

Treatment of Autoimmune Hepatitis



Ansgar W. Lohse



EASL Clinical Practise Guideline Autoimmune Hepatitis

Clinical Practice Guidelines





EASL Clinical Practice Guidelines: Autoimmune hepatitis*

European Association for the Study of the Liver*

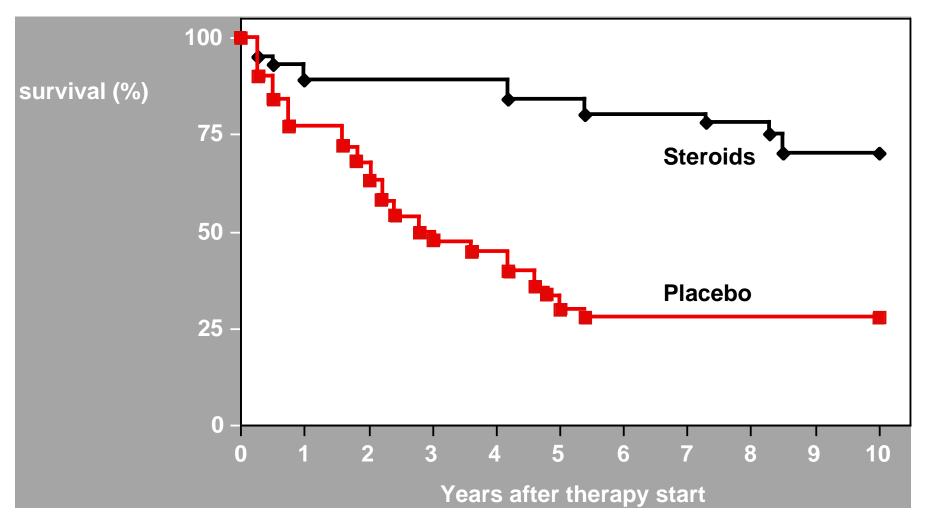
Ansgar W. Lohse, Olivier Chazouillères, George Dalekos, Joost Drenth, Michael Heneghan, Harald Hofer, Frank Lammert, Marco Lenzi

Journal of Hepatology 2015:63:971–1004

Treatment of Autoimmune Hepatitis

- Prednisolone 0.5 1 mg / kg initial dose,
 weekly reduction, for remission induction
- Azathioprine 1–2 mg / kg for maintenance therapy
- Treatment aim normal transaminases and IgG

Autoimmune Hepatitis: Treatment is life-saving!

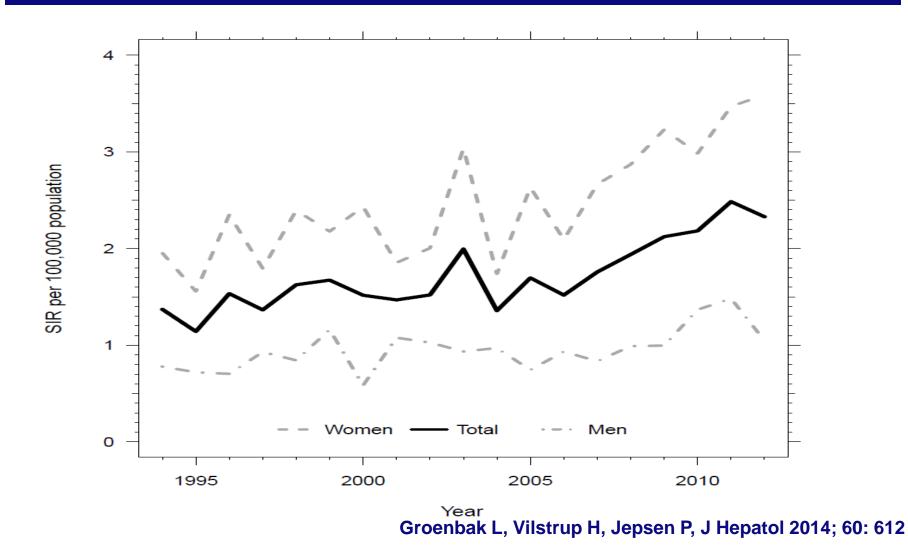


Royal Free Hospital Trial: AP Kirk, S Jain, S Pocock, HC Thomas, and S Sherlock: Gut 1980; 21: 78-83

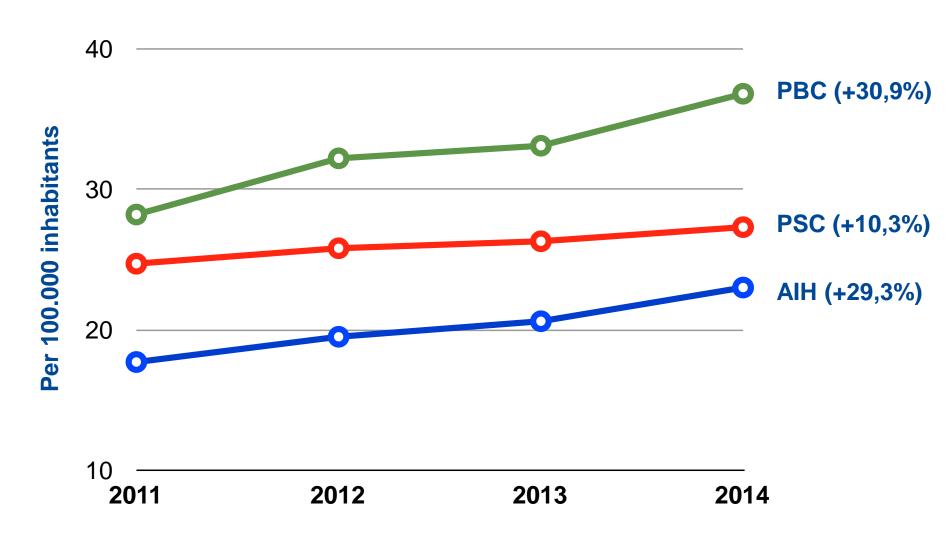
Autoimmune Hepatitis: Clinical need

- Increasing incidence and prevalence
- Underdiagnosed (20 40% cirrhosis at diagnosis)
- Undertreated (<50% receive appropriate therapy)
- >80% of patients require life-long treatment
 - Side-effects
 - Non-compliance common problem
- 3 5% of all liver transplants for AIH

