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XIV Congreso de la Sociedad Canaria de Medicina Interna
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Enfermedades autoinflamatorias

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Maspalomas, San Bartolomé de Tirajana
Gran Canaria, Las Palmas

Enfermedades autoinflamatorias

¿Qué son?

¿Cuáles son?

¿Cómo se manifiestan?

¿Cuándo sospecharlas?

¿Cómo diagnosticarlas?

¿Por qué se producen?

¿Cómo tratarlas?

Enfermedades autoinflamatorias

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Cell, Vol. 97, 133-144, April 2, 1999. Copyright ©1999 by Cell Press

Germline Mutations in the Extracellular Domains of the 55 kDa TNF Receptor, TNFR1, Define a Family of Dominantly Inherited

Michael F. McDermott,^{1,10,14} Ivona Aksentijevich,^{2,13}
 Jérôme Galon,^{3,10} Elizabeth M. McDermott,⁵
 B. William Ogunkolade,¹ Michael Centola,²
 Elizabeth Mansfield,² Massimo Gadina,³
 Leena Karenko,⁶ Tom Pettersson,⁶
 John McCarthy,⁷ David M. Frucht,³
 Martin Aringer,³ Yelizaveta Torosyan,²
 Anna-Maija Teppo,⁶ Meredith Wilson,⁸
 H. Mehmet Karaarslan,⁹ Ying Wan,¹⁰
 Ian Todd,⁵ Geryl Wood,² Ryan Schlimgen,⁴
 Thisum R. Kumarajeewa,¹ Sheldon M. Cooper,⁹
 John P. Vella,¹¹ Christopher I. Amos,¹⁰ John Mulley,¹²
 Kathleen A. Quane,⁷ Michael G. Molloy,⁷
 Annamari Ranki,⁶ Richard J. Powell,⁵
 Graham A. Hitman,¹ John J. O'Shea,³
 and Daniel L. Kastner^{2,14}

Summary

Autosomal dominant periodic fever syndromes are characterized by unexplained episodes of fever and severe localized inflammation. In seven affected families, we found six different missense mutations of the 55 kDa tumor necrosis factor receptor (TNFR1), five of which disrupt conserved extracellular disulfide bonds. Soluble plasma TNFR1 levels in patients were approximately half normal. Leukocytes bearing a C52F mutation showed increased membrane TNFR1 and reduced receptor cleavage following stimulation. We propose that the autoinflammatory phenotype results from impaired downregulation of membrane TNFR1 and diminished shedding of potentially antagonistic soluble receptor. TNFR1-associated periodic syndromes



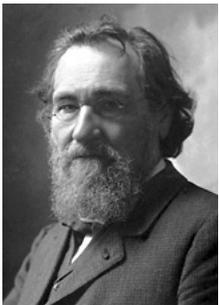
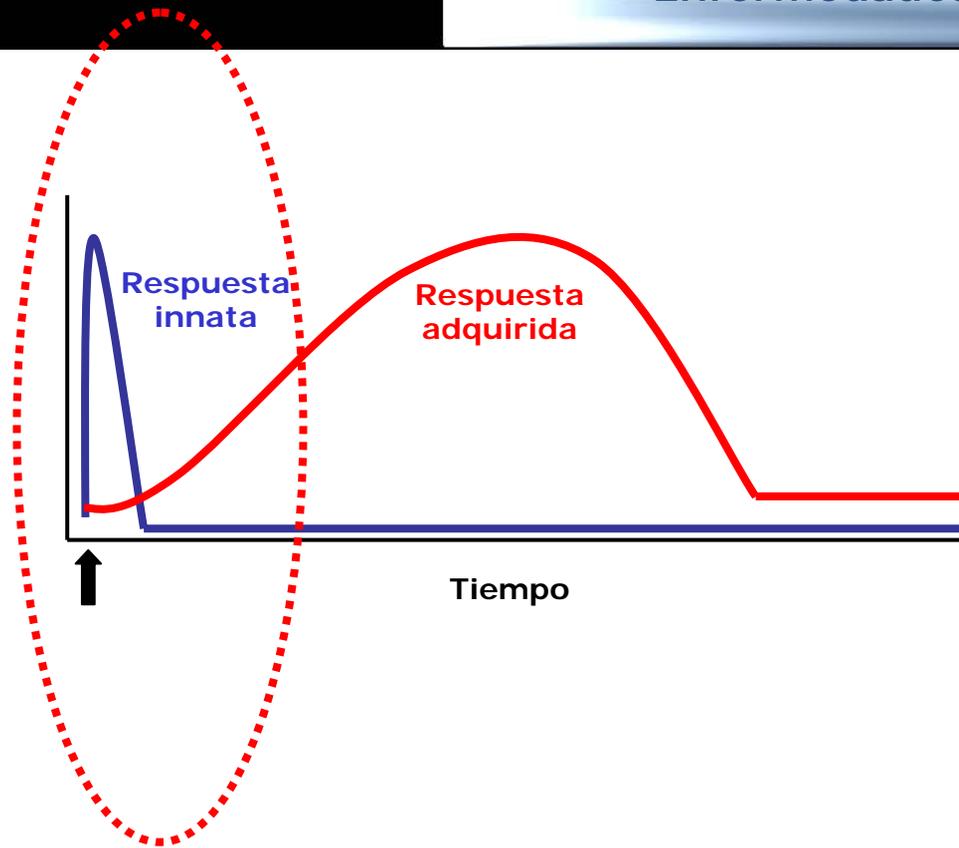
Daniel L. Kastner
 NIAMS-NIH

Cell 140, March 19, 2010

Autoinflammatory Disease Reloaded: A Clinical Perspective

Daniel L. Kastner,^{1,*} Ivona Aksentijevich,¹ and Raphaela Goldbach-Mansky¹

*"the autoinflammatory diseases are clinical disorders marked by **abnormally increased inflammation**, mediated predominantly by the cells and molecules of the **innate immune system**, with a **significant host predisposition**. Such a definition is broad enough still to include the **Mendelian diseases** that initially stimulated the conception of the autoinflammatory terminology, as well as the **complex disorders** currently under investigation. "Significant host predisposition" might include both hereditary factors and proclivities that are the result of gene-environment interactions, and such a definition would also recognize that there is a **continuum between the autoinflammatory and the autoimmune**."*



