Altered Distribution of Interstitial Cells of Cajal in Normoganglionic and Transitional Zone of Hirschsprung Disease and Their Clinical Significance

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Abstract

Objective – The aim of this study was to evaluate interstitial cells of Cajal (ICC) in Hirschsprung disease (HD), especially in children who had postsurgical problems. Material and Methods – The study included tissue samples of normoganglionic (NZ) and transitional zone (TZ) of 33 HD pediatric patients. Samples of bowel from 10 autopsy controls who did not have dysmotility were also analyzed. Hematoxylin-eosin (H&E) and immunohistochemical (MAP-2 and c-Kit (CD117)) staining were performed. Myenteric ganglia were analyzed at 5 microscopic fields H&E and MAP-2 stained sections (magnification 400×). The diameters of the submucosal nerves were measured at 3 microscopic H&E fields (magnification 400×). The ICC were analyzed on c-Kit immunostained slides at 3 microscopic fields per each bowel layer (magnification 200×): deep submucosa, circular and longitudinal muscular layer and zone of myenteric plexus. Results – The myenteric ganglion cell count was significantly lower in TZ of all children with HD, while there were no significant differences in NZ between the study group and age-matched controls. The ICC network was affected in all cases of HD. The total ICC count was significantly lower in NZ than in control (P<0.001). A critically lower ICC count (<50% of minimal ICC count in the control group) in the NZ was found in patients with postoperative problems (constipation and enterocolitis). Conclusion – Decreased count of the ICC in the NZ could be the cause of intestinal motility difficulties in the postoperative period in children with HD.

Key Words: Hirschsprung Disease ● Interstitial Cells of Cajal ● Enteric Nervous System.

Introduction

Hirschsprung disease (HD) is a congenital aganglionosis of the rectum and the adjacent bowel, with higher incidence in male infants (1). There are three different zones in the affected HD bowel: aganglionic, transitional (TZ) and normoganglionic zone (NZ). The TZ is a funnel-shaped bowel segment, 1-3 cm in length, located between the aganglionic segment and the NZ, with gradual appearance of ganglion cells in the enteric nervous plexuses. Myenteric hypoganglionosis is obligatory characteristic of the TZ, as well as the presence of thick nerve fibers (≥40 μm) (2, 3). Presence of the TZ on proximal surgical margin could be the reason for the persistence of postoperative pseudoobstruction (2). However, persistent bowel dysfunction is present in some infants with HD despite an adequate surgical resection (4). In the postoperative period, constipation, enterocolitis, soiling frequently occur (5).

Motility of gastrointestinal tract is controlled by the enteric nervous system and interstitial cells of Cajal (ICC). ICC produce electrical impulses which cause slow peristaltic contraction (6). They have mesodermal origin and express tyrosine-kinase receptor, which is recognised by c-Kit antibody (CD117). ICC are interposed between smooth muscle fibres and neurons. Previously reported data
about ICC in HD remain controversial (7). While some authors describe normal distribution of ICC in HD (8, 9), others describe reduction of the ICC network in the affected HD bowel (10). Also, some authors noticed reduced count of the ICC in NZ and found it associated with postoperative intestinal dysmotility (11, 12).

The aim of our study was to evaluate the ICC in transitional (TZ) and normoganglionic zone (NZ) in the HD affected bowel, with special emphasis on cases with postoperative symptoms of bowel dysfunction.

**Methods**

**Material**

We analyzed samples of colon from 33 children surgically treated at the University Children's Hospital, Belgrade due to HD in the period from 2008 - 2015. All cases were previously diagnosed at the Institute of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Belgrade. Thirty patients were boys and three were girls, aged between 1 month and 16 years. The vast majority of children (27/33, 82%) underwent transanal endorectal pull-through resection using the de la Torre and Ortega (TEPT) surgical technique. The Swenson's or Duhamell's techniques were applied in six HD cases. A classical rectosigmoid type of HD was diagnosed in most children (29/33, 88%). Ultrashort type of HD was diagnosed in 3 children (9%), while long segment of HD was diagnosed in only one (3%) child.

All resected bowels were fixed by immersion in 10 % formalin. Representative sections from each zone were sampled, processed and paraffin embedded. After routine analysis of haematoxylin and eosin (H&E) stained sections, longitudinal sections from NZ (including proximal surgical margine) and TZ were chosen for further analysis. Aganglionic bowel segment contained only mucosa and submucosa in cases where the TEPT technique was applied. Due to specificity of TEPT technique, aganglionic segment was not evaluated in the present study.