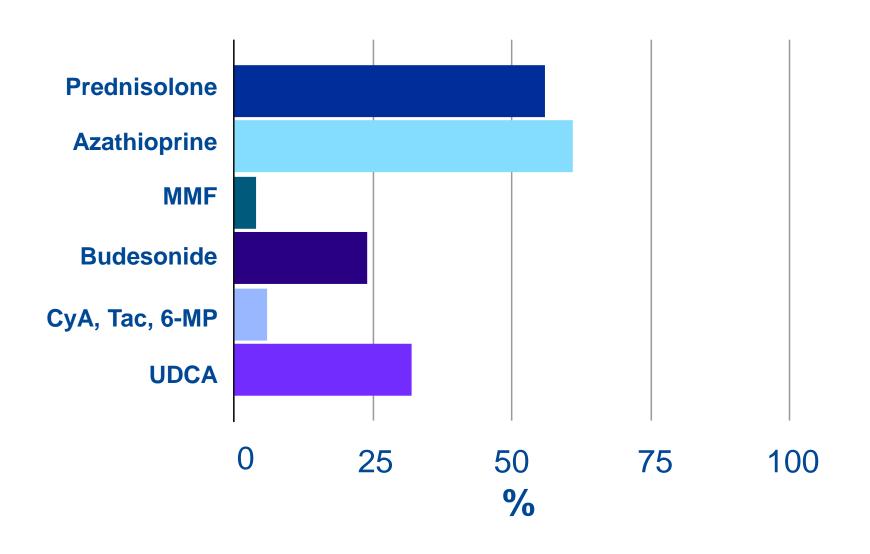
AIH incidence increasing Denmark 1994-2012



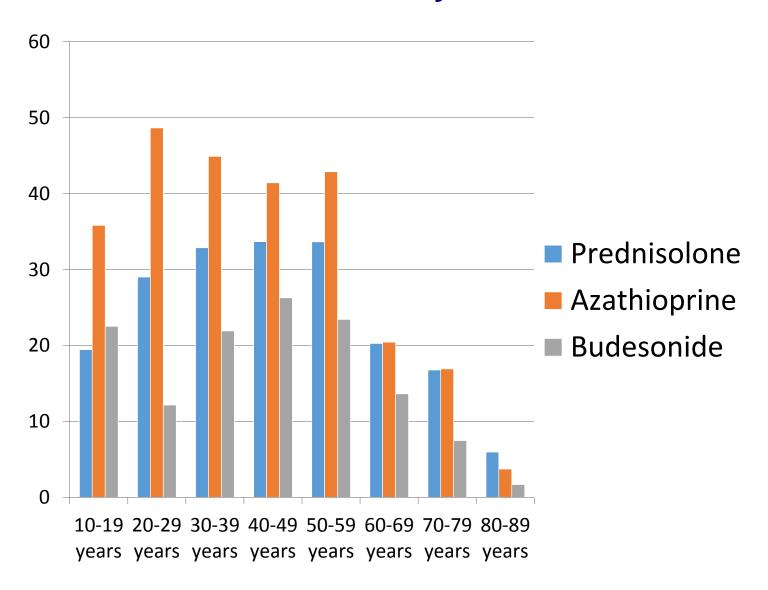
Prevalence of autoimmune liver diseases in Germany



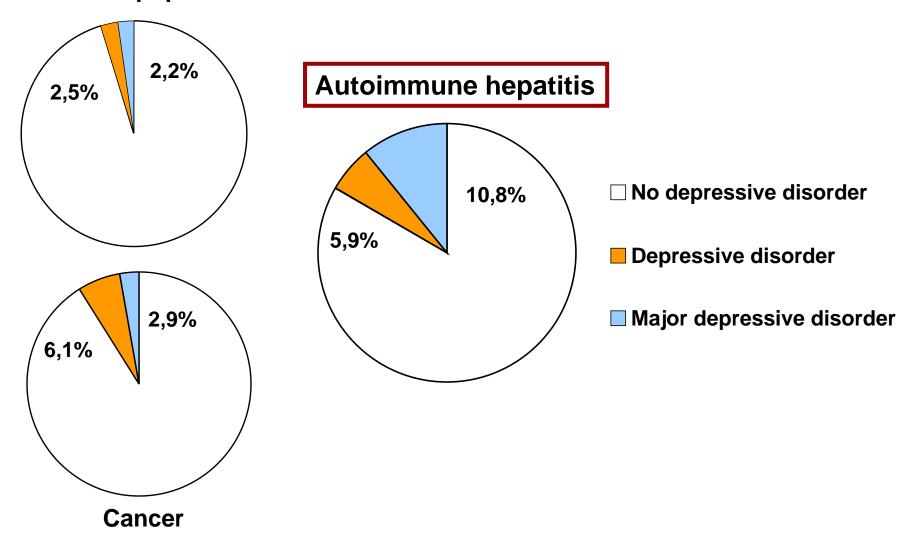
"Real-life" treatment of AIH patients in Germany



"Real-life" treatment of AIH patients in Germany



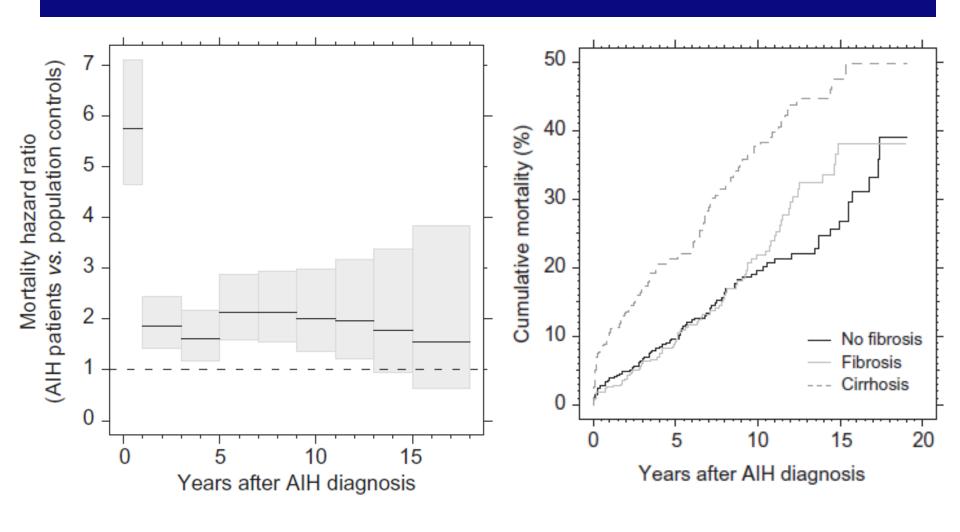
General population



Autoimmune Hepatitis: Quality of Life (UK-AIH study)

- Markedly decreased compared to general population
- 5.5% depressed, additional 9.9% borderline
- 15.3% high anxiety, additional 18.7% borderline
- Correlates closely with corticosteroid-use

Increased mortality rate in AIH Danish national registry study



Groenbak L, Vilstrup H, Jepsen P, J Hepatol 2014; 60: 612

Problems and Questions 1 Remission induction

- Does everybody need treatment?
- Which steroid?
- Starting dose?
- How and when to assess response?
- What to do in poor response / non-response?
- When to start azathioprine, what dose?
- What to do in azathioprine intolerance?

