

Clinical Considerations of Immune-Related Adverse Events

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Disclosures

Research Funding: Merck AstraZeneca

Consulting: Bristol Myers-Squibb AstraZeneca Roche/Genentech

Honoraria: Bristol Myers-Squibb AstraZeneca/MedImmune

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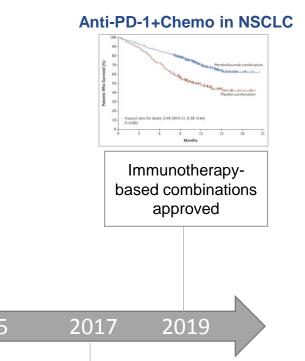


Key Milestones **Immunotherapy for Cancer**

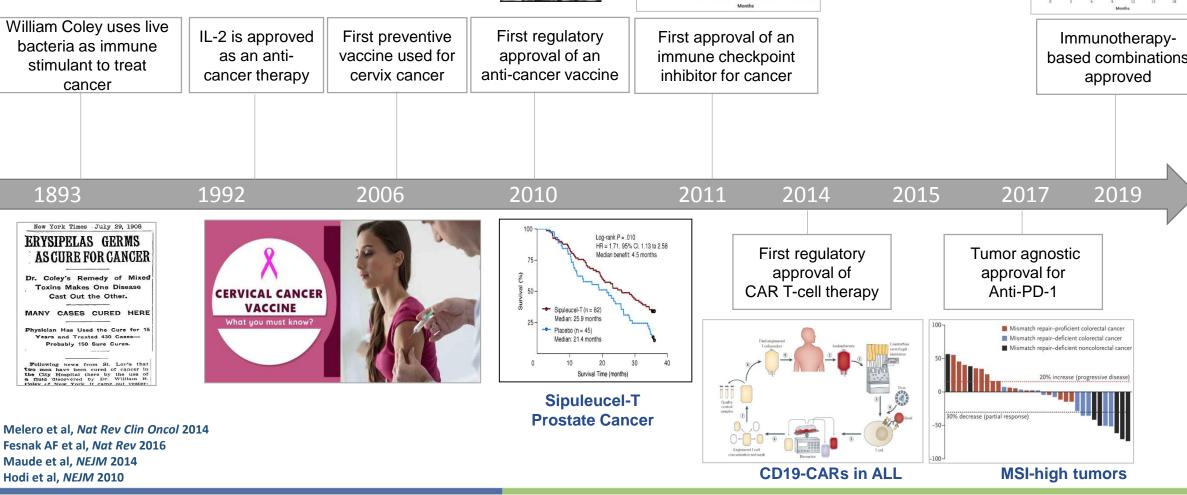
Anti-CTLA-4 in Melanoma A Overall Survival

4 28 32 36 40 44 48 5

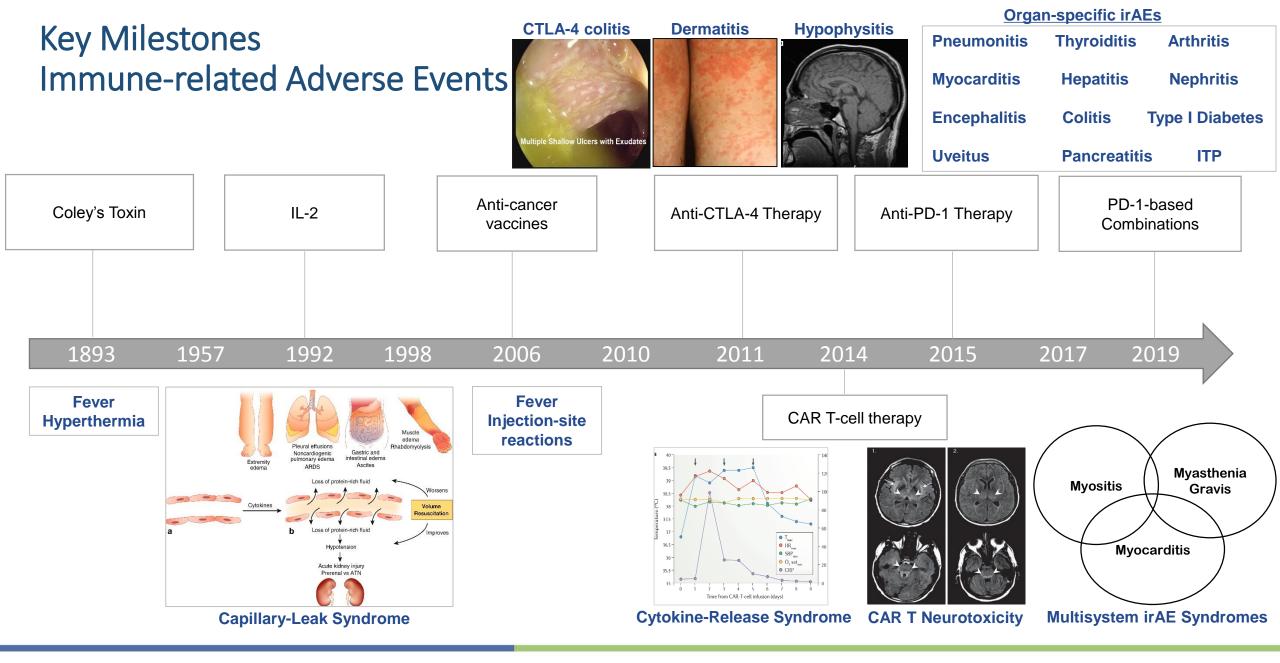
70-60-50-40-



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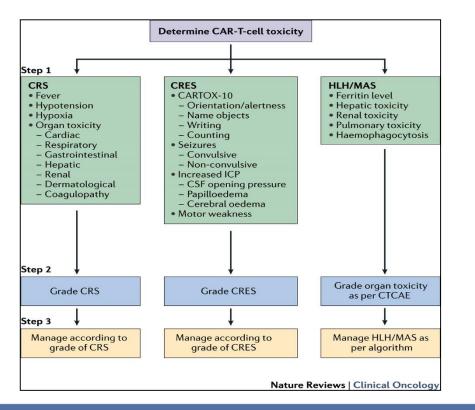


