

Sistema Socio Sanitario



Regione
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GRAND ROUNDS CLINICI DEL MERCOLEDÌ

con il Policlinico San Matteo

Aula Magna "C. Golgi" & WEBINAR

20 novembre 2024

Paolo Sacchi

SC: Malattie Infettive 1

Diagnosi e gestione clinica delle epatiti immunomediate



D.G.

Anamnesi fisiologica:

Donna di 49 anni

Fumatrice (25 pack/years)

Anamnesi lavorativa:

Casalinga

Anamnesi patologica:

Epatite B attiva in trattamento con Entecavir dal 24/02/2021



Caso clinico 1



Comparsa di addominalgie e dolori al rachide, cui segue ricovero per accertamenti

23/12/2020: TC TB: “...nodulo eteroplastico di 20 x 20 mm nel lobo polmonare superiore di destra, con diversi sottili tralci periferici che lo congiungono alla pleura mediastinica ed al bronco lobare superiore; nodulo di 3 mm al lobo inferiore sinistro, ulteriore nodulo di 5 mm al lobo medio; linfonodo di 8 mm all'ilo destro, ulteriore linfonodo di 10 mm al Barety...”

29/01/2021: RMN rachide + bacino: “Lesioni sostitutive di aspetto addensante a C1, D4, D10; nel tratto C5-C6 rigonfiamento del midollo con aspetto edematoso, associata a patologica impregnazione nodulare meningea posteriore estesa all'emergenza radicolare sinistra; ulteriori patologiche nodulazioni meningee tra D12-L1, L2-L3 ed al sacro; focali impregnazioni si riconoscono anche al clivus; al bacino presenza di sfumata alterazione dubbia alla spina iliaca superiore sinistra.”

31/12/2020: Agobiopsia percutanea polmonare destra E.C.: **CTM orientative per Adenocarcinoma, PD-L1 TPS < 1%, EGFR WT, ALK e ROS1 neg, BRAF WT.**

Caso clinico 1



25/02/2021: avvio di terapia di 1^a linea secondo schema Carboplatino+Pemetrexed+Pembrolizumab

14/04/2021: TC total-body con lieve RP (come iRECIST)

23/04/2021: 1^a dose Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine

03/05/2021: comparsa di oltre 10 scariche diarroiche/die

Agli EE: Bil. Tot. 1.98mg/dl, Bil. Diretta 0.91mg/dl, GGT 94U/L, ALT 122U/L, AST 70U/L,
coagulazione nella norma

SI RICOVERA LA PAZIENTE

Caso clinico 1



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SI RICOVERA LA PAZIENTE



Table 1. Laboratory tests at the time of the diagnosis of hepatitis and colitis.

| Parameter | Value |
|--|---------------------------------|
| WBC count (μ l) | 7100 |
| Neutrophil (μ l) | 3900 |
| NLR | 2.29 |
| CRP (mg/dl) | 0.7 |
| LDH (mg/dl) | 356 |
| AST (IU/l) | 147 |
| ALT (IU/l) | 299 |
| Total bilirubin (mg/dl) | 1.98 |
| GGT (IU/l) | 139 |
| Alkaline phosphatase (IU/l) | 161 |
| HAV - RNA | Negative |
| HBV - DNA (IU/ml) | <20 UI/ml (Abbot real-time PCR) |
| HCV - RNA | Negative |
| HDV - RNA | Negative |
| HEV - RNA | Negative |
| CMV IgG (U/ml) | <12 (>14 positive) |
| CMV IgM (U/ml) | <18 (>22 positive) |
| EBV IgG (U/ml) | <20 (<20 negative) |
| EBV IgM (U/ml) | <20 (<20 negative) |
| ANA | <1:80 |
| S-Ama | <1:40 |
| PR3-ANCA | Negative |
| MPO-ANCA | Negative |
| Serum IgG (mg/dl) | 1400 |
| Fecal calprotectin (ng/mg) | 591 |
| <i>Clostridium difficile</i> toxins (A and B) | Negative |
| Stool cultures for bacteria, ova and parasites | Negative |

ALT: Alanine aminotransferase; ANA: Antinuclear antibody; AST: Aspartate aminotransferase; CMV: Cytomegalovirus; CRP: C-reactive protein; EBV: Epstein-Barr virus; GGT: Gamma-glutamyl transferase; HAV: Hepatitis A virus; HBV: Hepatitis B virus; HCV: Hepatitis C virus; HDV: Hepatitis Delta virus; HEV: Hepatitis E virus; LDH: Lactate dehydrogenase; MPO-ANCA: Myeloperoxidase anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody; NLR: Neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio; S-Ama: Anti-smooth-muscle antibody; PR3-ANCA: Proteinase-3 anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody; WBC: White blood cell.

Case Report

For reprint orders, please contact: reprints@futuremedicine.com

Development of hepatitis triggered by SARS-CoV-2 vaccination in patient with cancer during immunotherapy: a case report

Angioletta Lasagna^{*1}, Marco Vincenzo Lenti², Irene Cassaniti³ & Paolo Sacchi⁴

¹Medical Oncology Unit, Fondazione IRCCS Policlinico San Matteo, Pavia, 27100, Italy

Immunotherapy



Caso clinico 1



09/05/2021: Visita Gastroenterologica: *“Diarrea in corso di immunoterapia con pembrolizumab in paziente con epatite acuta (virale? Riattivazione di HBV? HDV? da tossicità? altro?) Consiglio nell'ipotesi di una colite microscopica da farmaco colonscopia con biopsie multiple. Già programmata biopsia epatica. Avvia metronidazolo 500 mg: 1 flac ev ore 8-16-24 per 7 giorni + probiotici: 1 bustina ore 10 per 2 settimane + Diosmectite.”*

10/05/2021: Biopsia Epatica: *“Struttura lobulare conservata. Lieve fibrosi pericellulare; congestione sinusoidale. Minima flogosi cronica portale, in assenza di significativa attività d'interfaccia o lobulare.”*

12/05/2021: Colonscopia+biopsia: E.I.: *“Flogosi cronica con componente eosinofila. Non granulomi epitelioidi gigantocellulari. Non significativo ispessimento della membrana basale. Istiociti a citoplasma pigmentato interstiziali”*

13/05/2021: Visita Epatologica: *«In considerazione del quadro di epatite, escluse le eziologie virali e autoimmuni, nel sospetto di epatite immuno-relata, si pone indicazione a terapia steroidea con Metilprednisolone 1 mg/kg ev.»*



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Caso clinico 1



04/06/2021: somministrato 4° ciclo di trattamento secondo schema Carboplatino + Pemetrexed, seguono ulteriori 2 cicli con Pemetrexed di mantenimento

05/07/2021: Visita gastroenterologica: *“Non controindicazione a ripresa del trattamento immunoterapico”*

27/07/2021: TC total-body: SD/lieve PD

06/08/2021: ripresa di Pembrolizumab + Pemetrexed

03/02/2022: Visita endocrinologica: *“Tiroidite cronica in ipotiroidismo franco immuno-relato; si imposta terapia di supplementazione con levotiroxina”*

15/06/2022: Visita reumatologica: *“Per artralgie diffuse, parzialmente responsive alla terapia steroidea si propone progressiva sostituzione del prednisone con idrossiclorochina”*

13/02/2023: Visita dermatologica: *“Paziente con prurito e chiazze eritematose. Alla biopsia cutanea: “Reperti di dermatite perivascolare superficiale e dell'interfaccia, con depositi interstiziali di mucina.”*



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Caso clinico 1



03/11/2022: TC total-body: SD

Proseguire ICI?



Interrompere ICI?

SOSPENDIAMO LA TERAPIA ONCOLOGICA

02/09/2024: TC TB: “stabile nodulo polmonare di 10x10 mm, non evidenza di altre sedi di malattia”

Caso clinico 1



03/11/2022: TC total-body: SD

Proseguire ICI?



Interrompere ICI?

SOSPENDIAMO LA TERAPIA ONCOLOGICA

02/09/2024: TC TB: “stabile nodulo polmonare di 10x10 mm, non evidenza di altre sedi di malattia”

Come interpretare un rialzo di transaminasi?

In hepatological practice, ALF is a highly specific and rare syndrome, characterized by an acute deterioration of liver function without underlying chronic liver disease

SEVERE ACUTE LIVER INJURY (ALI)

No underlying chronic liver disease
Liver damage
(serum aminotransferases 3 x ULN)
Impaired liver function
(jaundice and coagulopathy)

