Angioedema with Normal Labs....What Now?

Marc Riedl, MD-MS Professor of Medicine Clinical Director – US HAEA Angioedema Center University of California, San Diego

Learning Objectives

- Review data on mechanisms underlying isolated angioedema with normal lab evaluation
- Summarize important clinical features in the assessment of recurrent angioedema
- Develop a management approach for isolated angioedema with normal lab results

It ain't what you don't know that gets you into trouble. It's what you know for sure that just ain't so.

Mark Twain



Causes of Angioedema

- IgE-mediated: Foods, drugs, insect stings
- Non-IgE mediated: Radiocontrast media
- Chronic spontaneous urticaria/angioedema
- Physical urticaria/angioedema
- ASA and other NSAIDs

Agostoni A. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2004;114:S51-S131. Cichon S. *Am J Hum Genet*. 2006;79:1098-1104. Maurer M, et al. Allergy. 2018

- ACE inhibitor-induced
- C1-INH Deficiency
 - Hereditary Types I, II
 - Acquired
- Hereditary with normal C1INH
 - Factor XII
 - Angiopoietin-1
 - Plasminogen
 - Kininogen
 - Myoferlin
 - HS3ST6
 - Unknown
- Idiopathic
 - Histaminergic/Mast Cell-mediated
 - Non-histaminergic

Causes of Isolated Angioedema

 Table 1 Types of recurrent angioedema diagnosed in 1058 patients examined between 1993 and 2012

| | | Patie | nts, <i>n</i> (%) | Male n (%) | Female, | n (%) Male : fe | male ratio |
|--------------|------------|--------------|-------------------|------------|----------|-----------------|------------|
| Hereditary a | angioedema | 377 | (36) | 1% | | | |
| C1-INII-IL | E | 353 | 353 (94) | | 202 (57) | 0.75 | |
| FXII-HAE | | 6 | (1) | 1 (17) | 5 (83) | 5 (83) 0.2 | |
| U-HAE | | 18 | (5) | 12 (67) | 6 (33) |) 2 | |
| AAE | | 681 | 681 (64) | | | | _ |
| C1-INII-AAE | | 49 | 49 (7) | | 31 (63) | 0.58 | |
| ACEI-AAE | | 183 (27) | | 0070 | 76 (42) | 1.4 | |
| IH-AAE | 84% | 379 | (56) | 155 (41) | 224 (59) | 0.69 | |
| InH-AAE | 16% | 70 (10) | | 36 (51) | 34 (49) | 1.06 | |
| Total | | 110/ | (100) | 480 (45) | 578 (55) | 0.83 | |
| | | TT 20 | | | | | |

C1-INH-HAE, hereditary angrocucina (HAE) with C1-inhibitor deficiency; FXII-HAE, HAE with factor XII mutation; U-HAE, HAE of unknown origin; ACEI-AAE, acquired angioedema (AAE) related to angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor therapy; IH-AAE, idiopathic histaminergic AAE; InH-AAE, idiopathic nonhistaminergic AAE.

Complement Testing in Recurrent Angioedema

| Туре | C1-INH Level | C1-INH Function | C4 Level | C3 Level | C1q Level |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| НАЕ Туре І | Low | Low | Low | Normal | Normal |
| HAE Type II | Normal- high | Low | Low | Normal | Normal |
| HAE with normal C1-INH | Normal | Normal | Normal | Normal | Normal |
| Acquired C1-INH I/II | Low | Low | Low | Low- normal | Low |
| ACE-I associated AE | Normal | Normal | Normal | Normal | Normal |
| ldiopathic angioedema | Normal | Normal | Normal | Normal | Normal |

Major Types of Angioedema



Improved Diagnostic Testing to Targeted Therapy

UNIVERSE OF ANGIOEDEMA

HISTAMINERGIC/ MAST CELL MEDIATED

Clinical History PLUS Genetic and Biochemical Tests

> HAE and IDIOPATHIC NON-HISTAMINERGIC

Mast-Cell Mediated Angioedema is Common

- Angioedema is often co-expressed with urticaria
 - Deeper dermal and subcutaneous layers.
 - Pruritic or burning quality
 - Consider hereditary angioedema in isolated angioedema





