The Latest Research on CFS

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CDC Case Definition of Chronic Fatigue Syndrome

Severe fatigue that persists or relapses for > 6 months, of new or definite onset, not substantially alleviated by rest, resulting in substantial reduction in activities;

AND four or more of the following symptoms are currently present for > 6 months:

- Impaired memory/concentration
 Neck/axillary adenopathy
- Sore throat
- Multi-joint pain
- Unrefreshing sleep

- Muscle pain
- New headaches
- Post-exertional malaise

AND does *not* have active medical condition to explain the chronic fatigue, nor any psychosis, melancholic depression, substance abuse, dementia, or anorexia nervosa/bulimia

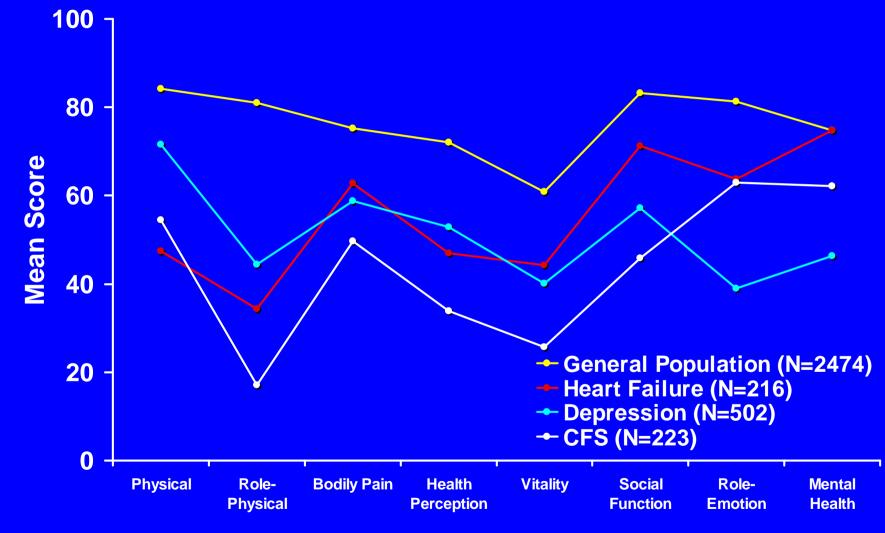
From: Fukuda K, et al. Ann Intern Med. 1994;121:953-959

Chronic Fatigue Syndrome Research

- Over 5,000 scientific articles published, over 300 in the most prestigious journals
- 8 international research conferences, the last of which had over 160 scientific presentations

Severity of CFS

SF36 Health Status Subscale Scores: CFS vs. Comparison Groups



Source: Komaroff AL....Ware JE, Bates DW. Amer J Med 1996; 101:281

Lost Productivity from CFS: CDC Analysis

Survey of 56,000 persons contacted by random-digit dialing:

- 37% decline in household productivity
- 54% reduction in labor force productivity
- Total cost to United States each year from productivity losses caused by CFS: \$9.1 billion

Reynolds KJ. BMC Cost Effect Res Alloc 2004;2:4.

Is Chronic Fatigue Syndrome Real?

- Are there objective biological markers that are abnormal in CFS?
- Do we understand how CFS symptoms are caused?

How Is The Body Affected by CFS?

- Brain (central nervous system)
- Autonomic nervous system
- Immune system
- Energy metabolism/mitochondria
- Genetic studies
- Infectious agents

