

EXTENDED REPORT

Inflammatory arthritis and sicca syndrome induced by nivolumab and ipilimumab

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ABSTRACT

Objectives Immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICIs) targeting the cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein 4 (CTLA-4) and programmed cell death protein 1 (PD-1) pathways have demonstrated survival improvements in multiple advanced cancers, but also cause immune-related adverse events (IRAEs). IRAEs with clinical features similar to rheumatic diseases have not been well described. We report patients with inflammatory arthritis and sicca syndrome secondary to ICIs.

Methods We report patients evaluated in the Johns Hopkins Rheumatology clinics from 2012 to 2016 identified as having new rheumatological symptoms in the context of treatment with ipilimumab (anti-CTLA-4) and/or nivolumab (anti-PD-1) for solid tumours.

Results We identified 13 patients who received ICIs and developed rheumatological IRAEs. Mean age was 58.7 years. Cancer types included melanoma, non-small cell lung cancer, small cell lung cancer and renal cell carcinoma. ICI regimens included nivolumab or ipilimumab as monotherapy (n=5), or combination nivolumab and ipilimumab (n=8). Nine of 13 patients developed an inflammatory arthritis, 4 with synovitis confirmed on imaging (3 ultrasound, 1 MRI) and 4 with inflammatory synovial fluid. Four patients developed sicca syndrome with severe salivary hypofunction. Other IRAEs included: pneumonitis, colitis, interstitial nephritis and thyroiditis. Antinuclear antibodies were positive in 5 out of 13 patients. All 13 patients were treated with corticosteroids with varying response. Two patients were treated with methotrexate and antitumor necrosis factor therapy for inflammatory arthritis.

Conclusions As ICIs are increasingly used for a range of malignancies, new cases of rheumatic IRAEs are likely to emerge. Further research is required to understand mechanisms, determine risk factors and develop management algorithms for rheumatic IRAEs.

was approved for metastatic melanoma in 2013,⁵ with pembrolizumab and nivolumab approved within the past year. Nivolumab and pembrolizumab are also FDA-approved for metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) in the second-line setting and for programmed death ligand 1 (PDL-1)-positive NSCLCs,⁶ and nivolumab has approval for the treatment of renal cell carcinoma (RCC).⁷ In addition, these and other agents targeting related immune pathways, including PDL-1, T-cell immunoglobulin and mucin domain 3 (TIM-3) and lymphocyte activation gene 3 (LAG-3), are currently being tested in a variety of cancers, from solid tumours to haematological malignancies.^{8–9} Hundreds of trials of ICIs are ongoing in the USA.¹⁰ Although ICI use continues to increase, consequences of these therapies as a result of inducing autoimmunity or through other mechanisms are only beginning to be understood.

A range of immune-related adverse events (IRAEs) have been described with these agents, ranging from severe and potentially life-threatening pneumonitis and colitis, to autoimmune thyroid disease, hypophysitis and vitiligo.¹¹ Rates of events have differed by drug and tumour type.^{11–12} Rheumatic and musculoskeletal IRAEs have to date not been widely recognised or well characterised. Recognising the potential for ICIs to cause IRAEs that resemble more classical autoimmune diseases will become increasingly important to rheumatologists as more patients are referred for evaluation and management, and to oncologists who must recognise these toxicities in order to refer.

In this article, we report a series of patients evaluated in the Johns Hopkins Rheumatology outpatient clinics from 2012 to 2016 with inflammatory arthritis or sicca symptoms that occurred after the administration of ICIs. We report the clinical, auto-antibody, radiological and functional features of these patients, including the oncological and rheumatological treatment they received, and their clinical course and outcomes.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

All patients were 18 years or older and treated for a malignancy with ipilimumab and/or nivolumab at the Sidney Kimmel Cancer Center at the Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions from 2012 to 2016 for metastatic melanoma, NSCLC or RCC. Patients were referred by oncologists when they identified new clinically important symptoms in routine care

