

Research article

Elevated nerve growth factor and neurotrophin-3 levels in cerebrospinal fluid of children with hydrocephalus

Frederike Hochhaus^{1,3}, Petra Koehne¹, Christoph Schäper²,
Otfrid Butenandt³, Ursula Felderhoff-Mueser^{*1}, Elfride Ring-Mrozik⁴,
Michael Obladen¹ and Christoph Bührer¹

Address: ¹Neonatology, Charité, Campus Virchow Klinikum, Humboldt-University, Berlin, Germany, ²Clinical Immunology, Charité, Campus Virchow Klinikum, Humboldt-University, Berlin, Germany, ³Dr. von Haunersches Kinderspital, Ludwig-Maximilians-University, Munich, Germany and ⁴Department of Pediatric Surgery, Klinikum Ingolstadt, Ingolstadt, Germany

E-mail: Frederike Hochhaus - frederike.hochhaus@charite.de; Petra Koehne - petra.koehne@charite.de;
Christoph Schäper - christoph.schaeper@charite.de; Otfrid Butenandt - otfrid.butenandt@lrz.uni-muenchen.de; Ursula Felderhoff-Mueser* - ursula.felderhoff@charite.de; Elfride Ring-Mrozik - frederike.hochhaus@charite.de;
Michael Obladen - michael.obladen@charite.de; Christoph Bührer - christoph.buehrer@charite.de

*Corresponding author

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Abstract

Background: Elevated intracranial pressure (ICP) resulting from impaired drainage of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) causes hydrocephalus with damage to the central nervous system. Clinical symptoms of elevated intracranial pressure (ICP) in infants may be difficult to diagnose, leading to delayed treatment by shunt placement. Until now, no biochemical marker of elevated ICP has been available for clinical diagnosis and monitoring. In experimental animal models, nerve growth factor (NGF) and neurotrophin-3 (NT-3) have been shown to be produced by glial cells as an adaptive response to hypoxia. We investigated whether concentrations of NGF and NT-3 are increased in the CSF of children with hydrocephalus.

Methods: NGF was determined in CSF samples collected from 42 hydrocephalic children on 65 occasions (taps or shunt placement surgery). CSF samples obtained by lumbar puncture from 22 children with suspected, but unconfirmed bacterial infection served as controls. Analysis was performed using ELISA techniques.

Results: NGF concentrations in hydrocephalic children were over 50-fold increased compared to controls (median 225 vs 4 pg/mL, $p < 0.0001$). NT-3 was detectable (> 1 pg/mL) in 14/31 hydrocephalus samples at 2–51 pg/mL but in none of 11 control samples ($p = 0.007$).

Conclusion: NGF and NT-3 concentrations are increased in children with hydrocephalus. This may represent an adaptive response of the brain to elevated ICP.

Background

Hydrocephalus can be caused by a variety of unrelated conditions, such as intraventricular hemorrhage, menin-

gitis, trauma, tumours, or may be associated with spinal dysraphism or other cerebral malformations. Abnormal ventricular accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF),

due to obstruction of flow, inadequate absorption, and/or excessive production, results in elevated intracranial pressure (ICP) and ventricular dilation. Patients with persistent hydrocephalus require surgical placement of a ventricular shunt to drain excessive CSF, thereby avoiding further hypoxic-ischaemic brain damage. However, shunts often malfunction due to blockage and/or infection, subjecting the patients to intermittent episodes of elevated ICP. While the chronic hypoxia and ischaemia resulting from elevated ICP causes progressive tissue damage, [1,2] little is known about adaptive responses of the brain.

The neurotrophins nerve growth factor (NGF) and neurotrophin-3 (NT-3) play important roles in the survival, differentiation and synaptogenesis of neurons, especially in the developing brain [3]. Elevated NGF concentrations have been found in the cortices of congenitally hydrocephalic H-Tx rats during the progression of hydrocephalus [4]. After transient cerebral ischaemia with or without subsequent hypoglycemia, a pronounced increase of NGF mRNA has been observed in rats, while NT-3 may be temporarily depressed [5]. After traumatic brain injury, a sustained NGF protein increase has also been found in the cortices of rats and in CSF of individual patients related to the severity of head injury [6,7]. NT-3 has been reported to be increased in the CSF from patients with bacterial meningitis [8,9] and in four infants undergoing shunt placement for hydrocephalus [9]. Hypothesising that changes of neurotrophin production in response to elevated ICP may be reflected in altered CSF concentrations of NGF and NT-3, we set out to measure these neurotrophins in children who underwent ventricular taps or shunt placement surgery for hydrocephalus.

