

Mini Review

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EASI – European Autoimmunity Standardisation Initiative: facing the challenges of diagnostics in autoimmunity

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Abstract: The European Autoimmunity Standardisation Initiative (EASI) has been founded in order to improve autoimmune diagnostics by stimulating the interaction between the clinicians and laboratory specialists, by standardisation of autoantibody tests, and by harmonisation of testing algorithms. The ultimate goal of EASI is to utilise autoimmune diagnostics in the best way in order to optimise patient care. This mini-review gives an overview of the historical perspective of EASI and summarises the major achievements.

Keywords: autoantibody; communication; harmonisation; standardisation.

Introduction

Autoimmunity – the reaction of the immune system against its own body – is known to be the pathogenic cause of more than 80 diseases [1, 2] and probably many more diseases would be included in this group if their pathogenesis was known in more detail. Autoimmune diseases are a very heterogeneous group ranging from organ-specific disorders such as diabetes mellitus type 1 to systemic diseases where almost all parts of the body might be involved such as systemic lupus erythematosus. Specialists of nearly all medical areas may face clinical manifestations related to autoimmune diseases – from the general practitioner to

the paediatrician, the gynaecologist or even dentist. Every clinician has heard of autoimmune diseases during their studies but in the reality of routine working life, very few doctors would call themselves autoimmunologists [3–5]. The fact that autoimmune diseases have such a broad range of clinical presentations, and that, in particular, the rare systemic autoimmune diseases are extremely hard to diagnose, leads to a lack of confidence in the majority of clinicians. If autoimmunity is a possible explanation for the symptoms of a patient, many doctors order tests for a broad number of markers, in particular autoantibodies [1, 2], hoping for any hint, which might assist in the diagnosis. The correct interpretation of the laboratory findings, however, needs knowledge and experience which most non-specialised clinicians do not have. The consequences are manifold: long delays between first symptoms and diagnosis, lengthy, stressful and ultimately unnecessary waiting times for centres specialised in autoimmune diseases, underestimation of lesser known diseases, misdiagnoses and, alas, even incorrect and possibly harmful treatment.

EASI: from idea to organisation

The non-profit organisation “European Autoimmunity Standardisation Initiative” EASI was established with the goal of improving the situation in autoimmunity diagnostics, mostly by education of clinicians and laboratory staff and by improving the communication between the laboratory and clinicians [6]. “Autoimmunity Standardization” refers in this case to standardised routine procedures in laboratories and a more standardised communication, e.g. by recommendations regarding which information should always be added to an antibody result to facilitate the interpretation by the clinician. EASI focusses majorly on rheumatic/systemic autoimmune diseases as the diagnostic situation is particularly complex in this area.

The idea of EASI was first raised by the Danish autoimmunity specialist Dr. Alan Wiik in 2002 in a discussion

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Figure 1: Founders of EASI.

Apart from Alan Wiik who was also the president of the group in the early years (second from left), founding members were from left to right Jean-Charles Piette (France), Pier-Luigi Meroni (Italy), Yehuda Shoenfeld (Israel), Cees Kallenberg (The Netherlands), Munther Khamashta (Great Britain), Alison Sunset (Norway, representative of Phadia), Reinhold E. Schmidt (Germany), and Michael Haass (Germany, representative of Phadia). (Unfortunately this poor quality photograph is the only one available of the founding group.)

with members of the diagnostic company Phadia, nowadays a Thermo Fisher Scientific company [7]. The founders of EASI are depicted in Figure 1. Right from the beginning the group agreed that Phadia would neither intervene nor have any influence on the content discussed at EASI, but would act purely as a facilitator: organising the meetings and keeping the group “alive”. As part of the agreement, no other commercial company would be allowed to participate in EASI. Since 2006, Yehuda Shoenfeld has been the president and speaker of the EASI Forum Group.

EASI operates on two levels – the local EASI groups, each restricted to a single European country (Figure 2), and the international forum group, which consists of representatives from these local groups. All EASI groups aim to include both laboratory and clinical autoimmunity specialists. In several countries the EASI groups have

arisen from or have integrated with pre-existing networks of autoimmunologists.