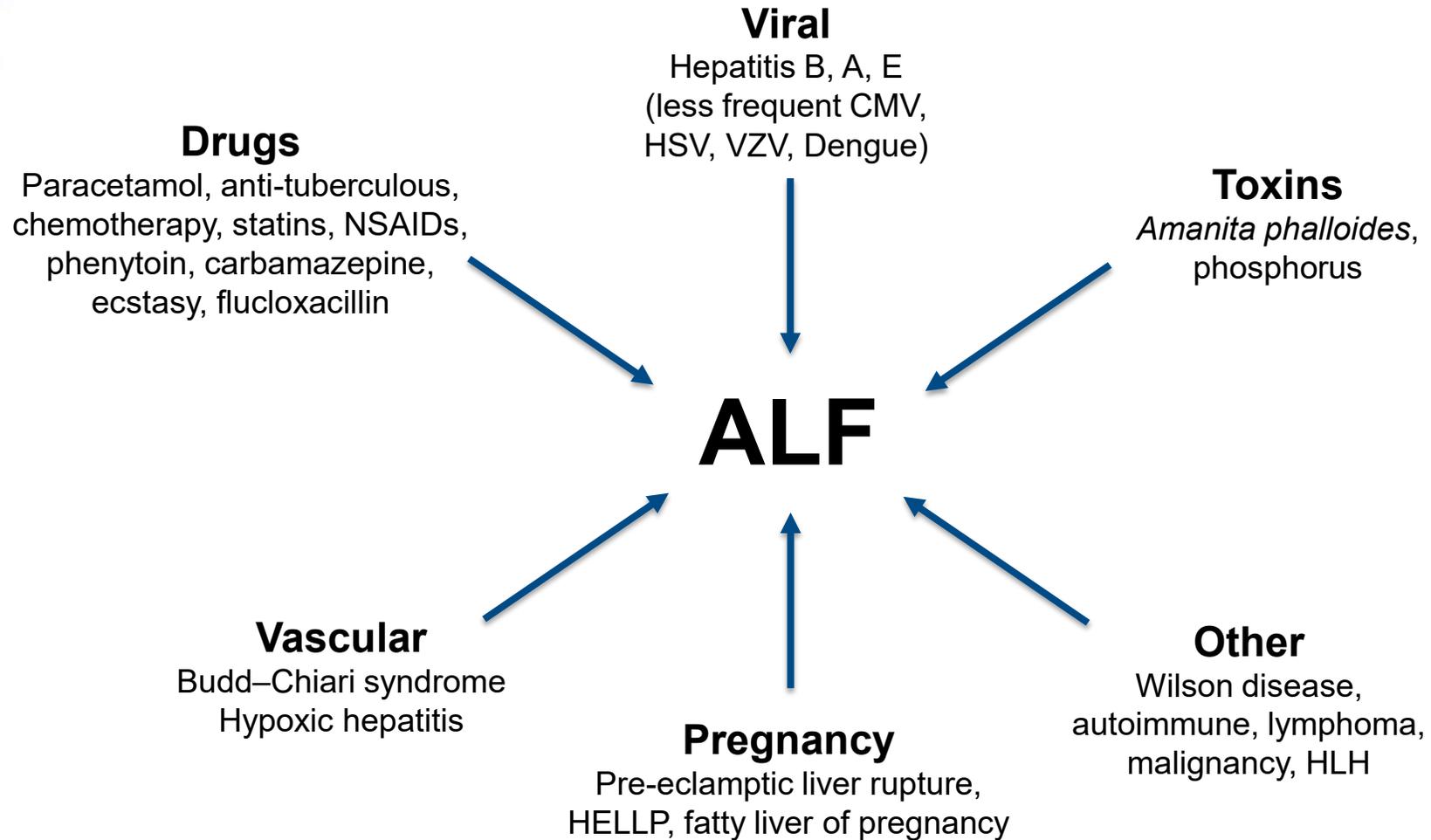
Up to 12 weeks post-jaundice,
depending on sub-classification

HEPATIC ENCEPHALOPATHY (HE)

Crucial for the diagnosis of ALF
Mental alterations may be initially subtle
Intensive screening at the first sign of
HE
is mandatory

ALF

Diagnosi differenziale (1)



Come identificare i pazienti a rischio?



Preexisting chronic liver disease



Review
Autoimmune hepatitis, HLA and extended haplotypes
Lea Campos Oliveira ^a, Gilda Porta ^b, Maria Lucia C. Marin ^c, Paulo Lisboa Bittencourt ^d,
Jorge Kalil ^{c,e}, Anna Carla Goldberg ^{c,f,*}

Type of ICIs

HLA antigen expression

Type of primary cancer



Review
**The ABC of Immune-Mediated Hepatitis during
Immunotherapy in Patients with Cancer: From Pathogenesis to
Multidisciplinary Management**

Angioletta Lasagna ^{1,*} and Paolo Sacchi ²

Concomitant drugs

Liver metastases

Viral infections

Received: 4 July 2023 | Revised: 30 August 2023 | Accepted: 11 September 2023
DOI: 10.1002/cam4.6565

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Cancer Medicine | WILEY

Impact of proton pump inhibitors on the onset of gastrointestinal immune-related adverse events during immunotherapy

Angioletta Lasagna ^{1,*} | Federica Mascaro ¹ | Simone Figini ¹ | Sara Basile ¹ |
Giulia Gambini ² | Catherine Klersy ² | Marco Vincenzo Lenti ^{3,4} |
Antonio Di Sabatino ^{3,4} | Alice Di Benedetto ⁵ | Monica Calvi ⁵ |
Raffaele Bruno ^{6,7} | Paolo Sacchi ⁶ | Paolo Pedrazzoli ^{3,1}



Risk factors for immune-mediated hepatotoxicity
in patients with cancer treated with immune
checkpoint inhibitors: a systematic review and
meta-analysis

Jiahui Pan, Yuwei Liu, Xiaozhong Guo, Zhaohui Bai, Giovanni Battista Levi
Sandri, Nahum Méndez-Sánchez & Xingshun Qi





DILI

- Drug induced liver injury is a relatively uncommon liver disorder that remains an important and sometimes severe cause of acute and chronic liver injury
- Nearly 1000,000 people worldwide will suffer from DILI each year.
- DILI is a major threat to drug development, hampering the availability of innovative medicines every year.
- Lack of reliable animal models, *in vitro* test systems, and objective serum biomarkers has impeded progress in DILI research and clinical care

DILI Quantification

DILI can present with a very heterogeneous phenotype

Liver biopsy is not available in most instances

Qualification of liver injury for practical and scientific purposes is made by liver biochemistry

ALT ≥ 5 x ULN

ALP ≥ 2 x ULN

ALT ≥ 3 x ULN + TBL > 2 x ULN

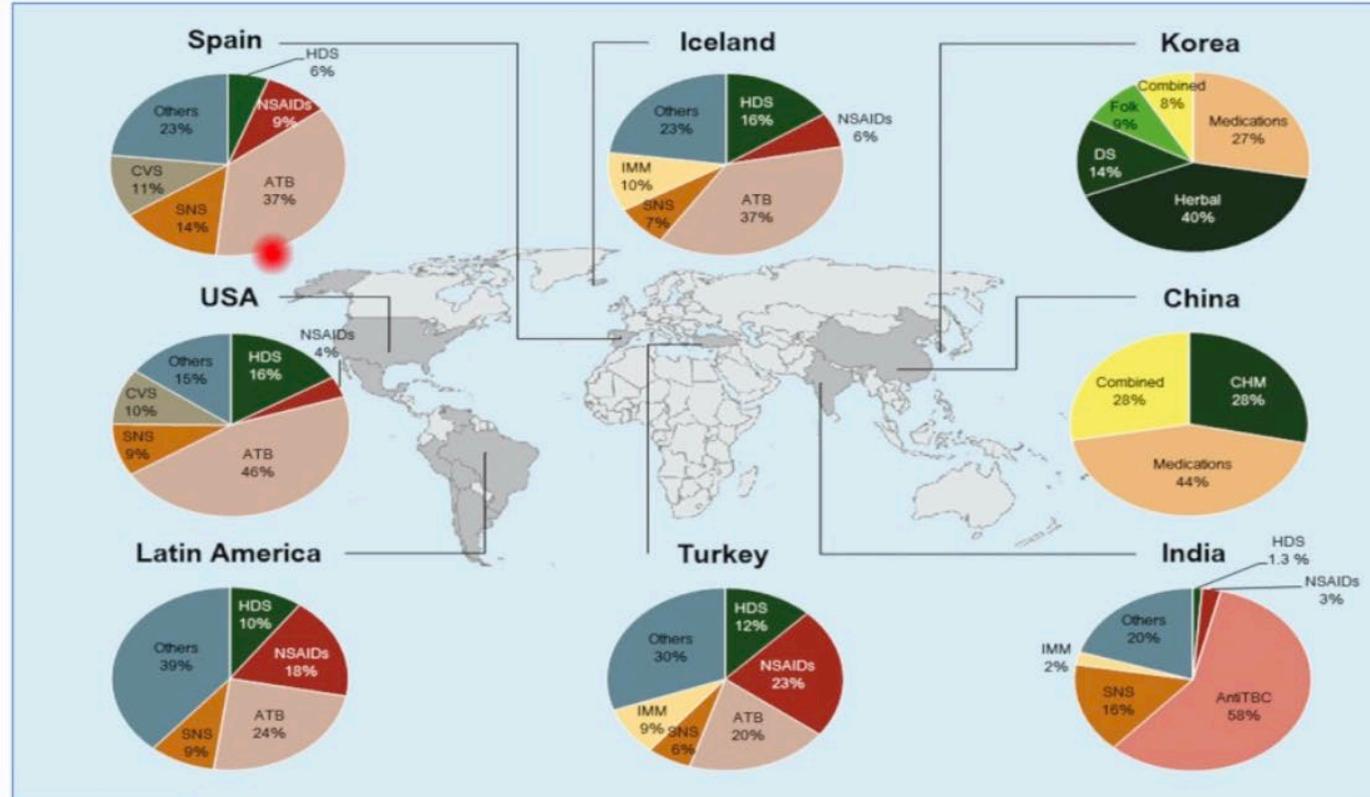
Pattern of liver injury is classified according to R (ALT x ULN/ALP x ULN)

