A prospective study of vasculitis patients collected in a five year period: evaluation of the Chapel Hill nomenclature

Søren Freiesleben Sørensen, Ole Slot, Niels Tvede, Jørgen Petersen

Abstract

Objective—To test the usefulness of the Chapel Hill nomenclature, supplemented with surrogate parameters, as diagnostic criteria for primary vasculitides.

Methods—To prospectively evaluate vasculitis patients according to a standardised clinical and para-clinical programme. In accordance with the Chapel Hill publication surrogate parameters were used: proteinuria, haematuria and red blood cell casts (glomerulonephritis), angiographic or ultrasonic demonstration of aneurysms or stenoses (arteritis), radiological lung infiltrates or cavitations of more than one month’s duration (granuloma in the lungs), bloody nasal discharge or crusts, chronic sinuses, otitis and/or mastoiditis, bone and/or cartilage destruction, and acute hearing loss (granuloma in upper airways).

Results—The following entities were diagnosed: giant cell arteritis (n=14), Takayasu arteritis (n=1), polyarteritis nodosa (n=2), Wegener’s granulomatosis (n=27), Churg-Strauss syndrome (n=2), microscopic polyangiitis (n=12), Henoch-Schönlein purpura (n=2), cutaneous leucocytoclastic angiitis (n=37), and secondary vasculitis (n=21). Giant cell arteritis and cutaneous leucocytoclastic angiitis were in all cases diagnosed by biopsy. Using the Chapel Hill nomenclature supplemented with surrogate parameters, only 8 of 27 patients were diagnosed with Wegener’s granulomatosis, and 3 of 12 cases with microscopic polyangiitis. The number of patients in the remaining diagnostic entities were considered to few to evaluate.

Conclusions—The Chapel Hill nomenclature, supplemented with surrogate parameters, failed to act as diagnostic criteria in Wegener’s granulomatosis and microscopic polyangiitis. The following diagnostic criteria are proposed for Wegener’s granulomatosis: (1) Biopsy or surrogate parameter for granulomatous inflammation in the respiratory system and (2) Biopsy verified necrotising vasculitis in small to medium sized vessels or biopsy/surrogate parameter for glomerulonephritis or positive PR3-ANCA test and (3) Lack of eosinophilia in blood and biopsy samples. The following diagnostic criteria are proposed for microscopic polyangiitis: (1) Biopsy verified necrotising vasculitis in small vessels and/or glomerulonephritis with few or no immune deposits and (2) Involvement of more than one organ system as indicated by biopsy verified vasculitis in small to medium sized vessels or surrogate parameter for glomerulonephritis and (3) Lack of biopsy and surrogate parameter for granulomatous inflammation in the respiratory system. Using these criteria all Wegener’s patients and 9 of 12 patients with microscopic polyangiitis could be diagnosed.

Since the first attempt to classify vasculitis by Zeeck,1 a great number of investigators have tried to improve classification criteria. For references see Lie.2 The most recent proposal was made at the Chapel Hill conference in North Carolina in 1992, where a nomenclature defining 10 primary vasculitides was formulated.3 The Chapel Hill Group made “great efforts to adopt names and definitions already widely accepted”. However, it differed fundamentally from other classification schemes in that classic polyarteritis nodosa (PAN) was restricted to necrotising inflammation of medium sized and small arteries only without glomerulonephritis or vasculitis in arterioles, capillaries or venules. Furthermore, IgA dominant immune deposits were required in the definition of Henoch-Schönlein purpura, and cryoglobulin immune deposits were required for defining essential cryoglobulinaemic vasculitis. In the Chapel Hill description of Wegener’s granulomatosis (WG) it was mentioned that necrotising glomerulonephritis was common, and that in microscopic polyangiitis (MPA) necrotising glomerulonephritis was very common. Thus, the presence of glomerulonephritis was not a necessary requirement in the definition of these diseases (table 1).

Even though it was emphasised that WG, Churg-Strauss syndrome and MPA are associated with ANCA, the presence of ANCA was not included in the definition of any of these three diseases.

