

What's new in immunotoxicity?

ISA meeting 10 jan 2024

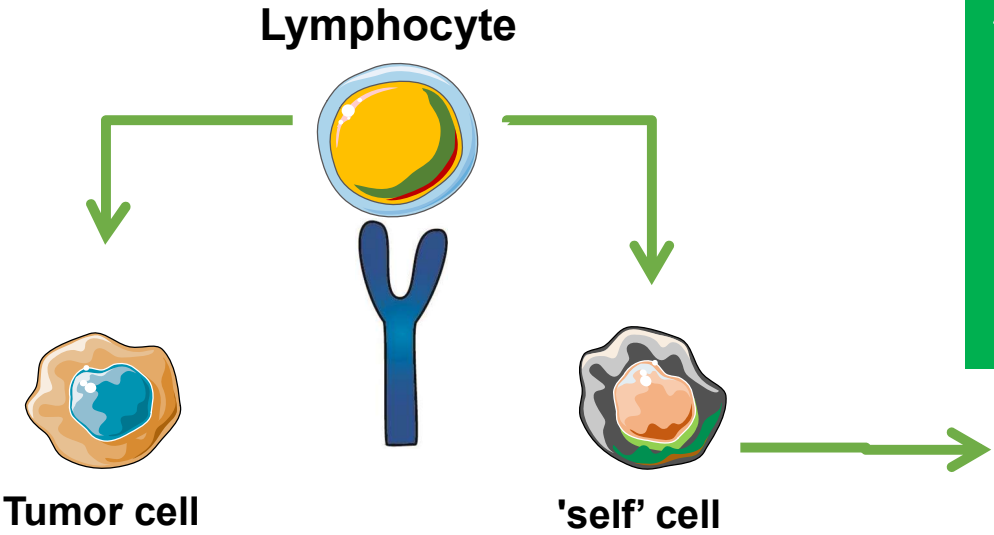
Sandrine Aspeslagh, MD, PhD



Micros & question
cards available
during **workshop**
for the Q&A
at the end

BACKGROUND IMMUNE CHECKPOINT INHIBITION

Only immunity against cancer cells?



Autoimmune-like syndromes called immune-related adverse events (irAEs)
Most commonly occur in first 3 months

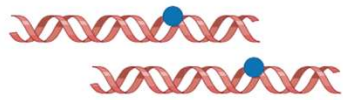


irAE, immune-related adverse event.

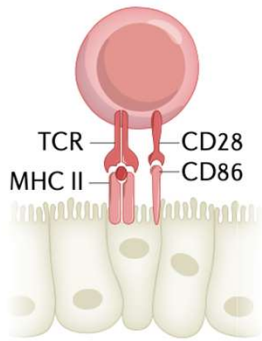
irAE pathophysiology: largely unknown

TUMOR SPECIFIC

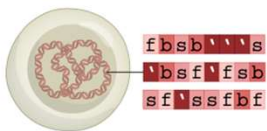
Neoantigen/host antigen homology



Tissue-specific cross-reactivity

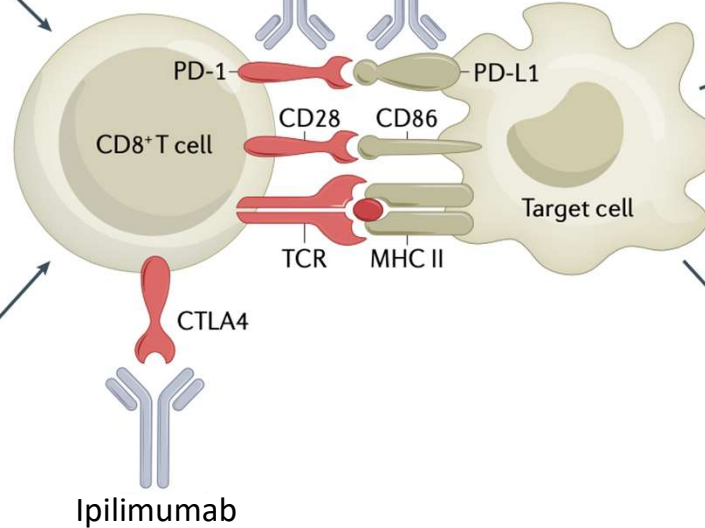


Host genetics

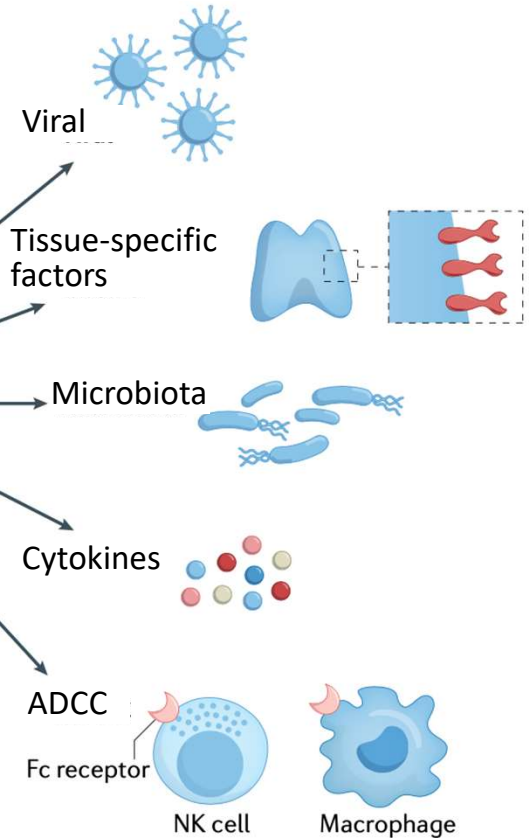


- Pembrolizumab
- Nivolumab
- Cemiplimab
- Dostarlimab

- Atezolizumab
- Durvalumab
- Avelumab



NON-TUMOR SPECIFIC

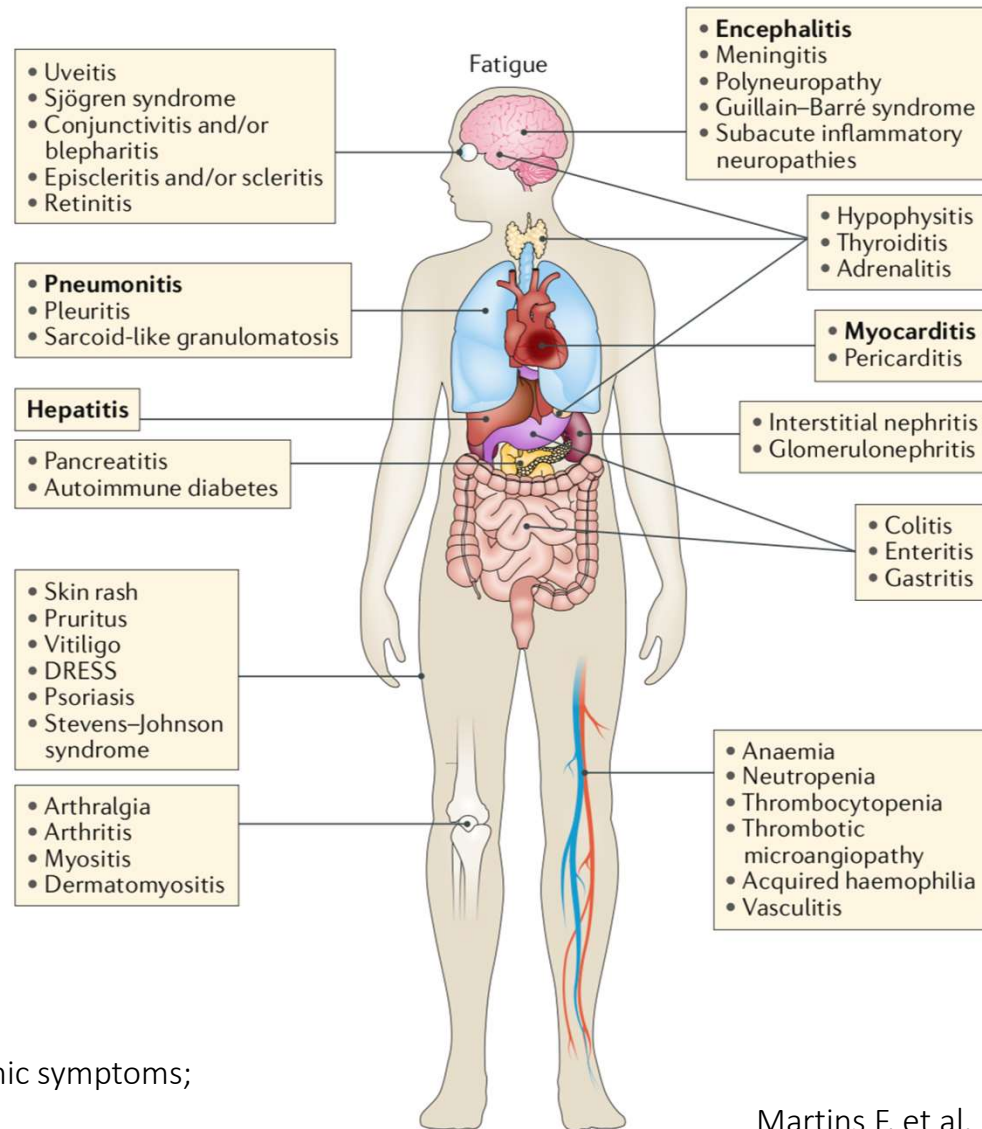


ADCC, antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity; irAE, immune-related adverse event.

Johnson DB, et al. 2022. Nat Rev Clin Oncol.

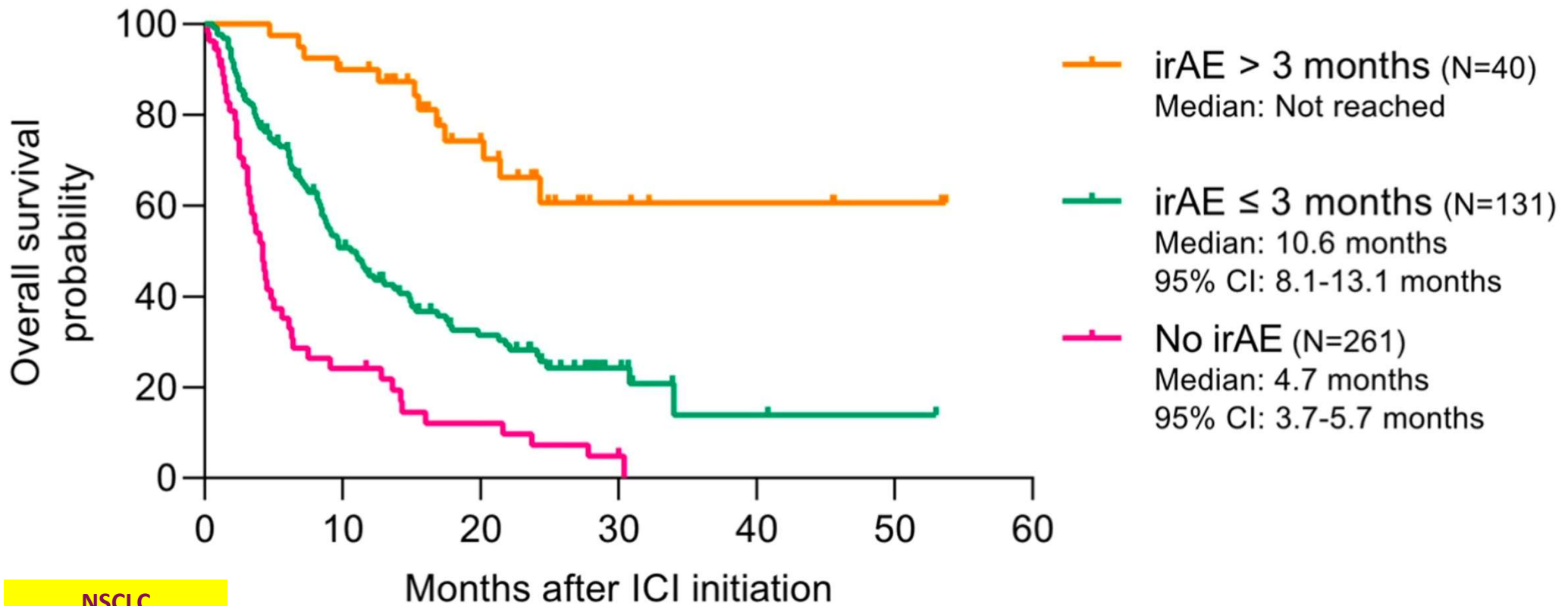
All organs can be affected by irAEs

- Diverse
- Rare
- Manageable



DRESS, drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms;
irAE, immune-related adverse event.

irAEs can be good news



NSCLC

CI, confidence interval; ICI, immune checkpoint inhibitor; irAE, immune-related adverse event.

