Serum complement components in patients with trachoma

D K SEN,1 G S SARIN,1 M HIRANANDANI,1 AND U K BAVEJA2

From 1Guru Nanak Eye Centre and the 2Department of Bacteriology, Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi, India

SUMMARY Serum Clq, C3, C4, and C5 components of complement levels were measured in 56 healthy subjects and 98 patients with trachoma. Serum Clq and C3 levels were found to be significantly low in stages II and III. There was no change in serum C4 and C5 levels in any of the stages. The levels of Clq and C3 complement components in serum in stages II and III returned to normal as the disease resolved following the medical treatment.

Trachoma is estimated to be responsible for 5% of visual impairment and blindness in India.1 Certain features of this disease have led to a suggestion that immunological responses may play some part in its pathogenesis.2 The complement system has a role in defending the host against infection.3 It has been established that activated complement is an important mediator of tissue inflammation.4 The ocular tissue is known to contain components for both classical and alternate pathway of activation of complement.5 However, very little work is available on serum complements in ocular diseases. In one report it has been found to be altered in acute adenovirus conjunctivitis.6 Here we report observations on the levels of complement components in serum in patients with different stages of trachoma and the effects of medical treatment.

Material and methods

The study was carried out on 56 healthy subjects and 98 patients with trachoma attending the outpatient department of Guru Nanak Eye Centre, New Delhi. The control group comprised healthy subjects who had no evidence of any ocular or systemic disease and who attended the Eye Centre during the same period mainly for the purpose of refraction. The patients with trachoma did not have any other ocular or systemic disease. The age and sex distribution of healthy subjects and the trachoma patients are given in Table 1.

The diagnosis of trachoma was established by detailed clinical examination with the help of a slit-lamp biomicroscope and the stages were determined in accordance with MacCallan’s classification1 as modified by the World Health Organisation.6 The diagnosis of trachoma was further confirmed in the laboratory by Giemsa staining of inclusions in conjunctival scrapings. Only the Giemsa-positive cases were included in this study.

The serum samples were stored at −20°C and assayed within three to four days of collection. They were analysed for Clq, C3, C4, and C5 complement components by a single radial immunodiffusion technique.8 Monospecific goat antisera against human C3, C4, and C5 complement components and their respective reference standards were obtained from Meloy Laboratories, Virginia, USA. Antihuman Clq complement component serum was obtained from Behring Institute, Frankfurt, West Germany. The levels of Clq complement component in the samples of sera were compared with WHO reference standard serum 67/97 and expressed in units/dl, the WHO reference standard being taken as 100 units/dl.

Patients with trachoma stages I, II, and III were treated by oral sulphonamides (sulphamethoxazole 30 mg per kg of body weight daily in divided doses for adults and proportionately less for children according to body weight) for three weeks and topical therapy with tetracycline ointment 1% twice daily for 90 consecutive days. They were followed up once a week to ensure compliance with the treatment. On every visit a thorough clinical examination with the help of a slit-lamp biomicroscope was done. The treatment was considered to be effective when resolu-
tion of the disease was noted clinically and also
Giemsa staining became negative for inclusions in conjunctival scrapings. Sixty-two patients fulfilled
these criteria for effective medical treatment, and
from them serum samples were again collected four
months after the resolution of the disease as a result
of medical treatment.

Stage IV being the remission stage of the disease
required no medical treatment.

Results

Serum C1q, C3, C4, and C5 complement component
levels in healthy subjects and patients with trachoma
are given in Table 2. The statistical analysis of
the results was done by Student's t test and p<0.05
was considered to be statistically significant. It was
observed that the levels of serum C1q and C3
complement components were significantly lower
than those in healthy subjects (p<0.05 and p<0.01
respectively). However, there was no statistically
significant difference in the levels of serum C4 and C5
complement components.

Table 2 also shows the levels of C1q, C3, C4, and
C5 complement components in stages I, II, III, and
IV of trachoma. The serum C1q complement com-
ponent level was significantly lower in stage II
(p<0.05) and stage III (p<0.02) than were the
respective levels in healthy subjects. The serum C3
complement component level was also lower in stage
II (p<0.02) and stage III (p<0.01). However, the
levels of serum C4 and C5 complement components
were the same in all stages as in healthy subjects.

