

Workshop

Managing treatment-associated

adverse events

Mars, floor 1

Sandrine Aspeslagh, Jules Bordet Institute

Moderated by **Guy Jerusalem**, *CHU Liège*



Rare immune-related adverse events

Sandrine Aspeslagh



Immune checkpoint blockers

Anti-CTLA-4

Anti-PD-1

Anti-PDL1

Ipilimumab (BMS)

Tremelimumab (AZ)

Nivolumab (BMS)

Pembrolizumab = MK3475 (MSD)

PDR001 (Novartis)

Cemiplimab (Sanofi)

SHR (Chinese Ab*)

Atezolizumab =MPDL3280A (Roche/Genentech)

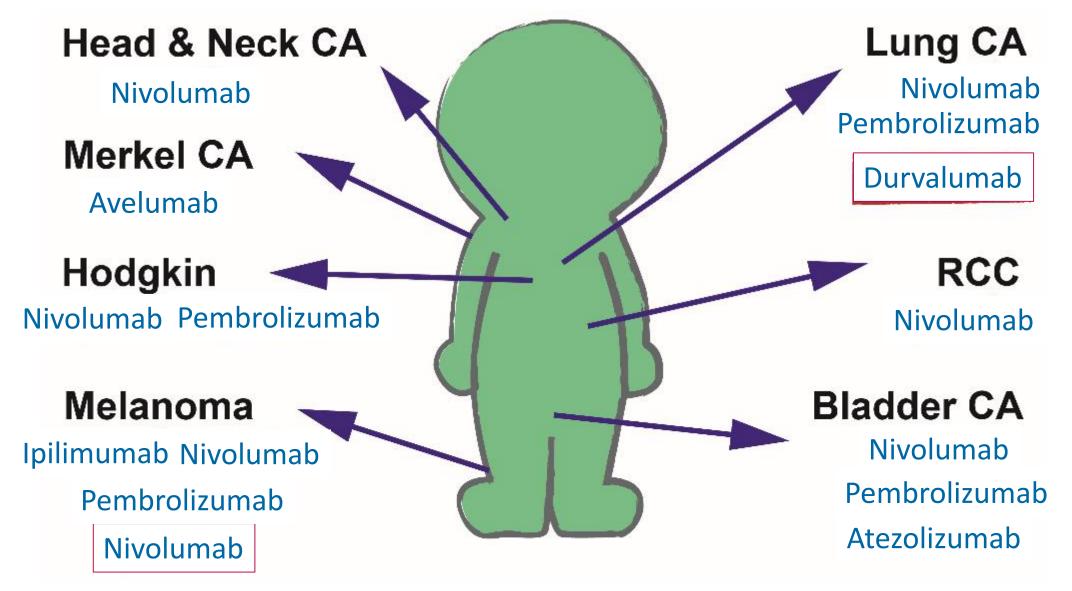
Durvalumab=MEDI4736 (AZ/Medimmune)

Avelumab (Pfizer)

LY3300054 (Lily)

*co-developed by Incyte Biosciences and Jiangsu Hengrui Medicine Corporation.





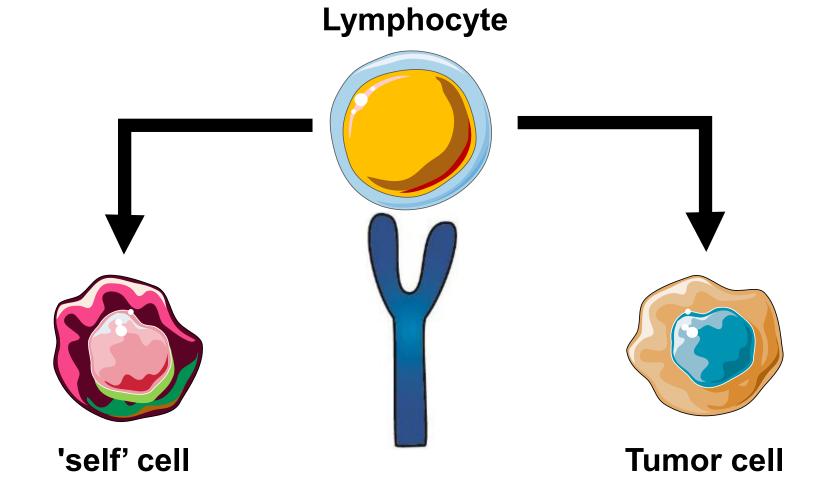
Reimbursement of immune checkpoint blockade, Belgium, November 2018



Who is in the room?

- 1. Medical oncologist
- 2. Radiation oncologist
- 3. Organ specialist who prescribes ICPI
- 4. Organ specialist who doesn't prescribe ICPI (and is more involved in the autoimmune problems)
- 5. Nurse
- 6. Other

Only immunity against cancer cells?