Hsiehchen D, et al. 2022. Oncoimmunology.

irAE and tumor outcome

Treatment effect in the presence and absence of irAEs

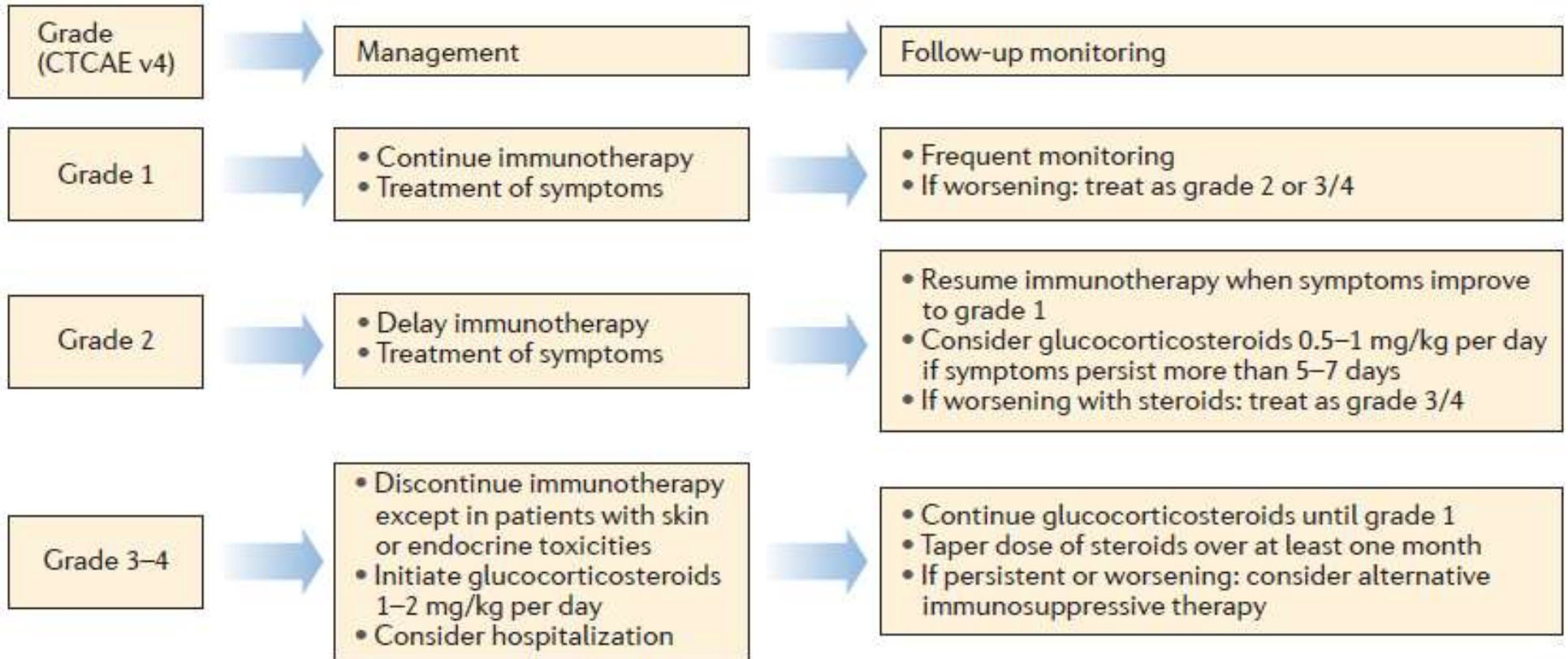
Immune-Related Adverse Event Status and Treatment Arm	Recurrence-Free Survival, HR (95% CI) ^a	P Value ^{a,b}
Any irAE		
Placebo	1	
Pembrolizumab without/before irAE	0.62 (0.49-0.78)	.03
Pembrolizumab after irAE onset	0.37 (0.24-0.57)	
Endocrine irAE		
Placebo	1	
Pembrolizumab without/before irAE	0.60 (0.48-0.75)	.03
Pembrolizumab after irAE onset	0.34 (0.20-0.57)	
Vitiligo		
Placebo	1	
Pembrolizumab without/before irAE	0.57 (0.46-0.70)	.15
Pembrolizumab after irAE onset	0.13 (0.02-0.95)	
Any severe (grade 3-4) irAE		
Placebo	1	
Pembrolizumab without/before irAE	0.55 (0.44-0.68)	.43
Pembrolizumab after irAE onset	0.78 (0.32-0.91)	

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CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio; irAE, immune-related adverse event.




Eggermont AMM, et al. 2020. JAMA Oncol.

Severity and treatment



Belgian Multidisciplinary Immunotoxicity Board (BITOX)

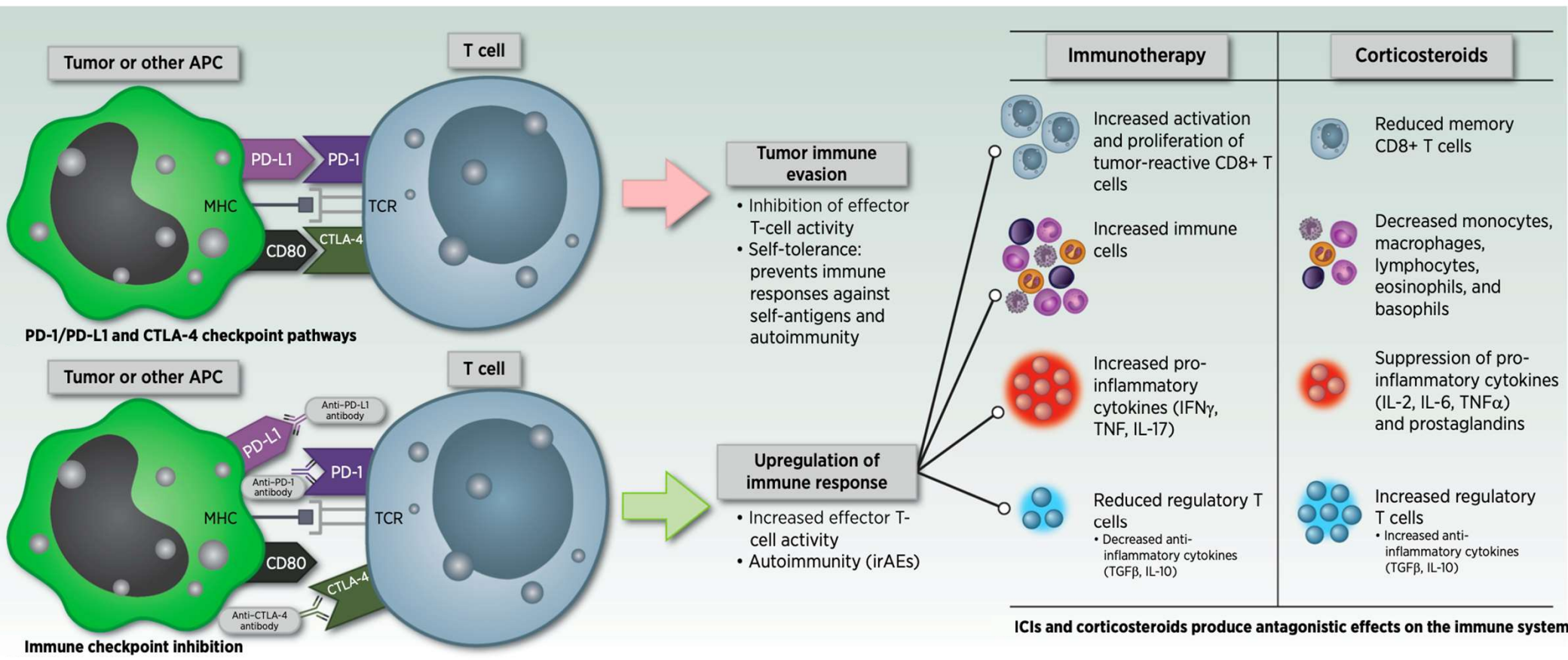
Agenda →	How to present a case →	People →
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 Joint pathology →	 Colitis →	 Skin toxicity →
 Hepatic toxicity →	 Nephrotoxicity →	 Neurologic toxicity →
 Pneumonitis →	 Endocrine toxicity →	 Muscle pathology →

Immune Checkpoint Inhibition in combination with TKI

 Axitinib + anti-PD-(L)1
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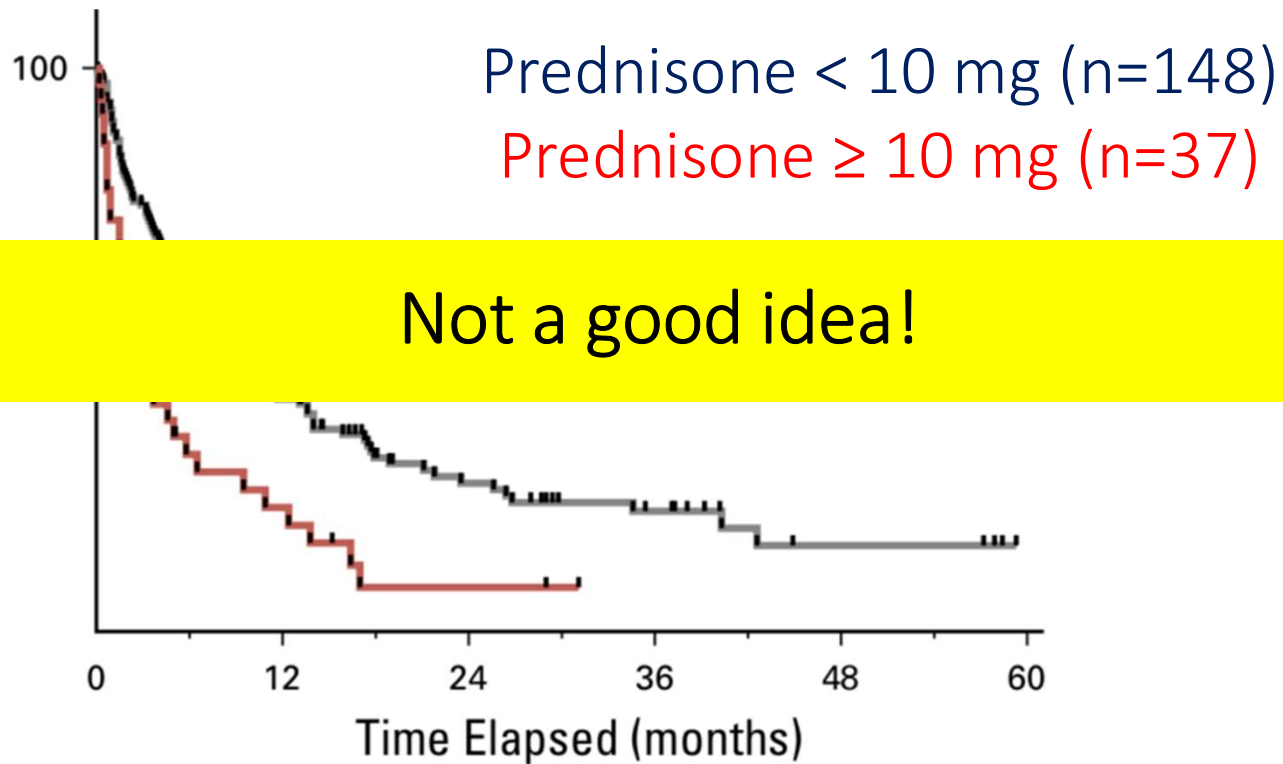
<https://www.bsmo.be/immunomanager/start/>



APC, antigen-presenting cell.