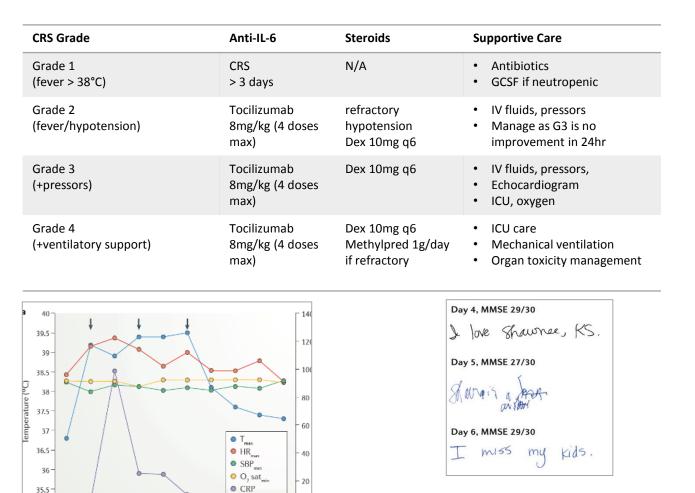




CAR T-cell Therapy Cytokine Release Syndrome

- Most common CAR-T Toxicity
- severe CRS can evolve into fulminant haemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis (HLH)





Neelapu et al, *Nat Rev Clin Oncol* 2018 Thompson et al, *JNCCN* 2019, NCCN guidelines Lee et al, *Biol Blood Marrow Transplant* 2018

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Time from CAR-T-cell infusion (days)

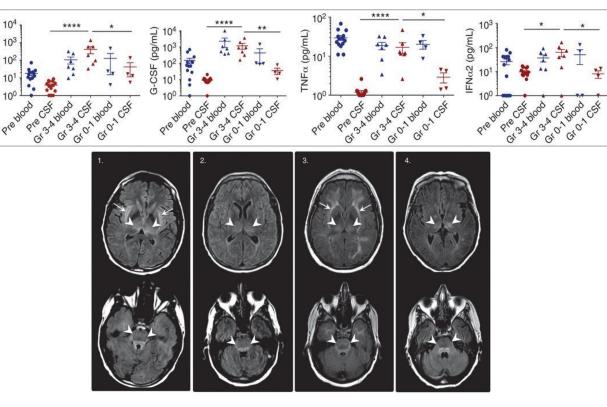
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CAR T-cell Therapy CAR T Neurotoxicity

- <u>'Immune effector cell Encephalopathy</u>' (ICE score, 0-9)
- Orientation, naming, follow commands, writing, attention
- Rare cases of rapid-onset and lethal diffuse cerebral edema
- Can occur alone or with CRS

Neurotoxicity Domain	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
ICE score	7-9	3-6	0-2	0
Depressed level of consciousness	Awakens spontaneously	Awakens to voice	Awakens to tactile stimulus	Unrousable
Seizure	N/A	N/A	Any clinical seizure/on EEG	Prolonged/life- threatening seizure
Motor Findings	N/A	N/A	N/A	Hemi or paraparesis, deep focal motor weakness
Raised ICP/ cerebral edema	N/A	N/A	Focal edema on imaging	Diffuse cerebral edema on imaging, cranial N palsy, Cushing's triad, Decorticate posture

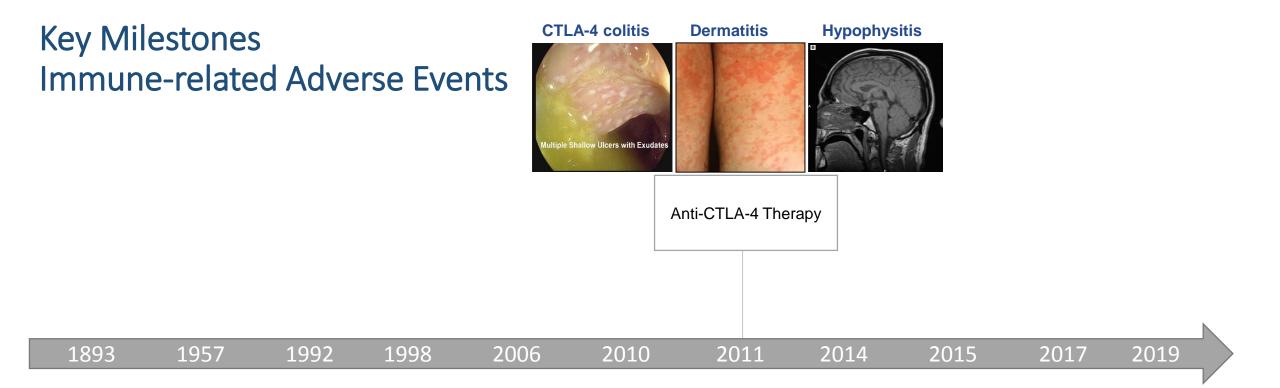


- Severe neurotoxicity in 53 CAR-T B-ALL pts, associated with:
 - high pretreatment disease burden
 - higher peak CAR T-cell expansion in blood
 - early/higher pro-inflammatory cytokines in blood
 - grade and CSF protein levels, IL6, IL8, MCP1, and IP10
 - elevated levels of NMDA receptor agonists in CSF

Neelapu et al, *Nat Rev Clin Oncol* 2018 Thompson et al, *JNCCN* 2019, NCCN guidelines Lee et al, *Biol Blood Marrow Transplant* 2018











Immune-Related Toxicity General Management Principles

- Suspect an autoimmune toxicity
- Monitor for endocrine toxicities (TSH)
- Rule out competing diagnoses

 (?infection ?progression ? co-morbidity)
- Identify/Grade the toxicity (diarrhea vs. colitis; CTCAE grade)
- Consult an organ-specialist if needed

Adapted from Naidoo et al, Ann Oncol 2015

Grade 1:

-Supportive care -Consider drug withhold

Grade 2:

Withhold drug.
 Low-dose corticosteroids
 (prednisone 0.5-1mg/kg/day/equivalent).
 -Consider re-dose if resolves ≤ Grade 1.

