Antithrombin activities in childhood malnutrition

R. A. JIMÉNEZ1,2, E. JIMÉNEZ1, G. I. C. INGRAM2, L. A. MORA1, F. ATMETLLA3, J. M. CARRILLO1, AND W. VARGAS1

From the 1Haematology Research Laboratory, Hospital Nacional de Niños ‘Dr Carlos Sáenz Herrera’, San José, Costa Rica, 2Department of Haematology, St Thomas’ Hospital and Medical School, London SE1 7EH, UK, and 3Haematology Section, Faculty of Microbiology, University of Costa Rica

SUMMARY Antithrombin activities in 30 severely malnourished children and 40 normal children were estimated in clotting tests by thrombin neutralisation as anti-Xa and by a heparin antithrombin assay; and by immunodiffusion as α2-globulin and α1-antitrypsin. The patients’ mean α2-globulin was severely depressed, and there were less marked depletions in mean values for thrombin neutralisation, anti-Xa, and in the heparin antithrombin assay (which showed the flat curve thought to reflect a thrombotic tendency). The α1-antitrypsin values were normal. The findings support the concept of antithrombin as the summation of α2-globulin and α1-antitrypsin (with α2-macroglobulin); and the low values may be related to the high incidence of thrombosis reported in childhood malnutrition, although it was not seen in these patients.

Antithrombin III (AT III) (Seegers et al., 1954) is considered to be the most important naturally occurring thrombin inhibitor in man (Abildgaard, 1967b). Acquired and hereditary deficiencies are thought to play an important role in thrombosis and intravascular coagulation (Egeberg, 1965; Abildgaard et al., 1970; Bjärke et al., 1974; Marciniak et al., 1974). The major compartment of AT III is α2-globulin, while α2-macroglobulin and α1-antitrypsin also have some antithrombin activity (Abildgaard, 1967a; Lane et al., 1975; Lane and Biggs, 1977). A close relationship between AT III, heparin cofactor, and anti-Xa has been described (Biggs et al., 1970; Yin et al., 1971; Marciniak, 1973), while others have ascribed heparin cofactor and AT III activities to the same protein (Monkhouse and Milojevic, 1968).

There are few studies on antithrombin activities in childhood, and most of the reports refer to the newborn and infants (Biland and Duckert, 1973; Mahasandana and Hathaway, 1973; Bjärke et al., 1974; Weissbach et al., 1974; Teger-Nilsson, 1975). Children reach adult values at about 6 months of age (Teger-Nilsson, 1975). Low levels might occur in severely malnourished children because of protein deficiency; and a higher incidence of thrombosis has been reported in this group (Lória et al., 1967; Jiménez et al., 1970, 1972). Various antithrombin activities, and the augmentation of antithrombin activity by heparin, have therefore been determined in sera from children with severe protein-caloric malnutrition.

Material and methods

Subjects
Blood samples from 30 malnourished children (10 girls, 20 boys) aged 6 months to 64 years were obtained within two days of admission to the Hospital Nacional de Niños, San José. All the children were severely malnourished (18 with marasmus, 12 with marasmus-kwashiorkor), presented abnormal clinical signs, and showed weight deficits for age of more than 40%.

Similar samples were obtained from 40 normally nourished, clinically healthy children of about the same age in other wards of the hospital, who were awaiting minor elective surgery and served as controls. A pool of fresh plasmas from at least three such children was used every day when coagulation tests were performed.

Coagulation tests
Prothrombin time (PT) and activated partial thromboplastin time (PTT) were performed with Hyland reagents. Fibrinogeneity of thrombin (Ortho Diagnostics) was used for the thrombin time (TT),
standardised to give a clotting time of 9-11 seconds with normal plasma. Fibrinogen/fibrin degradation products (FDP) were investigated with Thrombowell-cotest (Wellcome). Fibrinogen was measured by the microprecipitation method of Ruiz-Reyes and Jiménez (1965). Anti-Xa was measured in serum by the method of Denson and Bonnar (1973). Factor X was measured in serum with the chromogenic substrate S2222 (benzoyl-isoleucine-glutamyl-glycyl-arginine-para nitroanilide HCl; Kabi).