Longitudinal tissue sections of the sigmoid colon from paediatric autopsy cases were used as controls (neonates and infants). None of them had any history of intestinal dysmotility. In 10 autopsies samples were suitable for further immunohistochemical analysis. The control group was comprised of six boys and four girls, aged 5 days to 2 months. The control tissue sections were processed in the same way as the HD specimens (formalin fixed, paraffin embedded, H&E stained).

**Immunohistochemistry**

Selected paraffin tissue blocks were cut into 5 μm thick sections. Two sections from each sample were immunostained (MAP-2 and c-Kit). The distance between the MAP-2 immunostained section and H&E routinely stained section was 18 sections (90 μm) in order to avoid inclusion of same ganglion cells (13).

MAP-2 antibody (mouse monoclonal antibody, Abcam, ab11267, dilution 1:500) was applied for detection of the ganglion cells. The MAP-2 had cytoplasmatic staining pattern in the ganglion cells. Omission of the primary antibody served as a negative control.

ICC visualisation was performed by the c-Kit primary antibody (polyclonal rabbit anti-human antibody, Dako, clone5) diluted 1:400. The appearance of ICC stained by this method was revealed characteristic elongated cells with processes. Mast cells were also c-Kit positive (7); however, they had different morphology - round shape and granular content (14). The c-Kit immunopositivity in mast cells was internal positive control.

**Evaluation of NZ and TZ (Analysis of Myenteric Ganglion Cells and Diameter of Submucosal Nerves)**

We evaluated the count of myenteric ganglion cells because one of the main criteria for differentiation of TZ and NZ is the state of myenteric plexus (2, 3). Ganglion cells in the myenteric plexus were counted on 5 HPF (magnification x400) on H&E and MAP-2 section per each tissue block. We counted only ganglion cells in myenteric ganglia, with visible nuclei. During microscopic examina-
tion (Olympus BX41) five consecutive microphotographies (Olympus DP70 camera) per one section were captured, after which the ganglion cells were counted using image processing software ImageJ, an open access software available from http://imagej.nih.gov/ij/. The total length of the analyzed zone of the myenteric plexus per one specimen was 4.2 mm.

In all sections we measured the diameter of the present submucosal nerves. Three microphotographs with the thickest nerves were captured (magnification ×400) on H&E and saved as tiff files. The measurements of nerve diameter were performed using the ImageJ free software.

Quantitative Evaluation of the Interstitial Cells of Cajal (ICC)

The ICC were analyzed under the microscope (Olympus BX41) and counted in deep submucosal zone over the circular muscle layer (ICC-SM), in the circular (ICC-CM) and longitudinal (ICC-LM) smooth muscle layer and in the zone of the myenteric nervous plexus (ICC-MP) (15). Only cells with visible nuclei and processes were counted. The ICC counting was done on three microphotographs (Olympus DP70 camera), per each of the above mentioned zones, captured at magnification × 200. The dimensions of microphotographs at magnification ×200 were 0.86 × 0.65 mm. In all samples the total estimated areas per ICC-SM, ICC-CM and ICC-LM were 1.68 mm² and the total length of ICC-MP zone per one specimen was 2.58 mm. The ICC counts of less than 50% of the lowest control count were assumed to be significantly diminished (according to the recommendation of Gastro 2009 International Working Group (16)).

Ethics Statement

This study was approved the Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Belgrade (Approval no. 29/VII-2, issued on July 1, 2015) and the Children’s University Hospital in Belgrade (Approval no. 26/185, Issued on June 4, 2015).

Statistical Analyses

All statistical analyses were performed using the Easy R (EZR) software package (Saitama Medical Center/Jichi Medical University, Saitama, Japan) (17) along with a graphical user interface for the R software package (version 3.1.1; The R Foundation for Statistical Computing). For testing of differences in count of ganglion cells and ICC and nerve diameter between the TZ and the NZ, Wilcoxon’s signed rank test was used, while Mann-Whitney U test was used to test the differences in ICC count between the study group and the control group. Spearman’s rank correlation test was used for the evaluation of the degree of correlation between the examined parameters. A P-value of <0.05 indicated statistical significance.