Goodman RS, et al. 2023. Clin Cancer Res.

Corticosteroids to support quality of life

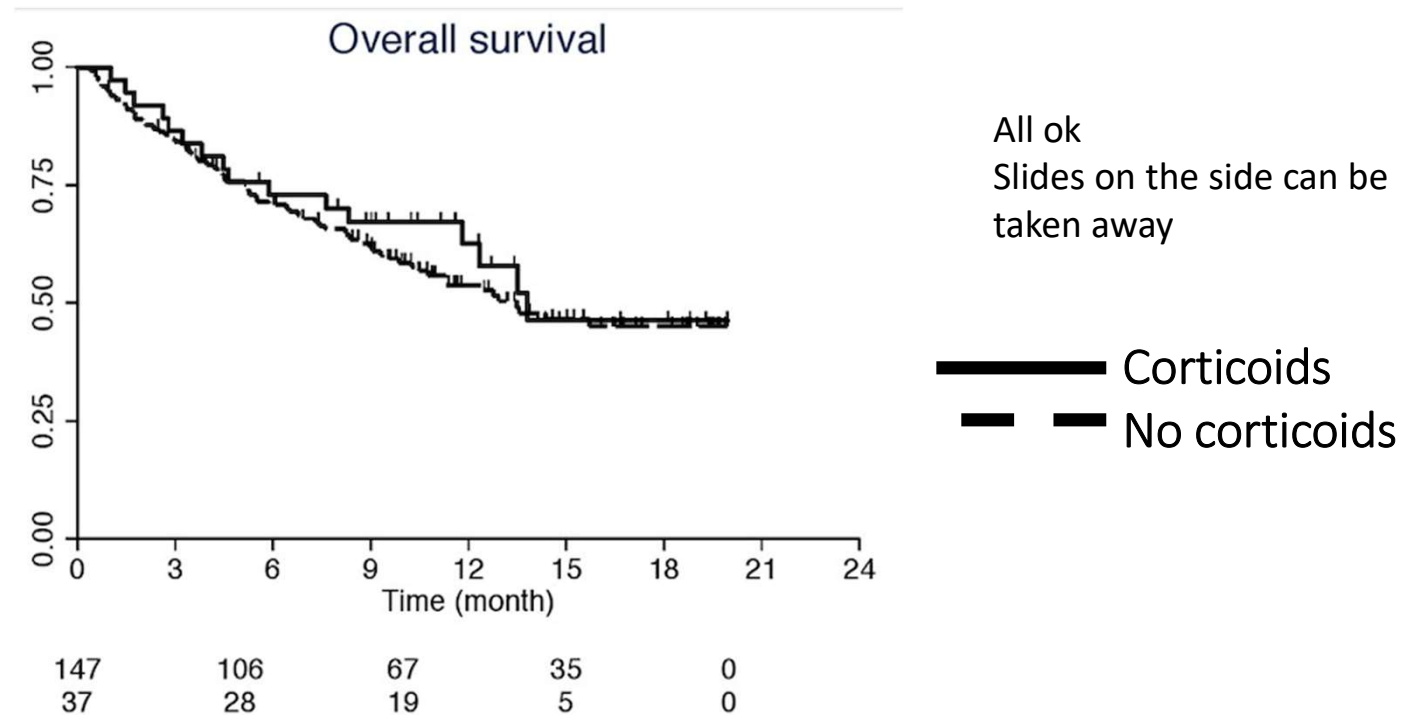


No. at risk:		0	12	24	36	48	60
< 10 mg:	148	49	23	12	4	0	0
≥ 10 mg:	37	7	2	0	0	0	0

OS, overall survival.

Arbour KC, et al. 2018. J Clin Oncol.

What is the effect of corticoids given for irAE on the anti-tumor response?



Higashiyama RI, et al. 2018. Presentation at ASCO-SITC Clinical Immuno-Oncology Symposium.

Early Use of High-Dose Glucocorticoid for the Management of irAE Is Associated with Poorer Survival in Patients with Advanced Melanoma Treated with Anti-PD-1 Monotherapy



Xue Bai^{1,2}, Jiani Hu³, Allison Betof Warner⁴, Henry T. Quach⁵, Christopher G. Cann⁵, Michael Lu Si¹, Bixia Tang¹, Chuanliang Cui¹, Xiaoling Yang^{1,6}, Xiaoting Wei¹, Lalit Pallan⁷, Catriona H. Michael P. Manos⁸, Olivia Ouyang⁸, Michelle S. Kim, Gyulnara Kasumova, Justine V. Cohen², Donald P. Lawrence², Christine Freedman², Riley M. Fadden², Krista M. Rubin², Tatyana Sha Dennie T. Frederick⁹, Keith T. Flaherty^{2,10}, Osama E. Rahma^{8,10}, Georgina V. Long^{7,10}, Alexander M. Menzies^{7,10}, Jun Guo^{1,10}, Alexander N. Shoushtari^{4,10}, Douglas B. Johnson^{5,10}, Ryan J. Sullivan^{2,10}, and Genevieve M. Boland^{9,10}

Article

Better Late Than Never: The Impact of Steroidal Treatment on the Outcome of Melanoma Patients Treated with Immunotherapy



Neta Bar-Hai¹, Guy Ben-Betzalel¹, Ronen Stoff¹, Shirly Grynberg¹, Jacob Schachter^{1,2}, Ronnie Shapira-Frommer¹ and Nethanel Asher^{1,*}

Sex and anti-inflammatory treatment affect outcome of melanoma and non-small cell lung cancer patients with rheumatic immune-related adverse events



Karolina Gente¹, Leonore Diekmann¹, Lea Daniello^{2,3}, Julia Will¹, Manuel Feisst⁴, Victor Olsavszky⁵, Janine Günther¹, Hanns-Martin Lorenz¹, M Margarida Souto-Carneiro¹, Jessica C Hassel⁶, Petros Christopoulos^{2,3}, Jan Leipe⁷

Think before starting corticoids!!

In case of doubt, discuss with multidisciplinary team

General trend:

-irAE are less chronic than their AID counterpart syndrome

-irAE react better to corticoids than their AID counterpart syndrome

→Taper when irAE has responded to corticoids

→In case of non-response: check diagnosis again and discuss with multidisciplinary team



Bai X, et al. 2021. Clin Cancer Res. Bar-Hai N, et al. 2023. Cancers (Basel).

<https://www.bsmo.be/immunomanager/start>. Gente K, et al. 2023. J Immunother Cancer.

AID, autoimmune disease; irAE, immune-related adverse event.

Position statement on the management of the immune checkpoint inhibitor-induced colitis via multidisciplinary modified Delphi consensus

Valérie Desmedt ^{a,1}, Aranzazu Jauregui-Amezaga ^{b,c,1},
Liselotte Fierens ^d, Sandrine Aspeslagh ^e, Jeroen Dekervel ^f,
Els Wauters ^{g,h}, Marc Peeters ⁱ, Joao Sabino ^f, Lara Crapé ^j,
Michael Somers ^b, Anne Hoorens ^k, Joris Dutré ^l, Triana Lobatón ^{a,m}, for
BIRD (Belgian IBD Research and Development) Belgian Society of
Medical Oncology (BSMO) Belgian group of Digestive Oncology
(BGDO) BeRS (Belgian Respiratory Society) On behalf of the participants
of the collaborator group in the modified Delphi consensus for the
Position Statement on the management of the immune checkpoint
inhibitor induced colitis ²

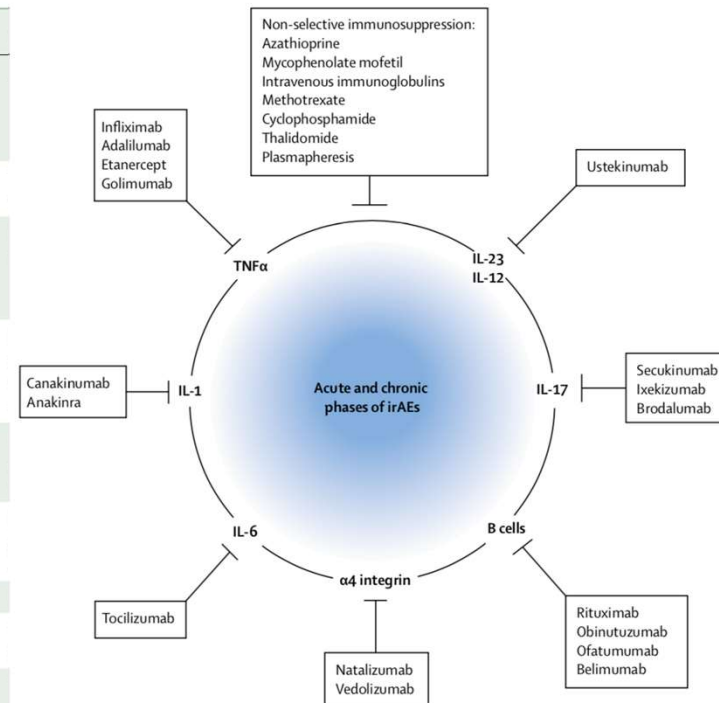
New therapeutic perspectives to manage refractory immune checkpoint-related toxicities

Filipe Martins, Gerasimos P Sykiotis, Michel Maillard, Montserrat Fraga, Camillo Ribi, Thierry Kuntzer, Olivier Michielin, Solange Peters, Georges Coukos, Francois Spertini, John A Thompson, Michel Obeid

