Guideline of Diagnosis Classification for Vasculitis: March 2002

The Research Committee on Intractable Vasculitides,the Ministry of Health and Welfare of Japan Hiroshi Hashimoto, Juntendo University School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan, Project Leader

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Proposed diagnostic criteria for microscopic polyangiitis (MPA)

(Research Committee on Intractable Vasculitis and Research Committee on Epidemiology of Intractable Diseases, The Ministry of Health and Welfare of Japan, 1998)

1. Clinical manifestations

- 1) Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis
- 2) Pulmonary hemorrhage or interstitial pneumonia
- 3) Organ involvement besides kidney and lung: purpura, subcutaneous bleeding
 - GI bleeding, mononeuritis multiplex, etc.

2. Histological findings

- Necrotizing vasculitis in capillaries, venules, or arterioles, with
- perivascular inflammatory infiltrate.

3. Laboratory findings

- 1) MPO-ANCA positive
- 2) Elevated level of CRP
- 3) Proteinuria and hematuria, with elevated levels of BUN and/or creatinine
- 4) Chest X-ray findings: infiltration (pulmonary hemorrhage), or interstitial pneumonitis

4. Diagnosis

- 1) Definite
- A) At least two clinical findings with the histological finding
- B) At least two clinical findings including items 1) and 2) with a positive MPO-ANCA.
- 2) Probable
- A) At least three clinical findings
- B) One clinical finding with a positive MPO-ANCA

6. Exclusion criteria

- 1) Polyarteritis nodosa
- 2) Wegener's granulomatosis
- 3) Allergic granulomatous angiitis (Churg-Strauss syndrome)
- 4) Goodpasture's syndrome

7. Reference

	PN	MPA
Histological feature	Necrotizing	Necrotizing
Type of vasculitis	Medium, small	capillary, venules,
Size of vessels	-sized muscle	arteroles
	arteries,	
Clinical feature		
RPGN	rare	common
Hypertension	common	rare
Pulmonary bleeding	rare	common
Relapse	rare	common
MPO-ANCA	negative	positive
Angiography		
(aneurysm, stenosis)	Yes	No
Diagnosis	angiography or biopsy	biopsy