

Diagnostic accuracy and prognostic value of ¹²³I-labeled serum amyloid P component body retention in patients with amyloidosis



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INTRODUCTION

Serum amyloid P component (SAP) binds to amyloid. ¹²³I-SAP scintigraphy is used to evaluate the extent and distribution of amyloid in systemic amyloidosis.

OBJECTIVE

To study the diagnostic performance and prognostic value of a simple parameter describing extravascular ¹²³I-SAP retention in systemic amyloidosis.

METHODS

200 MBq ¹²³I-labeled human SAP was injected intravenously in 20 controls and in 189 consecutive patients with systemic and localized amyloidosis. Extravascular retention (EVR) of ¹²³I-SAP was quantified from serum and urine measurements after 24 and 48 hours. Sensitivity and specificity were assessed and retention was correlated with kidney, heart, liver, and nerve involvement and with survival.

RESULTS

The cut-off value representing a desired specificity of 90% of EVR after 24 hours (EVR $_{24}$) was 50%. The associated sensitivity of EVR $_{24}$ for detecting AA, AL, and ATTR amyloidosis was 65%, 61%, and 22% respectively, using a cut-off point of 50%.

In AL amyloidosis the EVR₂₄ increased with the number of organs involved (from median 42% to 83%) and the EVR₂₄ correlated with serum Alkaline Phosphatase (R=0.63) (figure 1) and with creatinine clearance (R=-0.36) (figure 2).

In AL amyloidosis both cardiac involvement (hazard ratio 3.9, 95% CI 2.0-7.9) and EVR $_{24}$ (hazard ratio 2.0, 95% CI 1.1-3.8) were independent predictors of survival (figure 3).

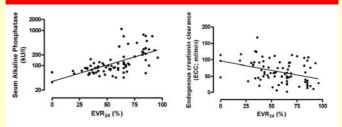
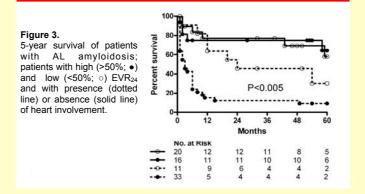


Figure 1. EVR_{24} vs. serum Alkaline Phosphatase in patients with AL amyloidosis. Solid line is linear regression line.

Figure 2. EVR₂₄ vs. endogenous creatinine clearance in patients with AL amyloidosis. Solid line is linear regression line.



CONCLUSIONS

- In AL amyloidosis the EVR₂₄ is strongly associated with organ involvement as well as with prognosis
- Quantification of SAP retention using the EVR₂₄ has no additional value to ¹²³I-SAP scintigraphy in the detection of systemic amyloidosis

