Treating severe systemic lupus erythematosus with rituximab. An open study

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ABSTRACT

Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is an autoimmune disease that may be associated to high morbidity and mortality. Disease course is variable and unpredictable and although the prognosis and survival of these patients has dramatically improved, treatment of severe multiorgan organic affection in this condition remains a therapeutic challenge. Since B lymphocytes have an important role in the pathogenesis of SLE, it is expected that the targeting of these cells exerts a significant therapeutic effect in SLE patients with severe multiorgan manifestations. In an open clinical trial, we have explored the therapeutic potential of rituximab (an anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody) administration in SLE patients with severe nephritis (n=22) or neuropsychiatric manifestations (n=6) or massive pulmonary hemorrhage (n=3). In most cases, we observed significant improvement in both clinical and laboratory parameters, with good tolerance and few side effects. Thus, patients with severe lupus nephritis showed improvement in disease activity (MEX-SLEDAI index) with a significant reduction (P<.05), as well as proteinuria in most of them (from 3710 g/L to 1786 g/L, P<.05); patients with serious neurologic involvement had complete remission of their manifestations; but those with pulmonary massive hemorrhage did not have any response. Rituximab could have an important therapeutic potential in severe SLE, and that it is necessary to carry out a controlled blinded clinical trial to further support this point

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Introduction

Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is a multiorgan autoimmune disease with heterogeneous clinical manifestations and unpredictable disease course. Although the prognosis and survival of SLE patients have dramatically improved, the treatment of severe multiorgan...
affection remains as a therapeutic challenge.\textsuperscript{1,2} Severe nephritis, transverse myelitis and massive pulmonary hemorrhage are 3 of the most serious manifestations of SLE. These conditions are associated with high morbidity and mortality, including those events that are consequence of the immunosuppressive therapy.\textsuperscript{1,4}

Different abnormalities of T and B lymphocytes are involved in the pathogenesis of SLE.\textsuperscript{3–9} B lymphocytes synthesize several cytokines involved in the pathogenesis of SLE (including IL-10), have an important role as antigen presenting cells, and are the source of the different auto-antibodies detected in these patients.\textsuperscript{10,11} Therefore, B lymphocytes have been considered as a good therapeutic target in SLE.\textsuperscript{12,13} Rituximab is a chimeric monoclonal antibody, with human IgG1 and kappa light chain constant domains, and mouse source of the different auto-antibodies detected in these patients.\textsuperscript{14–17} CD20 antibody, rituximab, is expressed by immature and mature B lymphocytes, but not by early B cell precursors or plasma cells. This biological agent causes B-cell depletion in vivo, inducing complement and antibody dependent cellular toxicity as well as antibody mediated apoptosis.\textsuperscript{18} Interestingly, administration of rituximab does not seem to have a significant effect on serum immunoglobulin levels, but its administration could be associated with diminution of autoantibody levels.\textsuperscript{19,20}

There are different preliminary studies on the therapy of SLE and other autoimmune diseases with rituximab.\textsuperscript{21–24} In this regard, it has been reported that this biological agent seems to induce clinical improvement and diminution of the abnormalities found in B lymphocytes in patients with this condition.\textsuperscript{20,21,25–28} In addition, we have previously found that the addition of rituximab to the immunosuppressive therapy of patients with refractory lupus nephritis resulted in a marked improvement in both, renal function and disease activity.\textsuperscript{26} Furthermore, it has been reported that rituximab therapy of SLE patients is associated with diminution of activation markers of T lymphocytes, including the expression of CD40L, as well as with a significant effect on the levels and function of T regulatory cells, and the induction of T cell apoptosis.\textsuperscript{29,30}

In an open clinical trial we have explored the possible therapeutic effect of rituximab in SLE patients with severe manifestations, specifically with severe nephritis or CNS affection or massive pulmonary hemorrhage. Our data strongly suggest that rituximab exerts an important beneficial effect in most of these patients. In our previous report we emphasize that patients with severe nephritis (type IV: 18, type III and type V: 2) had improvement of levels and function of T regulatory cells and induction of T cell apoptosis, immunological facts which could explain the clinical response to diverse dosages of rituximab in spite do not have increased steroids therapy or do not have used steroids. In this paper we show our clinical data of this group of patients, besides 2 additional groups, one of them with very serious neurological affection and the other one, 3 patients with massive pulmonary hemorrhage.