The Brain in CFS

Evidence of Brain Involvement in CFS

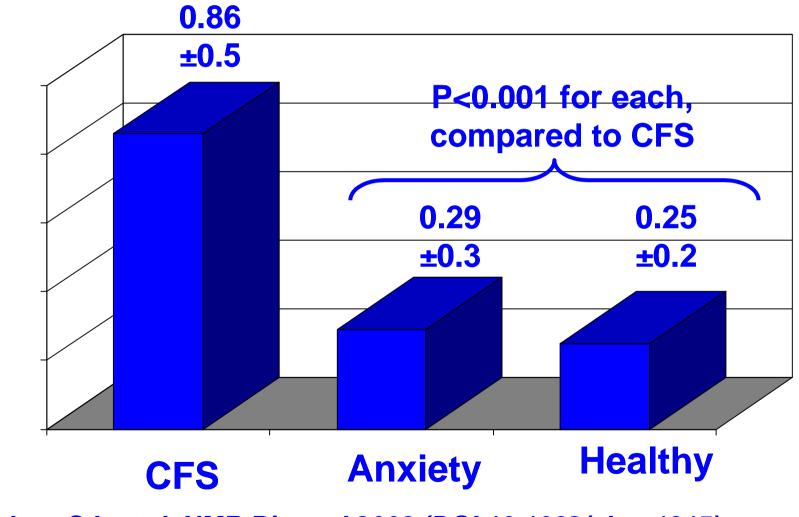
- Neuroendocrine dysfunction: Impairment of multiple limbic-hypothalamic-pituitary axes (involving cortisol, prolactin, & growth hormone) and serotonin (5-HT) system
- Cognition: Impairments in information processing speed, memory and attention — not explained by concomitant psychiatric disorders
- Autonomic dysfunction: Impaired sympathetic and parasympathetic function, 30-80%
- MRI: Punctate areas of high signal in white matter
- SPECT: Areas of reduced signal

Proteomic Markers in Spinal Fluid

	CFS	Healthy	P-Value	Function
	N=10	N=10		
α2-macroglobulin	36%	0%	0.01	Protease
Orosomucoid	36%	0%	0.01	Protease
Pigment epith derived factor	45%	0%	0.005	Anti- oxidant
Keratin 16	45%	0%	0.005	Meningeal inflamm.
BEHAB	36%	0%	0.06	Structural repair

Baraniuk JN, et al. BMC Neurology 2005;5:1-19

Lactate in Spinal Fluid in CFS: In vivo Proton MR Spectroscopy



Mathew SJ, et al. NMR Biomed 2008 (DOI 10.1002/nbm.1315)

EEG: Spectral Coherence Studies

Group	Classified Accurately	# Subjects
CFS- Unmedicated	89.4%	47
CFS- Medicated	73.9%	23
Healthy controls	87.4%	390
Depressed controls	100.0%	24
Putative "CFS"	46.6%	148

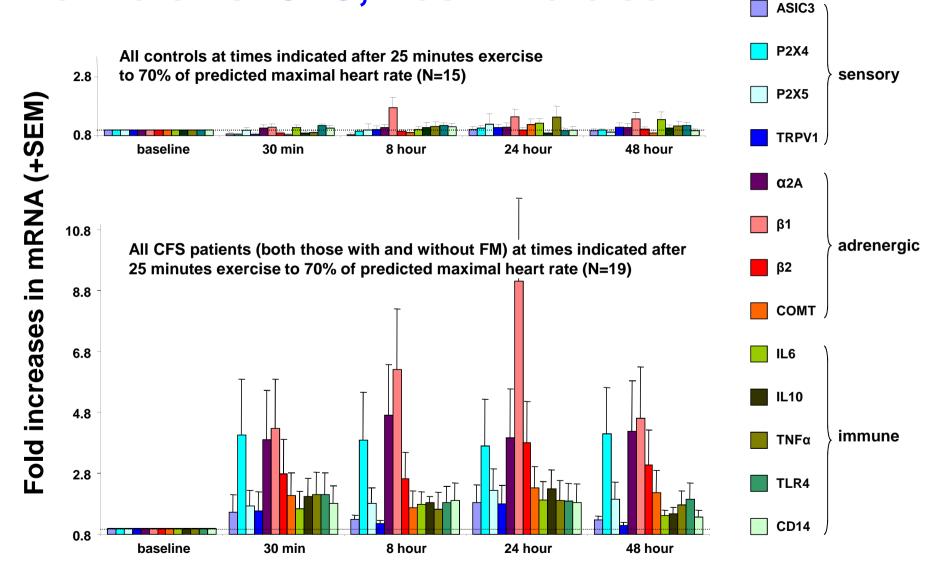
Duffy FH, et al. Presented IACFS/ME Int. Conf, March 2009