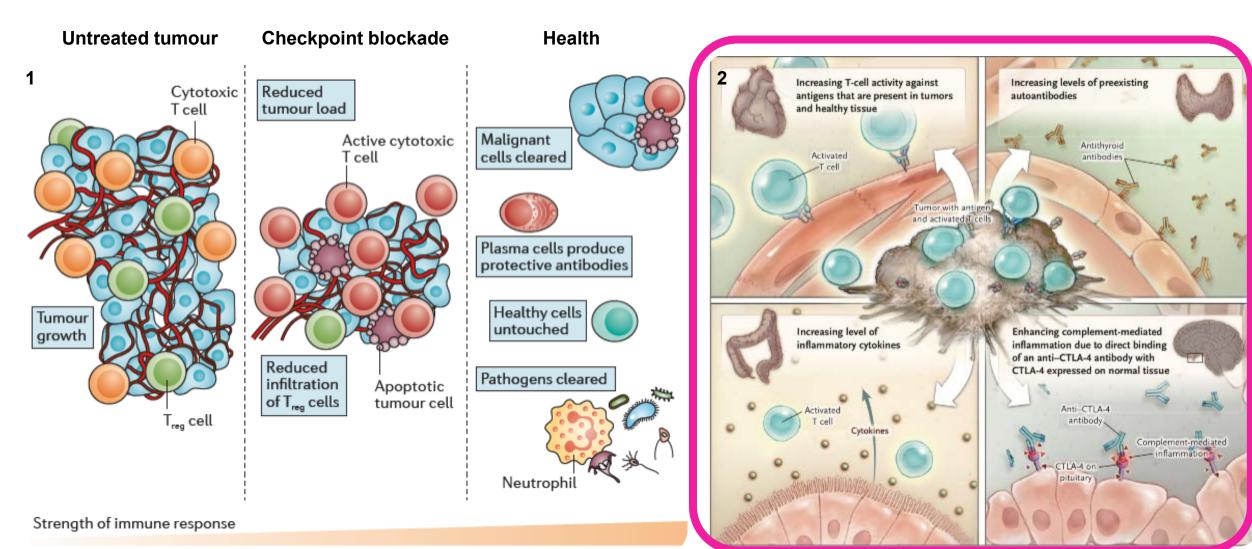


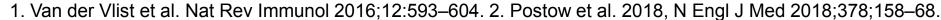
Have you been confronted with rare side effects of immune checkpoint blockade in your patients?

Rare: other than hepatitis, colitis, pneumonitis, skin reaction...

- 1. Never
- 2. Yes, more than one patient per month
- 3. No, less than one patient per month

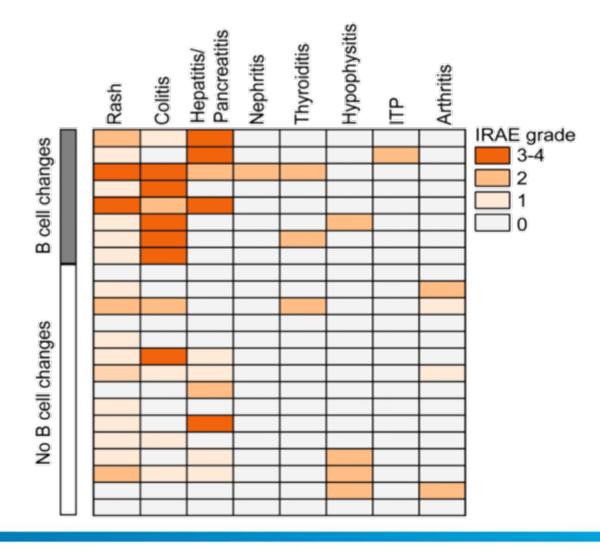
Immune balance^{1,2}







Early B cell changes predict autoimmunity following combination immune checkpoint blockade¹





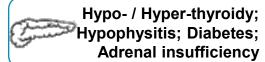
Toxicity of immune checkpoint blockade agents¹



Uveitis; Conjonctivitis; (epi)Scleritis; Blepharitis; Rétinitis



Hepatitis Cholangitis





Colitis; Ileitis Pancreatitis Gastritis



Eruption; Pruritis Psoriasis; Vitiligo Stevens Johnson





Neuropathy; Myelitis Meningitis; Encephalitis Myasthenia



Pneumonitis Pleuritis Sarcoidosis





Myocarditis Pericarditis Vascularitis



Nephritis



Arthritis Myositis



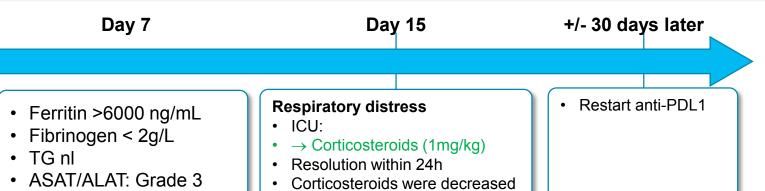


Case report: cytokine release syndrome

anti-PDL1+ immunomodulator

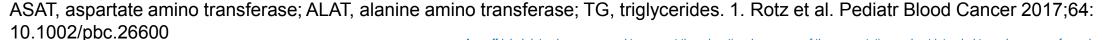
Anemia Grade 1

19/09/2	016	20/09/20	16					21/09/20	16			
16:00	20:00	00:00	04:00	08:00	12:00	16:00	20:00	00:00	04:00	08:00	12:00	16:00
	143 mmHg			124 mmHg	157 mmHg	104 mmHg	115 Q mmHg	Ų.	146 mmHg	109 mmHg		135 mmHg
	75 mmHg			75 mmHg	98 mmHg	65 mmHg	68 @		82 mmHg	69 mmHg		84 mmHg
	RR			75	47	78	86 @	1	100	77		101
	40 °C	38,5 °C	40,3 °C	37,6 °C	39,8 °C	38,7 °C	39,6 °C.	38,6 °C	39,8 °C	38,5 °C		40,4 °C
	93 %			96 %	93 %	95 %	91 %		95 %	94 %		94 %
	0 L/min			0 L/min	0 L/min	0 L/min	0		0 L/min	0 L/min		0 L/min



