Defective activation of neutrophils after splenectomy

PN FOSTER, RP BOLTON, KL COTTER, MS LOSOWSKY

From the University Department of Medicine, St James's University Hospital, Leeds

SUMMARY Neutrophil chemotaxis and phagocytosis in the presence of serum from 20 patients who had undergone splenectomy and from 15 healthy volunteers was studied. The mean distance migrated by normal neutrophils in the presence of serum from the patients after splenectomy was significantly less than that when normal serum was used (p < 0.005). The percentage of neutrophils phagocytosing a yeast was also significantly reduced in the presence of serum from patients after splenectomy (p < 0.02). In addition, when neutrophils from these patients were studied both chemotaxis and phagocytosis were enhanced in normal compared with autologous serum (p < 0.05).

Fulminant bacterial infection is an uncommon but potentially dangerous complication of splenectomy. Why some patients develop overwhelming sepsis is not completely understood. Neutrophils have an important role in the defence of the host against bacterial infection, but little attention has been paid to the function of these cells after splenectomy, though it has been suggested that the serum of splenectomised patients may lack certain factors that are necessary for normal neutrophil activity. It is unclear, however, whether these deficiencies lead to substantial impairment of neutrophil function.

We chose to study two aspects of neutrophil function—namely, chemotaxis and phagocytosis in patients who had undergone splenectomy after trauma or for benign conditions—to try to determine the effects of splenectomy rather than those of associated disease on neutrophil function.

Patients and methods

We studied 20 otherwise healthy patients (13 men, seven women) aged 14–74 (mean 40.3) years who had undergone splenectomy between one and 40 (mean 5.9) years previously. The reasons for splenectomy were: trauma (nine external, six per-operative), hereditary spherocytosis (two), splenic cysts (two), and idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (one). Of the six patients whose spleens were removed after peroperative injury, five had undergone surgery for benign peptic ulcer disease and one for a distal pancreatic fistula for chronic pancreatitis. "Pitted" red cell counts were performed for all the patients, who all had counts well above normal (< 4%), indicating an absence of effective splenic function. Fifteen healthy volunteers (seven men, eight women), aged 13–64 (mean 33.3) years served as controls.

We performed two experiments: we measured chemotaxis and phagocytosis by neutrophils from a healthy donor in the presence of serum from the patients who had undergone splenectomy and healthy controls; and in the second experiment we assessed chemotaxis and phagocytosis in the presence of their own or normal serum.

Neutrophils

Neutrophils were obtained from heparinised venous blood by centrifugation on a Ficol-metrizoate (Lymphoprep; Pharmacia) density gradient and sedimentation in 3% dextran. Contaminating erythrocytes were lysed by the addition of 0.87% Tris-buffered ammonium chloride. The remaining pellet of neutrophils was washed in medium (RPMI; Gibco) and suspended at a final concentration of 2 x 10⁶/ml. The viability of the cells was determined using the exclusion of trypan blue and was always > 95%.

Chemotaxis was measured using a modification of the Boyden method. Serum activated by zymosan was used as the chemoattractant, and the distance migrated through the millipore filter (pore size 3μ) was determined using the leading front method. Each test was performed in triplicate.

Accepted for publication 29 May 1985
Phagocytosis was assayed by incubating neutrophils with killed Candida albicans for 30 minutes at 37°C. A slide and smear preparation stained with Giemsa was made. Two hundred neutrophils were examined microscopically and the number containing intracellular C. albicans counted. Each test was performed in duplicate.

Analysis was performed using Student's t test and Wilcoxon's signed rank sum test.

Results

Fig. 1 shows the distance migrated by neutrophils from a healthy donor in the presence of serum from the 15 healthy controls and 20 splenectomised patients. The mean distance migrated by normal neutrophils in the presence of serum from splenectomised patients was significantly less than that when normal serum was used (71.9 (SD 6.6) μm v 78.2 (3.7) μm; p < 0.005). The distance migrated in the presence of serum from six of the splenectomised subjects was below our limit of normal (70 μm) and just within the lower limit in a further five subjects.

![Chemotaxis and Phagocytosis](http://jcp.bmj.com/)
Defective activation of neutrophils after splenectomy

![Graph showing phagocytosis and chemotaxis of neutrophils](image)

**Fig. 3** Phagocytosis and chemotaxis of neutrophils from splenectomised patients in presence of autologous or normal serum. (μm = distance migrated by leading front of neutrophils through filter; % = percentage of 200 cells phagocytosing at least one yeast.)

and *Staphylococcus aureus*, rather than *C albicans*, in the assay of phagocytosis, they concluded that neutrophil chemotaxis, phagocytosis, and intracellular killing of bacteria were normal and that no impairment of serum opsonic or chemotactic activity occurred in patients after splenectomy for trauma. Nevertheless, chemotaxis was appreciably impaired in two of their 14 patients, and the range of the calculated phagocytic index was 0-25-1·1 in the presence of serum from splenectomised patients compared with 0-6-1·8 in the presence of control serum, suggesting that phagocytosis was reduced in the presence of serum from the operated patients, although the difference was not significant.

Using reduction of the dye nitroblue tetrazolium as an index of neutrophil function, Falcao et al found significant abnormalities after splenectomy but Hauser et al reported no significant difference. Cooper et al found no difference in the chemoluminescence generated during phagocytosis or uptake of radiolabelled *S aureus* in assays comparing serum from splenectomised patients with that from controls.

We found that serum from some splenectomised patients did not promote normal phagocytosis or chemotaxis by neutrophils, and so the question remains whether the serum lacked certain factors or contained inhibitors. Our experiments did not address this problem. Deficiencies of a variety of substances that may be relevant to normal neutrophil function, however, have been reported in patients after splenectomy.

The serum concentration of the tetrapeptide tuftsin is reduced after splenectomy. Using an assay of phagocytic function similar to our own, Fridkin et al showed that tuftsin greatly enhances neutrophil phagocytosis; thus deficiency of this peptide could explain our finding of impaired neutrophil phagocytosis after splenectomy. The role of tuftsin as a chemotactant is less clear. Although tuftsin can stimulate the random migration of dog polymorphs in glass capillary tubes, it does not possess chemotactic activity for human neutrophils in micropore filter chambers.

Complement is important in the generation of chemotactic factors. Some workers have found that the concentration of properdin and the activity of the alternative pathway of complement are reduced after splenectomy, but others have disagreed. In our study the alternative pathway of complement was deliberately activated by the addition of zymosan to the serum; this important difference in method might explain the disparity between our results and those of Deitch and O’Neal, who used untreated serum as the chemotactant.

Finally, there is evidence from studies on animals that the concentration of circulating fibronectin, a large glycoprotein that acts as an opsonin, falls after splenectomy, and serum depleted of opsonic fibronectin has a reduced ability to support phagocytosis of bacteria by neutrophils.

In conclusion, our work provides further evidence that the serum from splenectomised patients may not promote normal phagocytosis and chemotaxis by neutrophils. In a proportion of patients this results in significant impairment of neutrophil function, which in turn might contribute to the increased risk of fulminant bacterial infection after splenectomy.

References


Requests for reprints to: Dr RP Bolton, Department of Medicine, St James’s University Hospital, Leeds LS9 7TF, England.
Defective activation of neutrophils after splenectomy.

P N Foster, R P Bolton, K L Cotter and M S Losowsky

*J Clin Pathol* 1985 38: 1175-1178
doi: 10.1136/jcp.38.10.1175

Updated information and services can be found at:
http://jcp.bmj.com/content/38/10/1175

**Email alerting service**

*These include:*

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/