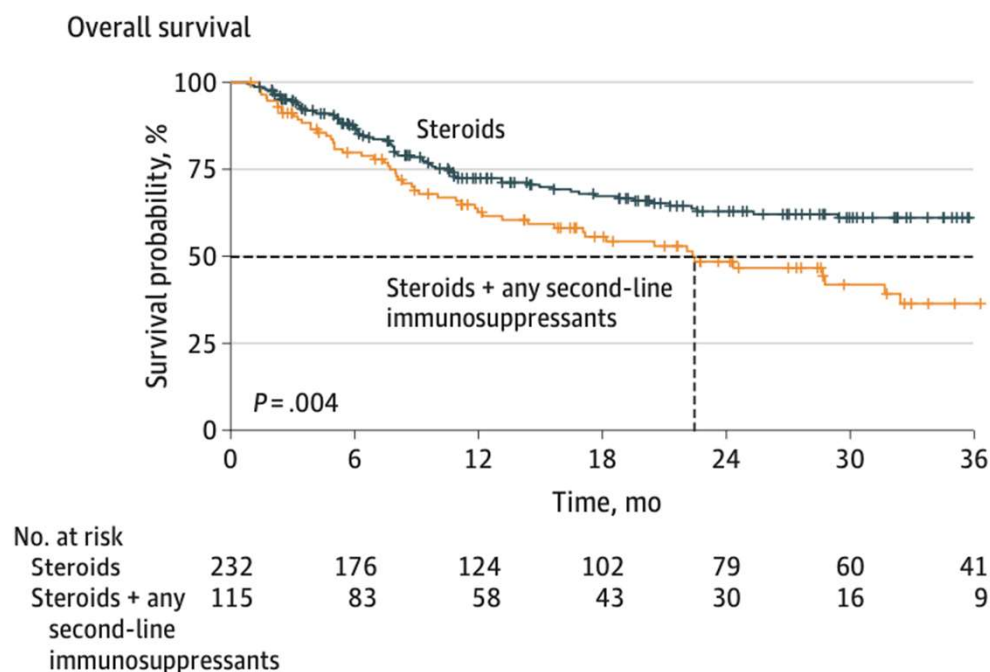
irAE indications	
Anti-IL-1 blockade	Severe irAE during acute phase; severe or refractory arthritis; chronic inflammatory; demyelinating polyradiculoneuritis; psoriasis-like reactions; psoriasis exacerbation; severe and anti-TNF α refractory colitis; myasthenia gravis; encephalitis; aseptic meningitis; myocarditis; pneumonitis
Anti-IL-6 blockade	Severe irAE during acute phase; severe or refractory arthritis; large vessel vasculitis; uveitis; myocarditis; pneumonitis; myasthenia gravis
Intravenous immunoglobulins	Guillain-Barré syndrome; subacute and chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuritis; subacute and chronic inflammatory neuropathies; immune neutropenia; immune thrombocytopenia; facial nerve palsy; myasthenia gravis; transverse myelitis; enteric neuropathy; encephalitis; aseptic meningitis
Anti-CD20 depletion	Systemic lupus erythematosus; severe Sjögren's syndrome; ANCA-associated vasculitis; cutaneous vasculitis; autoimmune autonomic ganglionopathy; sensory ganglionopathy; nephritis; myasthenia gravis; transverse myelitis; enteric neuropathy; encephalitis; aseptic meningitis; hepatitis
Anti-IL-17 blockade	Severe colitis and anti-TNF α refractory colitis; severe or refractory arthritis; anti-IL-6 refractory irAEs
Anti-TNF α blockade	Severe colitis; hepatitis; severe or refractory arthritis; nephritis; uveitis; pneumonitis; myocarditis
Anti-integrin 4 blockade	Limbic encephalitis
Anti-IL-23 and anti-IL-12 blockade	Acute phase, severe, or anti-TNF α refractory colitis; severe or anti-TNF α refractory psoriasis; severe or refractory arthritis
Janus kinase inhibitor	Severe or refractory arthritis

irAE=immune-related adverse event; IL=interleukin type; ANCA=antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody.

Table: New therapeutic perspectives for the management of immune-related adverse events



What is the effect of other immunosuppressants given for irAE on the anti-tumor response?



Ok slides can be excluded

The use of 2nd line immunosuppressants should be discussed with the multidisciplinary team

Arthritis: DMARD or not?

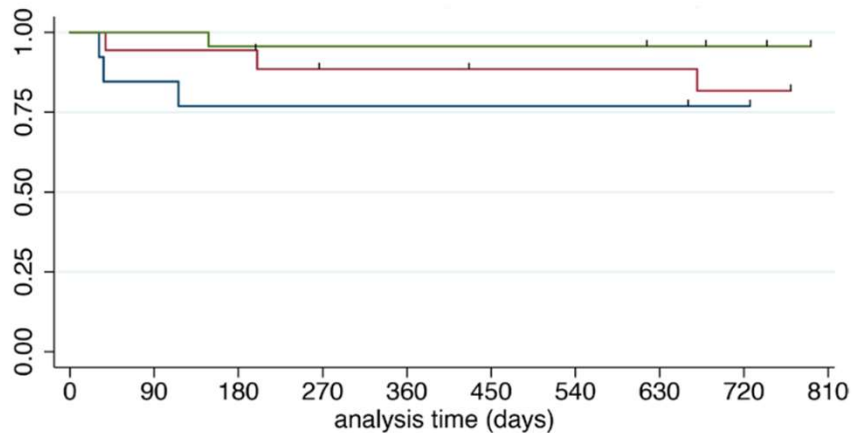
-anti-IL6: best for arthritis

-effect on tumor response may depend on tumor type

Comparative safety and effectiveness of TNF inhibitors, IL6 inhibitors and methotrexate for the treatment of immune checkpoint inhibitor-associated arthritis

Anne R Bass^{1,2}, Noha Abdel-Wahab³, Pankti D Reid⁴, Jeffrey A Sparks⁵, Cassandra Calabrese⁶, Deanna P Jannat-Khah^{7,8}, Nilasha Ghosh^{1,2}, Divya Rajesh⁹, Carlos Andres Aude⁷, Lydia Gedmintas¹⁰, Lindsey MacFarlane¹⁰, Senada Arabelovic¹⁰, Adewunmi Falohun³, Komal Mushtaq¹¹, Farah Al Hajj¹², Adi Diab¹³, Ami A Shah¹⁴, Clifton O Bingham¹⁵, Karmela Kim Chan^{1,2}, Laura C Cappelli¹⁵

Time to cancer progression from ICI initiation



Number at risk	0	90	180	270	360	450	540	630	720	810
TNFi	13	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8
IL6R	18	16	14	13	13	11	11	11	11	11
MTX	23	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	18

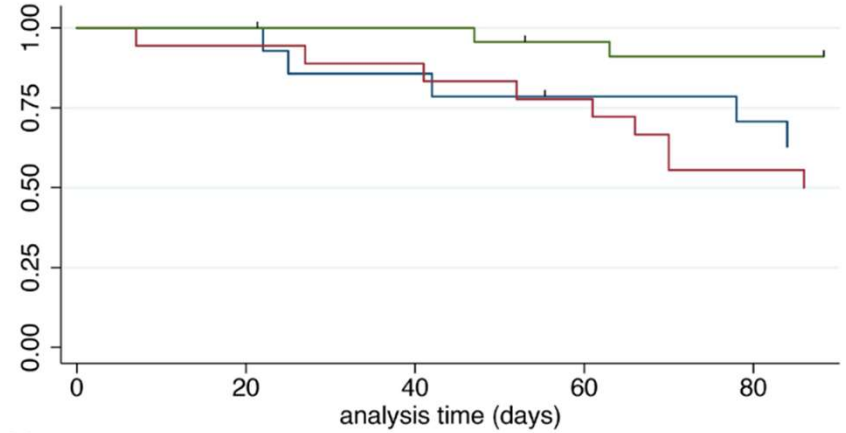


MELANOMA

Other tumor types: MTX > anti-IL6

DMARD, disease-modifying antirheumatic drug; ICI, immune checkpoint inhibitor; IL, interleukin; MTX, methotrexate; TNFi, tumour necrosis factor inhibitor.

Time to arthritis control from DMARD initiation





Number at risk	0	20	40	60	80
TNFi	14	14	12	10	9
IL6R	18	17	16	14	10
MTX	24	23	23	21	20



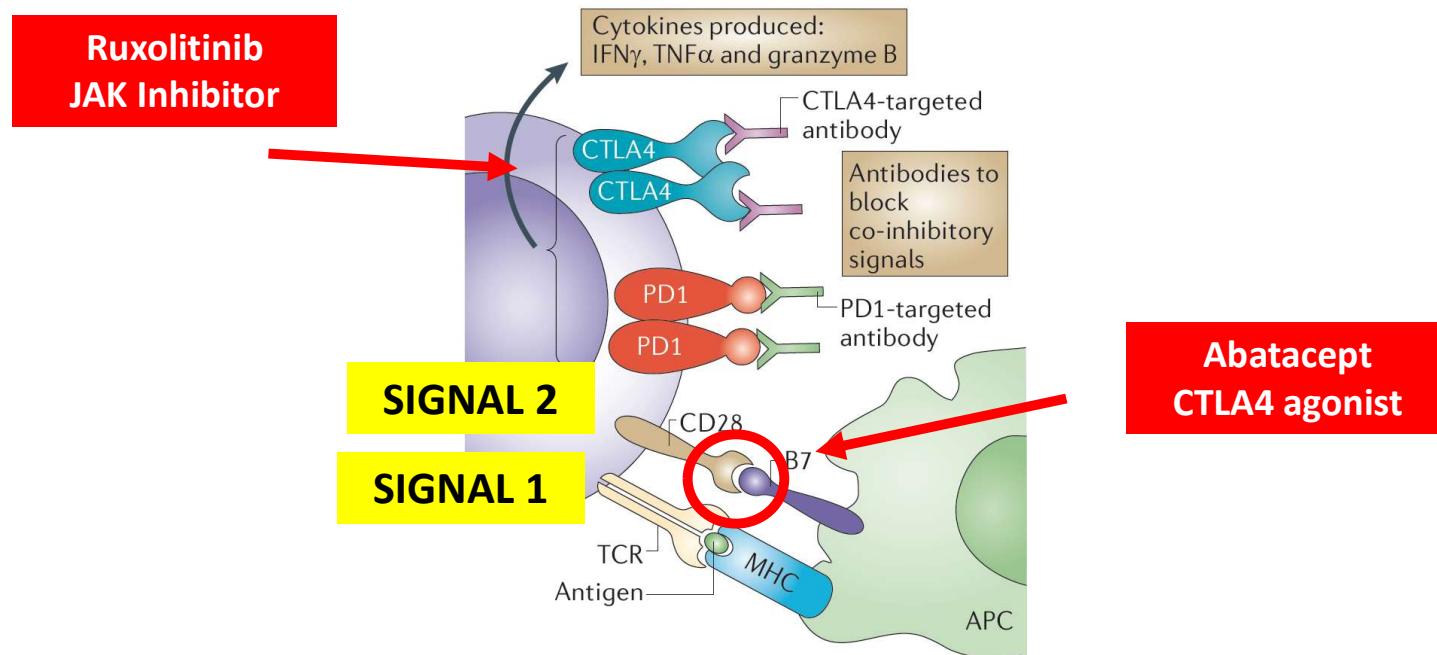
IPI/NIVO/TOCILIZUMAB phase II

- A total of 41 patients, melanoma stage IV
 - **Response rate by RECIST is 58%: higher than Checkmate-511 (47%)**
 - 1/5 stable pts having progressed at a median follow up of 6 months;
 - 3 pts have died so far, all related to progression
 - Grade 3-4-5 treatment-related irAE rate: 17%
 - which is **lower than expected** based on Checkmate-511 at 34%
 - 6 pts of 41 have stopped therapy due to grades-2-3-4 irAEs so far = 14%
 - 3 had G3/4 colitis
- tocilizumab can be discussed in case of steroid refractory irAE

Sex and anti-inflammatory treatment affect outcome of melanoma and non-small cell lung cancer patients with rheumatic immune-related adverse events

Karolina Gente ,¹ Leonore Diekmann,¹ Lea Daniello,^{2,3} Julia Will,¹ Manuel Feisst,⁴ Victor Olsavszky,⁵ Janine Günther,¹ Hanns-Martin Lorenz,¹ M Margarida Souto-Carneiro,¹ Jessica C Hassel ,⁶ Petros Christopoulos,^{2,3} Jan Leipe⁷

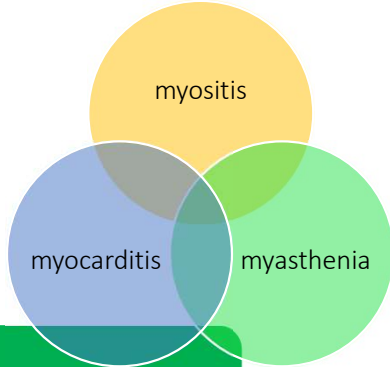
Target CD80/86 overstimulation



CD, cluster of differentiation; CTLA4, cytotoxic T-lymphocyte associated protein 4; JAK, Janus kinase.