Although the Chapel Hill report emphasised that the aim was to create a nomenclature of systemic vasculitides, we felt that the proposals might serve as diagnostic guidelines in the daily clinic, because of the clear definition of the type of vessel involved, and the presence or absence of granulomatous inflammation in the respiratory system, eosinophilia, and immune deposits in vessels.
Cutaneous leucocytoclastic angiitis
Isolated cutaneous leucocytoclastic angiitis without systemic vasculitis or glomerulonephritis.

Essential cryoglobulinaemic
Vasculitis, with IgA dominant immune deposits, a

Churg-Strauss syndrome
Eosinophil rich and granulomatous inflammation involving the respiratory tract, and necrotising vasculitis a

Wegener’s granulomatosis
Granulomatous inflammation involving the respiratory tract, and necrotising vasculitis a

Small vessel vasculitis

Takayasu arteritis
Granulomatous inflammation of the aorta and its major branches. Usually occurs in patients younger than 50.

Medium sized vessel vasculitis
Polyarteritis nodosa
Necrotising inflammation of medium sized or small arteries without glomerulonephritis or vasculitis in arterioles, capillaries, or venules.

Kawasaki disease
Arteritis involving large, medium sized, and small arteries, and associated with mucocutaneous lymph node syndrome.

Wegener’s granulomatosis
Granulomatous inflammation involving the respiratory tract, and necrotising vasculitis a

Medium sized vessel vasculitis

Takayasu arteritis
Granulomatous inflammation of the aorta and its major branches. Usually occurs in patients younger than 50.

Giant cell (temporal) arteritis
Granulomatous arteritis of the aorta and its major branches, with a predilection for the extracranial branches of the carotid artery. Often involves the temporal artery. Usually occurs in patients older than 50 and often is associated with polymyalgia rheumatica.

Takayasu arteritis
Granulomatous inflammation of the aorta and its major branches. Usually occurs in patients younger than 50.

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Small vessel vasculitis

Wegener’s granulomatosis
Granulomatous inflammation involving the respiratory tract, and necrotising vasculitis a

Microscopic polyangiitis
Necrotising vasculitis, with few or no immune deposits, affecting small vessels (that is, capillaries, venules, arterioles, or arterioles). Necrotising granulomatous inflammation affecting small to medium sized vessels may be present. Necrotising glomerulonephritis is very common. Pulmonary capillaritis often occurs.

Henoch-Schönlein purpura
Vasculitis, with IgA dominant immune deposits, affecting small vessels (that is, capillaries, venules, or arterioles). Typically involves skin, gut, and glomeruli, and is associated with arthralgias or arthritis.

Essential cryoglobulinaemic
Vasculitis, with cryoglobulin immune deposits, affecting small vessels (that is, capillaries, venules, or arterioles), and associated with cryoglobulins in serum. Skin and glomeruli are often involved.

Cutaneous leucocytoclastic angiitis
Isolated cutaneous leucocytoclastic angiitis without systemic vasculitis or glomerulonephritis.

Organ involvement Surrogate parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Glomerulonephritis</th>
<th>Proteinuria and haematuria with red blood cell casts</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arteritis</td>
<td>Angiographic or ultrasonic demonstration of aneurysms or stenoses in arteries provided the patient demonstrated other signs of vasculitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granulomatous inflammation in lower airways</td>
<td>Radiologically demonstrated pulmonary infiltrates or cavitations of more than one month’s duration provided that all other causes such as infections and malignancies were ruled out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granulomatous inflammation in upper airways</td>
<td>Bloody nasal discharge and/or crusting of more than one month’s duration; chronic sinusitis, otitis and/or mastoiditis (proved by radiograph, CT or MRI); cranial bone and/or cartilage destruction; acute hearing loss, without signs of traumatic disease</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Furthermore, the nomenclature may be useful because it was proposed that certain symptoms and findings could be used as surrogate parameters—that is, the presence of proteinuria, haematuria, and red blood cell casts, which suggests glomerulonephritis, and certain angiographic findings as evidence for vasculitis in the involved vessels. The method used in this study was to prospectively evaluate vasculitis patients according to a standardised procedure. The aim was to test the usefulness of the Chapel Hill nomenclature, supplemented with surrogate parameters, as diagnostic criteria in the daily clinic.