Problems and Questions 2 Maintenance of Remission

- Monotherapy or combination therapy?
- Dose?
- Treatment aim?
- Monitoring strategy?
- Tapering strategy?
- Maintaining compliance?
- Managing (real and presumed) side-effects

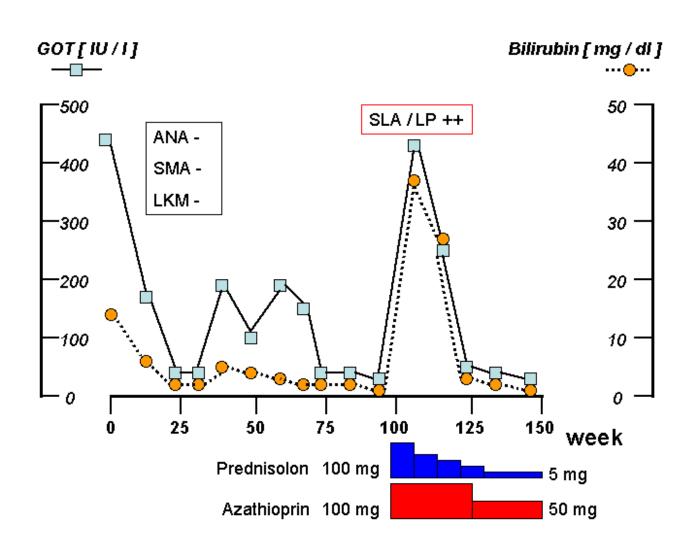
Problems and Questions 3 Special populations

- Advanced cirrhosis
- Fulminant AIH
- AIH in PBC (or PBC variant syndrome?)
- AIH in PSC (or PSC variant syndrome?)
- Puberty
- Pregnancy
- AIH in the elderly
- Severe comorbidity

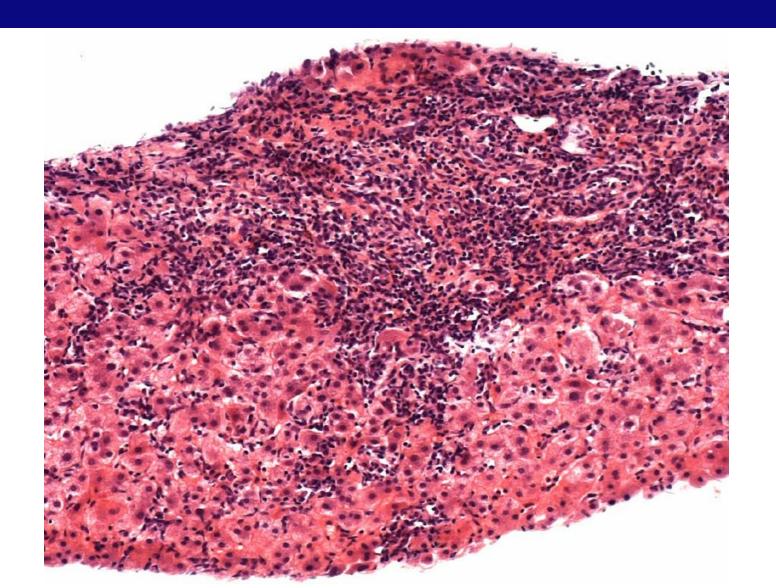
Remission induction Problems and Questions

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- Starting dose?
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Fluctuating course of AIH: Evidence for immune regulation / dysgeulation



Autoimmune Hepatitis



AIH: treatment for everybody?

- Yes, with very few exceptions
 - Because silent disease is often progressive
 - Biopsy may reveal high inflammation despite normal lab results
 - Flares can happen any time
- Exceptions can be
 - Serious co-morbidity; life-threatening other diseases
 - Old age, good liver function and mild disease
 - Stable remission

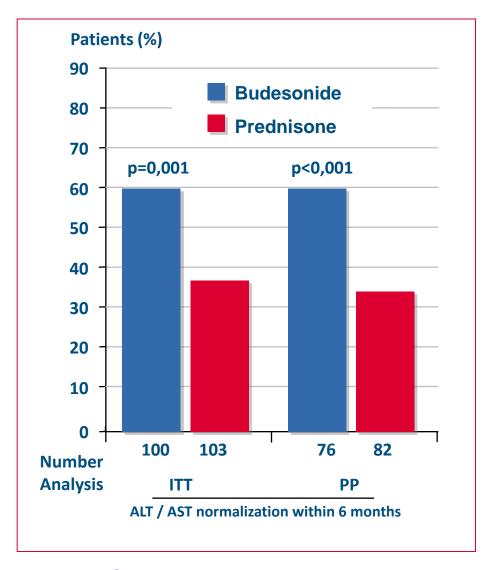
Remission induction Problems and Questions

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AIH treatment Remission induction

Predniso(lo)ne (0.5 – 1mg / kg) as initial therapy followed by the addition of azathioprine after two weeks is the first line treatment of Autoimmune Hepatitis

Budesonide as alternative to prednisone?



- n=203 Patients
- Double blind, multicentre trial
- Prednisone 40 mg tapering versus Budesonide 3 x 3 mg (both + Azathioprine)

AIH Cirrhosis



Why I do not like Budesonide for AIH

- Cirrhosis contraindication
- Cirrhosis easily missed in diagnosis
- Very difficult to dose individually
- Difficult to taper out
- For maintenance treatment azathioprine better
- The worst Cushingoid side-effects I have seen in budesonide treated patients



Oct. 2009
3 x 3 mg Budesonid
10 mg Prednisolon



Oct. 2010 5 mg Prednisolon 75 mg Azathioprin

Alternatives for insufficient response

- Intensify standard treatment, taper more slowly
 - Measure 6-TGN, optimize azathioprine dose
- Cyclophosphamide
 - Effective, but toxic side-effects
- Cyclosporine / Tacrolimus
 - Effective, long-term side-effects
- Anti-TNF
 - Effective, risk of infectious complications
- Rituximab
 - Variable response; little data

Maintenance of Remission Problems and Questions

- Monotherapy or combination therapy?
- Dose?
- Treatment aim?
- Monitoring strategy?
- Tapering strategy?
- Maintaining compliance?
- Managing (real and presumed) side-effects

Treatment Aim

Complete biochemical and histological remission, at minimum treatment side-effects, in order to prevent fibrosis progression