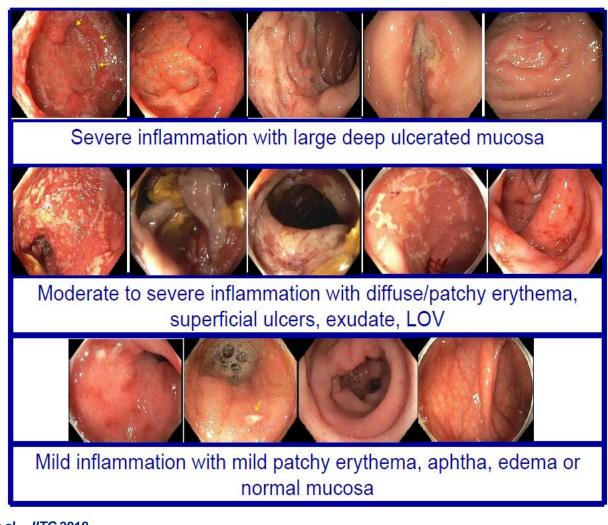
Grade 3-4:

 Discontinue drug.
 High-dose corticosteroids
 (prednisone 1-2mg/kg/day/equivalent) taper over ≥ 4-6 weeks until ≤ Grade 1.
 Consider additional immunosuppression *antiviral/fungal prophylaxis



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CTLA-4 Inhibition Colitis



Diagnostic Workup

- -Rule out alternative diagnosis: C.difficile, other GI infections
- -Distinguish between diarrhea and colitis
- -Consider invasive testing with colonoscopy

Management

- -Low threshold for starting corticosteroids
- -No benefit for corticosteroid pre-treatment (budesonide)
- -Colitis that is slow to improve/refractory to steroids: treat with anti-TNF
- -Infliximab 5mg/kg once or twice q14 days

Wang et al, JITC 2018

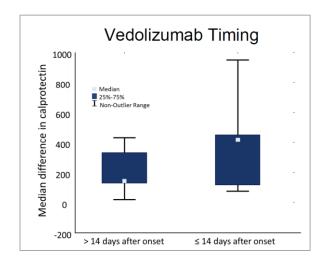




Steroid-Refractory CTLA-4 Colitis Lessons from IBD

- Stool lactoferrin is a stool biomarker for colitis
- 90% concordance with histologic inflammation
- 70% sensitivity for endoscopic abnormality
- Stool calprotectin
- Associated with presence of ulcers on endoscopy
- High-risk features on endoscopy
- Associated with need for TNF-inhibition, hospitalization
- Vedolizumab
- Anti-integrin $\alpha 4\beta 7$ mAb, used for IBD
- Responses in steroid-refractory CTLA-4 colitis, follow calprotectin

	Lactoferrin (+) N (%)	Lactoferrin (-) N (%)		Scope Findings	Calprotectin (SD)		
Abnormal Scope	42 (70)	4 (36)		Ulcers	465 (363)		
Normal Scope	18 (30)	7 (64)		Non-Ulcer Inflammation	213 (184)		
Abnormal Histology	54 (90)	3 (27)		Normal	152 (133)		
Normal Histology	6 (10)	8 (73)		Р	0.006		



Wang, JITC 2018

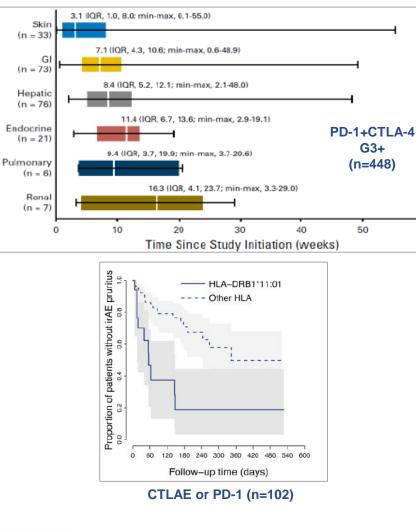
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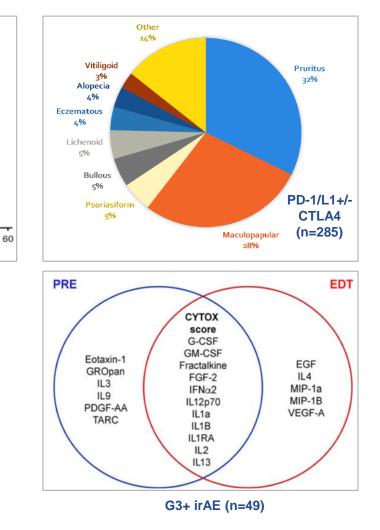


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PD-1+/-CTLA4 Skin Toxicities

- First and most frequent irAE
- Phenotypically diverse
- <5% cases lead to treatment discontinuation
- Grading/severity based in BSA and presence of selected features*
- <u>Mechanisms</u>
- HLA subtypes and cytokine panels may predict for cutaneous irAE





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Santini, *Cancer Immunol Res*Phillips, *J Clin Oncol*Lim, *Clin Can Res*Ali, *Eur J Cancer*

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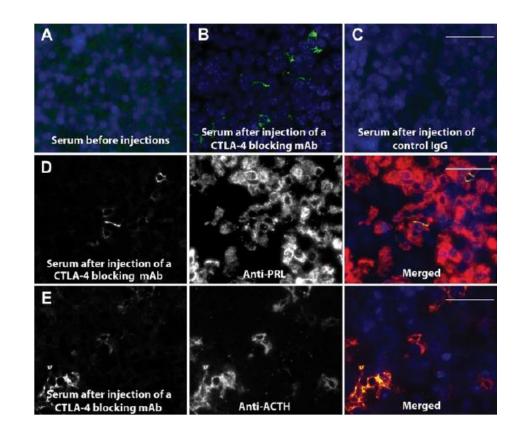


