



ImmunoScience Academy

Partnering for Education & Optimizing Treatment in ImmunoScience

www.immunoscienceacademy.be

Workshop B3

Managing immune related adverse events: focus on endocrine system and skin

Convention room 2, Floor 1

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Disclaimer

- ▶ The case studies within are the speaker's own, BMS has not had any medical input into these





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Endocrine immune related adverse events



Overview endocrine toxicities

Endocrine



Hypothyroidism →



Hyperthyroidism →



Hypophysitis →

Adrenalitis

Diabetes Mellitus

**The BSMO immunomanager website
will be updated by February 2020**



Case 1

- ▶ 44y, woman, hypothyroidism
- ▶ Jan 2016: Melanoma right leg: T2N1M0: excision + lymphadenectomy right inguinal region
- ▶ Feb 2017: relaps right inguinal region: excision
- ▶ Nov 2017: new relaps right inguinal region: excision + start anti-PD1
- ▶ Aug 2017: PET scan shows relaps: 3 aorto lumbal Inn
- ▶ Sept 2017: start ipilimumab + RT

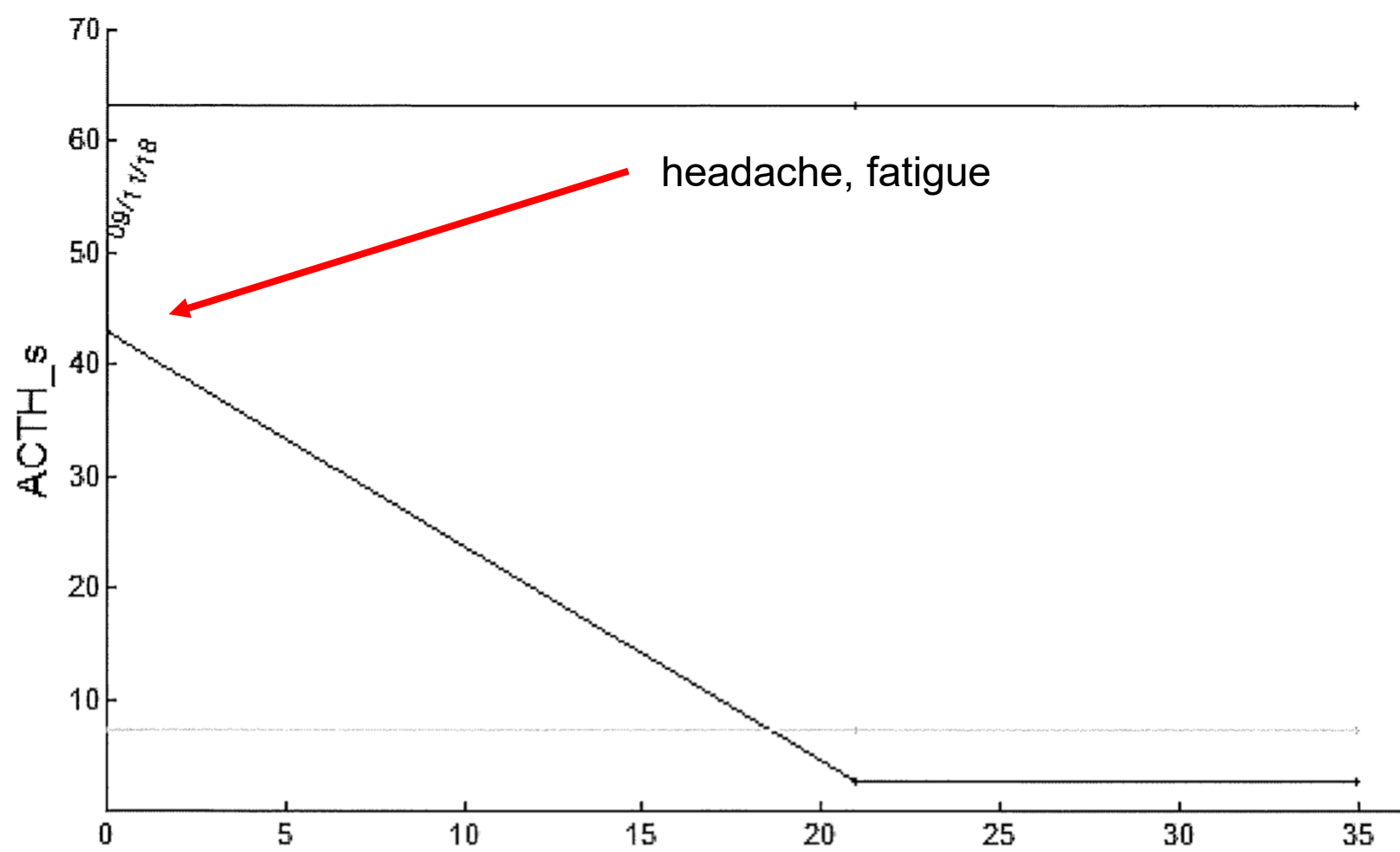
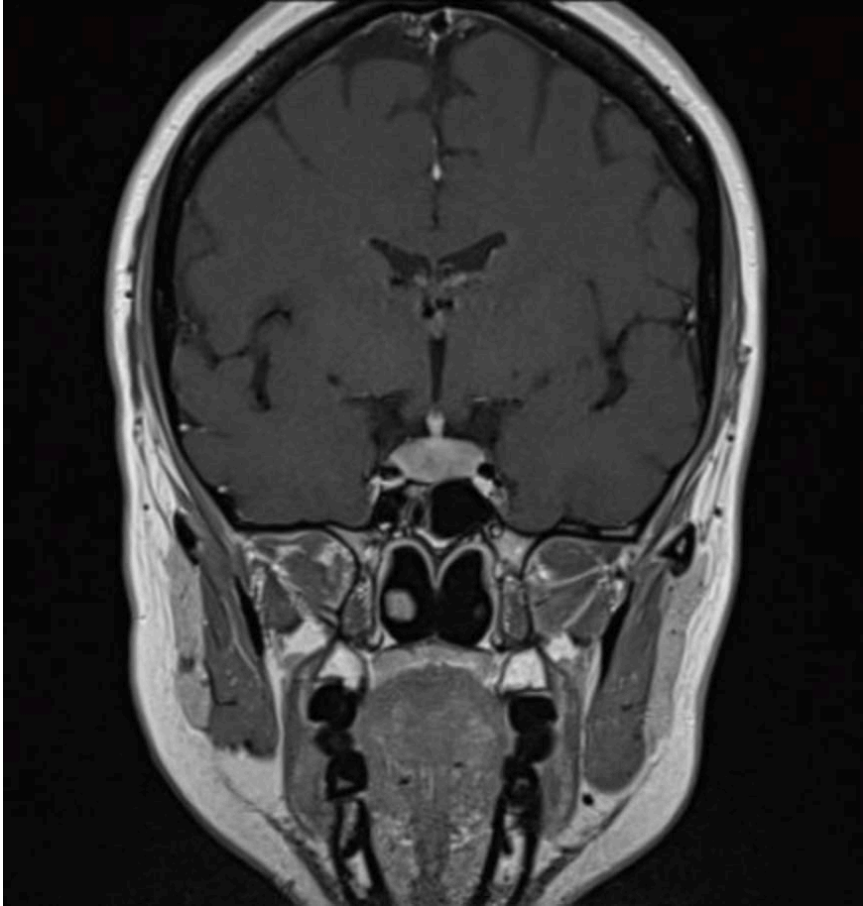


Case 1

- ▶ 9 Nov 2018: fatigue, headache, TSH low, T4 is nl
- ▶ Differential diagnostics:
 - Sinusitis
 - Cerebral metastasis
 - Immune related hypophysitis
- ▶ Ionogram: normal; cortisol and ACTH normal
- ▶ → NSAID for headache and pause ipilimumab
- ▶ 16 nov 2018: MRI head: hypophysitis (ante-hypophysis 12mm)
- ▶ 30 nov 2018: low cortisol (33 nmol/L), low ACTH (<0,3ng/L)