Materials and Methods

NGF concentrations were determined in CSF aliquots obtained during 65 clinically warranted sampling procedures of 42 children with hydrocephalus (19 girls, 23 boys). Fourteen of these 42 hydrocephalus patients underwent surgery-related CSF sampling more than once (5 patients three times, 2 patients four and five times). CSF samples of 22 children undergoing lumbar puncture for unrelated reasons (i.e. exclusion of meningitis after a febrile convulsion) served as controls (8 girls, 14 boys). After centrifugation for 15 min. at 2500 rpm, samples were aliquoted, frozen and stored at -80°C until analysis. The chronological age at the time of sampling was similar in hydrocephalus patients (median/range 0.4/0–14.3 years) and controls (0.9/0–13.1 years, $p = 0.284$). In 31/65 hydrocephalus samples (47.7%) and 11/22 controls (50%), the volume of CSF available also allowed for determination of NT-3 concentrations.

All sampling procedures were performed as clinically indicated, and all investigational analyses were performed in excess material. The study was approved by the ethical committee of the Ludwig-Maximilians-University, Munich.

Hydrocephalus was congenital in 22/42 children (52.4%; 9 suffering from spinal dysraphism with Arnold Chiari II malformation, 13 from cerebral malformations without spinal dysraphism) and acquired in 20/42 children (47.6%; 15 premature newborns with intraventricular hemorrhage, 3 chronic subdural hematoma, 2 posterior fossa tumors). Patients had evidence of ventricular dilatation by cerebral computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging and/or ultrasound scans obtained before surgery and showed clinical symptoms of increased ICP, such as vomiting, bulging fontanel, rapidly increasing head circumference, lethargy, headaches, papilledema and seizures. ICP during sampling was found to be elevated in 58 cases (89 %) and normal or near-normal in 7 cases (11 %).

Bacteria were cultured from 8/65 hydrocephalus samples (12.3%) while all control CSF samples proved sterile. Patients and controls did not have a history of autoimmune or progressive malignant disease. None of the control children had evidence of cerebral malformation.

NGF and NT-3 concentrations were determined in triplicate in undiluted CSF by commercially available sandwich-type enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (Promega, Madison, Wisconsin, USA) following the manufacturer's instructions. The coefficients of variance for intra-assay variability were 4.4 % and 5.2 % for NGF and NT-3, respectively, and the detection limit was 1 pg/mL for both assays. Inter-group comparisons of measurements were performed by the Mann-Whitney U test. Categorical data were compared by the χ^2 test, using Fisher exact values if at least one expected cell value was below 5. The Spearman rank order test was employed to assess bivariate correlations. Significance was assumed for $p < 0.05$ in all statistical tests used.

Results

NGF and NT-3 concentrations were greatly elevated in hydrocephalus CSF samples, as compared to controls (Fig. 1, Fig. 2). Median (range) NGF concentrations were 225 (<1–2025) pg/mL in hydrocephalic samples, compared to 4 (<1–68) pg/mL in controls ($p < 0.001$). NGF was undetectable or low (<10 pg/mL) in 9/65 hydrocephalus samples (14 %), as compared to 14/22 controls (64 %) ($p < 0.001$). NT-3 was undetectable (< 1 pg/mL) in 17/31 hydrocephalic CSF samples (54.8%) and in all 11 control CSF samples assayed ($p = 0.009$). As summarised in Table 1, CSF protein concentrations were also el-