While each local group may have its own activities adapted to the special needs of its country, the EASI Forum Group meets at least once a year to share experiences and to coordinate activities within Europe.

Achievements

One success from the international collaboration is the book *The General Practice Guide to Autoimmune Diseases* which covers the whole spectrum of autoimmune diseases [8]. For each disease characteristic clinical manifestation are enlisted and diagnostic strategies, including details on the relevant laboratory tests, are described. This was published in 2012 and has been translated into German and recently also into Russian.

From the first meetings of EASI, the group discussed how to evaluate the way in which laboratories in Europe handle autoimmune markers, in particular autoantibodies, in their routine practise. The first group survey carried out in most countries where EASI groups existed was on ANA/ENA test algorithms. The results revealed that harmonisation was limited not only between, but also within the participating countries [9]. On the basis of the results of this survey, EASI developed recommendations for ANA/ENA testing in collaboration with the International Union of Immunological Societies (IUIS) [10]. Whether these recommendations have resulted in better alignment of testing algorithms remains to be determined. With a very similar approach, EASI carried out a European-wide survey on ANCA test algorithms [11]. From this survey it was learned that diagnostic laboratories adhered poorly to the 1999 international consensus on ANCA testing [12]

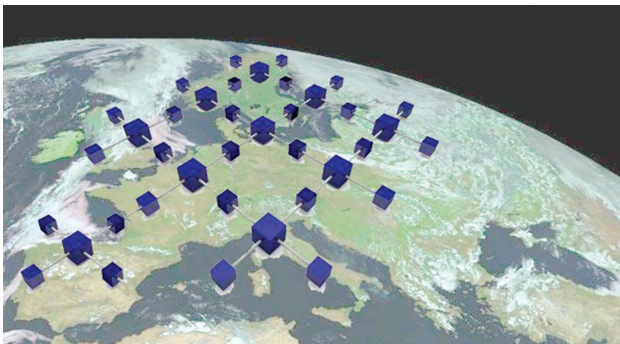


Figure 2: Participating countries.

Today, local EASI groups exist in 15 different countries (in alphabetical order): Austria, Belgium, Estonia/Baltic countries, Finland, France, Germany, Israel, Italy (presented by the group F.I.R.M.A.), the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden and Ukraine. Additionally, a Swiss group of laboratory and clinical autoimmunity specialists is closely linked to EASI and sends representatives to the international EASI Forum Group meetings.

and that there is an urgent need for an update of this consensus. This update has recently come available, independently from EASI, as based on a EUVAS multicentre study on ANCA testing in ANCA-associated vasculitis [13, 14].

It is evident that active participation of the local EASI groups was detrimental in the achievements mentioned above. In several countries the national results of the surveys have been analysed in more detail in order to further harmonise autoimmune diagnostics in the respective country [15–18]. Also, the issued recommendations and consensus may help the EASI groups to change reimbursement policies in their country. As mentioned, the local EASI groups have their own initiatives which primarily focus on increasing the awareness of autoimmune diseases and related diagnostics on a national level by preparing educational documents and/or organising dedicated courses.

Members of EASI have strong networks in the autoimmunity community which allows EASI to have productive collaborations with other initiatives and organisations such as IUIS, EULAR, EUVAS, or the European Forum on Antiphospholipid Antibodies [19]. Additionally, EASI plays an active role in supporting both the European Initiative for Harmonizing AI Tests which has developed new reference material for MPO and PR3 ANCAs [20], as well as the International Consensus on ANA Patterns (ICAP) [21]. Finally, EASI has taken the challenge to facilitate accreditation of autoimmune diagnostic laboratories by defining the organisational model and the resources and expertise required for a clinical laboratory specialised in autoimmune diagnostics [22].

Conclusions

Globally, autoimmunity patients rely on the skill and knowledge of their clinician. EASI offers a way for autoimmunity specialists to work together to improve and communicate the information about the disorders and, ultimately, to improve the lives of these patients.

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