Brain MRI



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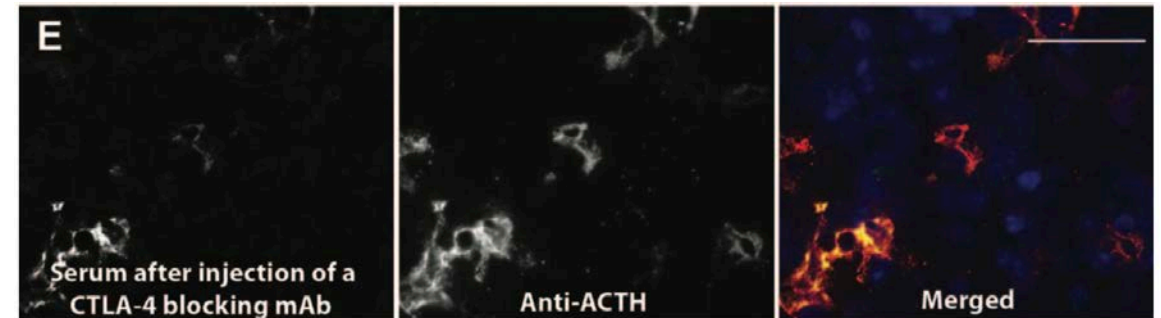
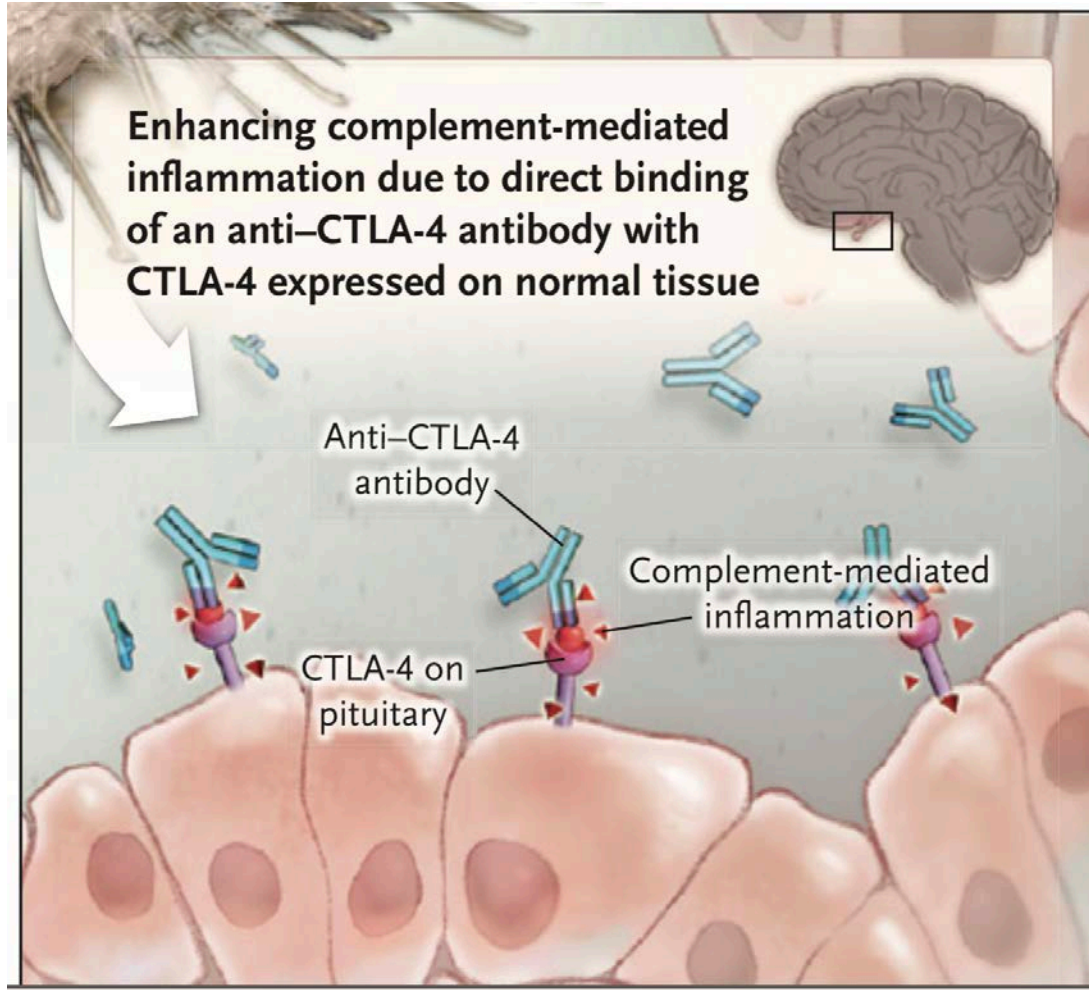
Case 1

