
Mind the gap

*Elucidating the spectrum of
pulmonary fibrosis*

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MIND THE GAP



Disclosures

Currently receive grant support from the NIH.

Case #1

- 59-year-old man with shortness of breath
- Dry cough and decreased exercise tolerance for 6 months
- 15 pack-year history (quit 20 years ago)
- Acid reflux, hypertension
- Preacher at church
- Family history: 2 older brothers with ILD, mother died of unknown lung disease at 63 years old
- CT scan: Subpleural reticulation, mild traction bronchiectasis

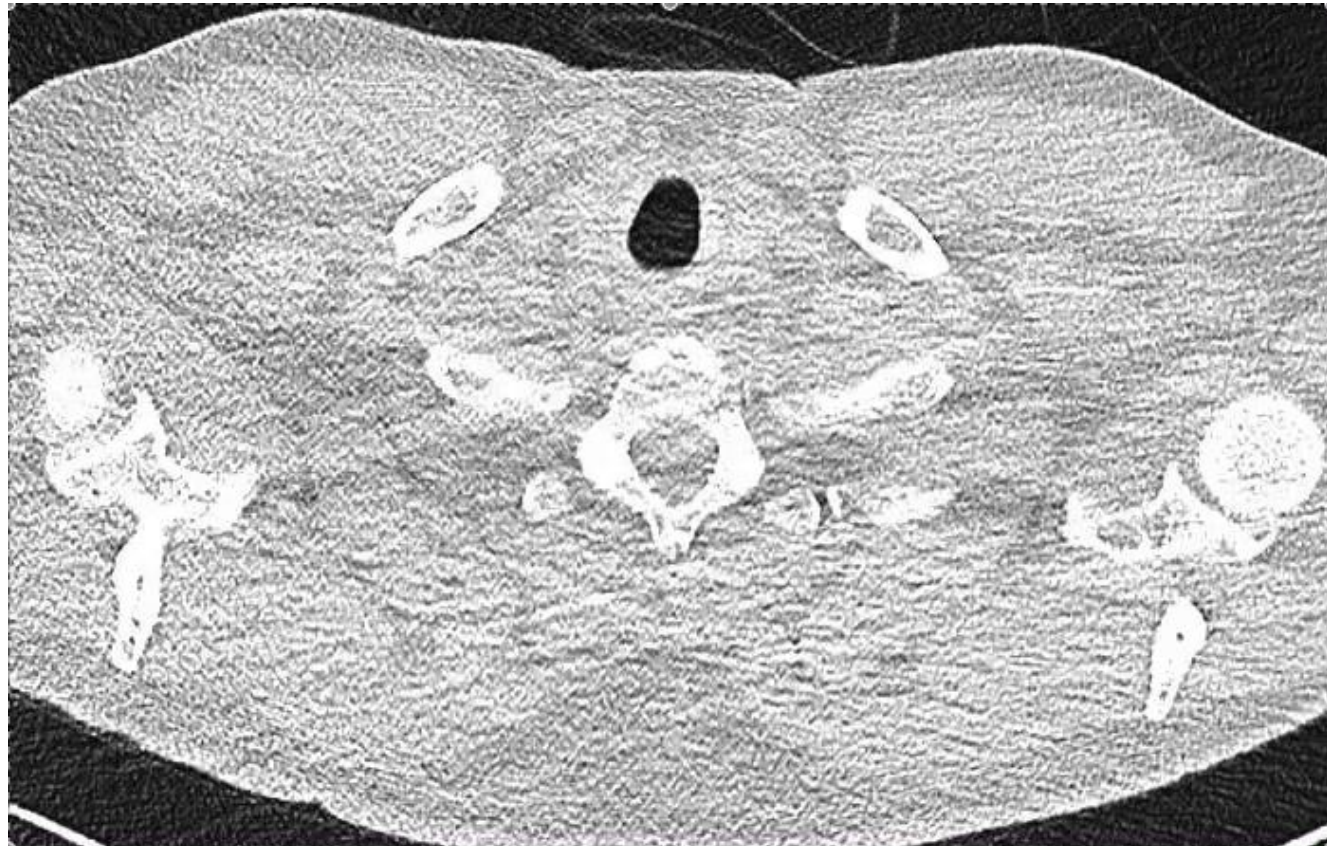
10 years later

- 8-10 liters of supplemental oxygen
- Older brother waitlisted for lung transplantation
- 3-vessel coronary artery disease
- Telomere length below 10th percentile



Case #2

- 59-year-old man with abnormal lung CT scan
- No respiratory symptoms, normal PFTs



Questions

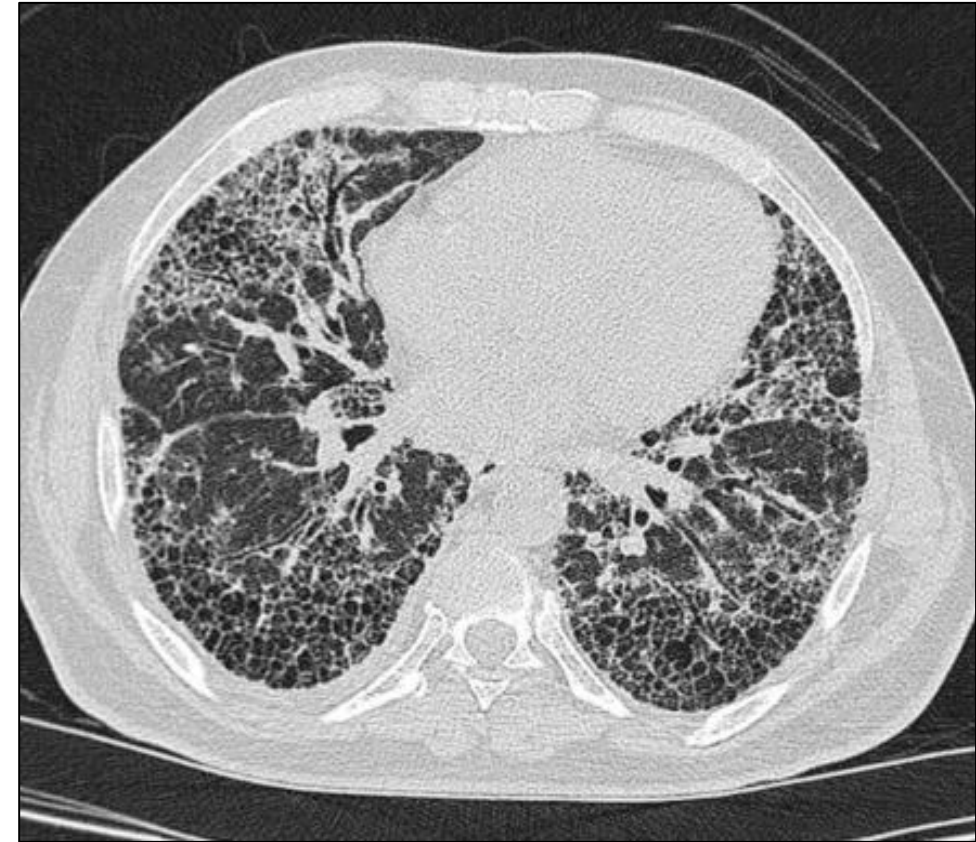
- Should Case #1 undergo screening for pulmonary fibrosis?
- Does Case #2 have ILD? How should we follow these individuals?
- Are there other tools to complement CT imaging to detect early stages of ILD?
- **Can we prevent pulmonary fibrosis?**

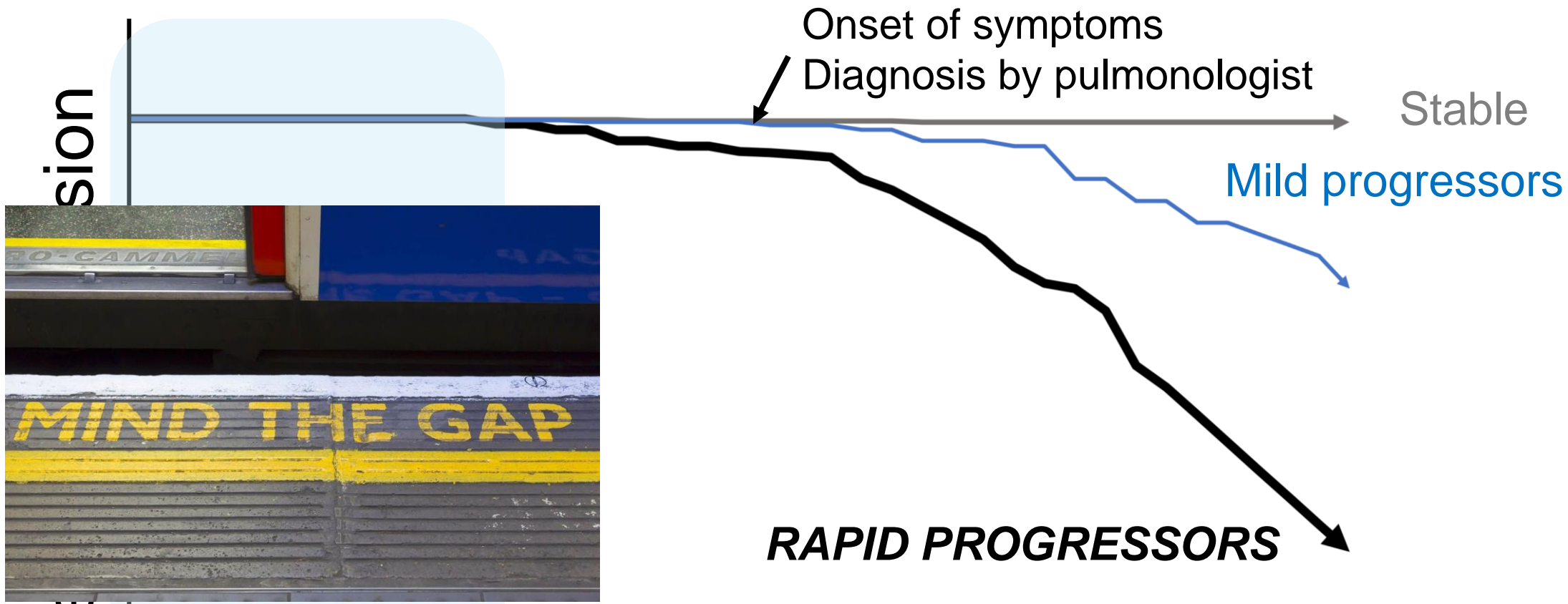
Outline

- Early detection of lung fibrosis – why it matters
- Interstitial lung abnormalities
- Blood-based biomarkers

Pulmonary fibrosis

- Recurrent lung injury that can lead to fibrosis
- Strong genetic component (*MUC5B*, telomerase mutations)
- Common reason for lung transplantation (limited donor pool, ~50% 5-year survival)
- Current drugs slow progression but have side effects and often stopped

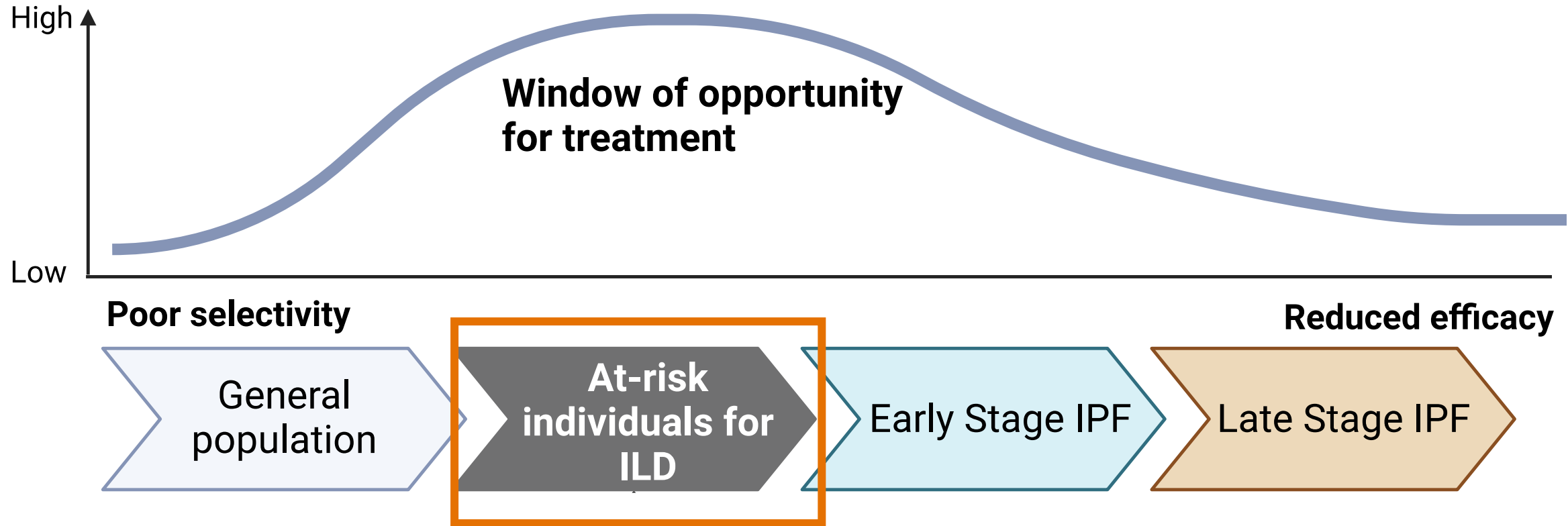




Disease



Optimal time to intervene in IPF



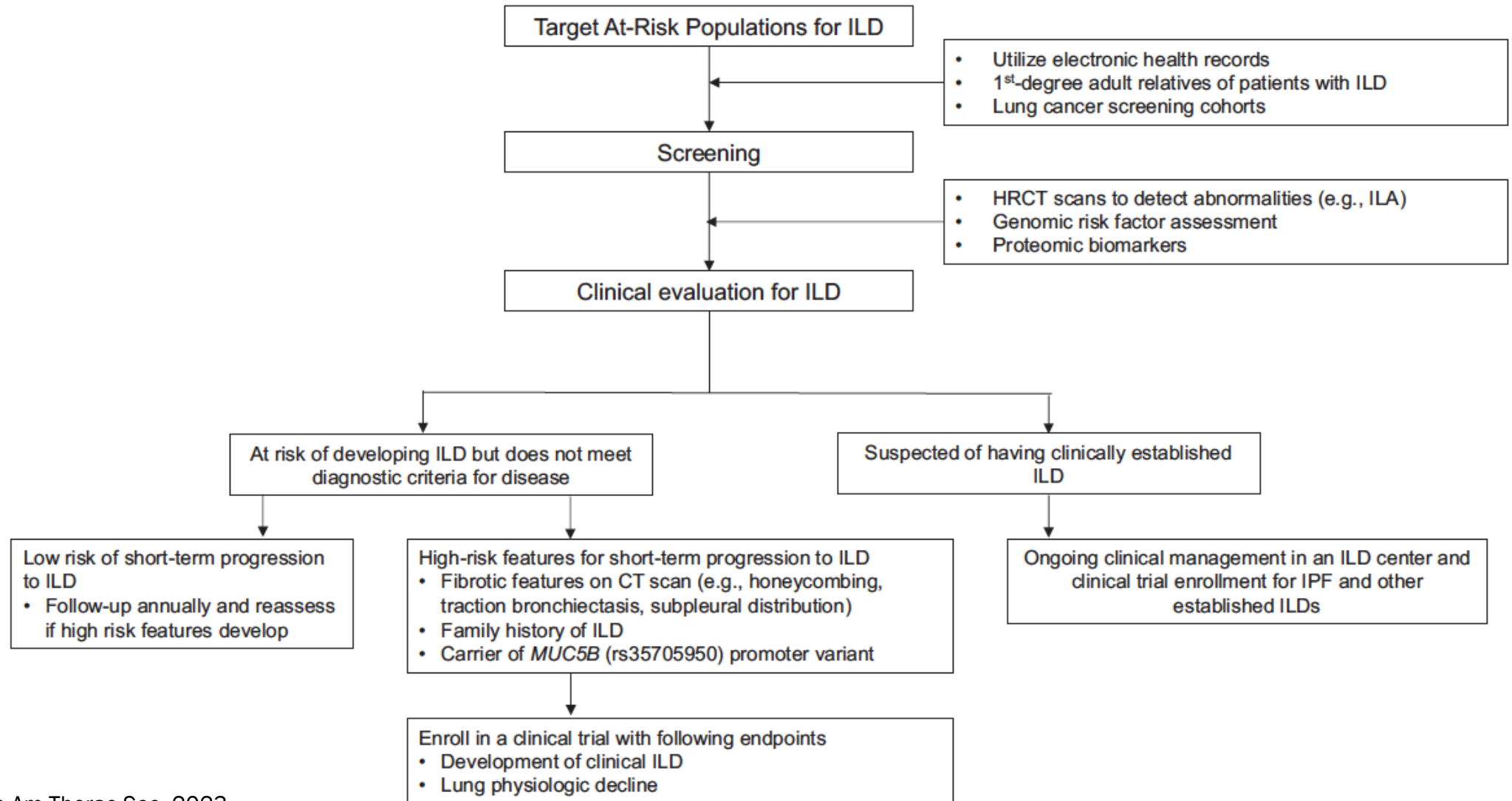
“

Establishing a diagnosis of pulmonary fibrosis in our traditional symptom-linked fashion is akin to diagnosing coronary artery disease only after a patient presents with a myocardial infarction...*A different approach is needed*, if we are to examine the biological events that underlie the early development of this disease.”