**ANTITHROMBIN AND HEPARIN-ANTITHROMBIN CLOTTING ASSAYS**

The anti thrombin assay (ATA) and the heparin-antithrombin assay (HATA) were performed by the methods of Innerfield *et al.* (1976) in sera stored at −70°C for two to three months.

The method for anti thrombin assay was as follows: 1. Fibrinex thrombin was diluted with isotonic saline until 0.1 ml clotted 0.2 ml of fresh normal plasma at 37°C in 15-16 seconds.

2. 0.2 ml of the control pool plasma was placed in a glass tube at 37°C.

3. 0.1 ml of test serum was then added to 0.9 ml of standardised thrombin in a glass tube, mixed thoroughly, and placed in the waterbath to warm for exactly 3 minutes.

4. After 3 minutes' incubation, 0.1 ml was removed from the thrombin-serum mixture and added forcibly to the tube containing 0.2 ml of plasma, and the clotting time was recorded.

5. For comparison (Fig. 1), individual results were converted to percentages of the mean control clotting time.

The method for heparin-antithrombin assay was as follows:

1. Fibrinex thrombin was diluted as above to clot normal plasma in 10.5-11.0 seconds.

2. 0.2 ml of the control pool plasma was placed in each of two glass tubes at 37°C.

3. 0.1 ml of test serum was then added to each of two tubes containing 0.1 ml of heparin solution of concentrations 0.5 and 1.0 IU/ml, respectively, at bench temperature.

4. 0.1 ml of each heparin-serum mixture was then added to 0.9 ml of standardised thrombin, mixed thoroughly, and placed in the waterbath to warm for exactly 2 minutes.

5. After 2 minutes' incubation, 0.1 ml was removed from each thrombin-heparin-serum mixture and added forcibly to one of the tubes containing 0.2 ml of plasma, and the clotting time was recorded.

The other thrombin-heparin-serum mixture was then similarly tested. In each case, the 0.5 IU/ml heparin solution was tested first.

6. For comparison (Fig. 1), individual results were converted to percentages of the mean control clotting times.

**IMMUNOLOGICAL STUDIES**

α1-antitrypsin and α2-globulin (Antithrombin III) were measured in serum by radial immunodiffusion in duplicate using M-Partigen plates (Behringwerke AG, Marburg) against a protein standard from the same commercial source.

**OTHER STUDIES**

Haemoglobin, PCV, WBC, platelets, serum protein fractionation (Biuret), intestinal parasites, and blood cultures were investigated in all patients. The control group of children were not similarly tested.

**Results**

In all patients malnutrition was complicated by one or more of the following: mild infections, 25;
intestinal parasites, 17; anaemia, 21 (Table 1). No patient developed thrombosis (geometric mean follow-up, 27.4 days; 2 SD range from analysis in logs, 14.52 days), and all blood cultures were negative. No difference was found in protein fractionation, Hb, WBC, platelet count, or fibrinogen level between the cases of marasmus and marasmus-kwashiorkor (Table 2).

Table 1 Complications in 30 children with severe malnutrition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Complications</th>
<th>No. of cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illness</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoea</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronchopneumonia</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otitis media</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinusitis</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intestinal parasites</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascaris lumbricoides</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichinella tr-chiura</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protozoa</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anaemia (less than 10 g/dl)</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 Laboratory features in children with severe malnutrition: mean values (± SD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Marasmus</th>
<th>Marasmus-Kwashiorkor</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of cases</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (months)</td>
<td>31±25</td>
<td>34±23</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex (M/F)</td>
<td>12/6</td>
<td>8/4</td>
<td>20/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hb (g/dl)</td>
<td>8.2±2.0</td>
<td>9.1±2.9</td>
<td>8.8±2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WBC/ml</td>
<td>11.1±3.8</td>
<td>11.8±2.4</td>
<td>11.3±3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platelets (10⁹/l)</td>
<td>413±167</td>
<td>385±171</td>
<td>401±166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fibrinogen (g/l)</td>
<td>2.6±1.09</td>
<td>2.56±0.66</td>
<td>2.60±0.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total protein (g/dl)</td>
<td>6.0±1.0</td>
<td>5.5±0.61</td>
<td>5.8±1.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albumin (g/dl)</td>
<td>3.3±0.5</td>
<td>3.0±0.9</td>
<td>3.2±0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Globulin (g/dl)</td>
<td>2.5±1.0</td>
<td>2.5±0.41</td>
<td>2.5±0.81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The distribution of values in the various antithrombin tests for the patients' and the control sera are shown in Fig. 1, converted to percentages for comparability. The antithrombin and anti-Xa clotting activities show a lower mean value in the patient group, but an even greater difference is seen in the α2-globulin values. Figure 2 shows the distributions of clotting values in the heparin test; again the patients show lower mean values than the controls. Other coagulation results are shown in Table 3; minor prolongations are seen in the mean PT and TT, but there were no gross differences. There was no correlation between the clotting tests and AT III clotting activity among the patients. The patients showed no evidence of intravascular coagulation; the platelet counts were within normal limits, and all patients gave normal FDP titres except one which rose only to a titre of 1 in 25. The relation between AT III by clotting assay and the immunological determination of α2-globulin for patients and controls is shown in Figure 3.

