODS: We investigated 51 PBC patients (43F/8M; mean age: 63±13.9 yr) and 102 healthy subjects (86 women/16 men; 63±13 yr), and evaluated the haemostatic process in whole blood by the Sonoclot analysis and the platelet function by PFA-100 device. We then measured HCY (fasting and after methionine loading), tissue factor (TF), thrombin-antithrombin complexes (TAT), D-dimer (D-D), thrombomodulin (TM), folic acid, vitamin B6 and B12 plasma levels. C677T 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) polymorphism was analyzed.

RESULTS: Sonoclot RATE values of patients were significantly (>0.001) higher than those of controls. Sonoclot time to peak values and PFA-100 closure times were comparable in patients and controls. TAT, TF and HCY levels, both in the fasting and post-methionine loading, were significantly (>0.001) higher in patients than in controls. Vitamin deficiencies were detected in 45/51 patients (88.2%). The prevalence of the homozygous TT677 MTHFR genotype was significantly higher in patients (31.4%) than in controls (17.5%) (>0.05). Sonoclot RATE values correlated significantly with HCY levels and TF.

CONCLUSION: In PBC, hyper-HCY is related to hypovitaminosis and genetic predisposing factors. Increased TF and HCY levels and signs of endothelial activation are associated with hypercoagulability and may have an important role in blood clotting activation.

Key words: Homocysteinemia; Hypercoagulability; Primary biliary cirrhosis; Tissue factor; Folic acid

INTRODUCTION

Primary biliary cirrhosis is deemed to be an autoimmune chronic cholestatic disorder of the liver that primarily affects middle aged women. Currently, the diagnosis of PBC is often made when the patient is still asymptomatic, with abnormal liver biochemistry and/or antimitochondrial antibodies (AMA). The symptomatic patients may have fatigue, generalized pruritus, osteoporosis, fat soluble vitamin deficiencies and portal hypertension[5,6]. The disease generally progresses slowly but survival is less than age- and gender-matched general population and natural history may vary greatly from patient to another[8].

Thrombosis of portal veins has been detected in 40% of PBC livers resected at orthotopic liver transplantation (OLTx) and is correlated with history of bleeding varices[4]. It has been hypothesized that portal veins thrombosis may be responsible for causing development of non-cirrhotic portal hypertension and progression of liver fibrosis[4,8]. A higher incidence of thrombosis of portal venous tree may be promoted by a hypercoagulable state[7] and recent evidence has demonstrated that PBC patients were hypercoagulable on thromboelastography[9,10]. Scarce data are available on the possible causes of this hypercoagulability. In particular, plasma coagulation factors have not been completely evaluated in these patients.

Hyperhomocysteinemia has been found to be associated with a hypercoagulable state and liver fibrosis[9,11]. It has been documented that mean basal and post-methionine load serum HCY levels are significantly higher in patients with PBC than healthy controls[12]. However these findings
need to be confirmed and no data are available on the genetic and acquired causes of such hyperhomocysteinemia and its relationship with hypercoagulability in patients with PBC.

The aim of this study was to investigate basal and post-methionine load serum homocysteine levels, various components of plasmatic coagulation, platelet function and their relationship with hypercoagulability in PBC patients.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Subjects
Fifty-one consecutive patients with a diagnosis of PBC (43 women and 8 men; age: median 63 ± 13.9 years (range 20–76) referred to the Gastroenterology Unit of the University of Florence from December 2001 to July 2002, were enrolled. We divided the patients into four staging severity groups: 12 patients in stage I, 11 in stage II, 15 in stage III and 13 in stage IV. Exclusion criteria were renal insufficiency, consumption of alcohol, therapy with steroids, anticoagulants, NSAIDs or methotrexate, folic acid and vitamin B12 supplementation. All patients were stable with no history of bleeding or infectious complications at least 6 wk before evaluation. Routine laboratory investigations included α-PPT, PT, fibrinogen, liver function tests (bilirubin, alkaline phosphatase, albumin, aspartate and alanine transaminases), creatinine, cholesterol, iron, calcium, and antimitochondrial antibodies (AMA). All cholestatic patients received vitamin K.

One hundred and two healthy subjects with no previous history of liver disease, comparable for age and sex (86 women and 16 men; median 63 ± 13 years (range 18–75) years), recruited from blood donors of our hospital and laboratory volunteers, were used as control group. Patients and controls gave their informed consent to use part of their blood samples for an experimental study.

Experimental procedures
Venous blood samples were collected from the basilical vein after discarding the first 2 mL of blood. We determined HCY plasma levels in the fasting state and 4 h after an oral load with methionine. One hundred mg/Kg of body weight of L-methionine was administered in approximately 200 mL of fruit juice immediately after the fasting phlebotomy.