~David Lederer

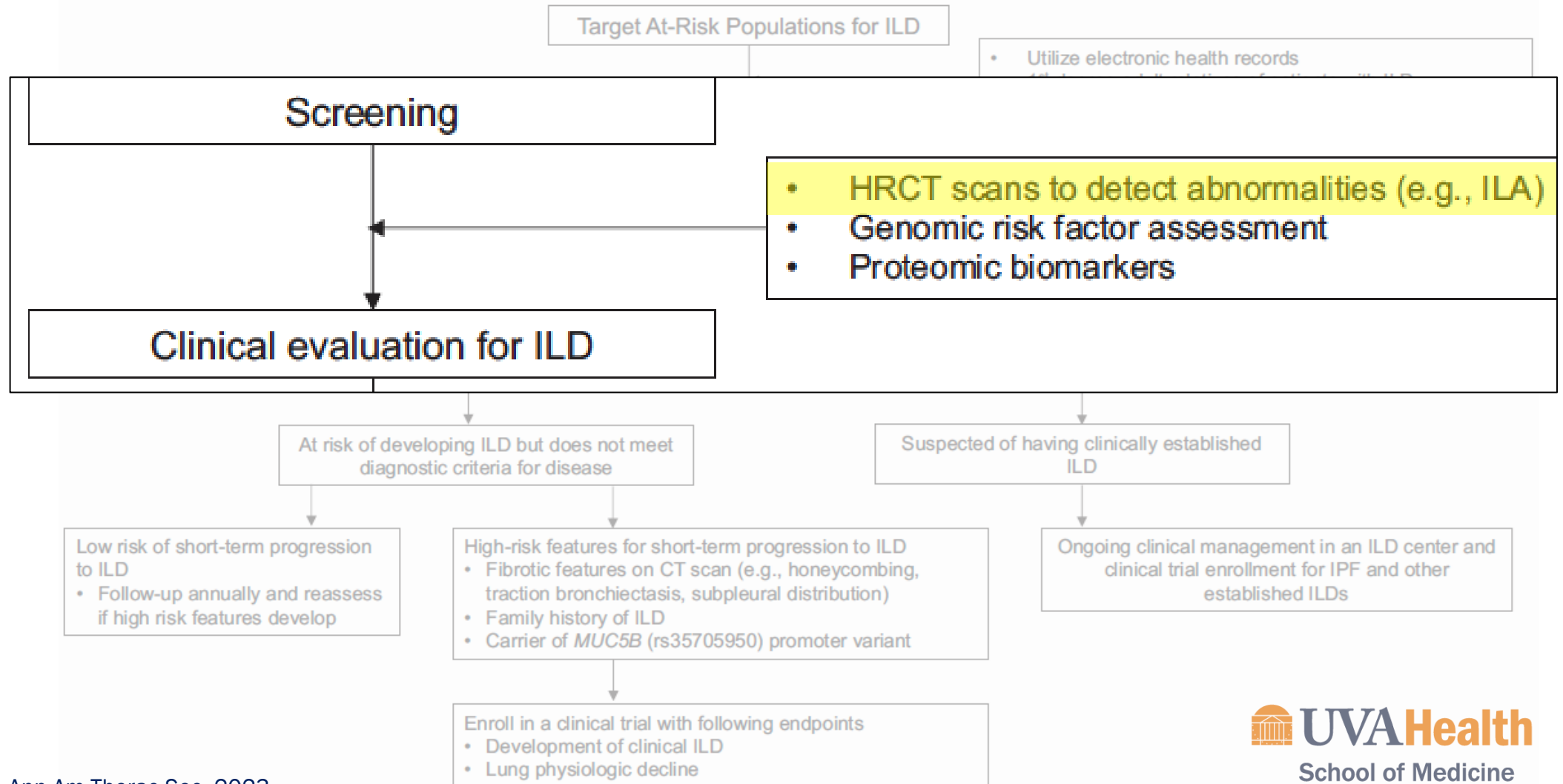
Approach to Clinical Trials for the Prevention of Pulmonary Fibrosis

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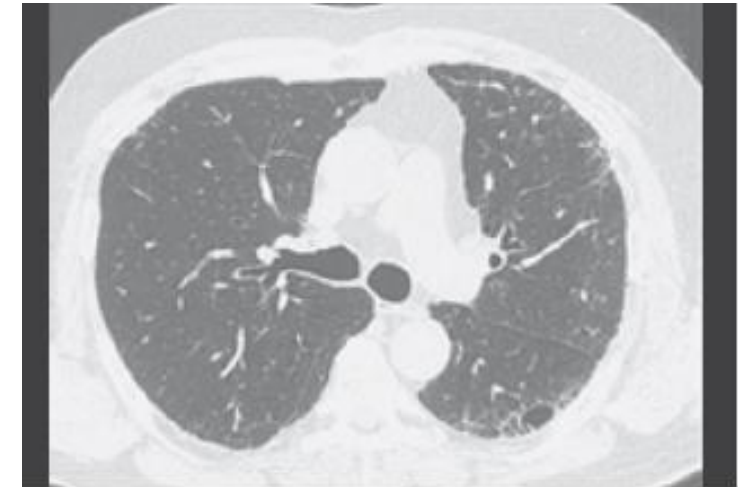
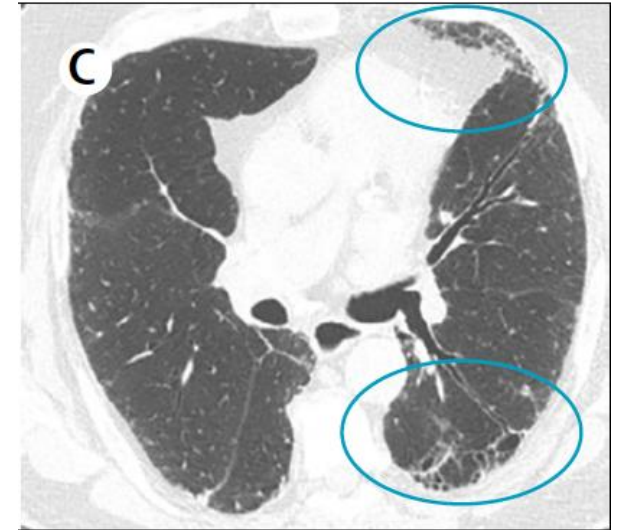
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Interstitial lung abnormalities

- Qualitative assessment of ILD-related features
- Subjective
- Subpleural and fibrotic subtype most concerning
- Genomic variants related to IPF risk
- **Radiological phenotype**-not a clinical entity



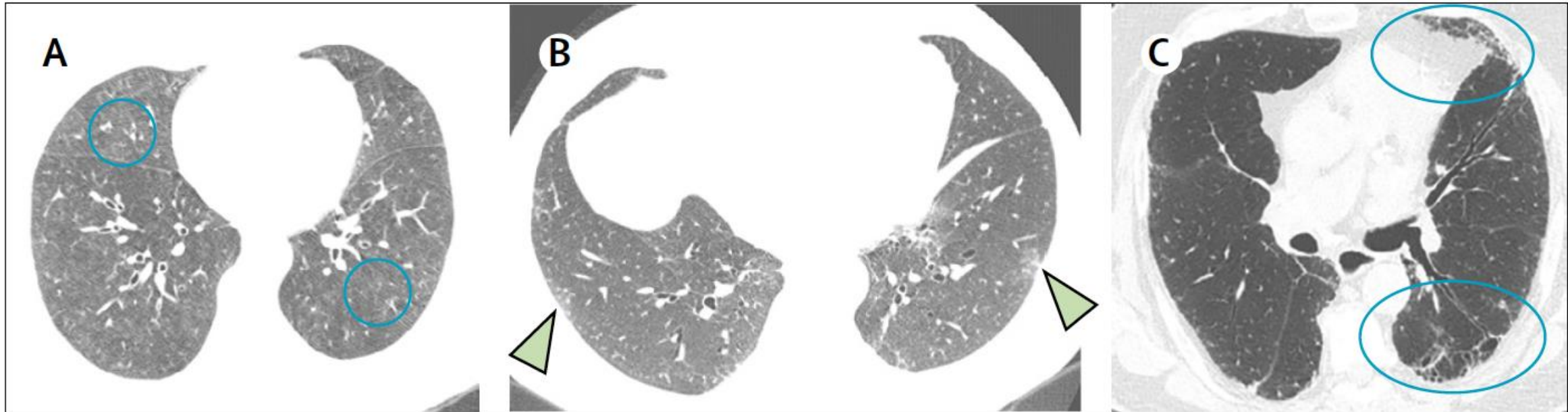
Interstitial lung abnormalities detected incidentally on CT: a Position Paper from the Fleischner Society

Hiroto Hatabu, Gary M Hunninghake, Luca Richeldi, Kevin K Brown, Athol U Wells, Martine Remy-Jardin, Johnny Verschakelen, Andrew G Nicholson, Mary B Beasley, David C Christiani, Raúl San José Estépar, Joon Beom Seo, Takeshi Johkoh, Nicola Sverzellati, Christopher J Ryerson, R Graham Barr, Jin Mo Goo, John H M Austin, Charles A Powell, Kyung Soo Lee, Yoshikazu Inoue, David A Lynch†*

What are interstitial lung abnormalities (ILAs)?

- Incidental identification of non-dependent abnormalities, including ground-glass or reticular abnormalities, lung distortion, traction bronchiectasis, honeycombing, and non-emphysematous cysts
- Involving at least 5% of a lung zone (upper, middle, and lower lung zones are demarcated by the levels of the inferior aortic arch and right inferior pulmonary vein)
- In individuals in whom interstitial lung disease is not suspected

Subtypes of ILA



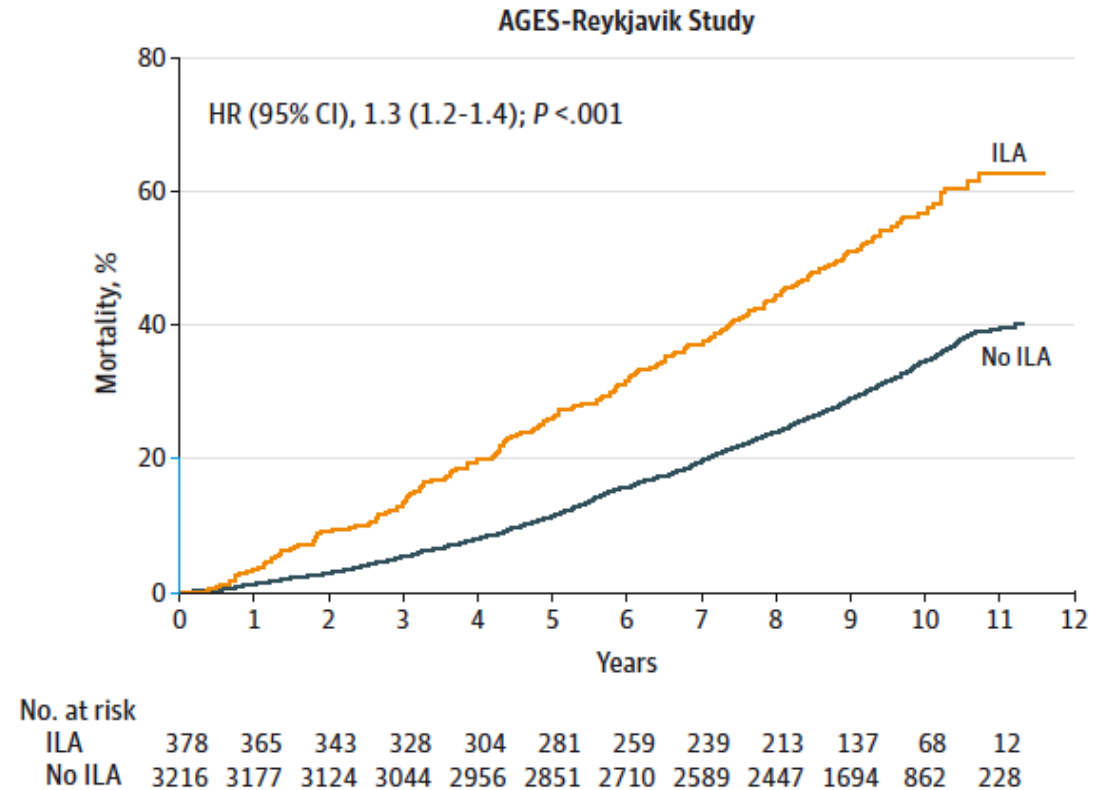
Non-subpleural ILA

Subpleural non-fibrotic ILA

Subpleural fibrotic ILA

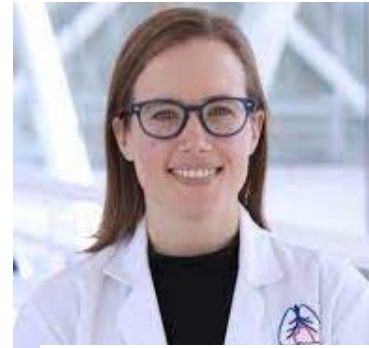
ILA is not trivial

- Higher risk of overall death
- Higher risk of respiratory-related mortality
- Correlate with lower lung function
- High risk of progression within 5-10 years
- Prevalent in 1st-degree relatives of patients with lung fibrosis

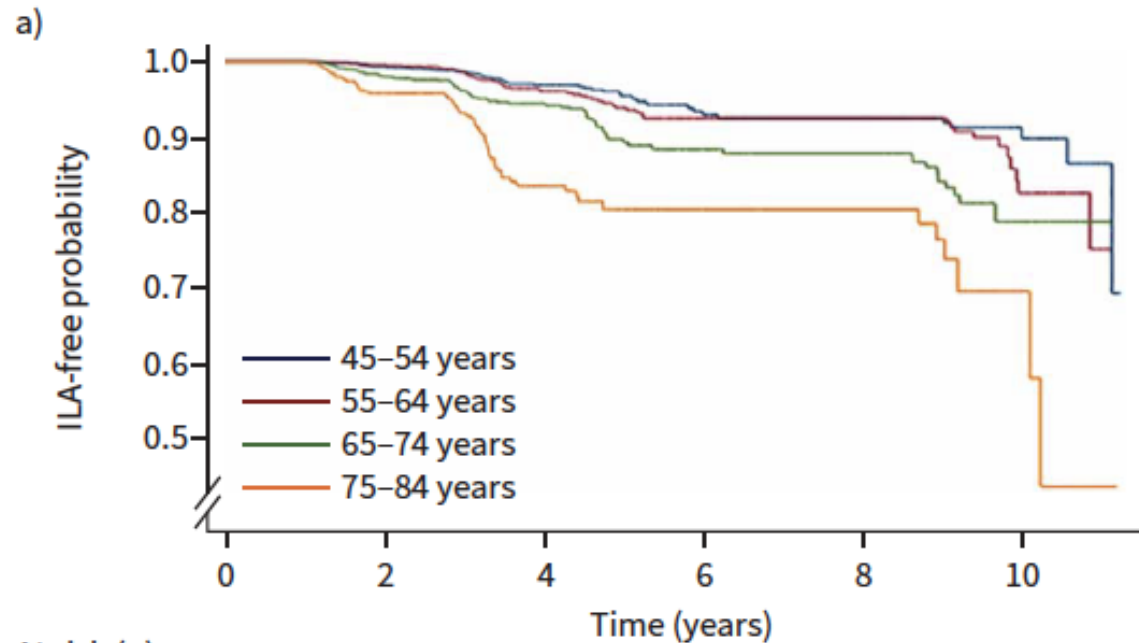


Incidence of interstitial lung abnormalities: the MESA Lung Study

Claire F. McGroder¹, Spencer Hansen², Karen Hinckley Stukovsky², David Zhang¹, P. Hrudaya Nath³, Mary M. Salvatore⁴, Sushilkumar K. Sonavane⁵, Nina Terry³, Justin T. Stowell⁵, Belinda M. D'Souza⁴, Jay S. LeB⁴, Shifali Dumeer⁴, Muhammad U. Aziz³, Kiran Batra⁶, Eric A. Hoffman⁷, Elana J. Bernstein¹, John S. Kim^{1,8}, Anna J. Podolanczuk^{1,9}, Jerome I. Rotter¹⁰, Ani W. Manichaikul^{11,12}, Stephen S. Rich^{11,12}, David J. Lederer^{1,13}, R. Graham Barr^{1,14}, Robyn L. McClelland² and Christine Kim Garcia^{1,15,16}



Claire McGroder



Incidence (per 1000 person years)

- ILA: 13.1
- Fibrotic ILA: 3.5

At risk (n):

—	1609	1262	548	204	180	63
—	1492	1172	499	214	195	47
—	1475	1067	441	175	152	20
—	619	435	140	44	42	6

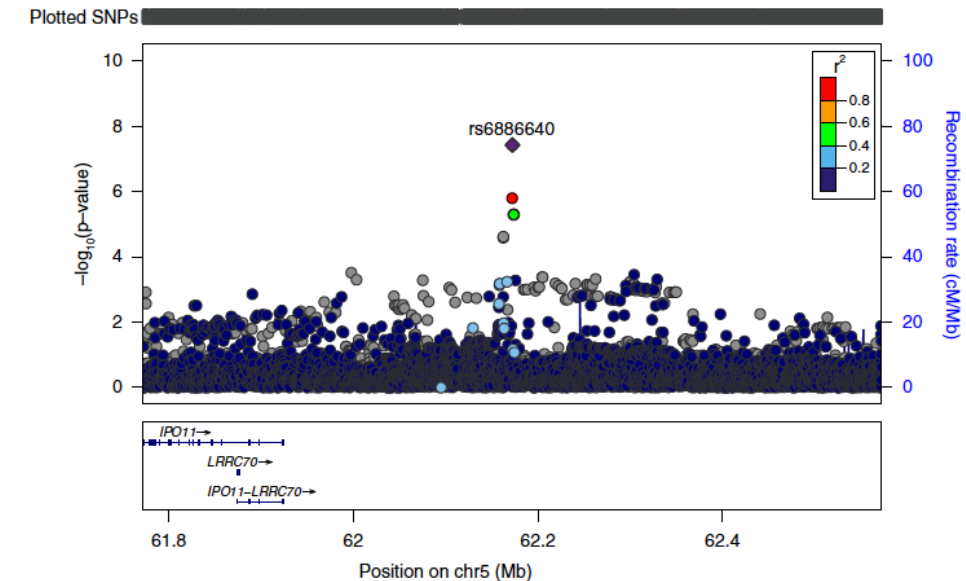
Long-Term Follow-Up of Interstitial Lung Abnormality: Implication in Follow-Up Strategy and Risk Thresholds

Sohee Park¹, Jooae Choe¹, Hye Jeon Hwang¹, Han Na Noh², Young Ju Jung², Jung-Bok Lee³, Kyung-Hyun Do¹, Eun Jin Chae¹, and Joon Beom Seo¹

- Adults over 50 years self-referred to health screening at Asan Medical Center
- 200 adults with ILA and follow-up lung CT
- 81% of patients have progression (median time 3.2 years)
- 17% progress to UIP (median time 11.8 years)
- Subpleural fibrotic subtype and fibrosis extent are independent predictors of progression

