

Efficacy of Subcutaneous Tocilizumab for the Treatment of Refractory Large Vessel Vasculitis in a Patient with Latent Tuberculosis Infection

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Abstract

Tocilizumab (TCZ), a specific IL-6 inhibitor, has been shown to be effective and well tolerated in the treatment of refractory large-vessel vasculitis with monthly intravenous (i.v) infusions of 8 mg/Kg of body weight. Our case report has confirmed the efficacy of TCZ also if administered subcutaneously (s.c.) in a patient with large-vessel vasculitis resistant to a combination of corticosteroids (CST) plus methotrexate (MTX). Moreover, reactivation of latent tuberculosis was not observed in our case with isoniazid prophylaxis.

Keywords: Tocilizumab; Large Vessel Vasculitis; Latent TB

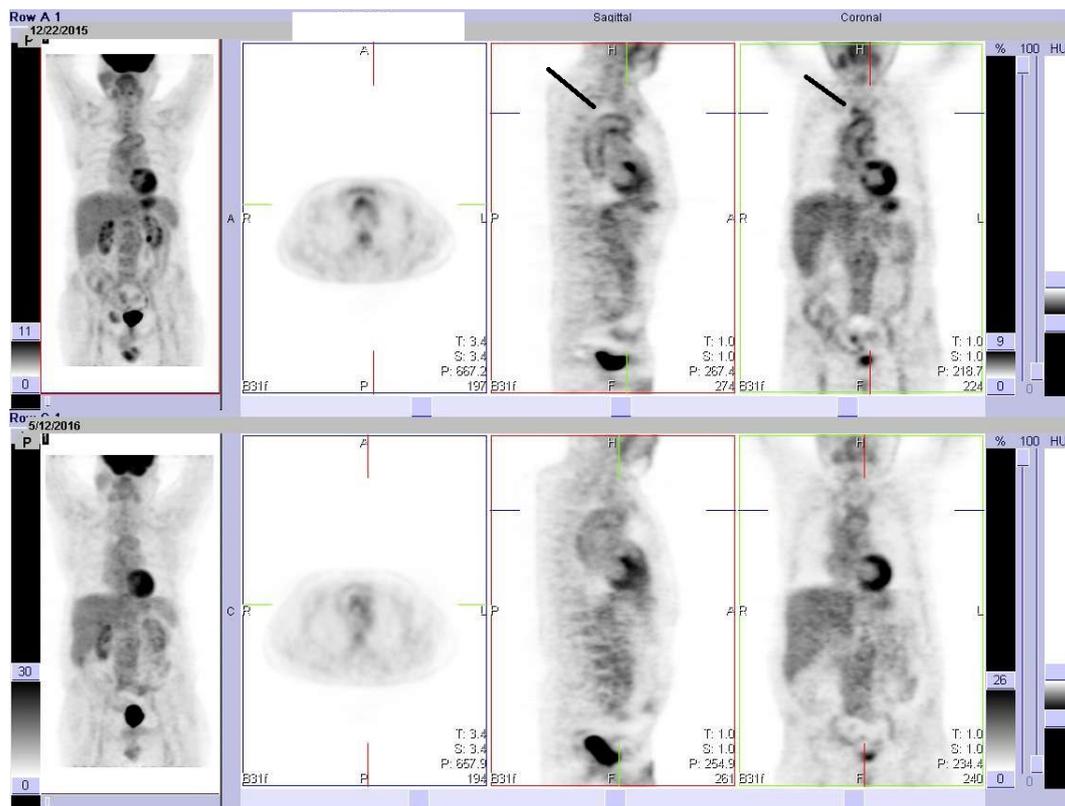
Introduction

TCZ, administered in monthly i.v. infusions, is efficacious for the treatment of refractory large-vessel vasculitis in which it may control symptoms and C-reactive protein (CRP) [1-5]. The rationale of the efficacy of TCZ is based on the pathogenic role of the pivotal proinflammatory cytokine IL-6 in several rheumatic disease (such rheumatoid arthritis, Still's diseases and giant cell arteritis) where it promotes the switch from acute to chronic inflammation [6]. Reactivation of latent tuberculosis is a serious possible side effect of immune suppressive therapies [7]. We confirm the efficacy and safety of TCZ in a patient affected by refractory disease, also if administered in weekly s.c. injections.

Case report

A 67 years old man, smoker (20 packs/y), who went to radical prostatectomy in 2012 for adenocarcinoma and with previous erosive oesophagitis, presented the appearance, in August 2015, of a systemic clinical picture characterized by fever, disabling asthenia, shoulders and hips pain with severe stiffness at rest and CRP markedly elevated (150 mg/L, normal value <5). Unfortunately, ESR was not performed from the beginning and we continued to use CRP for the biological follow up. Active systemic infections were excluded (blood, urine and stool cultures, serologic tests for Salmonella, Shigella, Borrelia and Bartonella, hepatitis B and C markers were all normal); no onco-haematological abnormality have been found, with the exception of a MGUS IgA- λ ; also IgG-4 were normal. One CT angiography of the aorta, performed because the chest and abdominal tomodensitometry had shown increased diameter of it, revealed diffuse thickening of its wall and contrast enhancement at the level of the right brachiocephalic trunk. The patient was treated elsewhere with CST therapy (50 mg daily of prednisone equivalent); after an initial improvement, the corticosteroid dosage was gradually reduced by 5 mg per week; the patient showed clinical and biological relapse while tapering the prednisone and was unable to reduce the dose to < 12.5 mg/day; after two relapses, at the end of September and November of the same year, he was admitted to our Unit in December 2015 with disabling asthenia, shoulders and hips pain with severe stiffness