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, harnessing the power of a patient's immune system to treat cancer has been an increasingly efficacious treatment strategy in oncology.¹ Immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICI) targeting cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein 4 (CTLA-4), specifically ipilimumab, and programmed cell death protein 1 (PD-1), nivolumab and pembrolizumab, and the combination of ipilimumab with nivolumab have been Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved for the treatment of metastatic melanoma.^{2–4} In the European Union, ipilimumab



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of patients in practice or trials. Cases were included only if rheumatic signs or symptoms developed after receiving therapy with ipilimumab and/or nivolumab, in the absence of known antecedent inflammatory arthritis or sicca syndrome. Patients underwent a comprehensive rheumatological assessment by a rheumatologist and were classified as having inflammatory arthritis based on history, examination and imaging findings as determined by the treating rheumatologist. Sicca syndrome was defined by the presence of severe salivary hypofunction on examination or functional assessment of salivary flow and/or severe dry eyes as determined by an ophthalmologist.

Demographic data, other IRAE manifestations, treatment of IRAEs and response to therapy and articular findings were recorded by the examining rheumatologists and abstracted from medical records. Cancer treatment responses were defined by Response Evaluation Criteria In Solid Tumors (RECIST) 1.1 criteria¹³ as read by a radiologist on serial CT imaging. The reported laboratory studies are those obtained during the course of clinical care in clinical laboratories. Any imaging studies available in the Johns Hopkins system were also included. In addition, musculoskeletal ultrasound was performed on select patients by an ultrasound-certified rheumatologist.

RESULTS

Demographics and oncological history

Six patients had melanoma, five had NSCLC, one had small cell lung carcinoma and one had RCC. The average age of patients was 58.7 years (SD 12), and 83% were male. Eight of 13 patients received combination therapy with nivolumab and ipilimumab; the remaining five patients received monotherapy with either nivolumab or ipilimumab (table 1). Seven patients had a partial response, five patients had stable disease and one had progressive disease (table 1). The median time to develop the first IRAE after exposure to ICIs was 3 months (range: 1–18 months) (table 2).

Inflammatory arthritis

Nine of the 13 patients had inflammatory arthritis. Clinical features of their musculoskeletal manifestations are described in table 3.

The clinical presentation was variable between patients and involved both large and small joints in the upper and lower extremities. The initial joints involved were large ones for some patients, especially knees and elbows, while others had initial involvement of the metacarpophalangeal (MCP) and proximal interphalangeal (PIP) joints. When followed over time, six patients evolved to develop rheumatoid arthritis (RA)-like pattern characterised by bilateral synovitis of the PIPs, MCPs and/or wrists, along with larger joint involvement. Five of these patients were treated with systemic corticosteroids. Interestingly, most of these patients had profound inflammatory disease requiring much higher doses of corticosteroid therapy than initially anticipated based on their clinical phenotype. Also, the inflammatory arthritis persisted in some patients for months after ICI therapy was stopped. Patient 1 still had active inflammatory arthritis 6 months after his last infusion of nivolumab, and patient 2 had active inflammatory arthritis 15 months after her last infusion of ipilimumab and nivolumab. In these two patients, therapy was intensified to include tumour necrosis factor (TNF)-inhibitors, ultimately resulting in adequate control of their arthritis.

Two patients had a clinical presentation similar to reactive arthritis. One of these individuals (patient 6) had dactylitis of one finger and large joint oligoarthritis with conjunctivitis and

urethritis. His symptoms resolved when he was treated with infliximab and prednisone for colitis and did not recur. The other (patient 4) had urethritis and conjunctivitis followed closely by a predominantly large joint polyarthritis. He required doses of corticosteroids >1 mg/kg for 2 weeks before having any improvement in his articular manifestations. Adalimumab was initiated with considerable improvement allowing tapering of steroids.

One patient had a large joint polyarthritis consistent with a seronegative spondyloarthritis (patient 7). He did not have synovitis of the PIPs or MCPs, back pain, enthesitis or extra-articular manifestations of reactive arthritis. He responded to 40 mg daily of prednisone therapy with symptoms recurring when he decreased below 10 mg daily.

