

# Seronegative Autoimmune Hepatitis: Case Report

Carlos Marín-López,<sup>1\*</sup> Nilson José Morales-Córdoba,<sup>1</sup> Félix Alejandro Bello-Martínez,<sup>1</sup> María Cecilia Loredo-Mayorga.<sup>2</sup>

## OPEN ACCESS

### Citation:

Marín-López C, Morales-Córdoba NJ, Bello-Martínez FA, Loredo-Mayorga MC. Seronegative Autoimmune Hepatitis: Case Report. *Revista. colomb. Gastroenterol.* 2024;39(1):99-104. <https://doi.org/10.22516/25007440.1044>

<sup>1</sup> Specialist in Internal Medicine, Nuevo Hospital Monte España, Managua, Nicaragua.

<sup>2</sup> Specialist in Pathology, High Specialization in Gastrointestinal Pathology, Nuevo Hospital Monte España, Managua, Nicaragua.

\*Correspondence: Carlos Marín. [marinmd23@gmail.com](mailto:marinmd23@gmail.com)

Received: 13/03/2023  
Accepted: 17/11/2023



## Abstract

Autoimmune hepatitis (AIH) is an immune-mediated inflammatory disease that requires the integration of histological abnormalities, characteristic laboratory findings, autoantibody positivity, and exclusion of other liver diseases for diagnosis. The case of a 28-year-old female patient with a week-long history of generalized jaundice associated with diffuse and intermittent abdominal pain is presented. Liver tests revealed hepatocellular injury (R factor = 17.6) with severe transaminitis (aspartate aminotransferase [AST]: 1.502 IU/L, alanine aminotransferase [ALT]: 2.029 IU/L) and conjugated hyperbilirubinemia (total serum bilirubin: 10.9 mg/dL, direct bilirubin: 8.50 mg/dL). Serological tests for hepatotropic viruses were negative, as were autoantibodies for autoimmune hepatitis. Percutaneous liver biopsy revealed findings compatible with autoimmune hepatitis. The revised 1999 International Autoimmune Hepatitis Group (IAIHG) score was calculated pretreatment, resulting in a score of 16, thus diagnosing it as definitive severe AIH. The patient was treated with oral steroids, obtaining clinical and biochemical improvement, so she was discharged after seven days of hospitalization without incidents. Maintaining a high index of suspicion for AIH, despite the initial negativity of autoantibodies, and complementing the diagnostic approach with percutaneous liver biopsy allow the timely diagnosis and treatment of this group of patients, thus preventing progression to advanced cirrhosis and its complications.

## Keywords

Seronegative autoimmune hepatitis, liver biopsy, autoantibodies, transaminitis, hepatocellular injury.

## INTRODUCTION

Autoimmune hepatitis (AIH) is characterized as an immune-mediated inflammatory disorder lacking distinctive diagnostic markers. Its diagnosis necessitates histological anomalies, specific laboratory findings, autoantibody positivity, and the exclusion of alternative hepatic conditions such as viral hepatitis, hereditary diseases, metabolic and cholestatic disorders, among others<sup>(1,2)</sup>. The diagnostic challenge in AIH stems from its broad spectrum of clinical presentations, the absence of pathognomonic features, and variability in the treatment outcomes<sup>(3)</sup>.

## CASE PRESENTATION

This report details the case of a 28-year-old female patient with no personal pathological history, medication or hepatotoxin use, alcohol consumption, other toxic habits, or a family history of autoimmune diseases. She presented with a week-long progression of cutaneous jaundice, mucosal and scleral icterus, associated with diffuse and intermittent abdominal pain. Persistent jaundice and the onset of generalized itching prompted her emergency department visit. Upon admission, she exhibited normal vital signs, and the physical examination revealed generalized jaundice

and abdominal pain upon deep palpation in the upper right quadrant, with the remainder of the physical examination showing no abnormalities.

Initial laboratory tests did not reveal any abnormalities beyond those described in **Table 1**. The R factor was calculated (Formula: patient's ALT/upper normal limit of ALT ÷ patient's alkaline phosphatase/upper normal limit of alkaline phosphatase) to assess the predominant alteration pattern in liver tests, yielding a result of 17.6, indicative of hepatocellular injury (R factor > 5 denotes hepatocellular injury, < 2 cholestatic injury, and 2-5 a mixed pattern)<sup>(4)</sup>. General urine examination (GUE) reported positive urobilinogen, while inflammatory markers such as procalcitonin and C-reactive protein (CRP) were found to be negative.