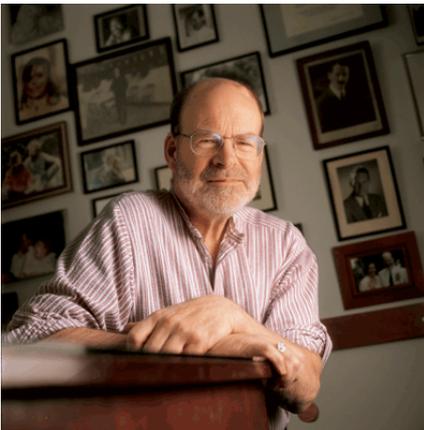
Elie Metchnikoff

1884- Phagocytic
Theory of Immunity

George Nuttall

1888- "Natural"
Immunity

1989



Approaching the Asymptote? Evolution and Revolution in Immunology

C.A. JANEWAY, JR.

*Section of Immunology, Howard Hughes Medical Institute at Yale University School of Medicine
New Haven, Connecticut 06510*



Jules A. Hoffmann

The Dorsoventral Regulatory Gene Cassette *spätzle/Toll/cactus* Controls the Potent Antifungal Response in *Drosophila* Adults

Bruno Lemaître, Emmanuelle Nicolas, Lydia Michaut, Jean-Marc Reichhart, and Jules A. Hoffmann

Cell, Vol. 86, 973–983, September 20, 1996,

NATURE | VOL 388 | 24 JULY 1997

A human homologue of the *Drosophila* Toll protein signals activation of adaptive immunity

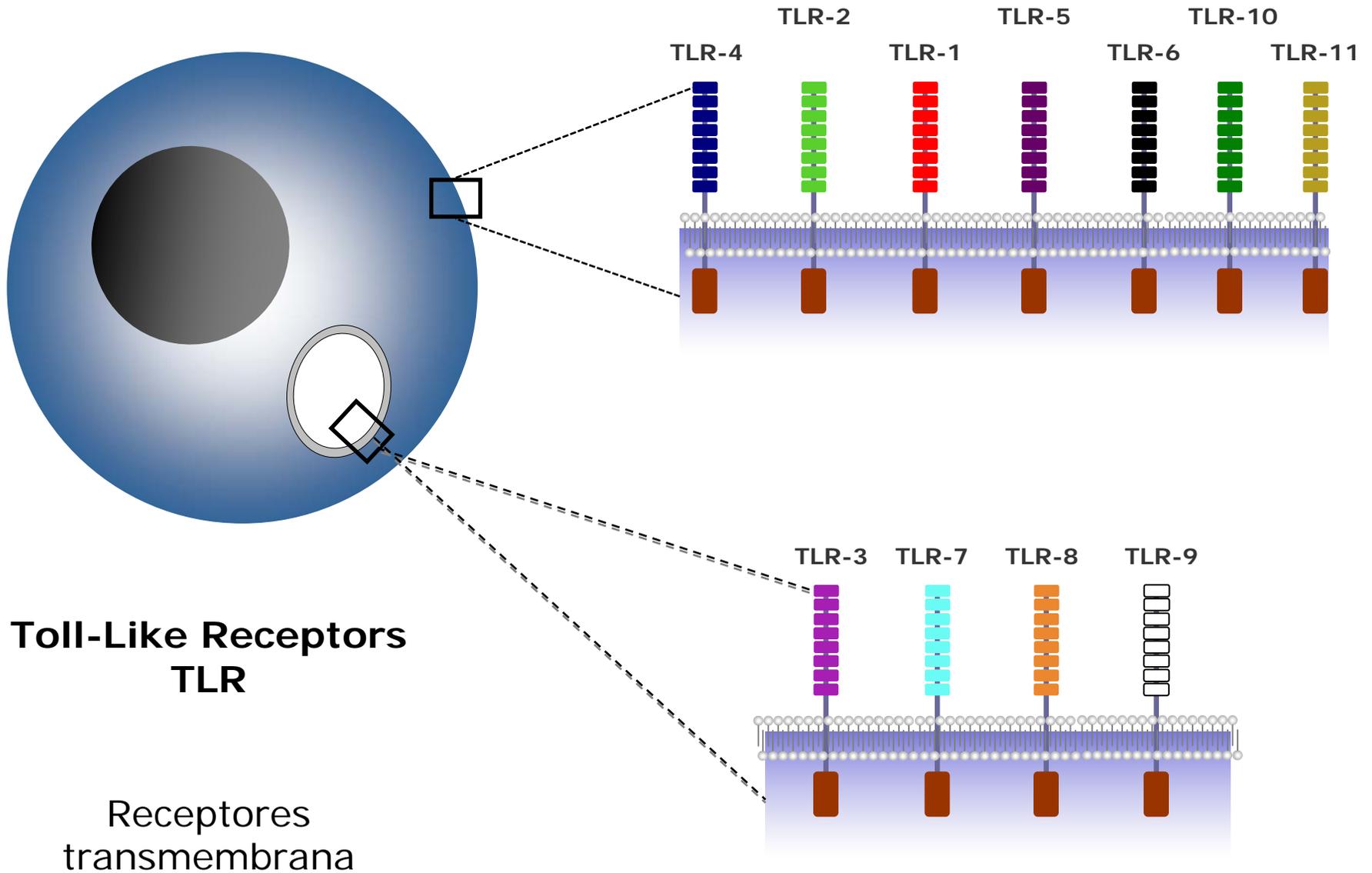
Ruslan Medzhitov*, Paula Preston-Hurlburt & Charles A. Janeway Jr*