► Diagnosis hypophysitis:

- Start hydrocortisone 20mg-10mg-10mg
- Symptomatic: add NSAID and delay ipilimumab until resolution of symptoms
- Education: 3x daily hydrocortisone dose in case of stress



Anti-CTLA4 and hypophysitis



ACTH secreting pituitary cells express CTLA4



Case 2

- ▶ 70y, men
- ▶ Jan 2014: Melanoma skull: T2N0M0: excision
- ▶ July 2018: relaps left cervical region: excision
- ▶ Sept 2018: start anti-PD1 adjuvant setting
- ▶ Jan 2018: fatigue, speech difficulties due to dry mouth
 - Biopsy of salivary glands: lymphocytic sialoadenitis



Case 2

- ▶ April 2018: persistence fatigue
 - Blood test doesn't show abnormalities, TSH is normal
- ▶ Mai 2018: hospitalized due to extreme fatigue
 - Blood test:
 - low morning cortisol (26 nmol/L) and ACTH (5,8 ng/L):
 - ionogram: Na and K within nl range
 - TSH, T4: within nl range
 - → substitution with hydrocortisone
 - Cerebral MRI scan: no signs of hypophysitis



Anti-PD(L)1 and hypophysitis

- ▶ Silent, often slowly evolving disease
- ▶ Rarely complicated with headache
- ▶ Exclude for any unwell patient
- ▶ Psychological impact of hypophysitis can be major (research Dr A. Rogiers, Hopital Brugmann)
- ▶ Heterogenous presentation, MRI might be negative
- ▶ Cave fatigue when corticoids for other irAE are tapered



Not always corticoids required for irAE

▶ **Endocrine toxicity:**

- only replace hormones

▶ **Hepatitis:**

- not indicated unless signs of liver dysfunction (eg jaundice, PT drop)

▶ **Colitis:**

- early switch TNFablocker if corticoid resistant
- Future: fecal transplantation?

▶ **Lipase increase:**

- no treatment if no clinical signs of pancreatitis



Take home messages

- ▶ Hypophysitis: beware in patients with unexplained fatigue
- ▶ Endocrine toxicities don't require suspension of immunotherapy, neither corticoid therapy