Patients and methods

Thirty-one SLE patients with severe disease, and in most of them refractory to conventional intensive treatment were enrolled in a preliminary open and prospective clinical trial. Patients had severe lupus manifestations, 22 with lupus nephritis, 6 with neuropsychiatry manifestations, and 3 with massive pulmonary hemorrhage. All patients fulfilled the classification criteria of the American College of Rheumatology for the diagnosis of SLE,\textsuperscript{31} and disease activity was scored according to the MEX-SLEDAI index.\textsuperscript{32} Most of our patients with lupus nephritis had WHO type IV (18), and less frequent were type II (2) and V (2); all of them under DMARD’s therapy and most with variable doses of steroids, with persistent activity, through proteinuria, urinary red or white cells or casts. Following was made with creatinine levels, diaray proteinuria and creatinine clearance. Patients received rituximab 500 to 1000 mg once or twice, at 2 week intervals, and the therapeutic response was evaluated by clinical and laboratory parameters. The rituximab dosage varied because of economic limitation; previously we have used low dosage of rituximab in diverse autoimmune diseases (rheumatoid arthritis, dermatomyositis, and systemic lupus erythematosus) with similar results (B cell depletion, immuneregulatory effects, and clinical response) of those reported with conventional approved doses. All patients were pretreated with dexametasone (8 mg IV) or prednisone, (40 mg, PO), and loratadine (10 mg PO). Infusion of rituximab started slowly (15 drops/min), increasing each 20 min. Because patients with renal involvement were under immunosuppressive therapy (most of them with 2 or more DMARD’s) when occurred their renal exacerbation or relapse, we decided that did not necessary to increase steroid dosage and maintain without this drug in 6 of them. We included here, 2 other patient groups, one with severe central neurologic involvement and the other one with acute massive pulmonary hemorrhage, and all of these patients received high doses of methylprednisolone together. Massive pulmonary hemorrhage was defined characteristically with severe acute respiratory failure with diminution of 3 or more grams of haemoglobin without any other potential responsible causes; so, 3 patients with massive pulmonary hemorrhage diagnosis were treated with 1 g of rituximab, and additionally received methylprednisolone (at least 1 g/day for 4 days), cyclophosphamide (500 mg/m$^2$), and azathioprine (150 mg/day) or methotrexate (15 mg), besides diary hemodialysis. When data of an allergic reaction were detected, infusion was stopped, and hydrocortisone was administered (100 mg IV). In these cases, after a careful clinical evaluation, rituximab infusion was restarted, upon the continuous monitoring of these patients.

To evaluate differences from basal and 60 days post-rituximab therapy, we used descriptive statistical analysis and comparison media values with t student.

Results

We have previously reported that the addition of rituximab to the immunosuppressive therapy of patients with refractory lupus nephritis is associated with significant improvement in different clinical and laboratory parameters.\textsuperscript{22} All, except 2 of them had B cell depletion with 500 to 2 g of rituximab. All patients were under intensive immune-regulatory therapy and we decided that in spite renal activity the dose of glucocorticoids remained unchanged during the study, and in six cases whose did not are with steroid therapy, these drugs were not administered, but the patients continued with their DMARD’s therapy.

In the Table 1, we show the demographic characteristics of our patients with SLE and severe glomerulonephritis. As previously reported in these patients, rituximab therapy induced a significant improvement in different clinical parameters in most of them, in spite the administration of only 1.0 g of this biologic agent. It is worth mentioning that in six of these patients, no glucocorticoids additionally to those associated to rituximab infusion were administered and that in the rest of the group the dose of these anti-inflammatory drugs remained unchanged. In these patients with severe glomerulonephritis, the disease activity (MEX-SLEDAI index) significantly diminished (P<0.05) as well as proteinuria, in most of them (from 3.710 g/L to 1.786 g/L, P<0.05). Diminution of proteinuria occurred as early as at day 8 after the first infusion of rituximab. Creatinine clearance increased in 72% of patients, but this variation did not reach statistical significance (73 to 86 mL/1.73 m$^2$), neither the apparent diminution of serum creatinine levels (0.97 to 0.78 mg/dL).

