

Interstitial Lung Disease: An Overview

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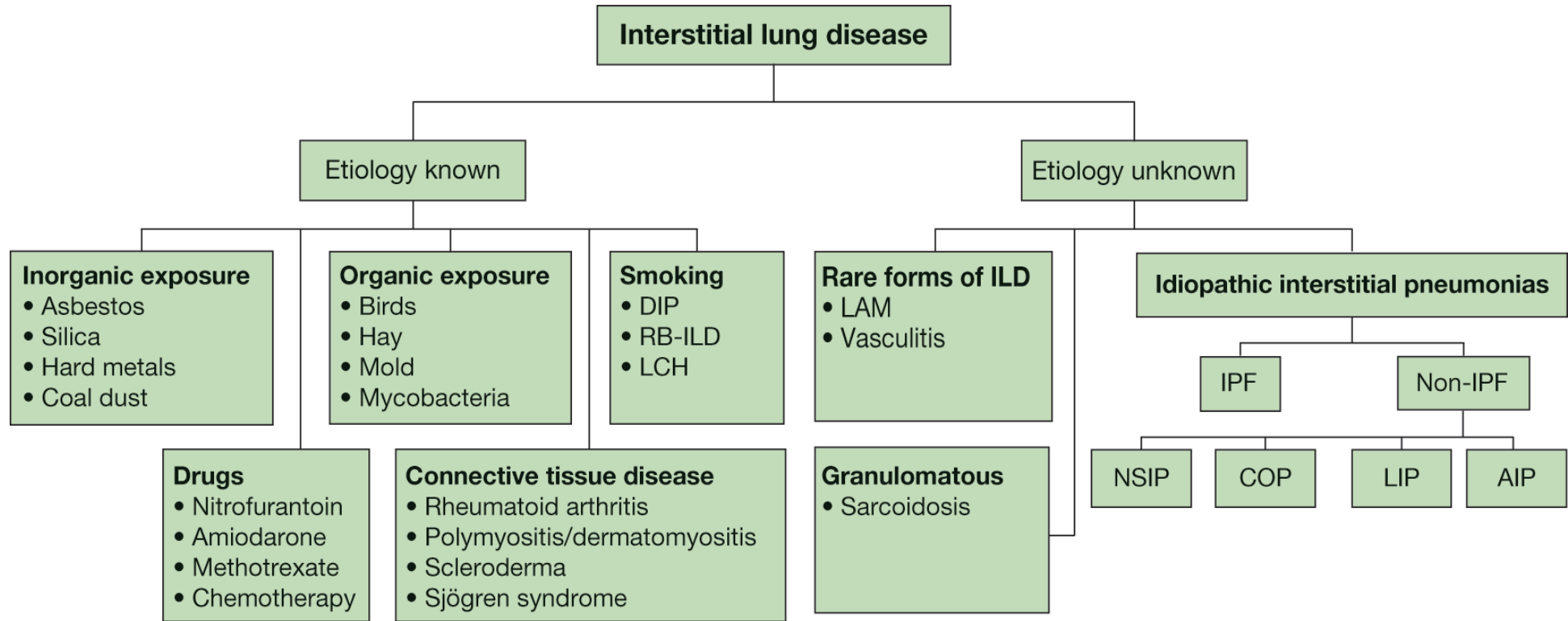
Disclosures

- Grants to study Genomic Predictors of IPF Outcomes
 - National Institutes of Health (NHLBI)
 - American Thoracic Society
 - American Lung Association
- Grant to study early ILD detection
 - UC-Davis Gordon Wong endowment
- IPF Consulting
 - Genentech
 - Boehringer Ingelheim

Objectives

- Understand the classification framework for common interstitial lung diseases (ILD)
- Appreciate the wide spectrum of ILD presentation
- Pursue a standardized ILD diagnostic work-up