**Discussion**

The normal progressive inhibition of thrombin in plasma is associated with several substances. Lane et al. (1975) found that α2-globulin accounted for approximately 50%, and α1-antitrypsin and α2-macroglobulin each contributed about 25% to the total activity. AT III also inactivates factor Xa in much the same manner as thrombin (Biggs et al., 1970); and the binding of heparin to α2-globulin
accelerates the neutralisation of both thrombin and factor Xa (Rosenberg, 1975).

Since antithrombin activity is carried out by at least three proteins, many techniques have been used to measure this activity. We have used clotting assays for the inactivation of thrombin and factor Xa, and immunological measurements of α2-globulin and α1-antitrypsin; we estimated HATA with two different concentrations of heparin, following the work of Innerfield et al. (1976), who suggested that pre-thrombotic and thrombotic patterns could thus be identified.

Studies of AT III have not, to our knowledge, previously been reported in severely malnourished children.

All the antithrombin tests, except α1-antitrypsin, showed significantly decreased mean levels in the malnourished group. Antithrombin clotting activity and anti-Xa results indicate that the inactivation of thrombin and factor Xa was reduced in these children.

In comparing the various results shown in Fig. 1, the following points may be made. Firstly, the antithrombin clotting activity and the anti-Xa measurements agree well, supporting the concept (referred to above) that these activities are referable to the same molecule. Secondly, the discrepancy between these activities and α2-globulin in the patients is counterbalanced by the normal values found for α1-antitrypsin; it has been pointed out that antithrombin activity is regarded as the summation of α2-globulin (c 50%) and α1-antitrypsin and α2-macroglobulin (each c 25%), so that in view of our normal α1-antitrypsin results it might be anticipated that the mean antithrombin clotting activity in the patients would be higher than their mean α2-globulin level. It was unfortunately not possible to estimate α2-macroglobulin levels.

Children in this study did not develop thrombosis, although a prethrombotic pattern of HATA was found. The high incidence of thrombosis reported by others in malnutrition has been mentioned above. Presumably the actual occurrence of a thrombus depends on precipitating factors which did not affect our patients.

Marked alterations in blood coagulation have been reported in children with severe malnutrition (Merskey and Hansen, 1957; Dorantes et al., 1964; Jiménez et al., 1969; Bello et al., 1971), but the present series showed only minor alterations.

We thank Dr A. Barrantes for help with the α2-globulin method and Dr K. W. E. Denson and Dr L. Mata for helpful discussions. RAJ is especially grateful to Dr Denson for laboratory accommodation while part of this work was carried out.

References
Antithrombin activities in childhood malnutrition


Requests for reprints to: Dr Rafael Jiménez, Hematology Research Laboratory, Hospital Nacional de Niños, San José, Costa Rica.
Antithrombin activities in childhood malnutrition.

R A Jiménez, E Jiménez, G I Ingram, L A Mora, F Atmetllá, J M Carrillo and W Vargas

_J Clin Pathol_ 1979 32: 1025-1029
doi: 10.1136/jcp.32.10.1025

Updated information and services can be found at: http://jcp.bmj.com/content/32/10/1025

_These include:_

**Email alerting service**
Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up in the box at the top right corner of the online article.

Notes

To request permissions go to: http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions

To order reprints go to: http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform

To subscribe to BMJ go to: http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/