Genetics of ILA

- Overlapping genetic variants between ILA and IPF
- *MUC5B* (rs3575950) associates with ILA and subpleural-fibrotic ILA
- Unique variants associate with ILA only (*IPO11*, *FCF1P3*)
- ILA associates with shorter telomere length



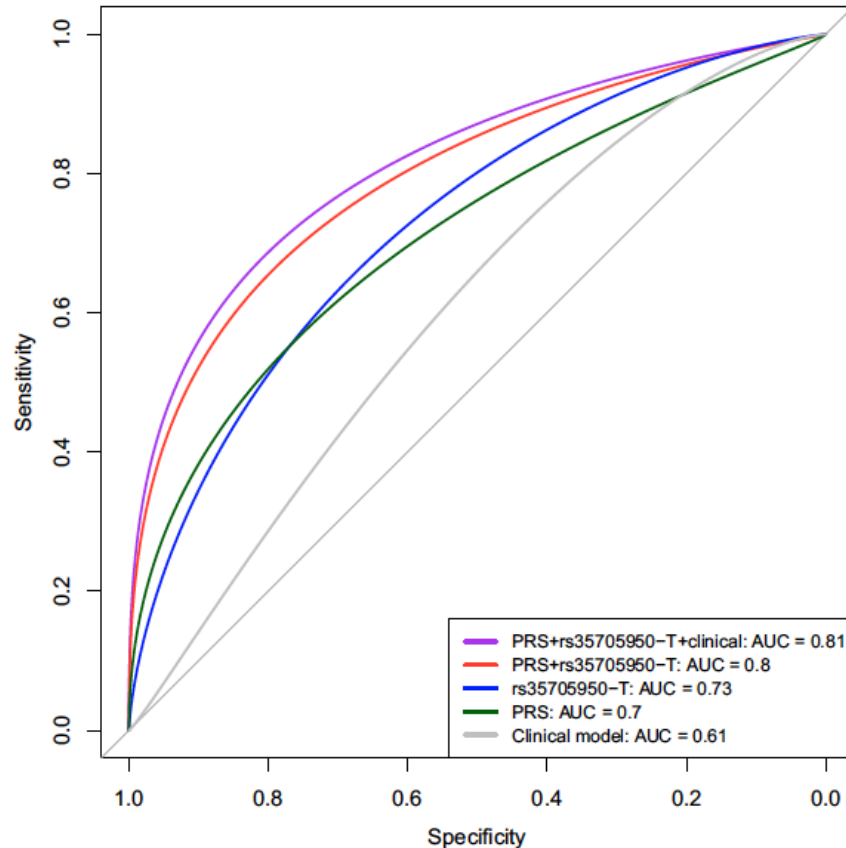
A Polygenic Risk Score for Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis and Interstitial Lung Abnormalities

Matthew Moll^{1,2*}, Anna L. Peljto^{6,7*}, John S. Kim^{8*}, Hanfei Xu⁹, Catherine L. Debban¹⁰, Xianfeng Chen¹¹, Aravind Menon¹, Rachel K. Putman¹, Auyon J. Ghosh¹², Aabida Saferali², Mizuki Nishino³, Hiroto Hatabu³, Brian D. Hobbs^{1,2}, Julian Hecker², Gregory McDermott¹³, Jeffrey A. Sparks¹³, Louise V. Wain^{14,15}, Richard J. Allen^{14,15}, Martin D. Tobin^{14,15}, Benjamin A. Raby^{2,4,5}, Sung Chun⁵, Edwin K. Silverman^{1,2}, Ana C. Zamora¹¹, Victor E. Ortega¹¹, Christine K. Garcia¹⁶, R. Graham Barr^{17,18}, Eugene R. Bleeker¹⁹, Deborah A. Meyers¹⁹, Robert J. Kaner²⁰, Stephen S. Rich¹⁰, Ani Manichaikul¹⁰, Jerome I. Rotter²¹, Josée Dupuis^{9,22}, George T. O'Connor²³, Tasha E. Fingerlin²⁴, Gary M. Hunninghake^{1‡}, David A. Schwartz^{6,7‡}, and Michael H. Cho^{1,2‡}

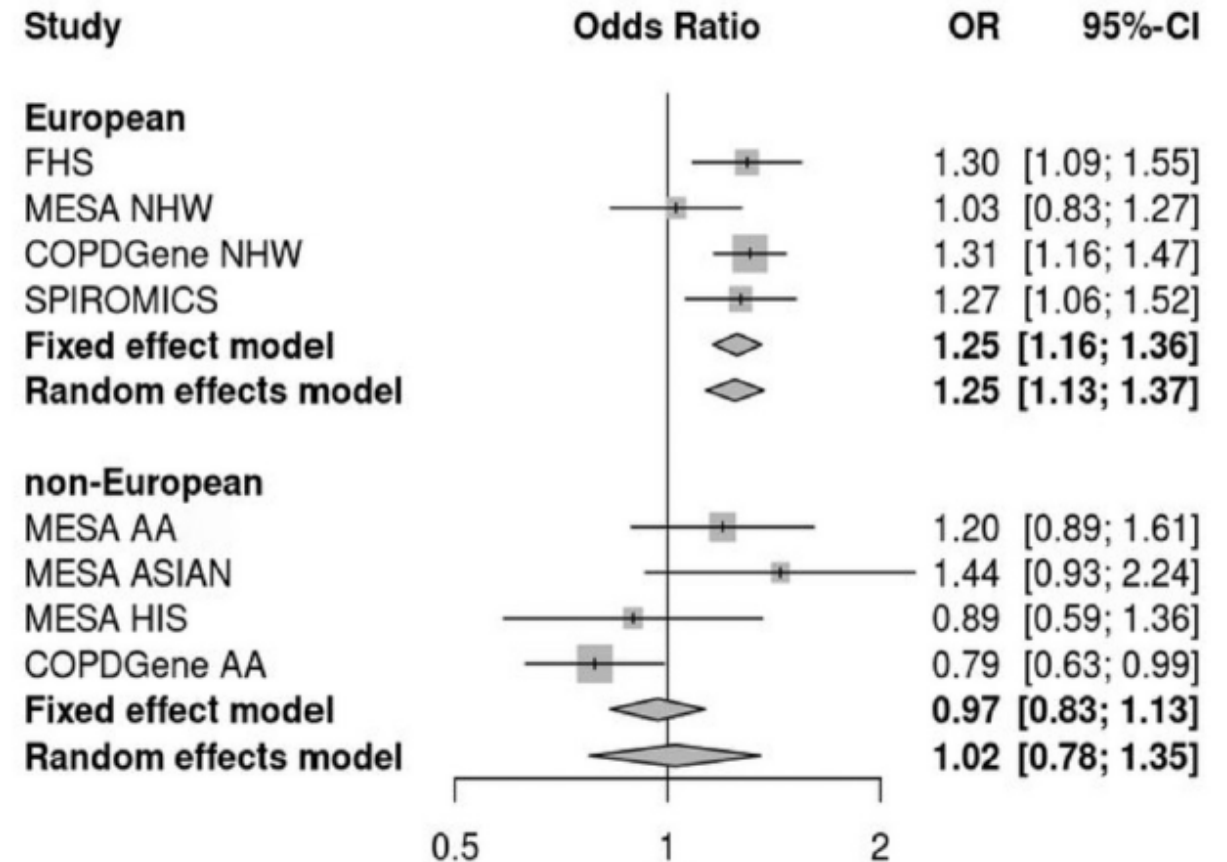


Matthew Moll

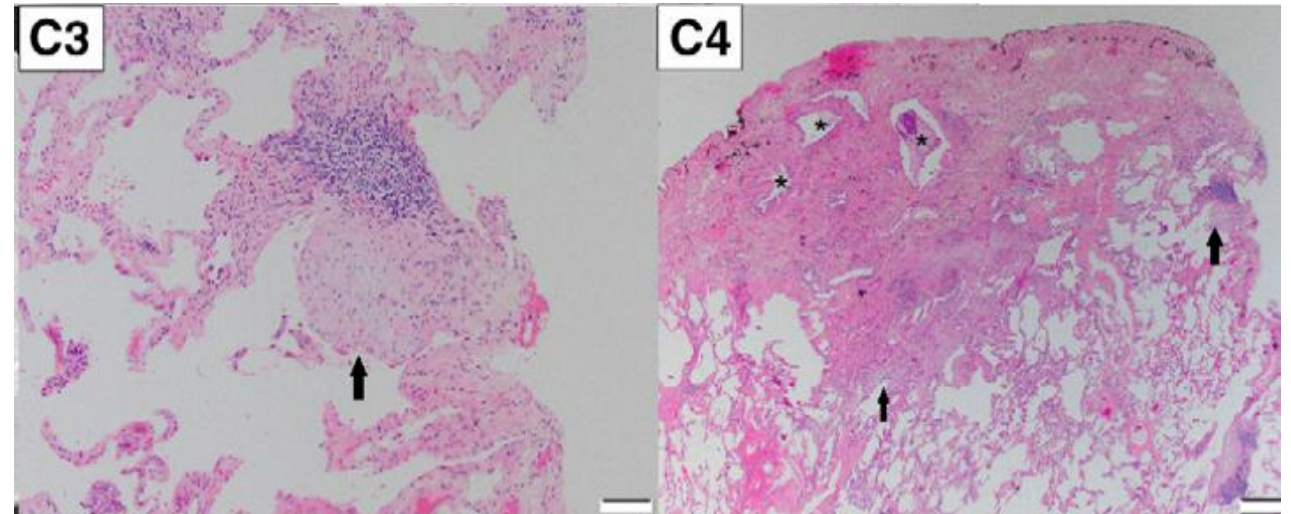
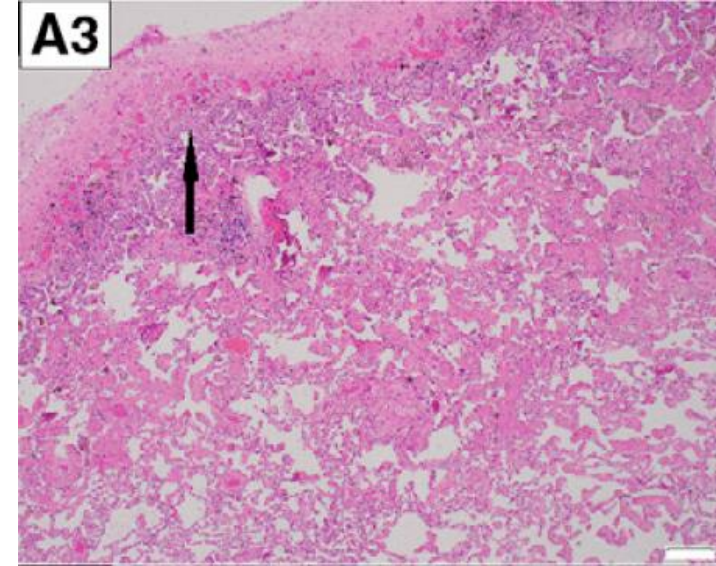
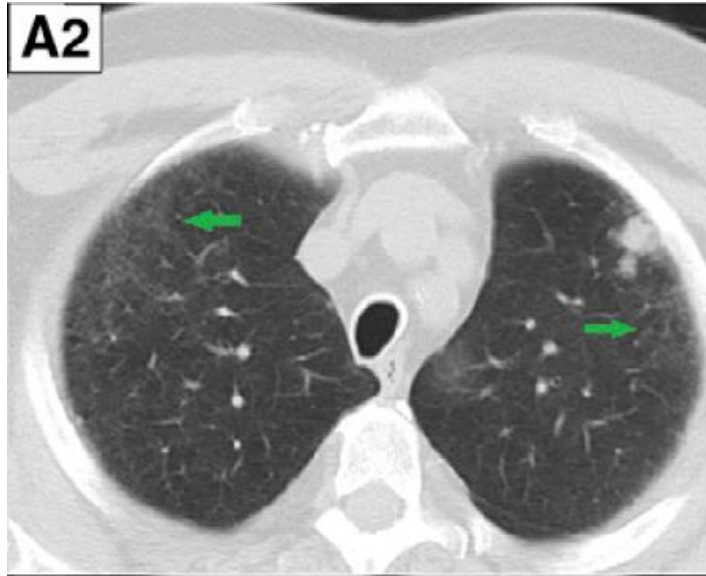
IPF Risk



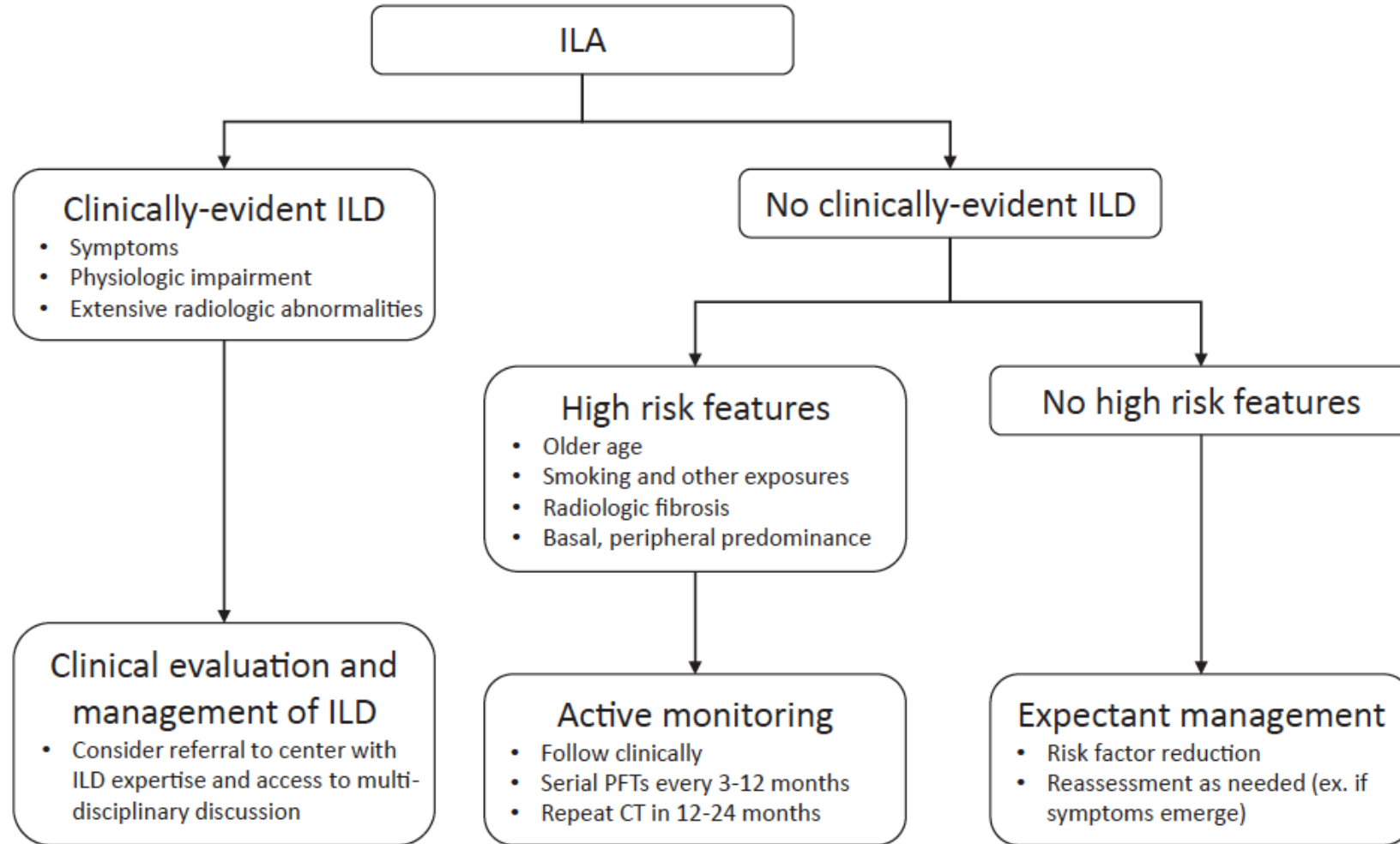
ILA Risk



Histopathology of ILA



Proposed management of ILA



ATS Clinical Statement on ILA



- Guidance for clinicians and inform research objectives
- Led by Anna Podolanczuk, David Schwartz, Gary Matthew Hunninghake, and Christopher Ryerson
- Comprised of pulmonologists, radiologists, pathologists, and patients (Drs. Joon Beom Seo & Jin Woo Song)
- Voted on 11 questions about screening, follow-up, genetic testing

Limitations of ILA

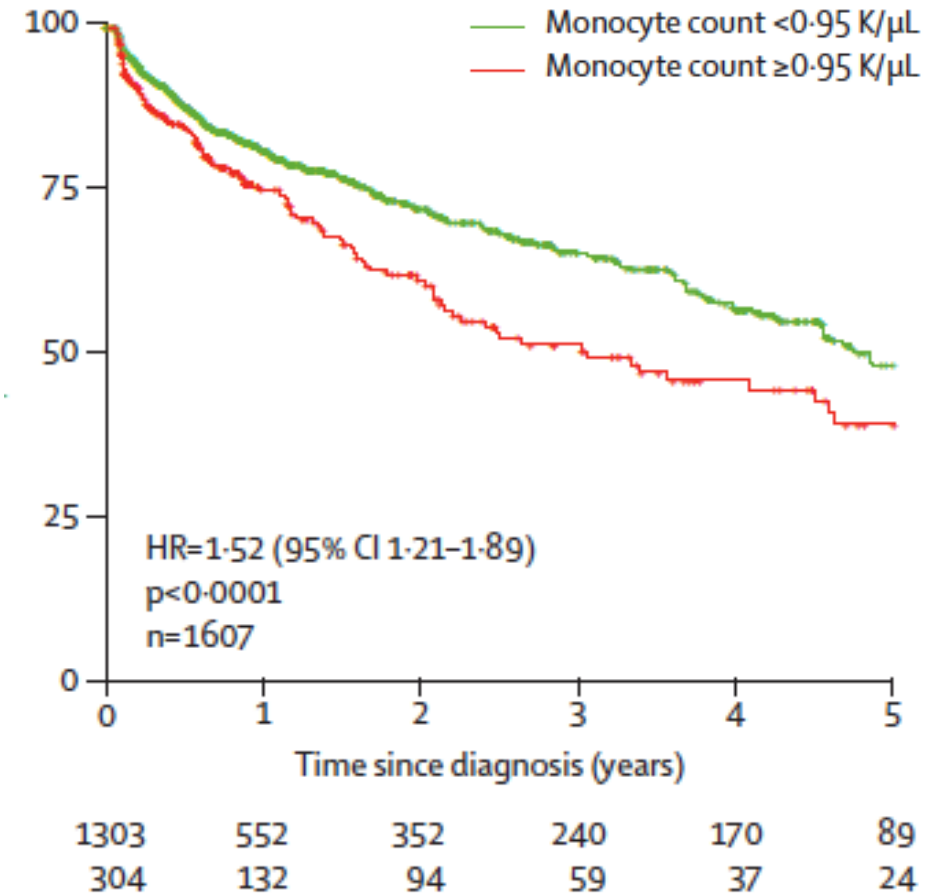
- Time consuming
- Subjective
- Heterogeneity in protocol

“Quantitative CT methods for evaluation of disease extent and determination of progress will need to be developed and validated...predicting significant physiological progression, the development of clinically significant disease, and mortality.”

