

Interstitial Lung Disease: An Overview

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Disclosures

- Grants to study Genomic Predictors of IPF Outcomes (NIH) and protein markers of non-IPF ILD outcomes (ACCP)
- Grant to study early ILD detection
 - UC-Davis Gordon Wong endowment
- IPF Consulting/Speaking
 - Genentech
 - Boehringer Ingelheim

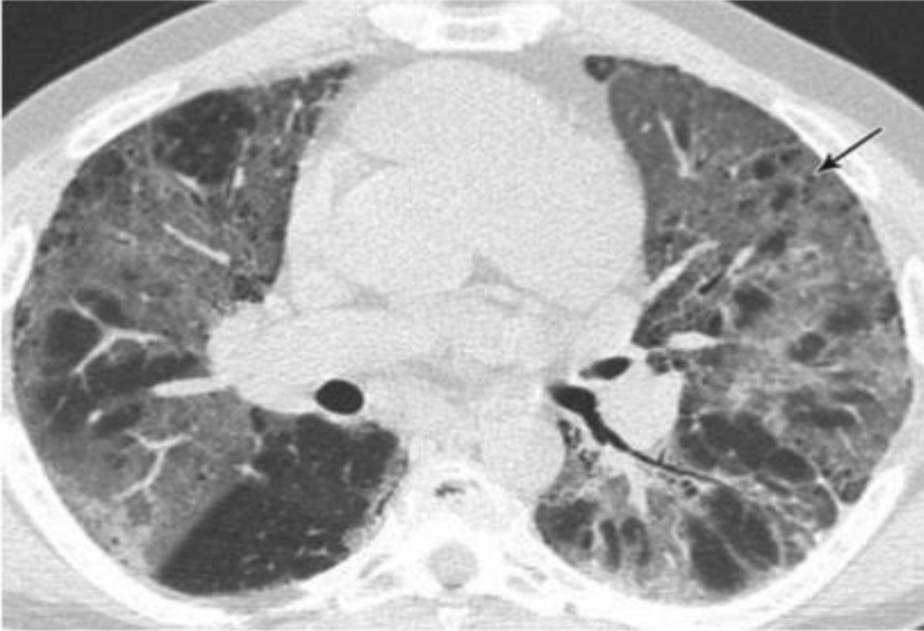
Objectives

- Provide a framework for how the interstitial lung diseases (ILD) are organized
- Review the key components of the ILD evaluation

What is interstitial lung disease?



Inflammatory ILDs



Non-specific Interstitial Pneumonia



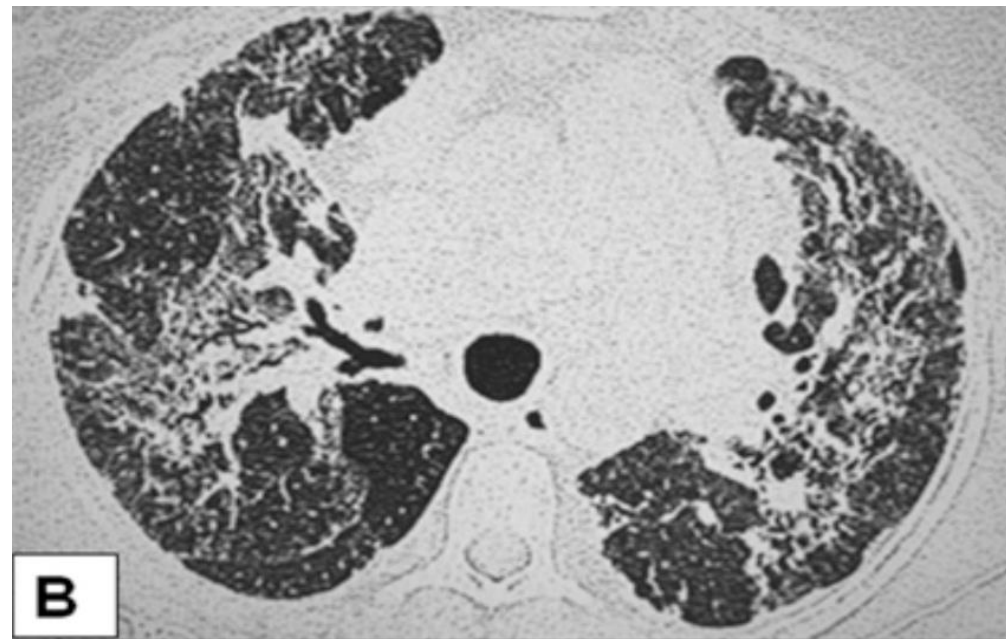
Organizing Pneumonia

Common in autoimmune ILD

Fibrotic ILDs

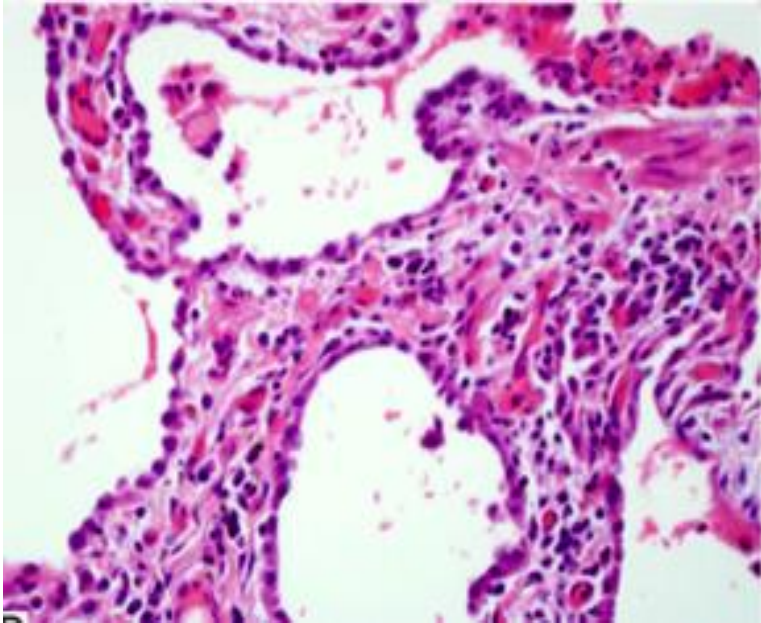


Peripheral fibrosis
(common in idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis)