Hepatocellular = $R \geq 5$

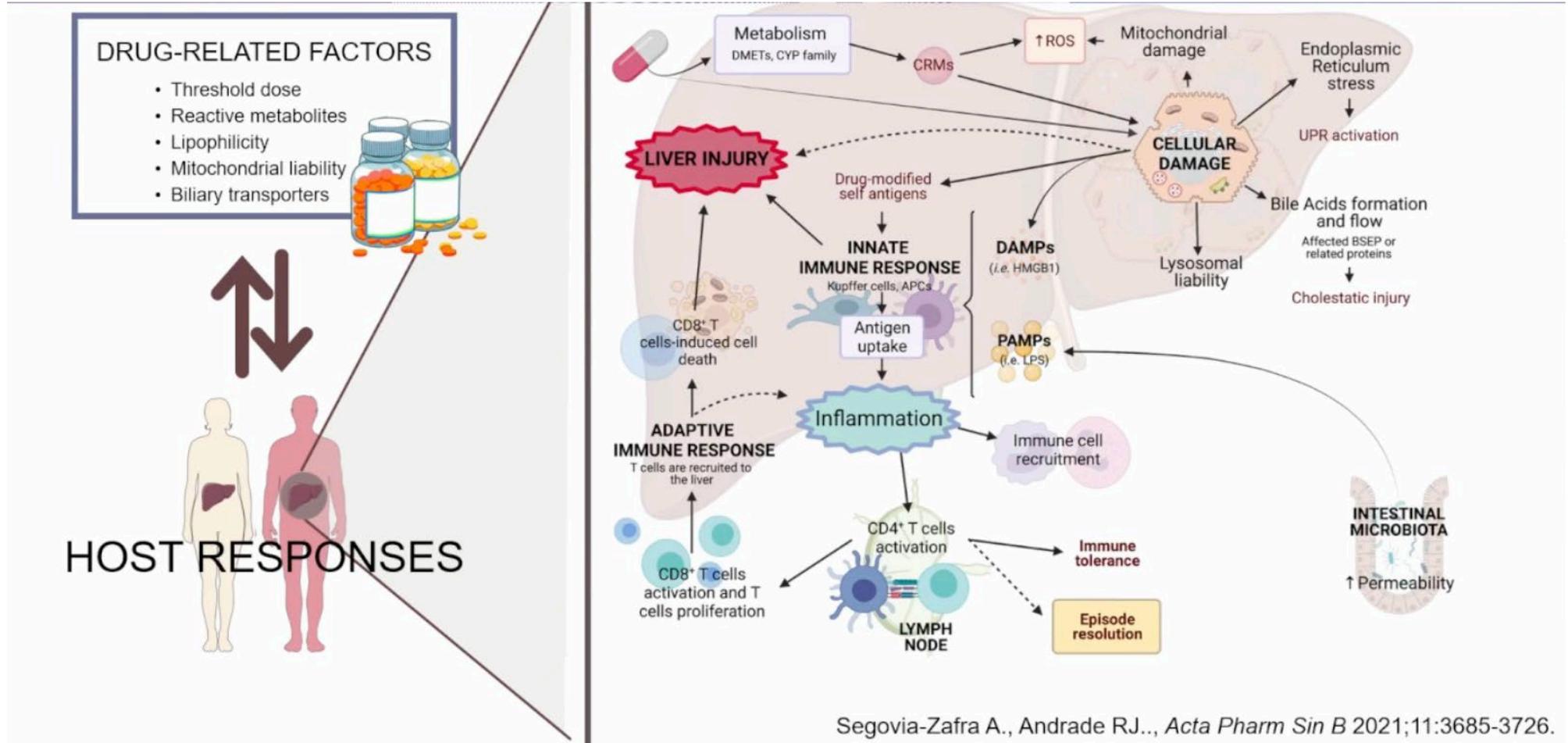
Cholestatic = $R \leq 2$

Mixed = $2 > R < 5$

DILI epidemiology



Andrade RJ et al. *Semin Liver Dis.* 2018; 38:21-40.



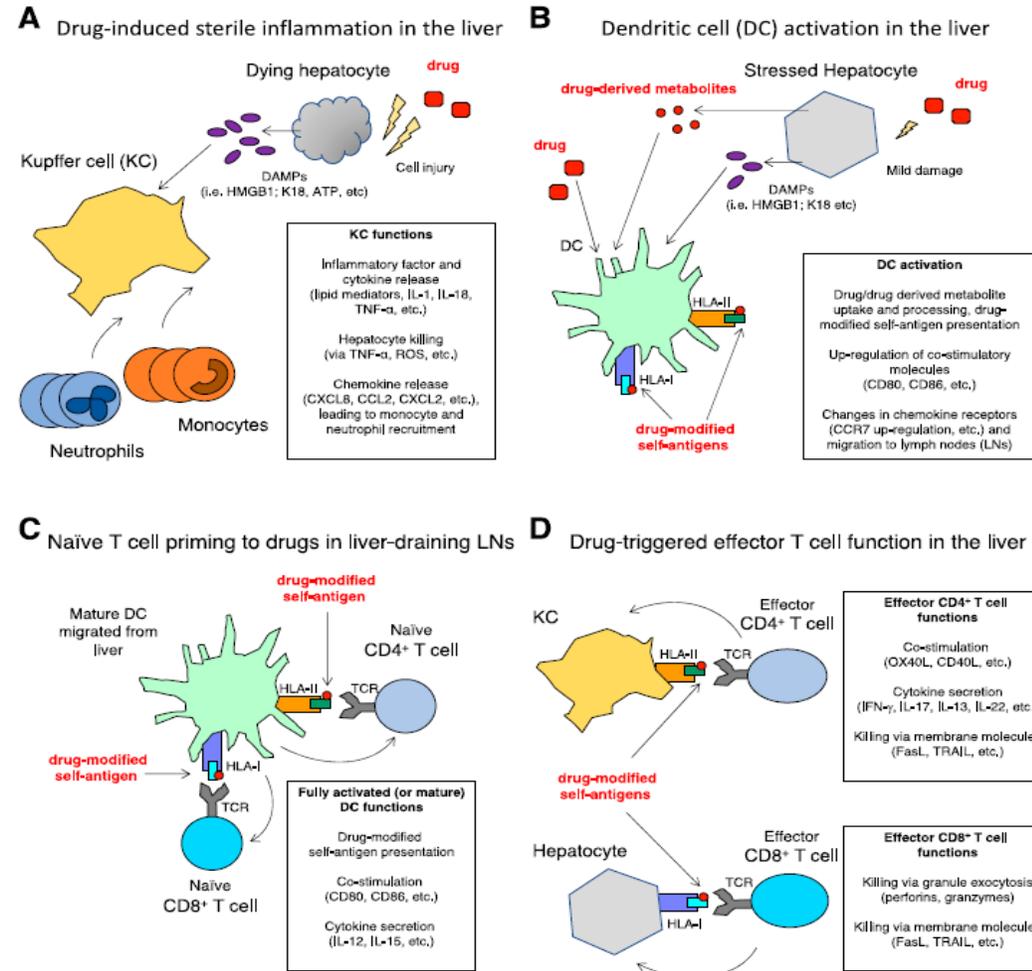


Figure 1. (A–D) Innate and adaptive immune responses in DILI.

Castiella A *et al.* Drug-induced autoimmune liver disease

Table 1 Classification of drug-induced autoimmune liver disease

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| AIH with DILI | <p>Patients with known AIH</p> <p>AIH quiescent: the drug may be the trigger of a new bout</p> <p>AIH under IS or corticosteroids treatment: Reactivation of known AIH upon introduction of a new drug (very difficult to demonstrate a causal relationship as it might be coincidental)</p> <p>Often advanced fibrosis on histology</p> |
| DI-AIH | <p>Patients with a low grade disease not diagnosed before or predisposition to AIH</p> <p>Drug produce an immune reaction that lead to a chronic process:</p> <p>Perpetuating the AIH</p> <p>Permanent need of IS</p> <p>Habitually typical HLA-DR associated</p> |
| IM-DILI (Autoimmune hypersensitivity) | <p>Fever, eosinophilia, lymphadenopathy, rash</p> <p>Indistinguishable from true AIH: Mandatory IS treatment</p> <p>Frequently spontaneous remission after drug cessation</p> <p>Usually complete response to treatment and sustained remission without relapse</p> |
| Mixed autoimmune type | <p>It is the most frequent drug-induced immune process in the liver attributable to drugs</p> <p>Patients with mixed clinical features of DI-AIH and IM-DILI</p> <p>Complete response to IS treatment but with chronic course after withdrawal</p> <p>Patients under IS treatment for another autoimmune disease. Withdraw IS drugs is not possible. Remission cannot be evaluated</p> |
| DILI with positive autoantibodies | <p>Patients with positive autoantibodies</p> <p>The probability of developing DIAILD increases in second DILI episodes independently of the causal agent</p> |

AIH: Autoimmune hepatitis; DILI: Drug-induced liver injury; IS: Immunosuppressants; IM-DILI: Immunomediated DILI; DIAILD: Drug-induced autoimmune liver disease; HLA: Human leukocyte antigen.



Overview on emerging therapies causing DILI

Immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICI), e.g. *pembrolizumab*

Gene Therapies, e.g. *onasemnogene abeparvovec*

Tumor necrosis factor (TNF) alpha inhibitors, e.g. *infliximab*

Bruton's tyrosine kinase (BTK)-inhibitors, e.g. *ibrutinib (rare)*

(B-)RAF inhibitors, e.g. *sorafenib (rare)*

...

