Assess for the presence of elevated fecal ASCA titers in pediatric patients with known CD or suspected IBD.

Non-invasive biomarkers are being explored for use in the diagnosis and interval assessment of patients with Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD).

Previous studies have demonstrated that serum anti-Saccharomyces cerevisiae antibodies (ASCA) can be measured in 40-60% of adult and pediatric patients with Crohn’s disease (CD).

Elevated serum ASCA titers are found in less than 5% of patients with ulcerative colitis (UC).

Antibodies are secreted into the gastrointestinal tract via biliary excretion or receptor mediated transport.

The development of reliable and validated surrogate markers of intestinal inflammation will minimize the need for invasive, uncomfortable, and costly procedures for use in evaluating pediatric and adult patients suspected of having IBD.

**Study Population**

- **Patients**: 104 subjects (72 male and 32 female) ages 2-18 years (mean = 12.9 years)
- **Diagnosis**: 87 subjects had CD, and 17 had UC.
- **Controls**: 16 healthy pediatric controls provided samples.
- **Recruitment**: Patients were identified and recruited from ambulatory clinics, the endoscopy suite, and inpatient units.
- **Sample Collection**: Fecal samples were collected at the time of enrollment or sent by overnight courier. Matched serum samples were collected at the next clinical blood draw.

**ASCA Testing**

- **Sample Preparation**: Fecal samples were diluted 1:10 and analyzed using a qualitative ASCA ELISA immunoassay ASCA-CHEK® (TechLab, Blacksburg, VA). A spectrophotometer using an optical density of 450 nm was employed and results ≥ 0.150 were considered positive.

**Results**

- **ASCA**
  - **Sensitivity for CD**: 45/87 = 52%
  - **Specificity for CD**: 25/33 = 76%

- **DNAse Sensitive ANCA**
  - **Sensitivity for CD**: 42/87 = 49%
  - **Specificity for CD**: 28/33 = 85%

**Hypothesis**

- Measurement of fecal IgG and IgA ASCA antibody levels are useful in the assessment of pediatric patients with symptoms of IBD.

**Goals**

- Assess for the presence of elevated fecal ASCA titers in pediatric patients with known CD or suspected IBD.

**Figure 1: Diagnosing IBD in Children: Serologic Markers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antibody</th>
<th>Antigen</th>
<th>Non-IBD (%)</th>
<th>CD (%)</th>
<th>UC (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASCA</td>
<td>Anti-Saccharomyces cerevisiae antibody</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>55–65%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNAse Sensitive ANCA</td>
<td>Histone H1, bacterial antigen</td>
<td>≤5%</td>
<td>10–25%</td>
<td>50–65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 2: Study Population**

**Figure 3: Sensitivity and Specificity of Fecal ASCA in Pediatric Patients with Crohn’s Disease**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASCA</th>
<th>Pos</th>
<th>Neg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CD</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UC</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Sensitivity for CD**: 45/87 = 52%  
  - **Specificity for CD**: 25/33 = 76%

**Figure 4: Fecal ASCA When Assessed by Disease Location**

- **Sensitivity**: 71%  
  - **Specificity**: 58%
- **Sensitivity**: 84%  
  - **Specificity**: 71%
- **Sensitivity**: 67%  
  - **Specificity**: 53%
- **Sensitivity**: 43%  
  - **Specificity**: 65%

**Preliminary Conclusions**

- ASCA antibodies can be detected in the stool of pediatric patients with Crohn’s disease.
- Fecal ASCA positivity appears to be more sensitive in individuals with ileal disease.
- Fecal ASCA testing offers the advantage of being inexpensive and noninvasive.
- When coupled with other diagnostic assays, such as those for fecal lactoferrin, fecal ASCA may prove clinically useful for the assessment of pediatric patients suspected of having IBD.