Imaging was conducted in four patients and confirmed the presence of inflammatory arthritis in each. Three had abnormal musculoskeletal ultrasound findings, and one had an abnormal joint MRI. Ultrasound demonstrated synovitis with erosions in the right talonavicular joint of a patient with seronegative symmetric polyarthritis (patient 2) similar to RA (figure 1). In patient 1, MRI showed tibiotalar and subtalar joint effusions (figure 2). Patient 3 had erosive arthritis and proliferative synovitis of the elbow by ultrasound at the time of his initial rheumatological evaluation (table 2). Initial plain films were negative for metastatic bone lesions, but he ultimately developed a metastatic lesion in the humerus, just proximal to the elbow.

Four patients had synovial fluid analysis, each inflammatory (synovial fluid white blood cells range 9854–28 400 cells/mm³). All synovial fluids had a predominance of polymorphonuclear cells (>70%). Patient 7 had synovial fluid monosodium urate crystals, with a synovial fluid white blood cell count of 9854 cells/mm³ and a serum uric acid level of 5.7 mg/dL. However, his presentation was thought to be more indicative of a non-crystalline disease, given his failure to respond to colchicine, his polyarticular presentation and his ongoing requirement for high doses of corticosteroids (up to 40 mg/day prednisone).

No patients with inflammatory arthritis were positive for rheumatoid factor (RF) or anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide (CCP) antibodies. Three of the inflammatory arthritis patients had antinuclear antibodies (ANA), only one with a high titre (table 2).

Four of the nine patients with inflammatory arthritis also developed colitis during their ICI treatment. For three patients, the colitis preceded the arthritis, and in the fourth the colitis developed after the arthritis. Two of these patients also had reactive arthritis presentations, and one had symptoms suggestive of inflammatory back pain.

Sicca syndrome

Four patients had sicca symptoms that developed while on ICIs and could not be explained by other medications. All four presented with the relatively abrupt onset of severe dry mouth symptoms and had examination evidence of severe salivary hypofunction. One patient had concurrent bilateral parotid gland swelling which resolved with steroid therapy. On ultrasound imaging, she also had discrete hypoechoic foci occupying more than 50% of her parotid and submandibular glands, changes that are commonly seen in Sjögren's syndrome.¹⁴ One patient had a pre-existing history of severe dry eye disease, but no diagnosis of Sjögren's syndrome and no severe dry mouth symptoms. Two of the patients with sicca syndrome developed other IRAEs; pneumonitis developed in one patient and interstitial nephritis and colitis in the other. The pneumonitis, interstitial nephritis and colitis improved with steroid treatment.

Table 1 Demographic features, cancer types and immunotherapy of included patients

Patient	Age	Sex	Race	Type of malignancy	Cancer therapy	Rheumatic IRAE	Best overall response (RECIST 1.1)
1	58	Male	Caucasian	Renal cell carcinoma	Anti-PD-1 Anti-CTLA-4	Inflammatory arthritis	Stable disease
2	46	Female	Caucasian	Melanoma	Anti-PD-1 Anti-CTLA-4	Inflammatory arthritis	Partial response
3	62	Male	African American	Non-small cell lung cancer	Anti-PD-1 Anti-CTLA-4	Inflammatory arthritis	Stable disease
4	35	Male	Caucasian	Melanoma	Anti-PD-1 Anti-CTLA-4	Inflammatory arthritis	Stable disease
5	56	Male	Caucasian	Non-small cell lung cancer	Anti-PD-1	Inflammatory arthritis	Stable disease
6	66	Male	Caucasian	Melanoma	Anti-PD-1 Anti-CTLA-4	Inflammatory arthritis	Partial response
7	57	Male	Caucasian	Small cell lung cancer	Anti-PD-1 Anti-CTLA-4	Inflammatory arthritis	Partial response
8	42	Male	Caucasian	Non-small cell lung cancer	Anti-PD-1 Anti-CTLA-4	Inflammatory arthritis	Partial response
9	75	Female	Caucasian	Non-small cell lung cancer	Anti-PD-1	Inflammatory arthritis	Partial response
10	61	Male	Caucasian	Non-small cell lung cancer	Anti-PD-1	Sicca syndrome	Stable disease
11	57	Male	Caucasian	Melanoma	Anti-PD-1 Anti-CTLA-4	Sicca syndrome	Progressive disease
12	74	Male	Caucasian	Melanoma	Anti-CTLA-4	Sicca syndrome	Partial response
13	74	Female	Caucasian	Melanoma	Anti-PD-1	Sicca syndrome	No measurable disease by RECIST; tumour regression observed on clinical exam

Age is at the time of initial rheumatological assessment.