What the textbook says Interstitial Lung Disease Classification



Source: Michael A. Grippi, Jack A. Elias, Jay A. Fishman, Robert M. Kotloff, Allan I. Pack, Robert M. Senior, Mark D. Siegel: *Fishman's Pulmonary Diseases and Disorders*: www.accessmedicine.com
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What we actually see on a regular basis

Interstitial Lung Disease

Etiology Known

Connective tissue disease
- RA, SSc, Sjogrens, IIM

Environmental ILD
- Hypersensitivity pneumonitis

Occupational ILD
- Asbestosis/Silicosis

Drug-induced ILD
- Amio/MTX/Chemo

Idiopathic Interstitial Pneumonia

Smoking-related

- Desquamative interstitial pneumonia
- Respiratory bronchiolitis-ILD

Chronic Fibrosing

- Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis
- Idiopathic NSIP

Inflammatory +/- fibrosing

- Cryptogenic organizing pneumonia

Unclassifiable

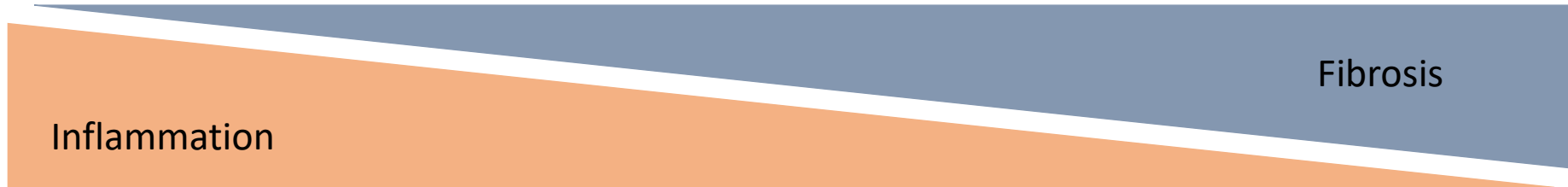
None of the above

Other

- Sarcoidosis



Interstitial Lung Disease



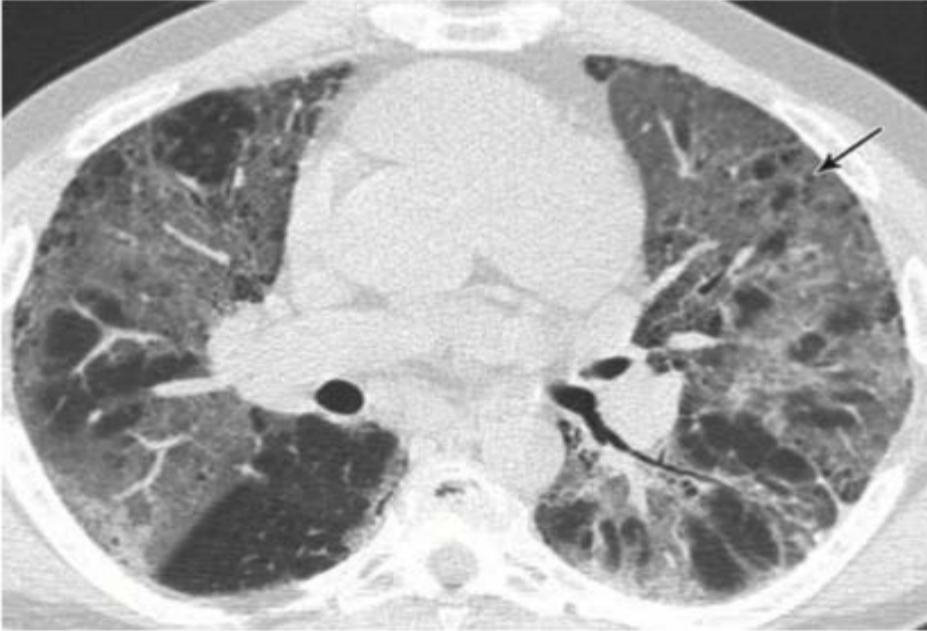
Inflammatory Predominant ILDs

CTD-ILD (most)
Hypersensitivity Pneumonitis (early)
Cryptogenic Organizing Pneumonia
Cellular idiopathic NSIP
Drug-induced ILD