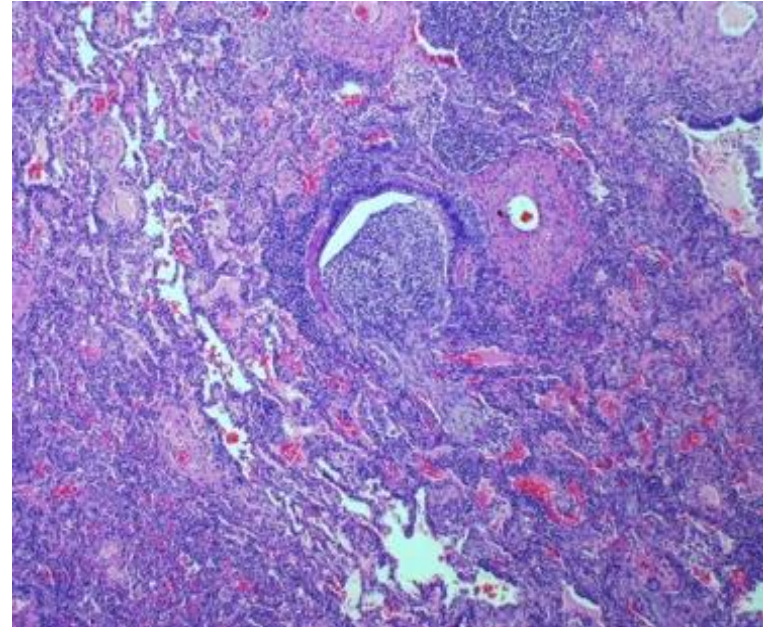


Central fibrosis
(common in chronic hypersensitivity pneumonitis)

Inflammatory ILDs



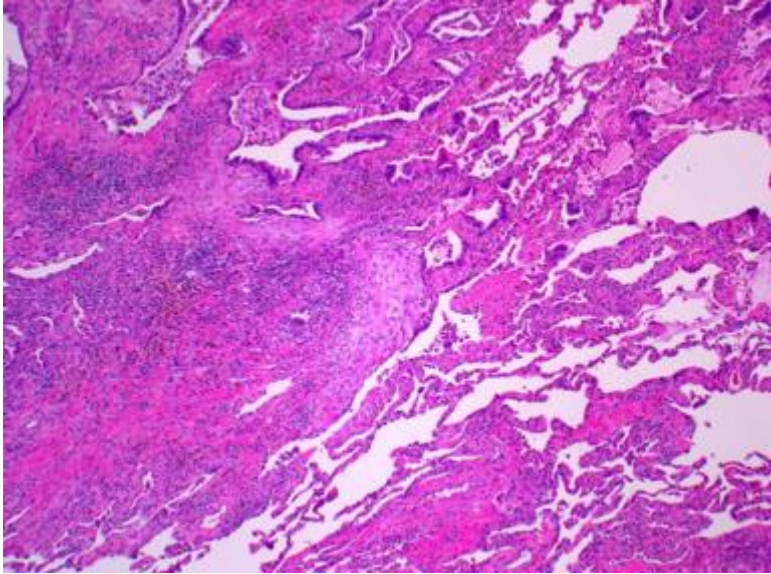
Cellular non-specific Interstitial Pneumonia



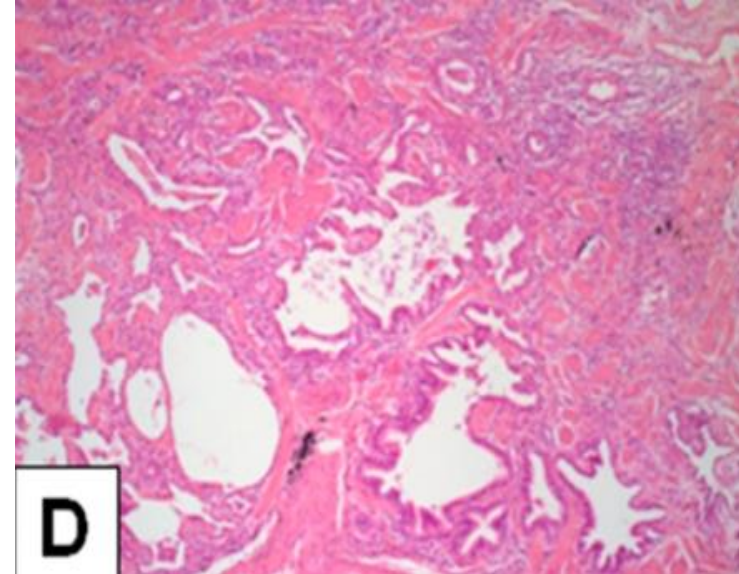
Organizing Pneumonia

Usually indicates autoimmune ILD

Fibrotic ILDs



Usual Interstitial Pneumonia
(usually indicates IPF)



Airway-centric fibrosis
(usually indicates chronic hypersensitivity pneumonitis)

What types of ILD we see on a regular basis

Interstitial Lung Disease

Etiology Known

Autoimmune disease
- RA, SSc, Sjogrens, IIM

Environmental ILD
- Hypersensitivity pneumonitis

Occupational ILD
- Asbestosis/Silicosis

Drug-induced ILD
- Amio/MTX/Chemo

Etiology Unknown (aka idiopathic)