Molecular Sensors of Fatigue & Pain

- Ion channel receptors
- Adrenalin receptors
- Immune system molecules

Alan Light, et al J Pain 2009;10:1099

Fatigue & Pain Sensing Molecules: Normals vs. CFS, Post-Exercise



Alan Light, et al. J Pain 2009;10:1099

The Immune System in CFS

Immunological Abnormalities in CFS

CD8 + "cytotoxic" T cells bearing activation antigens (CD38 +, HLA-DR)

Landay AL.. Levy JA. Lancet 1991; 338:702. Barker E, Landay AL, Levy JA. Clin Infect Dis 1994;18:S136

Poorly functioning natural killer (NK) cells

Caligiuri M..Komaroff AL.. Ritz J. J Immunol 1987; 139:3306. Klimas NG, et al. J Clin Microbiol 1990; 28:1403. Herberman R, et al. Clin Immunol Immunopathol 1993; 69:253.

Upregulation of the 2,5A system

Suhadolnik RJ, et al. Clin Infect Dis 1994; 18-S96 De Meirleir K, et al. Am J Med 2000; 108:99-105

Increased production of pro-inflammatory cytokines

Patarca R. Ann NY Acad Sci 2001;933:185-200. Moss RB, et al. J Clin Immunol 1999;19:314. Kerr JR, et al. J Gen Virol 2001;82:3011.

Energy Metabolism in CFS

The Energy Metabolism Hypothesis

If the organism experiences a lack of energy, perhaps there is a defect in energy metabolism at the cellular level.

Genetic Component to CFS

- Significantly increased prevalence of DR4, DR3 and DQ3¹ (RR 4-6)
- Significantly increased DQ1 (RR 3.2)²
- Twin studies show hereditability estimate of 51%³
- Neuroendocrine gene variants (TPH2, COMT,NR3C1) associated with CFS⁴

¹Keller RH, et al. Clin Infect Dis 1994;18:S154
²Schacterle R, et al. JCFS 2003;11:33.
³Buchwald D, et al. Psychosom Med 2001;63:936
⁴Goertzel BN, et al. Pharmacogenomics 2006;7:429.

Gene Expression Studies in CFS

Using nucleic acid microarray analysis, the CDC and a team from Southampton University in U.K. compare genes that are activated in patients with CFS and in healthy controls

Find genes encoding proteins involved in immune activation, energy metabolism, and neurohormones involved in the stress response are activated more often in patients with CFS.

Whistler T, et al. J Trans Med 2003;1:1-8 Powell R, et al. Clin Exp Allerg 2003;33:1450-6. Kaushik N, et al. J Clin Pathol 2005;58:826-32. Kerr JR, et al. J Clin Pathol 2008;61:730-9.

Infections in CFS

Infection: Temporary vs. Permanent

- Most infections come and go—for example, the common cold
- Some infections come and stay: the immune system can never eradicate them completely, although it can keep them suppressed most of the time, with occasional flare-ups—for example, cold sores caused by *Herpes simplex* virus

Infections and Syndromes: More Than One Microbe

- Many infectious syndromes can be caused by multiple different microbes
- Some diseases may require the interaction of more than one microbe

Viruses and CFS: Mass CFIDS Talk, 1989

- Infectious agents probably can trigger and perpetuate CFS
- The agents cannot be fully eradicated by the immune system
- There is evidence that CFS can follow a new infection
- It is possible that in CFS different infectious agents interact to cause symptoms

Infectious Agents Linked to CFS

- Epstein-Barr Virus^{1,2}
- Post Q fever (Coxiella burnetii)^{2,6,7}
- Ross River virus²
- Lyme (*B burgdorferi*) (yes, but unusual)³
- Parvovirus (yes, but unusual)⁴
- Enteroviruses (probably sometimes)⁵
- Borna disease virus ??
- Human herpesvirus-6 (HHV-6)⁸
- Xenotropic murine leukemia-related virus (XMRV)⁹

1. White PD, et al. *Br.J.Psychiatry.* 173:475-481, 1998. 2. Hickie I, et al. *BMJ.* 333:575-578, 2006. 3. Sigal LH. *Am.J.Med.* 88:577-581, 1990. 4. Kerr JR, et al. *J.Gen.Virol.* 2010;91:893. 5. Chia JKS. *J Clin Pathol* 2005;58:1126. 6. Ayres JG, et al. *Lancet.* 347:978-979, 1996. 7. Marmion BP, et al. *Lancet.* 347:977-978, 1996. 8. Komaroff AL. *J Clin Virol* 2006;37:S39. 9. Lombardi VC, et al. Science 326:585, 2009.