Future perspectives: how to handle irAE



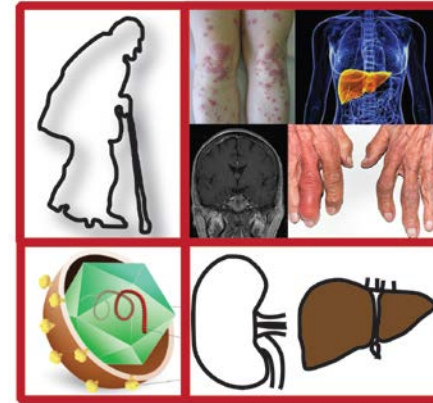
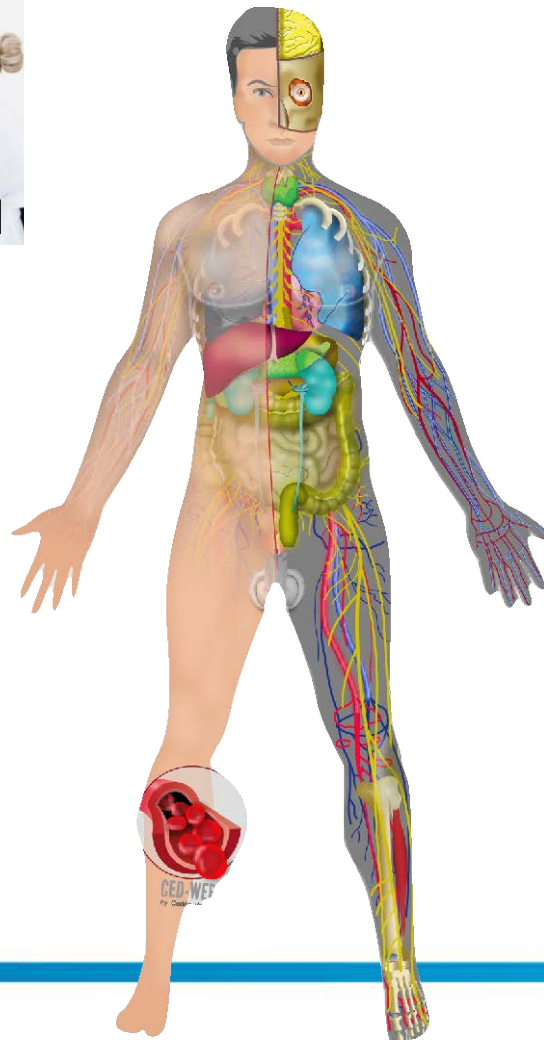
ImmunoToxicity Board



BSMO



Translational Research



Clinical Care
Path/Register for
dysimmunity patients

ENSEIGNEMENTS
IMMUNO-ONCOLOGIE

Prospective analysis of
autoimmune serology



Immune-related AEs: dermatologic

Incidence/onset^{1,2,7,8}

- ~40% of patients treated with anti-PD-1
- Combined treatment increases both the incidence and severity of irAEs
- Early onset (3-4 weeks after treatment initiation)
- Can persist after treatment withdrawal (up to 1 y)

Common Manifestations¹⁻³

- Maculopapular rash and/or pruritus (trunk or extremities) ~13-21%
- Vitiligo ~8%*
- Dry mouth

* Linked to better tumour responses and outcomes in advanced stage melanoma

Rare manifestations^{1,2,4,5}

- Lichenoid dermatitis or psoriasiform
- Bullous reactions (Bullous pemphigoid)
- Dermatitis herpetiformis
- Stevens-Johnson syndrome
- Toxic epidermal necrolysis



Immune-related AEs: dermatologic

Grade 1

- Macules/papules covering <10% BSA; with or without symptoms (e.g. pruritus, burning, tightness)

