Diagnostic value of

ADENOSINE DEAMINASE

in TB pleural effusions

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Introduction

- Pleural TB is present in 4% of all TB cases
- Resolves spontaneously vs
 progressive disease / high recurrence rate
- Diagnosis of TB pleuritis is difficult: 1,3,4
 - Non-specific clinical presentation
 - Insufficient efficiency diagnostic methods:
 - Pleural biopsy often requires several attempts, results of histology and culture → diagnosis in 85%
 - Thoracoscopy is most accurate + expensive

Adenosine Deaminase (1)

 Effusion is result of delayed-type hypersensitivity reaction of T-cells ⁴

tuberculous focus ruptures

release of tubercle bacilli

activate macrophages + present to T-cells

entrance pleural cavity

production ADA during proliferation

Adenosine Deaminase (2)

- Enzyme that catalyses the deamination of adenosine and deoxyadenonise ^{1,3,4}
- Found in most cells
- 2 isoenzymes: ³
 - ADA-1: found in many tissues
 - ADA-2 : > major component of total ADA activity
 - > greatest affinity for adenosine
 - > found only in macrophages
 - > release when entrance micro-organism

Adenosine Deaminase (3)

- High levels ADA in effusions due to: 1,3,4
 - TB
 - Bacterial infections
 - Rheumatologic diseases
 - Lymphoproliferative disorders
- Determination of the isoenzymes of help in distinguishing ³

Research (1)

- Existing diagnostic methods insufficient efficient or expensive
- Sensitivity / specificity using ADA in detecting tuberculosis in pleural effusions
- Tygerberg research, '03
 - 51 pt undiagnosed exudative pleural effusions
 - Prospective, direct comparison between pleural microbiology and biochemistry (ADA), closed needle biopsy and thoracoscopy.
 - Sensitivity combined histology / culture: closed needle biopsy 79 %, thoracoscopy 100%.
 - Sensitivity pleural fluid ADA of >50 U/L 95%, specificity 89%

Research (2)

Sensitivity + specificity ADA in diagnosing
 TB in pleural effusions

	Cut-off value (U/L)	Sensitivity (%)	Specificity (%)
Review articles 4,5	40 – 55	85 – 100	80 – 95
ADA-2 ³	40	100	96
Tygerberg ¹	50	95	89

Discussion

- False-positive results are relatively high, due to empyema, and in low-prevalence TB countries
- Drawback of relying on ADA alone: adding cytology and bacterial culture increase the values
- South-Africa: Effect of HIV on ADAactivity

Conclusion

- Combination of:
 - Pleural fluid adenosine deaminase
 - Closed needle biopsy, for histology and culture
 - → Has a high diagnostic accuracy in undiagnosed pleural effusions in areas with high TB-incidences. 1,2,3,4,5
- Substitution for thoracoscopy at lower expense in poor countries
- Most of the studies are on total ADA level; ADA isoenzymes may be more accurate.

Literature

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Remember...

- Maastricht
- Amsterdam

