Clinical features of HLA-B27-positive acute anterior uveitis with or without ankylosing spondylitis in a Chinese cohort

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ABSTRACT

Aims To characterise the clinical features of human leucocyte antigen (HLA)-B27 acute anterior uveitis (AAU) patients with or without ankylosing spondylitis (AS) and investigate the retinal vascular involvement in these patients.

Methods A total of 1056 HLA-B27 AAU patients (1525 eyes) were retrospectively studied from April 2008 to February 2016. Patients were divided into human leucocyte antigen (HLA)-B27+AS− and HLA-B27+AS+ group. Clinical features including the onset of uveitis, laterality, the age at first attack, clinical examinations, best corrected visual acuity (BCVA), abnormalities in fundus fluorescence angiography (FFA) and complications were determined and compared between these two groups.

Results There were 581 (55.0%) and 475 (45.0%) patients respectively classified into HLA-B27+AS+ and HLA-B27+AS− group. Males had a higher prevalence than females in the HLA-B27+AS+ group (75.2%) as compared with the HLA-B27+AS− group (51.8%, p<0.001). The HLA-B27+AS+ patients showed a higher percentage of bilateral/alternating involvement (47.3%) as compared with the HLA-B27+AS− group (36.6%, p=0.001). A higher percentage of fibrinous exudation, synchia as well as complications including complicated cataract and secondary glaucoma were found in the HLA-B27+AS+ group as compared with the HLA-B27+AS− group. Worse visual outcome as indicated by a higher percentage of patients with BCVA <0.5 and with BCVA <0.05 was noted in the HLA-B27+AS+ group as compared with the HLA-B27+AS− group both before and after treatment. FFA showed mild capillary fluorescence leakage in the late phase with indistinctly defined margins on the peripheral retina in 39.3% of HLA-B27+AAU patients. There was no difference concerning the retinal vascular involvement between these two groups.

Conclusions Our study confirmed that HLA-B27+AS+ patients show a higher percentage of males, more common bilateral involvement, a higher frequency of fibrinous exudates, synchia and secondary glaucoma as compared with HLA-B27+AS− patients. Visual outcome was poorer, possibly due to the higher prevalence of complicated cataract in HLA-B27+AS+ patients. Retinal vascular involvement was not uncommon in HLA-B27+AAU patients.

INTRODUCTION

Acute anterior uveitis (AAU) is the most common uveitis entity worldwide and is characterised by inflammation of the anterior chamber lasting no longer than 3 months. The genetic marker human leucocyte antigen (HLA)-B27 is strongly associated with AAU, whereby the percentage of HLA-B27 positivity among AAU patients varies between 12% and 88%.1–4 It has been reported that AAU associated with HLA-B27 accounts for up to 81% of AAU cases in Taiwan,5 a frequency that is much higher than that reported from many other countries. Earlier reports from our group in mainland China found that 63% of AAU patients were HLA-B27+.6 HLA-B27+ AAU is frequently associated with seronegative spondyloarthropathies, such as ankylosing spondylitis (AS), inflammatory bowel disease, psoriatic arthritis and reactive arthritis.7 Although seronegative spondyloarthropathies share certain clinical characteristics, the pattern of ocular involvement is somewhat different for each entity.8 AS is considered to be the major systemic disease presentation (55%–90%)9 10 in HLA-B27+ AAU. Although descriptions of HLA-B27+AS+ AAU have been published previously,11 it is not yet clear how the occurrence of AS affects the manifestations of HLA-B27+AAU, especially in Chinese patients. In this study, we therefore examined a large cohort of HLA-B27+AAU patients associated with or without AS to evaluate the clinical features, visual prognosis as well as retinal vascular involvement.
they had a follow-up less than 3 months, (3) they had a viral (herpes simplex virus (HSV)1, HSV2, varicella-zoster virus, Epstein-Barr virus, cytomegalovirus) or bacterial (lueitic or tubercular) aetiology, (4) the patients with other uveitis entities such as Behcet’s disease or Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada syndrome or sarcoidosis and (5) the AAU was accompanied with other spondyloarthropathies such as inflammatory bowel disease, psoriatic arthritis, reactive arthritis and sarcoidosis since the numbers of such cases was quite small. AS was diagnosed by rheumatologists according to the Modified New York Criteria. The radiological examinations of the sacroiliac joint included radiographs, CT or MRI and were evaluated by specialists from our rheumatology or orthopaedics department.