CTLA-4 Inhibition Hypophysitis

- Classic endocrine toxicity of ipilimumab
- Symptoms: fatigue, weakness, headache, confusion
- Develops 4 months from first cycle of finding low cortisol
- 75% abnormal MRI
- 60% abnormal TFTs

Pathobiology

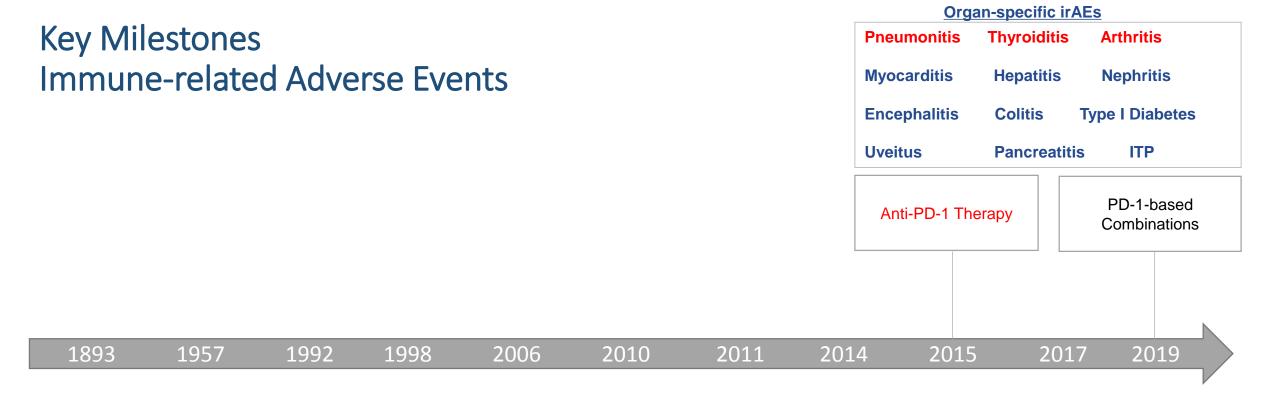
- CTLA-4 expressed in pituitary
- Antibodies bind to pituitary cells after exposure to drug
- Deposition of complement/pathway activation
- Antibody bonding directly to pituitary cells
- Ipilimumab directly activates complement (IgG1)



Iwama et al, Sci Transl Med 2018











Interstitial Type (n=6, 22%)

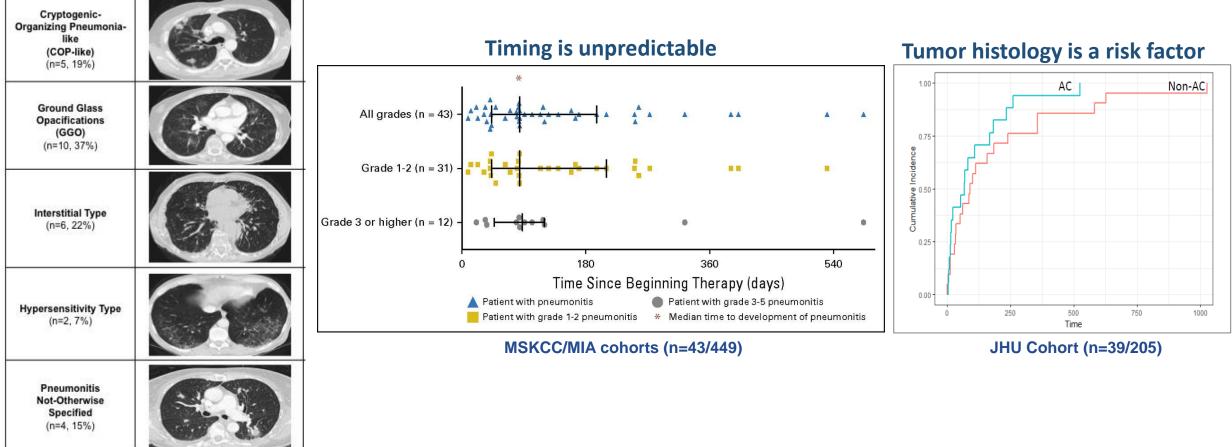
Naidoo et al, J Clin Oncol 2016 Suresh, Naidoo et al, J Thoracic Oncol 2018

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PD-1/PD-L1 Inhibition **Pneumonitis**

Radiologic Subtypes

Representative Image

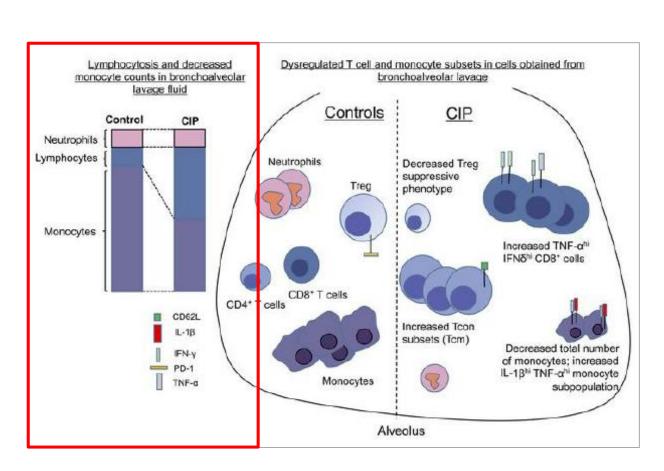


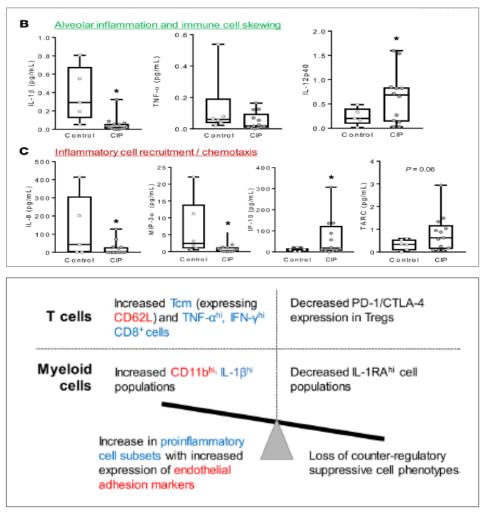
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PD-1/PD-L1 Inhibition Risk factors and T-cell mediated mechanisms