Sabroe et al, J Am Acad Dermatol 1999

Angioedema without Urticaria: Evaluation for Mast Cell Activity

- Serum tryptase
- Basophil activation studies



Improved Diagnostic Testing to Targeted Therapy

UNIVERSE OF ANGIOEDEMA

HISTAMINERGIC/ MAST CELL MEDIATED

Clinical History PLUS Genetic and Biochemical Tests

> HAE and IDIOPATHIC NON-HISTAMINERGIC

Hereditary Angioedema with Normal C1-INH

- Familial condition
- Clinical diagnosis + exclusion of other causes
- Pathophysiology poorly defined
- Does not respond to treatment for histaminergic/mast cell-mediated angioedema
- Appears kinin-mediated
- Striking predominance in women
 - Estrogen role in regulating phenotypic expression
- Facial and lip swelling frequent
- Recurrent tongue swelling a cardinal symptom
- Many patients have only skin swelling, with infrequent GI angioedema
- Asphyxiation due to airway involvement occurs



Bork K. AJM 2007;120:987-92.

Hereditary Angioedema Pathophysiology





Bradykinin-mediated Angioedema with Normal C1INH: Various Mechanisms



Adapted from Chen M, et al. Immunol Allergy Clin North Amer 2017

Identification of Genetic Markers for HAE-normal C1INH

| | HAE-Normal C1INH | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| Percent of all HAE | Rare | ? HAE-Normal ? | | | |
| C4 Level | Normal | | | | |
| C1-INH antigenic level | Normal | HAE-EXIL HAE-ANGPT1 HAE-N | | | |
| C1-INH antigenic function | Normal | HAE-PLG HAE-KNG1 | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Veronez CL et al LAllergy Clin Immunol Pract | 2021 | HAF-Unknown | | | |

Biomarkers Assessing Contact System Activity

A novel assay to diagnose hereditary angioedema utilizing inhibition of bradykinin-forming enzymes

Joseph K. Allergy. 2015 Jan;70(1):115-119.

Threshold-stimulated kallikrein activity distinguishes bradykinin- from histamine-mediated angioedema

Lara-Marquez M. Clin Exp Allergy 2018. Jun 29.

J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2017 Aug 3. pii: S0091-6749(17)31268-X. doi: 10.1016/j.jaci.2017.07.012. [Epub ahead of print]

Cleaved kininogen as a biomarker for bradykinin release in hereditary angioedema.

Hofman ZLM. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2017 Aug 4. pii: S0091-6749.

Mol Immunol. 2020 Jan 16;119:27-34. doi: 10.1016/j.molimm.2020.01.003. [Epub ahead of print]

sgp120 and the contact system in hereditary angioedema: A diagnostic tool in HAE with normal C1 inhibitor.

 $\underline{\mathsf{Larrauri B}}^1, \, \underline{\mathsf{Hester CG}}^2, \, \underline{\mathsf{Jiang H}}^2, \, \underline{\mathsf{Miletic VD}}^2, \, \underline{\mathsf{Malbran A}}^2, \, \underline{\mathsf{Bork K}}^3, \, \underline{\mathsf{Kaplan A}}^4, \, \underline{\mathsf{Frank M}}^2.$



Sharma J, et al. Clin Rev Allergy Immuno 2021 Porebski G, et al. Clin Rev Allergy Immuno 2021

COVID and Renewed Interest in Kinins



Gangnus T, et al. An Bioanal Chem. 2021 May;413(11):2971-2984.

Targets for Measurement



Gangnus T, et al. An Bioanal Chem. 2021 May;413(11):2971-2984.

Liquid Chromatography with Tandem Mass Spectrometry (LC-MS/MS)



Gangnus T, et al. An Bioanal Chem. 2021 May;413(11):2971-2984.

Back to the Current Day..... "ALL SYSTEMS REPORT NORMAL, CAPTAIN"



Management Approach

• 1) History, history, history

 Assess trajectory, duration, characteristics of symptoms, associated findings, response to therapies

- Family history

UNKNOWN OR UNRELIABLE VARIABLE PENETRANCE

DE NOVO MUTATIONS?

Busse P, et al. J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract. 2020:

Management Strategy

- 2) Implement and document response to aggressive mast-cell targeted therapy
 - Acute: antihistamines, corticosteroids, epinephrine
 - Preventative: high-dose antihistamines (4x labeleddose of 2nd generation H1-antagonist), montelukast, omalizumab?