at rest. It was confirmed marked increase of the CRP, while a PET-CT showed increase of metabolic uptake of FDG of the thoracic aorta and the emergence of the right brachiocephalic trunk with a maximum Standard Uptake Value (SUV) of 2.97 (Figure 1). The diagnosis of large-vessel vasculitis was performed and a combination therapy with s.c. MTX (15 mg weekly) in addition to prednisone 1 mg/Kg of body weight daily was administered; as the patient showed QuantiFERON positivity, it was introduced prophylactic tuberculosis treatment with isoniazid 300 mg daily [8,9] for nine months. At any attempt of steroid tapering to 12.5 mg daily, the patient showed the recurrence of fever and fatigue, with marked increase of CRP, while the PET-CT showed the disappearance of metabolic hyperactivity in the areas previously described. After about seven months from the introduction of MTX, TCZ at the dosage of 8 mg / Kg i.v. every 4 weeks was therefore started (patient body weight was 80 Kg), with the consent of the patient and with the permission of the Commission for Rare Diseases of the Regional Health Service of Emilia-Romagna; each infusion was preceded by paracetamol 1000 mg i.v., methylprednisolone 20 mg i.v. and cetirizine 10 mg orally (p.o). The therapy was well tolerated and, after 3 infusions, we observed the disappearance of symptoms and the normalization of CRP, with steroid tapered to 2.5 daily. Due to hard logistic difficulties of the patient in reaching the hospital for outpatient infusions, in October 2016 it was decided to switch, with the approval of the Rare Disease Commission, to the s.c. formulation at a dose of 162 mg weekly, that the patient still well tolerates with no adverse events after follow up of 6 months.



(the black thick segment indicates the aortic arch and the origin of the brachiocephalic trunk)

Figure 1: FDG Uptake in PET-CT before (upper) and after (lower) the introduction of MTX

Discussion

CST are the treatment of choice of large-vessel vasculitis, which may relapse when dosages are tapered or suspended; different strategies have been proposed for the treatment of refractory large-vessel vasculitis, among which the introduction of immunosuppressive and cytotoxic drugs (MTX, azathioprine, cyclophosphamide) or anti TNF- α [1-5]. In more recent years, TCZ, a strong IL-6 inhibitor, has been efficaciously employed for the treatment of refractory large-vessel vasculitis, in which it showed to be effective in obtaining the disease remission, with amelioration of clinical manifestations and control of acute-phase reactants; TCZ has been employed mostly in combination with MTX but there are no guidelines about which of the two drugs should be left to maintain the remission [6,10-15]. The disease of our patient was refractory to the treatment with corticosteroids, administered firstly in monotherapy, then in combination with MTX; this latest combination therapy was associated with an improvement of the FDG uptake at the PET-CT but this imaging technique, which has good sensitivity and specificity for the diagnosis of large-vessel vasculitis [16,17], is not considered reliable in the follow up of the biological activity [18]. The introduction of subcutaneous TCZ has led to the persistent regression of symptoms and normalization of the biological activity indices (CRP), which has also persisted until the lowest CTS dosage of 2.5 mg on alternate days (Table 1). The improvement obtained is still persisting six months after the switch from the i.v. to the s.c. formulation. While for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis s.c. TCZ, at the different dosages of 162 mg weekly and every 14 days, showed a level of efficacy and tolerability comparable to the i.v. way of administration [19,20], to the best of our knowledge in only one previous experience TCZ has been efficaciously administered subcutaneously for the treatment

of large vessel vasculitis [21]. The reactivation of latent tuberculosis is one of the possible side effects of immunosuppressive therapy in patients with rheumatic diseases; relating to tocilizumab, the finding of some series of increased incidence of latent tuberculosis reactivation seems to be actually linked to a greater endemicity of the disease [7]; IFN- γ , which is a crucial molecule in the anti-tuberculosis defense, is inhibited by biological therapy, but the rate of such inhibition seems to be stronger with etanercept and infliximab respect to TCZ which should be preferred in patient with latent tuberculosis infection [22]. Our case has confirmed the safety of TCZ, regardless the way of administration, also in relation to the risk of activation of a latent tuberculosis, providing that adequate prophylaxis be actuated [8,9]. Further controlled studies are needed to confirm the efficacy of TCZ in the treatment of refractory large-vessel vasculitis.

	T (C)	CRP (mg/L)	CST (mg/day)	MTX (mg/week)	TCZ
T0	38	137	75	15	i.v. 8mg/kg/4weeks
3 months	36,3	1,5	6,5	15	i.v. 8mg/kg/4weeks
4 months	36,3	2,5	2,5	15	s.c. 162 mg/week
10 months	36,5	0,5	1,25	15	s.c. 162 mg/week

T: body temperature, C: Celsius; CRP: C-reactive protein (nv<0.5 mg/L), CST: corticosteroids, prednisone equivalent; MTX: methotrexate; TCZ: tocilizumab; i.v.: intravenous; s.c.: subcutaneously

Table 1: Effect of TCZ on temperature and C-reactive Protein

Key points message

- 1) Tocilizumab in the treatment of large-vessel vasculitis is efficacious also when administered subcutaneously.
- 2) Tocilizumab did not reactivate latent tuberculosis after 6 months of therapy in a patient previously treated with isoniazide.

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