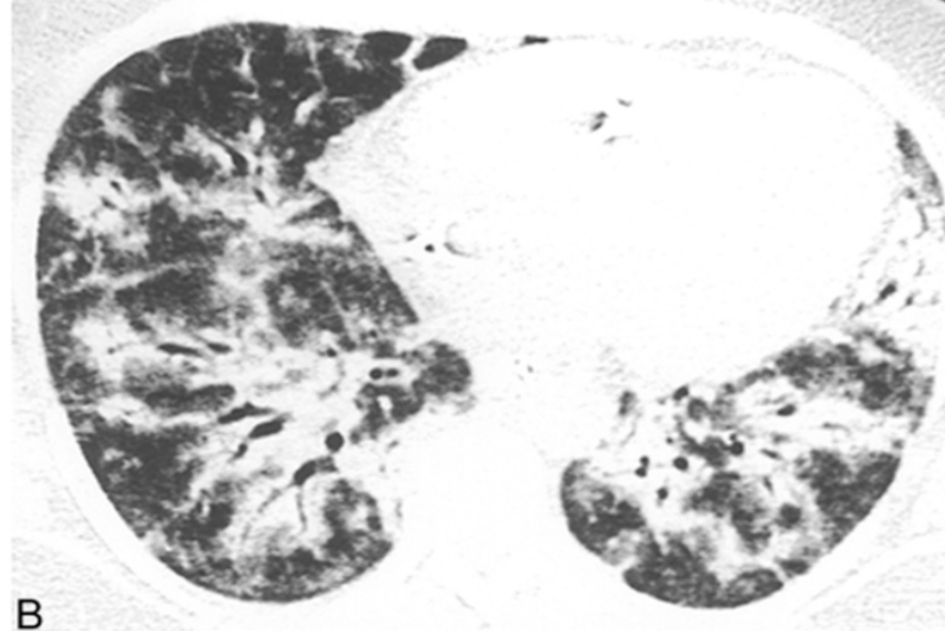
Fibrotic Predominant ILDs

Systemic sclerosis-ILD
Hypersensitivity pneumonitis (late)
Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis
Fibrotic idiopathic NSIP
Asbestosis

Inflammatory ILD can manifest as:



Non-specific Interstitial Pneumonia

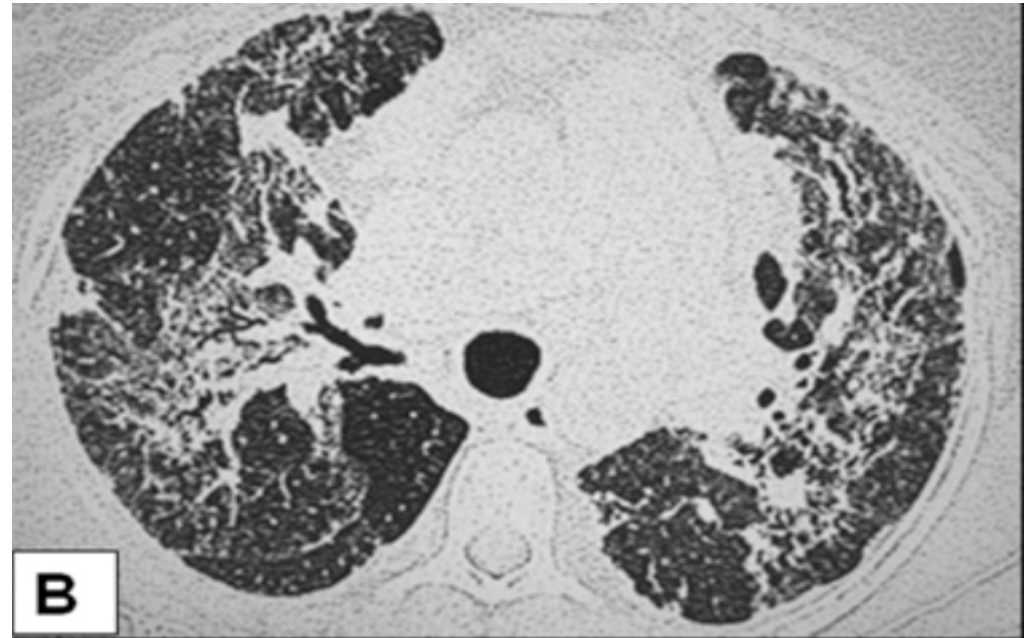


Organizing Pneumonia

Fibrotic ILD can manifest as:

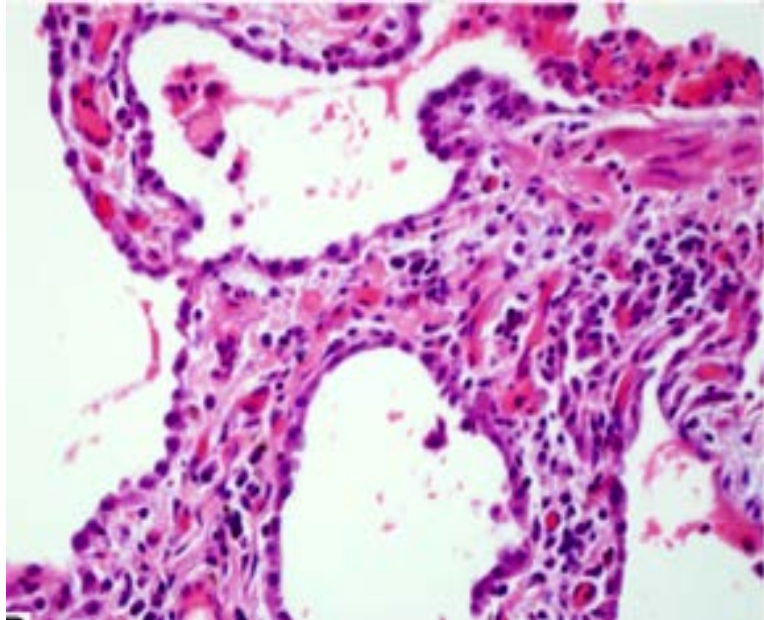


Peripheral predominant fibrosis

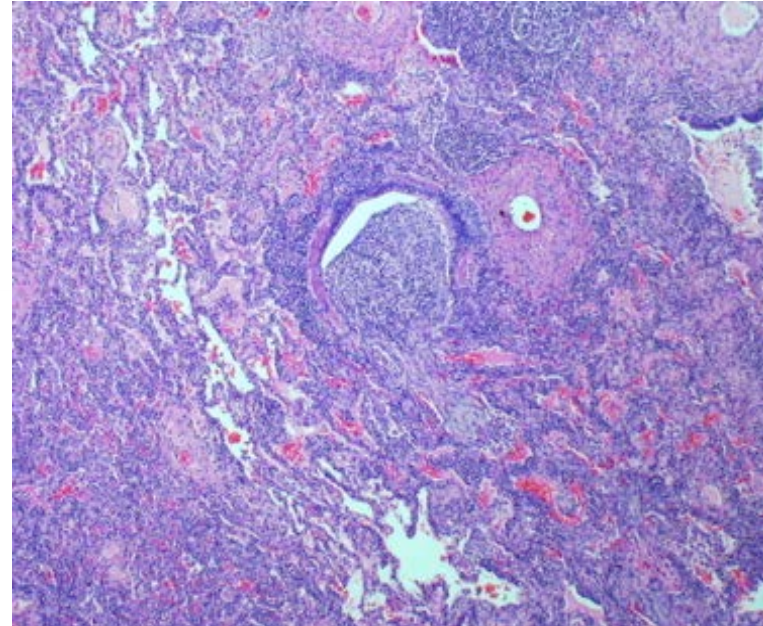


Airway-centric fibrosis

Inflammatory ILD can manifest as:

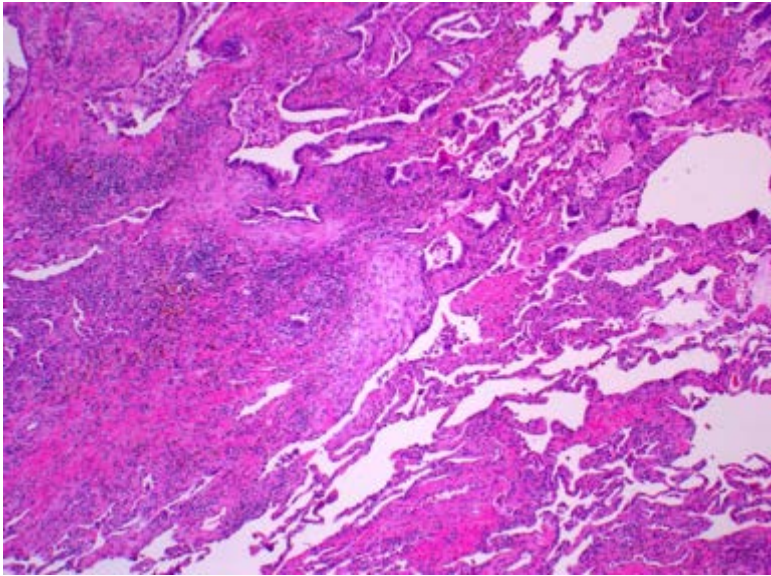


Cellular non-specific Interstitial Pneumonia

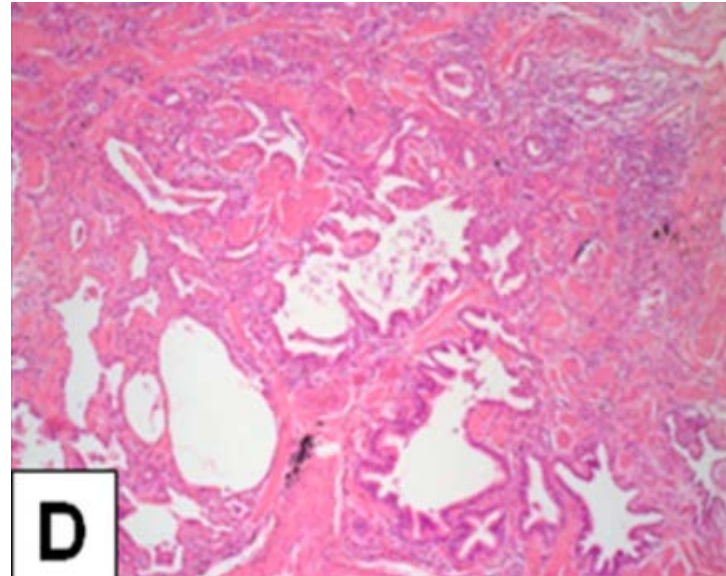


Organizing Pneumonia

Fibrotic ILD can manifest as:



Usual Interstitial Pneumonia



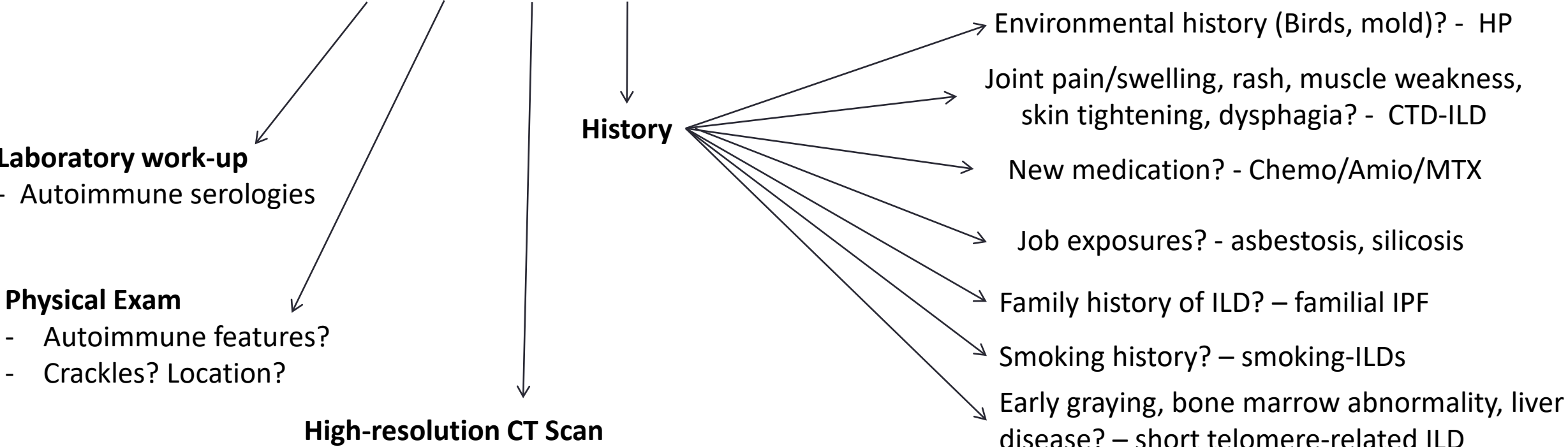
Airway-centric fibrosis

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

The ILD Evaluation



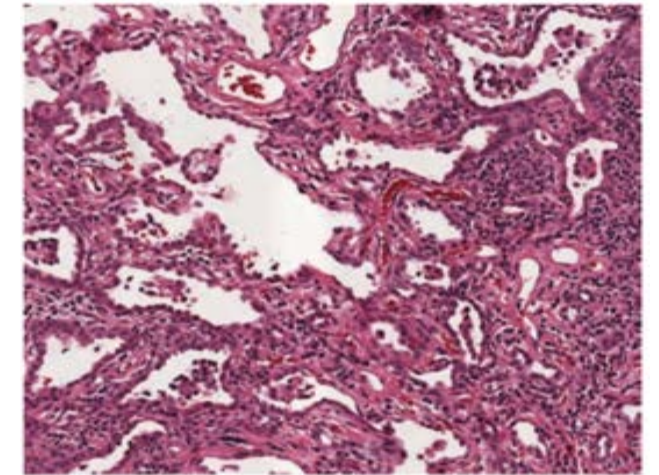
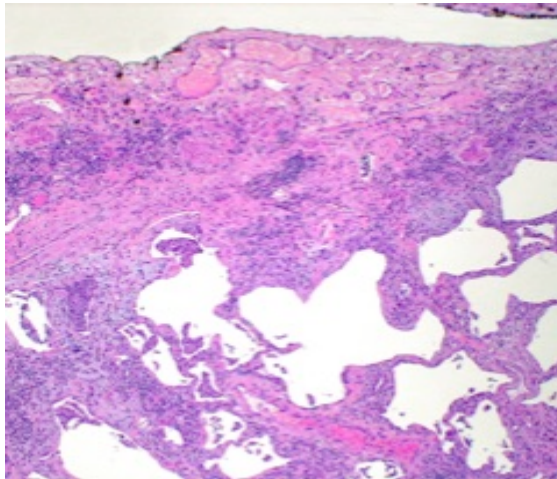
The ILD Evaluation

History unrevealing
Physical exam non-specific
Laboratory work-up negative
High-resolution CT non-diagnostic