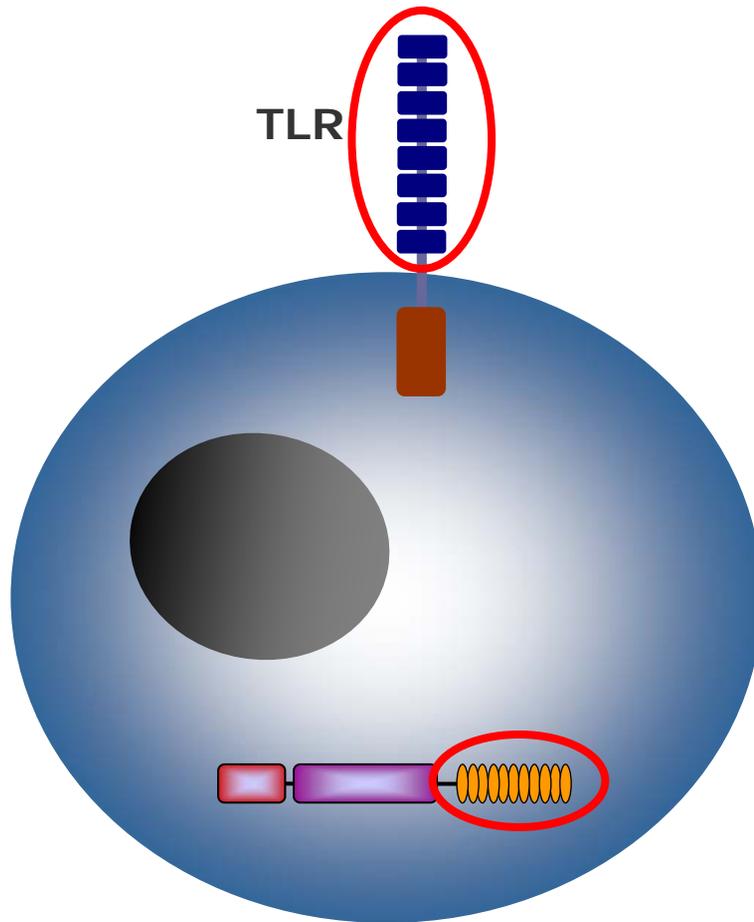


Bruce A. Beutler

Defective LPS Signaling in C3H/HeJ and C57BL/10ScCr Mice: Mutations in *Tlr4* Gene

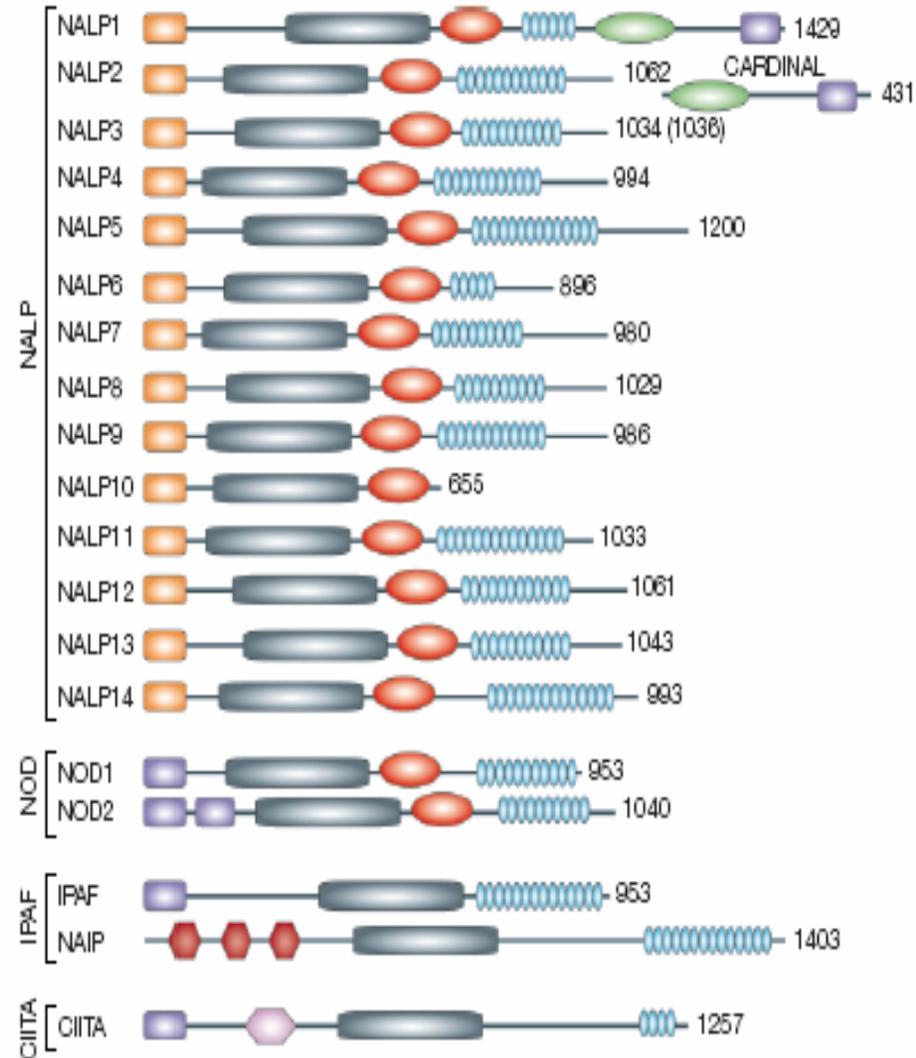
Alexander Poltorak, Xiaolong He,* Irina Smirnova, Mu-Ya Liu,† Christophe Van Huffel,‡ Xin Du, Dale Birdwell, Erica Alejos, Maria Silva, Chris Galanos, Marina Freudenberg, Paola Ricciardi-Castagnoli, Betsy Layton, Bruce Beutler§





Nod-Like Receptors NLR

Receptores citosólicos



Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol 2003; 4: 95-104

Cell 140, March 19, 2010

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Nakajo

FMF

Urticaria frigore

Sarcoidosis precoz

Muckle-Wells

Blau

TRAPS

HIDS

CINCA-NOMID

Enfermedades Autoinflamatorias

PAPA

DIRA

PPG

1950

1960

1970

1980

1990

1995

2000

2002

2004

2006

2008

2010

MEFV

CD2BP1

TNFRSF1A

CIAS1

MVK

NOD2

IL1RN

IL36RN

PSMB8

AUTOINFLAMMATORY

RARE MONOGENIC
AUTOINFLAMMATORY
DISEASES

FMF, TRAPS, HIDS, PAPA
Blau syndrome (uveitis)