CTLA-4, cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein 4; PD-1, programmed cell death protein 1.

Three of four sicca patients had positive ANA; one patient had low titre La/SSB antibodies; but none of the patients had Ro/SSA antibodies (table 2). One sicca patient had a positive RF. One patient, who also had pneumonitis, had anti-EJ antibodies (one of the antisynthetase antibodies). He had no associated rash, Raynaud's phenomenon or proximal muscle weakness.

DISCUSSION

A range of IRAEs in the setting of ICIs have been recognised and well described, including algorithms for their management. Less severe IRAEs, such as dermatological IRAEs, can occur in >30% of patients who received nivolumab or pembrolizumab for melanoma.¹¹ Hypothyroidism, also common, occurs in as many as 15% of patients treated with concurrent nivolumab and ipilimumab therapy for melanoma⁴ versus 6% in those patients treated with ipilimumab alone.⁵ More severe events like colitis, pneumonitis and hepatitis are less common. In patients with melanoma treated with ipilimumab, severe immune-related colitis has been described in approximately 5% of patients,^{4, 5} whereas rates of colitis were only about 1% in phase III studies of nivolumab for metastatic melanoma² and NSCLC.⁴ Combination therapy with ipilimumab and nivolumab has shown higher rates of colitis, 11.8% in one trial.⁴ Pneumonitis has been seen in 5% of patients treated with nivolumab for squamous NSCLC,¹⁵ 4% in those treated for RCC⁷ and 1.5% in melanoma.¹⁶ Autoimmune hepatitis is reported in 5%–10% of patients treated with nivolumab or ipilimumab.^{16–19} Inflammatory conditions affecting the skin, eye, kidney, pancreas and neurological system have also been described.²⁰

Inflammatory arthritis and sicca syndrome associated with ICI use have been less commonly reported. Although arthralgia has been noted (in 5%–16% of patients treated with nivolumab in phase III studies for melanoma^{2, 16} or NSCLC²¹ and in 11% of

those treated with combination ipilimumab/nivolumab therapy,²² inflammatory arthritis is less commonly described. The current literature consists of case reports or small case series. Two cases of polyarticular seronegative inflammatory arthritis developing after pembrolizumab therapy were recently reported.²³ One patient had a large joint arthritis, while the other had both large and small (PIP) joint involvement. Both patients lacked RF, CCP and ANA. In a retrospective review of imaging studies using CT and positron emission tomography (PET)/CT performed before and after treatment with anti-CTLA-4 therapies, 4 of 119 patients had evidence of new arthritis detectable on imaging.²⁴ Limited clinical information was reported on these patients to further characterise them.

This report provides the largest case series to date of inflammatory arthritis due to ICIs. This series illustrates the wide range of clinical presentations and management required for patients with rheumatic IRAEs. We describe clinically relevant subtypes of inflammatory arthritis, which may involve both large and small joints, and present as an oligoarthritis, an additive arthritis or with severe polyarthritis. The arthritis can be severe and erosive, requiring multiple immunosuppressant medications, or, less frequently, can be mild with improvement on low-dose corticosteroids or non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs alone. We observed that the inflammatory arthritis may also persist after ICI discontinuation. Though many patients had symmetrical small joint involvement consistent with RA, anti-CCP and RF were not seen in most patients with ICI-induced arthritis. In addition, the dose of steroids required to control symptoms was often higher than would be typically adequate to manage other forms of inflammatory arthritis. The presence of rapid erosive and destructive disease should raise concerns of potential metastatic disease, as seen in one of the patients reported here. The large joint involvement in most patients, along with the reactive arthritis phenotype and

Table 2 Autoimmune disease phenotype, antibodies and treatment for included patients

