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ANCA vasculitis

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Introduction: Vasculitis associated with anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (ANCA) are represented by granulomatosis with polyangiitis (GPA), the Granulomatosis with polyangiitis and eosinophilia (Churg-Strauss) and microscopic polyangiitis (MPA). Their detection uses indirect immunofluorescence tests on human neutrophils fixed in ethanol. With this fixative, three aspects are described: Cytoplasmic (c-ANCA), perinuclear (p-ANCA) and atypical (a-ANCA). The specificity of ANCA (Anti-proteinase 3 (PR3) and myeloperoxidase (MPO) is sought by ELISA. C-ANCA-PR3 generally associated with the GPA while MPO p-ANCA is associated with the MPA and the Churg-Strauss.

Objective: To study the clinical and immunological characteristics of 18 patients with ANCA vasculitis positive.

Materials & Methods: The study includes 18 patients with ANCA vasculitis (12 women and 06 men). ANCA was performed by indirect immunofluorescence, supplemented by ELISA to determine their specificity MPO/PR3.

Results: The mean age of patients was 51 years, the diagnosis was: 07 cases of GPA, 08 cases of microscopic polyangiitis (MPA), 03 subjects had signs of overlap between the GPA and MPA. The clinical picture was dominated by renal disease followed by lung disease and ENT. 07 patients had c-ANCA (38.89%), of which 05 were anti-PR3 specificity (27, 77%), 11 patients had p-ANCA (61.11%), including 5 with a specific anti-MPO (27, 77%) and positive ANCA 8 patients showed no 2 searched specificities (44.44%).

Conclusion: ANCA vasculitis is rare, clinical and immunological spectrum is very heterogeneous. The demonstration of ANCA directed vis-a-vis PR3 and MPO specific as an aid in the diagnosis of systemic vasculitis.

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