The onset of uveitis, laterality, the age at first attack, disease course since first episode of AAU, as well as inflammatory back pain or morning stiffness, release position and other general history parameters were recorded. A complete ophthalmic evaluation including best corrected visual acuity (BCVA), slit-lamp examination of the anterior and posterior segment, intraocular pressure (IOP) and fundus examination after pupillary dilation was performed. Fundus fluorescence angiography (FFA) was non-selectively performed. FFA was also confirmed by clinical manifestation and optical coherence tomography (OCT) findings. FFA was not performed in case of opacity in the ocular refractive pathway, renal or cardiac disease or hypersensitivity to fluorescein. Blood testing (complete blood count, HLA-B27 test) were routinely included. Rheumatological examination, chest and sacroiliac radiographs, CT or MRI were obtained for each patient. Disease activity of AS was also evaluated using the Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Activity Index (BASDAI) (range 0−10), and Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Functional Index (BASFI) (range 0−10).

AAU was treated with topical steroids combined with cycloplegic eye-drops. In a few patients with massive fibrous exudates in the anterior chamber or hypopyon, oral corticosteroids (usually 20 mg prednisone per day as initial dose) were also used for 3 to 4 weeks. Subconjunctival injection of triamcinolone was performed in patients with contraindications such as increased blood glucose level, severe gastroduodenal ulcer or osteoporosis. The patients with AS were also treated with systemic low-dose corticosteroids (usually 20 mg/kg/day) or recommended to be treated by specialists from our rheumatology or orthopaedics department.

Statistical analysis
Data analysis was performed using SPSS V.16.0 (SPSS). The Kruskal-Wallis test was used to compare variables. The Wilcoxon matched pair test was used to compare paired variables. Categorical variables were analysed using Pearson χ² test with Fisher’s exact test. Pearson and Spearman tests were applied for the correlational analyses. p Values lower than 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

RESULTS
General information
A total of 11698 uveitis patients, including 1567 HLA-B27+ and 983 HLA-B27− AAU patients, were referred to our uveitis clinic during the study period. We included 1056 (1525 eyes) HLA-B27+ patients that matched our inclusion criteria and divided them into two groups according to rheumatological results. Five hundred and eighty-one (55.0%) and 475 (45.0%) patients were respectively classified into the HLA-B27+ AS+ group and HLA-B27− AS− group (table 1). All of the investigated patients were followed from 3 months to 72 months, with a mean follow-up of 23.7±9.5 months. Average BASFI and BASDAI scores of AAU patients with AS was 1.8±1.7 and 2.4±1.6 respectively at their first visit in our uveitis clinic.

Sex, laterality and onset age
Males (75.2%) showed a higher prevalence than females in the HLA-B27+AS+ group as compared with the HLA-B27+AS− group (51.8%, p<0.001) (table 1).

Both unilateral and bilateral involvement was observed in HLA-B27+ AAU patients. A total of 348 patients presented as monocular attacks of AAU, alternating between eyes during recurrences, which was also defined as bilateral involvement. The HLA-B27+AS+ patients showed a higher percentage of bilateral/alternating involvement (47.3%) as compared with the HLA-B27−AS− group (36.6%, p=0.001) (table 1).

The onset age of AAU was 33.5±10.9 years in the HLA-B27+AS+ group and was exactly the same as in the HLA-B27−AS− group (33.5±11.3 years; p=0.550).

Clinical features
The occurrence of fibrinous exudation and synechiae was higher in the HLA-B27+AS+ group as compared with the HLA-B27−AS− group (table 2). The percentage of other clinical manifestations such as corneal endothelium wrinkling and hypopyon were not significantly different between the two groups.

Results of FFA
FFA was non-selectively performed in 903 eyes of 648 patients, which included 466 eyes of 331 patients in the HLA-B27+AS+ group and 437 eyes of 317 patients in the HLA-B27−AS− group.

FFA showed vascular leakage in the late phase in the peripheral retina (figure 1). This manifestation was found in 39.3% of all HLA-B27+ AAU patients, with a percentage of 36.5% in the HLA-B27+AS+ group and 42.3% in the HLA-B27−AS− group. Vascular leakage mostly disappeared in about 4 to 6 weeks after disease onset without any other fundus complications (figure 1). Cystoid macular oedema (1.7%) and optic disc hyperfluorescence (5.4%) were also found in the affected eyes of certain patients.

### Table 1 Demographic data of study subjects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>AS+</th>
<th>AS−</th>
<th>p Value</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAU patients</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>437 (75.2%)</td>
<td>246 (51.8%)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001***</td>
<td>683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>144 (24.8%)</td>
<td>229 (48.2%)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes studied</td>
<td>883</td>
<td>642</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OD/OS</td>
<td>432/451</td>
<td>332/310</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>764/761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral involvement</td>
<td>275 (47.3%)</td>
<td>174 (36.6%)</td>
<td>0.001**</td>
<td>449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unilateral involvement</td>
<td>306 (52.7%)</td>
<td>301 (63.4%)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>607</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001.