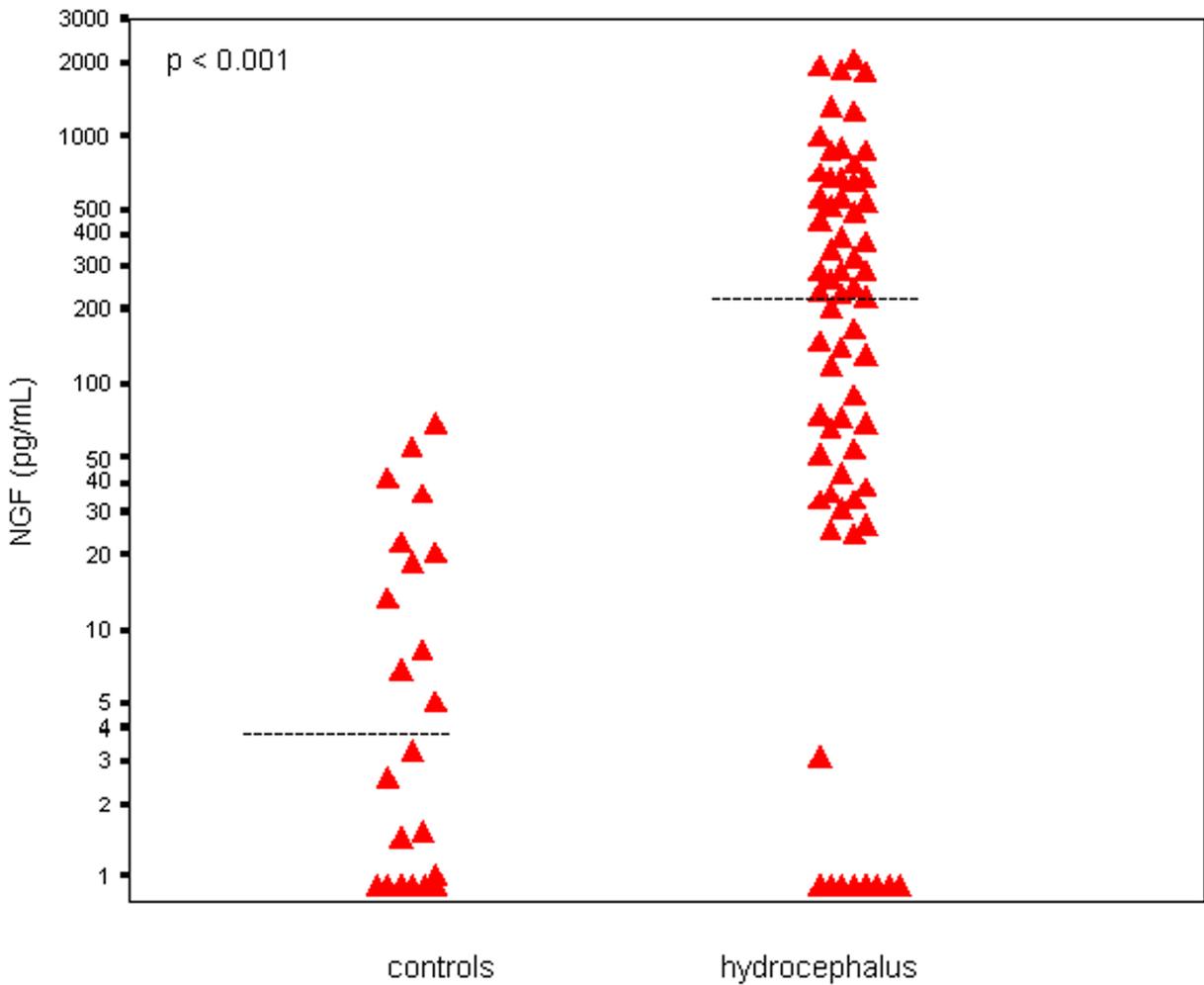


Figure 1
 NGF concentrations (logarithmic scale) in CSF samples of infants and children with hydrocephalus (right, n = 65) and controls (left, n = 22). Horizontal bars denote median.

evated in hydrocephalus CSF samples (median/range 248/14–1284 mg/dL) as compared to controls (24/17–100 mg/dL, $p < 0.001$) but NGF/protein ratios were higher in hydrocephalic samples, as compared to controls ($p = 0.017$). In hydrocephalic CSF samples, there was a positive association between NGF and NT-3 ($R_s = 0.456$, $p = 0.010$) and NT-3 and protein ($R_s = 0.432$, $p = 0.031$) but not between NGF and protein ($R_s = 0.082$, $p = 0.545$). There was also no relationship between NGF and protein in control CSF samples ($R_s = -0.27$, $p = 0.904$). Neither NGF nor NT-3 were related to chronological age in either hydrocephalus or control CSF samples ($p > 0.1$). In contrast, CSF protein showed a negative relationship to age in controls ($R_s = -0.744$, $p < 0.001$) but not in hydrocephalic samples ($R_s = -0.108$, $p = 0.423$).

