Elevated plasma levels of interleukin 8 in patients with acute anterior ischaemic optic neuropathy

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Background/aim: Alterations of the immune system may have a role in thrombogenesis. Artery sites occluded with thrombi apparently release pro-inflammatory cytokines. Non-arteritic anterior ischaemic optic neuropathy (NAION) results from occlusion of the blood supply to the optic nerve. The aim of this study was to analyse levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines in patients with acute event of NAION.

Methods: Study participants included 10 patients (12 eyes) with NAION and 20 age matched controls with the same risk factors for atherosclerosis disease. Peripheral blood samples were obtained immediately at the acute onset of NAION. Plasma interleukin 8 (IL-8), IL-6, and tumour necrosis factor alpha (TNF-α) levels were measured immediately following diagnosis and during the follow up intervals.

Results: The plasma levels of IL-8 were significantly higher in NAION patients at the time of diagnosis in comparison to the control group (p = 0.002), and decreased during the follow up period (6–12 months) (p = 0.05). There were no differences in plasma levels of IL-6 and TNF-α between NAION patients and controls, either in the acute phase or during the follow up period.

Conclusion: Plasma levels of IL-8 are elevated during the acute phase of NAION, but not IL-6 and TNF-α. These elevated levels are in accordance with other acute vascular thrombosis. The clinical significance of these findings should be further evaluated.

Abbreviations: AAION, arteritic AION; AION, anterior ischaemic optic neuropathy; CRP, C reactive protein; CVA, cerebral vascular accidents; ELISA, enzyme linked immunosorbent assay; ESR, erythrocyte sedimentation rate; IL-6, IL-8, and TNF-α are measured by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) kits (R & D Systems, MN, USA).
**Statistical analysis**

The data were analysed statistically with the SPSS-X package. The χ² test and Fisher’s exact test were used to compare nominal data between the groups, and Mann-Whitney test was used to compare cytokine levels between groups. Analysis of the change in cytokines levels during the follow up period of each patient was performed with the parametric Wilcoxon test.

**RESULTS**

**Patient characteristics**

The study group included 10 patients, three men and seven women, mean age 67.8 years (range 56–85 years, SD 7.5 years), with mean follow up of 2.3 years (range 1–3.2 years). NAION was diagnosed in the right eye in five cases and in the left eye in the other seven cases.

All 10 patients had plasma cytokine levels sample on diagnosis. Repeat plasma cytokines levels were checked at 3, 6, 9, and 12 months for three, six, two, and three patients respectively.

Of 10 patients with NAION, eight had a unilateral event whereas two had bilateral events, with one being evaluated in both acute episodes. The time interval between the two episodes was 12 months in one patient (with blood samples in the two episodes) and 9 months in the other.

All patients had normal ESR values at diagnosis (mean, 31 mm in the first hour) and CRP levels within normal range (mean, 0.4 mg/dl). All patients started aspirin treatment (325 mg once a day) on diagnosis.

Underlying systemic diseases in the patient group included hypertension (five patients), ischaemic heart disease (two patients), CVA (one patient), and non-insulin dependent diabetes (NIDDM) (three patients). Two patients were on low dose aspirin at the time of the acute event, and none was treated with coumadin or corticosteroids.

The control group included eight men and 12 women, mean age 70.2 years (range 53–85 years, SD 8.9 years). Underlying systemic diseases included hypertension (eight subjects), ischaemic heart disease (two subjects), and seven had NIDDM. In addition, five of the control group were receiving low dose aspirin. None was treated with coumadin or corticosteroids.

**Serum cytokines**

**IL-8**

Plasma levels of IL-8 were examined at the acute onset of NAION in all patients, and another 14 samples during the follow up interval. Elevated plasma levels of IL-8 in NAION patients at the time of diagnosis (84.6 (SD 69.1) pg/ml) were significantly higher in comparison with the control group (20.2 (12.8) pg/ml; p = 0.002) (fig 1A), and decreased during the follow up period (3–12 months) (p = 0.05). Three months after the acute phase, plasma levels of IL-8 were similar to those of controls (p = 0.63) (fig 1B).

Patient 3 was found to have significantly higher levels of IL-8 (100 pg/ml) during the acute NAION event, compared with the average levels of the control group (18 pg/ml). During his follow up interval, the levels of IL-8 decreased gradually (21 pg/ml and 9 pg/ml at 6 and 9 months, respectively). However, significantly increased IL-8 levels reappeared when the patient developed an acute event of NAION in his fellow eye (484 pg/ml) after 12 months of follow up.