AAU, acute anterior uveitis; AS, ankylosing spondylitis; OD/OS, ocular dexter/ocular sinister; N/A, not applicable.
There was no difference concerning the percentage of these FFA features between the HLA-B27+ AS+ and HLA-B27+ AS− group (table 3).

There was no correlation between retinal vascular leakage and gender, onset age, clinical features including fibrinous exudation, corneal endothelium wrinkling, hypopyon and synchiae, complications including complicated cataract, transiently increased IOP, secondary glaucoma, neovascularisation of the iris and hypopyon, nor was there any correlation between the FFA findings and IOP, as well as visual acuity.

Complications and visual outcome
Complications including complicated cataract, transiently increased IOP, secondary glaucoma, neovascularisation of the iris and hypopyon were recorded at each visit during follow-up. The most common complication was complicated cataract (16.3%), followed by transiently increased IOP secondary to active inflammation in the anterior chamber (7.6%) and secondary glaucoma (4.3%).

The percentage of complicated cataract and secondary glaucoma was significantly higher in the HLA-B27+ AS+ group as compared with the HLA-B27+ AS− group (table 4). No significant difference was found in the percentage of other complications between the two groups of patients.

Visual improvement was observed in patients following treatment except those who had a complete opacity of the lens, severe optic nerve atrophy or hypotony. BCVA was monocularly assessed and recorded in LogMAR scores by using the standard logarithmic visual acuity chart. Worse visual outcome as shown by a higher percentage of patients with a BCVA <0.5 or a BCVA <0.05 was noted in the HLA-B27+ AS+ group as compared with the HLA-B27+ AS− group, both before and after treatment (table 5). The BCVA at the last visit was negatively correlated with onset age (r=−0.334, p<0.001) and the presence of cataract (r=−0.416, p<0.001).

**DISCUSSION**
Our uveitis clinic is the largest tertiary uveitis centre in China, and to our knowledge, this study represents the largest retrospective epidemiological survey of HLA-B27+ AAU in mainland China. Among the patients with AAU being referred to our clinic during the last 8 years, it appeared that HLA-B27+ AAU was the most common entity with a percentage of 61.5% among all AAU patients. Since we focused on the question how the occurrence of AS affects the manifestations of HLA-B27+ AAU, the HLA-B27+ AAU patients with other seronegative spondyloarthropathies such as inflammatory bowel disease, psoriatic arthritis, reactive arthritis and sarcoidosis were excluded from this study. The result revealed that HLA-B27+ AS+ AAU patients showed
hyperfluorescence were observed in HLA-B27+ AAU patients, retinal vascular leakage, cystoid macular oedema and optic disc retinal blood vessels and optic nerve. Using this technique, FFA has been widely used to evaluate abnormalities of the retina, on the posterior pole but did not assess the peripheral retina. vascular permeability. These earlier investigations all focused assumed that this might be associated with a breakdown in the HLA-B27+ AAU patients. A novel finding of our study was the observation of fibrinous exudates in the anterior chamber in HLA-B27+AS+ uveitis patients with spondyloarthropathy. Shulman intense inflammatory reaction as evidenced by the appearance of fibrinexudates in the anterior chamber in HLA-B27+ AAU patients as compared with the HLA-B27+ AS+ AAU patients as found in our study, has also been noted earlier by others. It has been documented that AAU may affect the posterior segment, although there are no apparent retinal or choroidoretinal lesions. OCT analysis has shown that eyes with acute anterior uveitis had thickened maculae and peripapillary retinal nerve fibre layer as compared with controls. Macular thickness was closely correlated with the inflammation in anterior uveitis patients with spondyloarthropathy.22 Shulman assumed that this might be associated with a breakdown in the blood-aqueous and blood-retinal barriers and an increase in vascular permeability. These earlier investigations all focused on the posterior pole but did not assess the peripheral retina. FFA has been widely used to evaluate abnormalities of the retina, retinal blood vessels and optic nerve. Using this technique, it was interesting to note that a number of abnormalities including retinal vascular leakage, cystoid macular oedema and optic disc hyperfluorescence were observed in HLA-B27+ AAU patients, and as mentioned above, retinal vascular fluorescence leakage was not uncommon in these patients. It is not clear whether this abnormality is caused by a direct retinal involvement of the inflammation or whether it is caused by an effect of inflammatory mediators released from the anterior segment. Fortunately, the abnormalities including retinal vascular leakage, cystoid macular oedema and optic disc hyperfluorescence disclosed by FFA were not correlated to visual outcome, and resolved immediately following the disappearance of anterior segment inflammation without any complications. FFA is therefore not crucial in guiding the ophthalmologist concerning the further management of these patients and merely indicates posterior segment involvement. Of interest is the observation that endotoxin-induced uveitis, which serves as an experimental animal model of AAU, is also associated with posterior segment involvement as evidenced by retinal macrophage infiltration.23