	Date of first ICI exposure	Autoimmune disease phenotype	Date of IRAE	Treatment of IRAE	IRAE response to treatment	Imaging, synovial fluid and other findings	Autoantibody results
1	21/2/2014	Colitis	21/3/2014	Prednisone 120 mg daily, tapered off over 3 months. ICI held for 3 months	Resolution of colitis. Able to go back on ICI		
		Inflammatory arthritis	2/2015: reported 16/6/2015: seen	Prednisone 10 mg daily with suboptimal response. ICI stopped and prednisone increased to 40 mg daily. Continued disease activity, so MTX 15 mg weekly and adalimumab weekly added to regimen with improvement	Improvement with adalimumab and MTX. Able to come off prednisone	MRI: tibiotalar and subtalar joint effusions with marked synovitis	ANA, RF, CCP, Ro, La, dsDNA, RNP, Sm, myositis panel*, Scl70, HLA-B27 negative
2	7/2013	Colitis (on anti-CTLA-4)	10/2013	Prednisone 1 mg/kg/day	Resolution of colitis		
		Thyroiditis/hypothyroid	10/2013	Prednisone 40 mg, tapered to 7 mg/day MTX	Poor response to steroids (4 months) Poor response to MTX (5 months)	Synovial fluid: WBC 12 700 (75% PMN)	
		Inflammatory arthritis (on anti-PD-1)	8/2014	Infliximab Etanercept	Initial response to infliximab, d/c due to AE (nausea, chills) Marked response to etanercept	Ultrasound: Doppler-positive synovitis in the right ankle	RF, CCP negative
3	14/11/2014	Inflammatory arthritis	3/8/2015—reported 17/9/2015—seen	Intra-articular triamcinolone Prednisone 40 mg daily, tapered off over 1 month. ICI stopped, resumed 40 mg prednisone	Temporary relief from intra-articular triamcinolone, partial relief from 40 mg prednisone but not smaller doses	Ultrasound: Doppler-positive synovitis and erosions at elbow Subsequently developed metastatic lesion at distal humerus	ANA, RF, CCP, Ro, La, RNP, Sm, dsDNA, P-ANCA, C-ANCA, HLA-B27, Scl70, RNA pol III, cardiolipin, β -2-glycoprotein antibodies negative
4	21/10/2015	Colitis	11/2015	Prednisone starting at 160 mg daily tapered off over 1 month	Resolved		
		Inflammatory arthritis	1/2016–	Prednisone 120 mg daily tapered down to 40 mg daily Intra-articular triamcinolone Adalimumab initiated	Initial steroid treatment with no improvement, after 2 weeks high-dose steroids some improvement in pain and swelling. Marked improvement with adalimumab allowing steroid taper	Synovial fluid: 11 950 WBCs (92% PMN)	ANA, RF, CCP, Ro, La, RNP, Sm, dsDNA, P-ANCA, C-ANCA, HLA-B27, Scl70, cardiolipin antibodies, β -2-glycoprotein antibodies negative
5	26/3/2015	Inflammatory arthritis	21/5/2015—reported 25/6/2015—seen	Prednisone 10 mg daily, tapered to 7.5 mg daily after 3 months	Good response with improvement of symptoms	None available	ANA 1:80 (speckled) Anti-Ro positive RF, CCP, RNP, Sm, Scl70, myositis panel negative
6	3/2012	Colitis	5/2013	Prednisone 80 mg/day tapered to 20 mg/day	Initial response high dose steroids, recurrence with steroid taper Resolved with infliximab	Colonoscopy: mild, left-sided colitis (descending colon, sigmoid colon and rectum notable for mild erythema without ulceration)	
			5/2/2014 (recurrence after re-dosing with ICI 1 month prior) 20/12/2013	Infliximab (one dose) Prednisone 80 mg/day tapered to 20 mg/day Infliximab (two doses) Adalimumab Hormone replacement	Poor response to high dose steroids Adverse event (pneumonia) Resolved Initial response to prednisone 40 mg, with recurrence of joint pain and stiffness at 10 mg/day	Knee radiographs: large suprapatellar effusion, no erosions	
		Hypothyroidism Reactive arthritis (inflammatory arthritis, conjunctivitis)	5/1/2014—seen 7/3/2014 (flare after infliximab)	Prednisone 40 mg/day tapered over 1 months to 10 mg/day Intra-articular triamcinolone Prednisone 1 mg/kg/day Intra-articular triamcinolone	Improved with steroid injection Improved with steroids Improved with adalimumab	Synovial fluid analysis: WBC 28455 (70% PMNs)	ANA, RF, CCP, antihistone negative