~Fleischner Position Paper (2020)

Monocytes predict survival in IPF

- Innate immune system implicated in IPF pathogenesis
- Monocyte-derived alveolar macrophages may drive lung fibrosis
- Monocyte count is an immunocellular biomarker in IPF
- Are higher blood monocyte levels associated with ILA?



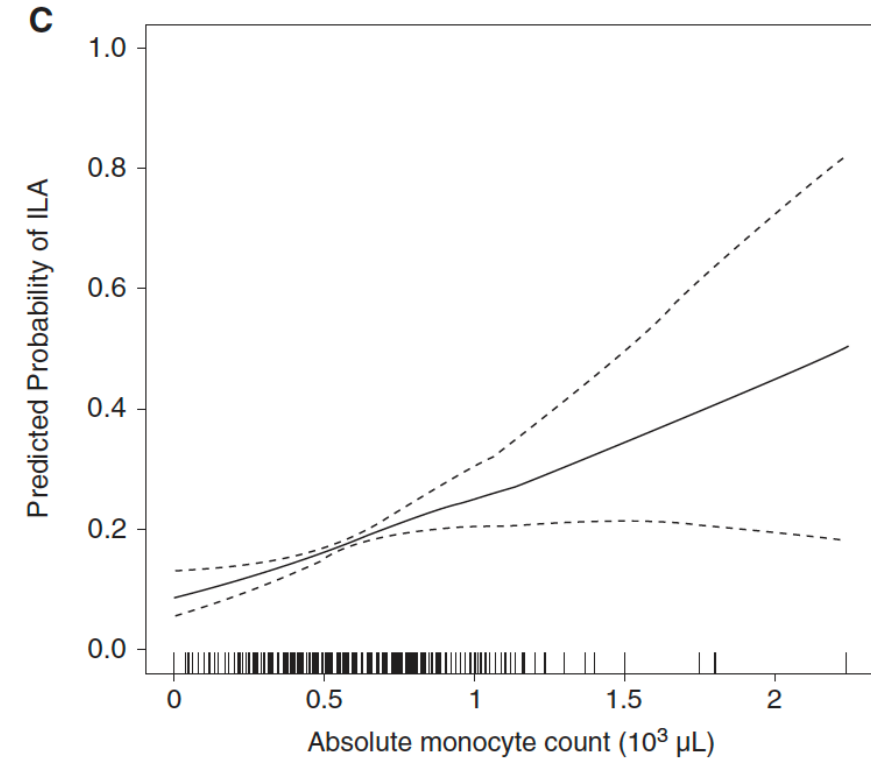
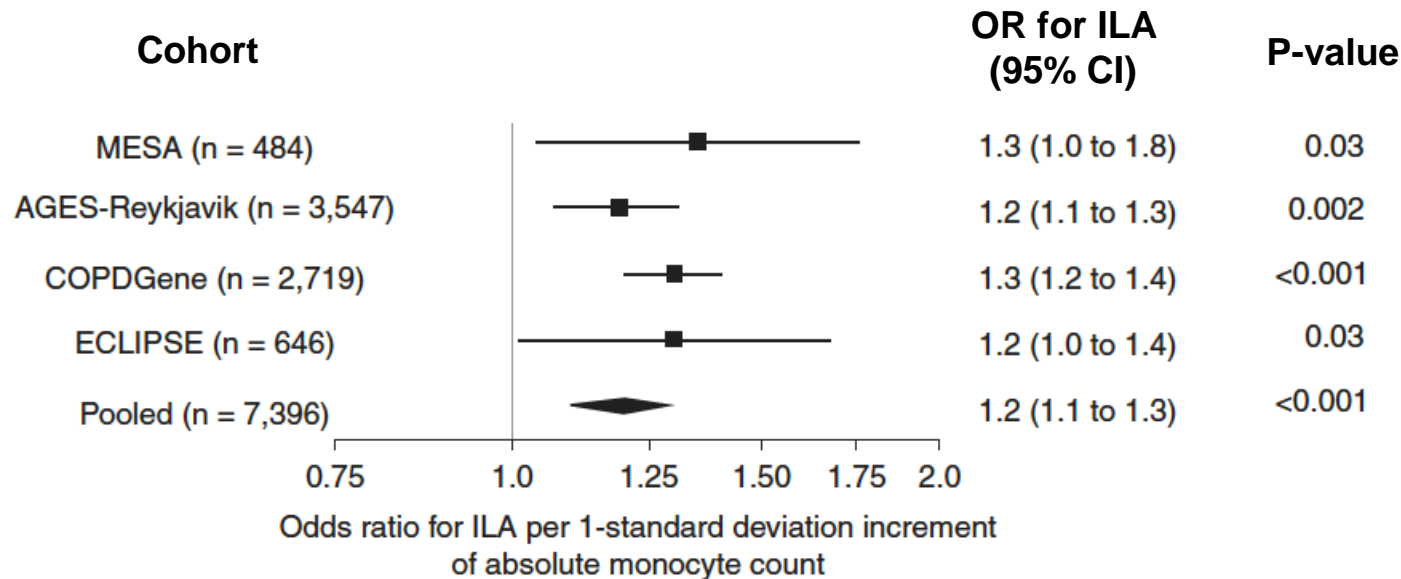
Associations of Monocyte Count and Other Immune Cell Types with Interstitial Lung Abnormalities

John S. Kim^{1,2*}, Gísli Thor Axelsson^{3,4*}, Matthew Moll^{5,6*}, Michaela R. Anderson², Elana J. Bernstein², Rachel K. Putman⁵, Tomoyuki Hida^{7,8}, Hiroto Hatabu⁷, Eric A. Hoffman^{9,10,11}, Ganesh Raghu¹², Steven M. Kawut^{13,14}, Margaret F. Doyle¹⁵, Russell Tracy¹⁵, Lenore J. Launer¹⁶, Ani Manichaikul¹⁷, Stephen S. Rich¹⁷, David J. Lederer¹⁸, Vilmondur Gudnason^{3,4}, Brian D. Hobbs^{5,6}, Michael H. Cho^{5,6}, Gary M. Hunninghake⁵, Christine Kim Garcia², Gunnar Gudmundsson^{3,19}, R. Graham Barr^{2,20}, and Anna J. Podolanczuk^{2,21}

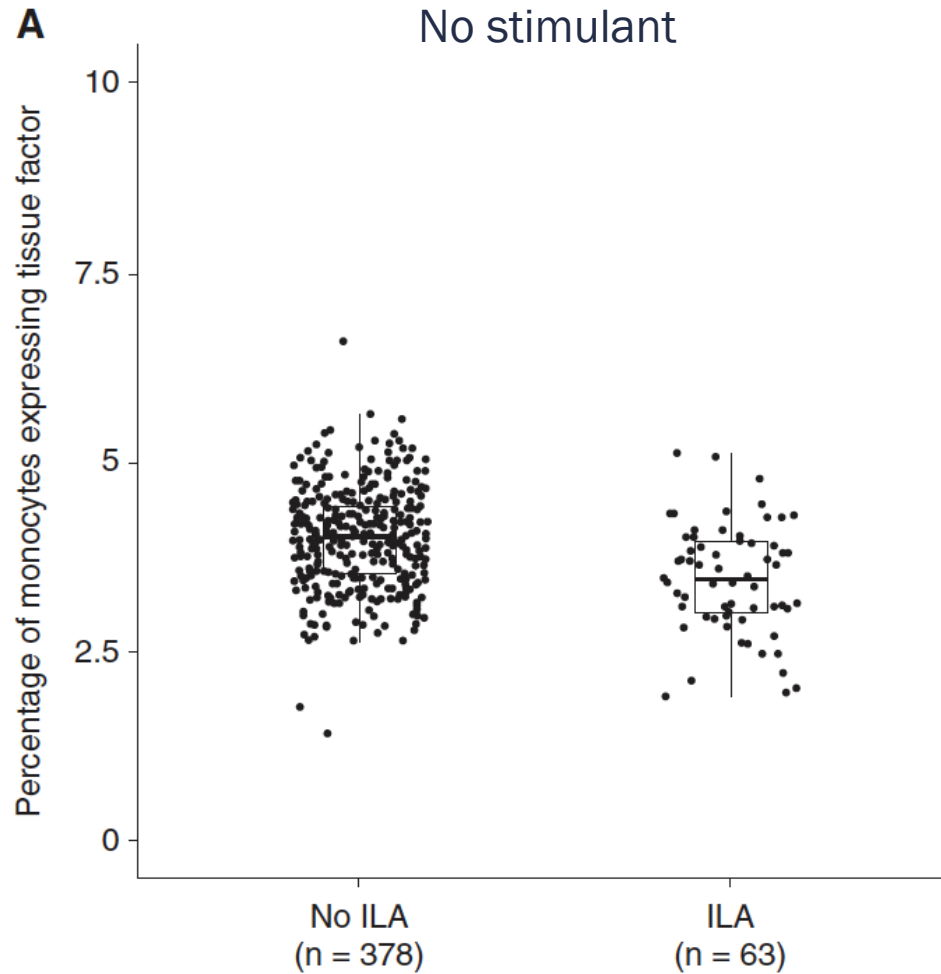


Gísli Axelsson

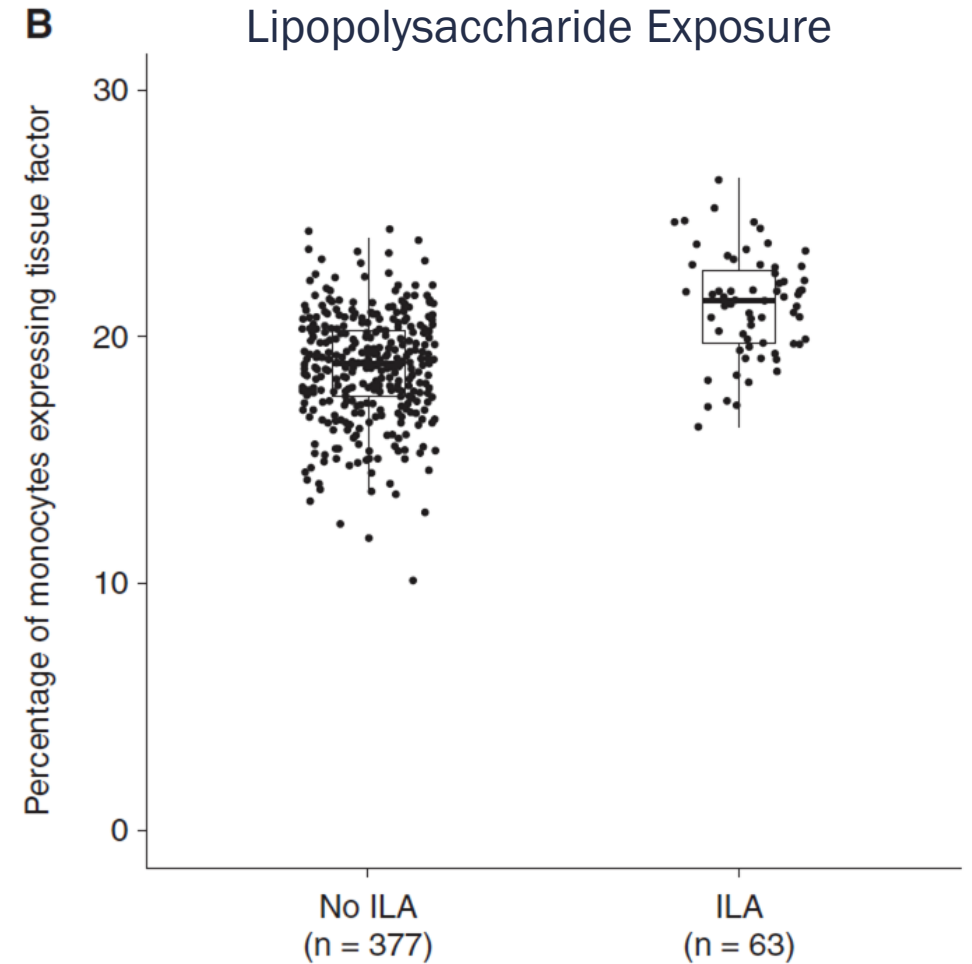
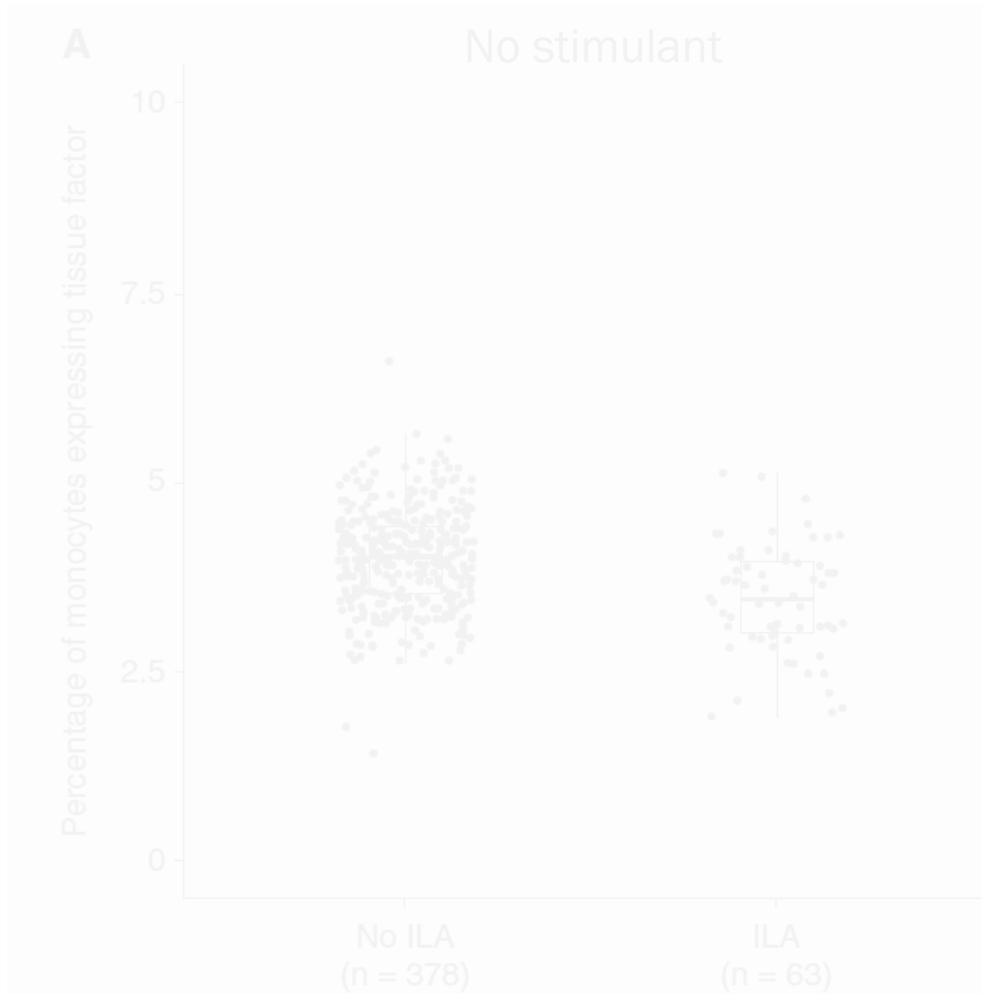
Matthew Moll



Activated monocytes and ILA



Activated monocytes and ILA



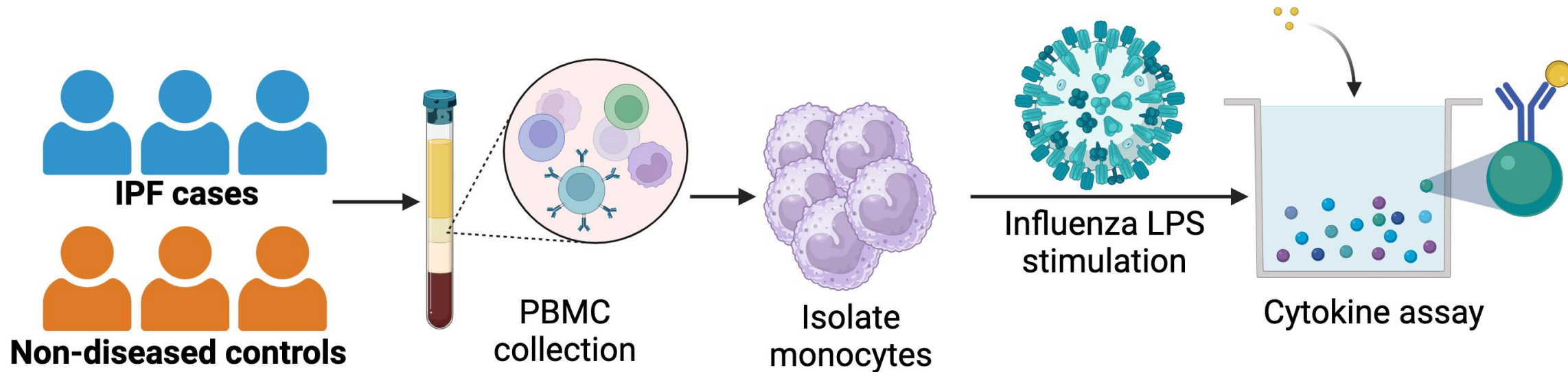
IPF blood monocytes have distinct functions