Sonoclot™ analysis
The haemostatic process in whole blood has been measured by the Sonoclot™ (Sienco Company, Morrison, CO) analysis, a viscoelastic test on whole blood collected in tubes containing 0.129 M sodium citrate. (Saleem 83) Sonoclot analysis was performed within 30 min from the phlebotomy, with 360 µL citrated blood recalified with 15 µL of calcium chloride (0.25 mol/L). The following variables were analyzed: (1) the clot RATE, i.e. the gradient of the primary slope measured as Clot Signal Units per minute which is an index of clot formation affected by both platelets and coagulation proteins; (2) the time to peak amplitude (TP) (minutes) which reflects the clot retraction away from the surface of the probe and is mainly influenced by the platelet function.

Platelet function analysis
Platelet function was evaluated by the PFA-100® device (Dade-Behring) on whole blood collected in tubes containing 0.129 M sodium citrate. The closure times (CT) were determined on duplicate samples (0.8 mL) within 2 hours of collection, using cartridges containing collagen-coated membranes with epinephrine (Col/Epi cartridge) or ADP (Col/ADP cartridge) as previously described."
RESULTS

Laboratory characteristics of patients investigated according to the stage of disease are shown in Table 1.

| Table 1 Laboratory characteristics of patients investigated according to the stage of disease† |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Stage                             | I         | II        | III       | IV        |
| Patients (n)                      | 12        | 11        | 15        | 13        |
| Alkaline phosphatase (U/L)        | 273 (50-797) | 447 (145-1315) | 397 (190-1956) | 289 (52-1960) |
| AST (U/L)                         | 28 (13-6)  | 38 (25-400) | 35 (14-63) | 49 (11-144) |
| ALT (U/L)                         | 37 (14-89) | 54 (17-100) | 39 (17-72) | 47 (8-218)  |
| Total Bilirubin (mg/dL)           | 0.7 (0.4-2.4) | 0.9 (0.2-1.2) | 0.9 (0.3-1.5) | 1.0 (0.5-1.6) |
| Cholesterol (mg/dL)               | 190 (112-235) | 220 (104-285) | 219 (110-275) | 208 (154-314) |
| aPTT (sec)                        | 32 (27-63)  | 28 (26-43)  | 32 (25-37)  | 32 (26-36)  |
| PT (%)                            | 98 (90-105) | 100 (91-120) | 99 (81-100) | 93 (58-100)  |
| Fibrinogen (mg/dL)                | 379 (279-650) | 380 (268-463) | 327 (276-590) | 380 (100-586) |

†Data are expressed as median (range).

Table 2 Platelet and blood coagulation tests

| PBC patients n = 51 | Controls n = 102 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Sonoclot RATE (U/min) all pts | 29 (14-49) | 21 (14-31) |
| • <150 x 10^3/µL plts (n = 22) | 30 (14-49) | 21 (14-31) |
| • ≥150 x 10^3/µL plts (n = 29) | 28 (19-41) | 21 (14-31) |
| Sonoclot TP (min) all pts | 12 (6-30) | 9 (6-15) |
| • <150 x 10^3/µL plts (n = 22) | 15 (6-30) | 9 (6-15) |
| • ≥150 x 10^3/µL plts (n = 29) | 10 (6-24) | 9 (6-15) |
| PFA/ADP CT (sees) [≥150 x 10^3/µL plts (n = 29)] | 151.5 (60-222) | 146 (111-179) |
| PFA/ADP CT (sees) [≥150 x 10^3/µL plts (n = 29)] | 106 (61-180) | 102 (61-148) |
| TAT (µg/L) | 2.8 (1.5-47.3) | 2.5 (1.1-4.2) |
| D-Monomer (ng/mL) | 16.0 (2.173) | 23.0 (3.55) |
| TF (µg/mL) | 255.6 (24.8-466.1) | 121.9 (24.8-466.1) |
| TM (µg/mL) | 23.7 (2.6-153.8) | 13.8 (7.6-23.1) |

| P<0.01, P<0.001 vs Controls; TP = time to peak; PFA/EPI - CT = closure time with epinephrine; PFA/ADP-CT = closure time with ADP. Data are expressed as median (range). |

D-dimer plasma levels were higher than 95% of controls but the difference did not reach the statistical significance (P=0.16).

TAT, thrombomodulin and tissue factor levels were significantly higher in patients than in controls (TAT 2.8±13.9 (1.5-87.3) µg/L vs 2.5±0.52 (1.1-4.2) µg/L; TM 23.7±3.5 (2.6-153.5) ng/mL vs 13.8±4.4 (7.6-23.1) ng/mL; TF 255.6±223.0 (81.4-1259.6) pg/mL vs 121.9±81.9 (24.8-466.1) pg/mL; P<0.001).