Unclassifiable ILD

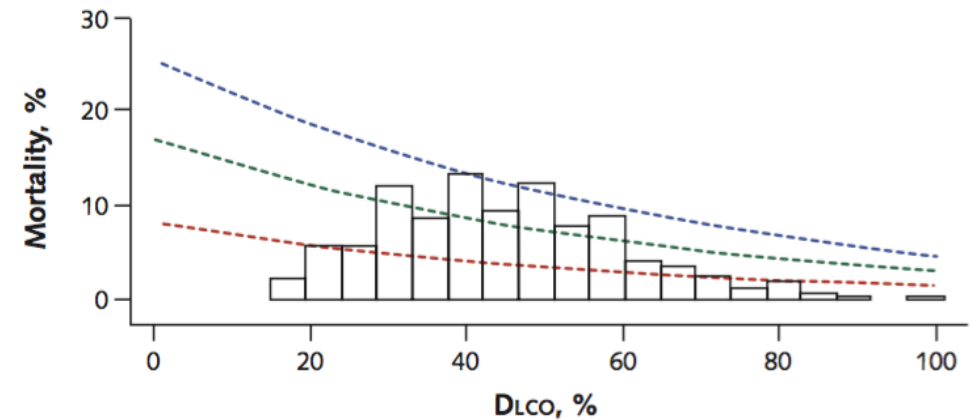
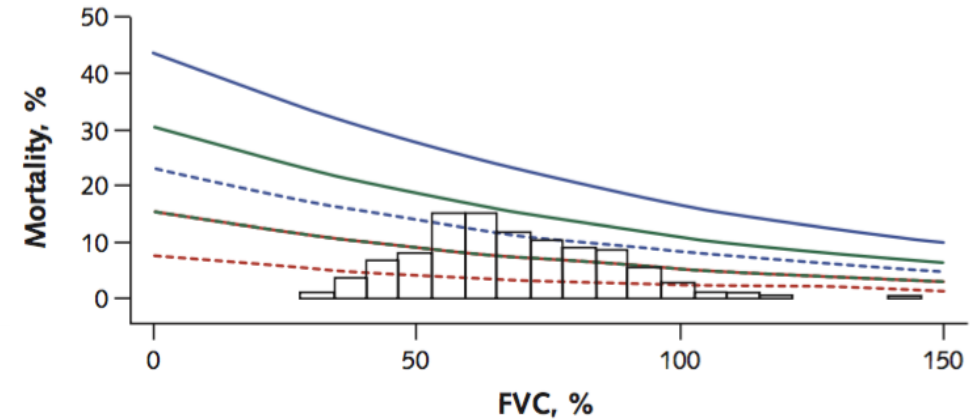
Surgical Lung Biopsy

- 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
 - Sarcoidosis – lymph node bx/Tbbx
 - Asbestosis – cellular analysis, histology
 - Amiodarone toxicity – cellular analysis, histology
- Cryobiopsy – larger biopsy performed
 - May establish diagnosis in patients unable to undergo surgical lung biopsy
 - Increased risk of bleeding and pneumothorax
 - Highly operator dependent

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

How important is a MDD?

Idiopathic Interstitial Pneumonia

What Is the Effect? Figure 1.

Kevin R. Flaherty, Talm
William D. Travis, Barry
Vibha N. Lama, Steven

Division of Pulmonary and Cr
Biostatistics, University of Mic
California; University of Wash
Washington, DC

Information Provided	Participants	Output
Step 1 - Individual [HRCT]	Clinicians Radiologists	Diagnosis
Step 2 - Individual [HRCT] + [Standardized clinical data]	Clinicians Radiologists	Diagnosis
Step 3 - Group Discussion [HRCT] + [Standardized clinical data]	Clinicians Radiologists	Diagnosis
Step 4 - Group Discussion [HRCT] + [Standardized clinical data] + [SLB]	Clinicians Radiologists Pathologists	Diagnosis
Step 5 - Group Discussion [HRCT] + [Standardized clinical data] + [SLB]	Clinicians Radiologists Pathologists	Consensus Diagnosis

is?

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ncisco, San Francisco,
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How important is a MDE?

Idiopathic Interstitial Pneumonia

What Is the Effect of a Multidisciplinary Approach to Diagnosis?