Results

Clinical Data

The vast majority of children (31/33, 94%) had some symptoms due to intestinal dysmotility beginning in the neonatal period, but only half (16/33; 48%) was diagnosed as HD. Ten patients (30%) were diagnosed as HD in infancy. The HD diagnosis was ascertained after first year of life in 7 (21%) children. Most children with HD did not have postoperative difficulties. Three (9%) children suffered from postoperative constipation. One child (3%) developed postsurgical enterocolitis 12 days after surgery. All children were successfully treated without need for a repeated surgical intervention.

Evaluation of Ganglion Cells in Myenteric Plexus

Despite the visualisation of the cytoplasm of the ganglion cells in MAP-2 immunostaining which facilitated the process counting, we did not find statistically significant difference between immunostained and H&E sections (Fig. 1).

The ganglion cells count in the NZ and the TZ according to staining method are presented in Table 1. We observed a negative correlation between
the count of ganglion cells in the NZ and children’s age ($\rho=-0.388$, $P=0.026$). The average count of ganglion cells per ganglia in the NZ and TZ was 3.5±1.29 and 1.9±0.82, respectively ($P<0.001$). Numerous submucosal nerves in the TZ could also be observed. The average diameter of submucosal nerves in NZ and TZ was 26±15.1 and 46±22.8, respectively ($P<0.001$).

### Analysis of the ICC

We observed a lower count of the ICC in the TZ compared to the NZ of the study group (Table 2). We found statistically significant negative correlation between the c-Kit positive cells in the myenteric region of the NZ and children’s age ($\rho=-0.383$, $P=0.028$), but there was no significant correlation between the count of myenteric ganglion cells and ICC-MP ($\rho=0.129$; $P=0.473$).

### Analysis of Myenteric Ganglion Cells and ICC in the Control and Age-Matched NZ Group

Due to significant correlation in count of the myenteric ganglion cells and ICC-MP related to age, we compared the results of morphometry of the control group with age-matched NZ. The median count of myenteric ganglion cells in the control group and age-matched NZ was 30 (range 14-47) and 31 (10-68), respectively ($P=0.940$).

The highest density of the ICC in the control and age-matched NZ was noted in the zone of the myenteric plexus (Fig. 2).

We observed a significantly lower ICC count in muscular layers of the age-matched NZ compared to the control group, while there were no significant differences in the submucosal layer and zone of myenteric plexus (Table 3).
Fig. 2. Appearance and distribution of interstitial cells of Cajal (arrows) in different layers of control sections: deep submucosal plexus (A), circular muscular layer (B), zone of myenteric plexus (C), and longitudinal muscular layer (D) and in NZ of HD patients: deep submucosal plexus (E), circular muscular layer (F), zone of myenteric plexus (G), and longitudinal muscular layer (H) (c-Kit immunostaining, scale bars: 50 μm).
Central Eur J Paed 2020;16(1):1-9

All children with postsurgical problems comprised the age-matched HD group and all of them underwent the same surgical procedure - TEPT. We observed a critically lower total ICC count (lower than 85.5) in the age-matched NZ only in children with postsurgical problems. The main clinical and morphological data of the NZ age-matched HD cases are present in Table 4.

### Table 3. Distribution of Interstitial Cells of Cajal in Control Group (N=10) and Normoganglionic Zone of Age-Matched Cases of Hirschsprung Disease (N=10)

| Layer of the bowel wall               | CG ICC number (median; range) | NZ ICC number (median; range) | P-value* (CG vs. NZ) |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| Submucosal layer                     | 8 (4-11)                      | 5.5 (2-13)                    | 0.149                |
| Circular muscular layer              | 79 (52-133)                   | 28.5 (9-76)                   | <0.001               |
| Zone of myenteric plexus             | 40 (22-63)                    | 36 (28-59)                    | 0.545                |
| Longitudinal muscular layer          | 88.5 (68-138)                 | 22.5 (9-81)                   | <0.001               |
| Total number of ICC                  | 230 (167-303)                 | 96.5 (63-166)                 | <0.001               |

CG=Control group; NZ=Normoganglionic zone of Hirschsprung disease; ICC=Interstitial cells of Cajal; *Wilcoxon signed-rank test.