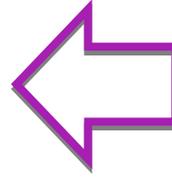
POLYGENIC
AUTOINFLAMMATORY
DISEASES

MIXED PATTERN DISEASES
with evidence of acquired component
(MHC class I associations) and
autoinflammatory components

CLASSIC POLYGENIC
AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES
(organ-specific and non-specific)

RARE MONOGENIC
AUTOIMMUNE
DISEASES

AUTOIMMUNE



Enfermedades con baja
prevalencia

“Caprichos de la naturaleza”

McGonagle D et al. *PLoS Med* 2006; e297

Cell 140, March 19, 2010

Autoinflammatory Disease Reloaded: A Clinical Perspective

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AUTOINFLAMMATORY

RARE MONOGENIC
AUTOINFLAMMATORY
DISEASES

FMF, T
Blau s

POLYGENIC
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DISEASES

C

MIXED PATTERN DISEASES
with evidence of acquired component
(MHC class I associations) and
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F
Be
Uve

CLASSIC POLYGENIC
AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES
(organ-specific and non-specific)

Rheuma
Autoimm
Coeliac di
Primary biliary cirrhosis
Autoimmune gastritis/pernicious anaemia
Autoimmune thyroid disease
Addison disease
Pemphigus, pemphigoid, vitiligo
Myasthenia gravis
Dermatomyositis, polymyositis, scleroderma
Goodpasture syndrome
ANCA associated vasculitis
Type 1 diabetes
Sjogren syndrome
Systemic lupus erythematosus

RARE MONOGENIC
AUTOIMMUNE
DISEASES

ALPS, IPEX, APECED

AUTOIMMUNE

Enfermedad de Crohn, colitis ulcerosa

Osteoartritis

Gota/Pseudogota/otras artropatías microcristalinas

Ciertas artritis reactivas y psoriasis/artritis psoriásica

Artritis inflamatorias autolimitadas incluyendo formas clínicas AR

Enfermedades congénitas por almacenamiento asociadas con inflamación tisular

Vasculitis no asociada a anticuerpos

Uveitis idiopática

Acné y enfermedades acneiformes

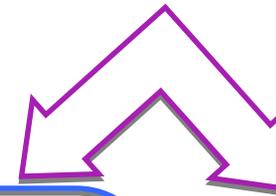
McGonagle D et al. PLoS Med 2006; e297

DEFECTO



Inmunodeficiencias

DISREGULACION



Innata



Enfermedades autoinflamatorias

Adquirida



Enfermedades autoinmunes

Alergia

Enfermedades autoinflamatorias

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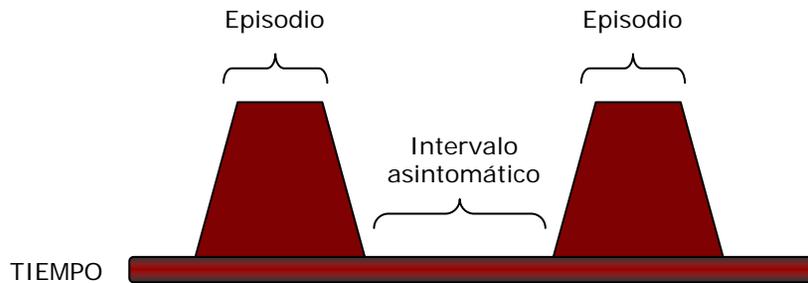
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Síndromes hereditarios de Fiebre Periódica



Fiebre Mediterránea Familiar

Síndrome periódico asociado al receptor del TNF (TRAPS)

Síndrome de hiper-IgD y fiebre periódica (HIDS)

Enfermedades autoinflamatorias persistentes

Síndromes periódicos asociado a la criopirina (CAPS)

Artritis granulomatosas pediátricas (Sd. Blau / Sarcoidosis inicio precoz)

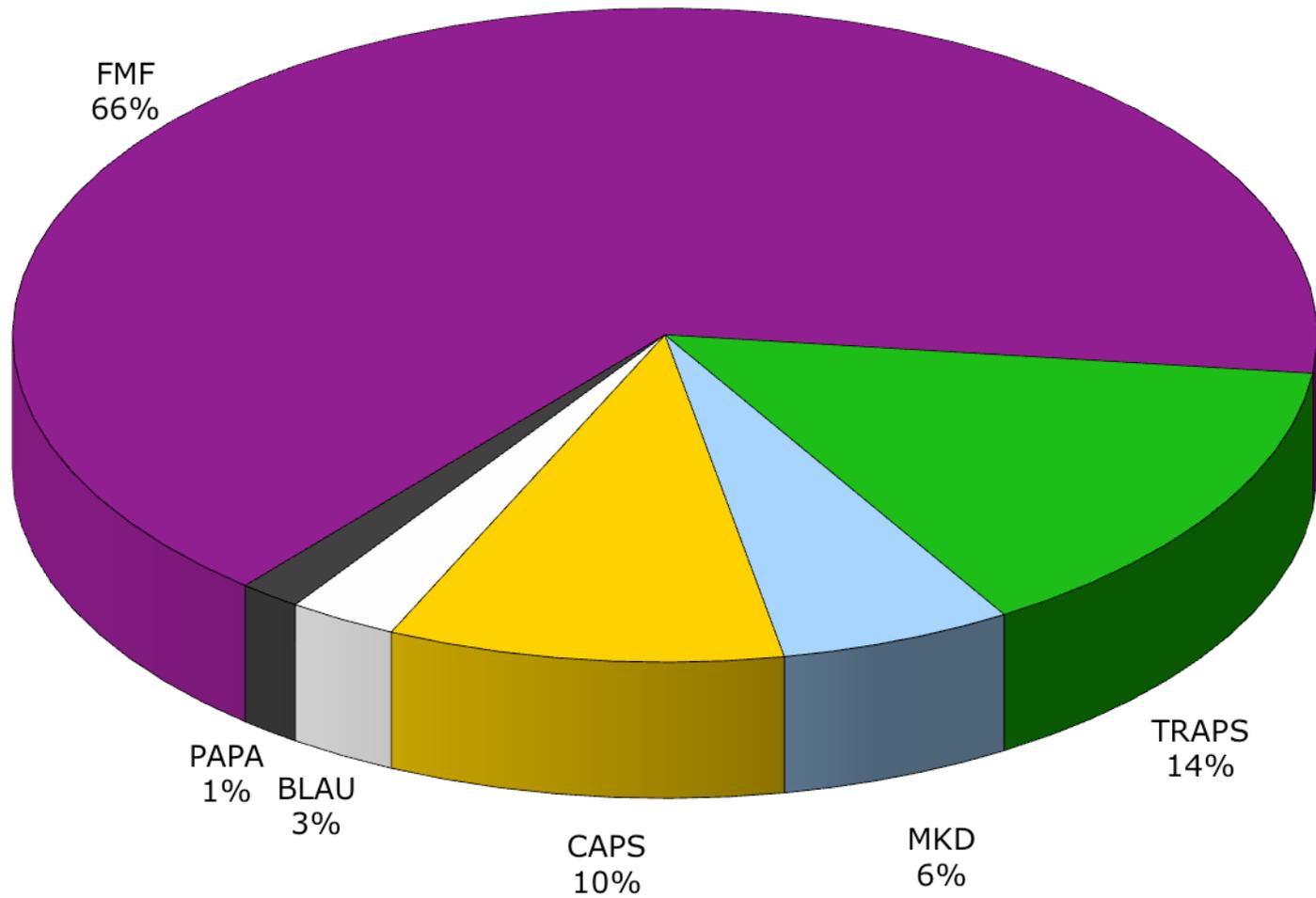
Síndrome de artritis piogénica esteril, pioderma gangrenoso y acné (PAPA)