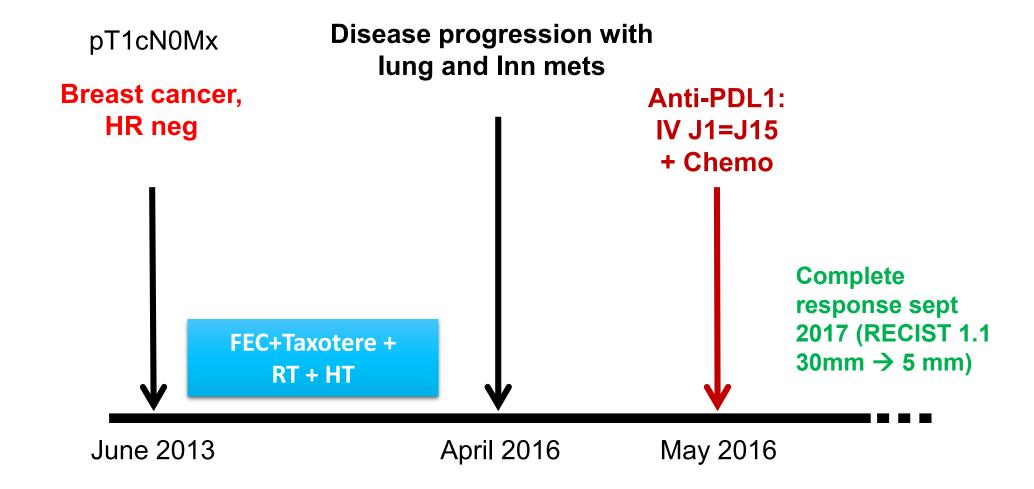
rapidly

Grade 1	Symptoms are not life threatening and require symptomatic treatment only, eg, fever, nausea, fatigue, headache, myalgias, malaise
Grade 2	Symptoms require and respond to moderate intervention Oxygen requirement <40% or Hypotension responsive to fluids or low dose ² of one vasopressor or Grade 2 organ toxicity
Grade 3	Symptoms require and respond to aggressive intervention Oxygen requirement ≥40% or Hypotension requiring high dose* or multiple vasopressors or Grade 3 organ toxicity or grade 4 transaminitis
Grade 4	Life-threatening symptoms Requirement for ventilator support or Grade 4 organ toxicity (excluding transaminitis)

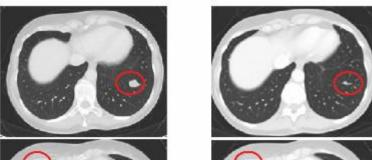




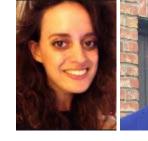
An example from the clinic







Eosinophilic fasciitis



this metastasis becomes undetectable



partial respons





Nov 2018

Aug 2016 Sept 2017 Oct 2017 Dec 2017

Nabpaclitaxel/ Atezolizumab

May 2016

stop stop Nabpaclitaxel Atezolizumab







Autoimmunity	
Anti-CCP	1.4 U/mL
Reference value:	
<7	Negative
7 - 10	Uncertain
>10	Positive
Rheumatoid factor < 11.30 U/mL	0–40
Antinuclear Antibodies (ANF)	
ANF fluorescence pattern	Speckled
ANF intensity (dilution 1:40)	+1
Reference value (negative to positive scale)	-1 to +5



Eosinophilic fasciitis and acute encephalopathy toxicity from pembrolizumab treatment of a patient with metastatic melanoma¹

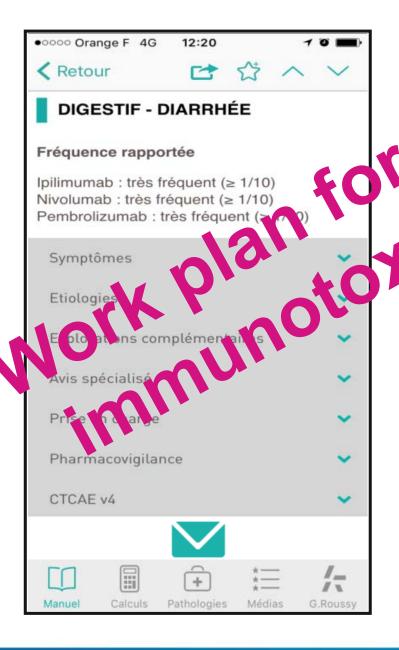






lesions

cerebral hemispheres



Symptoms

- clinical signs/ATC
- Grading

Etiology

- frequent etiology in oncology
- suspected immune problem?
- other causes

Explorations

- biological analysis
- imaging
- serology (infectious causes)
- immune analysis

Organ specialist

- need for organ specialist?
- know your organ specialist

Handling

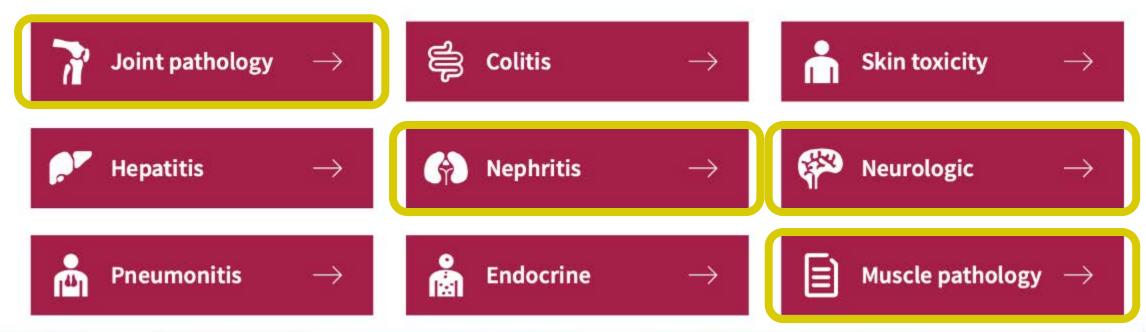
- According to severity
- Corticoids indication
- multidisciplinary discussion
- surveillance