Specific phenotypes: Cancer immunotherapy-induced DILI

- Immune checkpoint inhibitors act by increasing anti-tumour immune response suppressed in cancer
 - The break in tumour tolerance is associated with inflammatory side effects and an increase in immune-related adverse events, including hepatotoxicity

Statement

Immune checkpoint inhibitors can induce immune related hepatotoxicity in a substantial proportion of patients, with CTLA-4 inhibitors (ipilimumab) being more hepatotoxic than PD-L1 agents (nivolumab), and combination treatments carrying a greater risk

Level 1a studies

Recommendations

It is suggested that decisions regarding corticosteroid treatment of immune mediated hepatitis associated with immune checkpoint inhibitors are made by a multidisciplinary team involving hepatologists if DILI is sufficiently severe based on clinical and histological assessment

Level 2 studies

C



Immune checkpoint inhibitor induced liver injury (CHILI / ILICI)

- 11 immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICIs) have been approved for clinical use: the **CTLA-4 inhibitors** ipilimumab and tremelimumab, the **PD-1 inhibitors** nivolumab, pembrolizumab, cemiplimab, dostarlimab and tislelizumab, the **PD-L1 inhibitors** atezolizumab, avelumab, and durvalumab, and the **LAG-3 inhibitor** relatlimab (in combination with nivolumab)
- ICIs have led to significant increases in survival and/or response rates of patients with a variety of tumors, including non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC), melanoma, renal cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma of the head & neck, urothelial carcinoma, colorectal carcinoma, gastric carcinoma, hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), Merkel cell carcinoma and Hodgkin's lymphoma
- these survival benefits come with a cost of immune-related adverse events (irAEs) affecting a variety of organs. These include infusion-related reactions, skin rashes, colitis, hepatic injury, pneumonitis, pericarditis, myocarditis, uveitis, and a number of different endocrinopathies
- ILICI represents an example of a third type of DILI, which differs from idiosyncratic and direct hepatotoxicity, and is caused by an indirect effect of ICIs on the liver by virtue of their immune-mediated mechanism of action

ICIs - therapeutic mechanism of action

ICIs block checkpoints that are made by some types of immune cells, such as T cells, as well as cancer cells. These checkpoints prevent immune responses from being too strong and T cells from killing cancer cells. When these checkpoints are blocked, T cells can kill cancer cells better. Examples of checkpoint proteins found on T cells or cancer cells include:

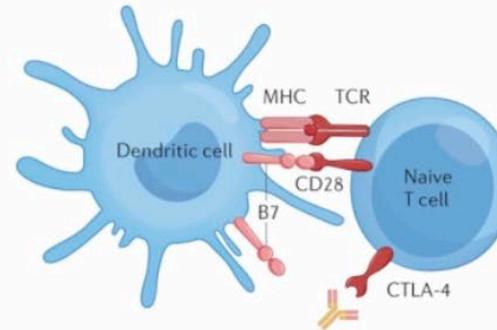
- CTLA-4/B7-1/B7-2 (cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein 4)
- LAG-3 (Lymphocyte activation gene 3)
- PD-1 (programmed death-1 receptor)
- PD-L1 (programed death ligand-1)

Protein targets are highly expressed in cancer cells, and adaptive (e.g., **T cells**) and innate (**monocytes/macrophages**) immune cells.

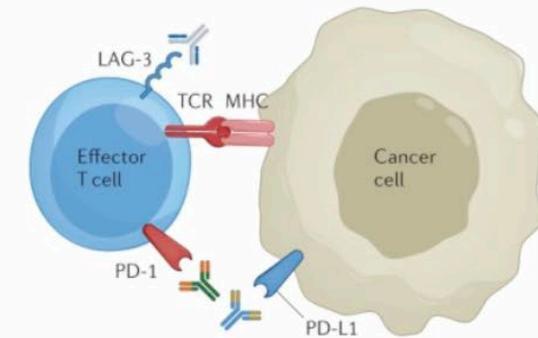
Recent approval (FDA, EMA):

- Anti-PD-1: Tevimbra® (Tislelizumab)

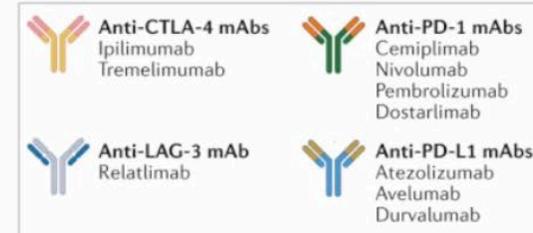
a Lymphoid organs



b Target tissues



c





Risk Factors for ICI-induced liver injury (CHILI)

- Type and dose of ICIs
 - anti PD-1 < anti PD-L1
 - standard dose of anti CTLA-4 < high dose of anti CTLA-4
- Combination of ICIs
 - nivolumab + ipilimumab
- Concurrent use of hepatotoxic medications
- Prior immune-related adverse events (irAEs) due to ICIs
- Female gender
- Type of cancer
 - hepatocellular carcinoma > extrahepatic malignancy
- Low baseline ALP and high baseline ALT
- Pre-existing liver disease (e.g., hepatitis B or C infection, cirrhosis)

Incidence of CHILI



8.8%



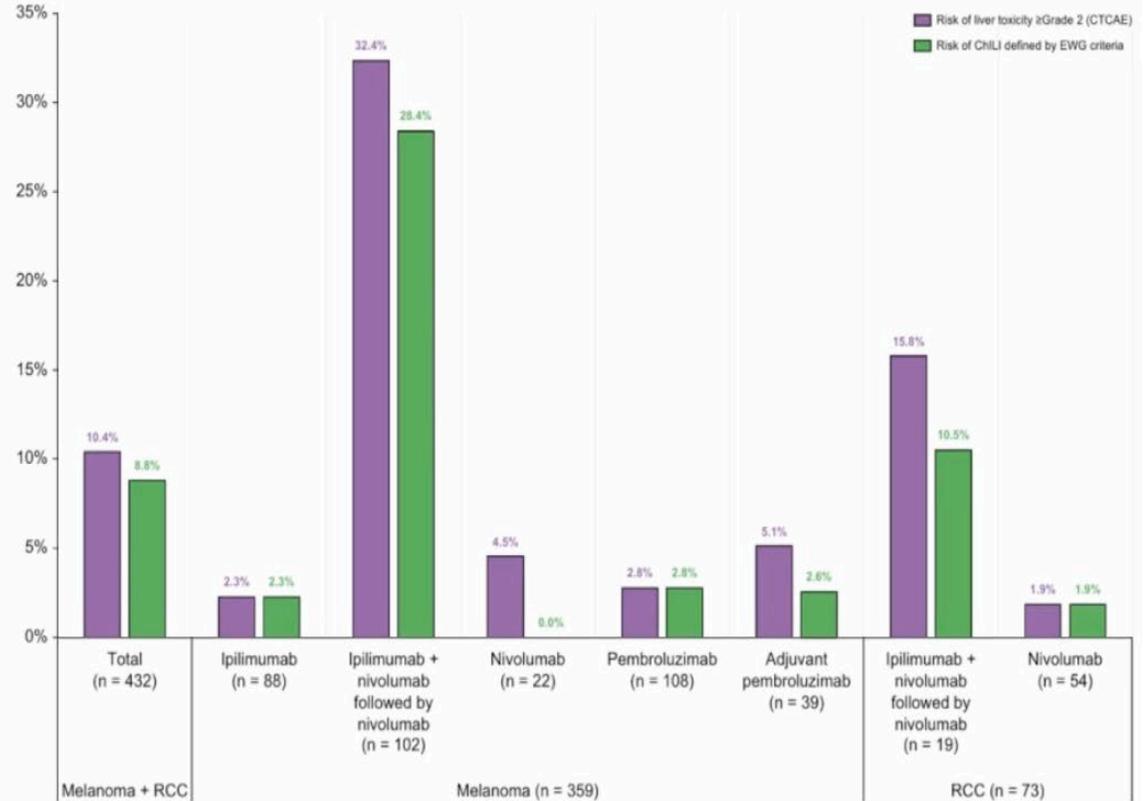
11.5 per 1,000
person-months

Higher than previously reported in
the literature

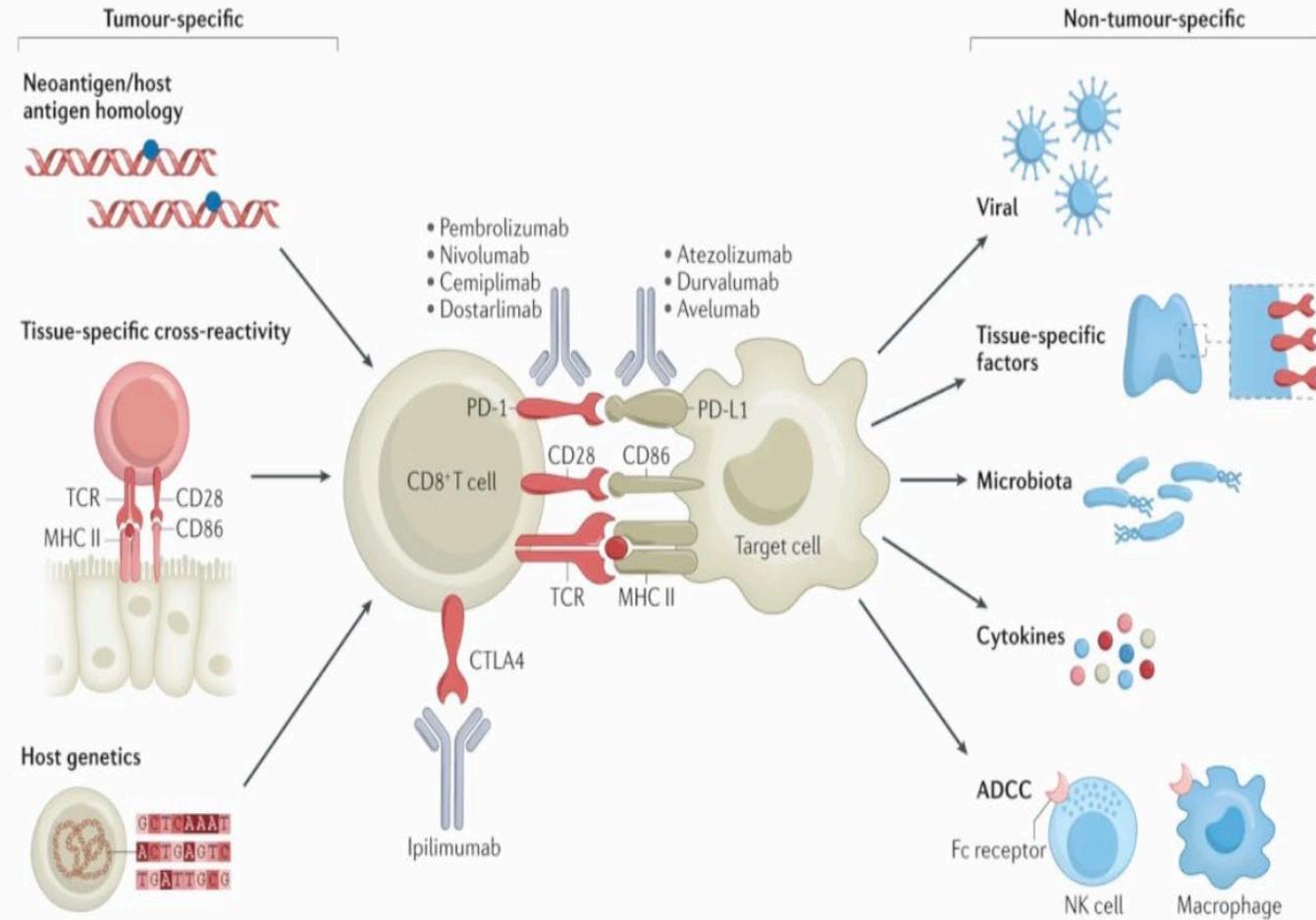
Varies among different ICIs and
cancer types