An abdominal ultrasound was conducted, yielding the following results: the liver exhibited normal shape and size, with no discernible abnormalities in the gallbladder or bile ducts. In the color Doppler assessment, intrahepatic vessels demonstrated unremarkable perfusion. Subsequent testing for hepatotropic viruses, including anti-HAV IgM, HbsAg, ELISA Anti-HCV, anti-HBc IgM, and anti-HEV IgM, returned negative results. Similarly, a panel testing for non-hepatotropic viruses, comprising herpes virus, varicella-zoster virus, cytomegalovirus, and Epstein-Barr virus, also showed negative findings for both IgG and IgM. Additionally, a fourth-generation rapid test for HIV was

non-reactive. Autoantibody screening for autoimmune hepatitis encompassed ANA, SMA, anti-LKM1, anti-LC1, and anti-SLA antibodies, all of which were negative. Quantification of IgG levels revealed a value of 4316.1 mg/dL, surpassing the reference range of 600-1600 mg/dL.

Following these investigations, a percutaneous liver biopsy was undertaken, yielding histological features consistent with AIH (**Figure 1**). These included a lymphoplasmacytic infiltrate in the portal and periportal regions, indicative of interface activity, as well as lobular and hepatic necrosis, pericentral necrosis, and the absence of ductal lesions. Masson's trichrome staining failed to reveal collagen deposition. Utilizing the revised International Autoimmune Hepatitis Group (IAIHG) scoring system from 1999<sup>(5)</sup>, a pre-treatment score of 16 points was calculated, affirming the diagnosis of definitive AIH.

Treatment was commenced following the clinical guidelines of the American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases (AASLD)<sup>(6)</sup>. Prednisone was administered at a dosage of 60 mg/day, and the patient responded favorably, exhibiting clinical and biochemical improvement. This was evidenced by the normalization of the international normalized ratio (INR) and a decrease in transaminase levels by day three of corticosteroid therapy. After seven days of hospitalization, the patient was discharged, and azathioprine at a dose of 50 mg was introduced at week two

**Table 1.** Liver Tests Before and After Initiation of Corticosteroid Therapy

Laboratories	Initial	At the Beginning of Therapy	Day Three of Therapy	Day Seven of Therapy	Week Four of Therapy	Week Twelve of Therapy
TSB (mg/dL)	10.90	15.70	9.80	2.90	0.50	0.7
DB (mg/dL)	8.50	11.80	8.10	2.50	0.40	0.4
IB (mg/dL)	2.40	3.9	1.70	0.40	0.10	0.3
AST (U/L)	<b>1.502.0</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>275</b>	191	25	27
ALT (U/L)	<b>2.029.0</b>	<b>1840.0</b>	<b>681</b>	73.1	50	30
ALP (IU/L)	115	138	135	183.0	115	112
INR	<b>1.6</b>	1.68	1.17	1.09	1.0	1.1
GGT (U/L)	276					
Albumin (g/dL)	4.0			3.3	NR	
Globulins (g/dL)	5.1			4.1	NR	
IgG (mg/dL)	<b>4316.1</b>					1091.5

ALT: Alanine Aminotransferase; AST: Aspartate Aminotransferase; DB: Direct Bilirubin; IB: Indirect Bilirubin; TSB: Total Serum Bilirubin; ALP: Alkaline Phosphatase; GGT:  $\gamma$ -Glutamyl Transferase; IgG: Immunoglobulin G; INR: International Normalized Ratio; NR: Not Reported. Author's own research.