Homocysteine

HCY plasma levels, both in the fasting state and post-methionine loading, were significantly higher in patients than in controls (Fasting: 12.1±8.7 (1.5-58.8) µmol/L vs 9.9±1.7 (6.4-18.0) µmol/L; Post-methionine 30.1±14.4 (9.2-99.6) µmol/L vs 28.0±5.2 (16.4-38.9) µmol/L, P<0.001) (Table 3). Totally, hyperhomocysteinemia (defined as a concentration of fasting and/or post-methionine HCY above 95% of controls) was diagnosed in 23/51 patients (45.1%) (8 only fasting; 4 only PM; 11 both). No significant difference in plasma HCY levels was detected between four staging severity groups.

Folic acid, vitamins B12 and B6

Vitamin deficiencies (defined as a vitamin concentration below the 10th percentile of controls) were detected in 45/51 patients (88.2%).

Deficiency of folate (defined as a concentration less than 6.4 ng/mL) was documented in 39/51 (76.5%); deficiency of vitamin B12 (defined as a concentration less than 243.7 pg/mL) was found in 6/51 patients (11.8%). Deficiency of vitamin B6 (defined as a concentration less than 3.4 pg/mL) was found in 45/51 patients (88.2%).

The allele frequency of the C677T polymorphism was 0.52 in patients and 0.45 in controls. The distribution of the three genotypes in controls was as follows: TT 17.5%; CT 55.3%; CC 27.2%. The genotype distribution in patients was as following: TT 31.4%; CT 41.2%; CC 27.4%. The prevalence of the homozygous TT677 genotype was significantly higher in patients (31.4%) than in controls (17.5%) (P<0.05).
Patients with the homozygous TT677 genotype had higher, but not statistically significant HCY levels than those with C677T and CC677 genotypes (TT = 13.3 (1.8-58.8) μmol/L; CT = 12.3 (7.9-42.6) μmol/L; CC = 10.2 (6.0-21.7) μmol/L).

TTMTHFR polymorphism and/or vitamin deficiencies were present in all hyperhomocysteinemic patients (Table 4). In other words, in patients with normal folic acid plasma levels homocysteinemia was normal except for two patients with TTMTHFR polymorphism.

Correlation between the parameters investigated

A significant correlation between Sonoclot rate values, TAT (r = 0.44, P < 0.001), TF plasma levels (r = 0.30, P < 0.05) and basal HCY (r = 0.45, P < 0.001) was observed. Sonoclot rate was significantly higher in patients with high fasting state and/or post-methionine than in the other patients [34±7.4 (22-45) U/min vs 26±5.4 (14-49) U/min (Figure 1)]. Moreover, a significant correlation was detected between HCY, TM (r = 0.54, P < 0.001) and TF (r = 0.55, P < 0.05).

TAT levels correlated significantly with TF (r = 0.43, P < 0.05) while HCY plasma levels correlated significantly with cholesterol plasma levels (r = 0.55, P < 0.001).

**DISCUSSION**

Hypercoagulability in PBC has been previously documented with thromboelastography[28], and here we have confirmed this finding with Sonoclot, another technique of analysis of haemostatic process, and demonstrated high TAT circulating levels in 51 PBC patients.

Hypercoagulability may have two different roles in natural history of PBC: it could promote portal veins thrombosis and liver damage and on the other hand it could be responsible for a more favourable prognosis of variceal bleeding[14,15] and a lower blood loss at liver transplantation[11,16,19]. It has been hypothesized that portal veins thrombosis may be responsible for causing development of regenerative nodules and non-cirrhotic portal hypertension and progression of liver fibrosis[5,6]. In PBC patients hypercoagulability may contribute to the high incidence of oesophageal varices in early histological stages associated with the presence of regenerating nodules[20].

A recent study demonstrated that anticoagulant therapy with a thrombin antagonism can reduce fibrogenesis in rat liver[21], it could be interesting to evaluate if a correction of hypercoagulability could reduce the intrahepatic thrombosis formation and development of liver fibrosis and portal hypertension.

Moreover we found that TF might be involved in determination of thrombophilic status, in fact TF levels are higher in PBC patients than in healthy controls and are related to Sonoclot Rate values. TF is a glycoprotein present on the surface of the plasma membranes of monocytes, endothelial cells and smooth muscle cells[22,23], and it is the primary cellular trigger of the coagulation cascade. In our patients clinical conditions that may affect TF concentrations such as infections, neoplasia, or heparin administration have been ruled out. Lymphocyte activation is able to induce tissue factor expression by monocytes[24,25]. PBC is characterized by an intense biliary and systemic inflammatory CD4+ and CD8+ T cell response[26,27] and may be responsible for tissue factor expression and subsequent elevation of circulating levels.