Higher in combination therapy

Risk of CHILI per ICI regime in melanoma and renal cancer



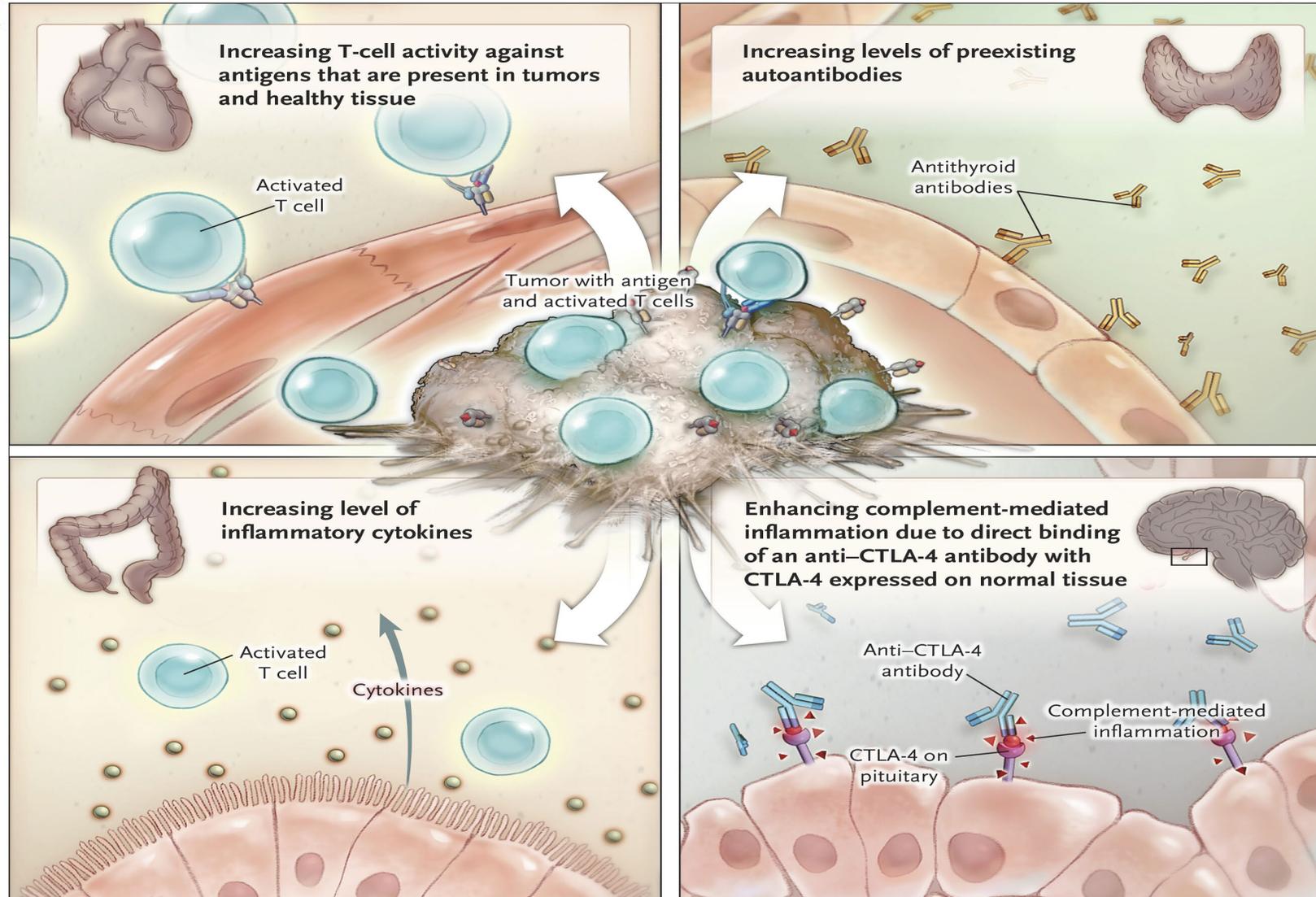
Possible mechanism(s) of CHILI



Johnson DB et al., Nat Rev Clin Oncol. 2022 Apr;19(4):254-267

Schema depicting the interaction of T cells with malignant or non-malignant cells, and the molecular mechanisms of immune-checkpoint blockade. Tumour-specific (left) and non-tumour-specific (right) aspects associated with the development of irAEs are also included.

Possible Mechanisms Underlying Immune-Related Adverse Events.





Clinical presentation and diagnosis of CHILI

Clinical manifestation:

Heterogeneous presentation

- asymptomatic or nonspecific symptoms (fever, cutaneous eruptions, jaundice)

Variability in onset and severity of liver toxicity

Diagnosis:

Liver function tests (ALT, ALP)

- **Patterns: hepatocellular > mixed > cholestatic**

Exclusion of alternative causes:

- Viral serology (HAV, HBV, HCV, HEV, HIV, CMV, EBV, HSV, HHV-6)
- Liver-specific autoantibodies (ANA, AMA, ASMA, anti-LKM1, and anti-SLA)
- Quantitative immunoglobulins (IgG, IgM)
- Imaging modalities (ultrasound, CT, MRI)

Liver biopsy

Roussel - UCLAF Causality Assessment Method (RUCAM) score



Management of CHILI

- Temporarily discontinue the ICI (Grade 2 and 3)
- Permanently discontinue the ICI (Grade 4)
- Immunosuppressive treatment:
 - corticosteroids (\geq Grad 2 hepatitis), e.g. prednisone, methylprednisolone
 - immunosuppressive agents in severe cases (second-line), e.g. mycophenolate mofetil
- Symptomatic and supportive treatment of liver function
- Monitoring with regular assessment of liver function tests and clinical status