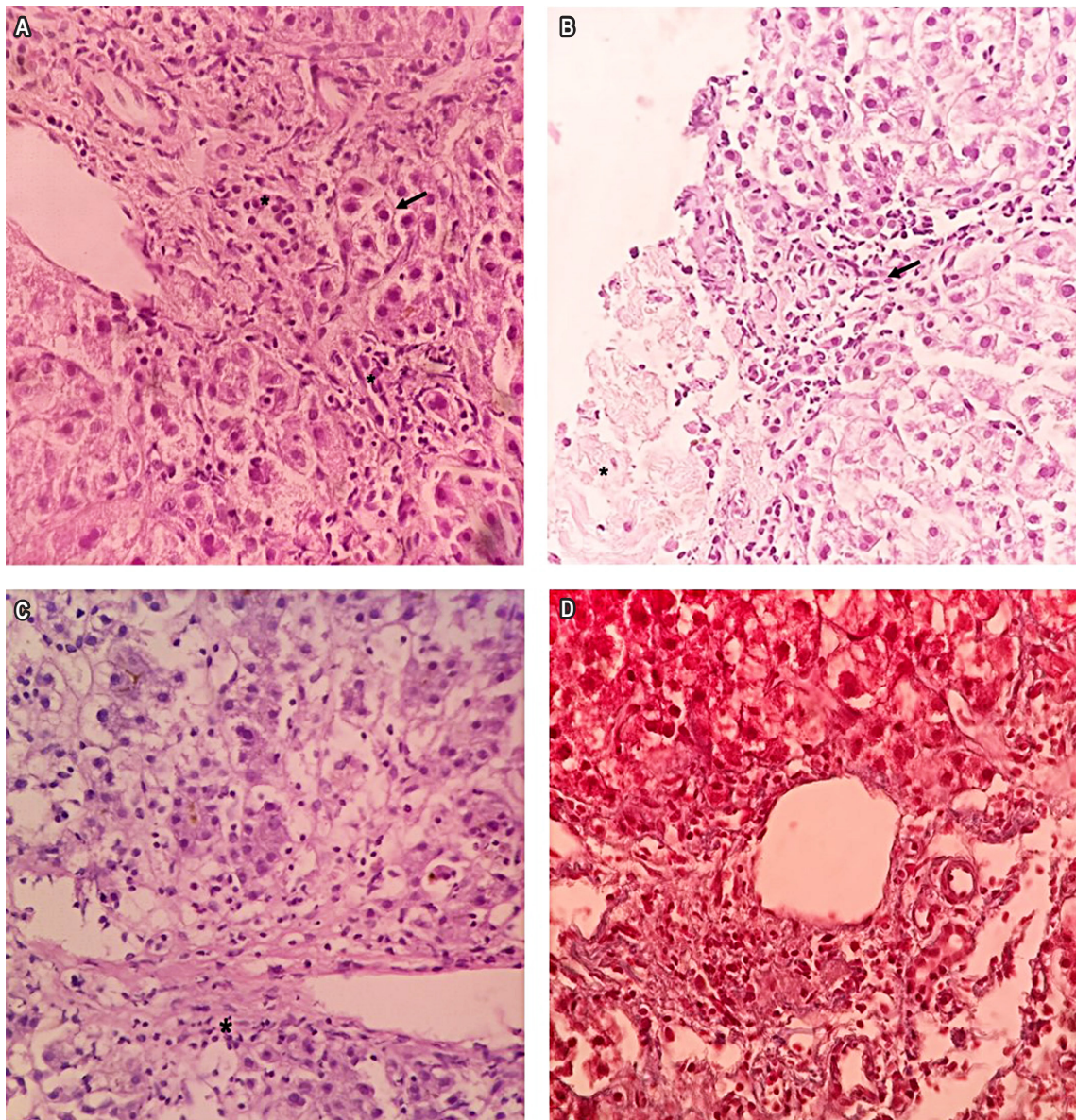
of treatment. At the three-month follow-up, the patient remained asymptomatic and demonstrated biochemical remission, with liver tests and IgG values within normal ranges (**Table 1**).

## DISCUSSION

HAI manifests worldwide, transcending ethnic and age boundaries with a bimodal distribution pattern: one peak

occurs between ages 10 and 18, and another surfaces between the fourth and sixth decades of life. The condition predominantly affects females, with a 3:1 female-to-male ratio. Global incidence rates are estimated to range from 0.67 to three cases per 100,000 person-years<sup>(2,6,7)</sup>. According to a recent Colombian retrospective cohort study, 80% of patients were female with a median age of 49 years<sup>(8)</sup>.