Image adapted from: Sharma P, et al. 2011. Nat Rev Cancer.

Abatacept/ruxolitinib and screening for concomitant respiratory muscle failure to mitigate fatality of immune-checkpoint inhibitor myocarditis



Suspected ICI-Myocarditis prospectively included (n=69)

75% anti-PD1 mono
25% combi + anti-CTLA4

n=27 excluded for ICI-myocarditis
n= 2 refused diagnosis work-up and care

74% cMRI
75% cardiac biopsy

Definite ICI-myocarditis (n=40)

Severity grading (G) criteria detailed in Supp-Table-5 (severe if G≥3)

Per chronological admission period

expert consensus guidelines

mechanism based approach

first 10 pts: using recommended guidelines

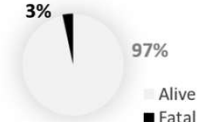
pulse IVMP ≥500 mg

next 30 pts:
- systematic respiratory muscle involvement screening (ABG)
- active ventilation
- ruxolitinib
- abatacept with dose monitoring

1st quartile (05/2018-03/2020)
G1-2 (n=2), G≥3 (n=8)
Corticosteroids (n=10)
Plasmapheresis (n=8)
Abatacept (n=7)
Mycophenolate (n=4)
Tacrolimus (n=1)
IV immunoglobulin (n=2)*

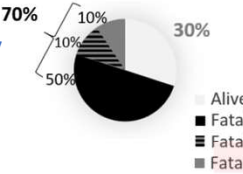
Start of:
- Prompt high dose abatacept (immune-monitored) & ruxolitinib (vs. mycophenolate) for G≥3
- Stop of plasmapheresis
- Screening & ventilation of respiratory muscle failure

Quartile 2-4 (03/2020-08/2021)
G1-2 (n=8), G≥3 (n=22)
Corticosteroids (n=26)
Abatacept (n=22)
Ruxolitinib (n=18)
Plasmapheresis (n=2)
IV immunoglobulin (n=5)*
Mycophenolate (n=2)*

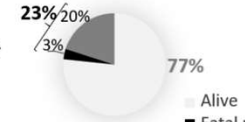


ICI-myotoxicity related death
P<0.0001

70% mortality



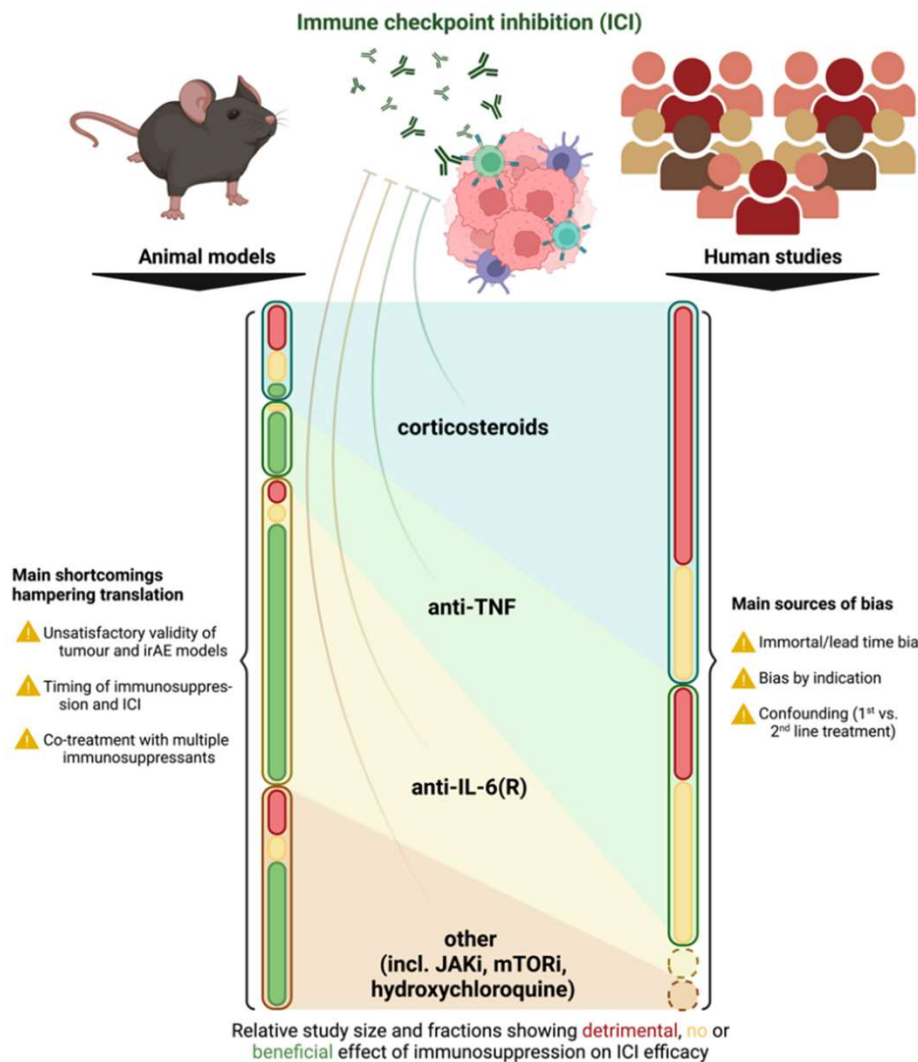
100-days Overall Survival
P=0.007



23% mortality

82% SD or PR
median PFS 5,7m

*Started before admission in our unit & transferred for poor evolution on these drugs (5/7 for IV immunoglobulin & 2/2 for mycophenolate). They were stopped upon admission in our unit. ABG, arterial blood gas; cMRI, cardiac magnetic resonance imaging; CTLA4, cytotoxic T-lymphocyte associated protein 4; G, grading; ICI, immune checkpoint inhibitor; IV, intravenous; IVMP, intravenous methylprednisolone; PD1, programmed death 1; pts, patients; PFS, progression-free survival; PR, partial response; SD, stable disease.



Clinical recommendations

- + Be aware of possible detrimental effects of high dose corticosteroids and second-line immuno-suppression on ICI efficacy.
- + Tailor immunosuppressants for irAEs to minimise detrimental effects on ICI efficacy.
- + Consider vedolizumab as alternative for infliximab in ICI colitis.

Legend

Effect of immunosuppression on ICI efficacy shown as:

detrimental, no effect or beneficial

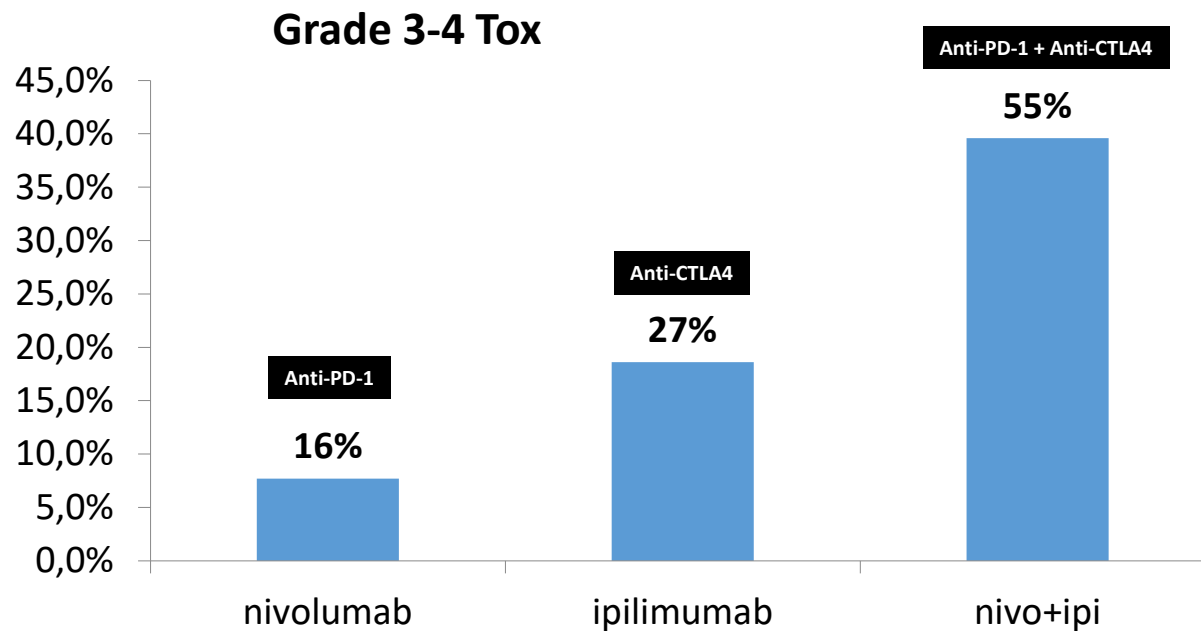
Relative size of studies per immunosuppressant

Created with BioRender.com

ICI, immune checkpoint inhibitor; IL-6(R), interleukin-6(receptor); irAE, immune-related adverse event; JAKi, Janus kinase inhibitor; mTORi, mammalian target of rapamycin inhibitor; TNF, tumor necrosis factor.

Verheijden RJ, et al. 2023. NPJ Precis Oncol.

The more combinations, the more toxicity?



CTLA4, cytotoxic T-lymphocyte associated protein 4; ipi, ipilimumab; nivo, nivolumab; PD-1, programmed death-1; Tox, toxicity.

Larkin J et al. N Engl J Med 2015;373:23–34.

Combination anti-CTLA4 + anti-PD(L)1

- Cave **hypophysitis/colitis**
- Minor **suspicion of irAE**: explore (lab tests, natural evolution)
- Toxicity tends to be **more severe** compared to monotherapy anti-PD1
 - FU on your patient (phone consult in between)
- **Combine only if required**: implicate patient in risk assessment
 - Melanoma: brain mets
- If irAE: **stop both ICI**
 - restart monotherapy only after resolution of irAE and no immunosuppression
 - Perform imaging before restart (if complete response: wait)
- ~~— **Dose dependency**: melanoma: discuss ipi 1mg vs 3mg~~

CTLA4, cytotoxic T-lymphocyte associated protein 4; FU, follow-up; ICI, immune checkpoint inhibitor; irAE, immune-related adverse event; mets, metastases; PD1, programmed death 1.