Table 1: Comparison of hydrocephalus and control CSF samples

	Hydrocephalus	Controls	p
n	65	22	
Age (years)	0.4 (0 – 14.3)	0.9 (0 – 13.1)	> 0.1
Protein (mg/dL)	248 (14 – 1284)	24 (17 – 100)	< 0.001
NGF (pg/mL)	225 (<1 – 2025)	4.1 (<1 – 68)	< 0.001
NGF/protein ratio	1.04 (0.04 – 59.09)	0.22 (0.02 – 3.78)	0.017
Low NGF (< 10 pg/mL)	9 (14 %)	14 (64 %)	< 0.001
Undetectable NT-3	17 /31	11 /11	0.007

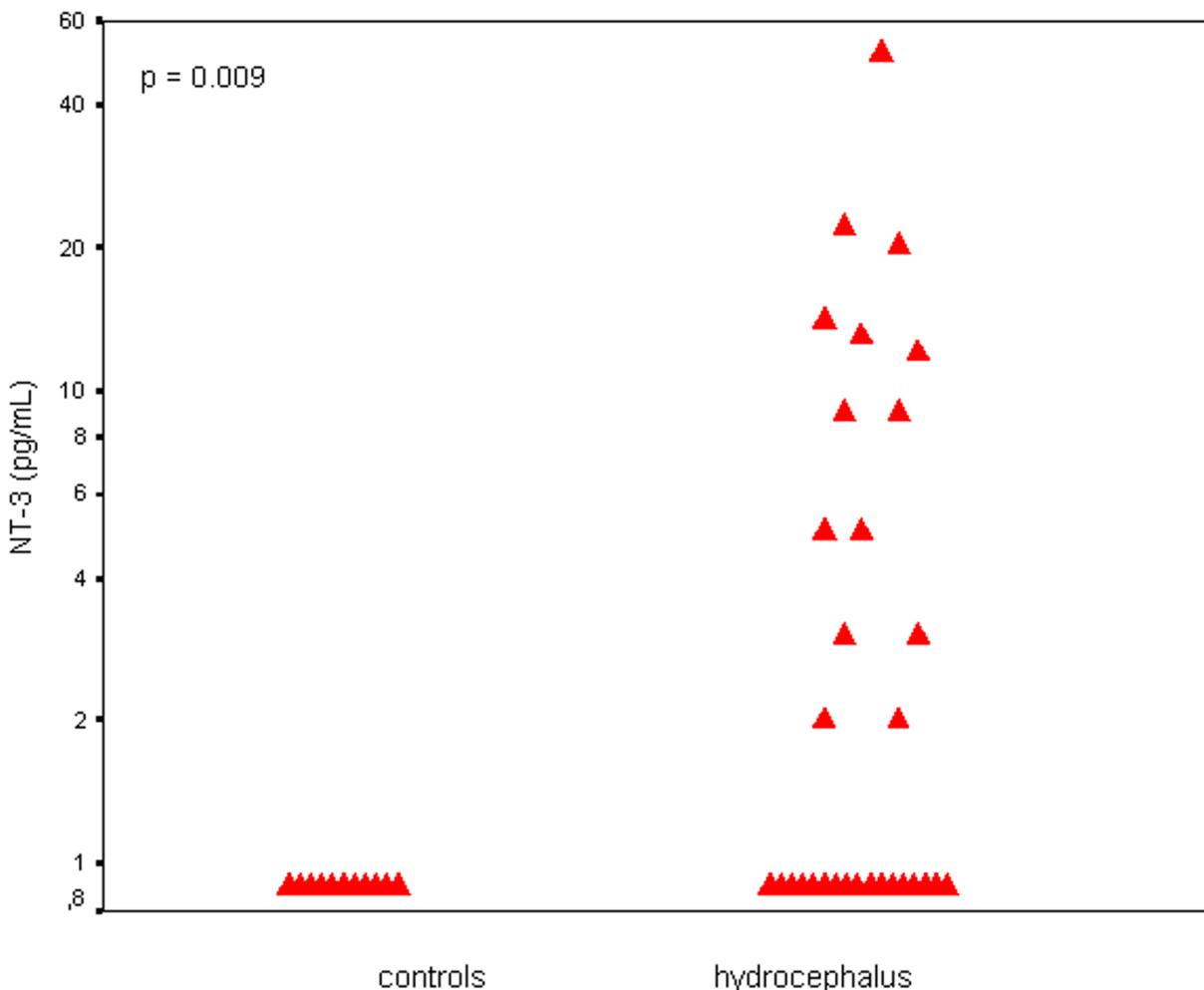


Figure 2

NT-3 concentrations (logarithmic scale) in CSF samples of infants and children with hydrocephalus (right, n = 31) and controls (left, n = 11).

NGF and NT-3 concentrations did not differ between samples from patients with congenital or acquired hydrocephalus (Table 2). Also, bacterial infection was not associated with significant differences of NGF or NT-3 concentrations. NGF and NT-3 concentrations were similar in first and repeat CSF samples, and no significant differences emerged between samples with elevated and near-normal pressure at the time of CSF sampling (Table 2).

When CSF samples were grouped according to the patients' symptoms, NGF concentrations in CSF of children complaining of headaches were higher than in those without headaches (Table 3). In contrast, there was little or no correlation between NGF or NT-3 concentrations

in the CSF of hydrocephalic children presenting or not presenting with other clinical signs of elevated ICP such as vomiting, lethargy, bulging anterior fontanel or rapidly expanding head circumference (Table 3). However, the uneven distribution of chronological age between groups defined by