Smoking-related

- Desquamative interstitial pneumonia
- Respiratory bronchiolitis-ILD

Chronic Fibrosing

- Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis
- Idiopathic NSIP

Unclassifiable

None of the above

Interstitial Lung Disease



Inflammatory Predominant ILDs

Autoimmune ILD (most)
Hypersensitivity Pneumonitis (early)
Cryptogenic Organizing Pneumonia
Drug-induced ILD

Fibrotic Predominant ILDs

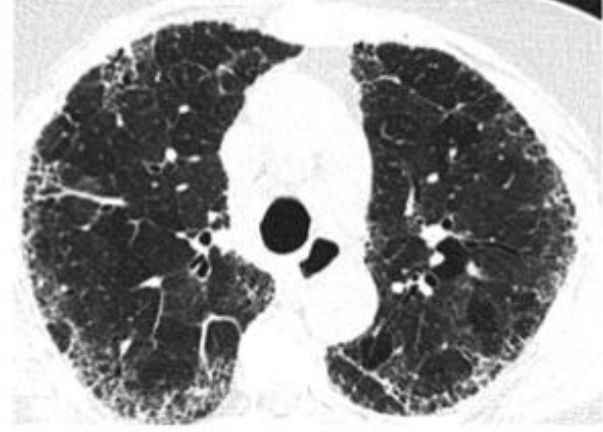
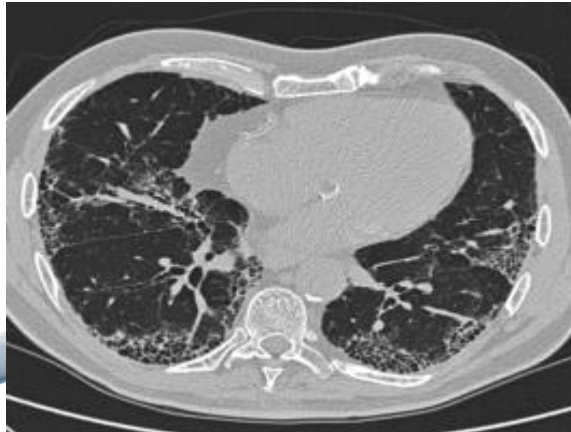
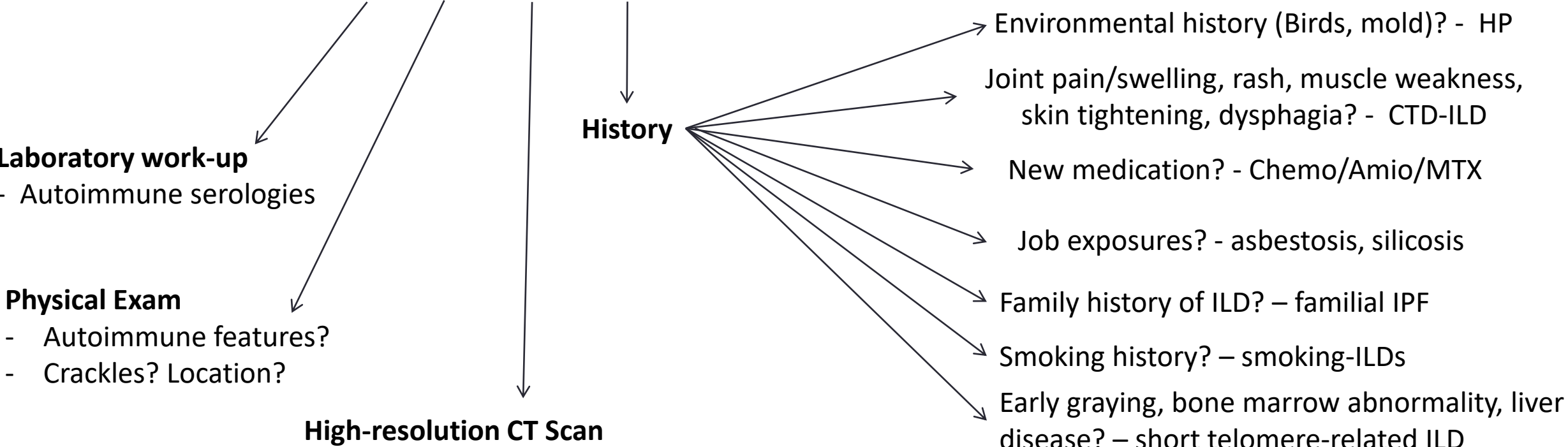
UIP due to Scleroderma or RA
Hypersensitivity pneumonitis (late)
Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis
Asbestosis

The ILD Evaluation

Goals

- Standardized work-up to improve diagnostic accuracy
- Avoid unnecessary lung biopsy
- Diagnose early in the disease course
- Treat the disease early to improve outcomes

The ILD Evaluation



The ILD Evaluation



History unrevealing
Physical exam non-specific
Laboratory work-up negative
Chest CT scan non-diagnostic

