THE URINARY/FECAL COPROPORPHYRIN RATIO IN LIVER DISEASE

BY S. ARTHUR LOCALIO, M. STEPHEN SCHWARTZ, AND CATHERINE F. GANNON

(From the Departments of Surgery and Medicine, New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Columbia University, New York)

(Received for publication July 11, 1940)

In addition to the bile pigments, there are present in the urine and stool another series of pyrrole pigments, the porphyrins. Hemoglobin, myoglobin, and other respiratory pigments contain as their prosthetic group a porphyrin of Type III configuration. The porphyrin excreted in urine and feces by normal individuals, and in most pathological states, is coproporphyrin Type I. This substance cannot be derived by degradation of the Type III porphyrins present in the respiratory pigments (1). Dobriner and his associates have shown that coproporphyrin I is formed as a by-product in the course of hematopoiesis (2a, b, c). Furthermore, they showed that the rate of production and excretion of coproporphyrin I depends upon the activity of orderly hematopoiesis (3a, b, c). Dobriner (4a, b) and Watson (5a, b, c, d, e) have established that the excreted coproporphyrin is chiefly, if not entirely, endogenous in origin. The greater proportion of the coproporphyrin is excreted by the liver into the intestinal tract and is found in the stool. There is a similarity between the pathways of excretion of coproporphyrin and the bile pigments.

Salkowski (7) and Garrod (9), in their early work on porphyrins, observed an increased urinary output of porphyrins in liver disease. Elevated urinary porphyrin excretion has been recorded in cases of passive congestion of the liver, cholangitis, catarrhal jaundice, lytic hepatitis, hemachromatosis, secondary carcinoma of the liver, acute and subacute liver atrophy, and cirrhosis (4a, 6, 10a, b, 11a, b, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18).

No suitable fecal coproporphyrin studies have been reported in cases of diseases of the liver. Brugsch (11a, b) suggested that there might be value in the determination of the relative excretion of urinary and fecal porphyrins in cases of liver disease.

It was reasoned that, since the coproporphyrin is excreted by the liver as well as by the kidney, the injured liver might be unable to excrete the total amount of coproporphyrin presented to it, and therefore this substance would accumulate in the blood stream and be excreted in the urine. Thus the urinary excretion would be increased at the expense of the fecal output. In cases of liver insufficiency, the ratio of urinary to fecal coproporphyrin should be elevated. In order to determine the amount of porphyrin cleared by the liver, only the coproporphyrin need be determined, since it alone is excreted in both urine and feces.

METHODS

The quantitative separation methods for coproporphyrin used in our studies are those of Dobriner (4a, b, 20). Quantitative measurements were done by means of a spectroscopic colorimeter (21).

All of the patients studied were on a regular diet. The entire urine and stool were collected for a period of seventy-two hours. In order to insure accurate collections of feces, capsules of brilliant blue were administered at the beginning and end of the seventy-two-hour test period, and the stool beginning at the first marker and ending just in front of the second marker was taken as a seventy-two-hour specimen. Actual determinations were done on aliquots of the stool and urine. The coproporphyrin output of the urine and stool was determined and the ratio of urinary to fecal coproporphyrin computed for a twenty-four-hour period. All cases studied were tested for the presence of bile pigments in the stool, and found to be positive.

RESULTS

Studies were done on a total of twenty-five cases. Of these, five (Cases 1 to 5, Table I) are in the normal group and the ratio of urinary to fecal coproporphyrin varied from 0.3 to 0.6. One
of the normals (Case 5), a 27-year-old male in
good general condition, was suffering from an
inguinal furuncle with adenitis and had moderate
fever during the course of the test. The total ex-
cretion in this case was elevated (585 gamma),
although the ratio was within normal limits.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Urine coproporphyrin</th>
<th>Fecal coproporphyrin</th>
<th>Total coproporphyrin</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5*</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Fever.

Ten of the patients (Cases 10 to 19, Table III)
fall in the category of cirrhosis. Two of these
were of the juvenile portal type, one of the cardiac
type, and the remainder of the classical portal
variety. The diagnosis in five of these cases was
verified by autopsy, biopsy, or peritonescopy.
The urinary/fecal coproporphyrin ratio in these
cases varied from 0.8 to 12.0.

One patient with a ratio of 0.3 (Case 20, Table
III) was convalescing from catarrhal jaundice,
and manifested normal bromsulfalein and galac-
tose tolerance tests.

Of the remaining nine cases, three (Cases 21 to
23, Table III) had secondary carcinoma of the
liver, one of these being verified by biopsy. The
urinary/fecal coproporphyrin ratios in these cases
were 0.8, 20.0, and 22.0.

A patient with a ratio of 4.3 (Case 24, Table
III) was classified as essential xanthomatosi
(22); and another (Case 25, Table III), with a
ratio of 13.3, was diagnosed as subacute liver
atrophy.