Table 3 shows the serum C1q, C3, and C4, and C5
complement component levels in patients with
trachoma after the resolution of the disease following
medical treatment. There was a significant rise in
serum C1q complement component level (p<0.001)
and C3 complement component level (p<0.001) in
treated patients (stages I+II+III), and the levels
almost attained those found in the healthy subjects.
However, there was no significant alteration in the
serum C4 and C5 complement component levels in
these stages. Of the different stages of trachoma,
only in stages II and III was there a significant rise
in C1q level (p<0.001 and p<0.01 respectively) and C3
level (p<0.01 and p<0.02 respectively); the changes
in the level of serum complement components C1q,
Serum complement components in patients with trachoma

Table 3  Serum complement components (C3, C4, and C5) in mg/dl and Clq in units/dl in stage I, II, and III of trachoma after treatment and their correlation with pretreatment levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stages</th>
<th>No. of cases</th>
<th>Clq Mean±SD</th>
<th>C3 Mean±SD</th>
<th>C4 Mean±SD</th>
<th>C5 Mean±SD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pretreatment</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>121-6±34-3</td>
<td>157-4±32-0</td>
<td>32-0±15-7</td>
<td>11-2±6-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-treatment</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>137-0±21-9</td>
<td>165-8±23-0</td>
<td>33-7±12-9</td>
<td>11-7±6-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pretreatment</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>113-2±21-1</td>
<td>141-8±29-3</td>
<td>30-8±13-6</td>
<td>10-1±5-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-treatment</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>137-0±21-9</td>
<td>165-8±23-0</td>
<td>33-7±12-9</td>
<td>11-7±6-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pretreatment</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>108-5±25-5</td>
<td>135-8±31-7</td>
<td>29-5±14-1</td>
<td>9-9±6-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-treatment</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>130-9±26-0</td>
<td>158-9±25-7</td>
<td>32-2±12-1</td>
<td>10-9±5-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No medical treatment was given in stage IV because this was the remission stage of the disease.

C3, C4 and C5 in stage I, and C4 and C5 in stages II and III were not statistically significant.

Discussion

The presence of a multiple-system mediating host defence makes the evaluation of the specific role of any single system difficult. This has been particularly true in assessing the role of complement in ocular diseases. In spite of such difficulties it is apparent that complement does have a specific role in the host's defence in man. The complement system in human serum is able to neutralise or enhance neutralisation of certain viruses in vitro by mechanisms involving both the classical and alternate pathway. Diseases associated with altered serum complement levels in man have been observed during hepatitis type B, Epstein-Barr virus infection, Argentine haemorrhagic fever, and subacute sclerosing panencephalitis. It has been shown in corneal inflammation that activation of complement by either the classic or the alternate pathway may be involved.

Clq, C3, and C4 components of complement represent acute-phase reactant in human serum. C3 component of complement is common to both the classical and the alternate pathways of activation and is biologically important in that its activation products mediate many of the features of the inflammatory response. The serum concentration of C3 complement component is therefore expected to be affected by accelerated catabolism as a result of complement activation. A low serum concentration of C3 component in serum has been reported in patients with acute adenovirus conjunctivitis, acute viral lower respiratory tract illness, Argentine haemorrhagic fever, and acute type B hepatitis. In the present study significantly low levels of C3 complement in serum have been observed in patients with stages II and III of trachoma. Viral lysis initiation is reported to be carried out by Clq component of complement. A significant depression of serum Clq component of complement level in patients with stages II and III of trachoma has been observed in the present study. Clq complement component in serum has also been reported to be low in acute adenovirus conjunctivitis and Junin virus haemorrhagic fever. Low levels of Clq and C3 complement components in serum may be due to the activation of the classical and/or alternate pathway, transient depression of complement component synthesis, increased catabolism, or the presence of inhibitors of complement action.

There was no significant alteration in the levels of C4 and C5 complement components in serum in any of the stages of trachoma. In acute adenovirus conjunctivitis also no significant alterations in C4 and C5 levels in serum have been reported.

Clq, C3, and C4 components of complement in serum were normal or increased during the acute phase and normal in the convalescent phase in patients with Epstein-Barr virus infection. It has been suggested that complement is important to the patients recovery from viral respiratory tract infection. The observation that the low levels of Clq and C3 complement components became normal when the disease resolved spontaneously, as in stage IV, or after treatment, as in stage II and III, is therefore interesting.
References

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Br J Ophthalmol 1985 69: 707-710
doi: 10.1136/bjo.69.9.707

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