Combination anti-VEGF + ICI

- If required stop both ICI and anti-VEGF
- Restart TKI if **quick resolution** of symptoms
- If no resolution within 72h, discuss hospitalisation to explore
- **Dose adaptation** of TKI if necessary
- Restart IO
 - after resolution of irAE and no immunosuppression
 - Perform imaging before restart of IO (if complete response: wait)

Recommendations

Axitinib + anti-PD-(L)1

- Fatigue, hepatitis, diarrhea and hypothyroidism are AE that could be induced by both TKI and ICPI
- Grade II-III-IV toxicity: stop Axitinib: symptoms should regress within 72 hours
- Restart Axitinib in dose and timing according to usual recommendations

Warning signs for immune-related Adverse Events: these should be treated as such ([overview immunomanager](#)).

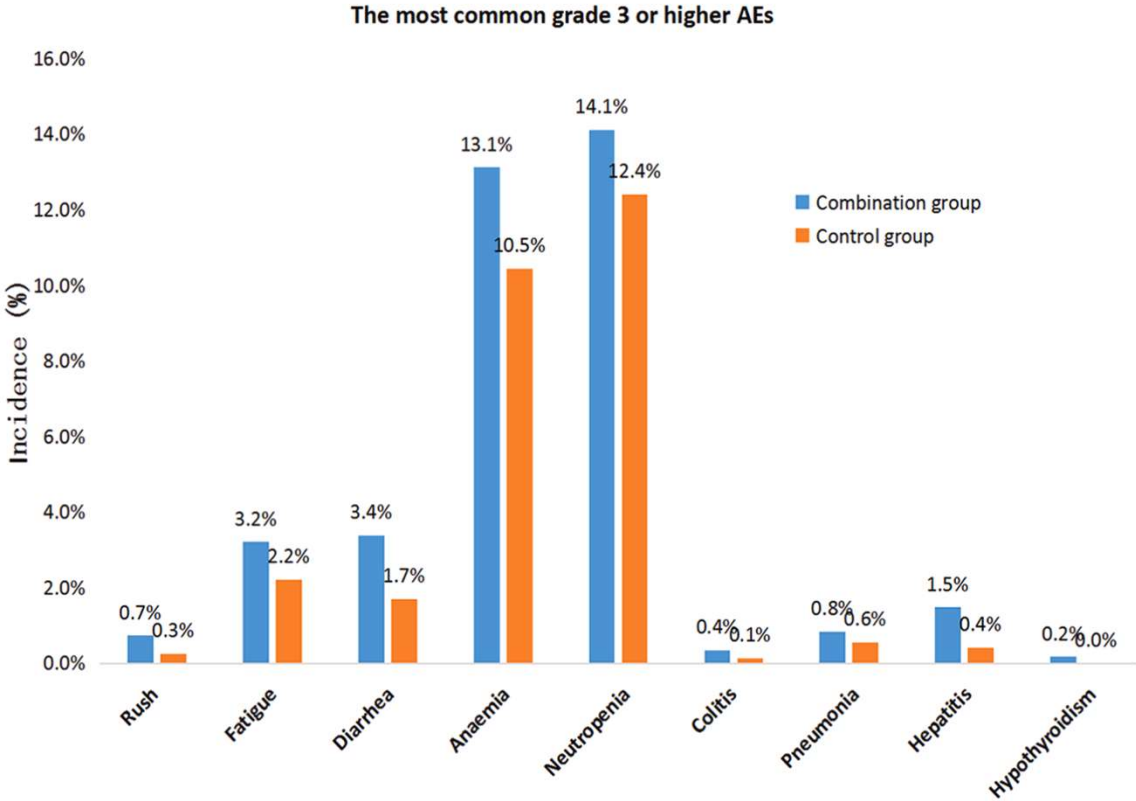
- **Rapid deterioration of one single AE**
- **Fever**
- **>1 suspected immune-related AE**
- **High CRP (which cannot be explained by other causes)**
- **Symptoms that do not regress within 72h of stop of Axitinib**

AE, adverse event; BSMO, Belgian Society of Medical Oncology; CRP, c-reactive protein; ICPI, immune checkpoint inhibitor; PD-(L)1, programmed death-(ligand)1; TKI, tyrosine kinase inhibitor.

<https://www.bsmo.be/immunomanager/axitinib-anti-pdl/>

Chemotherapy + ICI

Slightly more hemato toxicity



AE, adverse event; ICI, immune checkpoint inhibitor.

Mo DC, et al. 2021. Int Immunopharmacol.

Can we predict irAE?

Tumor

- Neoadjuvant vs metastatic setting with high tumor burden (Verheijden R et al, ESMO open 2020)

Patient

- Genetics
 - IL7 R variant
 - TCR beta variable gene polymorphism (Stephen B, et al. 2023. JITC)
- General characteristics
 - BMI (McQuade JL, et al. 2023. JAMA Oncol)
 - **Microbiome** (Dubin et al, 2016, Nat Comm)
- Underlying AID tendency
 - Pre-existing AID (Danlos FX, et al. 2018. EJC; Sternberg CN, et al. 2019. Eur Urol. [SAUL trial], Loriot Y, et al. 2020. EJC)
 - Kinetics of anti-TPO antibodies (Music M, et al. 2020. F1000Res)
- Serum biomarkers
 - Baseline TNF α (Weber J, et al. 2021. ESMO)
 - Baseline lower CD8 T_{CM}: predictive for arthritis (Bukhari S, et al. 2023. Cell Rep Med)
 - Baseline more CD4 T_{H2} cells: predictive for pneumonitis (Bukhari S, et al. 2023. Cell Rep Med)
 - Baseline more CD4 T_{H17} cells: predictive for thyroiditis (Bukhari S, et al. 2023. Cell Rep Med)

Therapy characteristics

- Baseline antibiotics (Jing Y, et al. 2022. JITC)
- Dose of anti-CTLA4

AID, autoimmune disease; BMI, body mass index; CD, cluster of differentiation; CTLA4, cytotoxic T-lymphocyte associated protein 4; ESMO, European Society for Medical Oncology; IL, interleukin; irAE, immune-related adverse event; T_{CM}, central memory T; TCR, T-cell receptor; T_H, T helper; TNF, tumor necrosis factor; TPO, thyroid peroxidase.



IL7 genetic variation and toxicity to immune checkpoint blockade in patients with melanoma

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 Check for updates

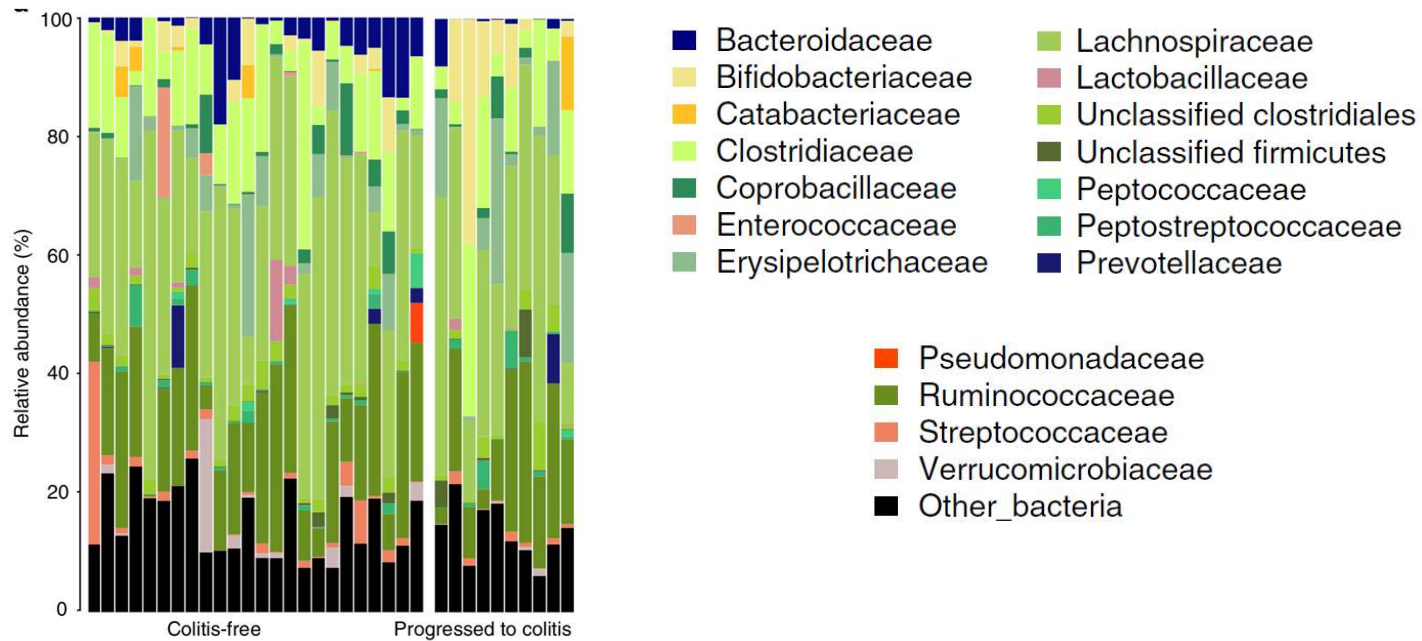
Chelsea A. Taylor ^{1,2,19}, **Robert A. Watson** ^{1,2,3,19}, **Orion Tong** ^{1,2,19}, **Weiyu Ye** ^{1,2},
Isar Nassiri^{1,2}, **James J. Gilchrist** ^{1,4,5}, **Alba Verge de los Aires**^{1,2},
Piyush Kumar Sharma ^{1,2}, **Surya Koturan**^{1,2}, **Rosalin A. Cooper**^{1,2},
Victoria K. Woodcock ^{1,2,3}, **Elsita Jungkurth**^{1,2}, **Brian Shine**⁶, **Nicholas Coupe**³,
Miranda J. Payne³, **David N. Church** ^{3,5}, **Vivek Naranbhai**^{7,8,9}, **Stefan Groha**^{10,11,12},
Paul Emery ^{13,14}, **Kulveer Mankia**^{13,14}, **Matthew L. Freedman**^{7,11},
Toni K. Choueiri ^{7,11,15,16}, **Mark R. Middleton** ^{2,3,17}, **Alexander Gusev** ^{10,11,12,18} &
Benjamin P. Fairfax ^{1,2,3,17} 

biomarkers

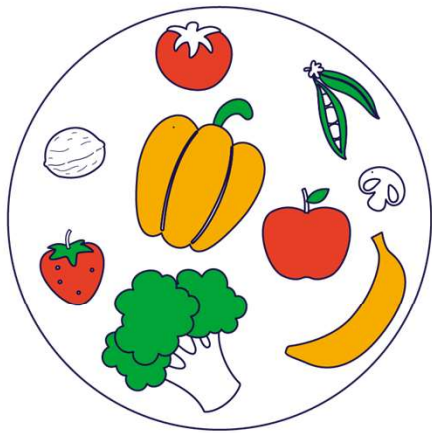
T-cell receptor beta variable gene polymorphism predicts immune-related adverse events during checkpoint blockade immunotherapy

