Chronic epipharyngitis: A missing trigger in chronic fatigue syndrome

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Abstract

Located at the back of the nasal cavities, the epipharynx is an immunologically activated site even under normal conditions, and enhanced immunological activation is prone to occur in response to infectious pathogens, air dusts, chemicals, and other stimulating substances. Chronic epipharyngitis is not a widely understood condition. However, because of its close link with the nervous system and both the innate and acquired immune systems, it may play an important role as a trigger for the development of neuroendocrine disorders, including chronic fatigue syndrome and other somatic symptoms. Thus, the “epipharynx-brain interaction” is worth consideration in managing patients with chronic fatigue syndrome. Given that chronic epipharyngitis and its brain interactions are not fully understood, it is important to focus future research on this condition.

Chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS)—also called myalgic encephalomyelitis/chronic fatigue syndrome (ME/CFS)—is defined exclusively by clinical symptoms; however, recent studies indicate that the symptoms of CFS reflect low-grade inflammation in the brain [1,2]. If this is the case, it is important to determine what might trigger that inflammation.

In some cases, the activation of the immune system in the brain can be caused by a trigger inside the brain, such as an infectious agent or autoimmune process. In other cases, the activation of the immune system in the brain may be caused by activation of innate immunity outside the brain [2]. Activation of innate immunity outside the brain produces neuroexcitatory molecules, such as pro-inflammatory cytokines, nitrous oxide, reactive oxygen species, and prostaglandins. Gliarial cells that envelope both the vagus nerve and sensory vagus paranganglia have chemoreceptors for these molecules [3]; notably, activation of the chemoreceptors generates retrograde signals that travel up the vagus nerve to the nucleus tractus solitarius (NTS), which then activates the innate immune system of the brain [4].

Adjuvants increase the innate immune response by augmenting the activities of dendritic cells (DCs), lymphocytes, and macrophages. Moreover, it has been proposed that adjuvants may cause CFS-like symptoms, designated as autoimmune/inflammatory syndrome induced by adjuvants (ASIA) [5]. The concept of ASIA includes siliconosis, macrophagic myofasciitis, Gulf war syndrome, post-vaccination phenomena, and sick building syndrome, which have all been linked with previous exposure to an adjuvant. Clinical symptoms in ASIA include myalgia, arthralgia, chronic fatigue, neurological cognitive impairment, fever, gastrointestinal symptoms, respiratory symptoms, skin manifestations, and the appearance of autoantibodies. Most of these symptoms of ASIA coincide with those of ME/CFS.

Located at the back of the nasal cavities, the epipharynx is a unique tissue that is vulnerable to the effects of upper respiratory infections and air pollution. Concurrently, as a component of the nasopharyngeal-associated lymphoid tissue, the epipharynx plays a role in both innate and acquired immunity through its abundance of DCs and adaptive immune cells [6].

Between October 2014 and January 2018, in 93 young women who exhibited serious somatic symptoms following human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination, we examined the epipharynx using a previously described method [7,8]. Surprisingly, all patients demonstrated severe chronic epipharyngitis; further, 42 of them (45.2%) reported pharyngeal symptoms, such as throat pain and throat discomfort. Notably, throat pain is a classical symptom frequently observed in patients with CFS. Interestingly, the inflammation of the epipharynx is not felt in the upper pharynx in the back of the nose, but presents as a pain in the middle or lower pharynx; epipharyngitis is the most frequent cause of throat pain [9]. A characteristic of chronic epipharyngitis is easy bleeding, due to congestion [6-8]. Worthy of particular mention is that chronic epipharyngitis is difficult to diagnose by standard endoscopic procedures, as the surface of the epipharyngeal wall is optically unremarkable in patients with chronic epipharyngitis. The diagnosis of chronic epipharyngitis can be achieved by epipharyngeal abrasive procedures, using a cotton swab with optimized bleeding during abrasion [6-8]. Thus, it is highly likely that chronic epipharyngitis has been overlooked through routine examination by physicians.

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Additionally, we suggest that the condition of epipharynx may be worth examining in the broader context of the treatment of autoimmune diseases and neuroendocrine disorders, regardless of the initial cause. Given that chronic epipharyngitis and its brain interactions are not fully understood, we believe that it is important to focus future research on this condition.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

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