Kevin R. Flaherty, Talmadge E. King, Jr., Ganesh Raghu, Joseph P. Lynch III, Thomas V. Colby, William D. Travis, Barry H. Gross, Ella A. Kazerooni, Galen B. Toews, Qi Long, Susan Murray, Vibha N. Lama, Steven E. Gay, and Fernando J. Martinez

Division of Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine and Department of Radiology, University of Michigan Health System, and Department of Biostatistics, University of Michigan School of Public Health, Ann Arbor, Michigan; University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, California; University of Washington, Seattle, Washington; Mayo Clinic, Scottsdale, Arizona; and Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, DC

TABLE 3. INTEROBSERVER AGREEMENT AT EACH DIAGNOSTIC STEP

Step	Clinicians [κ (95% CI)]	Radiologists [κ (95% CI)]	Clinicians–Radiologists [κ (95% CI)]	All Observers [κ (95% CI)]
1	0.41 (0.29, 0.52)	0.72 (0.57, 0.86)	0.39 (0.29, 0.49)	NA
2	0.51 (0.37, 0.64)	0.80 (0.67, 0.93)	0.44 (0.34, 0.54)	NA
3	0.67 (0.54, 0.79)	0.78 (0.65, 0.91)	0.55 (0.44, 0.66)	NA
4	0.75 (0.64, 0.86)	0.84 (0.72, 0.96)	0.78 (0.70, 0.86)	0.79 (0.71, 0.86)
5	0.86 (0.76, 0.95)	0.90 (0.80, 0.99)	0.88 (0.81, 0.96)	0.88 (0.81, 0.94)

Definition of abbreviations: CI = confidence interval for corresponding statistic; NA = not applicable.

Kappa Score

0.8-1.0 – Excellent
0.6-0.8 – Good
0.4-0.6 – Moderate
0.2-0.4 – Fair
0-0.2 – Poor

ILD General Management Considerations

- Standardized Evaluation
- Multi-disciplinary discussion
- Co-morbidity assessment and treatment
- Pulmonary Rehab referral
- Assessment for supplemental oxygen needs
- Therapeutics
- Clinical Trials

Consider ILD center referral for all patients with ILD

Delayed Access and Survival in Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis

A Cohort Study

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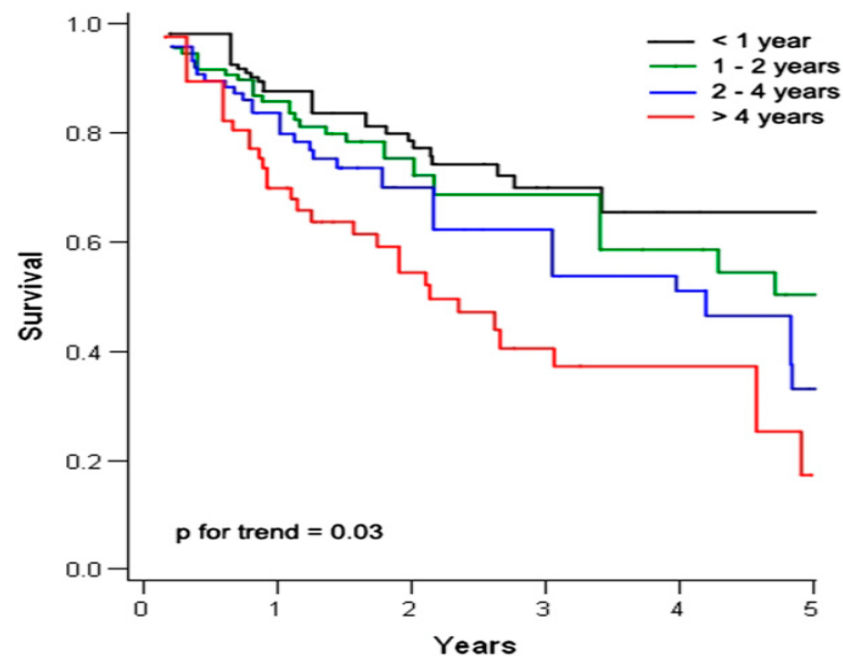


Figure 2. Survival from the time of evaluation at a tertiary care center adjusted for age and FVC across quartiles of delay. Entry time into the cohort began at study enrollment.

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