Betty Stephen,¹ Joud Hajjar,² Shruti Sarda,³ Dzifa Yawa Duose,⁴ Jeffrey M Conroy,⁵ Carl Morrison,⁶ Anas Alshawa,¹ Mingxuan Xu,¹ Abdulrazzak Zarifa,¹ Sapna P Patel ,⁷ Ying Yuan,⁸ Evan Kwiatkowski,⁸ Linghua Wang,⁹ Jordi Rodon Ahnert,¹ Siqing Fu,¹ Funda Meric-Bernstam,¹ Geoffrey M Lowman ,³ Timothy Looney,¹⁰ Aung Naing ¹

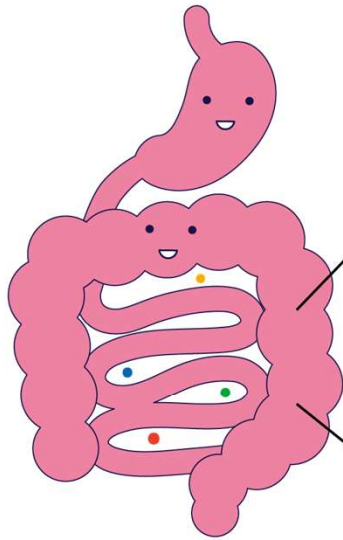
Microbiota and toxicity



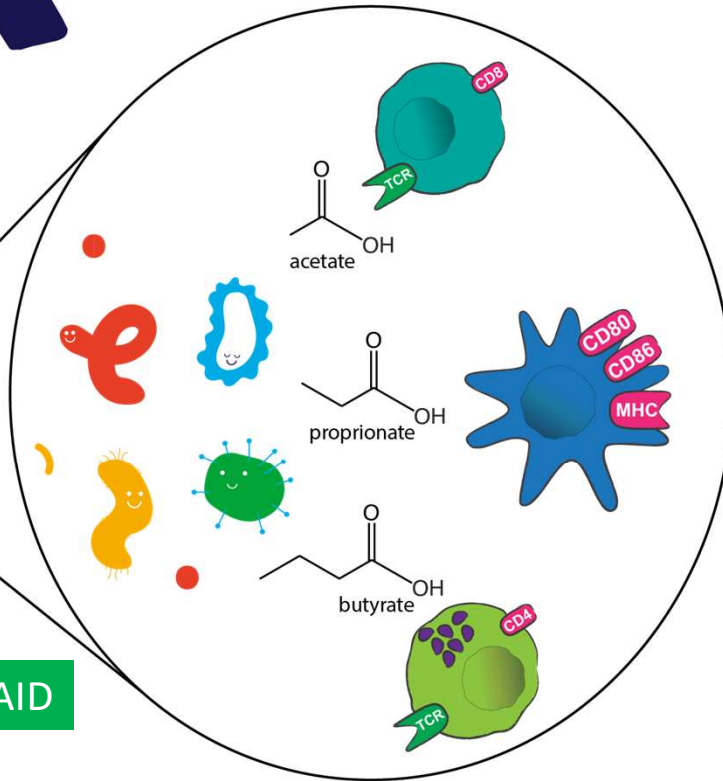
FORX



Diverse & lots of fibers

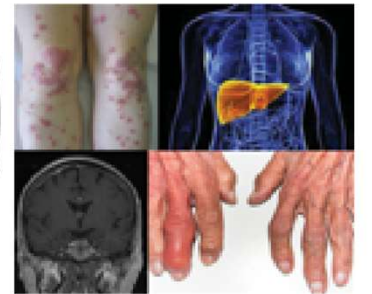


Less flares of AID



Less cardiovascular events

DIMINISH



Better outcome ICI

More happiness

Bolte LA, et al. 2023. *Jama Oncol.*

Larsen OFA. 2023. *Front Nutr.*

Berding K, et al. 2023. *Mol Psychiatry.*

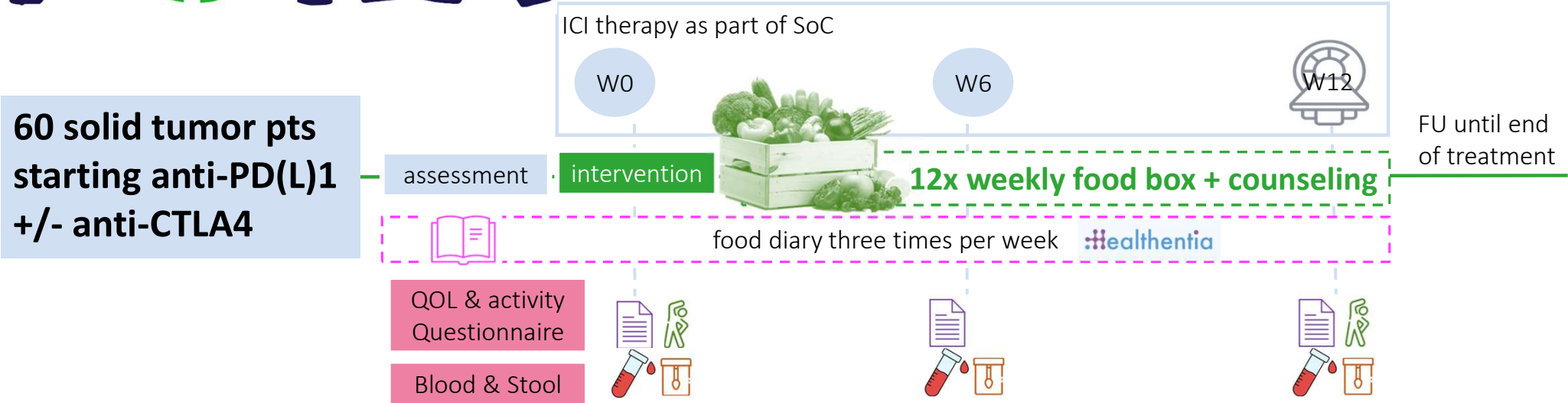
McDonald D, et al. 2018. *mSystems.* Spencer

CN, et al. 2021. *Science.*

AID, autoimmune disease; FORX, FOOd interventions to Reduce immunotoxicity; ICI, immune checkpoint inhibitor.

FORX Food interventions to Reduce immunotoXicity

20% reduction of irAE incidence



CTLA4, cytotoxic T-lymphocyte associated protein 4; FORX, FOod interventions to Reduce immunotoxicity; FU, follow-up; irAE, immune-related adverse event; PD(L)1, programmed death (ligand)1; pts, patients; QOL, quality of life; W, week.
 Verhaert M et al, ESMO 2023 (poster)



BIostatistics & MEDICAL INFORMATICS RESEARCH GROUP



LABORATORY FOR MEDICAL & MOLECULAR ONCOLOGY RESEARCH GROUP

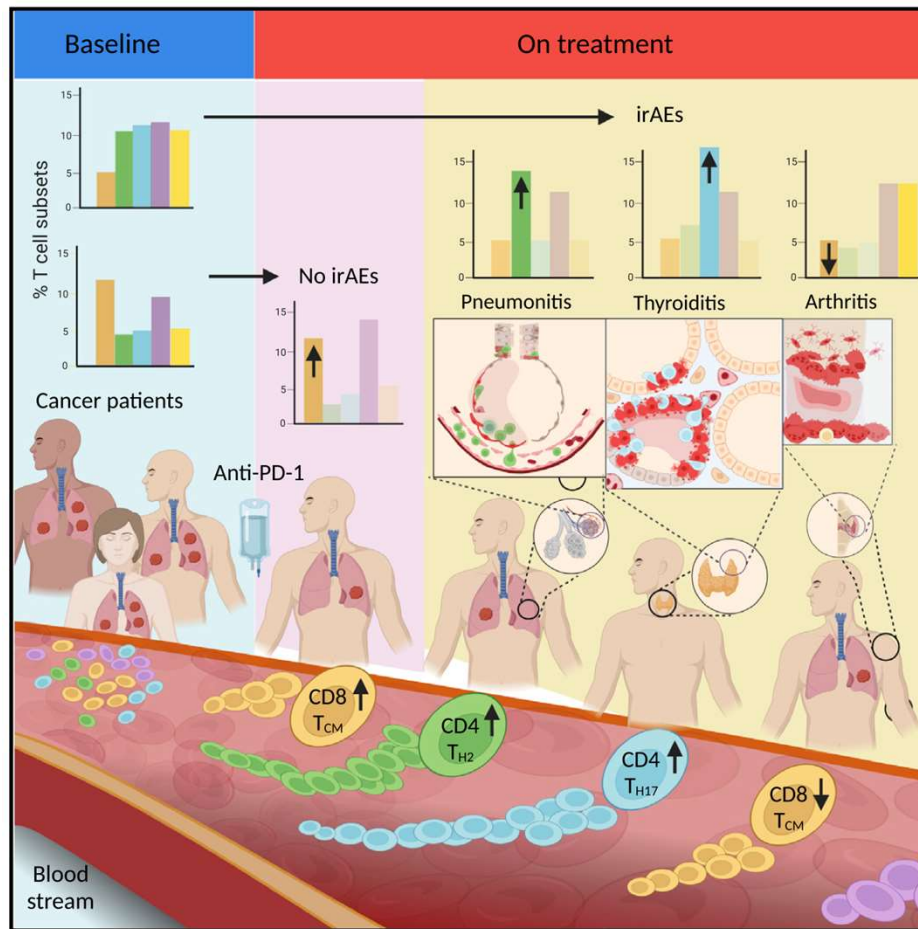
Can we predict irAE?

Higher dose = more irAE?

- Currently no evidence for anti-PD(L)1
- For anti-CTLA4:
 - Melanoma: ipi 3mg (q3w)/nivo 1mg: G3/4 AE: 59% (Wolchok JD, et al. 2017. NEJM)
 - Prostate Cancer: ipi 3mg (q3w)/nivo 1mg: G3/4 AE: 53% (Sharma P, et al. 2021. Cancer Cell)
 - Renal Cell Carcinoma: ipi 1mg (q3w)/nivo 3mg: G3/4 AE: 46% (Motzer RJ, et al. 2018. NEJM)
 - NSCLC: ipi 1mg (q6w)/nivo 3mg: G3/4 AE: 33% (Hellmann MD, et al. 2019. NEJM)
 - Melanoma: ipi 1mg(q3w)/nivo 3mg: G3/4 AE 34% (Lebbé C, et al. 2019. JCO. [Checkmate 511])
 - ColonCA MSI high: ipi 1mg (q6w)/nivo 3mg: G3/4 AE: 19% (Checkmate 142)