Methods
The patients were prospectively included from three Copenhagen university hospitals in the period 1993–1997. Patients were recruited from the Copenhagen municipal area and from several adjacent counties. Most patients were tertiary referrals from other specialists and all referrals were included in the study. All patients underwent standardised clinical and paraclinical examinations with emphasis on possible concurrent connective tissue disease, presence of infections, or exposure to drugs.

The ANCA test was performed with an immunofluorescence technique with subsequent testing for PR3-ANCA and MPO-ANCA by ELISA. In both ELISAs, values ≥ 10 U/ml were considered abnormal. All sera positive for C-ANCA by immunofluorescence test were PR3-ANCA positive.

Results
Table 3 shows the number of patients in each diagnostic category. Ninety seven patients had primary vasculitis and 21 patients had secondary vasculitis.

The surrogate parameters used are shown in table 2. The surrogate parameters that indicated granulomatous inflammation in the respiratory system were adopted from the scoring systems created by the Birmingham Vasculitis Group.

All patients were followed up for two to seven years by the respective hospitals, and the final clinical diagnosis was made in collaborative effort with the authors without regard to the presence or absence of specific criteria.

The study was approved by the local ethics committee.

Table 1 The Chapel Hill nomenclature

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Large vessel vasculitis</th>
<th>Giant cell (temporal) arteritis</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Granulomatous arteritis of the aorta and its major branches, with a predilection for the extracranial branches of the carotid artery. Often involves the temporal artery. Usually occurs in patients older than 50 and often is associated with polymyalgia rheumatica.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Granulomatous inflammation of the aorta and its major branches. Usually occurs in patients younger than 50.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium sized vessel vasculitis</td>
<td>Polyarteritis nodosa</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Necrotising inflammation of medium sized or small arteries without glomerulonephritis or vasculitis in arterioles, capillaries, or venules.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kawasaki disease</td>
<td>Arteritis involving large, medium sized, and small arteries, and associated with mucocutaneous lymph node syndrome.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small vessel vasculitis</td>
<td>Wegener’s granulomatosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Granulomatous inflammation involving the respiratory tract, and necrotising vasculitis affecting small to medium sized vessels (that is, capillaries, venules, arterioles, and arteries). Necrotising granulomatous inflammation affecting small to medium sized vessels may be present. Necrotising glomerulonephritis is very common. Pulmonary capillaritis often occurs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churg-Strauss syndrome</td>
<td>Eosinophil rich and granulomatous inflammation involving the respiratory tract, and necrotising vasculitis affecting small to medium sized vessels, and associated with asthma and eosinophilia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microscopic polyangiitis</td>
<td>Necrotising vasculitis, with few or no immune deposits, affecting small vessels (that is, capillaries, venules, or arterioles). Necrotising arteritis involving small and medium sized arteries may be present. Necrotising glomerulonephritis is very common. Pulmonary capillaritis often occurs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henoch-Schönlein purpura</td>
<td>Vasculitis, with IgA dominant immune deposits, affecting small vessels (that is, capillaries, venules, or arterioles). Typically involves skin, gut, and glomeruli, and is associated with arthralgias or arthritis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essential cryoglobulinaemic vasculitis</td>
<td>Vasculitis, with cryoglobulin immune deposits, affecting small vessels (that is, capillaries, venules, or arterioles), and associated with cryoglobulins in serum. Skin and glomeruli are often involved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutaneous leucocytoclastic angiitis</td>
<td>Isolated cutaneous leucocytoclastic angiitis without systemic vasculitis or glomerulonephritis.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Modified from reference 3.