Our data confirm the finding of elevated homocysteine levels in patients with PBC. Hyperhomocysteinemia has been found to be associated with a hypercoagulable state and liver fibrosis[10]. Here we demonstrated that HCY levels are associated with hypercoagulability and, as reported by others in the setting of thrombotic diseases[26,27], in this study we offer the “in vitro” demonstration that in PBC patients high levels of HCY are related to increased TF plasma concentration. TF expression by endothelial cells and monocyte-macrophages may be induced by HCY. This effect has been documented in vitro studies, in experimental animals and in hyperhomocysteinemic patients in a specific and dose-dependent manner[28]. HCY may be one of the mechanisms involved in the endothelial stimulation, as documented by the significant correlation with TM levels, which are significantly higher in patients than in controls.

![Figure 1 Sonoclot rate values in PBC patients with or without hyperhomocysteinemia.](www.wjgnet.com)
Platelet function has been investigated by two parameters: Sonoclot TP value and PFA-100 closure time. Both of them have been found to be comparable or even higher than healthy controls values. These data are similar to those presented by Pihusch et al.\(^1\)

As regards fibrinolysis, our data demonstrate that the hypercoagulable state in PBC patients is not associated with a comparable activation of fibrinolysis, as no difference in D-D levels was documented between patients and controls. Further studies are necessary to thoroughly investigate fibrinolysis, and in particular its main inhibitor, plasinogen activator inhibitor-1 (PAI-1), which may be released by stimulated monocytes and endothelial cells\(^[5]\). This behaviour of fibrinolytic system may contribute to determine a prothrombotic state.

In this study the main possible genetic and acquired alterations of HCY metabolism in PBC were investigated. We demonstrated the presence of vitamin deficiencies related to methionine metabolism (folic acid, vitamin B6 and vitamin B12) in about 90% of patients. In particular, the majority of patients had a folate deficiency. This is a novel finding that arises from the question about the potential clinical utility of a low-cost vitamin supplementation in these patients. It should be investigated if folate supplementation could correct hyperhomocysteinemia and/or hypercoagulability. Folate levels may be low due to inadequate dietary intake, malabsorption, increased utilization or to effects of drugs\(^[6]\); in our patients we excluded the presence of drugs able to interfere with folate absorption, such as methotrexate. Disease activity may contribute to increased demand for folate due to inflammation\(^[32]\). However, we found no correlation between disease activity, as measured by histological stage, and folate or HCY levels. Therefore, these data may point to inadequate intake as a significant factor that affects folate levels. Another hypothesis is the presence of an impairment of the folate enterohepatic circulation. This cycle plays an important role in the homeostasis of folic acid. It has been demonstrated that the interruption of bile circulation by bile drainage leads, to a rapid fall in serum folate levels to 30% of base line within 4-6 h\(^[33]\). Cholestasis could make this system of vitamin reutilization ineffective, and could induce folate low serum levels.

No data are available on the prevalence of C677T 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) polymorphism in PBC patients. This polymorphism is one of the most frequent genetic factors responsible for the alteration of HCY levels, especially in the presence of a suboptimal folate status\(^[34,35]\). We found a significant higher prevalence of the homozygous TT677 genotype in PBC patients. In these patients MTHFR has a reduced activity caused by a C-T substitution at nucleotide 677\(^[36]\). However, in order to investigate the prevalence of this genetic polymorphism in PBC further larger studies are needed.

In PBC serum cholesterol levels markedly increase with worsening of cholestasis\(^[11,12]\). In this study, as in others,\(^[19,48]\) a significant in vivo association between HCY and cholesterol circulating levels was found, suggesting another possible explanation, together with cholestasis, for hypercholesterolemia in this disease.

Recently, in cultured human hepatocytes it was demonstrated that hyperhomocysteinemia determines an oxidative stress of the endoplasmic reticulum which activates the sterol regulatory element-binding proteins (SREBPs)\(^[11]\). The activation of SREBPs is associated with increased expression of genes responsible for cholesterol/triglyceride biosynthesis, and may be an explanation to our findings.

In conclusion, hypercoagulability and hyperhomocysteinemia exist in patients with PBC, and there is an association between these two parameters. TF may have a role in determination of blood clotting activation and hyperhomocysteinemia is related to hypovitaminosis and genetic predisposing factors. Further studies are needed to clarify if hyperhomocysteinemia and hypercoagulability may have a role in progression of liver damage and if they may be influenced by vitamin supplementation.

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