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Suresh, Naidoo et al, J Clin Invest 2019



PD-1/PD-L1 Inhibition Thyroiditis

Hyperthyroid Phase

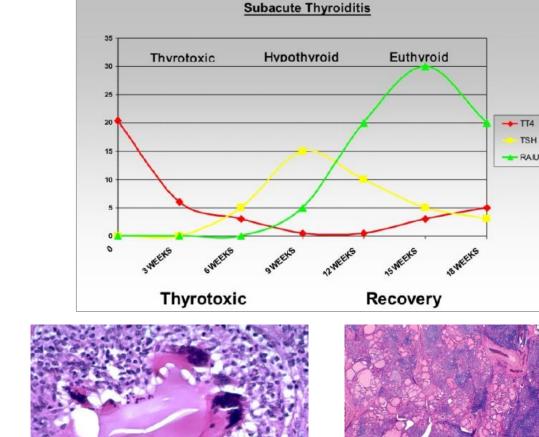
- Leaky thyroid, Variable symptoms
- 2-6 weeks duration

Hypothyroidism Phase

- Recovery of depleted gland
- Symptoms: fatigue, hair and skin changes, fluid retention, constipation
- Transient or permanent

Pathobiology

- Lymphocytic infiltration of gland
- T-cell mediated
- Autoantibody mediated (50% of ab+ patients develop thyroiditis with nivolumab).







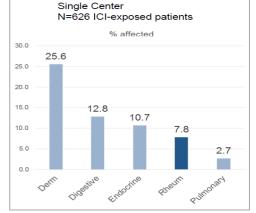




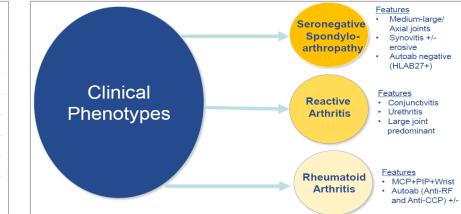
PD-1/PD-L1 Inhibition Rheumatologic irAEs

- Poorly recognized from RCTs
- Lack of standardized reporting (arthralgia, arthritis, joint pain, joint effusionaggregate >20%)
- Spectrum:
 - Sicca syndrome
 - Polymyalgia rheumatica/Giant Cell Arteritis
 - Myositis (dermatomyositis, polymyositis)
 - Single Organ Vasculitis
 - Psoriasis, Psoriatic arthritis
 - Scleroderma, others

Cappelli et al, *Ann Rheum Dis* 2016 Kostine et al, *Ann Rheum Dis* 2018



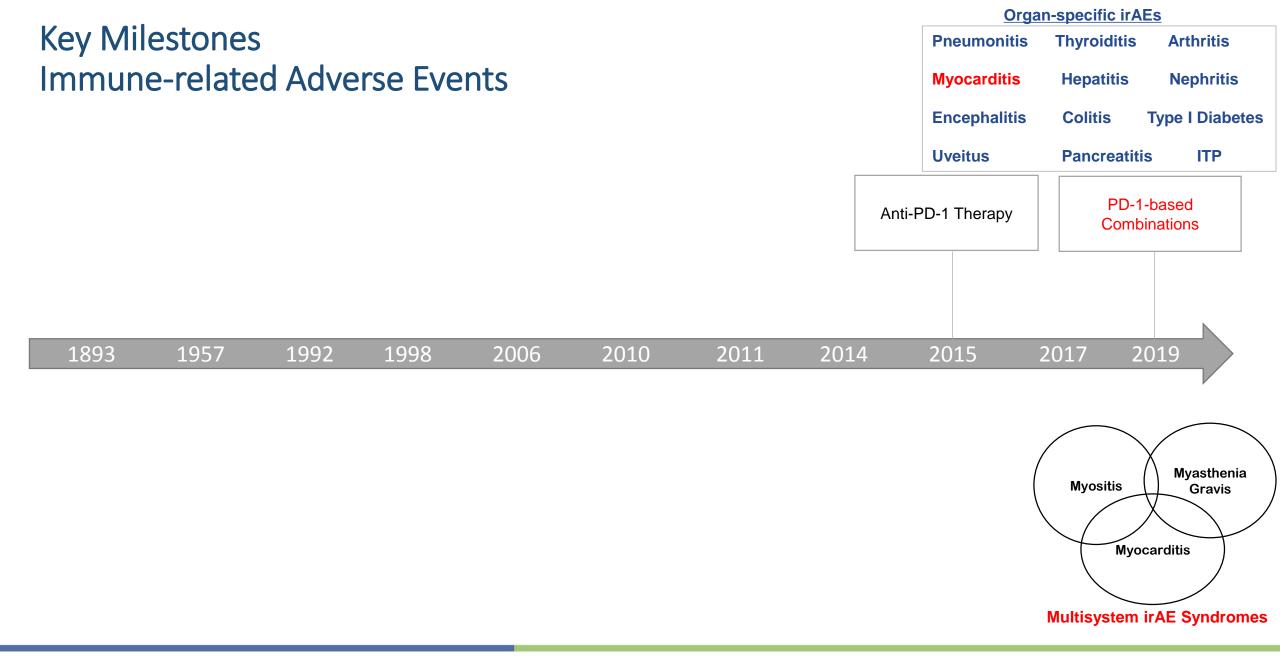
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HLA allele/s	Odds Ratio (95% Cl) ICI-induced IA vs. controls	p–value*		
A*03:01	2.2 (0.9, 5.1)	0.07		
B*08:01	0.9 (0.3, 2.6)	0.56		
B*15:01	2.2 (0.7, 5.9)	0.12		
B*27:05	0.6 (0.0, 4.0)	1.00		
B*52:01*	5.0 (0.5, 24.1)	0.08		
C*06:02	0.9 (0.3, 2.7)	1.00		
C*12:02*+	5.4 (0.6, 26.8)	0.07		
DQB1*03:01	0.4 (0.1, 1.1)	0.06		
DRB1*03:01	1.1 (0.4, 2.9)	0.81		
DRB1*04:05	8.6 (1.7, 43.4)	0.04		
At least 1 Shared epitope allele	2.3 (1.0, 5.1)	0.04		