Five of our patients showed a complete remission of renal disease (defined as normal renal function, inactive sediment and proteinuria <500 mg/L), and 7 patients showed a partial renal response (stable renal function, inactive sediment and diminution of proteinuria
Six additional patients exhibited improvement in one or several renal parameters, however the other two patients did not show improvement of any renal function parameter and had renal failure at days 60 and 90. We observed that 9/12 patients with nephrotic proteinuria had diminution >50% and in 3, the proteinuria disappeared. Long term follow-up of these patients (2.0 years) showed that 5 of them relapsed. After an additional administration of 1.0 g of rituximab, in 3 of them a good clinical and laboratory therapeutic response was observed.

As we mentioned previously, most of patients with severe glomerulonephritis [20/22] that received rituximab had evidence of B cell depletion and only one of them had a severe and fatal infection with massive pulmonary haemorrhage associated to pulmonary histoplasmosis and arterial coronary mucormycosis. This patient was under methotrexate mycophenolate therapy, and had an episode of diabetic ketoacidosis.

In our group of 6 SLE patients with severe central nervous system (Table 2) disease we observed an excellent response to rituximab therapy. In all cases no permanent damage or disability was observed, including in the 2 patients with transverse myelitis, one with meningo-encephalitis, one with cerebellar syndrome, one with essential hypertension, and one with severe choreoathetotic movements. Some patients that received mycophenolate and only one of them had a severe and fatal infection with massive pulmonary haemorrhage associated to pulmonary histoplasmosis and arterial coronary mucormycosis. This patient was under methotrexate mycophenolate therapy, and had an episode of diabetic ketoacidosis.

We realized MRI studies only in their 1st myelitis presentation, and in both cases, were normal. Patient 4, had MRI totally normal, in fact her therapy is with mycophenolate, low doses of steroids, methotrexate, statins, angiotensin inhibitors, and vitamin D. The interest to report this patient is because Schönlein-Henoch purpura is a rare SLE presentation, but in spite adequate therapy persist with glomerulonephritis activity.

**Clinical examples**

1. A 9-year-old boy, with asymmetric oligoarthritis, a simple skin rash, abdominal pain, and evidence of renal disease was admitted to the emergency room. Schönlein-Henoch syndrome diagnosis was established, and prednisone 0.5 mg/kg/day improved his clinical manifestations. However, a renal biopsy showed diffuse and generalized glomerulonephritis, with crescents in 3/15 glomeruli, and immune granular deposits of IgG, IgM, C3, and C1q. An aggressive immunosuppressive therapy was started with prednisone 1.0 mg/kg/day, cyclophosphamide, azathioprine and cyclosporine, but no favorable response was observed with an enhanced proteinuria (1.25 g/L), heavy erythrocyturia, numerous casts, and a significant diminution in creatinine clearance (60 mL/min). Rituximab (0.5 g, 2 infusions, at days 1 and 15) was added to his therapy and a significant improvement in most clinical (asymptomatic) and laboratory (proteinuria of 425 mg/L, creatinina clearance of 85 mL/min) parameters was observed. However, an active urinary sediment persists 18 months after rituximab therapy, and actually this therapy is with mycophenolate, low doses of steroids, methotrexate, statins, angiotensin inhibitors, and vitamin D. The interest to report this patient is because Schönlein-Henoch purpura is a rare SLE presentation, but in spite adequate therapy persist with glomerulonephritis activity.
Table 2
Characteristics of SLE patients with severe neurologic manifestations included in the study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diagnosis/evolution</th>
<th>Evolution</th>
<th>Clinical manifestations</th>
<th>CNS involvement</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female, 18</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>E, Ph, OU, serositis, Ar</td>
<td>TM</td>
<td>CPM, mPDN + Rituximab 1 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female, 43</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>E, Ph, OU, serositis, Ar</td>
<td>TM, Op N</td>
<td>CPM, mPDN, mPDN, Msx, statins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male, 15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Intense headache, fever</td>
<td>Pulmonary hypertension, distal/</td>
<td>M-Encephalitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>esophageal sclerosis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Low creatinine clearance</td>
<td>SLE and APL nephropathy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female, 15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Cerebellous syndrome, Polyarthritis, pericarditis,</td>
<td>Cerebellitis</td>
<td>mPDN, CPM,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Auditory hallucinations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female, 25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Chorea, arthritis, psychosis</td>
<td>Chorea-athetosis</td>
<td>mPDN, statins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>movements, Psicosis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female, 31</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>E, Ph, OU, serositis, Ar</td>
<td>Hemorrhagic stroke</td>
<td>DEXa, CPM, statins</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APL indicates anti-phospholipid; Ar, arthritis; CNS, central nervous system; CPM, cyclophosphamide; Dexa, dexametasone; E, erythema; MM, multiple mononeuritis; mPDN, methylprednisolone; Mtx, methotrexate; Op N, Optical neuritis, OU, oral ulcers; Ph, photosensitivity; TM, transverse myelitis.