Patient 7 also had bilateral NAION, but no blood samples for cytokines were taken during the fellow eye NAION, which appeared after 9 months of follow up.

**IL-6**

Plasma levels of IL-6 were examined at the acute onset of NAION, and after 3, 6, 9, and 12 months. Plasma levels of IL-6 in acute NAION (3.4 (SD 3.1) pg/ml) were similar to the control group (3.88 (5.17) pg/ml; p = 0.6) (fig 1A). Plasma levels of IL-6 did not change significantly and were similar to those of the control group during the follow up at 3, 6, 9, and 12 months (fig 1B).

**DISCUSSION**

The present clinical study revealed significant elevations of IL-8 during the acute phase of NAION. In accordance with this study, studies in baboons have shown elevations in IL-8 levels after induction of a thrombus, suggesting that the thrombotic event could contribute to the increased IL-8 concentration. IL-8 is a potent neutrophil chemotactic cytokine (chemo- kine) known to have a role in inflammation and host defence. As a product of different types of cells, it may be present in any tissue and be produced during infections, ischaemia, trauma, and other disturbances of tissue homeostasis. It is likely to be the main cause of the local accumulation of neutrophils. Recently, locally increased levels of IL-8 were detected in the lumen of the coronary arteries following myocardial infarction.

During acute NAION, no change in plasma levels of TNF-α or IL-6 could be detected. TNF-α is an important induction agent of IL-8. During acute myocardial infarction, increased plasma IL-6 and IL-8 levels were accompanied by increased plasma IL-1B and TNF-α levels. However, the peak of the TNF-α concentration occurs in the late phase. Therefore, TNF-α might serve as a negative control in the early stages of...
myocardial infarction, as well as in acute NAION. However, IL-8 resistance to inactivation and its slow clearance may prolong the presence of IL-8 in active form beyond that of most other mediators in the immediate environment of the cells from which it is released. 46

Recent studies of thrombotic syndromes have shown that inflammation may stimulate coagulation activity and thereby enhance the risk of thrombosis. Atherosclerotic plaques, which are rich in soft extracellular lipids and macrophages, may be more vulnerable to plaque rupture and consequent cytokine secretion. These data suggest that NAION might occur secondary to atherosclerotic plaque rupture and the resulting increase in production of IL-8 by the macrophages.

Cytokines are non-antibody proteins, secreted by inflammatory leukocytes and some non-leucocytic cells that act as intercellular mediators. Treatment of NAION traditionally consists of aspirin, a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug, mainly because of its anticoagulant effect. However, a better understanding of the cytokine response may lead to new therapeutic possibilities. 47 Experimental studies in a cerebral perfusion injury model has found that rabbits given a neutralising anti-IL-8 antibody had significantly reduced brain oedema and infarct size compared to rabbits receiving a control antibody. 48

Although many types of cells, including lymphocytes, 49 fibroblasts, 50 monocytes, 51 macrophages, 52 smooth muscle cells, and endothelial cells 53 are capable of producing IL-6 and IL-8 in cell culture, the cell source of production of IL-8 in NAION remains to be established. So far, endothelial cells are the most likely. 54, 55

Our findings may also have important diagnostic implications. The most common presenting symptom in AION is sudden painless visual loss. In some cases, the acute event goes unnoticed, and the patient appears later when he or she suddenly discovers the visual loss. To date, the only diagnostic index for discriminating acute from long standing visual loss was the optic nerve head appearance. Disc pallor cannot be detected before 6 weeks from the event. On the basis of this study, we propose measuring IL-8 plasma levels as a possible laboratory tool to discriminate acute onset from long standing or slowly progressive visual loss.

Although human studies revealed plasma IL-8 elevations following brain ischaemia, rabbit models of ischaemia reperfusion showed only a local increase in the brain tissue. 56 Other models of coronary artery occlusion demonstrated both local and systemic elevations in IL-8 levels. 57, 58 In this study we evaluated the systemic levels of IL-8 only, as ocular fluid is not routinely obtained in patients with acute visual loss secondary to NAION.

In summary, this study demonstrated remarkable elevation of IL-8 plasma levels in optic nerve related infarct (NAION). In the absence of histological confirmation of the small vessel occlusion, these findings support the pathophysiology of microvascular thrombosis causing NAION. The clinical significance of these findings should be further evaluated.

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