Recommendations

Immune related adverse events (irAE)

In case of preexisting autoimmune disorder, discussion with the organ specialist (eg rheumatologist), who follows the patient, is indicated.







Joint pathology 1



Arthralgia

- No clinical swelling
- Joint pain
- Stiffness

Inflammatory arthralgia

- Pain at rest
- Awaking at night
- Early morning stiffness >30 minutes
- No clinical swelling

Arthritis

- Signs of inflammation
- Joint swelling
- Awaking of pain at night
- Early morning stiffness (>30min)
- Pain at rest
- Multiple joints may be affected

Arthralgia \rightarrow

Arthritis →

In case of preexisting autoimmunity contact the organ specialist who treats the autoimmune disorder



Arthritis¹

Symptom Grade

- Moderate or severe pain, limiting instrumental activities of daily living and may disable self care
- Signs of inflammation such as joint swelling
- Awaking of pain at night
- Early morning stiffness (>30min)
- Multiple joints may be affected
- Evaluate pain with visual analogue scale

Severity of pain is not a criterium for escalating treatment, treatment will rather be defined by the type and amount of joints affected

Management escalation pathway

- Escalate analgesics and use NSAID (If not contraindicated)
- Prednisone (10-20mg) to be started ideally after consultation with rheumatologist
- Withhold ICPI until resolution of symptoms
- Intra-articular injections only if infection was ruled out
- Consider methotrexate or salazopyrine if steroid refractory or for steroid sparing purposes

Assessment and Investigations

- Always do X-ray (consider arthropathy, pre-existing arthropathy, metastasis or baseline evaluation)
- If possible, try to objectify arthritis (e.g. by ultrasound or arthrocentesis)
- · Complete rheumatological history regarding differential diagnosis
- · Examination of all joints
- · Always consider joint aspiration especially when fever or severe inflammation to rule out septic arthritis and crystalarthropathies

Autoimmune panel:

- o ACPA
- \circ RF
- o ANF
- o ANCA
- o Joint biopsy can be done in collaboration with certain centres for scientific purposes

PISCO study will be launched soon



Organize platform for rare and lethal toxicity on the BSMO website

- ► Exchange between oncologists and organ specialists
- ► Learn from each other as a community: build a platform
- ▶ Underreporting in literature

> ...

Email me if you have a case

sandrine.aspeslagh@bordet.be Sandrine.aspeslagh@uzbrussel.be (1st of February)



Clinical case

Disease history

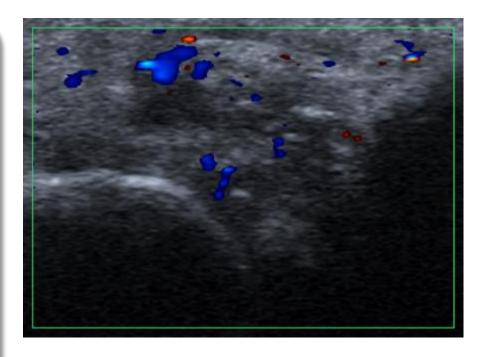
- Dec 2013Melanome stade IIIB, BRAFV600E, neoadj dabra-trame
- Oct 2017: local relaps: surgery + nivo adj (2): hepatitis G2: corticoids and stop anti-PD1
- Sept 2018: arthritis
- Oct 2018: local relaps: surgery

Patient history

DM type II, AHT, hypothyroidism

Family history

Daughter with psoriasis



Patient data

- Clear synovitis:
- Articular punction can be made for scientific purposes

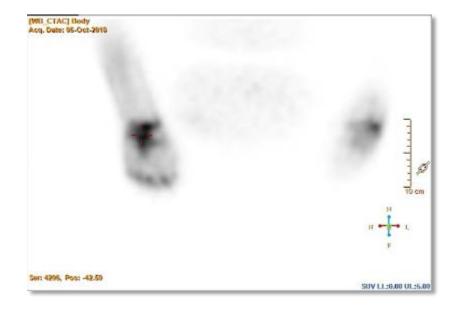
Ideal patient for PISCO study

BSMO-KBVR/SRBR
PI: Dr. Laurent Meric de Bellefon



Polyarthritis 7 months after stopping nivolumab

PET images





Clinical improvement, Resolution of inflammation MTX 15mg + corticoids (tapered)