Figure. RMI with various hyperintensive lesions which disappear after therapy with rituximab (patient described above as case 4).

2. A 21-year-old female with diagnosis of SLE, and under cytotoxic therapy because type IV lupus nephritis was admitted because photosensitivity, facial erythema, polyarthralgias, myalgias, transitory pleuritic chest pain, and fever, with an active urinary sediment and 3.25 g/L of proteinuria. One week later of rituximab therapy, proteinuria fall to 1.75 g/L, and no casts or erythrocytes were detected in a new urine examination. Two months later, most clinical manifestations significantly improved and proteinuria further fall to 300 mg/L, without any evidence of sediment active or renal activity. Long-term follow-up (2.0 years) showed that she is asymptomatic with low levels of proteinuria. This patient is an example of a good and prolonged response to depletory B cell
therapy; besides we recognized that in most of literature reports as in our group of patients anti-CD20 therapy, the response is expressed generally after 4 or more weeks. Patient came with us 8 days after with a new urine test then of various with more than 3 grams of proteinuria previously to biologic therapy mentioned.

3. A 26-year-old female with SLE and a previous episode of disseminated histoplasmosis (5 years ago) was admitted with photosensitivity, facial erythema, oral ulcers, pleuritic chest pain, fever, general malaise, tachycardia, thrombocyto- penic purpura, and proteinuria of 1.8 g/L. Rituximab, 1.0 g in 2 doses, was added to the immunosuppressive therapy, and 1 month later most clinical manifestations had disappeared. Nineteen months later she is asymptomatic, with normal platelet counts and no proteinuria.

4. A 15-year-old male with SLE and a history of encephalitis and meningitis that was treated with prednisone and complete antituberculose therapy (9 months). He had been well, but he was admitted because severe headache with an MRI showing new brain lesions (Figure), and manifestations of renal damage with a diminished creatinine clearance (70 mL/min). Methylprednisolone pulses (1 g/day for 3 days), besides 2 g of rituximab divided in 2 doses was prescribed. One month later most clinical manifestations improved, and 5 months later, the lesions seen in the MRI disappeared. At this time, a renal biopsy showed mild endothelial thickness without glomerulonephritis, with scarce granular deposits of IgG, IgM, IgA, and C3. Three years after rituximab therapy the patient remains asymptomatic, with creatinine clearance of 123 mL/min, a normal urine test, with no glucocorticoids and receiving only low doses of atorvastatin and hydroxychloroquine.

Discussion

Patients with SLE and severe multiorgan dysfunction represent a therapeutic challenge. Although we have now more efficient immunosuppressive drugs, their unspecific effect is largely associated to severe side effects. In addition, in some cases this type of nonspecific and aggressive immunosuppressive therapy is not sufficient to stop disease activity. Accordingly, a more specific immunosuppressive therapy for the treatment of different inflammatory autoimmune diseases is required, an aim that is significantly facilitated by our current knowledge of the pathogenesis of SLE. In this regard, it is evident the important role of B lymphocytes in SLE, through de synthesis of different cytokines, their involvement as antigen presenting cells, and as the source of the different auto-antibodies seen in this condition. Therefore, B lymphocytes appear to be a good specific target for novel therapies in SLE.

Rituximab is a chimerical monoclonal antibody directed against CD20, a molecule that is specifically expressed by B lymphocytes. It has been found that the administration of this antibody exerts interesting expected and unexpected effects. Thus, the long-term depletion of B cells is a well-documented effect of Rituximab administration. In addition, we have previously reported the enhancement of regulatory T cells by Rituximab as well as the induction of T cell apoptosis by addition, we have previously reported the enhancement of regulatory

we performed an open preliminary trial and that our results on the apparent beneficial effect of Rituximab in severe SLE should be validated through a large controlled and blinded study.

References