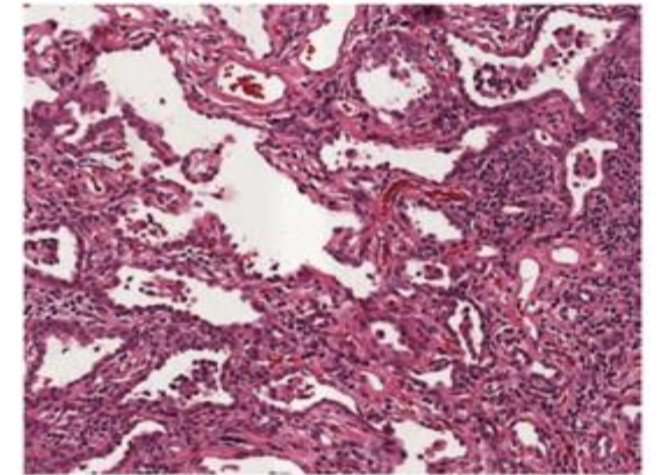
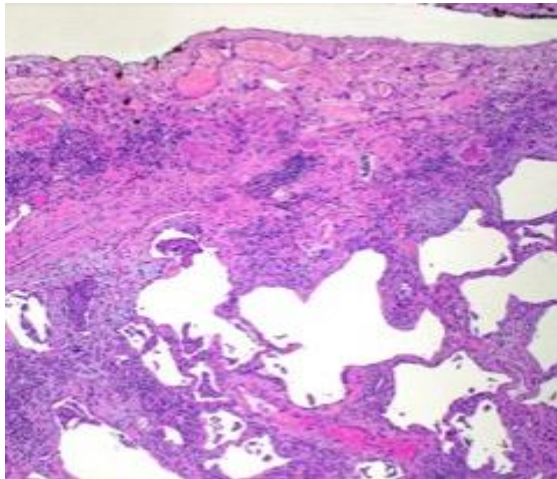


Unclassifiable ILD



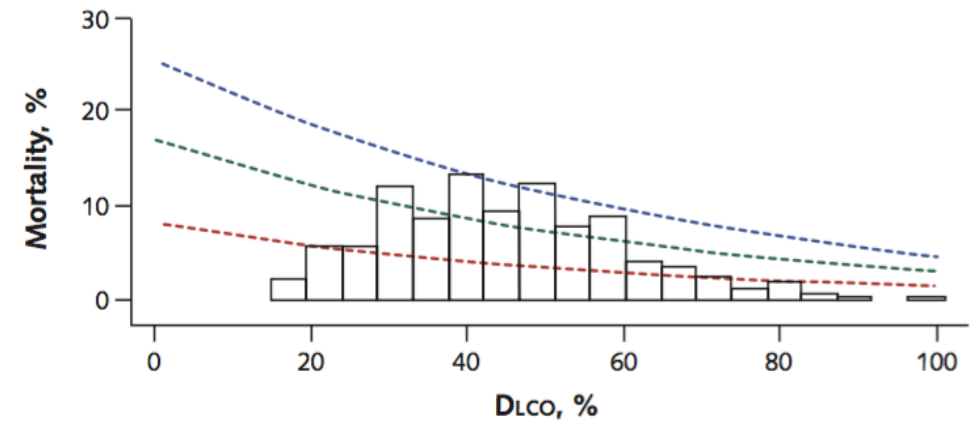
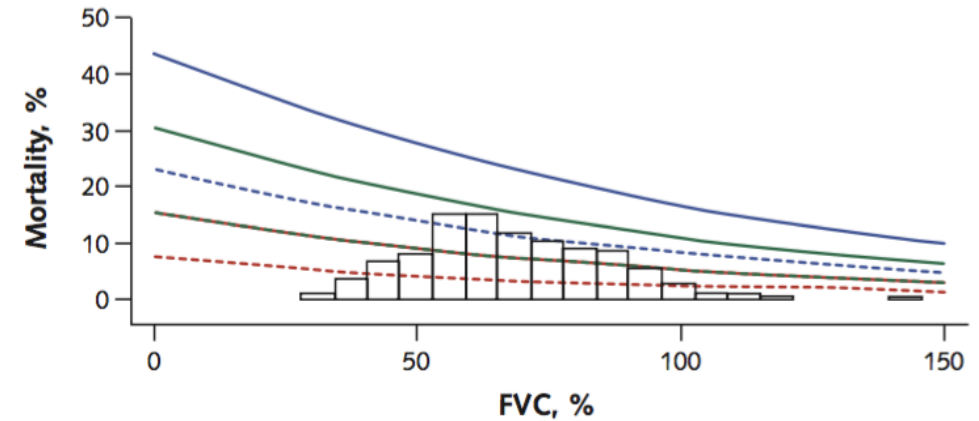
Surgical Lung Biopsy

- Must have sufficient lung function
- Largely safe, but small and finite risk of death and exacerbation



The ILD Evaluation - PFT

- Helps characterize physiology
 - Forced vital capacity (FVC)
 - Diffusion capacity (DLCO)
- Can assist with prognostication
 - Baseline values
 - Longitudinal change over time



The ILD Evaluation - Bronchoscopy

- Generally of limited use with a few notable exceptions
 - Hypersensitivity pneumonitis – cellular analysis
 - Asbestosis – cellular analysis, biopsy
 - Drug toxicity – cellular analysis, biopsy
- Potential emerging utility in bronchoscopic biopsy to diagnose IPF

The ILD Evaluation – Multi-disciplinary Discussion

Multidisciplinary Approach

The process of achieving a multidisciplinary diagnosis in a patient with IIP is dynamic, requiring close communication between clinician, radiologist, and when appropriate, pathologist (1). Clinical data (presentation, exposures, smoking status, associated diseases, lung function, laboratory findings) and radiologic findings are essential for multidisciplinary diagnosis.