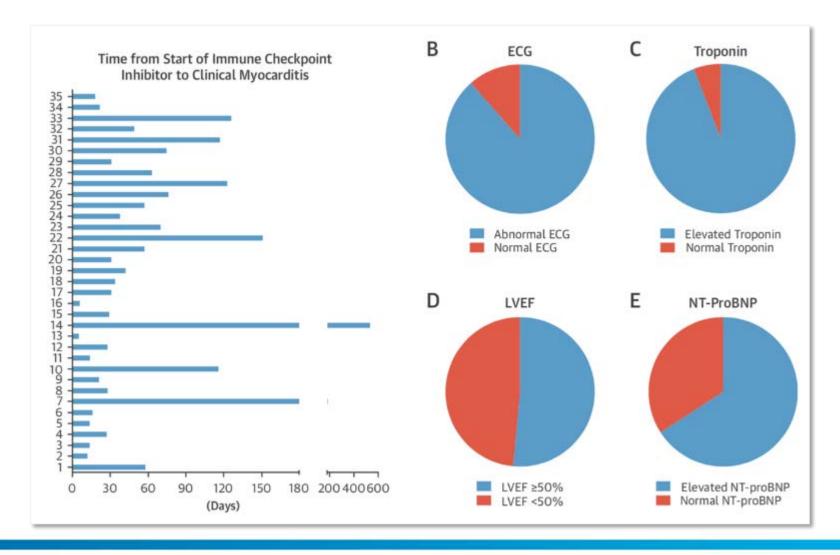




What symptoms can make you think about cardiac toxicity?

- ▶ Dyspnea
- ► (Pulmonary) infection that remains problematic
- ► Thoracic oppression

Myocarditis in patients treated with ICIs





Case report: myocarditis

anti-PDL1+ immunomodulator

Medical History:

- Cutaneus Lupus
- Hashimoto Thyroiditis
- Sarcoidosis (not confirmed)

Day 30 Day 40 Day 60

- Dyspnea grade 1 + Hypoxia grade 2 (88%), cough + crackling lung sounds
- Hemocultures; lab tests; Viral serology: negative; brain scan, ORL consult, lumbar puncture, BAL: negative
- Chest CT scan: Initial lung condensation at the LLL suspicion of chest infection.
- ECG: negative T waves but negative troponin and BNP

- Negative T waves and low ST trait with increased troponin and BNP:
 - suspicion of immune myocarditis
- Echocardiography: FE 45%
- → Steroids 1mg/kg

 LVEF 69%: decrease steroids



Muscle pathology 1

Polymyalgia rheumatica

- Typically inflammatory girdle (shoulder and pelvic)
- Stiffness and pain

Myositis

- Muscle weakness Muscle pain
- CK elevation

Alarm symptoms:

- Diaphragm paralysis
- Myocarditis
- Swallowing troubles
- Diplopia
- Dyspnea due to respiratory muscle involvement

Myasthenia gravis

Fluctuating muscle weakness (proximal limb, trunk, ocular, e.g. ptosis/diplopia or bulbar) respiratory muscles may also be involved

Fatigability:

Muscle weakness is induced and aggravated by exercise

Myasthenia gravis →

Polymyalgia rheumatica →

Myositis →

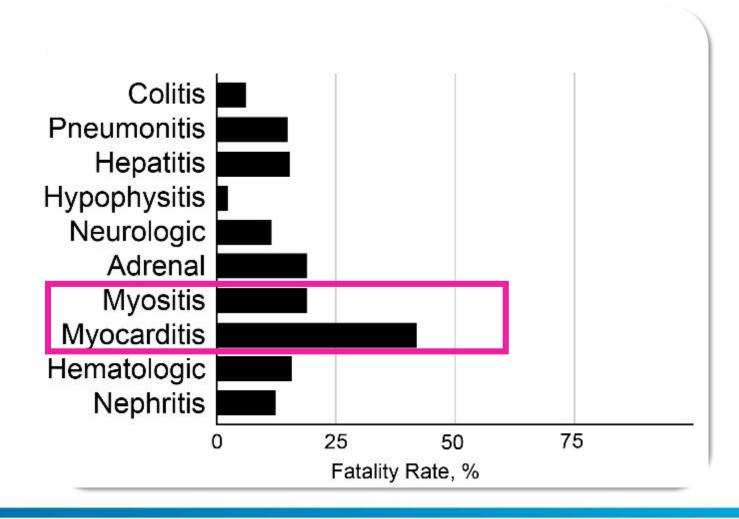
*Rheumato-onco taskforce KBVR/SRBR (Yves Piette, Ellen Delanghe) Gauthier Remiche, ULB Erasme Olivier Lambotte, AP-HP, Hôpital Bicêtre, Service de Médecine Interne et Immunologie Clinique, Paris, France, Dimitri Psimaras, Praticien Hospitalier Département de Neurologie Mazarin, GHPS, Paris, France



What are the main risks with immune related myositis?

- ► Associated cardiac toxicity
- ▶ Diafragm paralysis
- ► No response to corticoids
- ► All of the above

Fatal toxic effects associated with immune checkpoint inhibitors a systematic review and meta-analysis¹