The precise pathophysiological mechanisms leading to hepatic autoimmunity are yet to be fully understood.



**Figure 1.** **A.** \*: Interface activity. Arrows: Hepatocytes with a regenerative appearance (hematoxylin and eosin [H/E] stain: 20x magnification). **B.** \*: Moderate necroinflammation (grade 2) at the lobule level. Arrow: Lymphoplasmacytic inflammatory infiltrate (H/E stain: 20x magnification). **C.** \*: Inflammation and necrosis surrounding a central vein. Centrolobular interface necrosis (grade 1). **D.** Masson's trichrome staining at 20x magnification. No collagen deposition, stage 0. Activity at grade I. **D.** Basal membranes of the biliary ducts preserved.

Current hypotheses suggest a multifactorial etiology, encompassing genetic and epigenetic factors, aberrant autoregulatory immune mechanisms, and environmental precipitants<sup>(7,9)</sup>. The breakdown of self-tolerance to hepatic autoantigens triggers an immune reaction. Regulatory T cells (Tregs) fail to suppress the autoimmune response to these antigens when confronted with environmental factors, such as viral infections or xenobiotics. Antigen-presenting cells (APCs) then present autoantigenic peptides to naive Th CD4<sup>+</sup> cells through  $\alpha/\beta$  T cell receptors (TCRs). Specific cytokine secretions prompt B cells to produce autoantibodies, lead to the development of regulatory B cells (Bregs), activate macrophages, and instigate pathogenic cytotoxicity via T<sub>h</sub> 17 CD4<sup>+</sup> cells. The resulting infiltration of inflammatory effector cells leads to periportal and lobular cytotoxicity, necroinflammatory hepatocyte destruction, and the activation of periportal stellate cells. These cells amplify the local immune response and drive the progression of portal fibrosis, which, without immunosuppressive treatment, can progress to cirrhosis<sup>(6,7)</sup>.

The absence of defining characteristics complicates the diagnosis of HAI, relegating it to one of exclusion. The clinical manifestation spectrum is broad and varies by race, from asymptomatic liver disease to severe hepatitis presentations<sup>(6,7)</sup>. Acute onset (< 30 days) occurs in about 25%-75% of patients, with 3%-6% developing acute liver failure<sup>(2)</sup>. The majority will have chronic, nonspecific symptoms like fatigue, malaise, and arthralgia before presentation. The physical exam may be unremarkable or occasionally reveal hepatomegaly, painful splenomegaly, and, in advanced cirrhosis, clinical signs of chronic liver pathology, such as palmar erythema, spider angiomas, and gynecomastia<sup>(2,6,7)</sup>.

Autoantibodies serve a diagnostic purpose during acute HAI episodes<sup>(3)</sup>. ANAs are present in 80%, SMAs in 63% and anti-LKM1 in 3% of cases<sup>(6)</sup>. Isolated serological findings of ANA, SMA, or anti-LKM1 occur in 49% of patients, while 51% possess multiple antibodies. ANAs are either undetectable or present in low titers in 30%-40% of patients<sup>(10)</sup>. Serum IgG levels are found to be normal in 25%-39% of the cases<sup>(3,6,7)</sup>.

Circulating autoantibodies are absent in approximately 10% of patients with autoimmune hepatitis<sup>(11-13)</sup>. The prevalence of seronegativity is subject to regional variation and study design: for instance, in a cohort of 167 Chinese patients, 10.2% were seronegative<sup>(10)</sup>; in a study of 278 patients in Medellín, the seronegativity rate was 8.6%<sup>(14)</sup>; whereas a European study on 126 patients with cryptogenic hepatitis found that 34% were classified as seronegative AIH based on the IAIHG diagnostic score<sup>(15)</sup>. Seronegativity may arise from the inability of current

assays to detect antigen-antibody complexes, the presence of antibodies not yet identifiable by commercially available tests, or fluctuations in antibody levels<sup>(13)</sup>. Seronegative AIH patients tend to present more frequently with severe disease compared to their seropositive counterparts (50% vs 20.3%), possibly due to immune dysfunction secondary to liver failure; however, the response to treatment generally parallels that of seropositive AIH<sup>(16)</sup>.