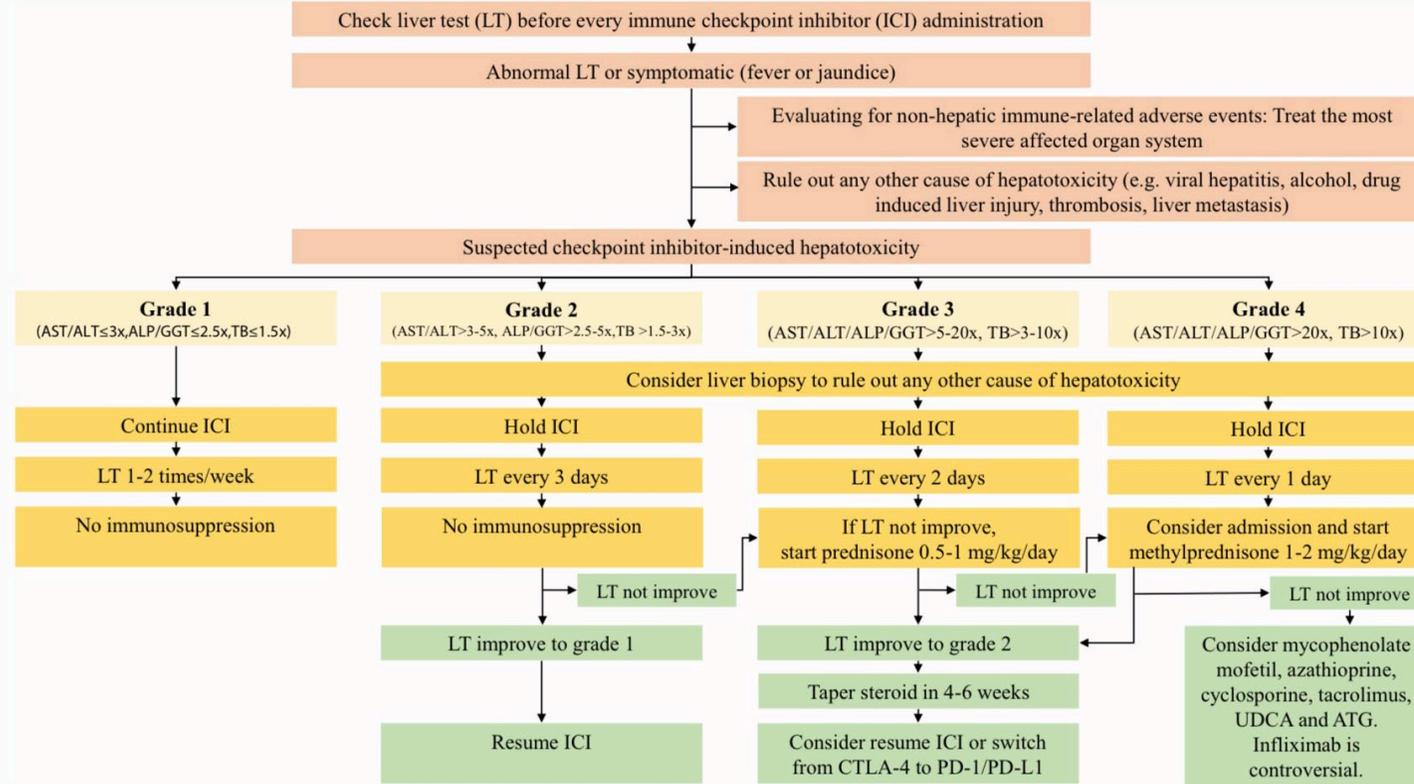
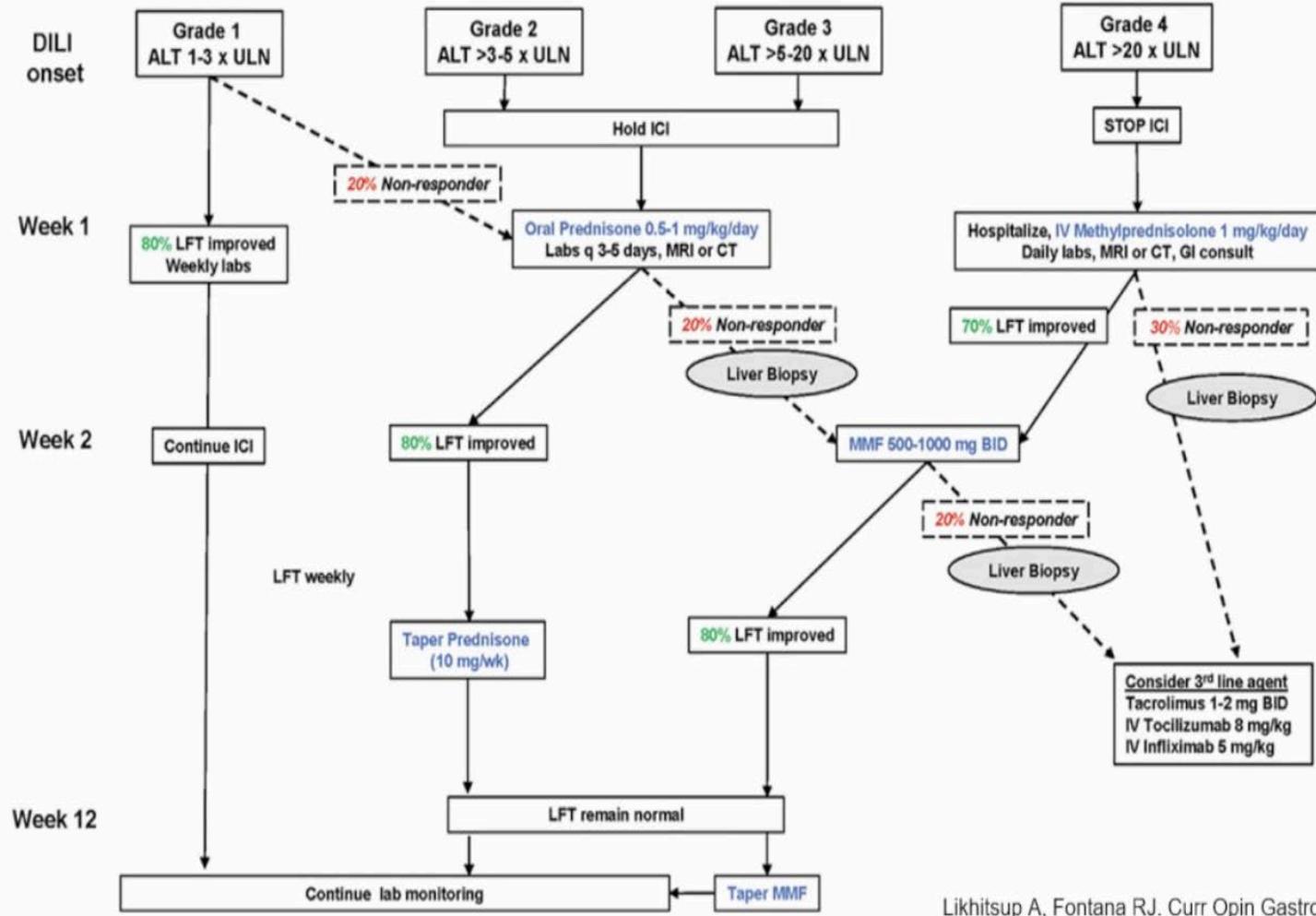


FIG. 4. Proposed management algorithm for checkpoint inhibitor-induced hepatotoxicity. Abbreviations: ALP, alkaline phosphatase; ICI, immune checkpoint inhibitors; GGT, gamma-glutamyltransferase; LT, liver test; TB, total bilirubin.



Caso clinico 2

P.S.

Anamnesi fisiologica:

Donna di 50 anni

Ex fumatrice (40 pack/years)

Anamnesi lavorativa:

Esposizione lavorativa ad asbesto

Anamnesi patologica:

Ipertensione arteriosa in trattamento con sartani



Caso clinico 2



27/01/2020: Videotoroscopia sinistra per biopsia pleurica e talcaggio: E.I.: «Proliferazione mesoteliale epitelioide, immunoreattività per Calretinina, D240, WT1»

28/02/2020: avvio di trattamento chemioterapico neoadiuvante secondo schema Carboplatino + Pemetrexed, di cui esegue 3 cicli

13/05/2020: Intervento chirurgico di decorticazione pleurica sinistra in toracotomia

Giugno – Agosto 2020: effettuati 3 cicli di trattamento secondo schema Carboplatino + Pemetrexed

Segue fu clinico-strumetale

19/01/2022: TC torace-addome con mdc: **PD pleurica**

09/03/2022 Avvio di trattamento immunoterapico secondo schema **Nivolumab 3 mg/kg q14 + Ipilimumab 1 mg/kg q42** (uso nominale)

Caso clinico 2



27/01/2023: EE in previsione del 9° ciclo evidenza di alterata funzionalità epatica (**Bil. Tot. 2.38mg/dl, Bil. Diretta 1.41mg/dl, GGT 718U/L, ALT 584U/L, AST 385U/L, coagulazione nella norma**)

08/02/2023: Ecografia addome completo: “...fegato nei limiti di norma; formazione ipoecogena di circa 19 x 10 mm in mesogastrio...”

13/02/2023 EE: **Bil. Tot 1.36mg/dl, Bil. Diretta 0.73mg/dl, ALT 647U/L, AST 193U/L, GGT 772U/L; ANA, ASMA, ANCA, anti-Lkm e AMA negativi, sierologia HBV e HCV negativa, CMV-DNA non rilevabile, EBV-DNA non rilevabile, HAV-RNA non rilevabile**

AVVIATA TERAPIA CON PREDNISONE 50mg/die

17/02/2023 Agli EE di controllo: **Bil. Tot 2.1mg/dl, Bil. Diretta 0.97mg/dl ALP 528U/L, ALT/AST 792/226U/L, GGT 1010U/L**

SI RICOVERA LA PAZIENTE

Caso clinico 2



22/02/2023: Biopsia epatica: «E.I: *Agobiopsia epatica in multipli frustoli... Marcata attività necroinfiammatoria perivenulare, con necrosi confluyente della zona 3 (glutamina-sintetasi+) bordata da epatociti distrofici ed associata a marcati stravasi emorragici perivenulari. In sede lobulare si osservano inoltre immagini di satellitosi granulocitaria. Lieve flogosi portale mista, linfo-granulocitaria. Lieve steatosi macrovescicolare (10%). Dotti biliari interlobulari (citocheratina 7+), conservati in numero e struttura. Non depositi di ferro colorabile. Non significativa dilatazione sinusoidale. Non significativa fibrosi. Non evidenza di neoplasia. **Reperti istologici compatibile con severa epatite, da integrarsi nel contesto clinico-strumentale complessivo; non si esclude la possibilità di un danno iatrogeno.**»*

22/02/2023: Visita Epatologica: «In considerazione del quadro di epatite, escluse le eziologie virali e autoimmuni, nel sospetto di epatite immuno-relata, si pone indicazione a **terapia steroidea con Metilprednisolone 2 mg/kg ev** (pari a 150 mg totali). Si avvia inoltre **profilassi antimicrobica con Cotrimossazolo.**»

Caso clinico 2



Epatite immuno-mediata



Riattivazione da CMV

What's else?