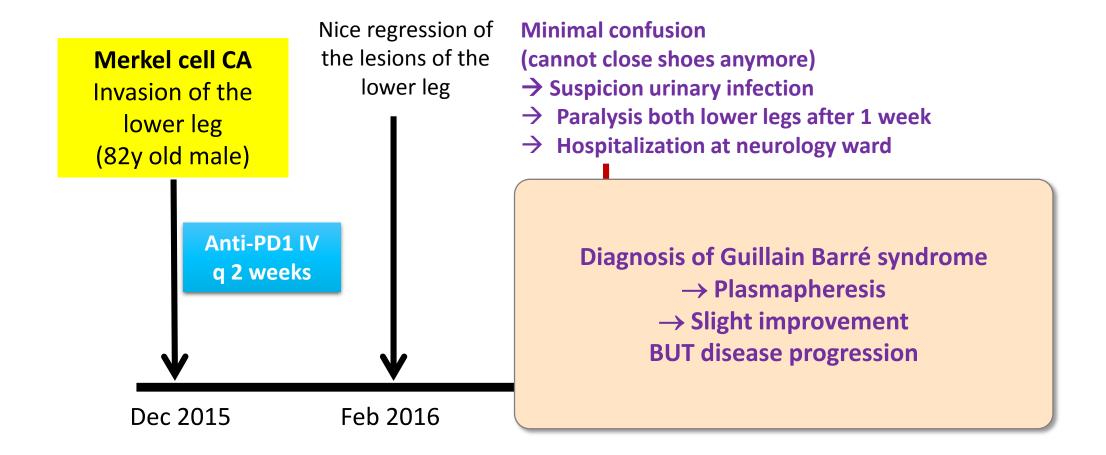
Retrospective study of consecutive patients diagnosed with irMyositis

Tests	
Electromyoneurography – n	
Myopathic process ^a	9/9
Abnormal motor/sensory conduction	1/9
Decrement on RNS	0/8
Laboratory tests - n (%)	
Abnormal Troponin T	7/9
Anti-AChR antibodies	0/7
Myositis-associated antibodies ^b	0/7
Cardiac MRI with contrast - n (%)	
Subepicardial enhancement	2/4

Histopathological assessments	n=9
Necrotic or regenerating fibers – n	9/9
Multifocal	7/9
Focal	2/9
Abnormal MHC-1 expression- n	8/8
Sarcoplasmic C5b-9 deposits - n	8/8
Endomysial infiltrates - n	9/9
CD68 Positive cells	9/9
CD3 Positive cells	9/9
CD8/CD4 ratio > 1	9/9
PD-1+ lymphocytes- median [range)	20% [5-40]



Clinical case

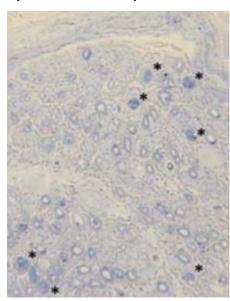




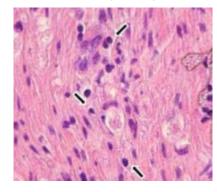
Nivolumab-induced chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy mimicking rapid-onset Guillain-Barre syndrome: a case report¹

Sural nerve biopsy

Loss of small- to medium-sized myelinated nerve fibres; presence of myelin ovoid, oriented by asterism



Mild infiltration of lymphocytes (↑)

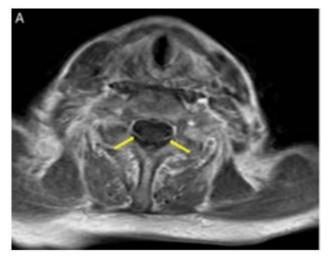


Disentangled nerve fibres showed segmental demyelination



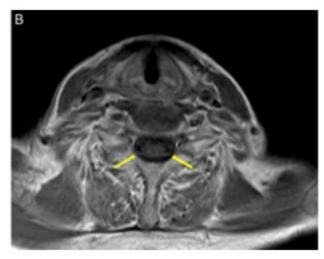
Posterior nerve root of cervical spinal cord

Pre-intravenous immunoglobulin infusion



Enhancement consistent with inflammatory polyradiculoneuropathy

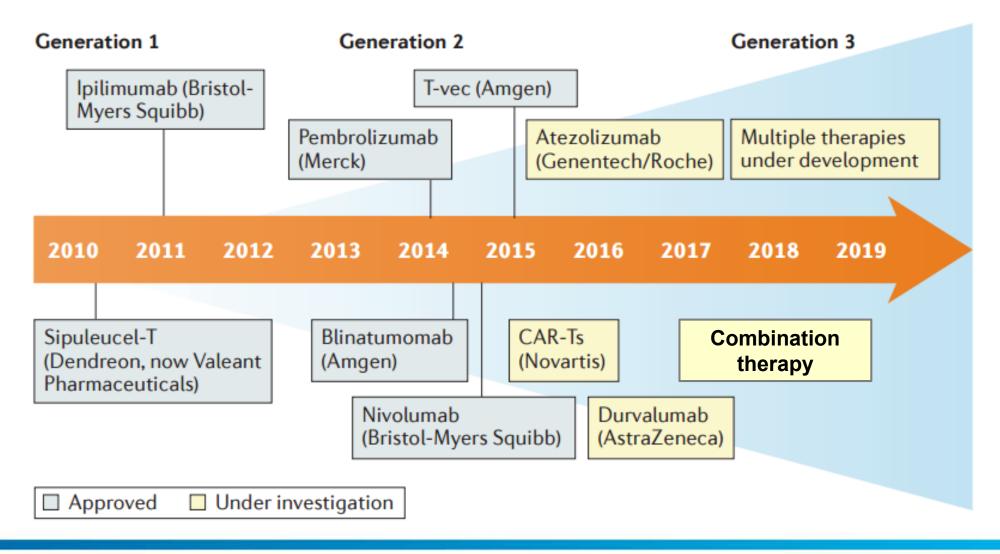
Post-intravenous immunoglobulin infusion