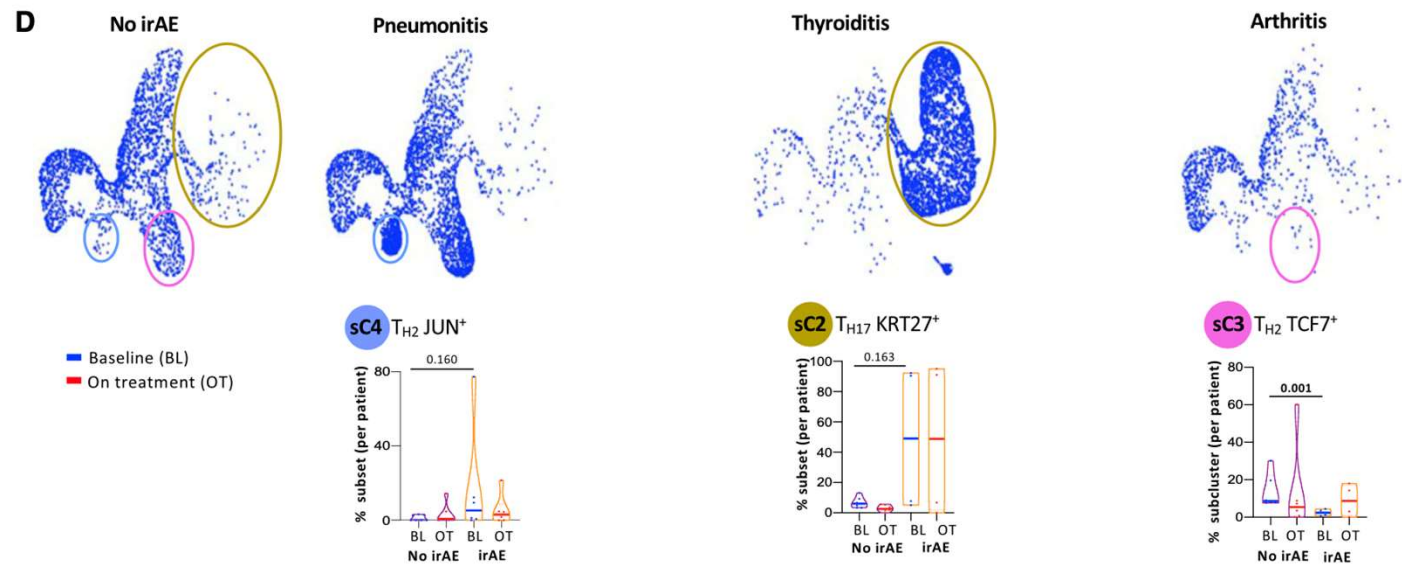
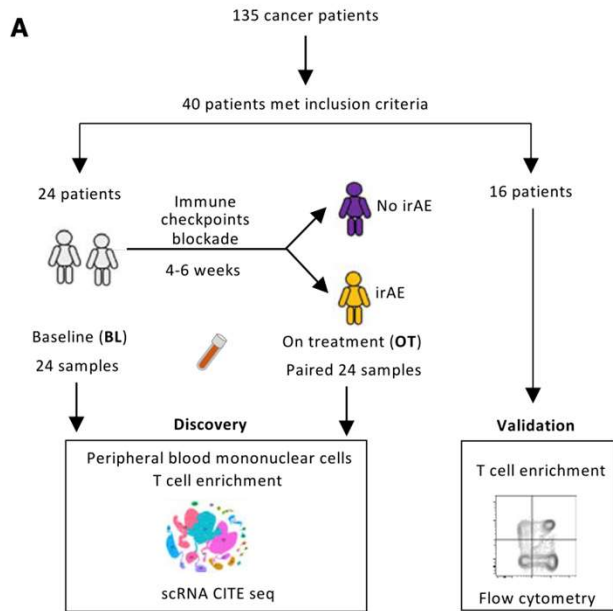
CTLA4, cytotoxic T-lymphocyte associated protein 4; G, grade; ipi, ipilimumab; irAE, immune-related adverse event; MSI, microsatellite instability; nivo, nivolumab; PD(L)1, programmed death (ligand)1; q3w, every 3 weeks; q6w, every 6 weeks.

Can we predict irAE?



(Bukhari S, et al. 2023. Cell Rep Med)

Can we predict irAE: we will!



Baseline blood sample

- lower CD8 TCM: predictive for arthritis
- more CD4 TH2 cells: predictive for pneumonitis
- more CD4 TH17 cells: predictive for thyroiditis

(Bukhari S, et al. 2023. Cell Rep Med)

Which markers which indicate severity/chronicity of irAE?

→ implications for anti-irAE therapy: corticoids or not?/2nd line IS or not?) continuation ICI (esp if adjuvant setting, CR)

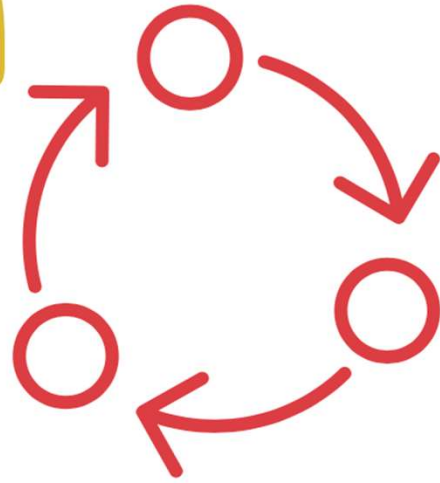
- Hepatitis
 - Bilirubine alteration (De Martin E, et al. 2018. J Hepatol)
 - Liver comorbidities/general symptoms (encephalopathy a.o.) (Alouani E, et al. 2023. Eur J Cancer)
 - IL1beta (Zeng L, et al. 2023. Lung Cancer)
- CRP: worse tumor outcome (Lauwyck J, et al. 2021. Melanoma Research)
- irAE or paraneoplastic syndrome? (beware of anti-Hu encephalitis)

- More research needed!
 - Age?
 - Dysbiosis?
 - Underlying AID? (Gente K, et al. J Immunother Cancer. 2023;11(9):e007557: worse OS for AID flare vs irAE)
 - Which paraneoplastic syndromes?

AID, autoimmune disease; CR, complete response; CRP, c-reactive protein; ICI, immune checkpoint inhibitor; irAE, immune-related adverse event; IS, immunosuppressant; OS, overall survival.

BI

T



X

We started in march 2021 **BITOX** a successful network to tackle irAEs in Belgium

BITOX



Belgian Multidisciplinary Immunotoxicity Board

founded by Sandrine Aspeslagh in March 2021, organised by Sandrine and Marthe Verhaert

bi-monthly virtual meeting between oncologists (70%) and organ specialists (30%)



goals: discuss complex immunotherapy cases to gather knowledge and experience about irAEs in order to obtain consensus about their management

every 1st and 3rd Monday of each month
17:00 - 18:00



CASES

37% dysimmunity cases



63% irAE cases

types of toxicity



joint



pneumological



muscle



cardial



endocrinological



hepatic



digestive



neurological



eye



other

types of dysimmunity
underlying autoimmune disease
transplantpatient
ongoing corticoid treatment
ongoing antibiotics
paraneoplastic syndrome
ECOG >2
previous irAE
other

top 3 types of cancer

melanoma
NSCLC
RCC

doctors from:

Flanders
55,4%



Brussels
34,4%

Wallonia
10,2%

hospitals

that contacted us:

42,5% university hospitals
57,5% peripheral hospitals



about 41
organ specialists
helped us:

spread over 10 groups
2-6 per organ speciality

173

invites per meeting



on average

4

cases per meeting
(between 1 and 6)

spoken language:

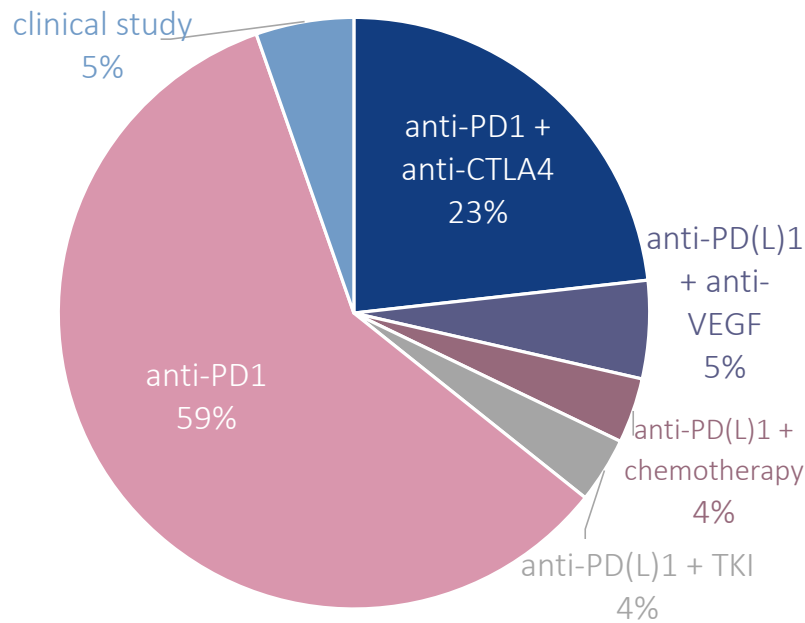
English

but Dutch and French
are also possible
(certainly when signing up!)

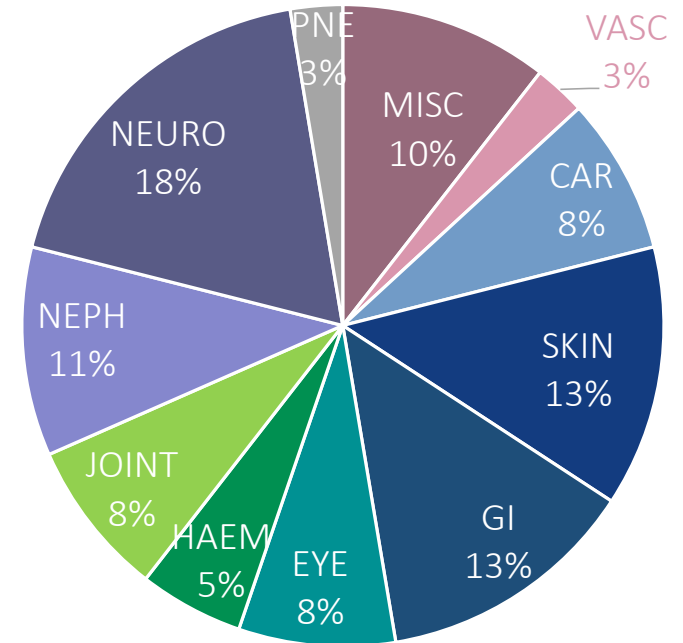


cases are submitted
online or via mail

Severe and complex irAE



type of immunotherapy



type of toxicity

CTLA4, cytotoxic T-lymphocyte associated protein 4; irAE, immune-related adverse event; PD1, programmed death 1.

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SPONSORS



GET IN TOUCH

BITOX@bsmo.be





QUESTIONS?

BITOX is growing

If you wish to play a more active role in BITOX or want to participate more often, please let us know via bitox@bsmo.be. We are looking forward to further improve our network!

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Enjoy the break

18.05-18.20	BREAK			
18.25	<p>18.25 => 19.05 PLENARY 2 Novel concepts in cancer Immunotherapy B ROUTY T KERRE S RAUH (Mod)</p>			
19.10		<p>19.10=>19.50 Patient education: Examples from academics centers T KERRE S STREEL M VANDEVELDE J VANSTEENKISTE (Mod)</p>	<p>19.10=>19.50 CAR T vs Bispecifics : Toxicity and sequencing P VANDENBERGHE J CAERS R SCHOTS (Mod)</p>	<p>19.10=>19.50 Drug Interference during Immunotherapy M ILZKOVITZ B ROUTY A AWADA (Mod)</p>
19.50	<p>19.50 => 20.05 CLOSING P LACANTE & P COULIE</p>			
20.00 - 22.00	WALKING DINNER			