

Can Circulating Proteins Aid in Differentiating Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis (IPF) From Fibrotic Hypersensitivity Pneumonitis (FHP)?

STUDY DESIGN

- Secondary analysis of the Pulmonary Fibrosis Foundation Patient Registry and a multisite interstitial lung disease cohort between 2016 and 2018 (N = 1,992)



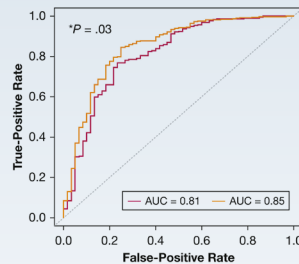
Discovery Cohort:

- IPF (N = 880)
- FHP (N = 124)

Validation Cohort:

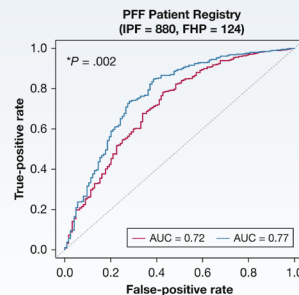
- IPF (N = 270)
- FHP (N = 113)

RESULTS



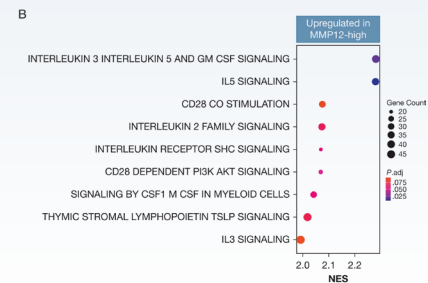
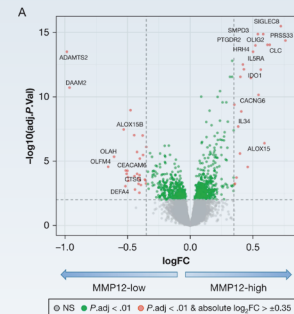
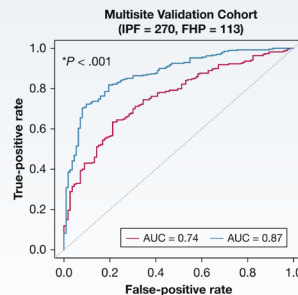
Model 3
model 1 + FEV₁/FVC < 0.70,
definite/probable UIP,
radiologic features of HP and
DTA fibrosis Score

Model 4
model 3 + MMP12



Model 1
age, sex, race, smoking history, FVC/D_{Lo}

Model 2
model 1 + MMP12



The results of this study suggest that matrix metalloproteinase 12 (MMP12) measurement improves the differentiation of IPF and FHP compared with clinical, lung function, and radiologic variables. In this study, elevated MMP12 was associated with enrichment of interleukin/granulocyte-monocyte colony-stimulating factor signaling and T-cell regulation pathways.