Documentation of Post-Infectious Chronic Fatigue Syndrome

- 256 patients with acute laboratory-documented EBV, Q fever, or Ross River virus infection in one town, followed systematically for over 12 months
- 11% develop CFS—similar with each pathogen
- CFS more likely to occur in patients with initially severe clinical symptoms, which were associated with higher ex vivo production of pro-inflammatory cytokines
- CFS not more likely in patients with particular premorbid psychiatric and demographic factors

Hickie I, et al. BMJ 2006;333:575.

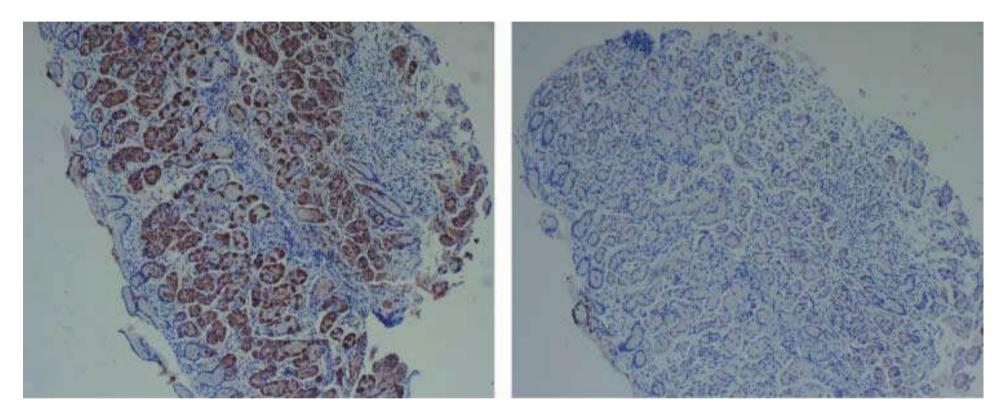
Enteroviral Infection in CFS: Gastric Antrum Biopsy Positive

CFS	Controls	P-Value	
135/165 (82%)	7/34 (20%)	<0.001	

Immunoperoxidase stain with EV-specific mAb Stain with CMV-specific mAb negative in all samples EV RNA also detected more often in CFS (P<0.01)

¹ Chia JKS, Chia AY. J Clin Pathol 2008;61:43.

Enterovirus VP1 Ag in Gastric Antrum



Enterovirus Staining

Cytomegalovirus (control) Staining

Neurological Findings in Many (But Not All) Patients with CFS

- Initial episode of encephalitis
- White matter abnormalities on MRI
- EEG abnormalities (spike & sharp waves, characteristic spectral coherence pattern)

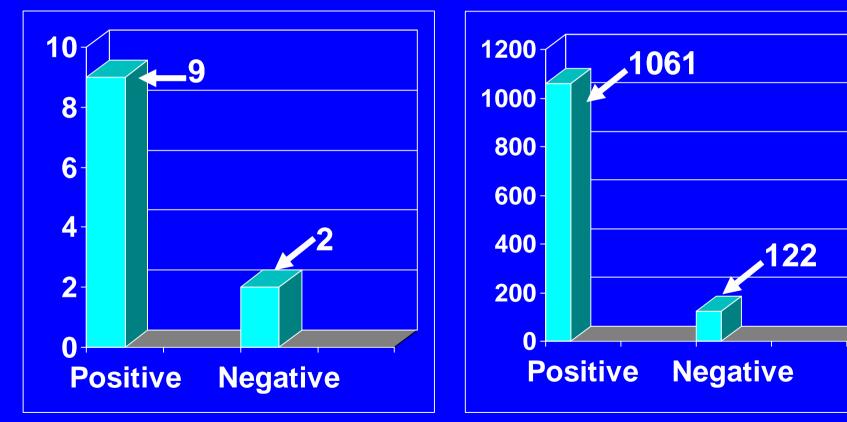
HHV-6 and the Brain

- Infects neuroblastoma and glioma cells, glial cells (astrocytes, oligodendrocytes) & neurons
- Most common cause of infant febrile seizures
- Persists in CNS after primary infection
- Causes encephalitis in immunosuppressed and (commonly) in immunocompetent
- Causes demyelination in immunosuppressed and in immunocompetent infants/children
- Associated with multiple sclerosis
- Associated with temporal lobe seizure disorders