Deficiencia del antagonista del receptor de la IL-1 (DIRA)

Deficiencia del antagonista del receptor de la IL-36 (Psoriasis Pustular Generalizada)

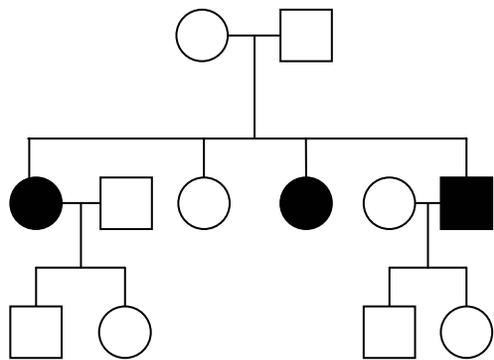
Síndrome CANDLE

Enf. autoinflamatorias oseas (querubismo, CRMO)

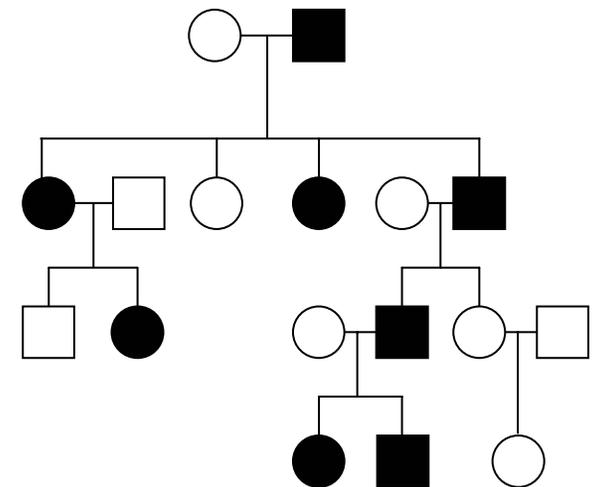


HERENCIA

Herencia autosómica recesiva

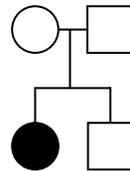


Herencia autosómica dominante



Caso esporádico

Ausencia de historia familiar



Caso esporádico

Mutación *de novo*

HERENCIA

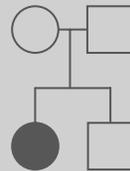
Herencia autosómica
recesiva

Herencia autosómica
dominante

*≈10% con antecedentes
familiares de la
enfermedad*

Caso esporádico

Ausencia de historia familiar



Caso esporádico

Mutación de novo

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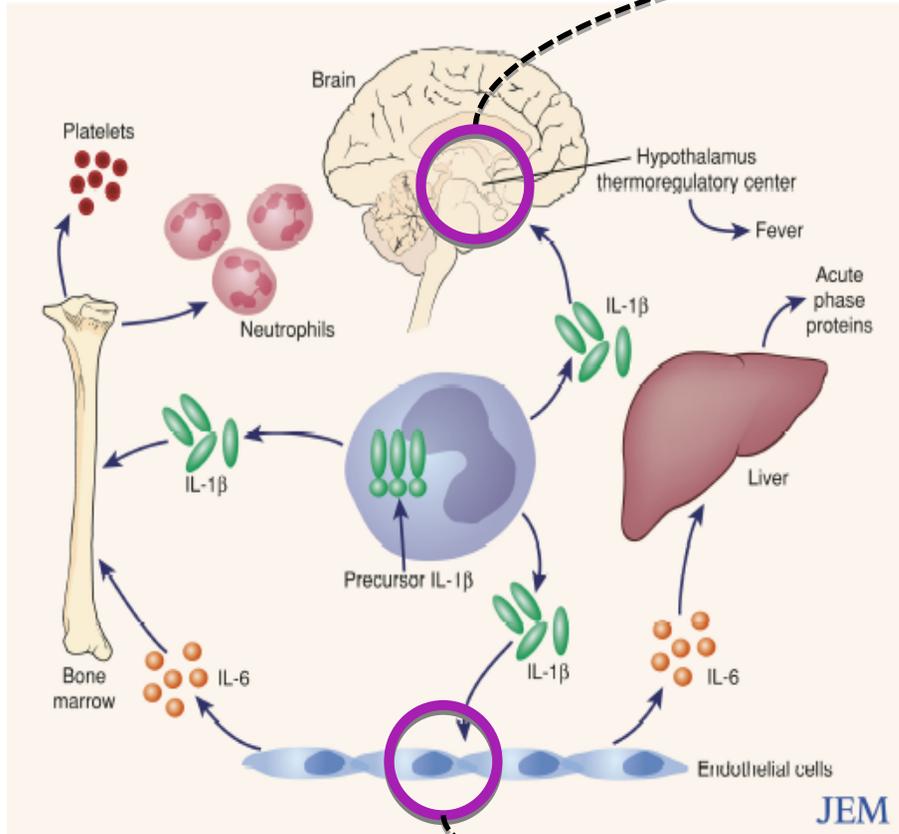
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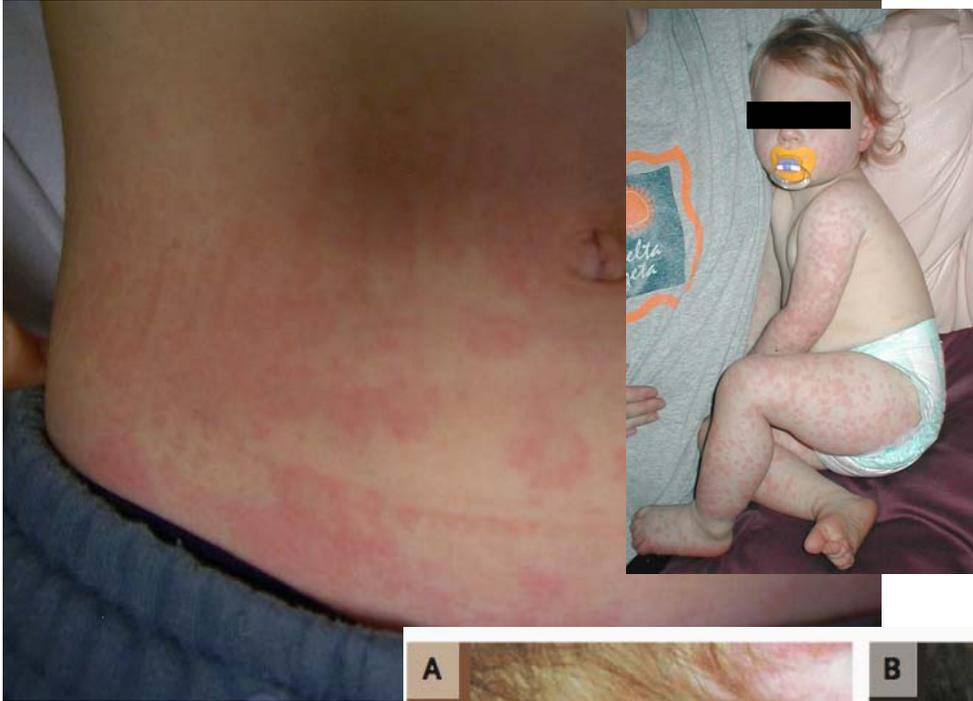
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¿Cómo tratarlas?