Absence of enhancement

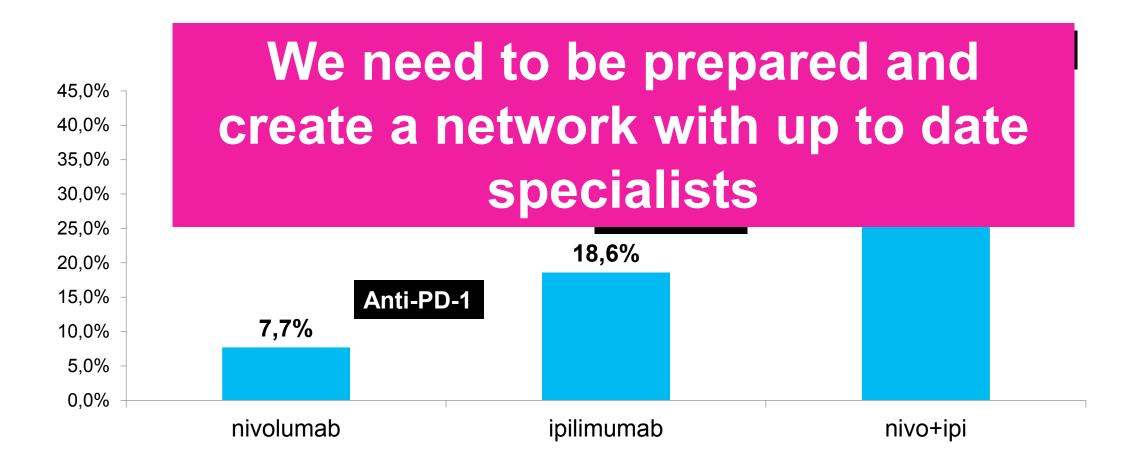


Future of immunotherapy





The more combinations, the more toxicity?





Bizarre toxicity? Hairloss



Repigmentation

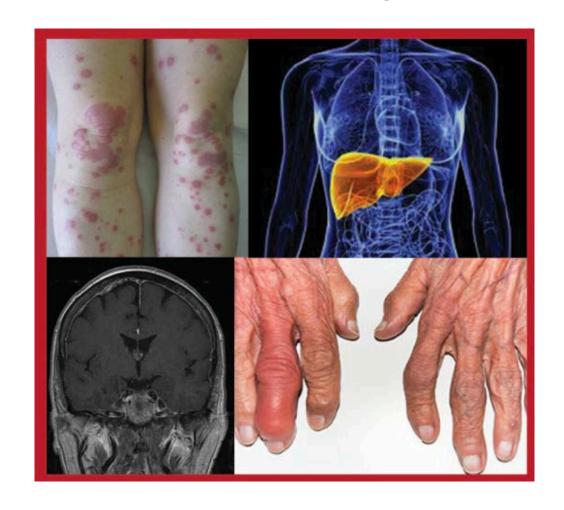


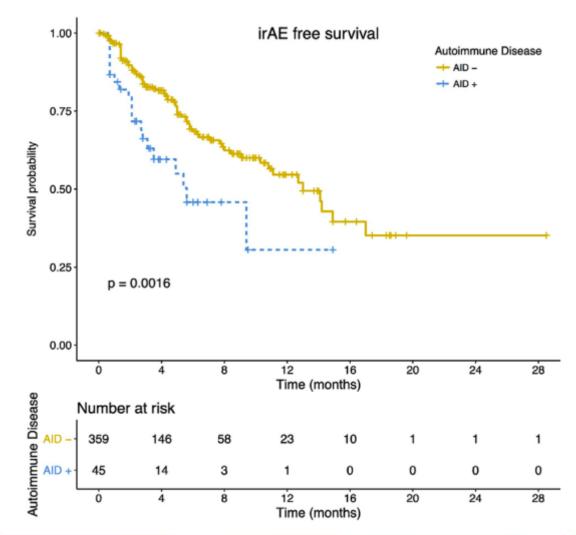


Have you been collaborating with other specialists for patients with preexisting autoimmune disorders?

- ▶ Never
- ➤ Yes in order to discuss possibility of starting immune checkpoint blockade
- ► Yes in addition I have seen autoimmune disease getting worse

Patients with preexisting autoimmune disease¹







Case report: arthritis

July 2018 Sept 2018

Medical History:

- RA since 2009: (ACPA +)
 - 2009:10mg MTX
 - 2009-10: Adalimumab: stop for intolerance
 - 2013-15: Etanercept: didnt work
 - 2015: Toclizumab (anti-IL6)
 - 2016: Abatacept (CTLA4-Ig)
 - 2017: stop Abatacept due to Merkel cell CA diagnosis
- Type II diabetes mellitus (insulin)

Inguinal Inn and local

Merkel Cell carcinoma resection



[octreoPET today at 3pm



Which patient characteristics might indicate irAE occurence?