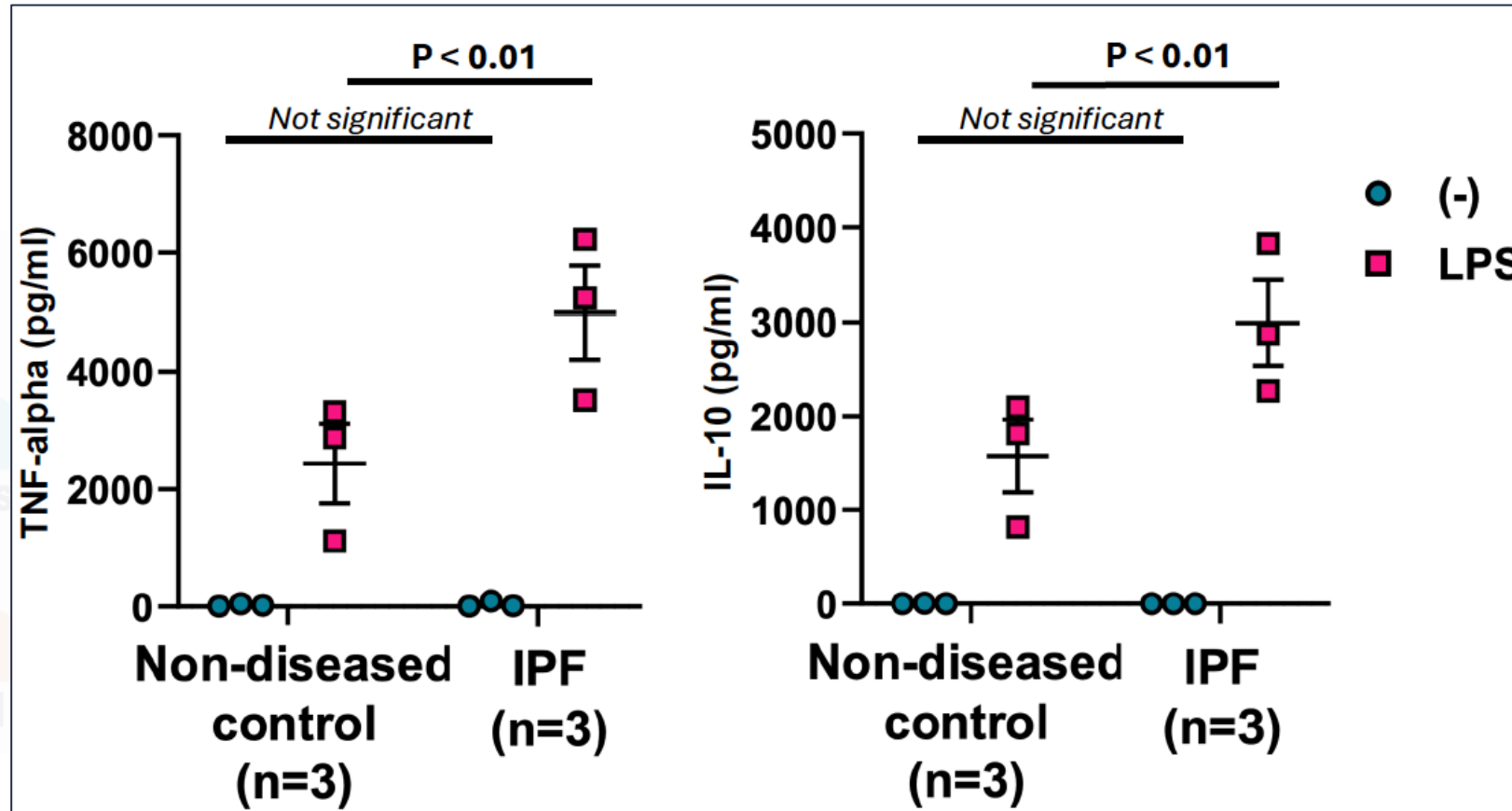
In Su Cheon



Jie Sun



IPF blood monocytes have distinct functions

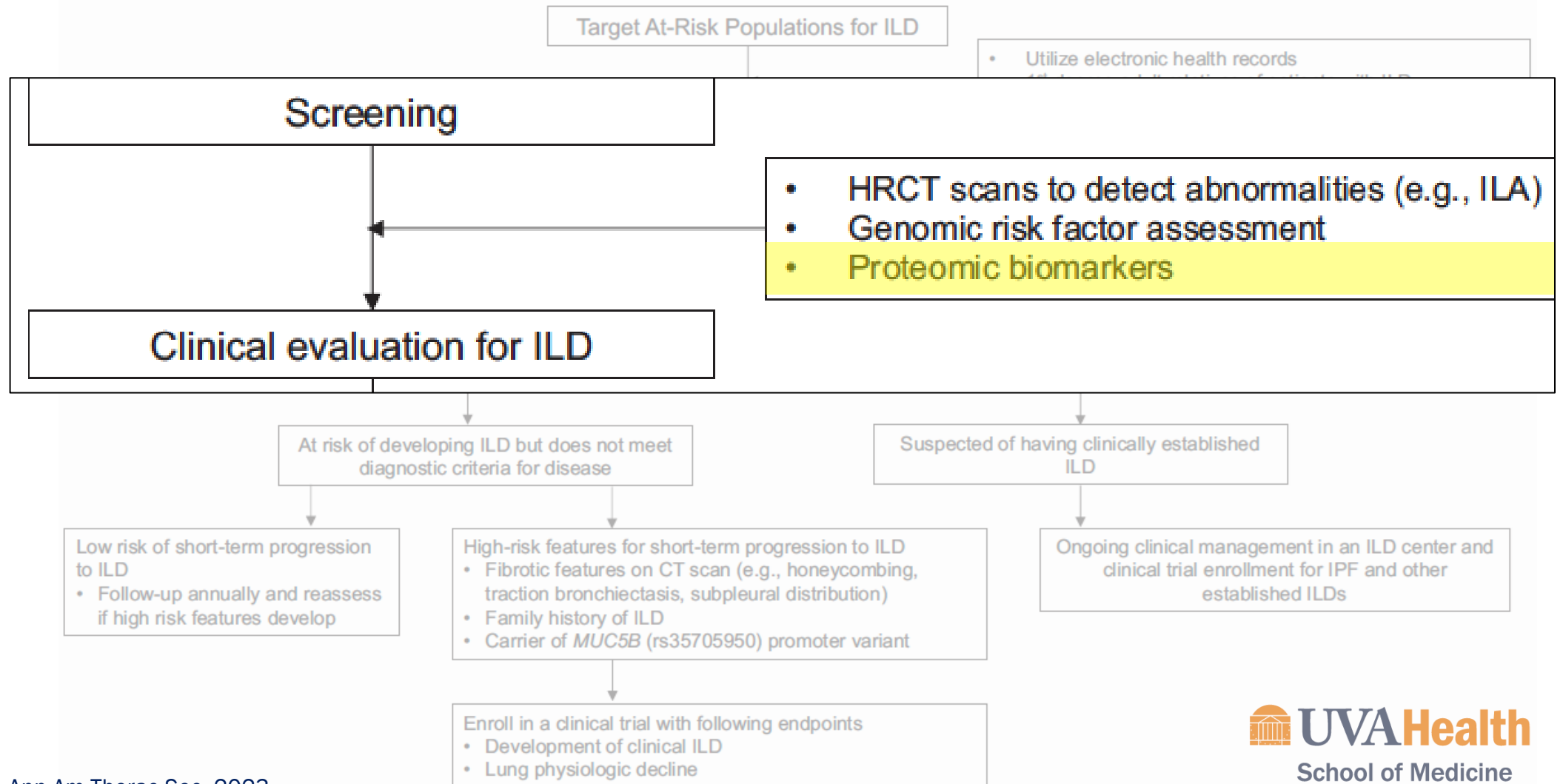


***Fatum Inexorabile*: Do Monocytes Predict the Fate of Interstitial Lung Abnormalities?**

There remains a major unmet need for simple, minimally invasive biomarkers that provide information regarding risk of development and/or progression of ILD and that measure treatment response in individuals at high risk of developing ILD

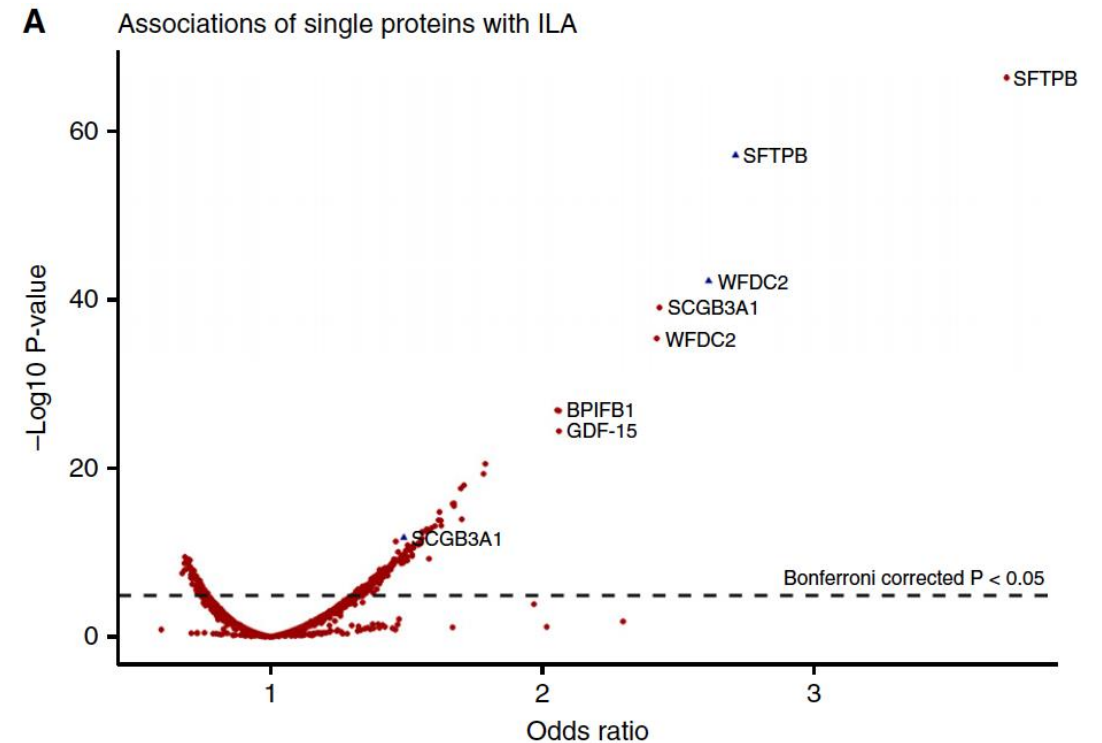
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Blood-based protein biomarkers and ILA

- Prior studies have correlated protein biomarkers with ILA and quantitative assessments of interstitial abnormalities (e.g., QIA)
- GDF-15, surfactant proteins B and D, WFDC2
- Protein markers elevated in 1st-degree relatives of patients and correlate with ILA



Research questions

Are there plasma protein biomarkers that correlate with densitometric-based radiomic markers of lung injury and fibrosis?

Do these protein markers associate with new-onset lung fibrosis?

High attenuation area (HAA)

- Automated densitometric based CT measurement
- Percentage of lungs with high attenuation areas (-600 to -250 Hounsfield units)
- Capture ground-glass/reticular abnormalities and exclude more dense areas (vessels, nodules)
- Confounding by artifact, adiposity

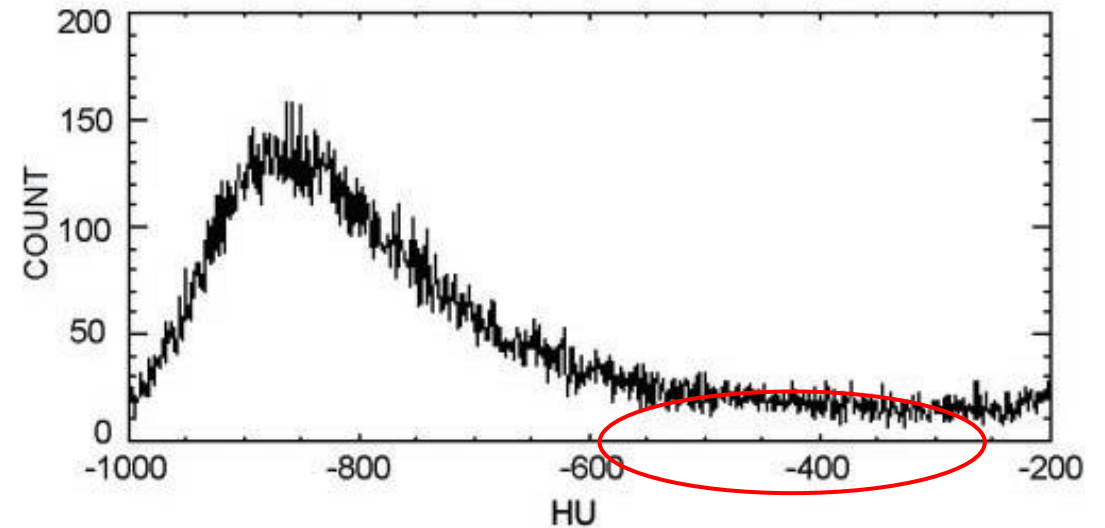


Figure 1A

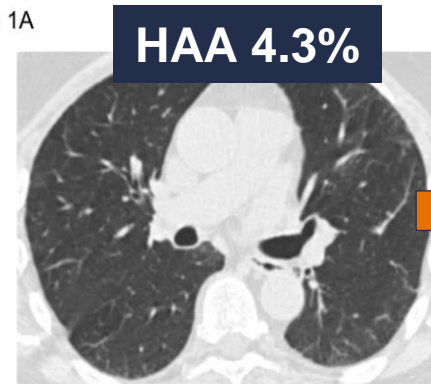
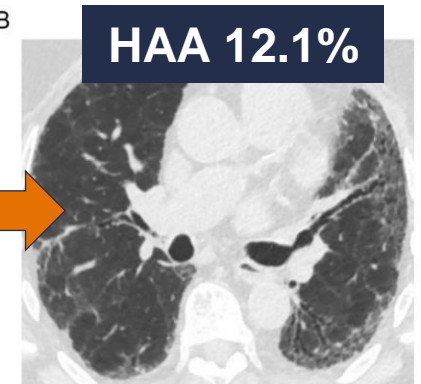


Figure 1B



Best AC, et al. Radiology. 2003.

Lederer DJ, et al. Am J Resp Crit Care Med. 2009.

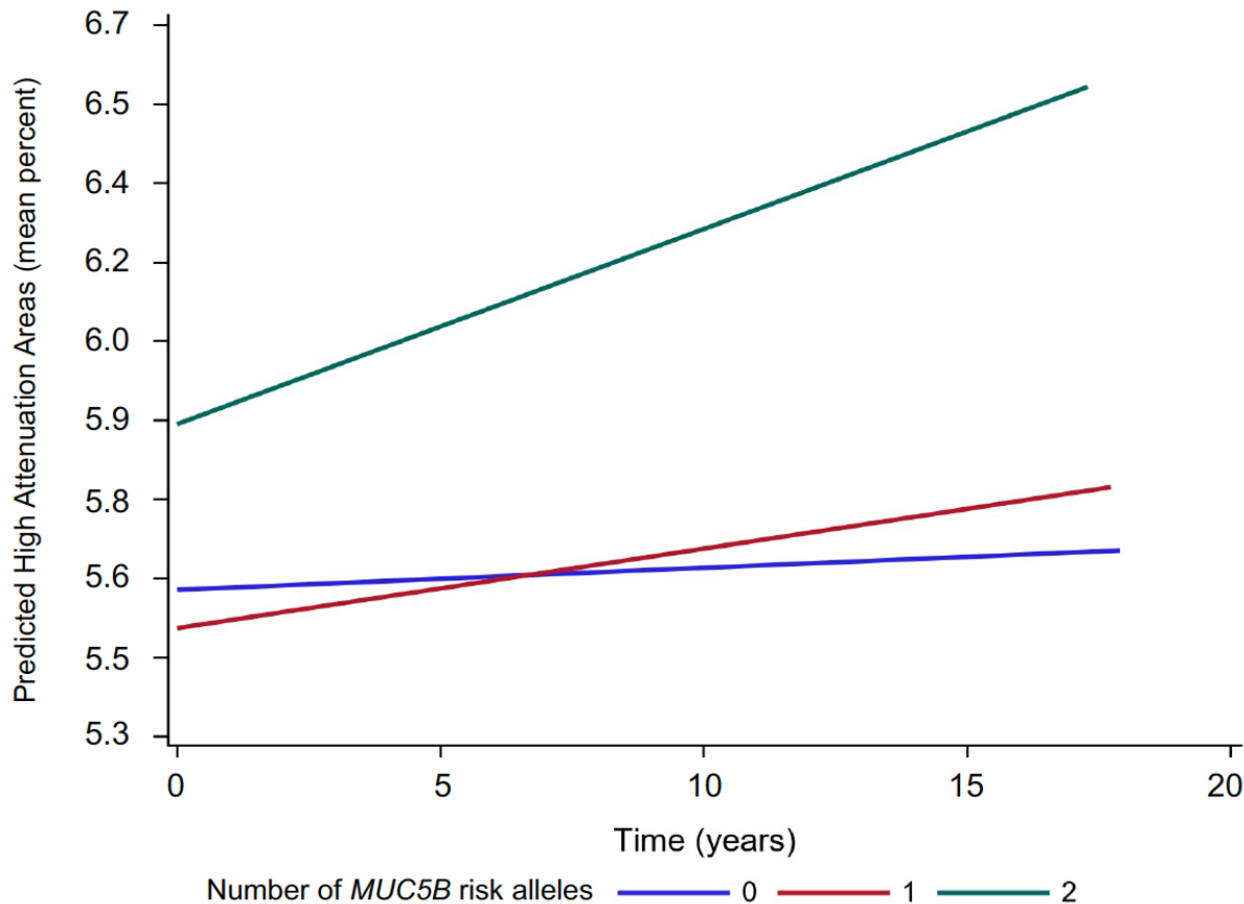
Kliment CA, et al. BMC Pulm Med. 2015.