these symptoms precluded further analysis. Nine hydrocephalus samples (14%), as compared to 14/22 controls (64%), had undetectable or very low (< 10 ng/mL) NGF concentrations. This group did not differ from those with NGF > 10 pg/mL with respect to age ($p > 0.1$) or CSF protein concentrations ($p > 0.1$). Low NGF concentrations were never observed in children complaining about headaches, those with acute papilledema, and those who did not have an open bulging fontanel (Table 3).

Table 2: Comparison of hydrocephalus CSF samples grouped according to clinical characteristics

	Congenital	Acquired	p
n	30	35	
Age (years)	0.35 (0 – 14.3)	0.4 (0 – 11.2)	> 0.1
Protein (mg/dL)	271 (36–853)	203 (14 – 1284)	> 0.1
NGF (pg/mL)	149 (< 1 – 2025)	238 (< 1 – 1876)	> 0.1
NGF/protein ratio	1.03 (0.04 – 14.82)	1.04 (0.05 – 59.09)	> 0.1
Low NGF (< 10 pg/mL)	5 (17 %)	4 (11 %)	> 0.1
Undetectable NT-3	6 /17	11 /14	0.029

	Cultures positive	Cultures negative	p
n	8	57	
Age (years)	0.35 (0.1 – 2.4)	0.4 (0 – 14.3)	> 0.1
Protein (mg/dL)	241 (88 – 1100)	248 (14 – 1284)	> 0.1
NGF (pg/mL)	473 (43 – 2025)	200 (< 1 – 1876)	> 0.1
NGF/protein ratio	0.96 (0.20 – 7.47)	1.04 (0.04 – 59.09)	> 0.1
Low NGF (< 10 pg/mL)	0 (0 %)	9 (16 %)	> 0.1
Undetectable NT-3	2 /2	15 /29	> 0.1

	First sample	Repeat sample	p
n	42	23	
Age (years)	0.4 (0 – 14.3)	0.3 (0 – 11.2)	> 0.1
Protein (mg/dL)	251 (15 – 1100)	210 (14 – 1284)	> 0.1
NGF (pg/mL)	149 (< 1 – 2025)	279 (< 1 – 1876)	> 0.1
NGF/protein ratio	0.98 (0.07 – 59.09)	1.07 (0.04 – 16.43)	> 0.1
Low NGF (< 10 pg/mL)	7 (17 %)	2 (9 %)	> 0.1
Undetectable NT-3	9 /19	8 /12	> 0.1

