

The Safety of Immunosuppressants Use in the Treatment of Immune-Related Adverse Events due to Immune Checkpoin Inhibitors: A Systematic Analysis

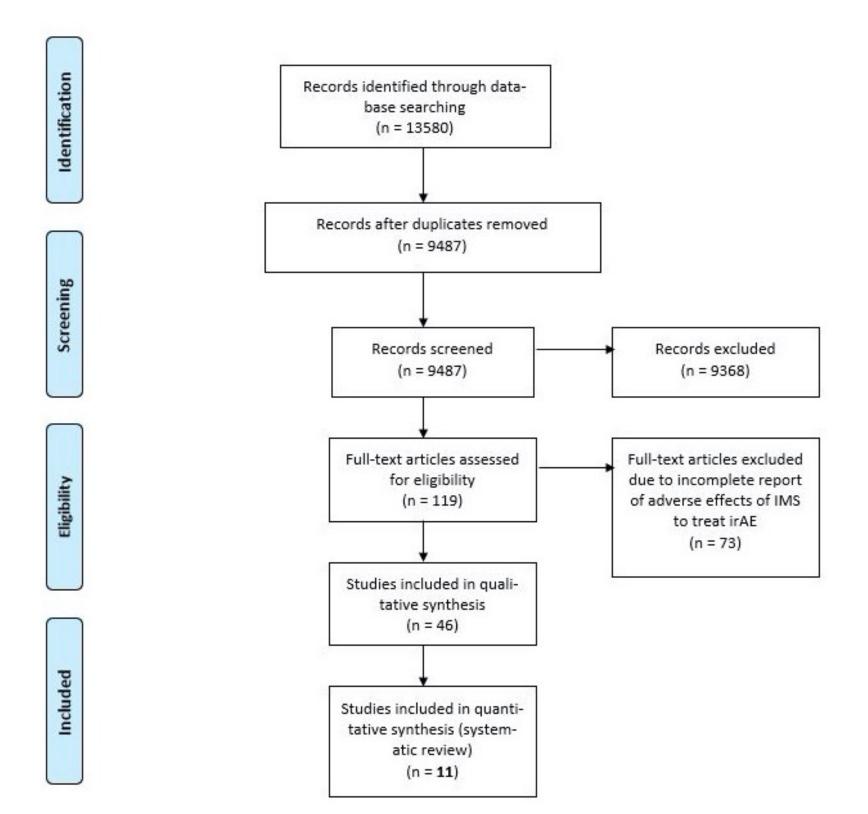
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Introduction

- Incidence of immune related adverse events (irAE) due to immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICI) is near 30% with severe ones in 7% of patients.
- Treatment involves aggressive immunosuppression which ultimately convey in different side effects on already ill patients.
- The safety of common agents used for treatment of irAE is unknown. We aim to describe the outcomes of patients with irAE treated with immunosuppressive therapy.

Methods

- A systematic review was performed of studies reporting irAEs and their medical management with immunosuppressants.
- The following words were used: ICI, immunosuppressant and irAE.
- Observational and clinical studies were included.
- A random effects model was used to estimate the lacksquareoverall incidence of infections associated to the treatment of these irAEs.



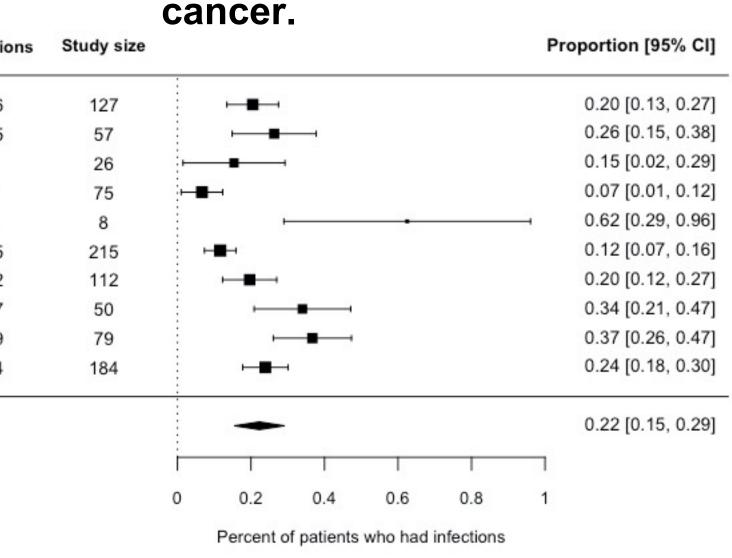
Author and Year	Infectio		
Alexander 2021	26		
Au 2018	15		
Beattie 2020	4		
Johnson 2018	5		
Kadokawa 2021	5		
Li 2022	25		
Shah 2022	22		
Thompson 2021	17		
Wang 2018	29		
Zou 2021	44		

Total (random effects model)

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Conclusion

- Adverse events from irAE treatment occurred in about
 - one-third of patients that received steroids or any
 - combination of steroids and other
 - immunosuppressants.
- Consideration of shortening the treatment of irAE in those patients with risk factors.
- Larger studies are needed to further assess the safety
- of these medications in the context of patients with



Results

- trials fitted our criteria.
- some with biologics.

Study information		Type of irAE			Treatment for irAE			
First author and year	Patients n	Gl n (%)	Hepatobiliary n (%)	Lung n (%)	Steroids n (%)	IFX n (%)	VDZ n (%)	Infection rate n (%)
Alexand er 2021	127	127 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	127 (100)	127 (100)	127 (100)	26 (20.5)
Au 2018	57	0 (0)	57 (100)	0 (0)	45 (78.9)	0 (0)	0 (0)	15 (26.3)
Beattie 2020	26	0 (0)	0 (0)	26 (100)	26 (100)	20 (76.9)	0 (0)	4 (15.4)
Johnson 2018	75	75 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	75 (100)	36 (48)	0 (0)	2 (2.7)
Kadoka wa 2021	8	7 (87.5)	1 (12.5)	0 (0)	8 (100)	8 (100)	0 (0)	4 (50)
Li 2022	215	55 (25.6)	215 (100)	58 (27.0)	215 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	25 (11.6)
Shah 2022	112	48 (42.9)	28 (25)	23 (20.5)	112 (100)	15 (13.4)	3 (2.7)	22 (19.6)
Thomps on 2021 [‡]	50	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	50 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	17 (34)
Wang 2018	79	79 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	79 (100)	35 (44.3)	0 (0)	29 (36.7)
Williams 2019	103	0 (0)	0 (0)	28 (27.2)	103 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	NR
Zou 2021	184	184 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	184 (100)	94 (51.1)	63 (34.2)	35 (19.0)



Eleven articles were included in the final review, they consisted from case series to clinical research, no clinical

The most common irAEs were colitis followed by hepatitis. Virtually all the patients were treated with steroids and

Infections were present in 22.3%, in some cases bacterial were the most commons although not fully described.