

Lung involvement in patients with autoimmune pancreatitis

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Lung involvement was diagnosed in 17 (19.5%) patients in AIP. Compare with other studies, our patients were younger, presentation of OOI was more often and the proportion of female was higher. There was no connection with environmental factors such as occupation of patients.

Background: Immunoglobulin G4-related disease (IgG4-RD) is a systemic immune-mediated disease characterized pathologically by the infiltration of IgG4-bearing plasma cells into involved organs.

Autoimmune pancreatitis (AIP) is a form of chronic pancreatitis with a heavy lymphocytic infiltration and two distinct histopathological subtypes:

- lymphoplasmacytic sclerosing pancreatitis (AIP type 1)
- idiopathic duct-centric pancreatitis (AIP type 2).

Pulmonary involvement (including lung, pleura and mediastinum) has been reported in 12% of patients with systemic IgG4-RD presentations.

Most of the epidemiological data is coming from Japan and there is a lack of information from Europe, especially from Scandinavian countries. We are presenting first results on lung involvement in patients with AIP in European population.

Materials and method

Single-center retrospective study on a prospectively collected cohort of patients diagnosed with AIP at the outpatient clinic of the Department for Digestive Diseases at Karolinska University Hospital in Stockholm, Sweden from 2004 to 2018. Demographic and clinical data were collected from the medical charts.

Results: Eighty-seven patients with AIP were included in the study; 56.3% male and 43.7% female, average age of 50.3 ± 19.2 years.

Patients were followed for 51.7 ± 40.6 months after the diagnosis of AIP. Majority were never smokers (60.7%).

Lung involvement was diagnosed in 17 (19.5%) patients: 13 patients with asthma, 5 patients with nodular lesions, 2 patients with granulomatosis with polyangiitis and 2 patients with mediastinal lymphadenopathy (in 4 patients combination of mentioned clinical conditions were presented).