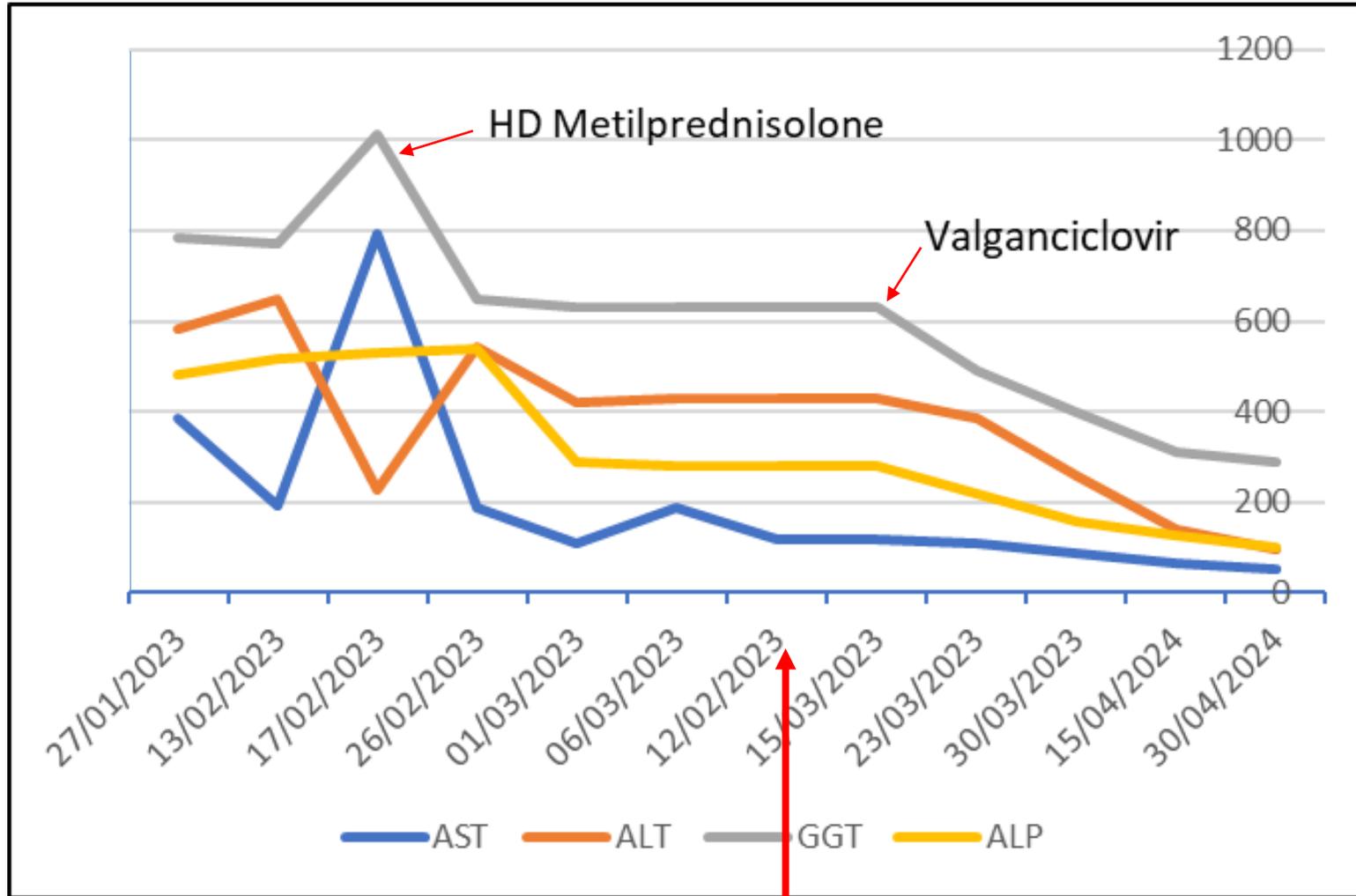
Caso clinico 2



17/03/2023: Valutazione epatologica: *“In relazione alla possibile riattivazione virale e alla conseguente necessità di intraprendere una terapia specifica si imposta Valganciclovir 450 mg 2cp a stomaco pieno ore 8 e 20 e si rimodula la terapia corticosteroidea come segue:*

Metilprednisolone 36 mg (2 cp da 16 mg + 1 cp da 4 mg) fino al 23/03 compreso poi 18 mg (1 cp da 16 mg + ½ cp da 4 mg) fino al 26/03 compreso poi 8 mg (2 cp da 4 mg) fino al 29/03 compreso poi STOP”

11/04/2024: Accesso in PS per pancreatite acuta: exitus in data 13/04/2024



CMV DNA: 152190 copie/ml

Diagnostic clues

The role of liver biopsy

Novel diagnostic markers

Il ruolo della biopsia (1)

It can be helpful in patients with suspected ICIs- induced hepatotoxicity, in particular in those patients with potential pre-existing liver disease

LB in patients treated with ICIs and developing grade 3 or higher liver injury presented a delay in the initiation of corticosteroid therapy and not associated with a faster resolution of liver inflammation

Liver biopsy should be restricted to patients presenting with irH associated with poor or slow response to corticosteroids

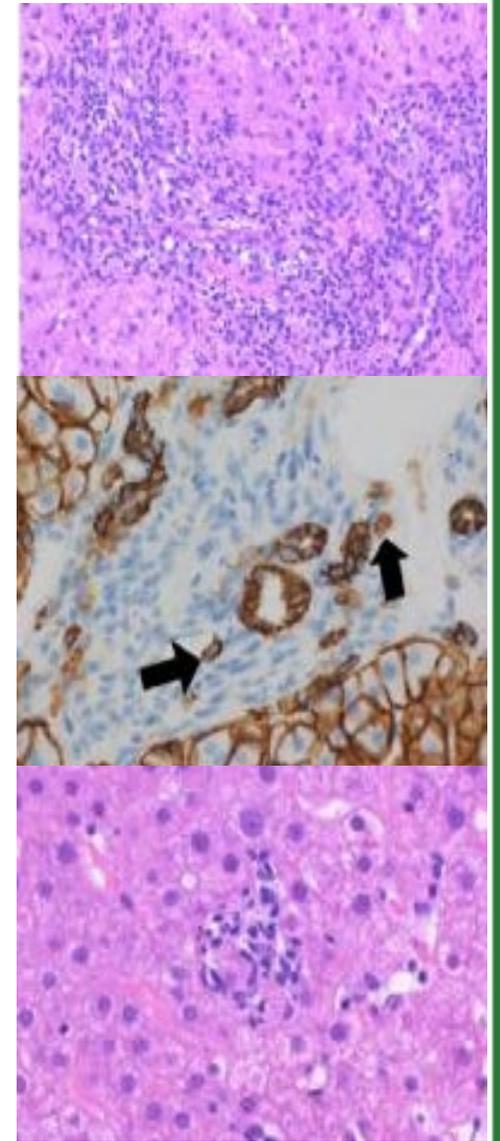
Il ruolo della biopsia (2)

Granulomatous changes are significantly increased in patients with ICIs-related hepatitis compared with DILI and AIH

The ratio of inflammatory cells CD4/CD8 and CD138/CD3 in ICIs are significantly lower than those in AIH or DILI patients

Hepatotoxicity caused by anti-CTLA-4 drugs shows a specific pattern of granulomatous hepatitis associated with severe lobular necrotic and inflammatory activity, fibrin deposits and central vein endothelitis

The histological pattern from patients receiving anti-PD-1/PD-L1 agents alone is and characterized by active hepatitis with spotty or confluent necrosis and mild to moderate periportal activity



Standard and emerging in vitro tools to study/assess CHILI



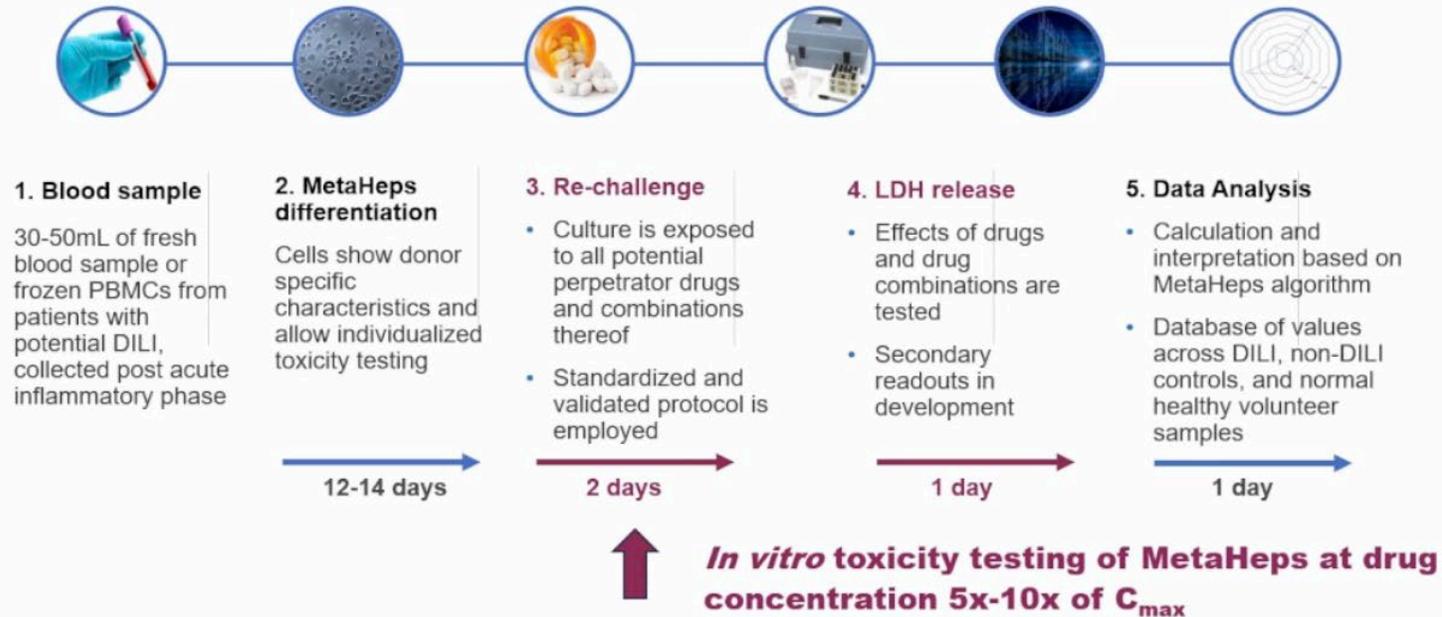
| Assay features | Immortalized human liver cells | 2D human hepatocytes | 3D human liver spheroids | iPS-derived human hepatocytes | T cell assay | MetaHeps |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|----------|
| Drug transport activity | X | XX | XX | X | X | X |
| Drug metabolism | X | XX | XX | X | X | X |
| Innate immune system features | - | - | X | - | XXX | XXX |
| Genetic makeup of the patient | - | - | - | - | XXX | XXX |
| Immunogenicity of the patient | - | - | - | - | XXX | XXX |

Legend: X: low; XX: intermediate; XXX: high; - not applicable/not possible

MetaHeps® DILI Test

MetaHeps (MH) cells are differentiated from monocytes

Workflow of the assay – patient-based idiosyncratic DILI causality assessment :