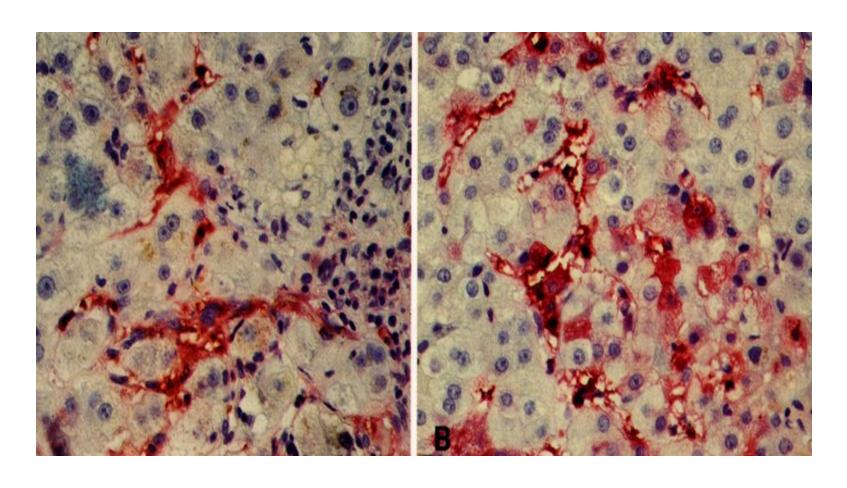
Biochemical remission:

Transaminases and IgG normal

Histological remission:

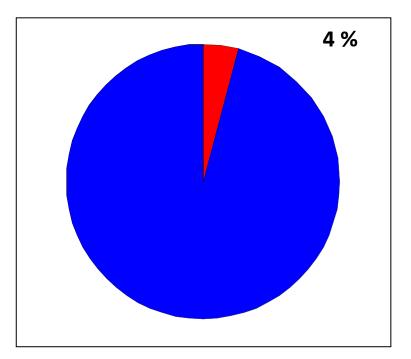
Normal histology or minimal hepatitis (HAI < 4 / 18)

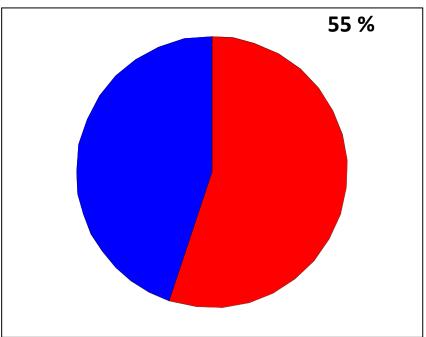
TGFß in the liver in AIH



Bayer et al. J. Hepatol. 1998; 28: 803

Rate of fibrosis progression in treated AIH depends on completeness of remission



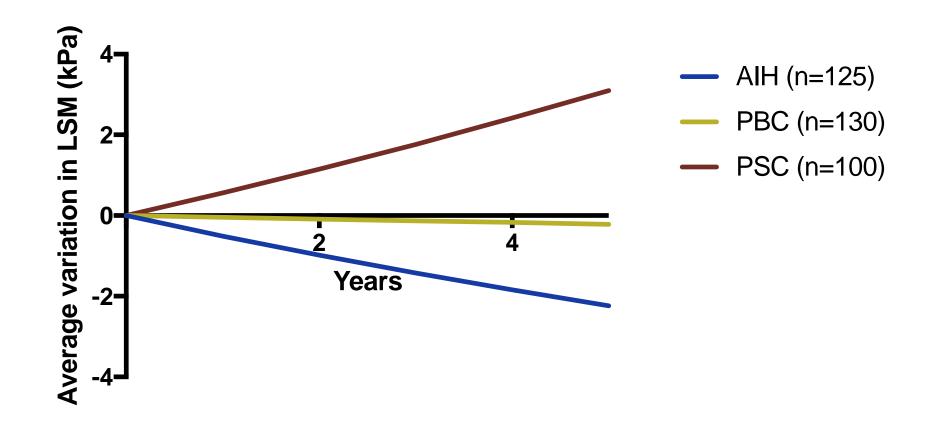


Complete Remission

Incomplete Remission

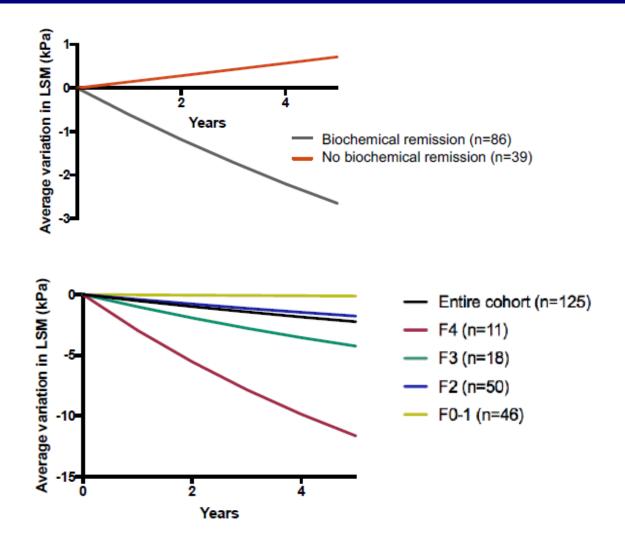


Regression of fibrosis in AIH





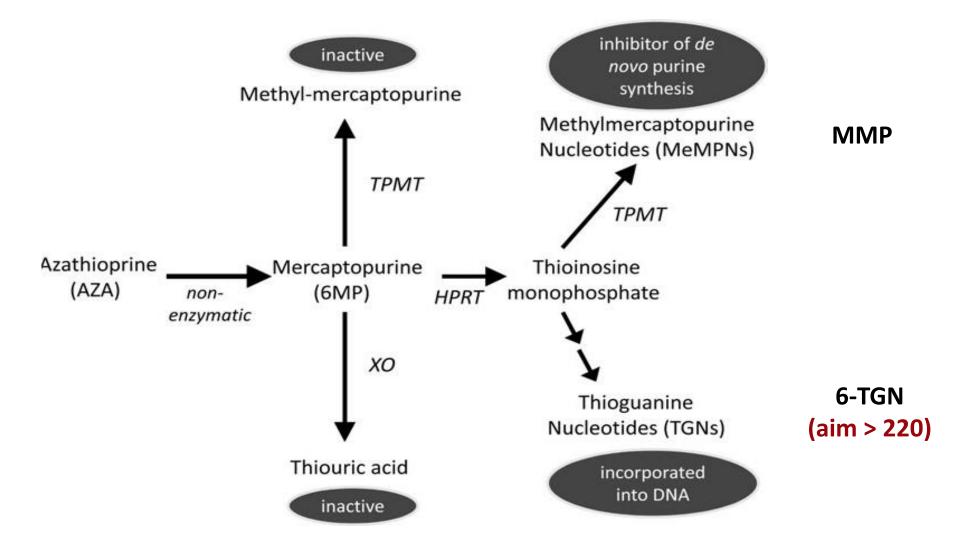
Complete Remission = Fibrosis Regression