Three patients (Cases 6, 7, 8, Table II) had
doubtful liver insufficiency, although all had en-
larged livers. The ratios in these patients varied
from 0.45 to 0.7. The final case (Case 9, Table
II), clinically designated as cirrhosis of the liver,
had a normal bromsulfalein excretion and blood
chemistry. This patient was operated upon.
Liver tissue was not obtained for examination,
although a portion of the greatly thickened cap-
sule was examined. The diagnosis of the patholo-
gist was “Chronic inflammation of the capsule
of the liver which in some respects corresponds
to the thickening seen in polyserositis.” On re-
viewing this case, who had an ascites of three
years’ duration, it was found that she had had a
previous operation for adhesive pericarditis. In
spite of the clinical diagnosis of cirrhosis, we feel
that this is not a case of parenchymal liver disease
but one of polyserositis.

**DISCUSSION**

The coproporphyrin output in several normal
males was determined by Dobriner, Strain, and
Localio (2a). The total output varied between
306 and 376 micrograms per diem, of which 64
to 123 micrograms were excreted in the urine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Diagnosis</th>
<th>Red blood cells</th>
<th>Hemoglobin</th>
<th>Serum bilirubin</th>
<th>Cholesterol esters</th>
<th>Ratio cholesterol esters/cholesterol</th>
<th>Bromsulfalein</th>
<th>Urine coproporphyrin</th>
<th>Fecal coproporphyrin</th>
<th>Total coproporphyrin</th>
<th>Ratio urinary/fecal coproporphyrin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Pyelonephritis, hepatomegaly</td>
<td>3.94</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>16/12</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Myxedema, hepatomegaly</td>
<td>3.27</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>95/41</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Rheumatic heart disease, hepatomegaly</td>
<td>4.02</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>very faint trace</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>70/41</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Polyserositis, ascites</td>
<td>3.84</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>60/32</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We have calculated the urinary/fecal coproporphyrin ratios in these cases and found them to vary from 0.2 to 0.6. In our own group of cases, the urinary/fecal coproporphyrin ratio in normals varied from 0.3 to 0.6.

In normal females the total excretion is slightly less but the ratio is unchanged. The lowered total excretion manifest by females is illustrated by Cases 1, 8, 12, and 20.

Dobriner and Rhoads (8), in their review of the porphyrins have stated that the total coproporphyrin I output is dependent on several factors, the principal one being the activity of the hematopoietic system.

In Tables II and III there are several cases exhibiting abnormally low total excretion. Six of these cases (7, 9, 15, 17, 21, 23) are seen to present secondary anemia. Two others (13, 16) have low excretory values which cannot be adequately explained.

Increased total coproporphyrin output in febrile states is illustrated by Cases 5 and 6. In these cases, although the total excretion was increased, the ratios were within the range of normal. It is possible that the increased excretion in the presence of fever is due to the stimulating effects of elevated temperatures upon hematopoietic activity. With the exception of these two, all cases studied were afebrile during the course of the tests.

Dobriner (4a, b) and Vigliani and Libowitzky (23) have demonstrated the excretion of coproporphyrin III in a number of cases of liver disease such as melanocarcinoma, acute and subacute liver atrophy, and in some cases of cirrhosis. No attempt was made in the present study to ascertain whether coproporphyrin III was excreted in any