Table 2 Surrogate parameters for vasculitis

<table>
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<th>Organ involvement</th>
<th>Surrogate parameters</th>
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<tr>
<td>Glomerulonephritis</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Table 3 Number of patients in each diagnostic category

<table>
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<th>Primary vasculitis (n=97)</th>
<th>Secondary vasculitis (n=21)</th>
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<td>Systemic lupus erythematosus</td>
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<td>Kawasaki disease</td>
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<td>Wegener’s granulomatosis</td>
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<td>Churg-Strauss syndrome</td>
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<td>Microscopic polyangiitis</td>
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<td>Henoch-Schönlein purpura</td>
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<td>Cutaneous leucocytoclastic angiitis</td>
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fulfilled the nomenclature it was decided to stop inclusion of more patients with giant cell arteritis.

The diagnosis of giant cell arteritis were in all cases based on characteristic biopsy findings. It is well known that in approximately 10–30 per cent of patients with symptoms and signs of temporal arteritis cannot be demonstrated by temporal artery biopsy. In this study no attempts were made to assess the number of patients with negative biopsy.

The organ involvements, the results of biopsies, and the presence of surrogate parameters in 27 patients with WG are shown in table 4. According to the Chapel Hill nomenclature the diagnosis of WG requires the demonstration of granulomatous inflammation of the respiratory tract, and necrotising vasculitis affecting small to medium sized vessels. Granulomatous inflammation of the respiratory system was demonstrated by surrogate parameter in all cases, but only confirmed by biopsy in 10 cases. Necrotising vasculitis was only biopsy verified in eight cases (patient numbers 2, 11, 22, 98, 99, 106, 120, 123). However, biopsy confirmed necrotising glomerulonephritis in 11 patients, and PR3-ANCA was positive in all but two patients.

According to the Chapel Hill nomenclature, the diagnosis of MPA, requires demonstration of necrotising small vessel vasculitis, not restricted to the skin, and without granulomatous inflammation in the respiratory system. Table 5 shows the organ involvement, the results of biopsies, and presence of surrogate parameters in 12 patients who were considered to have MPA. Only three patients (patient numbers 34, 85, 95) had small vessel vasculitis demonstrated extracutaneously, thus fulfilling the Chapel Hill nomenclature. However, in nine patients glomerulonephritis was demonstrated by biopsy or surrogate parameter. In patients numbers 89 and 94 the occurrence of

### Table 4 Findings in patients with Wegener's granulomatosis

<table>
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<th>Patient number</th>
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### Table 5 Findings in patients with microscopic polyangiitis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient number</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Kidneys</th>
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Confl.inf.: confluent infiltrates, polyneurop.: polyneuropathy. Other abbreviations as for table 4.
In the clinical evaluation of patients with suspected vasculitis it is essential to obtain representative biopsy specimens to (1) confirm the vasculitis diagnosis, (2) reveal the presence of granulomatous inflammation, and (3) assess the presence of immune deposits in the vessel walls. However, because of the segmentary and dynamic nature of the vasculitis process, it is often difficult in practice to obtain representative biopsies. Furthermore, in patients with lung involvement transbronchial or percutaneous biopsies often are not informative regarding the presence of chronic granuloma, although such biopsies may be essential for excluding neoplasia and chronic infection. In such cases open lung biopsy is clearly indicated, but regularly not feasible because of the inherent risk of this procedure in vulnerable patients with debilitating disease. Therefore, it was decided to consider longstanding lung infiltrates or cavitation as surrogate parameters for granulomatous inflammation in the lungs, if malignancy and infection were excluded. Similarly, biopsies in the ENT area regularly fail to establish the presence of granulomatous inflammation, but helped ruling out malignancies and chronic infection.

Accordingly, bloody nasal discharge or crustating, chronic sinusitis, otitis and/or mastoiditis, bone and/or cartilage destruction or acute hearing loss were considered manifestations of granulomatous inflammation, if malignancy and infection could be excluded. Angiographic or ultrasonic evidence of vasculitis was accepted in patients with other signs of vasculitis in the form of general symptoms and/or organ symptoms. Finally the presence of haematuria and proteinuria and red blood cell casts was considered a sign of glomerulonephritis.

