

First 3-D view of TB granulomas alters paradigm of their shape and formation

July 28 2021



Three-dimensional segmentation of ginger-root shaped necrotic lesions (yellow) and surrounding vasculature (red) within a sample of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*-infected human lung tissue (transparent surface). Credit: Africa Health Research Institute

For 70 years, clinicians thought they knew the shape of tuberculosis

granulomas in the lungs of patients. Histology—the study of microscopic structures in thin slices of lung tissue in the 1940s and 1950s—showed round features, and researchers intuitively assumed that meant the granulomas were spherical or ovoid.

That long-lived paradigm is now shown to be wrong, in a study by researchers at the University of Alabama at Birmingham and the Africa Health Research Institute, or AHRI, Durban, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. The historical histology, essentially, was a two-dimensional look at structures, similar to cutting a very thin slice through a tree branch, a slice that would look round or oval.

The new research has created a three-dimensional view of diseased lung tissue from [tuberculosis](#) patients, using micro-computed tomography, or microCT. This revealed that the larger granulomas were anything but round—rather they had complex, branched shapes. One granuloma looked somewhat like a ginger root, another like a cluster of early buds on a cherry tree, before the blossoms appear. The tuberculosis granulomas showed marked heterogeneity in shape, volume and number in the lung sections. (See this study [link](#) for videos of the three-dimensional views.)

A [granuloma](#) is an aggregation of immune cells summoned in response to chronic inflammation. In tuberculosis, the granulomas are often necrotic, meaning they are a mass of formless dead debris.

Researchers led by Adrie Steyn, Ph.D., a UAB professor of microbiology and a member of the AHRI, used microCT, histology and immunohistochemistry to construct three-dimensional views of necrotic granulomas, and also vasculature and airways. This yielded an unanticipated insight into the spatial organization of tuberculosis granulomas in relation to airways and vasculature.

"Unlike depictions of granulomas as simple spherical structures," Steyn said, "human necrotic granulomas exhibit complex, cylindrical, branched morphologies that are connected to the airways and shaped by the bronchi."

Steyn says these visualizations have three impacts. They highlight the likelihood that a single structurally complex lesion could be mistakenly viewed as multiple independent lesions when evaluated in two dimensions. Second, the lack of vascularization within obstructed bronchi establishes a paradigm for anti-mycobacterial drug tolerance, since the microbes are protected from a full delivery of blood-borne bactericidal drugs. Third, the results suggest that a bronchogenic spread of the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* pathogen re-seeds the lung.

"Hence, our findings provide a rationale for considering aerosolized anti-tuberculosis drug delivery," Steyn said. "This approach could allow delivery of high, local concentrations of drugs directly into granulomas or cavities in the lung, possibly reducing treatment times, systemic dosing and toxicity." Infections by the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* bacterium kill about 1.3 million people a year.

Steyn and colleagues say, to their knowledge, this is the first three-dimensional description of granulomas, airways and vasculature for any bacterial pulmonary pathogen.

Infected human [lung](#) tissue is readily available for study in Durban because that part of Africa is an epicenter for tuberculosis. The Inkosi Albert Luthuli Central Hospital, not far from AHRI, does resection surgeries to remove diseased lobes from tuberculosis patients. MicroCT is similar to the common medical CAT scans but has a much finer resolution. The researchers used resolutions as small as 12 microns, which is about the thickness of a sheet of plastic kitchen wrap. Research leader Steyn maintains labs at UAB and the AHRI. He lives in Durban

and visits UAB about six times a year.

More information: Gordon Wells et al, μ CT Analysis of the Human Tuberculous Lung Reveals Remarkable Heterogeneity in 3D Granuloma Morphology, *American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine* (2021). [DOI: 10.1164/rccm.202101-0032OC](https://doi.org/10.1164/rccm.202101-0032OC)

Provided by University of Alabama at Birmingham

Citation: First 3-D view of TB granulomas alters paradigm of their shape and formation (2021, July 28) retrieved 24 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2021-07-d-view-tb-granulomas-paradigm.html>

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