

Algorithm of CSF Diagnostics

Laboratory for CSF, Neuroimmunology , Pathology and Special
Diagnostics

Topelex Ltd., Prague, Czech Republic (EU)

www.likvor.cz

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Modern and effective approach to CSF diagnostics: Multilevel model

LEVEL I.

Basic spectrum of lab examinations
(locally performed urgent examinations)

LEVEL II.

Examinations performed in a specialised
CSF laboratory
(extended and specialised CSF
diagnostics)

LEVEL I.

= basic prompt information regarding:

- Presence and type of basic pathological process in CSF
- Entering indications of specialised examinations for „Level II“
- Examinations from „Level I“ will be incorporated into the final complex laboratory report

Consecutive examinations in specialised CSF laboratory Topelex

LEVEL II:

COMPLEX, MULTIDISCIPLINARY EXAMINATIONS:

A) Extended qualitative CSF cytology

B) CSF Proteinogram

-CSF barrier function, Immunoglobulins inc. IEF (OCB), structural proteins...

C) Immunological markers

- Acute-phase proteins, cytokines, auto-antibodies

D) Proof of microbial agents

-Specific antibodies, PCR ...

COMPLEX INTERPRETATION OF LAB. RESULTS

A) Extended CSF cytology

Transport of CSF cytological slides for consecutive 2nd reading, eventually specialised staining in laboratory **Topelex**...

Leading expert for CSF cytology:

Prof. Jaroslava Dušková, MD, PhD, FIAC

B) CSF Proteinology

Blood- CSF barrier function (Q Alb)

Immunoglobulins IgG, IgM, IgA, FLC

- Calculation of i.t. synthesis rate...
- IEF /OCB of IgG, IgM, IgA, FLC kappa, lambda

**Structural proteins of CNS =
identification of brain damage...**

S100, NSE, Tau, 14-3-3, MBP, BTP...

AD: CSF triplet *Tau / P- Tau / AB*

CJD: *14-3-3 ... NSE, Tau*

CSF leak: *Beta- Trace Protein*

Demyelination: *MBP*

Neural damage: *NSE*

Glial marker, melanom: *S100*

IsoElectric Focusing - IEF

Detection of **OligoClonal Bands - OCB...**

The most sensitive laboratory method:

Immunoblotting- IgG, IgA, IgM, FLC kappa, lambda

Results of the laboratory study in the file of 25.402 CSF:
samples with negative IgG:

IgM OCBs in CSF 17,88%

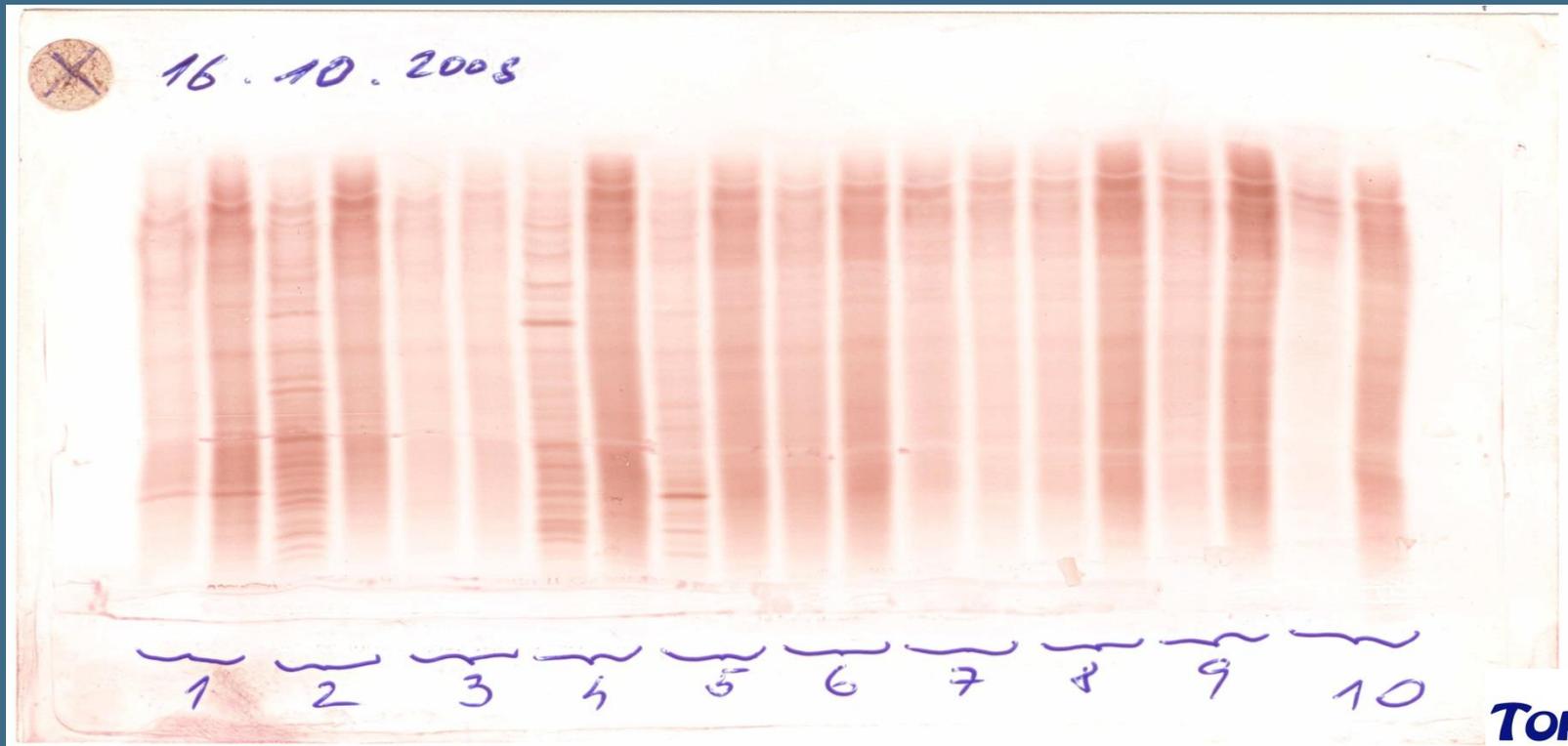
IgA OCBs in CSF 17,79%

FLC K OCBs in CSF 4,97%

FLC L OCBs in CSF 7,16%

IEF

- I. Normal finding
- II. Intrathecal synthesis (MS)
- III. „More than pattern“ (MS)
- IV. Mirror pattern
- V. Monoclonal gamapathy



C) Immunological markers in CSF

Humoral inflammatory markers

- Differential diagnosis of infectious inflammation, activity of the inflammatory process

IL 6, IL1 – basic anti-inflammatory cytokines

IL 8 – chemokine

IL 10- anti-inflammatory cytokine

CXCL 13- neuroborreliosis

Acute-phase proteins: CRP, BMG, AAG, transferrin, prealbumin, haptoglobin ...

Neural auto-antibodies

- Onconeural – paraneoplastic sy

■ CLASSIC – intracellular Ag

– Hu/ANNA-1, Ri, Yo, Ma2, amphiphysin...

■ NEW - Membrane and receptor Ag

– VGKC (LGI1, caspr-2), AMPA1, AMPA2,
NMDAR, GABAB ...

–Autoimmune diseases

AQP 4 / NMOSD (*diff. Dg. Anti- MOG, MBP*)

GAG, MAG / *Inflammatory neuropathies*

Disorders of NM transmission (MG, LEMS):

Titin, SOX1

D) Indirect detection of microbial agents in CSF- specific antibodies

- **! 2-step algorithm!**
- **Quantitative** determination by ELISA method
NECESSARY to evaluate simultaneously in CSF+ Blood for i.t. synthesis calculation
(Antibody Index- AI)
- **Qualitative** confirmation of the specificity:
Western Blot- WB
- **Gold standard:**
Borrelia, Treponema Pallidum, TBE...

Determination of intrathecal antibody synthesis

Calculation of Antibody Index (AI):

$$\text{Antibody_index} = \frac{Q(\text{IgX})_{\text{SPEC}}}{Q(\text{IgX})_{\text{TOTAL}}}$$

Modification according to the Reiber's formula:

$Q(\text{IgX})_{\text{TOTAL}} > Q_{\text{lim}(\text{IgX})}$, inserting Q_{lim}

$$Q_{\text{lim}(\text{IgG})} = 0,93 * \sqrt{(Q_{\text{alb}})^2 + 6 * 10^{-6}} - 1,7 * 10^{-3}$$

$$Q_{\text{lim}(\text{IgM})} = 0,67 * \sqrt{(Q_{\text{alb}})^2 + 120 * 10^{-6}} - 7,1 * 10^{-3}$$

D) Direct detection of microbial agents in CSF – PCR

! Preferred in acute phase !

Methodology of choice for diagnostics of infectious agents:

I) Before antibody production

!!! Herpetic viruses

!!! JC virus in immunosuppressed patients in suspected PML

II) Insufficient or hardly detectable antibody production

Borrelia, MEK in early stage

Enteroviruses

M. tuberculosis

Chlamydia, Mycoplasma, HHV6 ...etc.

Differential Diagnostics in CSF

Inflammatory diseases of CNS/PNS

- infectious x **autoimmune (MS !)**

Tumorous impairment of NS

- infiltration of NS x Paraneoplastic NS

Destruction of CNS tissue

- neurodegenerative processes, dementia (CJD, AD)

Hemorrhage into CSF areas

CSF leak - BTP

Adequately indicated spectrum of CSF markers

+

Erudite and complex interpretation

= Highly Specialised CSF Laboratory !!!

Up to date approach to CSF diagnostics

- ▶ Urgent basic examinations- LEVEL I
- ▶ LEVEL II - Specialised CSF laboratory
- ▶ Mutual Communication clinician <-> laboratory
- ▶ Adequately indicated spectrum of CSF markers
- ▶ Erudite and complex interpretation of CSF finding

= correct, timely diagnosis

+ effective and economic therapy