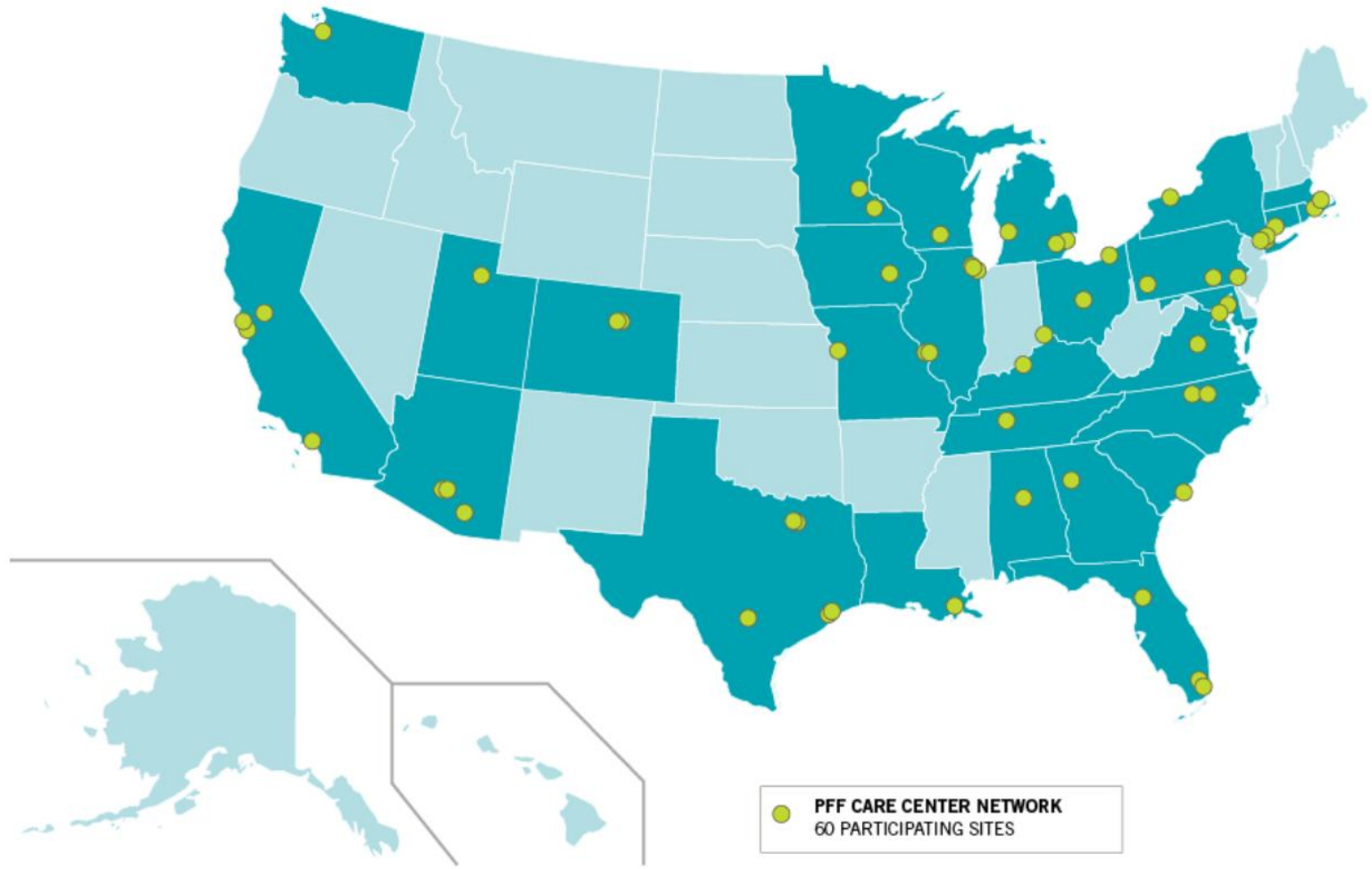
MDD

Pulmonologist

Chest Radiologist

Pulmonary pathologist

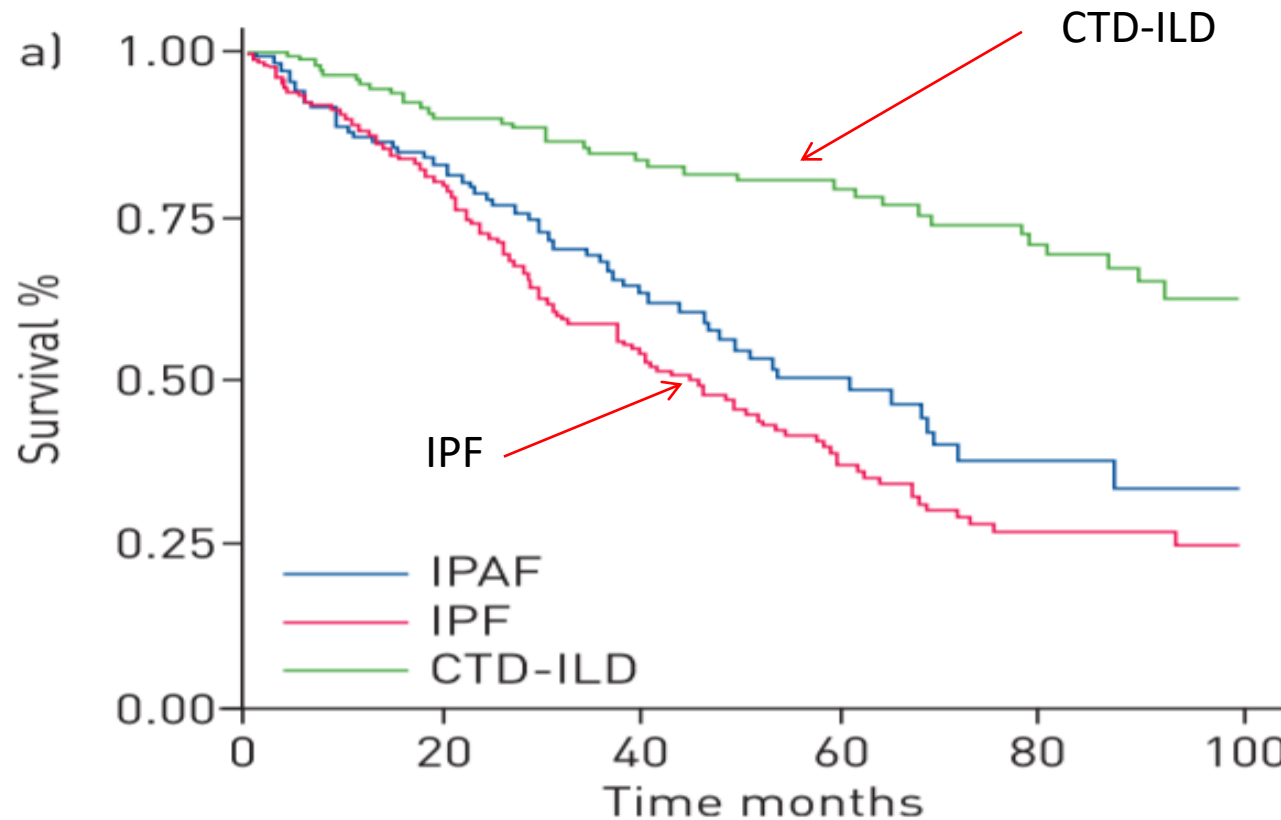
Consider ILD center referral for all patients with ILD