Maintenance therapy: failure to maintain remission

- Check compliance
- Check azathioprine metabolism
- Adapt dose
- Consider alternative immunosuppressants

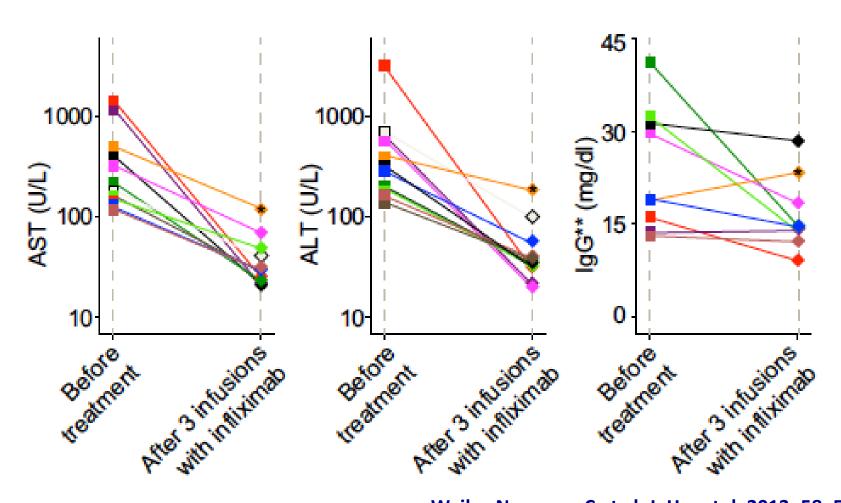
Azathioprine-metabolism



Maintenance therapy: azathioprine intolerance

- Is it really azathioprine intolerance?
- 6-MP may be tolerated in ca. 50% of aza-intolerant patients
- Try mycophenolate mofetil (works in 2 / 3 pts)
- Consider steroid monotherapy (if bone density is good and prednisolone dose of 5 - 10 mg / d sufficient)
- Alternative immunosuppressants?