| Case | Age | Sex | Diagnosis                           | Red blood cells | Hemoglobin | Leucocytes | Serum bilirubin | Cholesterol | Cholesteryl esters | Cholesterol esters | Ratio cholesterol esters/cholesterol | Densen-sulfobinin 5 m.mg., dose 30 and 60 minutes | Excretion | Ratio urinary/fecal coproporphyrin |
|------|-----|-----|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| 10   | 19  | M   | Portal cirrhosis, juvenile (biopsy) | 4.60            | 14.0       | 9.4        | less than 1.0 | 195          | 80          | 41/841              | positive/ negative                 | 145         | 135 96 280 1.1                  |
| 11   | 18  | F   | Portal cirrhosis, juvenile (peritoneoscopy) | 4.00            | 13.9       | 22.0       | 2.0           | 210          | 60          | 28/40               | negative/ negative                 | 310         | 250 560 1.2                   |
| 12   | 18  | F   | Cardiac cirrhosis                  | 4.32            | 12.6       | 6.8        | 170           | trace        | low       | 28/38               | 0.2                  | 100         | 115 215 0.9                   |
| 13   | 60  | M   | Suggestive cirrhosis (biopsy)      | 4.36            | 13.5       | 10.0       | less than 1.0 | 230          | 65          | 28/40               | negative/ negative                 | 75          | 95 170 0.8                   |
| 14   | 34  | M   | Portal cirrhosis                   | 38.7            | 4.5        | 200        | 18/41         | positive/ negative                  | 150         | 165 315 0.9                   |
| 15   | 55  | M   | Portal cirrhosis                   | 4.36            | 9.9        | 10.7       | 138           | trace        | low       | 28/30               | 3.2 grams/ negative                | 280         | 65 185 2.3                   |
| 16   | 55  | M   | Portal cirrhosis                   | 4.39            | 14.0       | 13.0       | less than 1.0 | 275          | 180         | 48/40               | negative/ negative                 | 100         | 85 185 1.3                   |
| 17   | 48  | F   | Portal cirrhosis                   | 2.54            | 10.2       | 33.8       | 250           | 45          | 18        | 4+                   | 4.3 grams/ positive                | 125         | 65 180 2.3                   |
| 18   | 33  | M   | Portal cirrhosis (autopsy)         | 4.62            | 14.0       | 12.0       | 26.0          | 180          | trace        | low       | 4+                   | 960         | 80 1040 12.0                 |
| 19   | 63  | M   | Portal cirrhosis (autopsy)         | 34.1            | 3.8        | 335        | 70            | 21          | 6         | 6                   | 400         | 70 470 8.9                   |
| 20   | 21  | F   | Convalescent catarrhal jaundice     | 4.92            | 14.6       | 12.5       | 335           | 70            | 21        | 36/40               | negative/ positive/ negative        | 50          | 185 235 0.3                   |
| 21   | 47  | F   | Secondary carcinoma of liver (biopsy) | 2.76            | 9.3        | 10.0       | less than 1.0 | 230          | 65          | 28/40               | negative/ negative                 | 75          | 95 170 0.8                   |
| 22   | 29  | M   | Secondary carcinoma of liver        | 3.48            | 11.9       | 40.9       | 7.3           | 335          | 115        | 32/40               | negative/ negative                 | 500         | 25 525 20.0                  |
| 23   | 51  | M   | Secondary carcinoma of liver        | 3.54            | 12.8       | 136.0      | 15.0          | 305          | 40          | 13/4+               | negative/ negative                 | 220         | 10 230 22.0                  |
| 24   | 44  | F   | Essential xanthomatosis             | 3.20            | 11.0       | 43.0       | 12.0          | 360          | 125         | 35/40               | negative/ negative                 | 280         | 65 345 4.3                   |
| 25   | 22  | M   | Subacute liver atrophy             | 4.40            | 15.5       | 158.0      | 24.7          | 150          | 32          | 16/40               | negative/ negative                 | 200         | 15 215 12.3                  |
of the cases, because sufficient material for melting point determination was not available. However, the high values obtained in four of the cases (Cases 11, 18, 22 and 24), in which there was no evidence of hyperactivity of the bone marrow and in which fever was not present, are possibly attributable to the excretion of coproporphyrin III in addition to the usual coproporphyrin I.

Because of these many divergent factors, the importance of determination of the urinary/fecal coproporphyrin ratios is emphasized in evaluating the status of the liver. It can readily be seen that a patient might exhibit a high urinary coproporphyrin excretion which would lead one to false conclusions in the absence of fecal coproporphyrin studies. However, the fecal coproporphyrin excretion might be at such a level that a normal ratio obtains, *e.g.*, Case 5 with a urinary excretion of 220, and Case 6 with a urinary coproporphyrin excretion of 190. The converse may also be true, in that a case with a normal urinary coproporphyrin excretion with a low total output and low fecal coproporphyrin excretion may be included as normal, although the calculated ratio may be elevated, *e.g.*, Cases 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 21.

In the tests of liver function done concomitantly with the porphyrin excretion studies, it appears that the ratio of urinary/fecal coproporphyrin output more closely approximates the clinical evaluation of disturbance of liver function and the blood chemistry changes than do certain of these tests. The cholesterol ester/total cholesterol ratio was normal in five of the undoubted cases of liver insufficiency (Cases 10, 16, 21, 22, 24). In six of the fifteen abnormal cases studied, galactose tolerance tests were performed, and in three of these, all cases of liver insufficiency, the tests were within the range of normal. The Takata test, done in three cases, was negative in two. Abnormal bromsulfalein retention was observed in all of the fifteen cases, although the retention in some of the cases does not appear to parallel the degree of liver insufficiency.

Since the procedure is dependent upon the integrity of the extra-hepatic biliary passages, it is obvious that it cannot be used in cases with obstruction of these passages.

CONCLUSIONS

1. In the normal individuals studied, the ratio of urinary to fecal coproporphyrin varied from 0.3 to 0.6.
2. In cases of liver insufficiency this ratio was increased.
3. The highest ratios were obtained in the cases exhibiting the most evident disturbance of liver function.

The authors wish to express their gratitude to Dr. Konrad Dobriner for the interest shown during the progress of this work.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

COPROPORPHYRIN IN LIVER DISEASE

11.