The ILD Center Experience

- Standardized evaluation
- Multi-disciplinary discussion
- Co-morbidity assessment and treatment
- Pulmonary rehabilitation referral
- Assessment for supplemental oxygen needs
- ILD support group
- ILD therapeutics
- Clinical trials

An accurate diagnosis is critical



>50% of patients diagnosed with autoimmune ILD will live >10 years

<50% of patients diagnosed with IPF will live >5 years

Appropriate ILD Therapy is Critical

Azathioprine response in patients with fibrotic connective tissue disease-associated interstitial lung disease



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Ayodeji Adegunsoye^c, Scully Hsu^c, Lena Chen^c, Steven Montner^d, Jonathan H. Chung^d,
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autoimmune-ILD: steroids and immunosuppressive therapy probably helpful

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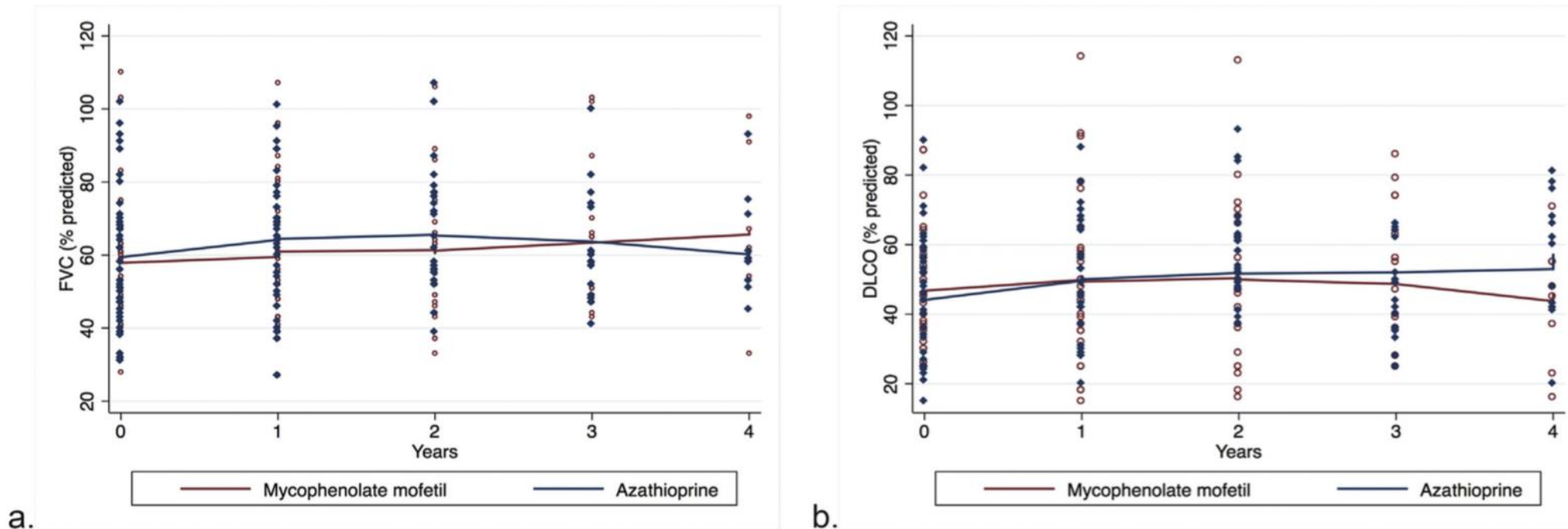


Fig. 2. Longitudinal change in percent predicted FVC (a) and DLCO (b) in a cohort of patients with fibrotic CTD-associated ILD treated with azathioprine and mycophenolate mofetil.