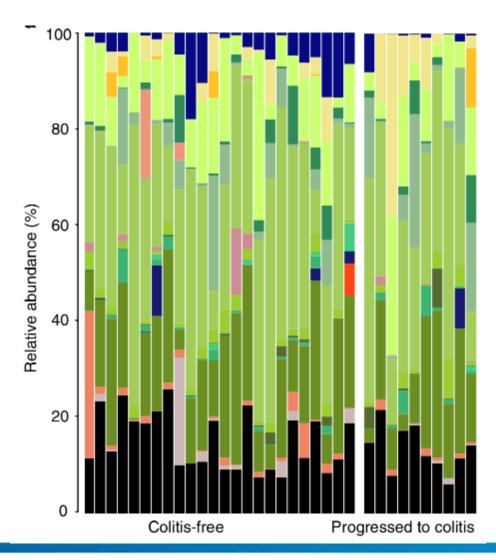
- ▶ Microbiote intestinal microbiota
- ► Preexisting autoimmune syndrome
- ► Age
- ► Lymphocyte count

Microbiome





Microbiota and toxicity¹



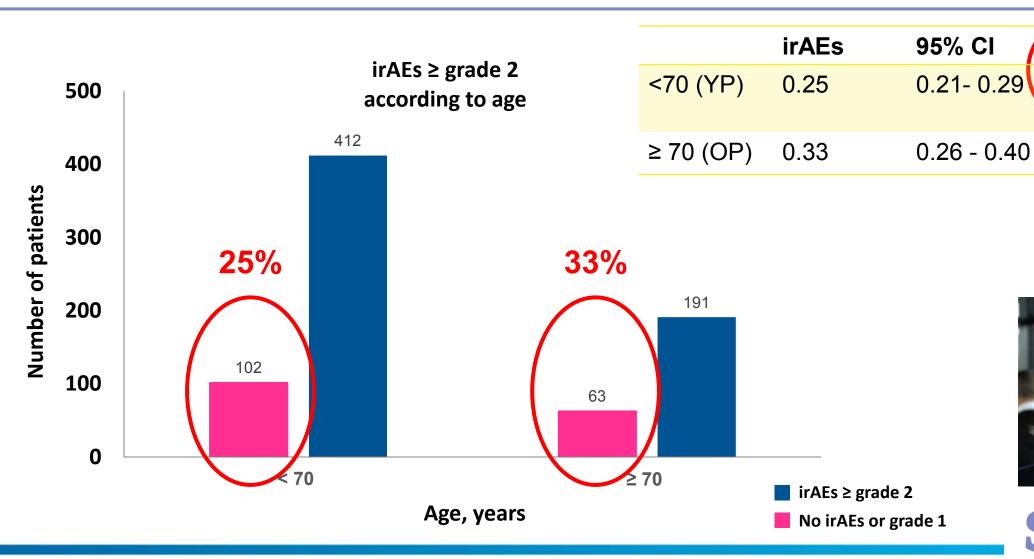
- Bacteroidaceae
- Bifidobacteriaceae
- Catabacteriaceae
- Clostridiaceae
- Coprobacillaceae
- Enterococcaceae
- Erysipelotrichaceae

- Lachnospiraceae
- Lactobacillaceae
- Unclassified clostridiales
- Unclassified firmicutes
- Peptococcaceae
- Peptostreptococcaceae
- Prevotellaceae
- Pseudomonadaceae
- Ruminococcaceae
- Streptococcaceae
- Verrucomicrobiaceae
- Other_bacteria



1. Dubin et al. Nature Communications 2016;7:10391.

Age and toxicity

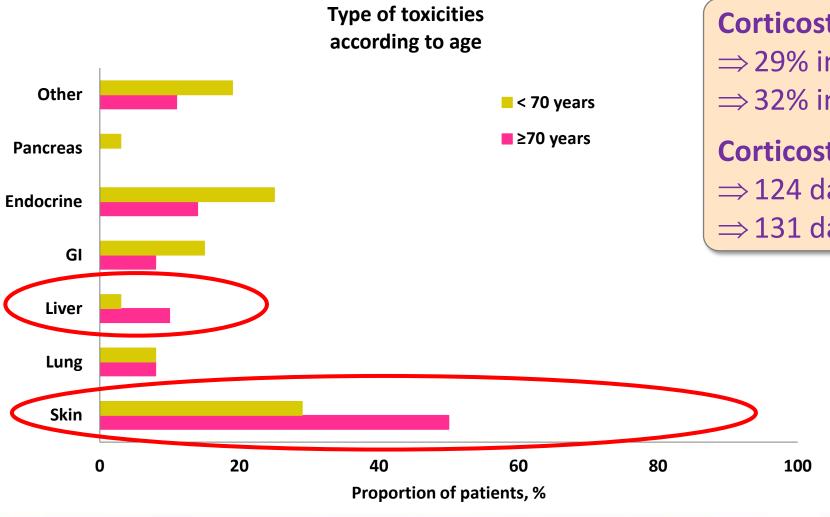




0.035



Types of irAE



Corticosteroids use:

- \Rightarrow 29% in ≥70 years
- \Rightarrow 32% in <70 years

Corticosteroid use, median

- \Rightarrow 124 days for OP
- \Rightarrow 131 days for YP





Future perspectives: how to handle irAEs



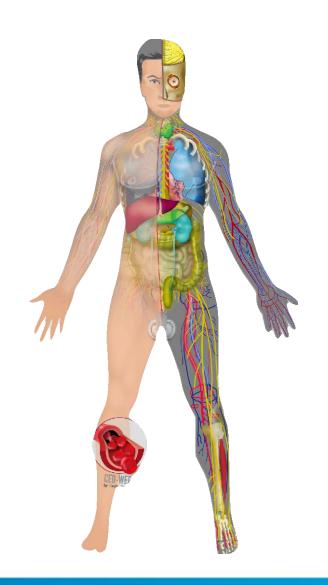
Immunotoxicity board



BSMO Immunotaskforce



Translational Research





Clinical Care Path for dysimmunity patients





Prospective analysis of autoimmune serology



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