	Pressure low	Pressure elevated	p
n	7	58	
Age (years)	1.1 (0.1 – 4.8)	0.3 (0 – 14.3)	> 0.1
Protein (mg/dL)	149 (15 – 467)	253 (14 – 1284)	> 0.1
NGF (pg/mL)	87 (< 1 – 886)	234 (< – 2025)	> 0.1
NGF/protein ratio	0.50 (0.20 – 59.09)	1.07 (0.04 – 16.43)	> 0.1
Low NGF (< 10 pg/mL)	1 (14 %)	8 (14 %)	> 0.1
Undetectable NT-3	2 /3	15 /28	> 0.1

Discussion

The present study indicates elevated concentrations of the neurotrophins NGF and NT-3 in the CSF of hydrocephalic children. NGF concentrations in most hydrocephalus CSF samples exceeded published serum reference concentrations, [10–12] suggesting intrathecal NGF production in hydrocephalic children. Astrocytes and oligodendrocytes can be induced to secrete NGF and

NT-3 [13,14], and these cells are the most likely the source of NGF and NT-3 in CSF. Since NGF and NT-3 CSF concentrations were also related to overall CSF protein levels in hydrocephalic children, some of the NGF and NT-3 molecules detected in CSF may actually be derived from neurotrophins circulating in the blood. However, NGF/protein ratios in hydrocephalus samples by far exceeded those in controls, lending further support to

Table 3: Comparison of hydrocephalus CSF samples grouped according to the patients' symptoms.

	Headache		p
	Yes	no	
n	9	56	
Age (years)	1.8 (1.0 – 7.6)	0.3 (0 – 14.3)	< 0.001
Protein (mg/dL)	388 (93–833)	211 (14 – 1284)	> 0.1
NGF (pg/mL)	498 (163–1815)	141 (< 1 – 2025)	0.022
NGF/protein ratio	1.20 (0.78 – 3.32)	0.82 (0.04 – 59.09)	> 0.1
Low NGF (< 10 pg/mL)	0 (0 %)	15 (27 %)	> 0.1
Undetectable NT-3	1 /4	16 /27	> 0.1

	Acute papilledema		p
	Yes	No	
n	4	61	
Age (years)	3.3 (1.8 – 5.0)	0.3 (0 – 14.3)	0.014
Protein (mg/dL)	273 (98 – 638)	248 (14 – 1284)	> 0.1
NGF (pg/mL)	432 (225 – 548)	200 (< 1 – 2025)	> 0.1
NGF/protein ratio	1.78 (0.78 – 3.32)	1.0 (0.04 – 59.09)	> 0.1
Low NGF (< 10 pg/mL)	0 (0 %)	9 (15 %)	> 0.1
Undetectable NT-3	0 /1	7 /20	> 0.1

	Decreased consciousness		p
	Yes	No	
n	16	49	
Age (years)	1.8 (0.1 – 14.3)	0.2 (0 – 7.6)	< 0.001
Protein (mg/dL)	251 (47 – 822)	211 (14 – 1284)	> 0.1
NGF (pg/mL)	280 (< 1 – 1815)	200 (< 1 – 2025)	> 0.1
NGF/protein ratio	2.30 (0.05 – 9.43)	0.63 (0.04 – 59.09)	> 0.1
Low NGF (< 10 pg/mL)	1 (6 %)	8 (16 %)	> 0.1
Undetectable NT-3	3 /6	14 /25	> 0.1

	Bulging fontanel		p
	Yes	No	
n	44	21	
Age (years)	0.2 (0 – 5.10)	3.3 (0 – 14.3)	< 0.001
Protein (mg/dL)	251 (36 – 1284)	210 (14–853)	> 0.1
NGF (pg/mL)	122 (< 1 – 2025)	365 (25 – 1815)	0.054
NGF/protein ratio	0.59 (0.04 – 14.82)	2.30 (0.09 – 59.09)	> 0.1
Low NGF (< 10 pg/mL)	9 (20 %)	0 (0 %)	0.048
Undetectable NT-3	13 /21	4 /10	> 0.1

	Vomiting		p
	Yes	No	
n	35	30	
Age (years)	0.5 (0 – 11.2)	0.2 (0 – 14.3)	0.083
Protein (mg/dL)	334 (47 – 853)	187 (14 – 1284)	> 0.1
NGF (pg/mL)	129 (< 1 – 2025)	331 (< 1 – 1876)	> 0.1
NGF/protein ratio	0.61 (0.05 – 7.47)	1.72 (0.04 – 59.09)	0.028