Use of Mycophenolate Mofetil or Azathioprine for the Management of Chronic Hypersensitivity Pneumonitis



Julie Morisset, MD; Kerri A. Johannson, MD; Eric Vittinghoff, PhD; Carlos Aravena, MD; Brett M. Elicker, MD; Kirk D. Jones, MD; Charlene D. Fell, MD; Helene Manganas, MD; Bruno-Pierre Dubé, MD; Paul J. Wolters, MD; Harold R. Collard, MD, FCCP; Christopher J. Ryerson, MD; and Brett Ley, MD

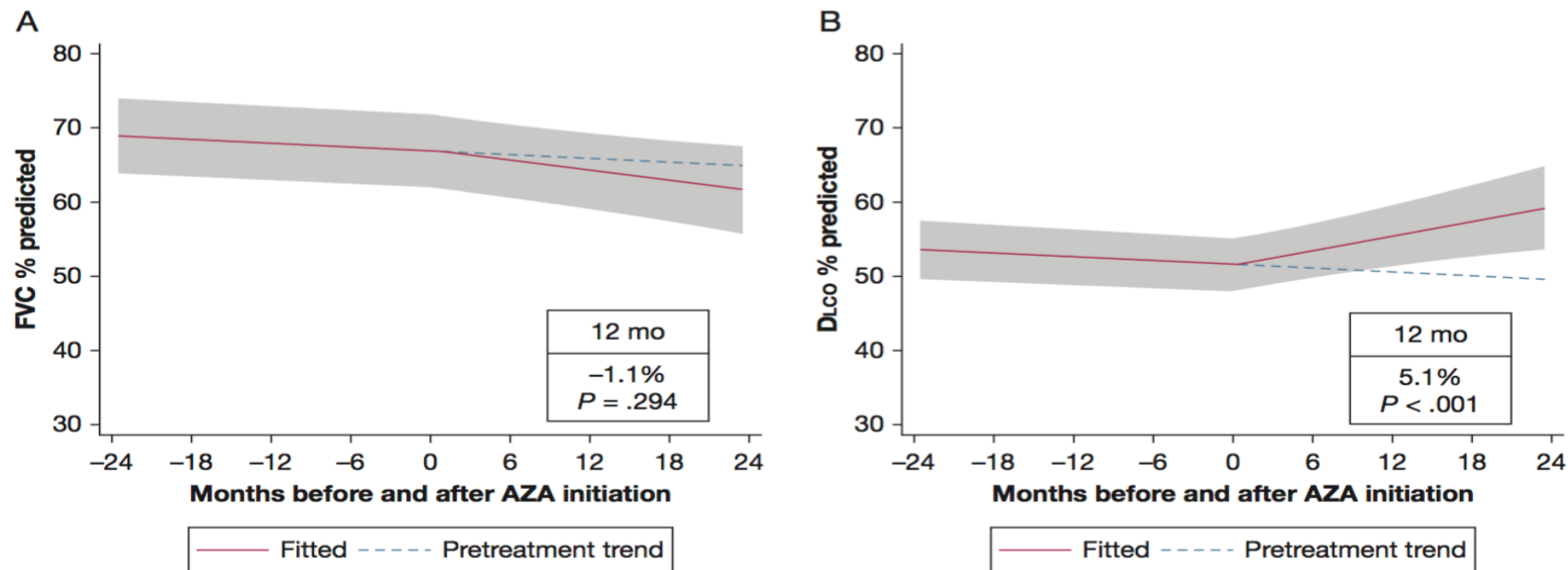


Figure 4 – Mixed-effects model estimates for FVC % predicted and DLCO % predicted before and after initiation of azathioprine. The gray shading indicates the 95% CI. See Figure 1 and 2 legends for expansion of abbreviations.

Environmental ILD: steroids and immunosuppressive therapy probably helpful

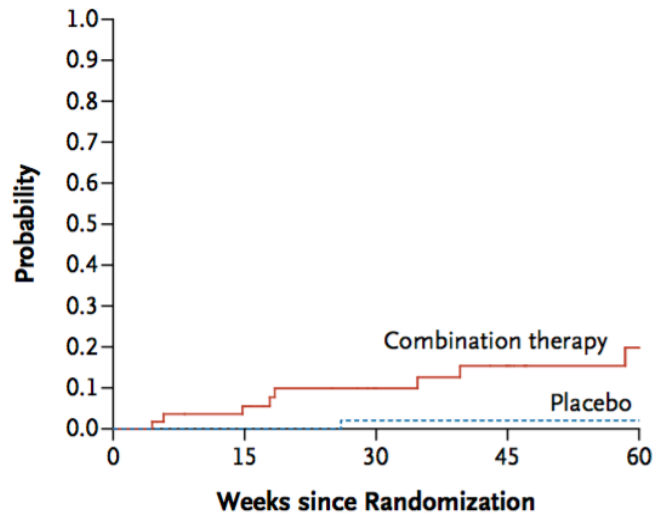
UCDAVIS

IPF: steroids and immunosuppressive therapy harmful

Prednisone, Azathioprine, and N-Acetylcysteine for Pulmonary Fibrosis

The Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis Clinical Research Network*