Podolanczuk AJ, et al. Eur Resp J. 2016.

Kim JS, et al. Thorax. 2023.

Original research

MUC5B, telomere length and longitudinal quantitative interstitial lung changes: the MESA Lung Study



1% HAA increment per year associated with:

- Overall death: HR of 1.07 (95%CI 1.02-1.12)
- ILD-related death and hospitalization: RR of 1.34 (95%CI 1.20-1.50)

Study design

1

Derive HAA-protein markers



U.S. community-dwelling
adults 45-84 years old
n=5486

SomaScan version 4.1 (6,401 protein analytes)

Study design

1

Derive HAA-protein markers



U.S. community-dwelling
adults 45-84 years old
n=5486

2

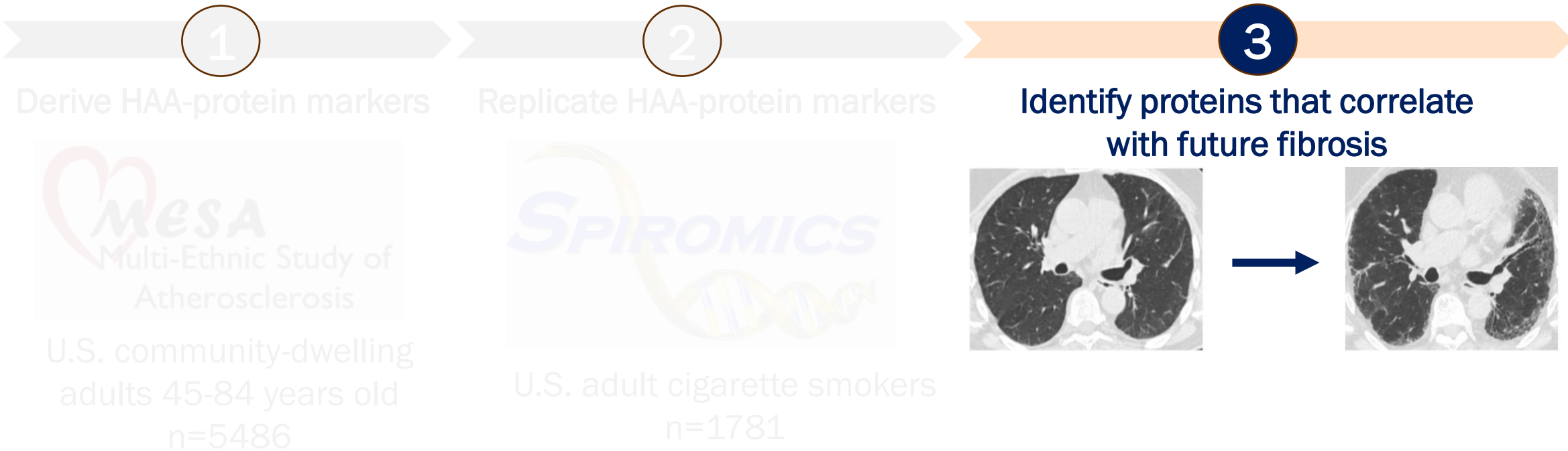
Replicate HAA-protein markers



U.S. adult cigarette smokers
n=1781

SomaScan version 4.1 (6,401 protein analytes)

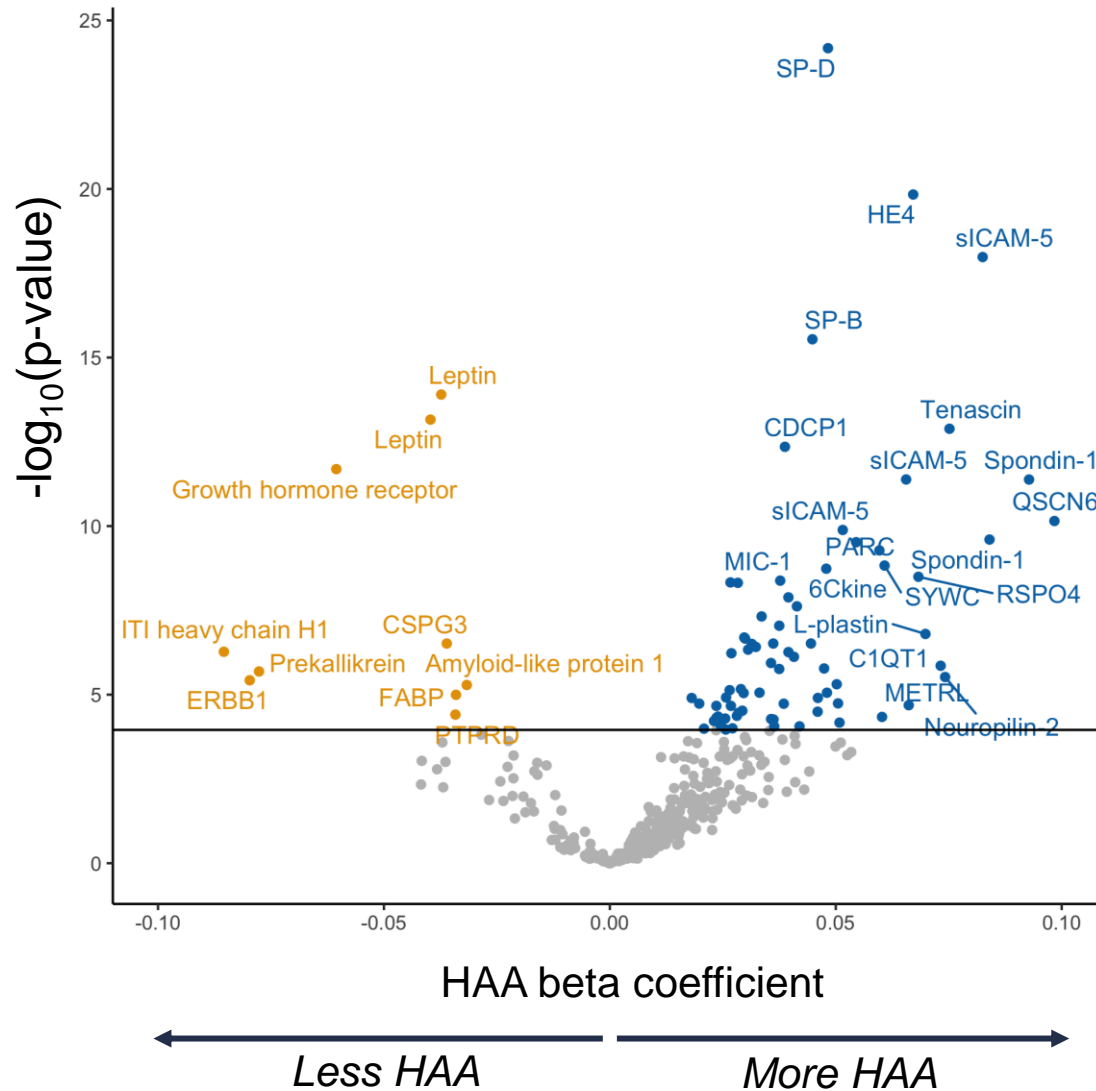
Study design



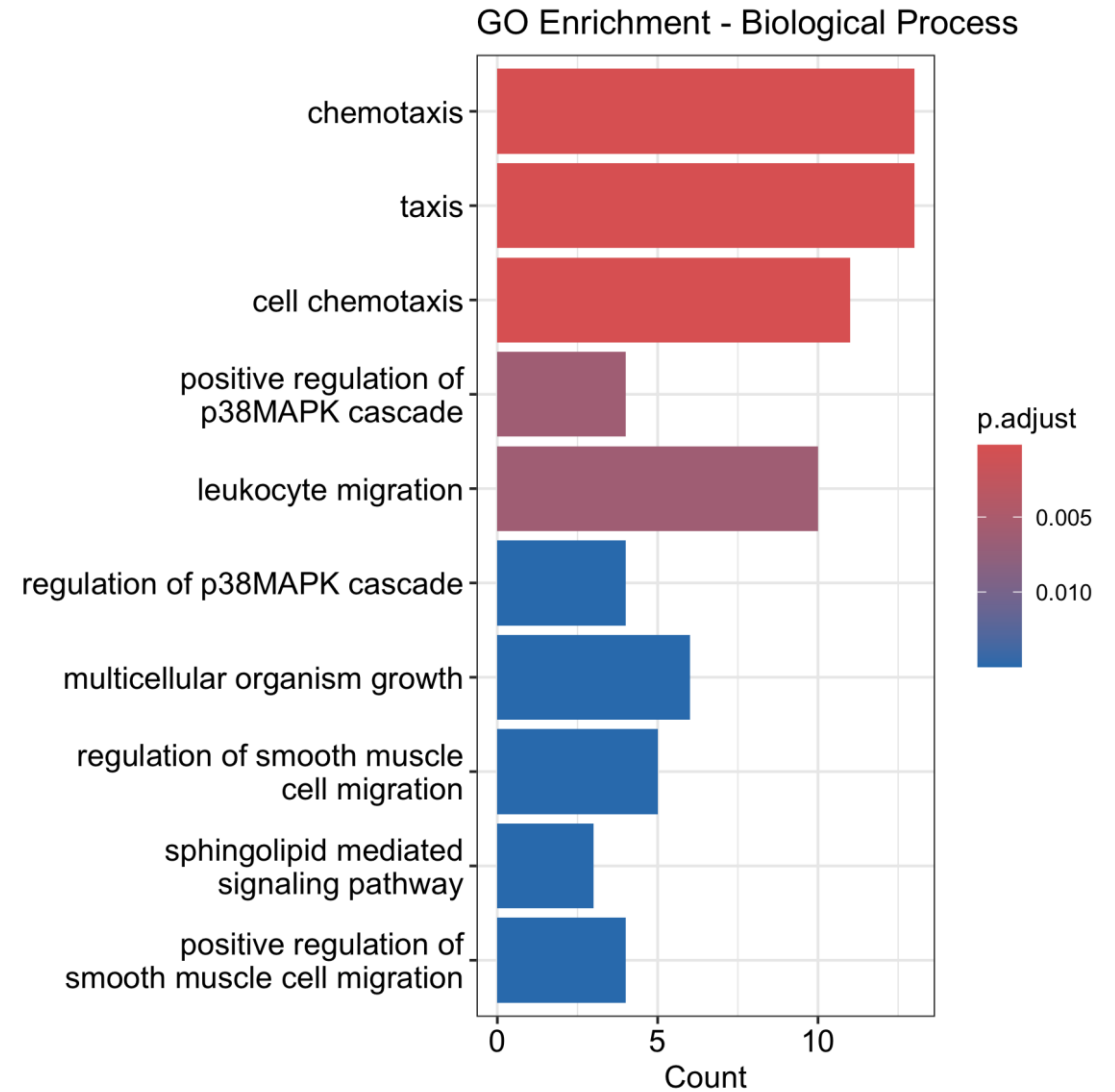
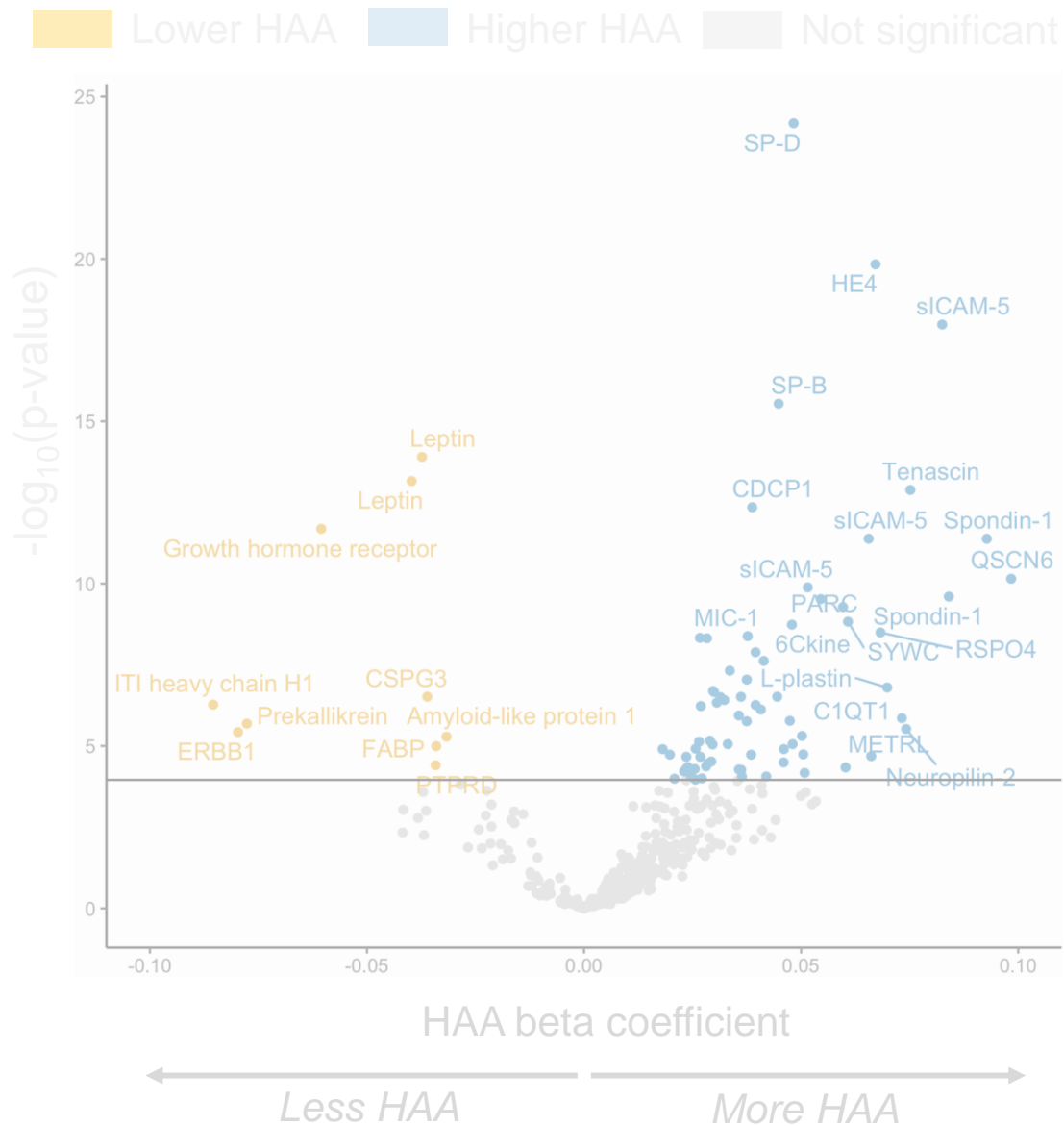
SomaScan version 4.1 (6,401 protein analytes)