MetaHeps® in ICI causality assessment

DILI cases with suspicion on ipilimumab and/or nivolumab

- Suspected medications:
- #6: Nivolumab – Ipilimumab – Isoniazid
- #17: Nivolumab – Ipilimumab
- #20: Nivolumab – Ipilimumab
- #24: Nivolumab – Ipilimumab

| | ULN (95% CI) | #6 | #17 | #20 | #24 |
|-------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Nivolumab | 107 (n=9) | 162 | 135 | 56 | 75 |
| Ipilimumab | 136 (n=4)* | Not tested | 175 | 141 | 86 |
| Nivo + Ipi | 137 (n=4)* | Not tested | 97 | 67 | 109 |
| Isoniazid | 115 (n=5) | 113 | Not relevant | Not relevant | Not relevant |

Mean normal value: normalized LDH release values for mean and ULN for each drug and concentration tested with MetaHeps were established and continue to be refined in MetaHeps cells generated from normal healthy volunteer blood samples, having no previous DILI or reported sensitivity to test drugs

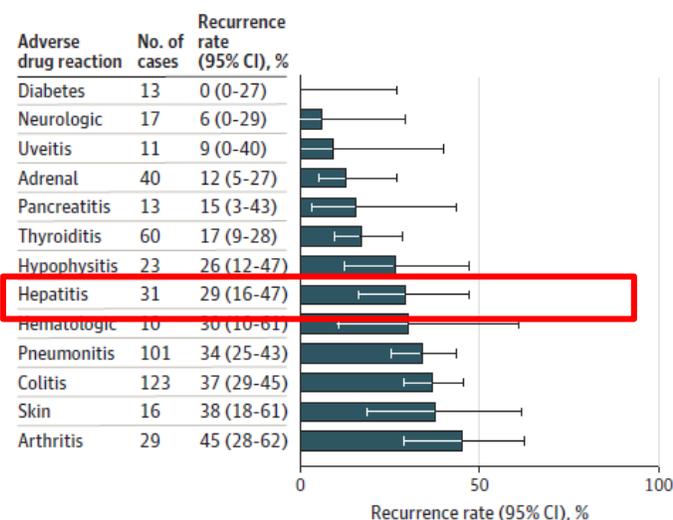
* N threshold for a stable ULN is set to 5

Unpublished data

Rechallenge (1)

- Tasso di ricaduta di tossicità immunorelate con rachallenge tra **29%** fino a **55%**
- **Polmoniti, coliti e epatiti** le tox che più frequentemente recidivano
- Con **anti-CTLA-4** più frequenti recidive

Figure 2. Rate of Recurrence According to the Initial Immune-Related Adverse Event



| Initial irAE | No. (%) | | Reporting OR (95% CI) | |
|---|--|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Recurrence after ICI rechallenge (n = 130) | No recurrence after ICI rechallenge (n = 322) | Univariate analysis | Multivariate analysis |
| ICI | | | | |
| Anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 alone | 105 (80.8) | 265 (82.3) | 0.9 (0.54-1.52) | NA |
| Anti-CTLA-4 alone | 7 (5.4) | 15 (4.7) | 1.16 (0.46-2.93) | 3.5 (1.05-11.64) |
| Combination therapy | 18 (13.8) | 42 (13.0) | 1.07 (0.59-1.94) | NA |
| Type of initial irAE^a | | | | |
| Adrenal | 5 (3.8) | 35 (10.9) | 0.33 (0.13-0.86) | NA |
| Arthritis | 13 (10.0) | 16 (5.0) | 2.12 (0.99-4.55) | NA |
| Colitis | 47 (36.2) | 78 (24.2) | 1.77 (1.14-2.75) | 2.99 (1.60-5.59) |
| Diabetes | 0 | 13 (4.0) | NA | NA |
| Hematological | 3 (2.3) | 7 (2.2) | 1.06 (0.27-4.18) | NA |
| Hepatitis | 11 (8.5) | 22 (6.8) | 1.26 (0.59-2.68) | 3.38 (1.31-8.74) |
| Hypophysitis | 6 (4.6) | 17 (5.3) | 0.87 (0.33-2.25) | NA |
| Mucositis | 2 (1.5) | 3 (0.9) | 1.66 (0.27-10.06) | NA |
| Myocarditis | 0 | 3 (0.9) | NA | NA |
| Myositis | 2 (1.5) | 7 (2.2) | 0.7 (0.14-3.43) | NA |
| Nephritis | 4 (3.1) | 4 (1.2) | 2.52 (0.62-10.25) | 4.92 (0.94-25.64) |
| Neurological | 3 (2.3) | 16 (5.0) | 0.45 (0.13-1.58) | NA |
| Pancreatitis | 3 (2.3) | 11 (3.4) | 0.67 (0.18-2.43) | NA |
| Pneumonitis | 36 (27.7) | 67 (20.8) | 1.46 (0.91-2.33) | 2.26 (1.18-4.32) |
| Skin | 6 (4.6) | 10 (3.1) | 1.51 (0.54-4.24) | 3.21 (0.81-12.75) |
| Thyroiditis | 11 (8.5) | 50 (15.5) | 0.5 (0.25-1.00) | 0.37 (0.12-1.16) |
| Uveitis | 1 (0.8) | 10 (3.1) | 0.24 (0.03-1.91) | NA |
| Vasculitis | 1 (0.8) | 0 | NA | NA |
| Initial irAE | | | | |
| Serious | 118 (90.8) | 297 (92.2) | 0.83 (0.40-1.70) | NA |
| Fatal | 8 (6.2) | 13 (4.0) | 1.56 (0.63-3.85) | NA |

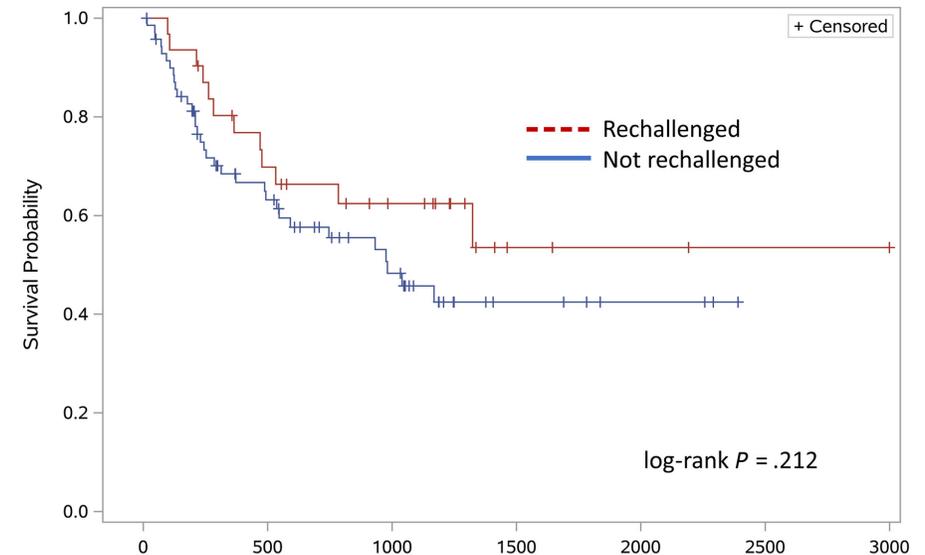
Rechallenge (2)

- Of the 102 patients with melanoma who developed high-grade ICI hepatitis, 31 underwent ICI rechallenge
- Although 15 of 31 patients (48%) developed an irAE of any grade, only 6 patients (19%) required ICI discontinuation due to irAE severity (4 of 29 patients [14%] rechallenged with anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 and 2 of 2 patients [100%] rechallenged with ipilimumab)
- Recurrent hepatitis accounted for 4 of these 6 cases

Original Article

Outcomes After Resumption of Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor Therapy After High-Grade Immune-Mediated Hepatitis

Michael Li, MD ^{1,2}; Jordan S. Sack, MD, MPH^{1,2}; Osama E. Rahma, MD^{2,3}; F. Stephen Hodi, MD^{2,3}; Stephen D. Zucker, MD^{1,2}; and Shilpa Grover, MD, MPH ^{1,2}



No. at risk

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|----|----|----|---|---|---|
| Rechallenged | 31 | 20 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Not rechallenged | 71 | 36 | 20 | 6 | 3 | 0 |

Rechallenge (3)

Causality assessment may increase objectivity in the evaluation of suspected DILI

Recommendations

Causality assessment methods and scales

CIOMS can be used to assess causality, guiding a systematic and objective evaluation of patients suspected to have DILI

Level 2b studies

C

'Positive' rechallenge with suspected drug is strong proof of causality

Recommendations

Rechallenge

Deliberate rechallenge with the causative drug in clinical practice is not advocated, unless the clinical scenario demands such an exposure, as it can cause more severe hepatotoxicity

Level 4

C

Controlled rechallenge after an episode of liver injury is, however, considered justified in relation to oncology and anti-TBC therapy, as they generally do not result in severe recurrence of hepatotoxicity

Level 1b studies

B



Summary and Outlook

- ICIs have had a transformative impact on cancer treatment
- Ongoing vigilance in monitoring and managing of CHILI is mandatory
- MetaHeps® technology has the potential to serve as a quantitative tool for clinicians and drug developers to gain insight into CHILI causality assessment
- Studies are ongoing to determine the utility of the MetaHeps® technology for the prediction of CHILI
- Ongoing research efforts to better understand the mechanisms of CHILI and DILI with other emerging therapies
- Development of predictive biomarkers for CHILI risk assessment
- Exploration of novel therapeutic strategies to mitigate liver toxicity while preserving antitumor efficacy



Fondazione IRCCS
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Regione
Lombardia

PRESENTARE LA PROPRIA RICERCA

PERCHÉ LA SLIDE "GRAZIE PER L'ATTENZIONE" NON SIA LA PIÙ APPREZZATA