Fiebre



Manifestaciones cutáneas



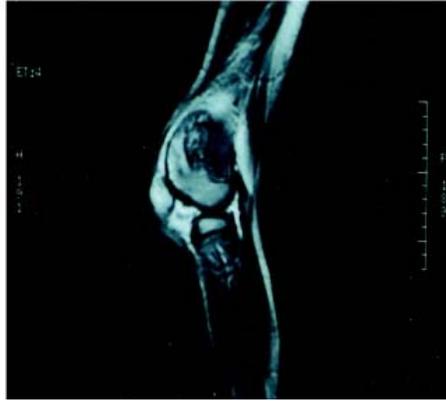
CAPS



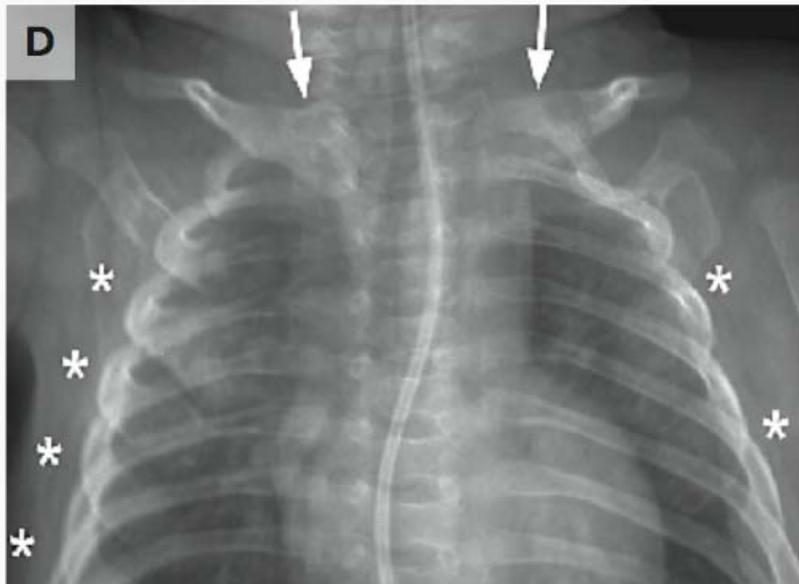
DIRA

N Eng J Med 2009; 360: 2426

CAPS

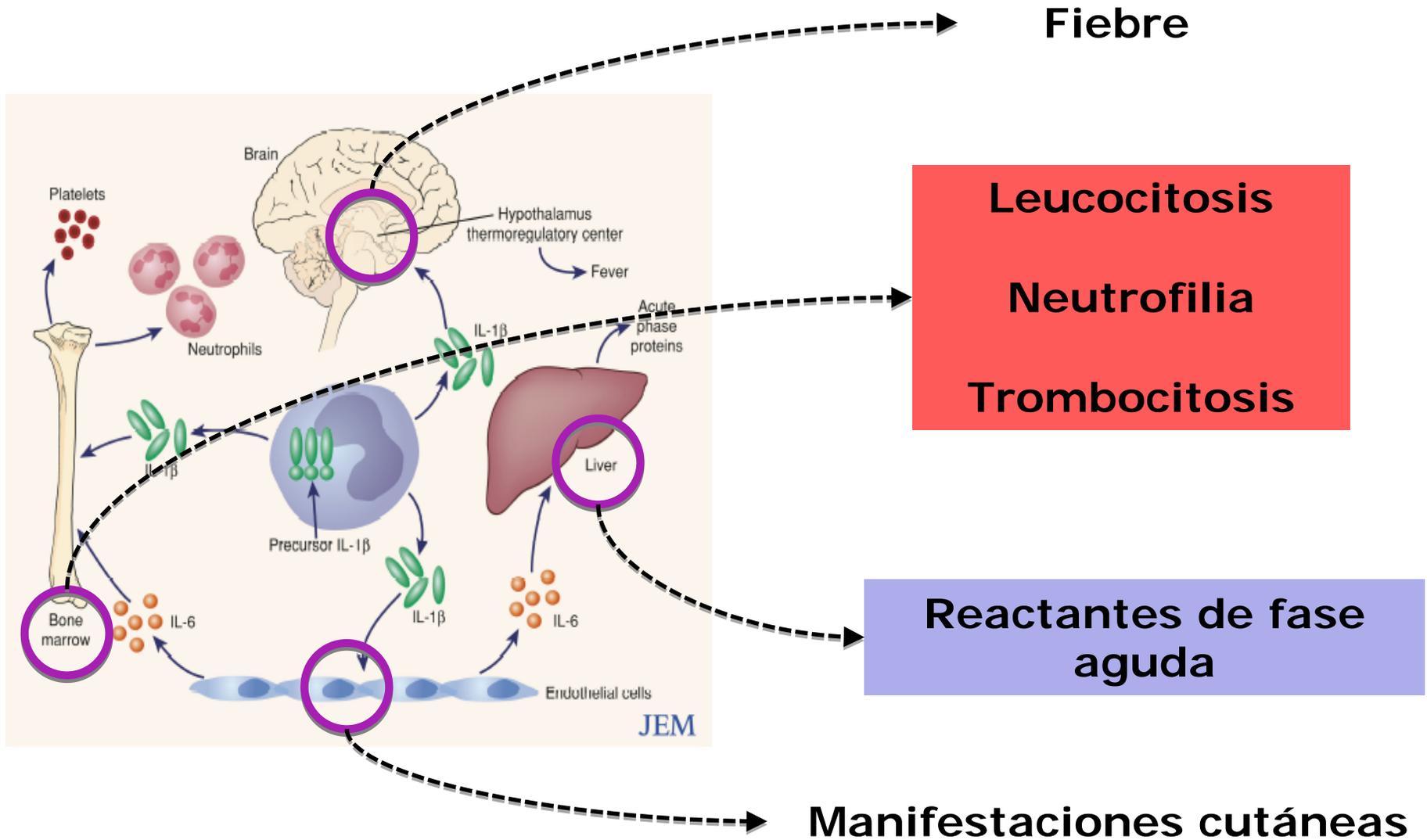


Arthritis Rheum 2002; 46: 3340



DIRA

N Eng J Med 2009; 360: 2426



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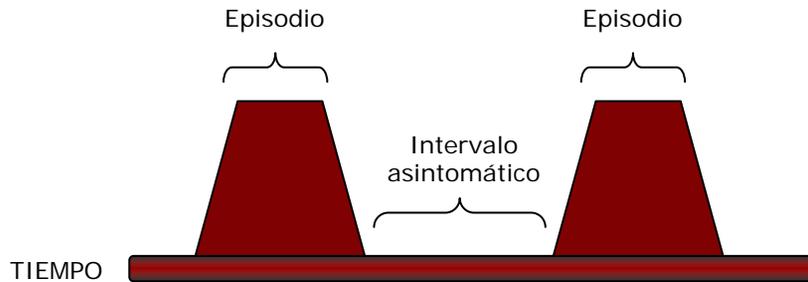
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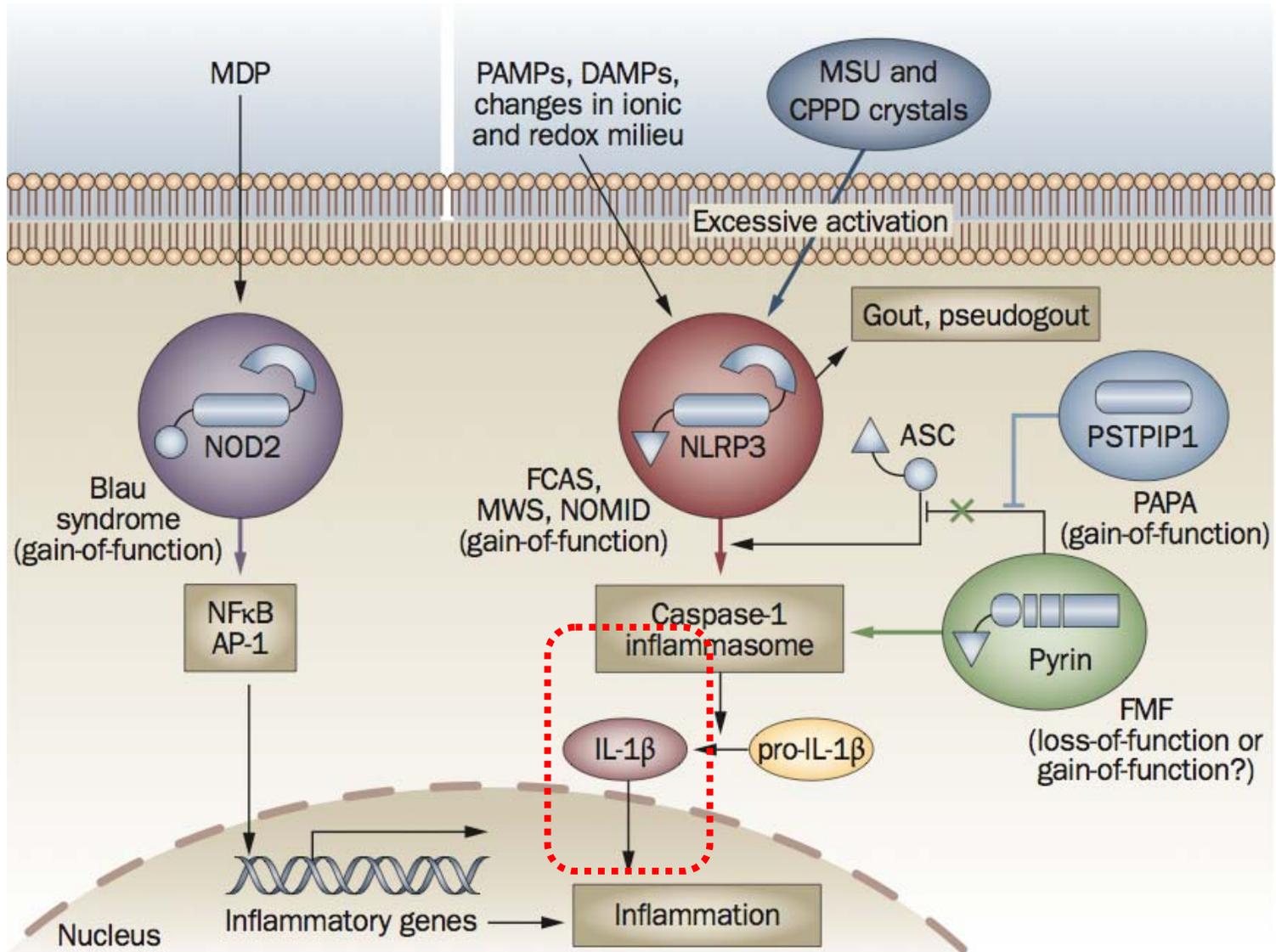
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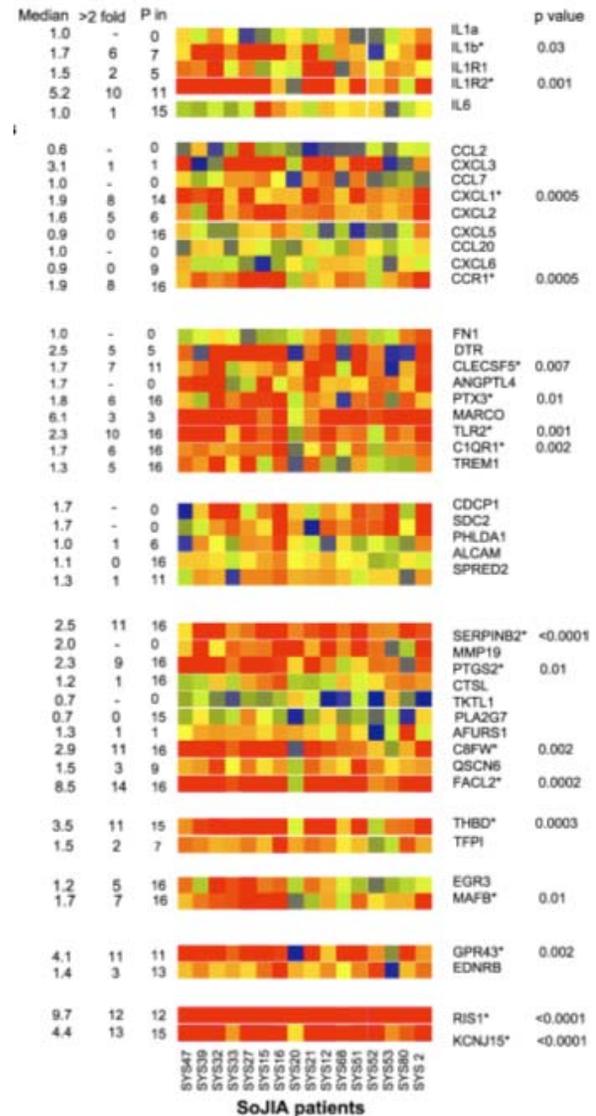