In AIH, liver biopsy remains an essential and obligatory procedure for confirming diagnosis, assessing the severity and the level of inflammatory activity, and ruling out other liver diseases. Interface hepatitis stands out as a distinguishing feature in AIH. According to the 2008 simplified IAIHG criteria, the presence of interface hepatitis alone aligns with an AIH diagnosis, and this is often accompanied by a plasma cell infiltration in 66% of cases, emperipolesis in 65%, and lobular hepatitis in 47%<sup>(6,17,18)</sup>.

To aid and standardize AIH diagnosis, various diagnostic scoring systems have been proposed. The original IAIHG scale, introduced in 1993<sup>(19)</sup> and revised in 1999<sup>(5)</sup>, was supplemented by a simplified scoring system published in 2008<sup>(20)</sup>. The 1993 scale was deemed too intricate, incorporating clinical, biochemical, histological, and genetic parameters, and evaluating the response to treatment<sup>(19)</sup>. The 1999 revision, although still complex, struggled to effectively distinguish between AIH and cholestatic syndromes<sup>(21)</sup>.

The 2008 simplified score offers a pragmatic, clinic-friendly alternative that relies on just four parameters: autoantibodies, hypergammaglobulinemia, histology, and exclusion of viral hepatitis<sup>(20)</sup>. The simplified and revised scores have comparable diagnostic accuracies in patients exhibiting classical AIH features; nonetheless, the simplified score may not suit cases with atypical features or seronegativity, for which the more comprehensive 1999 revised score is advised<sup>(22,23)</sup>. The latter is also suggested to be more effective for diagnosing acute onset AIH with severe presentation<sup>(3)</sup>.

## CONCLUSIONS

AIH is a relatively rare clinical entity posing a significant diagnostic challenge. It necessitates the assimilation of congruent clinical, paraclinical, and histopathological evidence. Diagnostic scales like the IAIHG's revised or simplified versions contribute to the standardization of the diagnostic process. Effective management with corticosteroids and immunosuppressive agents facilitates remission of hepatic inflammation and hepatic fibrosis regression, thereby averting progression to advanced cirrhosis and its attendant complications.

## Funding Sources

This paper did not receive any specific grant for elaboration.

## Conflict of Interest

The authors report no conflicts of interest in relation to this article.