HAA-associated proteins

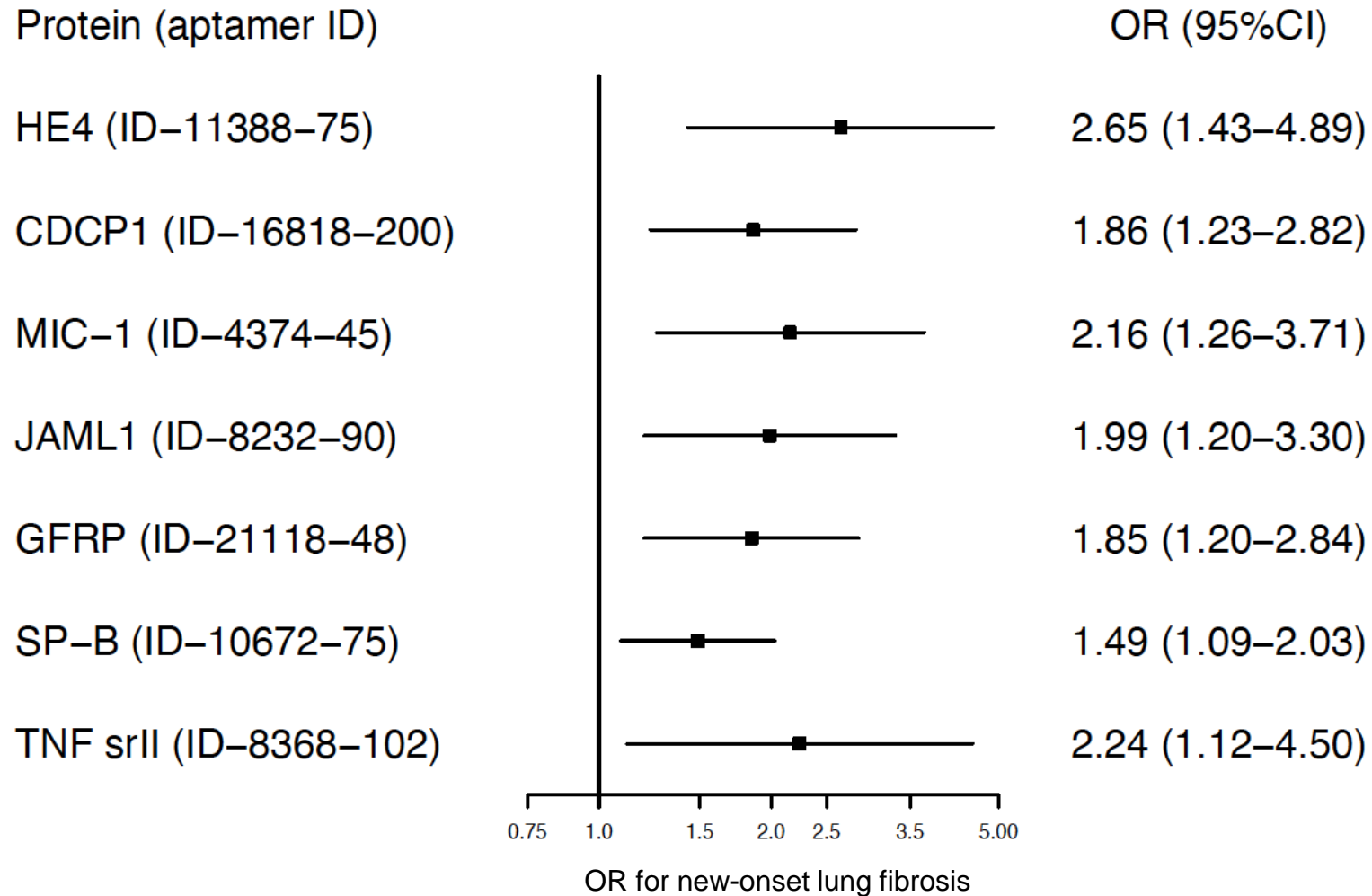
Lower HAA Higher HAA Not significant



HAA-associated proteins

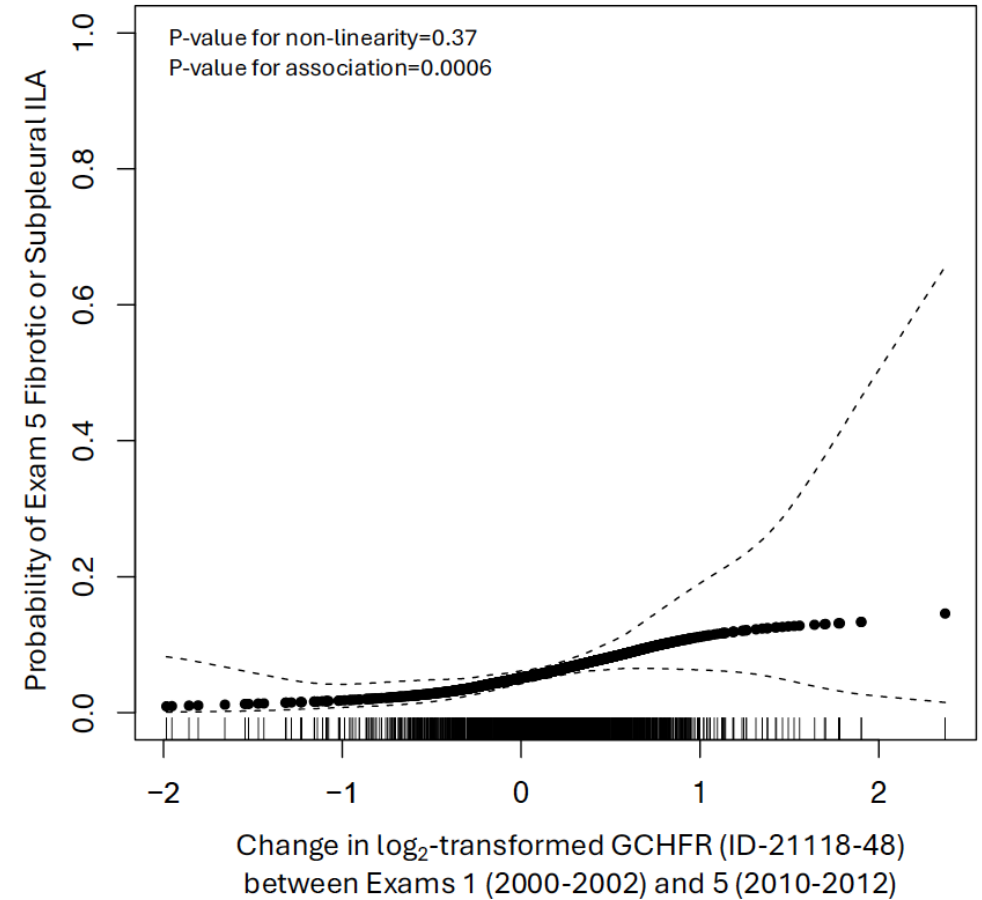
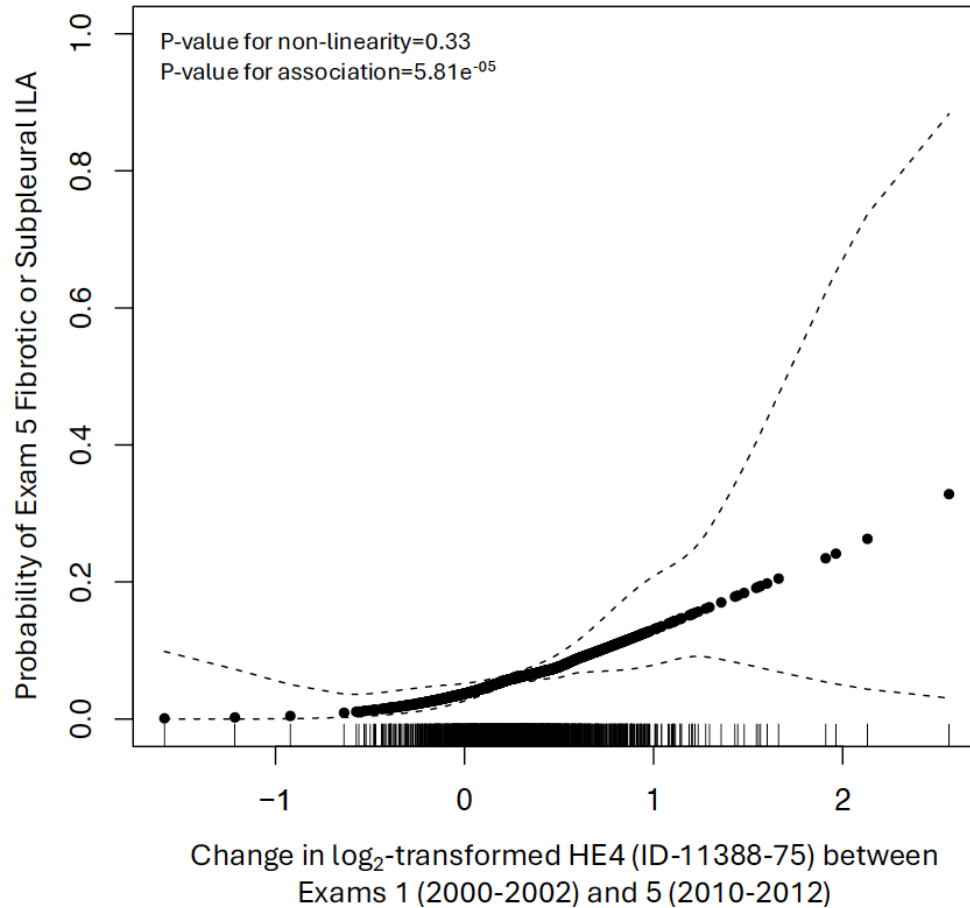


HAA-proteins and new-onset lung fibrosis



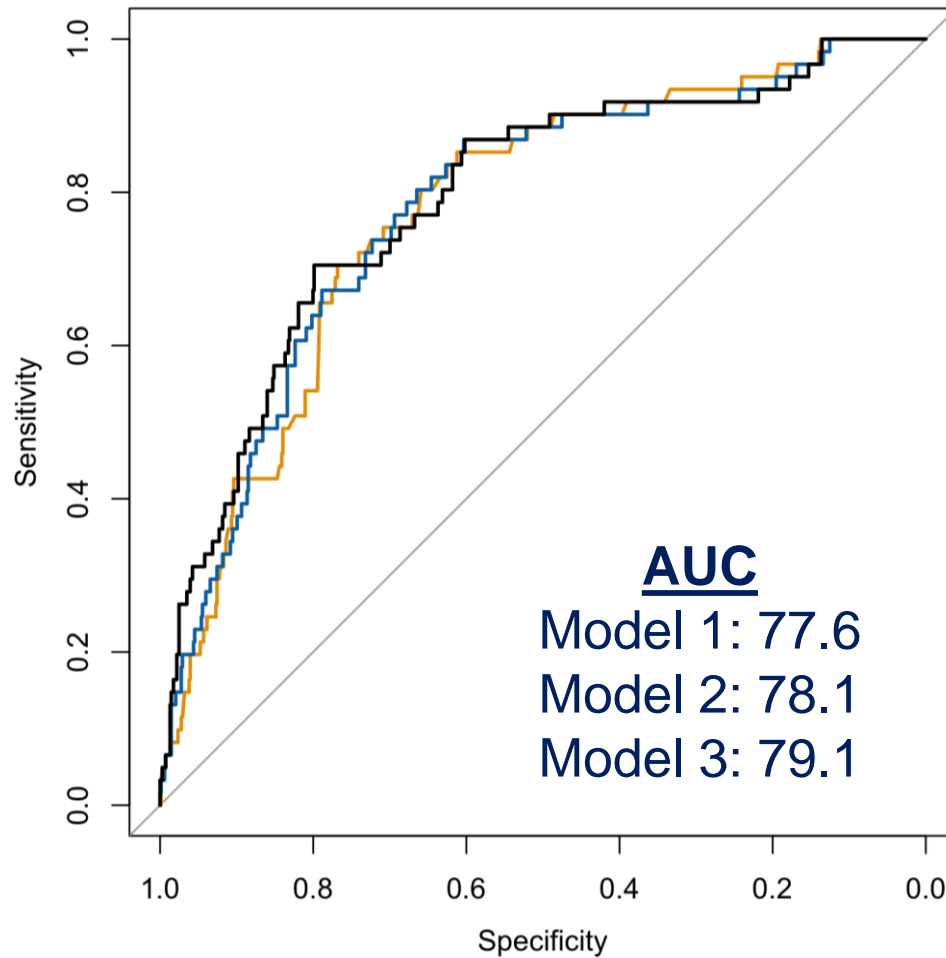
Logistic regression model adjusted for age, sex, smoking history, pack-years, height, weight, waist, eGFR, education, income, study site, PCA

Increases in HAA-derived proteins and new-onset lung fibrosis

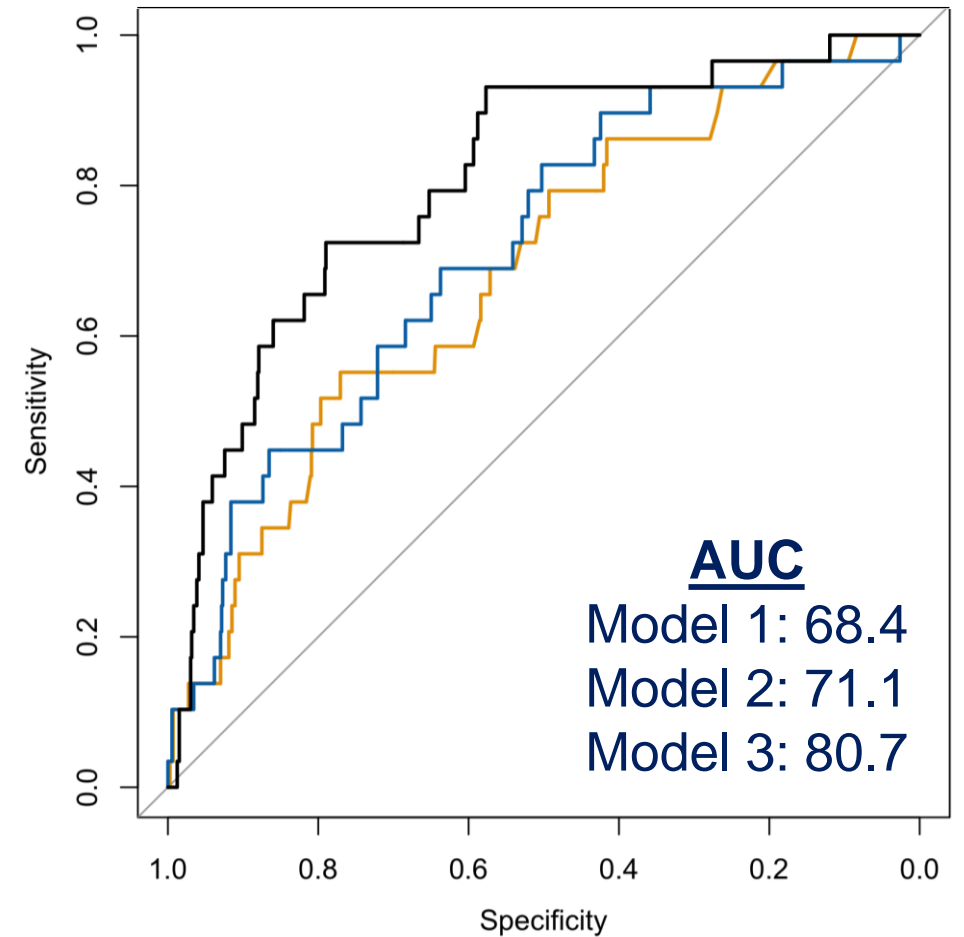


HAA-proteins improve prediction

MESA NHW (n=747)



MESA non-NHW (n=757)



Model 1: Age, sex, smoking history, cigarette pack-years

Model 2: Model 1 + IPF polygenic risk score

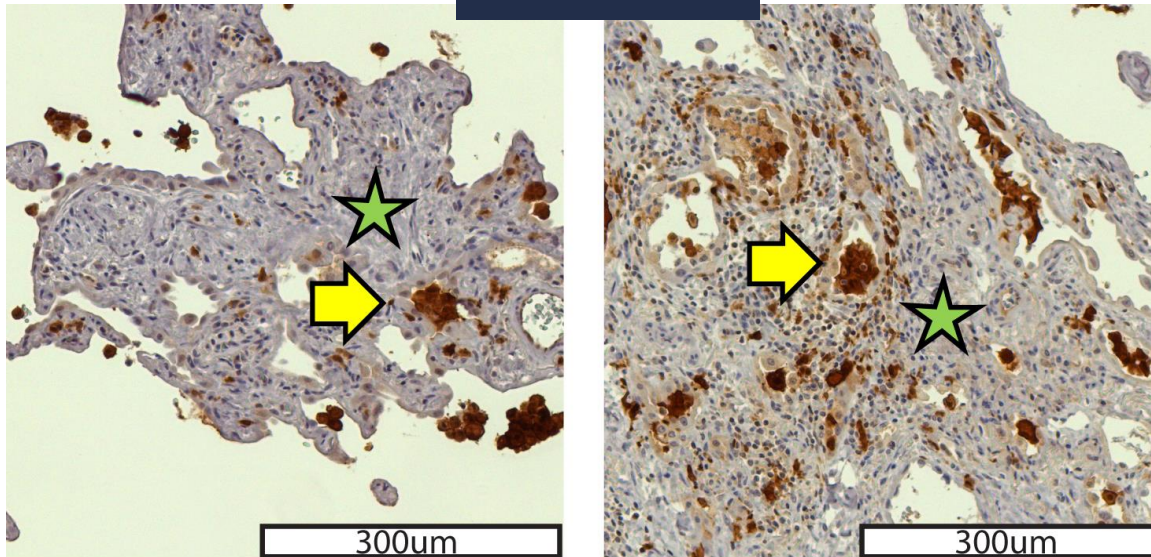
Model 3: Model 2 + HAA-derived protein biomarkers

HAA-proteins stain IPF lung tissue



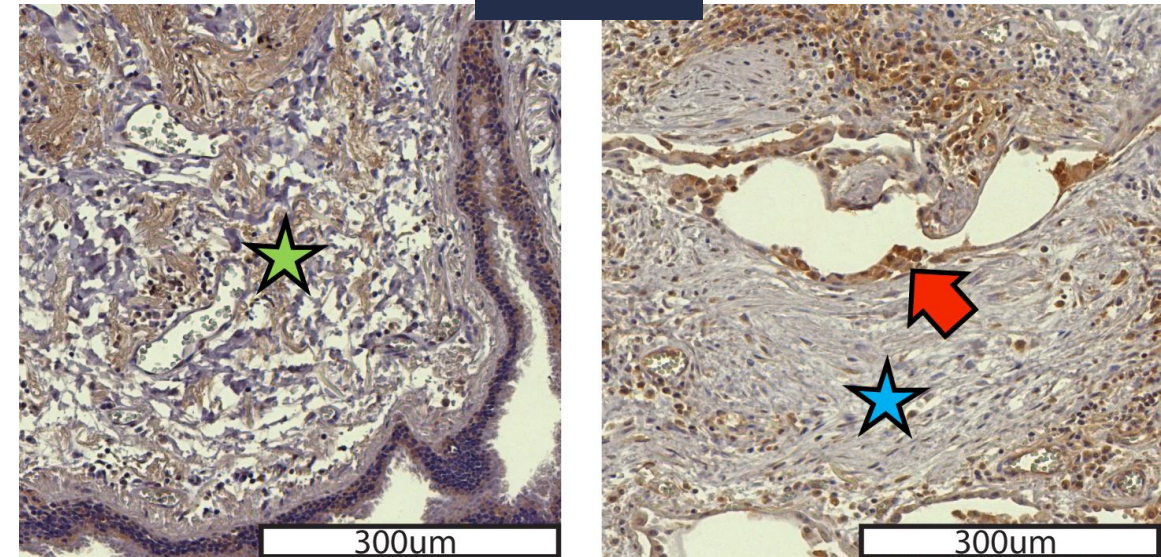
Riley Hannan

GCHFR



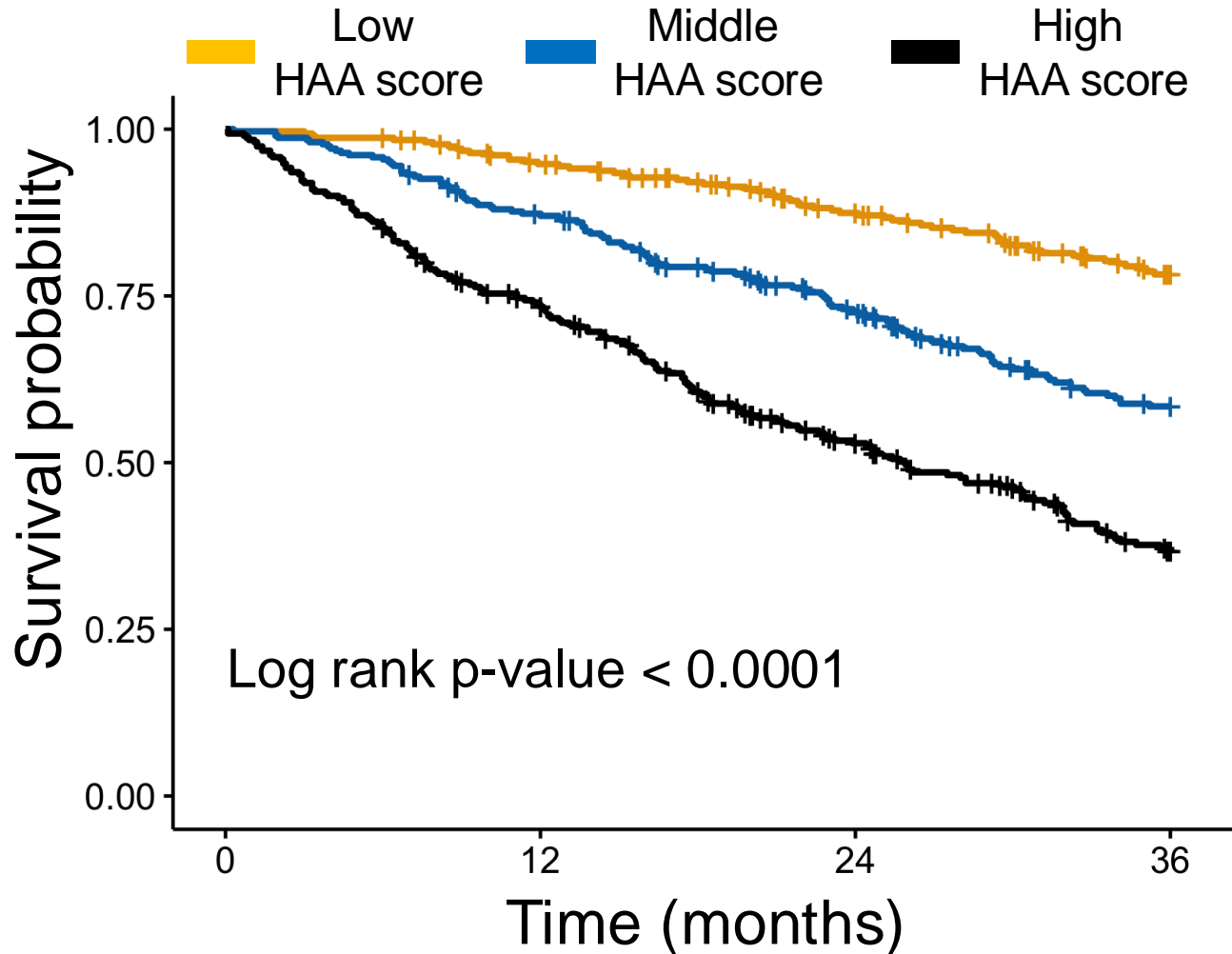
GCHFR stains intra-alveolar macrophages (yellow arrows) in areas of fibrosis (green star), typically lower lobes and subpleural.