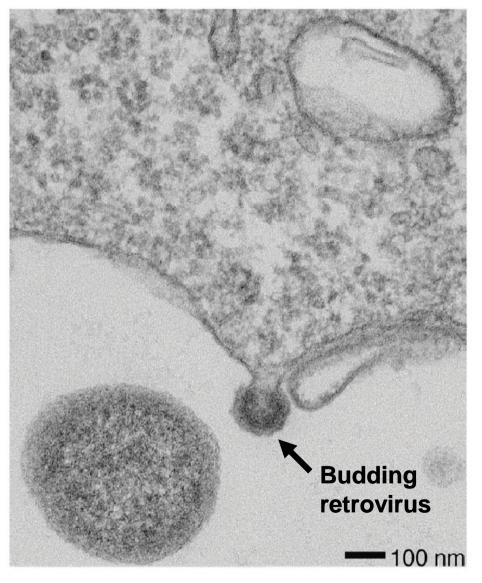
Active HHV-6 Infection in CFS: Results of Studies

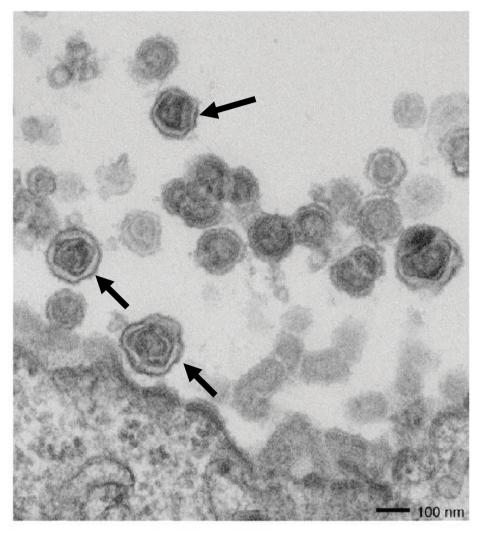
of Positive vs. Negative Studies

of *Patients* in Pos. vs. Neg. Studies



XMRV (Retrovirus) in CFS





From: Lombardi VC, et al. Science 2009;326:585.

XMRV (Retrovirus) in CFS

		Healthy	P
	CFS	Controls	Value
Viral nucleic acid	68/101	8/218	<.0001
	(67%)	(4%)	
Viral protein	19/30	0/16	<.00001
	(63%)	(0%)	
Infectious agent	10/12	0/12	<.00003
in plasma	(83%)	(0%)	
Antibodies to virus in serum	9/18	0/7	<.02
	(50%)	(0%)	

From: Lombardi VC, et al. Science 2009;326:585.

XMRV (Retrovirus) in CFS

- Is the virus real? Yes.
- Is the virus associated with CFS? *Remains to be confirmed.*
- Is the virus present in 67% or more of CFS cases? *Remains to be confirmed.*
- Is the virus a <u>cause</u> of CFS? <u>Remains</u> to be confirmed.

From: Lombardi VC, et al. Science 2009;326:585.

What if XMRV Is Associated With CFS?

The Virus is Primary: It is a cause of CFS, either acting alone or in combination with other viruses that live within us... OR

The Virus is Secondary: It is inside most of us, asleep, but gets reawakened by immune dysfunction—it is not a cause

Viruses and CFS—My Current View

- Infectious agents probably can trigger and perpetuate CFS
- The agents cannot be fully eradicated by the immune system
- There now is solid evidence that CFS can follow a new infection
- It is possible that in CFS different infectious agents interact to cause symptoms

In Closing...