Effect of infliximab in refractory AIH



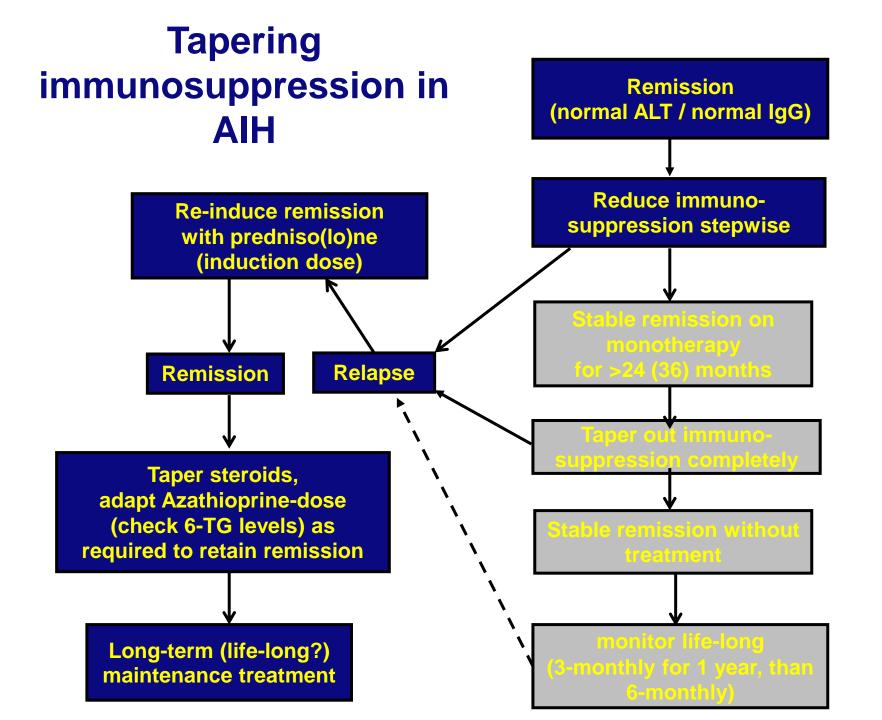


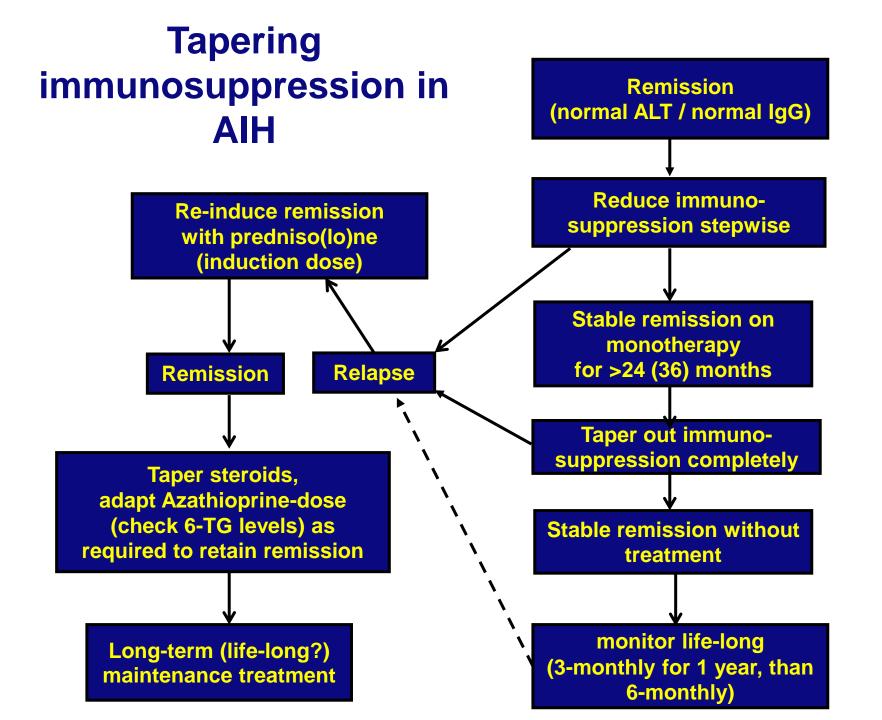


After 6 months infliximab

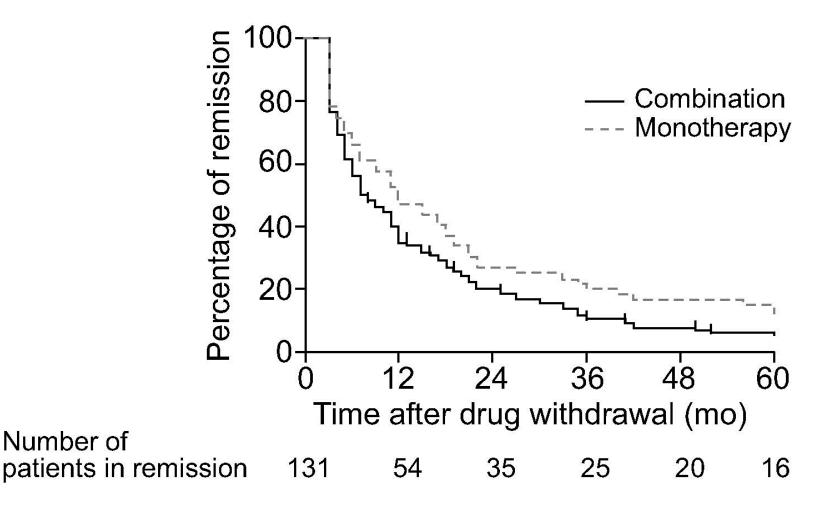
Maintenance of Remission Problems and Questions

- Monotherapy or combination therapy?
- Dose?
- Treatment aim?
- Monitoring strategy?
- Tapering strategy?
- Maintaining compliance?
- Managing (real and presumed) side-effects

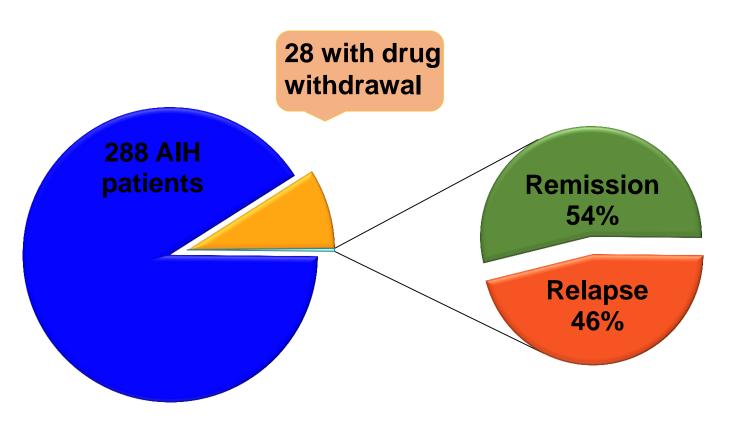




Relapse after treatment withdrawal

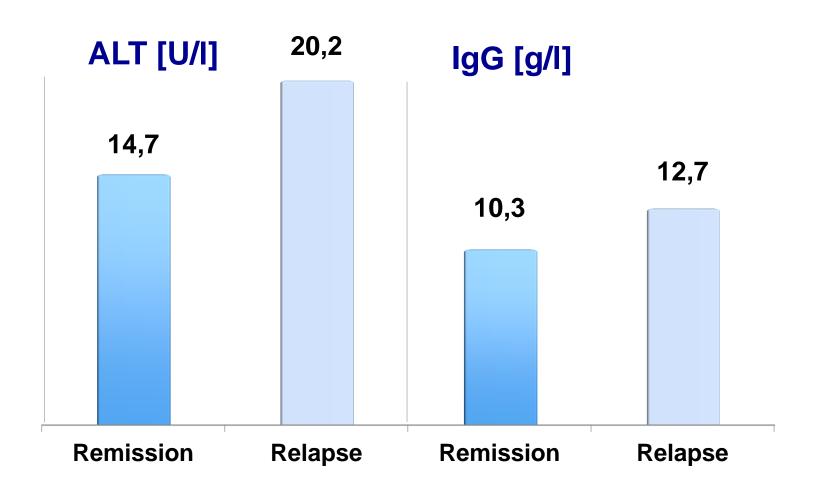


Drug withdrawal in autoimmune hepatitis

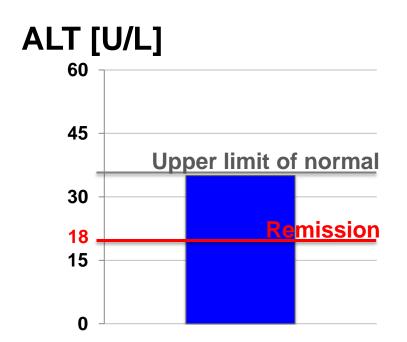


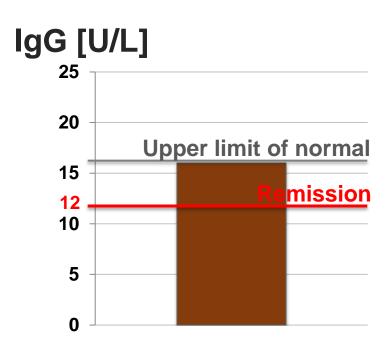
Drug withdrawal after <u>complete biochemical remission</u> under immunosuppressive monotherapy for a <u>minimum of 2 years</u>.

Biochemical markers at drug withdrawal



Biochemical markers at drug withdrawal





Predictors for long-term remission:

• ALT ≤ ½ ULN

IgG ≤ 12 g/L

Problems and Questions: Special populations

- Advanced cirrhosis
- Fulminant AIH
- AIH in PBC (or PBC variant syndrome?)
- AIH in PSC (or PSC variant syndrome?)
- Puberty
- Pregnancy
- AIH in the elderly
- Severe comorbidity

Variant (Overlap) Syndromes of AIH EASL-CPG

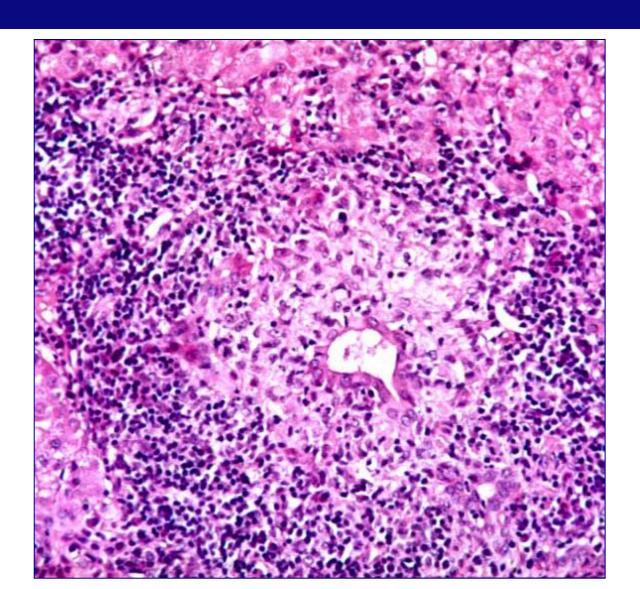
Recommendation 19:

 Diagnostic tests for PBC and PSC should be performed in patients showing features of cholestasis