Table 3: Comparison of hydrocephalus CSF samples grouped according to the patients' symptoms. (Continued)

Low NGF (< 10 pg/mL)	9 (13 %)	4 (14 %)	> 0.1
Undetectable NT-3	5 /12	12 /19	> 0.1
Widening skull sutures			
	Yes	No	p
n	42	23	
Age (years)	0.1 (0 – 5.1)	2.4 (0.1 – 14.3)	< 0.001
Protein (mg/dL)	248 (36 – 1284)	224 (14 – 853)	> 0.1
NGF (pg/mL)	102 (< 1 – 2025)	365 (< 1 – 1815)	0.052
NGF/protein ratio	0.57 (0.04 – 14.82)	2.45 (< 1 – 59.09)	0.028
Low NGF (< 10 pg/mL)	7 (17 %)	2 (9 %)	> 0.1
Undetectable NT-3	13 /20	4 /11	> 0.1
Increasing head circumference			
	Yes	No	p
n	47	18	
Age (years)	0.3 (0 – 7.6)	2.35 (0 – 14.3)	0.028
Protein (mg/dL)	271 (36 – 1284)	139 (14 – 680)	0.025
NGF (pg/mL)	238 (< 1 – 2025)	180 (< 1 – 1772)	> 0.1
NGF/protein ratio	0.78 (0.04 – 14.82)	2.65 (0.19 – 59.09)	0.034
Low NGF (< 10 pg/mL)	6 (13 %)	3 (17 %)	> 0.1
Undetectable NT-3	13 /21	4 /10	> 0.1

the notion of intrathecal NGF production. As proteins are mainly cleared from CSF by lumbar drainage, neurotrophins released into the CSF of children with acute hydrocephalus will be retained as long as the impaired drainage persists.

While our investigation demonstrates increased NGF and NT-3 CSF concentrations in a considerable proportion of infants and children with hydrocephalus, the association of this finding with elevated intracranial pressure is not formally proven and therefore remains hypothetical. We assume that the NGF and NT-3 concentrations measured are probably a reflection of the average pressure increase over several days rather than the actual pressure at the time the sample was taken. Ideally, determinations of NGF and NT-3 in simultaneously drawn ventricular (and possibly lumbar) CSF and in peripheral blood would be appropriate to answer questions as to the origin of the neurotrophins measured. Gradients between spinal and ventricular CSF in various protein and other metabolic factors certainly exist depending on the underlying disease [15], but due to ethical reasons no other control group was available.

Recently, proteins associated with cell death such as soluble Fas and the brain specific neurofilament triplet protein, glial fibrillary acidic protein and S-100 were found in the CSF of hydrocephalic children reflecting ongoing neurodegeneration [16,17]. Since the neurotrophins NGF and NT-3 are known to be involved in the regulation of survival and differentiation of neurons, they may play a role for the recovery of damaged nerve cells in children with elevated ICP.

Death of hippocampal neurons after transient cerebral ischaemia may be delayed by intraventricular injection of NGF in rodents, [18–20] although the beneficial effects of NGF administration are not unequivocal [21–23]. Somatic NGF gene therapy is being investigated for treatment of brain injury in experimental animals [24]. Infusion of NGF into ventricular CSF has been attempted in patients with Alzheimer's disease [25] but side-effects consisting of dull, constant back pain occurred. Interestingly, hydrocephalic children complaining about headaches had higher NGF concentrations in the CSF than those who did not, while NGF concentrations were only weakly related to other clinical symptoms of increased ICP. As the group of children with hydrocephalus is quite heterogeneous with respect to etiology and clinical situa-

tion, restraint must be exerted with statistical analyses. Further clinical investigations involving well-defined subgroups may help to elucidate the relationships between clinical parameters, imaging data, and NGF/NT-3 CSF concentrations in more detail.

Conclusion

NGF and NT-3 concentrations are markedly elevated in CSF of children with hydrocephalus. We propose that increased NGF and NT-3 production represent adaptive responses of the brain to prolonged elevated ICP.

Competing interests

none declared

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