It has been reported that AS or the association with HLA-B27 may influence the occurrence of complications and visual prognosis in AAU. Complications including complicated cataract, ocular hypertension, secondary glaucoma and cystoid macular oedema were less common in HLA-B27+ AUA patients as compared with HLA-B27− AAU patients. However, no significant difference in complications or visual outcome were reported between HLA-B27+ AAU patients with or without AS. In general, the HLA-B27+ patients had a better visual prognosis as compared with uveitis patients with Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada syndrome27 or Behcet’s disease.28 A poorer visual outcome was found in patients with AS, which is probably due to the higher frequency of complicated cataract. There are several limitations in our study. It is a retrospective study and some of the results, such as the observation of the high degree of retinal vascular leakage, should be confirmed in prospective studies. Although the FFA findings have not yet changed our management of these patients, further study is needed to investigate the prognosis of patients with serious retinal vascular leakage and whether they would benefit from earlier and more aggressive treatment. In the 581 AS patients with AUA, only 42 patients were treated by specialists in rheumatology or orthopaedics with tumour necrosis factor (TNF) inhibitors. As the durations and dosages of the treatment were different, it is not clear whether the TNF inhibitors could influence the visual prognosis and FFA findings in these patients. It is also not clear whether these retinal findings are a typical manifestation in Chinese patients and comparison with patients from other ethnic backgrounds is needed to clarify this issue. A variety of treatment regimens including corticosteroids, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, immunosuppressive agents and biological agents have been used for the treatment of our AS patients and comparison with patients without AS who received a milder treatment may therefore be a controversial issue. Despite the more aggressive treatment, the AS patients did worse and we would like to conclude that the occurrence of AS in our AUA patients is a manifestation of a more serious form of the same disease, although further studies are needed to support this hypothesis.

In conclusion, our study characterised the clinical features of HLA-B27+ AAU with or without AS based on a large cohort of Chinese patients. Interestingly, our study showed that retinal vascular involvement was a relatively common manifestation in these patients. Our results also demonstrated a male predominance, bilateral/alternating involvement and poorer visual prognosis in HLA-B27+ AAU patients with AS.

Table 4 Comparison of complications between HLA-B27*AS+ group and HLA-B27*AS− group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Complication</th>
<th>AS+ (n=883)</th>
<th>Rate %</th>
<th>AS− (n=642)</th>
<th>Rate %</th>
<th>p Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Complicated cataract</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>0.008**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transiently increased IOP</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>0.558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary glaucoma</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.004**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neovascularisation of iris</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypotony</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.821</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*p<0.05, **0.001≤p≤0.01, ***p<0.001.
AS, ankylosing spondylitis; HLA, human leucocyte antigen; IOP, intraocular pressure.

Table 5 Comparison of visual outcome between HLA-B27*AS+ group and HLA-B27*AS− group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Visual outcome</th>
<th>AS+ (n=883)</th>
<th>Rate %</th>
<th>AS− (n=642)</th>
<th>Rate %</th>
<th>p Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BCVA of first visit &lt;0.5</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td>0.009**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCVA of first visit &lt;0.05</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>0.002**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCVA of last visit &lt;0.5</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>0.005**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCVA of last visit &lt;0.05</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0.008**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*p<0.05, **0.001≤p≤0.01, ***p<0.001.
AAU, acute anterior uveitis; AS, ankylosing spondylitis; BCVA, best corrected visual acuity; HLA, human leucocyte antigen.
Provenance and peer review

The editors and reviewers have seen the detailed information available and are satisfied that the information backs up the case the authors are making.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Contributors

PY and WW designed the study and analysed the data. LD, OZ, JO, LL, CW and LW collected the data. PY and WW drafted the manuscript. AK helped revise the manuscript. All authors reviewed the manuscript. None declared.

Patient consent

Detail has been removed from this case description/these case descriptions to ensure anonymity. The editors and reviewers have seen the detailed information available and are satisfied that the information backs up the case the authors are making.

Patient consent None declared.

Competing interests

None declared.

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Competition of interests

None declared.

Patient consent

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