Recommendation 39:

 All children with a diagnosis of AIH should undergo (MR-)cholangiography to exclude autoimmune sclerosing cholangitis

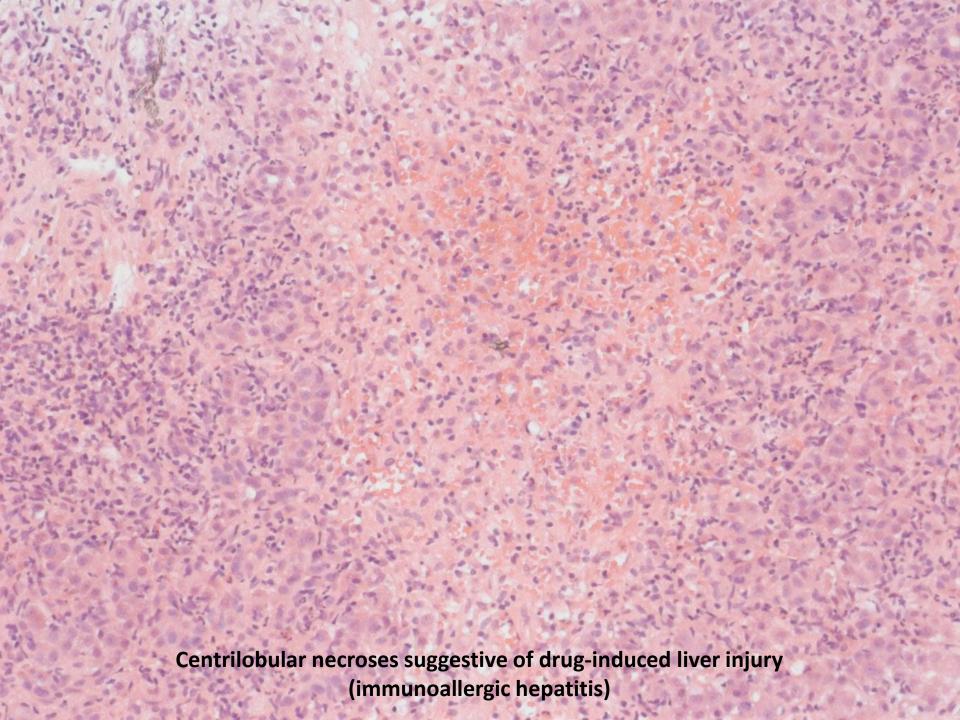
PBC with secondary AIH (destroutive cholangitis and interface hepatitis)

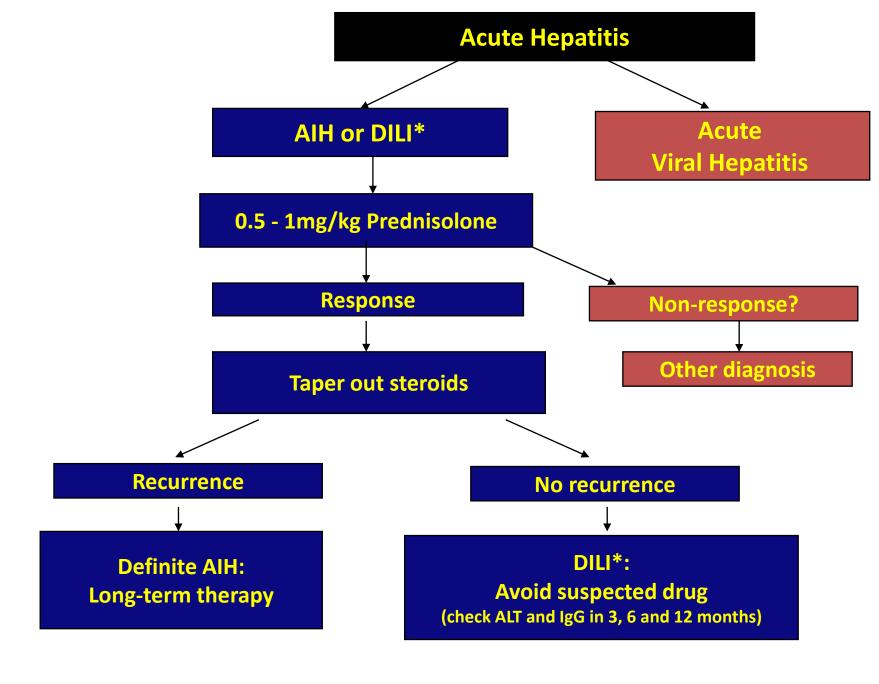


Variant (Overlap) Syndromes of AIH

AIH features in PBC or PSC should presumably be managed like AIH without PBC or PSC,

but usually needs lower doses





* DILI = Drug-induced liver injury

Remission induction Problems and Questions

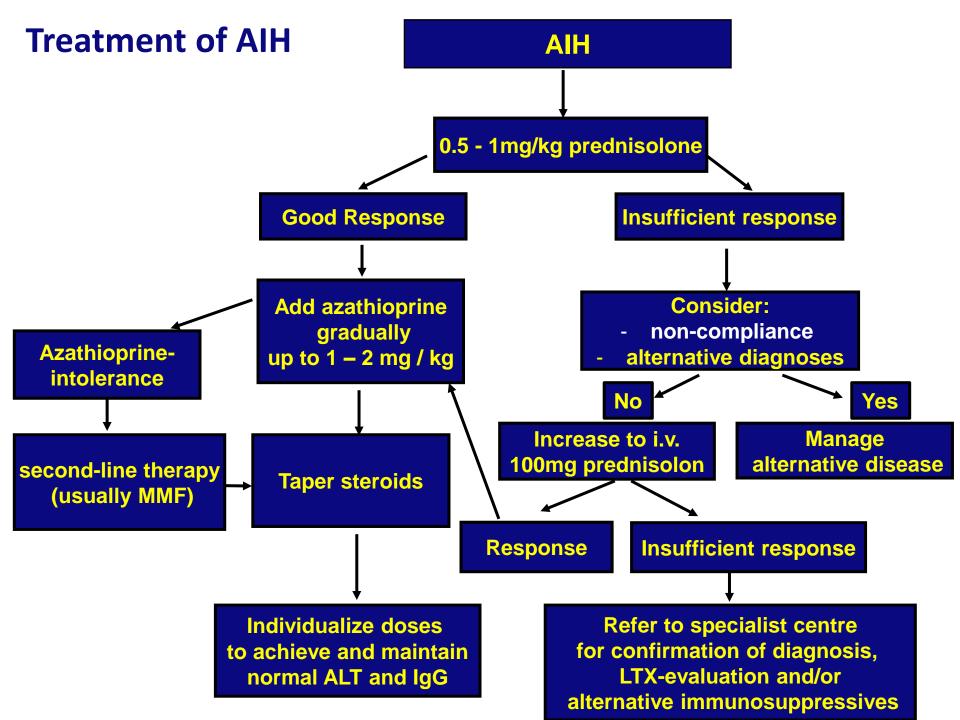
- Does everybody need treatment?
 - Yes, with very few exceptions
- Which steroid?
 - Prednisolone standard of care
- Starting dose?
 - Probably not important: risk and response guided
- How and when to assess response?
 - < 20% fall in ALT after two weeks at the latest
- What to do in poor response / non-response?
 - Check diagnosis; try prednisolone i.v.
- When to start azathioprine, what dose?
 - After clear inital response, and when bilirubin < 6mg / dl
- What to do in azathioprine intolerance?
 - MMF 2 1g / d