JAML



JAML stains prominently in late fibrosis (green star) and staining of epithelium (red arrow) in early fibroblast foci (blue star).

HAA-proteins correlate with worse survival in IPF

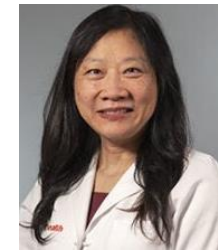


Number at risk

Strata	0	12	24	36
Low HAA score	310	286	240	191
Middle HAA score	309	265	202	146
High HAA score	310	220	137	78



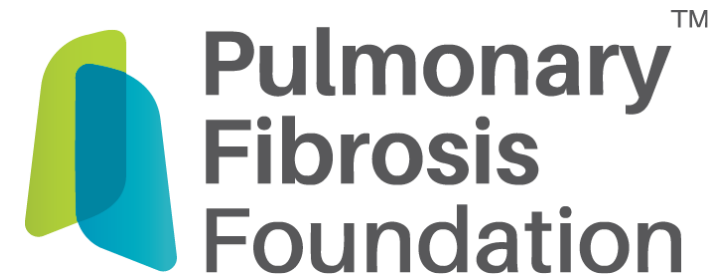
Justin Oldham



Shwu-Fan Ma



Imre Noth



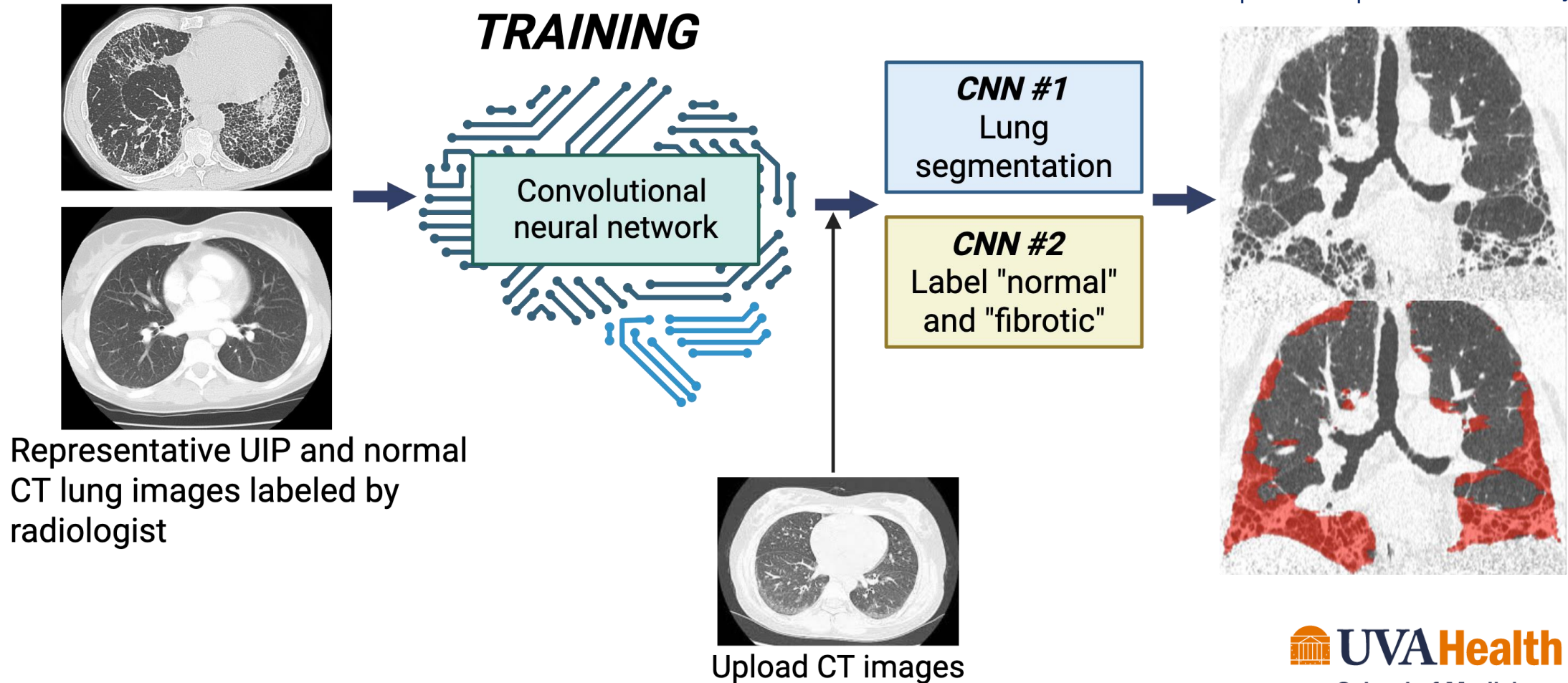
Molecular correlates of DTA



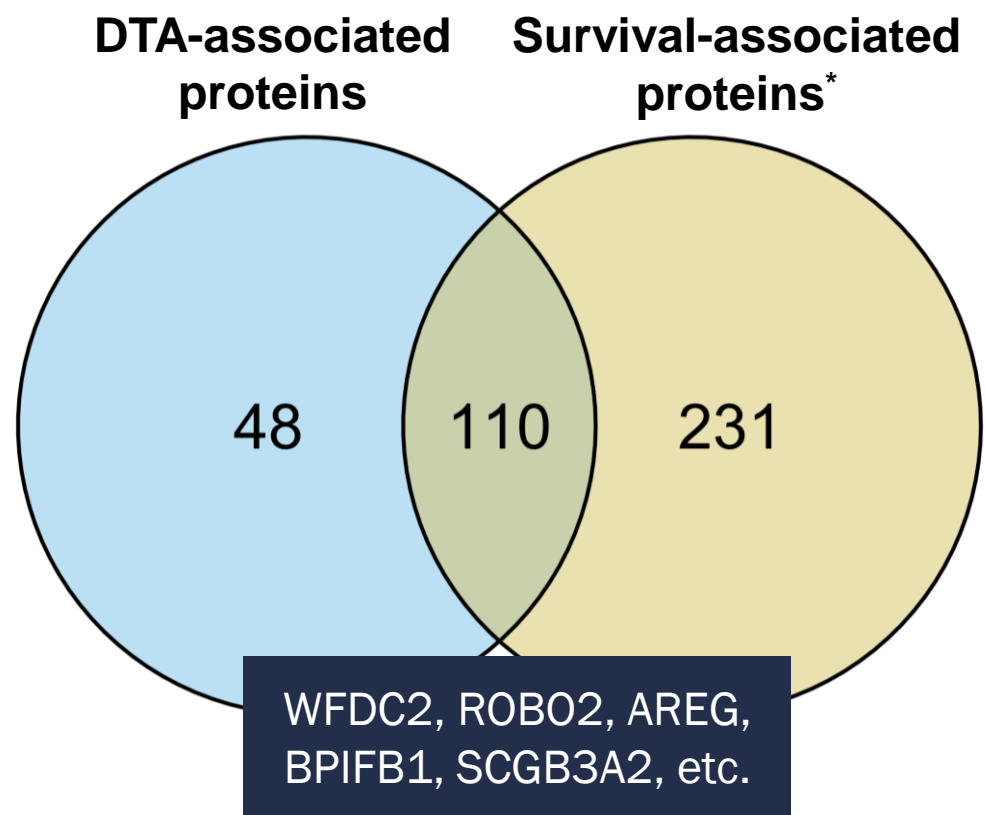
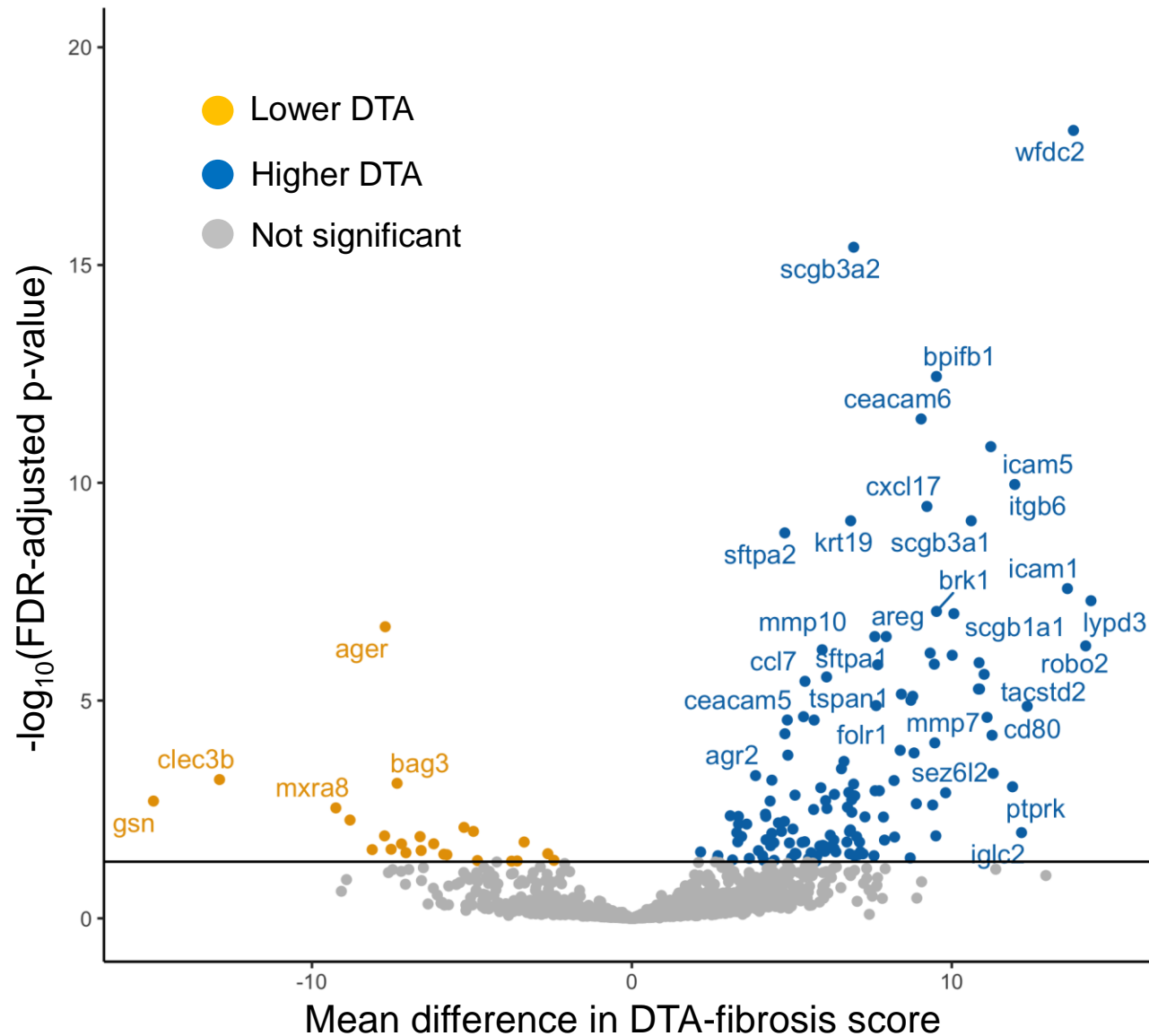
Stephen Humphries



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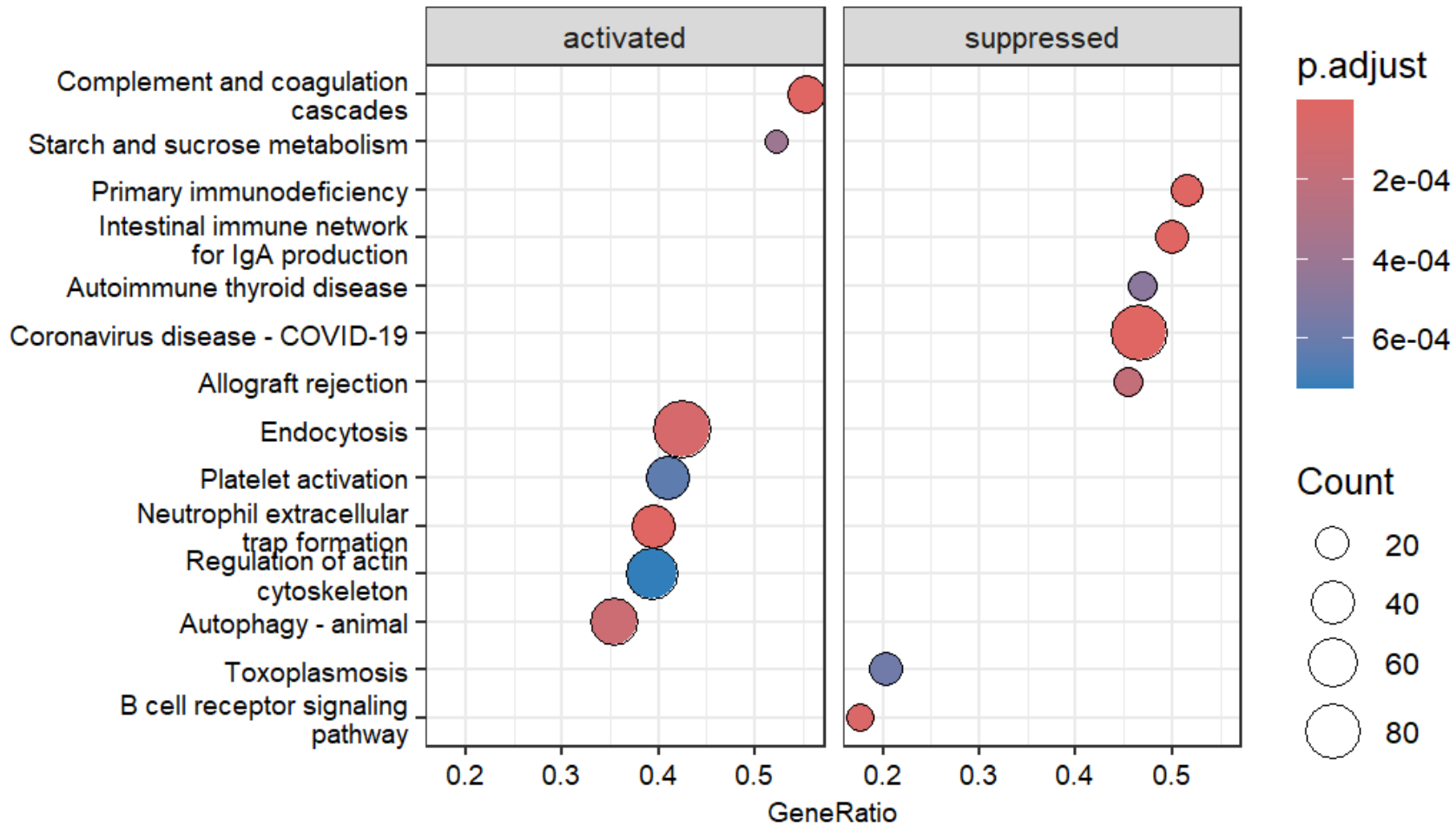


DTA-associated proteins



*Oldham JM, et al. Am J Resp Crit Care Med. 2024.

KEGG analysis of DTA



Future work

- Correlate with other semiquantitative proteomic assays (e.g., Olink)
- Fully quantify candidate protein biomarkers using ELISA assays, mass spectrometry
- Derive and validate prediction models (lung imaging + environmental exposure + genetics + biomarkers)
- Biologically validate protein biomarkers (multi-omic integration, lung tissue correlation)
- Awaiting approval of potential NIH R01 grant

Summary

- Pulmonary fibrosis starts many years prior to diagnosis
- Current approach to testing therapies in patients with advanced disease is not sufficient
- Need to target earlier stages and develop treatments that target the subclinical phase of lung fibrosis
- Requires clinical trial enrichment (imaging, genomics, blood biomarkers)

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