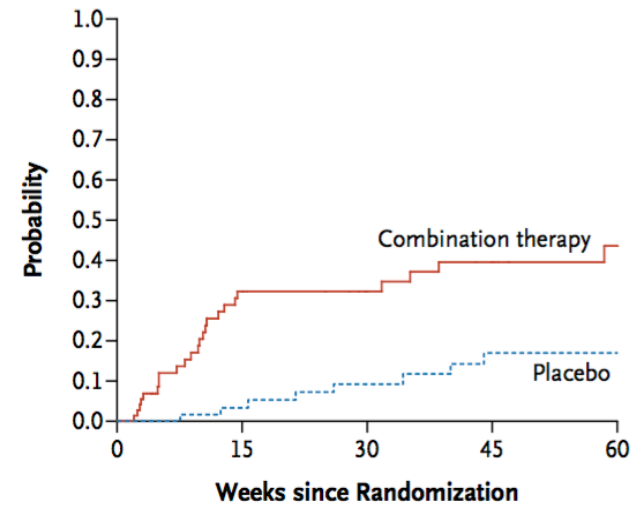
A Time to Death



No. at Risk

Combination therapy	77	50	34	29	14
Placebo	78	57	44	31	17

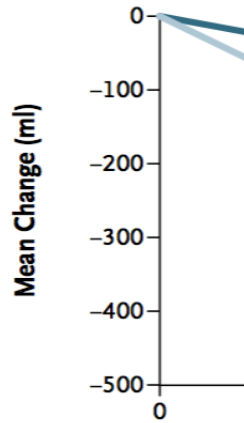
C Time to Death or Hospitalization



No. at Risk

Combination therapy	77	40	29	23	10
Placebo	78	55	42	26	16

B Change in FVC



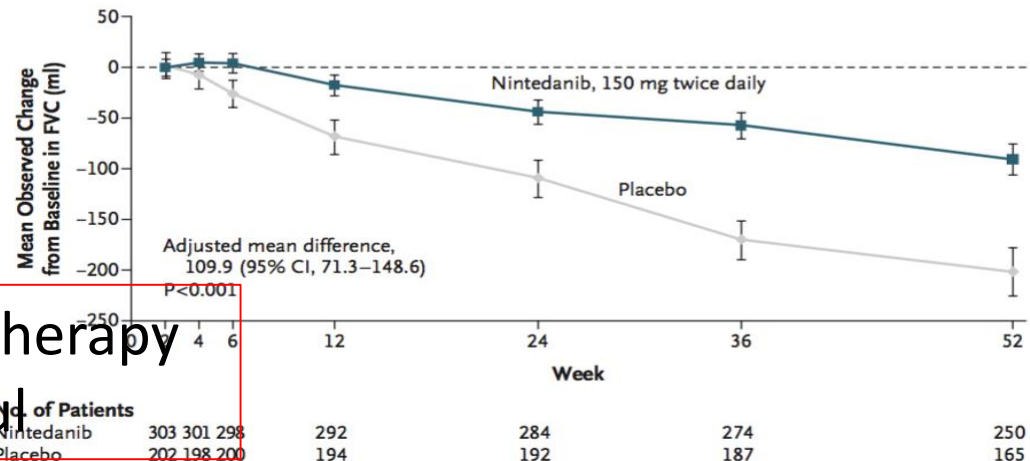
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

A Phase 3 Trial of Pirfenidone with Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis

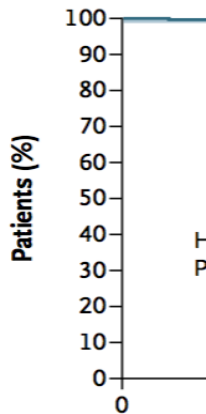
Talmadge E. King, Jr., M.D., Williamson Z. Socorro Castro-Bernardini, M.D., Elizabeth A. Gatzert, M.D., Ian Glaspole, M.B., B.S., Ph.D., Marilyn K. Glaszro, M.D., Peter M. Hopkins, M.D., David Kapelitzky, M.D., David J. Lederer, M.D., Steven D. Nathan, M.D., Steven A. Sahn, M.D., Robert Sussman, M.D., and Paul W. Noble, M.D., for the INPULSIS Trial Investigators*

IPF: anti-fibrotic therapy likely helpful

B INPULSIS-1



D Progression-free Survival



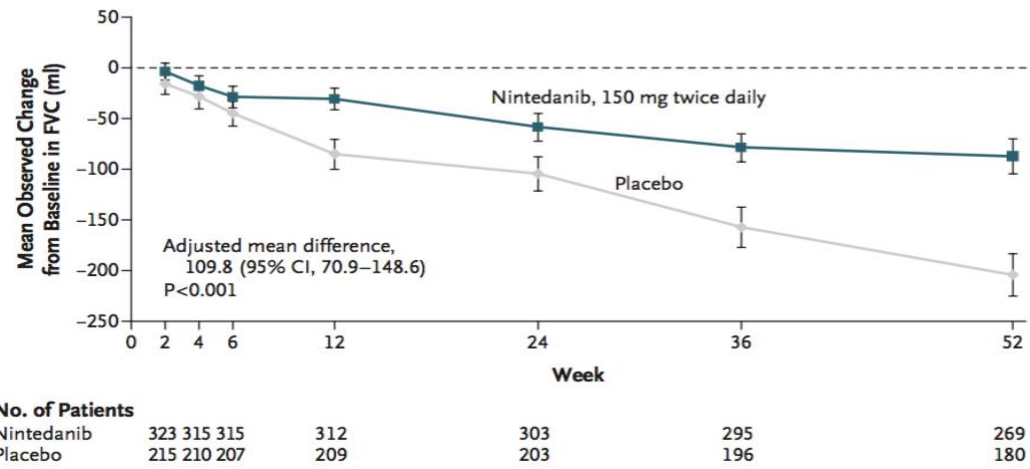
The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812 MAY 29, 2015

Efficacy and Safety of Nintedanib in Patients with Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis

Luca Richeldi, M.D., Ph.D., Roland M. du Bois, M.D., Gane C. Rojers, M.D., Kevin K. Brown, M.D., Ulrich Costabel, M.D., Vincent Cottin, M.D., David M. Hansell, M.D., Yoshikazu Inoue, M.D., Ph.D., Don E. Storch, M.D., Andrew G. Nicholson, D.M., Paul W. Noble, M.D., Moisés Segura, M.D., Michèle Brun, M.Sc., Florence Le Maulf, M.Sc., Mannaig M. Razaee, M.D., Rozsa Schlenker-Herceg, M.D., Bernd Disse, M.D., and Paul W. Noble, M.D., for the INPULSIS Trial Investigators*

D INPULSIS-2



No. at Risk	
Pirfenidone	276
Placebo	273

	262	225	192	113

Summary

- ILD subtypes progress at highly variable rates
- You will help some ILD subtypes by prescribing steroids/immunosuppression
- You will hurt some ILD subtypes by prescribing steroids/immunosuppression
- An early and accurate diagnosis is critical

Thank You!