Grade 2

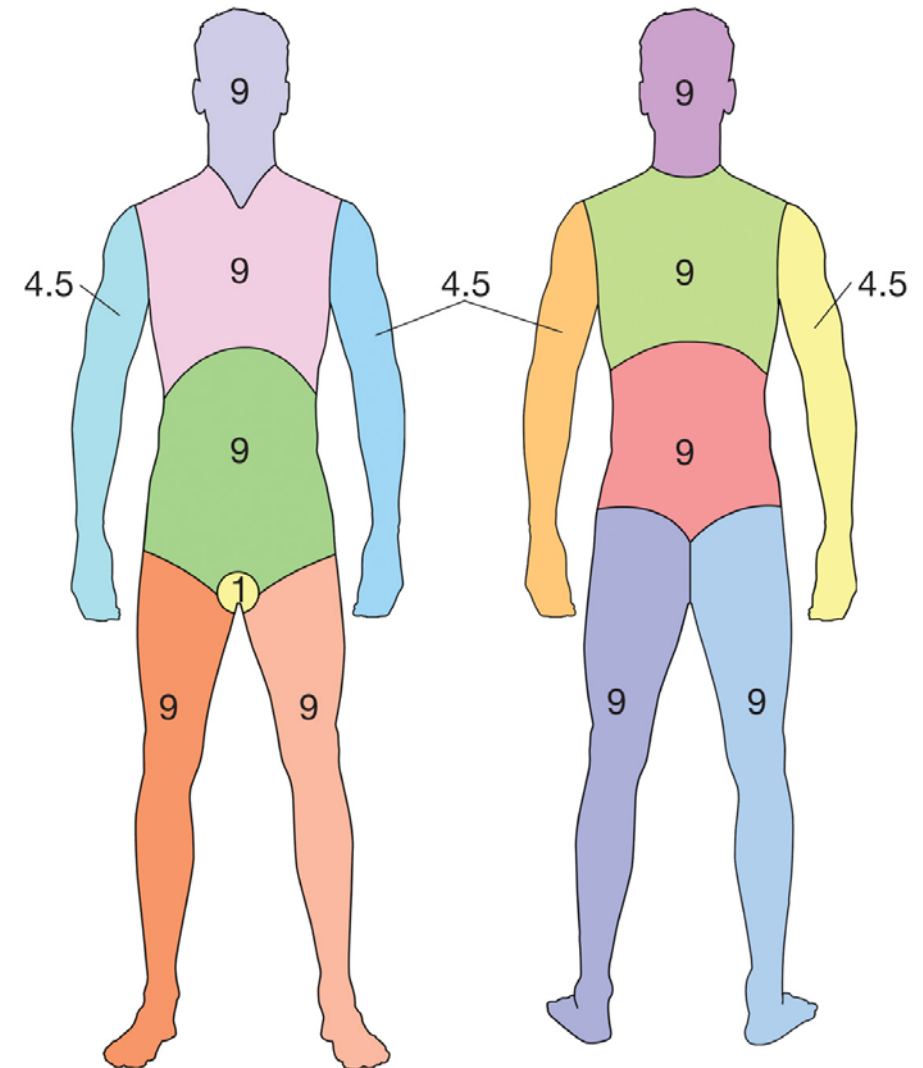
- Macules/papules covering 10%-30% BSA with or without symptoms (e.g. pruritus, burning, tightness); limiting instrumental activities of daily living, grade 1 persistence

Grade 3

- Macules/papules covering >30% BSA with or without symptoms (e.g. pruritus, burning, tightness); limiting self-care activities of daily living

Grade 4-5 = Life-threatening reactions

- Blisters and exfoliative rash, fever, mucosal ulcerations, facial oedema, Nikolsky sign, etc.



Grade 1

- Macules/papules covering <10% BSA; with or without symptoms (e.g. pruritus, burning, tightness)

Grade 2

- Macules/papules covering 10%-30% BSA with or without symptoms (e.g. pruritus, burning, tightness); limiting instrumental ADL, grade 1 persistence

Grade 3

- Macules/papules covering >30% BSA with or without symptoms (e.g. pruritus, burning, tightness); limiting self-care ADL

Grade 4-5 = Life-threatening reactions

- Blisters and exfoliative rash, fever, mucosal ulcerations, facial oedema, Nikolsky sign, etc.



Dr. A. A. Saad, MS-2011



Take home message:

1st

Evaluate severity: BSA and limitation of the ADL

2nd

Therapeutic plan: symptomatic treatment + rediscuss immunotherapy according to grade

3rd

Always re-evaluate severity/grade: dynamic algorithm

4th

Delay immunotherapy if needed – Tackle quality of life



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