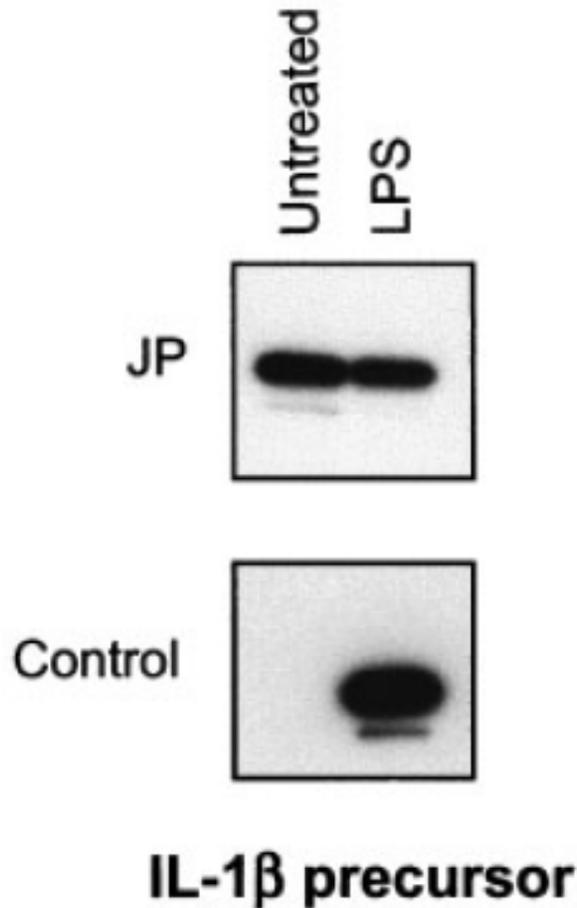
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Theofilopoulos AN et al. Nat Rev Rheumatol 2010



Tratamientos sintomáticos

Antibióticos
Inmunoglobulinas I/V
Talidomida

AINEs
Corticoides

Tratamientos enfermedad

FMF
colchicina v.o

Alternativas
Colchicina i/v
Bloqueantes de IL-1

Resto AID

Bloqueantes IL-1

Blau/EOS

Corticoides

**Bloqueantes
TNF**

Autoinflamación como mecanismo causal de enfermedad por disregulación de la respuesta inflamatoria, con un papel decisivo de los componentes del sistema inmune innato.

Formas hereditarias / Formas no hereditarias

Se han identificado pacientes españoles de todas las enfermedades autoinflamatorias hereditarias.

Frecuentemente no se identifican antecedentes familiares.

Diversidad clínica mayor de la conocida → casos atípicos/paucisintomáticos.

Importancia del clínico en el establecimiento de sospecha diagnóstica.

Práctica ausencia de parametros de laboratorio específicos de cada entidad.

Confirmación de la sospecha mediante análisis genéticos.

Enfermedades incurables, pero tratables.

Importancia del diagnóstico precoz.