In this study the diagnosis of giant cell arteritis was accepted only if biopsy of the temporal artery had demonstrated characteristic findings. Similarly, only cases with biopsy confirmed vasculitis in the skin were included in the study. In both diseases it must be accepted

### Table 6 Vasculitis in patients with cryoglobulins in blood

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient number</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Derm symptoms</th>
<th>CRP</th>
<th>Urine</th>
<th>Clin.chem.</th>
<th>Auto antibodies</th>
<th>M-comp.</th>
<th>Ig increased</th>
<th>C3d</th>
<th>Hep C</th>
<th>Hep B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>lavedo reticulans</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>cyl.ery.protu</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>IgG lamb</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>ulcerations</td>
<td>796</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>IgM RF</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>palp.purp.</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>ery.</td>
<td>ASAT↑, LDH↑</td>
<td>IgM kappa</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>palp.purp.</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>alk. Phos.↑</td>
<td>IgM RF</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>palp.purp.</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ASAT↑</td>
<td>IgG RF</td>
<td>ANA,SSA,SSB</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Derm: dermatological, clin.chem.: clinical chemistry, M-comp.: M-component, palp.purp.: palpable purpura. CRP normal value <94. Column: “Ig increased” shows the Ig class or classes increased. C3d normal value <67. hep C: 0 indicates absence of antibodies to hep C, + indicates antibodies and positive polymerase chain reaction to hep C. hep B: 0 indicates absence of antibodies to hep B surface antigen, + indicates antibodies to hep B surface antigen, –: not done. Other abbreviations as for tables 4 and 5.
that approximately 10–30 per cent of biopsies fail to confirm the clinical diagnosis.

With respect to the diagnosis essential cryoglobulinaemic vasculitis no patient fulfilled the criteria suggested in the Chapel Hill nomenclature. Most of the patients with vasculitis and cryoglobulinaemia in the blood were secondary vasculitides, indicating the need in such patients to perform an intensive investigation to exclude the possibility of secondary vasculitis.

Application of the Chapel Hill nomenclature supplemented with the surrogate parameters described above proved insufficient in establishing the diagnoses of WG and MPA. It appears from table 4 that the simultaneous demonstration of granulomatous inflammation that involved the respiratory tract and necrotising vascularitis appears from table 4 that the simultaneous demonstration of granulomatous inflammation that involved the respiratory tract and necrotising vascularitis was possible in 8 of 27 patients believed to have WG.

Table 5 shows similar data for the MPA group. In only 3 of 12 cases could extracutaneous small vessel vasculitis be demonstrated in patients with no signs of granulomatous inflammation in the respiratory tract, thus fulfilling the Chapel Hill inspired diagnostic criteria.

Eleven WG patients and nine MPA patients had glomerulonephritis shown by biopsy or surrogate parameter, which in the clinical decision process was of decisive importance for the diagnosis. Furthermore, all but two of the 27 WG patients were PR3-ANCA positive, which was also of importance for the diagnostic decisions.

Our conclusion is that the Chapel Hill nomenclature, even supplemented with surrogate parameter, fails to act as diagnostic criteria in the diagnosis of WG and MPA.

We propose the following diagnostic criteria for MPA:

1. Biopsy verified necrotising vasculitis in small vessels and/or glomerulonephritis with few or no immune deposits and
2. Involvement of more than one organ system as indicated by biopsy verified vasculitis in small to medium sized vessels or surrogate parameter for glomerulonephritis and
3. Lack of biopsy and surrogate parameter for granulomatous inflammation in the respiratory system.

These criteria were fulfilled by 9 of 12 patients diagnosed with MPA, while none of the patients with diagnoses other than MPA fulfilled these criteria.

We are currently planning to test the diagnostic criteria proposed for WG and MPA in a prospective study where patients are collected from all major university hospitals in Denmark.

We thank Annette Møller for assistance in preparing the manuscript.


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A prospective study of vasculitis patients collected in a five year period: evaluation of the Chapel Hill nomenclature
Søren Freiesleben Sørensen, Ole Slot, Niels Tvede and Jørgen Petersen

Ann Rheum Dis 2000 59: 478-482
doi: 10.1136/ard.59.6.478

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