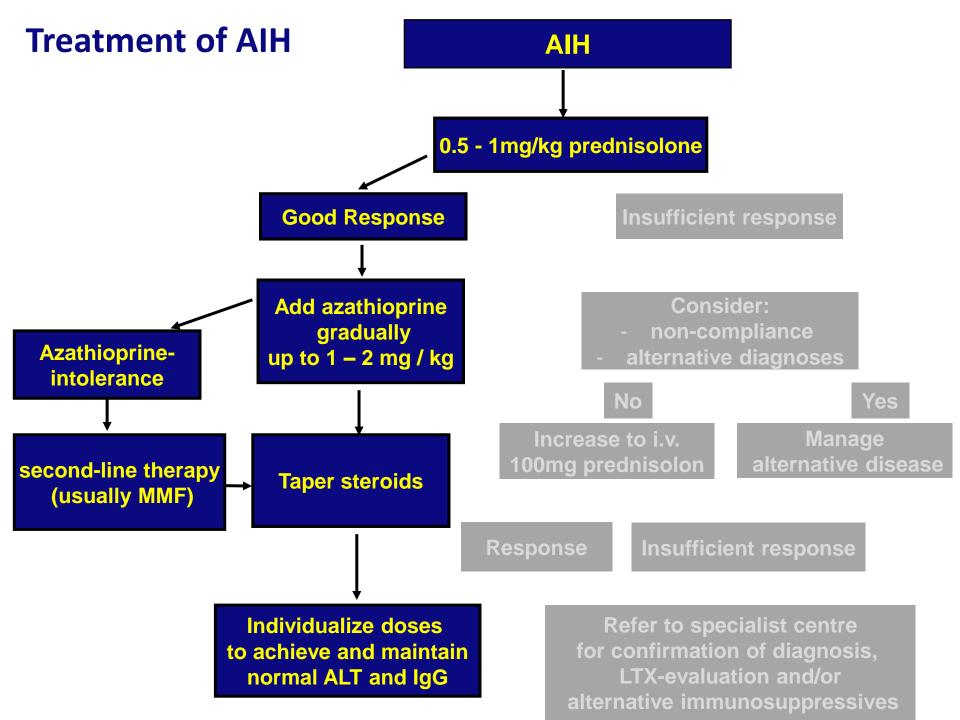
Maintenance of Remission Problems and Questions

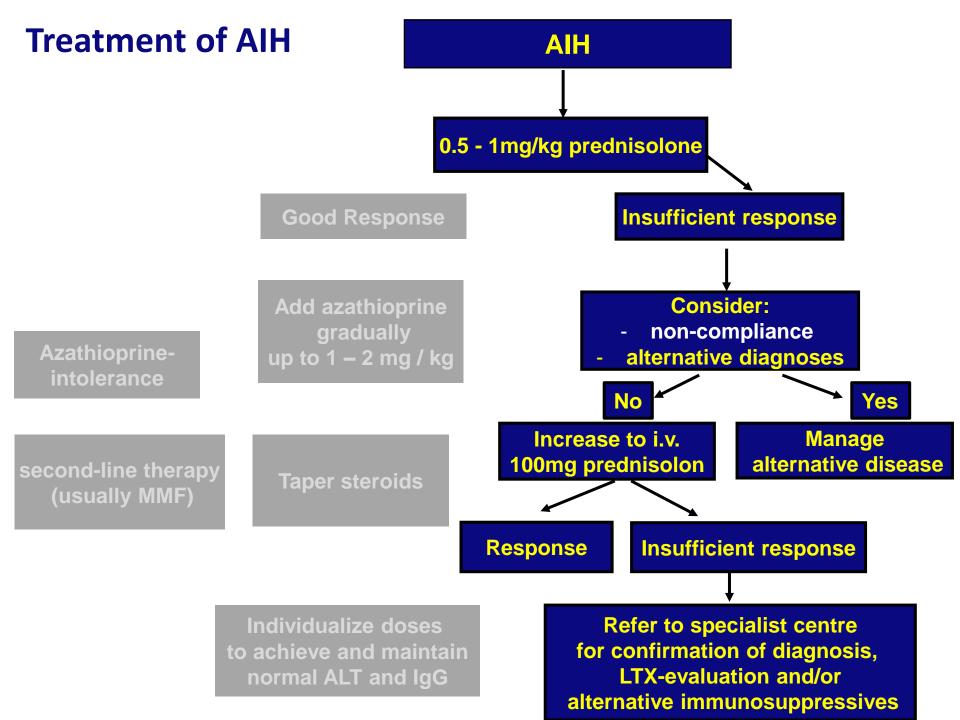
- Monotherapy or combination therapy?
 - 6 12 months combination, than try azathioprine mono
- Dose?
 - Lowest dose to maintain remission, mostly 1 2 g aza
- Treatment aim?
 - Normal ALT and IgG (HAI < 4 / 18)
- Monitoring strategy?
 - ALT and IgG-levels every three months
- Tapering strategy?
 - Initially weekly, than monthly, than every three months
- Maintaining compliance?
 - Regular follow-up, trial of withdrawal, if requested
- Managing (real and presumed) side-effects
 - Individualized; good patient-doctor relationship

Problems and Questions: Special populations

- Advanced cirrhosis
 - Yes, guided by histology; watch for side-effects
- Fulminant AIH
 - 1 mg / kg prednisolone i.v. for 1 week, ?LTX
- AIH in PBC (or PBC variant syndrome?)
 - AIH is AIH (All AIH is equal); i.e. treat if HAI > 3 / 18
- AIH in PSC (or PSC variant syndrome?)
 - AIH is AIH (All AIH is equal); i.e. treat if HAI > 3 / 18
- Puberty
 - Be tolerant; involve nurse and psychologist
- Pregnancy
 - Continue therapy (lower dose?); increase after delivery
- AIH in the elderly and Severe comorbidity
 - Assess overall prognosis; individualize therapy and aims







Autoimmune Hepatitis