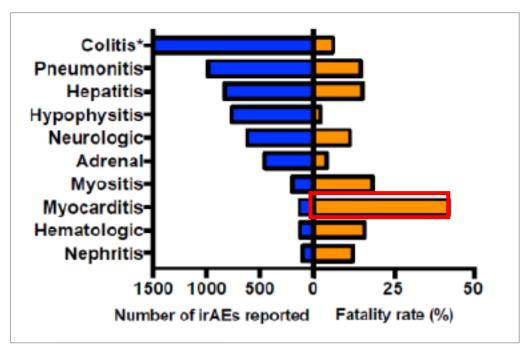
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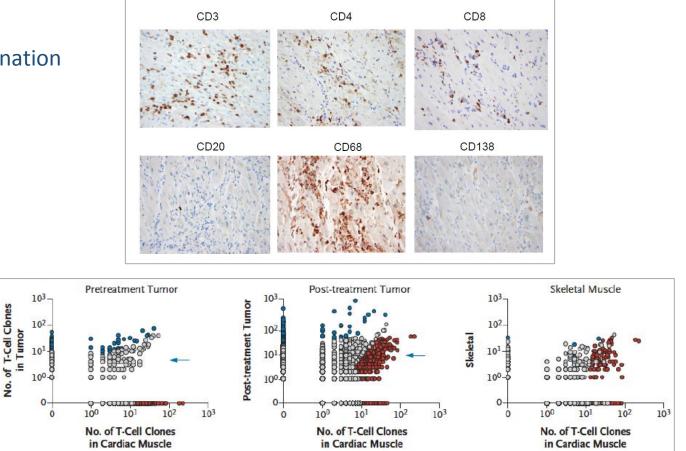


PD-1/CTLA4 Combinations Myocarditis

- Fatal toxicities are rare, 1.2%
- Myocarditis causes highest rate of fatality from combination ICI regimens



T-cell infiltrates in heart and skeletal muscle



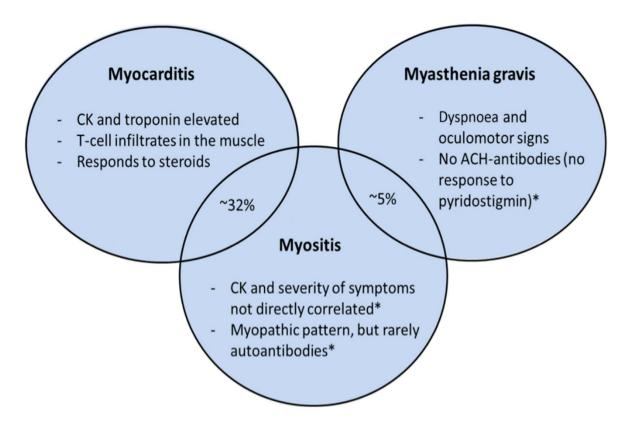
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Johnson et al, *NEJM* 2016 Wang et al, *JAMA Oncol* 2018



PD-1/CTLA4 Combinations Multisystem irAEs/Overlap syndromes

- 38 patients with metastatic skin cancers treated with ICI
- Myositis was the most frequent NM irAE
- 32% concomitant myocarditis.
- Time of onset: 1-115 weeks after the start of therapy
- 49% G3+
- 2 fatalities
- 50% ongoing
- Role for surveillance CKs



Moreira et al, *Eur J Cancer* 2018 Naidoo et al, *JNCCN* 2019





Immune-related Toxicity and Response

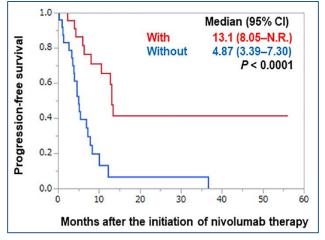
Metastatic Melanoma

		Any-Grade Treatment-Related Select AEs*			Grade 3 to 4 Treatment- Related Select AEs		Patients Receiving Systemic IM		
	All Patients (N = 576)	Any (n = 255)	None (n = 321)	1-2 (n = 242)	≥ 3 (n = 13)	Yes (n = 18)	No (n = 558)	Yes (n = 114)	No (n = 462)
ORR, No. of	181 (31.4)	124 (48.6)	57 (17.8)	113 (46.7)	11 (84.6)	5 (27.8)	176 (31.5)	34 (29.8)	147 (31.8)
95% Cl P	27.6 to 35.4	42.3 to 54.9 < .1	13.7 to 22.4 001	40.3 to 53.2 < .0001†	54.6 to 98.1 < .001†	9.7 to 53.5 27.7 to 35.6 1.00		21.6 to 39.1 27.6 to 36.3 .736	

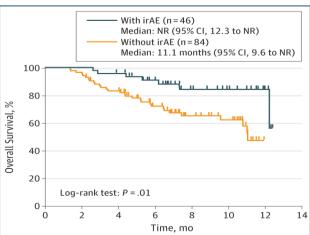
Abbreviations: AE, adverse event; IM, immune-modulating agent; ORR, objective response rate.

*Data in these columns are for patients with the indicated numbers of any-grade treatment-related select AEs: any AE, no AEs, 1-2 AEs, and \geq 3 AEs. +Versus no treatment-related select AEs.