Omalizumab for Isolated Idiopathic Angioedema

- Randomized, placebo-controlled trial of omalizumab in adults with 2 or more episodes of idiopathic angioedema in the past 6 months
- 10 patients randomized to omalizumab 300 mg or placebo every 4 weeks for 24 weeks with 12-week follow-up
- Significant improvement in omalizumab group vs placebo:
 - Angioedema Activity Score (p = .003)
 - Angioedema QoL (p = .03)
 - Number of angioedema episodes per month (p = .005)





Management Strategy

- 3) If steps 1 and 2 supportive, consideration of contact-system targeted therapy based on longitudinal clinical symptoms and clinical judgment
 - Acute treatment with targeted therapy EARLY in course of angioedema attack with consistent documented significant improvement within expected response time (1-2 hours)

Busse P, et al. J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract. 2020:

Hereditary Angioedema with Normal C1-INH

Hereditary angioedema with normal C1 inhibitor function: Consensus of an international expert panel

Bruce L. Zuraw, M.D.,^{1,2} Konrad Bork, M.D.,³ Karen E. Binkley, M.D.,⁴ Aleena Banerji, M.D.,⁵ Sandra C. Christiansen, M.D.,^{1,6} Anthony Castaldo, M.P.A.,⁷ Allen Kaplan, M.D.,⁸ Marc Riedl, M.D.,⁹ Charles Kirkpatrick, M.D.,¹⁰ Markus Magerl, M.D.,¹¹ Christian Drouet, Ph.D.,¹² and Marco Cicardi, M.D.¹³

Allergy Asthma Proc 33:S145–S156, 2012

 Table 2. Diagnosis of Hereditary Angioedema with Normal C1 Inhibitor Levels.

Consensus criteria*

History of recurrent angioedema in the absence of concomitant urticaria or use of a medication known to cause angioedema
Normal or near-normal C4 level and C1 inhibitor antigen level and function
Documented lack of response to high-dose antihistamines (e.g., second-generation antihistamines given 4 times/day)
Either a known genetic mutation (factor XII, angiopoietin-1, plasminogen, or kininogen-1) or a family history of angioedema⁺

Supportive data

History of no response to epinephrine and glucocorticoids History of prompt and durable responses to a bradykinin-targeted medication‡ Documented, visible angioedema or, in patients with predominantly abdominal symptoms, evidence of bowel-wall edema identified by computed axial tomography or magnetic resonance imaging§

Emerging biomarkers

Threshold-stimulated kallikrein activity¶

Hereditary Angioedema with Normal C1INH

case series, case reports

- Treatment data limited; No controlled trials to date
- Acute treatment of attacks
 - Icatibant
 - Ecallantide
 - C1INH concentrates
- Prophylaxis
 - Tranexamic Acid
 - Progestins
 - Lanadelumab*
 - Berotralstat
 - C1INH concentrates
 - Androgens

<u>Most Data</u> <u>Currently</u>

Data limited to

Case reports, Case series reporting benefit Validate Biomarkers and Investigate Treatment Efficacy

Clinical Trials to

Bork K. Allergy Asthma Clin Immunol. 2010 Jul 28;6(1):15. Boccon-Gibod I,et al. Clin Exp Immunol. 2012 Jun;168(3):303-7

*Phase III study enrollment completed

Tranexamic Acid Effects



Progestin Effects

Table 4. Efficacy of progestin according to type of HAE POP AGP AE types I/II Improvement 5 6 77% No modification 2 improved Worsening AE type III Improvement 10 No modification 1 Worsening 2 IdiopathicAE Improvement 15 4 No modification 2 40% Worsening 0 4 improved POP, Low dose progestin-only pills; AGP, antigonadotropic progestin

agents; HAE, Hereditary angioedema.

Our Patients' Perspective

- Recurring troubling symptoms
- Disfiguring
- Disabling
- Frightening fear of asphyxiation
- Secondary depression and anxiety
- Concern about a hereditary condition passed to children
- HAE-normal C1INH is both overdiagnosed and underdiagnosed; results in overtreatment (costs and side effects) and undertreatment (morbidity and disability)
- <u>SYSTEMATIC APPROACH</u> Enables gradual move to an effective management plan

Takeaways

- Evaluation of angioedema relies heavily on detailed clinical history
- Diagnostic testing is currently limited to markers of mast cell activity, C1INH evaluation, genetic testing; ongoing investigation of additional biomarkers
- Most isolated recurrent angioedema with normal lab evaluation is mast cell mediated/histaminergic
- A small subset of isolated angioedema is nonhistaminergic/kinin mediated
- Longitudinal clinical follow-up and documented response to targeted treatments remain important in the diagnosis and management of angioedema with normal labs

THANK YOU



"Medicine is a science of uncertainty and an art of probability"

– William Osler