Value of serial CT measurements in a small series of patients with shrinking lung syndrome (SLS)

Hasti Robbie¹*and Ioana Onac²*, Rosaria Salerno¹, Amit Patel¹, Patrick Gordon¹

¹ King's College Hospital London, ² Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust, *joint first author; i.onac@nhs.net

Background

- \succ SLS rare pulmonary manifestation of SLE up to 1.53% of patients^{1,2,3}
- > SLS presenting with gradual decrease in lung volumes³ and breathlessness
- ➤ Lung height corrected for body habitus (LH) is a CT marker of lung volume⁴
- ➤ LH has shown good correlation with pulmonary function tests (PFTs) in idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF)⁴

Aim

- Case series of patients with SLS
- Concurrent serial PFTs and CT parameters
- > Assess the utility of LH in SLS

Results

Method

- > Retrospective analysis all SLE patients
- Between 2007-2020
- ➤ King's College Hospital London tertiary centre
- > Identified all patients multidisciplinary diagnosis of SLS
- > Contemporaneous CT and PFTs evaluated longitudinally

Experienced thoracic radiologist - blinded to all clinical data:

- > LH Measurements made on sagittal reformats and standardised at mid clavicular line, in inspiration (round trachea)
- > LH both lungs and averaged single value for each patient
- ➤ LH corrected for body habits = dividing LH by vertebral height (tallest vertebrae in the lower thoracic/upper lumbar spine)
- > Scans scored for co-existing emphysema and ILD

SLS patients characteristics SLE patients distribution SLS 4/5 Females (no contemporaneous PFT's and CT chest) n=5 1/22 median age 34.2 yrs (range 30-41 yrs) SLS n=5 (contemporaneous median follow-up time 56.52 months PFT's and CT chest) Restrictive SLE patients (range 12.2-123.4 months) PFT's 5/22 N = 38922/389 0/5 – emphysema or ILD Other causes including ILD and obesity 16/22 5/5 had history of pleurisy

Lung height corrected for body habitus (LH) and Pulmonary Function Tests (PFTs) measurements and longitudinal difference

	LH corrected for body habitus				FVC (L)				BMI		
											Treatment
SLS	1 st	2 nd	LH	LH	1 st	2 nd	FVC	FVC	1 st	2 nd	
patients	measure	measure	difference	percentage	measure	measure	difference	percentage	measurem	measurem	
(n=5)	ment	ment	(LH1-LH2)	change	ment	ment	(FVC1-FVC2)	change	ent	ent	
Sex/Age	LH1	LH2			FVC1 (L)	FVC2 (L)					
_											
F/41	7.20	5.91	-1.30	-17.98%	1.79	1.55	-0.24	-13.41%	28.2	31.2	Ritux,Cyclo MMF
F/35	6.50	6.36	-0.14	-2.20%	1.55	2.01	+0.46	+29.67%	21.8	28.7	MMF, HQ
M/30	5.68	5.42	-0.26	-4.58%	3.20	3.17	-0.03	-0.94%	33.6	45.5	Mtx; HQ
F/33	6.87	6.46	-0.41	-6.01%	3.00	2.33	-0.67	-22.33%	20.65	22.6	Aza
F/32	7.50	6.55	-0.95	-12.67%	3.43	1.78	-1.65	-48.10%	33.5	33.27	HQ, MMF

FVC- forced vital capacity; Ritux- Rituximab; Cyclo- Cyclophosphamide; MMF- Mycophenolate mofetil; HQ- Hydroxychloroquine; Mtx – Methotrexate; Aza- Azathioprine



LH in SLS - Baseline CT - 2017



LH in SLS - Interval CT - 2020

Conclusion

- ➤ Similar decreasing trend for LH and PFTs in 80% (4/5 patients)
- Serial CT LH measurement may be a useful diagnostic and monitoring tool in SLS
- > Further validation in a larger cohort is needed
- ➤ Limitations: Small retrospective study
 - No standardized CT protocol
 - Confounding factors

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