### Table 4. Clinical and Morphological Data of the Age-Matched Children with HD

| Child with HD | Length* (cm) | Age† | Preoperative symptoms | Irgography | Total ICC number of NZ | Family/ personal history | Postoperative problems |
|---------------|--------------|------|-----------------------|------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1             | 19           | 1.3  | DEMS, constipation    | Suspicious to HD | 166                    | -                        | No                     |
| 2             | 21           | 1    | Constipation, abdominal distension | Suspicious to small left colon | 80‡                 | Older siblings: constipation | Constipation |
| 3             | 14           | 1.5  | FPM, constipation     | HD         | 102                    | -                        | No                     |
| 4             | 47           | 1    | Constipation, vomiting | HD         | 85‡                   | -                        | Constipation           |
| 5             | 25           | 1.5  | FPM, constipation     | HD         | 154                    | -                        | No                     |
| 6             | 15           | 3.5  | FPM, constipation     | HD         | 137                    | Bilateral testicular retention | No                     |
| 7             | 23           | 2    | DEMS, constipation    | HD         | 76‡                   | -                        | Enterocolitis (12 days post surgery) |
| 8             | 27           | 2    | DEMS, constipation    | Suspicious to HD | 96                   | Older brother: HD       | No                     |
| 9             | 15           | 1    | DEMS, constipation    | HD         | 63‡                   | -                        | Constipation           |
| 10            | 19           | 1.2  | FPM, constipation     | Suspicious to HD | 97                   | -                        | No                     |

*Length of the resected bowel; HD=Hirschsprung disease; DEMS=Delayed evacuation of meconial stool; FPM=Failed to pass meconium; ICC=Interstitial cells of Cajal; †Months; ‡ICC number <50% of minimal ICC number in control group.

### Discussion

The first part of this study implied evaluation of the myenteric nervous plexus and the submucosal nerve trunks in samples from the NZ and TZ for their validation. There are different approaches for the enteric nervous system evaluation. Orientation and size of the tissue samples, as well as the method of staining impact on total count of ganglion cells (16). For these reasons, in the present study all sec-
It is well known that small samples could significantly affect the research results. Anatol et al. reported significantly lower ICC count in the NZ compared to the control group, similar to our study (26). Contrary to this research, some authors did not find differences in the ICC count in NZ (4, 11, 12). All of these researches had small number of cases (7 – 15) and applied different methodology, which makes them incomparable with our results. Chen et al. describes that differences in ICC count occur even within NZ – ICC count is higher at proximal resection margin than in distal level of NZ (27). Chronic constipation in HD could lead to damage of ultrastructural ICC morphology which results as loss of c-Kit expression. Bettolli et al. described loss of c-Kit expression and ultrastructural changes in acute appendicitis and increase of c-Kit immunoexpression after recovery (interval appendicitis) (28).

The vast majority of authors used c-Kit antibody for ICC identification. Expression of c-Kit is also characteristic of mast cells, hematopoietic stem cells, melanocytes, mesenchymal stem cells (29). ICC are heterogeneous population of cells, which include at least three different types within the muscular coat of the intestines, with different functions. Beside pacemaker motility role, there are role in conduction of electrical impulses from the pacemaker ICC cells and role in mediation...
of inhibitory and excitatory motor transmission (30). However, recent studies suggest that another marker of ICC - anoctamin 1 is more specific and sensitive for ICC, especially as reflection of their function in HD (31). New dilemmas about ICC count are also related to presence of ICC-like cells or telocytes, which are also c-Kit positive cells. Also there are still doubts - are they new cell type or sub-population of ICC (29).

Because of variability in ICC count, the Gastro 2009 International Working Group recommended that a reduction of the ICC count more than 50% should only be reported (16). Our finding in the present study support this because only children with postoperative problems had critically lower ICC count in the NZ. Further investigations of the ICC, with larger HD series and control groups are necessary to better understand clinical implications of the altered ICC network.

**Conclusion**

Our study showed impairment of the ICC network of the TZ in all children with HD. ICC network was significantly altered even in the NZ. The ICC network is even significantly altered in the NZ. A critically lower ICC count (less than 50% of minimal ICC count in the control group) in sections from the NZ could be related to postsurgical constipation when other causes, such as presence of the TZ, are excluded. Immunostaining of tissue sections from paraffin blocks is relatively simple for usage in routine daily practice for ICC analysis, but ICC evaluation in HD requires adequate referent values, which require analysis of a sufficient control tissue samples.

**Conflict of Interest:** The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

**Authors’ Contributions:** Conception and design: RJ, SSA, ML, DV, JJ, and MSG; Acquisition, analysis and interpretation of data: RJ, SSA, ML, DV, JJ, and MSG; Drafting the article: RJ; Revising it critically for important intellectual content: SSA, ML, DV, JJ, and MSG; Approved final version of the manuscript: RJ, SSA, ML, DV, JJ, and MSG.

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