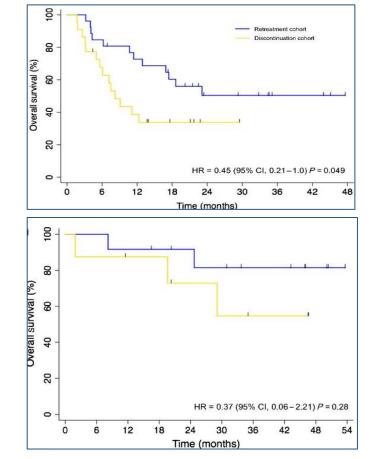
Renal Cell Carcinoma



Weber et al, *J Clin Oncol*Haratani et al, *JAMA Oncol*Ishihara et al, *Clin Kidney Cancer*Santini et al, *Can Immunol Res* NSCLC



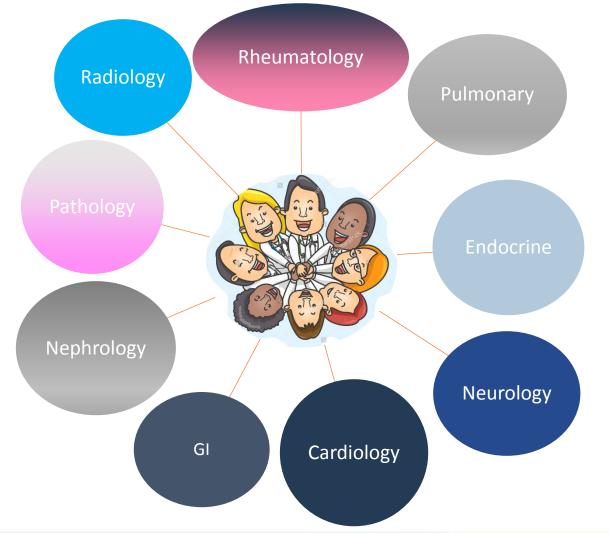
To retreat or not to retreat post irAE? Response matters







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<u>Clinical Goals</u> •Centralize discussion of complex irAE cases •Discuss and refine guidelines •Ordersets for irAEs

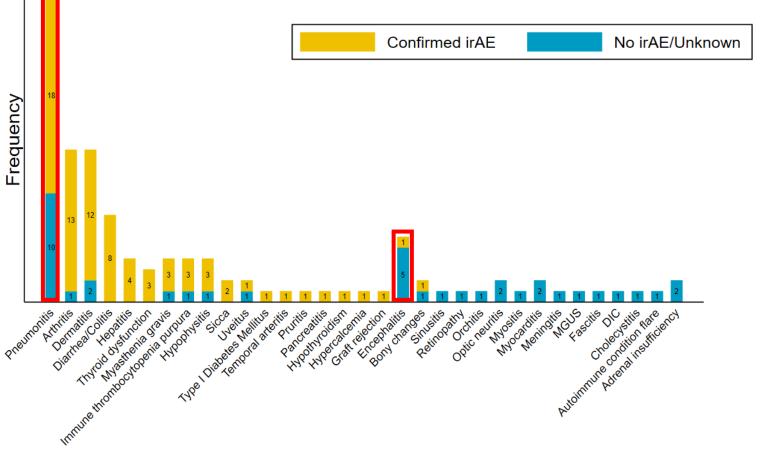
<u>Translational Goals</u>•Examine serial biospecimens•Propose prospective studies

Educational Goals •Teaching booklets •Group masterclasses





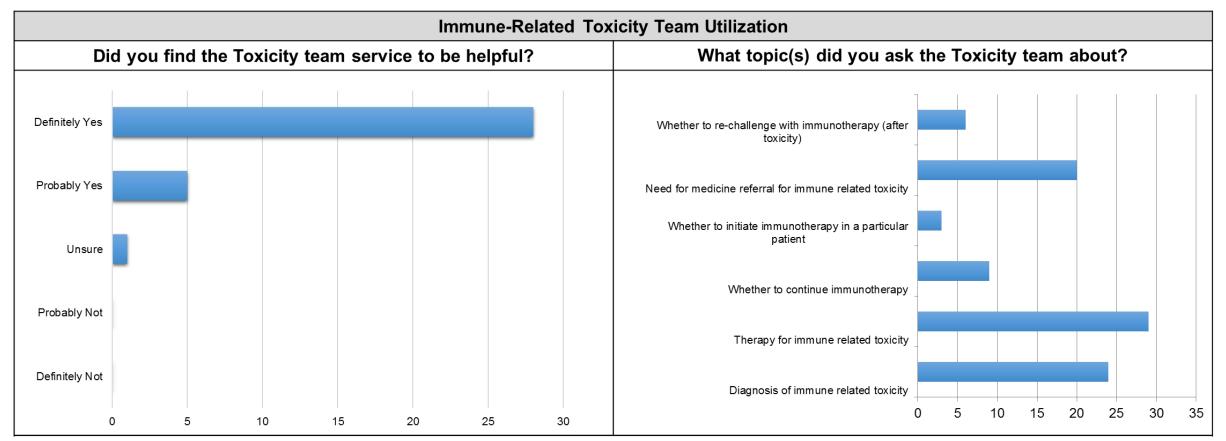
- These data identify the toxicities with the greatest diagnostic dilemmas:
- pneumonitis
- neurologic irAEs
- These data identify the services most needed for this new group of patients
- Pulmonary
- Rheumatology
- Dermatology
- Endocrinology
- Gastroenterology
- neurology
- A new irAE of osteitis was identified



Naidoo et al, JNCCN 2019







97% of respondents (58/60) deferred to team recommendations

MD= 35, NP/PA=7, RN=15, Other=4

Naidoo et al, JNCCN 2019



- 18 publications
- Pulmonary/Oncology (6)
- Rheumatology/Oncology (5)
- Endocrine/Oncology (1)
- Dermatology/Oncology (1)
- Gastroenterology/Oncology (3)
- Neurology/Oncology (1)
- Multidisciplinary Team (1)