## REFERENCES

1. Komori A. Recent updates on the management of autoimmune hepatitis. *Clin Mol Hepatol*. 2021;27(1):58-69. <https://doi.org/10.3350/cmh.2020.0189>
2. European Association for the Study of the Liver. EASL Clinical Practice Guidelines: Autoimmune hepatitis. *J Hepatol*. 2015;63(4):971-1004. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhep.2015.06.030>
3. Rahim MN, Miquel R, Heneghan MA. Approach to the patient with acute severe autoimmune hepatitis. *JHEP Reports*. 2020;2(6):100149. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhepr.2020.100149>
4. Kwo PY, Cohen SM, Lim JK. ACG clinical guideline: evaluation of abnormal liver chemistries. *Am J Gastroenterol*. 2017;112(1):18-35. <https://doi.org/10.1038/ajg.2016.517>
5. Alvarez F, Berg PA, Bianchi FB, Bianchi L, Burroughs AK, Cancado EL, et al. International Autoimmune Hepatitis Group Report: review of criteria for diagnosis of autoimmune hepatitis. *J Hepatol*. 1999;31(5):929-38. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0168-8278\(99\)80297-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0168-8278(99)80297-9)
6. Mack CL, Adams D, Assis DN, Kerkar N, Manns MP, Mayo MJ, et al. Diagnosis and management of autoimmune hepatitis in adults and children: 2019 practice guidance and guidelines from the American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases. *Hepatology*. 2020;72(2):671-722. <https://doi.org/10.1002/hep.31065>
7. Mieli-Vergani G, Vergani D, Czaja AJ, Manns MP, Krawitt EL, Vierling JM, et al. Autoimmune hepatitis. *Nat Rev Dis Primers*. 2018;4:18017. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nrdp.2018.17>
8. Díaz Ramírez GS, Jimenez Rivera DF, Escobar DM, Vargas Potes CJ, Rojas Rodríguez CA, Rojas Rojas N. E.Characterización de pacientes con diagnóstico de hepatitis autoinmune en un hospital de cuarto nivel de Cali, 2014-2020. *Revista. colomb. Gastroenterol.*. 2023;38(1):2-11. <https://doi.org/10.22516/25007440.907>
9. Muratori L, Lohse AW, Lenzi M. Diagnosis and management of autoimmune hepatitis. *BMJ*. 2023;380:e070201. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj-2022-070201>
10. Wang QX, Jiang WJ, Miao Q, Xiao X, Zhang HY, Huang SS, et al. Clinical and histological features of autoantibody-negative autoimmune hepatitis in Chinese patients: a single center experience. *J Dig Dis*. 2013;14(4):175-80. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1751-2980.12022>
11. Wang Q, Yang F, Miao Q, Krawitt EL, Gershwin ME, Ma X. The clinical phenotypes of autoimmune hepatitis: A comprehensive review. *J Autoimmun*. 2016;66:98-107. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaut.2015.10.006>
12. Krawitt EL. Autoimmune hepatitis. *N Engl J Med*. 2006;354(1):54-66. <https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMra050408>
13. Bhumi SA, Wu GY. Seronegative Autoimmune Hepatitis. *J Clin Transl Hepatol*. 2023;11(2):459-465. <https://doi.org/10.14218/JCTH.2022.00235>
14. Díaz-Ramírez GS, Marín-Zuluaga JI, Donado-Gómez JH, Muñoz-Maya O, Santos-Sánchez O, Restrepo-Gutiérrez JC. Caracterización de los pacientes con hepatitis autoinmune de un hospital universitario, Medellín-Colombia: estudio de cohorte. *Gastroenterol Hepatol*. 2018;41(2):87-96. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gastrohep.2017.09.003>
15. Heringlake S, Schütte A, Flemming P, Schmiegel W, Manns MP, Tillmann HL. Presumed cryptogenic liver disease in Germany: High prevalence of autoantibody-negative autoimmune hepatitis, low prevalence of NASH, no evidence for occult viral etiology. *Z Gastroenterol*. 2009;47(5):417-23. <https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0028-1109146>
16. Sonthalia N, Rathi P, Jain S, Surude R, Mohite A, Pawar S, et al. Seronegative autoimmune hepatitis presents with more severe disease but has similar outcomes as compared to seropositive patients. *J Clin Exp Hepatol*. 2016;6:S81-S2. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jceh.2016.06.135>
17. Beer A, Dienes HP. Autoimmune hepatitis-is histology conclusive? *Ann Transl Med*. 2021;9(8):733. <https://doi.org/10.21037/atm-20-5084>
18. Covelli C, Sacchi D, Sarcognato S, Cazzagon N, Grillo F, Baciocchi F, Fanni D, Cacciatori M, Maffei V, Guido M. Pathology of autoimmune hepatitis. *Pathologica*. 2021;113(3):185-193. <https://doi.org/10.32074/1591-951X-241>
19. Johnson PJ, McFarlane IG. Meeting report: International Autoimmune Hepatitis Group. *Hepatology*. 1993;18(4):998-1005. <https://doi.org/10.1002/hep.1840180435>
20. Hennes EM, Zeniya M, Czaja AJ, Parés A, Dalekos GN, Krawitt EL, et al. Simplified criteria for the diagnosis of autoimmune hepatitis. *Hepatology*. 2008;48(1):169-76. <https://doi.org/10.1002/hep.22322>
21. Kaya M, Angulo P, Lindor KD. Overlap of autoimmune hepatitis and primary sclerosing cholangitis: an evaluation of a modified scoring system. *J Hepatol*.

- 2000;33(4):537-42. <https://doi.org/10.1034/j.1600-0641.2000.033004537.x>
22. Sherigar JM, Yavgeniy A, Guss D, Ngo N, Mohanty S. Seronegative Autoimmune Hepatitis A Clinically Challenging Difficult Diagnosis. *Case Rep Med.* 2017;2017:3516234. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2017/3516234>
23. Vierling JM. Autoimmune Hepatitis and Overlap Syndromes: Diagnosis and Management. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol.* 2015;13(12):2088-108. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cgh.2015.08.012>