CLINICAL SCIENCE

Immune checkpoint inhibitor-induced inflammatory arthritis persists after immunotherapy cessation

Tawnie J Braaten,¹ Julie R Brahmer,² Patrick M Forde,² Dung Le,² Evan J Lipson,² Jarushka Naidoo,² Megan Schollenberger,² Lei Zheng,² Clifton O Bingham III,¹ Ami A Shah,¹ Laura C Cappelli^{® 1}

A Multidisciplinary Toxicity Team for Cancer Immunotherapy–Related Adverse Events

Jarushka Naidoo, MBBCh^a; Jiajia Zhang, MD, PhD^a; Evan J. Lipson, MD^a; Patrick M. Forde, MBBCh^a; Karthik Suresh, MD^b; Kendall F. Moseley, MD^c; Seema Mehta, MD^d; Shawn G. Kwatra, MD^a; Alyssa M. Parian, MD^f; Amy K. Kim, MD^f; John C. Probasco, MD, PhD^a; Rosanne Rouf, MD^h; Jennifer E. Thorne, MD, PhD^{iJ}; Satish Shanbhag, MD^a; Joanne Riemer, RN, BSN^a; Ami A. Shah, MD^k; Drew M. Pardoll, MD, PhD^a; Clifton O. Bingham III, MD^k; Julie R. Brahmer, MD, MHS^a; and Laura C. Cappelli, MD, MHS^k

The Journal of Clinical Investigation

CLINICAL MEDICINE

The alveolar immune cell landscape is dysregulated in checkpoint inhibitor pneumonitis

Karthik Suresh,¹ Jarushka Naidoo,^{2,3} Qiong Zhong,¹ Ye Xiong,¹ Jennifer Mammen,⁴ Marcia Villegas de Flores,⁵ Laura Cappelli,⁵ Aanika Balaji,² Tsvi Palmer,¹ Patrick M. Forde,^{2,3} Valsamo Anagnostou,^{2,3} David S. Ettinger,² Kristen A. Marrone,^{2,3} Ronan J. Kelly,^{2,3} Christine L. Hann,^{2,3} Benjamin Levy,^{2,3} Josephine L. Feliciano,^{2,3} Cheng-Ting Lin,⁶ David Feller-Kopman,¹ Andrew D. Lerner,¹ Hans Lee,¹ Majid Shafiq,¹ Lonny Yarmus,¹ Evan J. Lipson,^{3,4} Mark Soloski,⁵ Julie R. Brahmer,^{2,3} Sonye K. Danoff,¹ and Franco D'Alessio¹

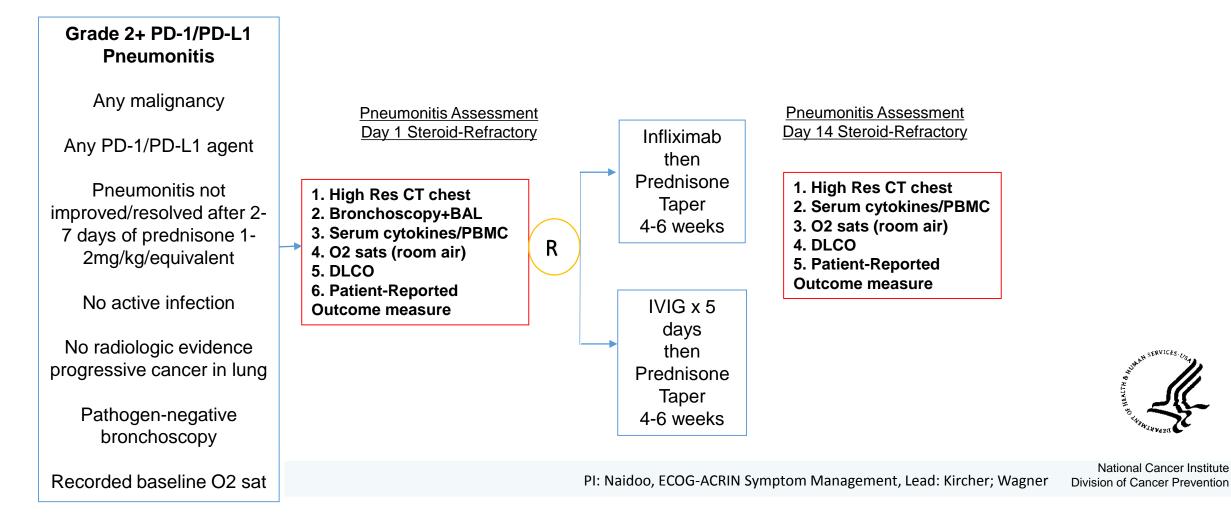
JAMA Neurology | Original Investigation Association of Autoimmune Encephalitis With Combined Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor Treatment for Metastatic Cancer

Tanya J. Williams, MD, PhD; David R. Benavides, MD, PhD; Kelly-Ann Patrice, MBBS; Josep O. Dalmau, MD, PhD; Alexandre Leon Ribeiro de Ávila, MD, PhD; Dung T. Le, MD; Evan J. Lipson, MD; John C. Probasco, MD; Ellen M. Mowry, MD, MCR





Future Directions Prospective Studies for irAEs: Steroid-Refractory Pneumonitis





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BLOOMBERG~KIMMEL INSTITUTE FOR CANCER IMMUNOTHERAPY

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JHH Bloomberg Kimmel Institute for Cancer Immunotherapy Drew M. Pardoll, MD PhD Elizabeth M. Jaffee, MD PhD Suzanne Topalian MD

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Division of Cardiology Rosanne Rouf, MD Roberta Florido, MD

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Division of Dermatology Inbal Sander, MD Shawn Kwatra, MD

Department of Ophthalmology Meghan Berkenstock, MD Jennifer Thorne, MD PhD

ECOG-ACRIN Symptom Science Committee

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