Continued

Table 2 Continued

	Date of first ICI exposure	Autoimmune disease phenotype	Date of IRAE	Treatment of IRAE	IRAE response to treatment	Imaging, synovial fluid and other findings	Autoantibody results
7	3/3/2015	Inflammatory arthritis Thyroiditis/hypothyroidism	19/11/2015—reported 7/12/15—seen 17/4/2015	Prednisone 10 mg daily Intra-articular triamcinolone Colchicine 0.6 mg daily Propranolol initially, Levothyroxine for subsequent hypothyroidism	Improvement of symptoms on 10 mg prednisone, but progressive symptoms involving the shoulder, knee, wrist and elbow requiring 40 mg prednisone for relief	Ultrasound: Synovitis with positive Doppler signal in knee, elbow Synovial fluid: 9854 WBC (86% PMN, 14% mononuclear, monosodium urate crystals present)	ANA, RF, CCP, Ro, La, RNP, Sm, dsDNA, P-ANCA, C-ANCA, HLA-B27, Scl70, RNA pol III, cardiolipin antibodies, β-2-glycoprotein antibodies negative
8	26/2/2015	Inflammatory arthritis	5/2015—reported 9/12/2015—seen	Dexamethasone 8 mg daily for brain metastasis, no additional corticosteroids added	Improvement of joint symptoms on dexamethasone	None	ANA, RF, CCP, Ro, La, RNP, Sm, dsDNA, P-ANCA, C-ANCA, HLA-B27, Scl70, RNA pol III, cardiolipin antibodies, β-2-glycoprotein antibodies negative
9	16/7/2015	Inflammatory arthritis	12/2015—reported 2/2016—seen	Celecoxib twice daily, intra-articular triamcinolone		None available	ANA, RF, CCP, Ro, La, RNP, Sm, dsDNA, P-ANCA, C-ANCA, Scl70, cardiolipin antibodies, β-2-glycoprotein antibodies negative
10	1/5/2015	Pneumonitis Acute sicca	23/7/15 9/7/15—reported 30/7/15—seen	Prednisone 80 mg daily, tapered over 2 months Pilocarpine for symptoms	Improvement of imaging and symptoms Improvement of xerostomia	None available	ANA 1:320 (nucleolar) RF 38 (ULN 35) Anti-EJ antibodies positive, rest of myositis panel negative. Ro, La, RNP, Sm, Scl70 negative
11	24/4/2015	Acute sicca	6/2015	Prednisone 0.5 mg/kg/day, increased to 1 mg/kg/day, tapered to until discontinued Cevimeline for symptoms	No improvement No benefit		ANA 1:320 homogenous Ro, La, RF negative
12	6/9/2011 nivolumab 8/3/2013 ipilimumab	Acute sicca Interstitial nephritis Insulin-dependent diabetes Colitis	1/5/2012 22/5/2012—seen 1/5/2012 3/2013 4/2013	Prednisone 1 mg/kg/day Prednisone 1 mg/kg/day Insulin Dexamethasone 8 mg twice a day tapered then discontinued	Improvement in xerostomia Improvement in creatinine Maintained on insulin Resolved with steroids	Creatinine 3.1 BUN 36 Renal biopsy: acute and evolving chronic interstitial inflammation with some T cells and focally numerous eosinophils suggesting a hypersensitivity reaction. The T-cell-rich lymphocytic infiltrate in the interstitial kidneys suggested an autoimmune interstitial nephritis	ANA 1:80 speckled Ro, La, RF, P-ANCA, C-ANCA negative
13	1/4/2015	Acute sicca with parotid swelling	12/2015	Prednisone 40 mg daily Cevimeline for symptomatic relief of xerostomia	Improved parotid swelling, prednisone tapered off over 6 weeks	Ultrasound bilateral parotid glands: hypoechoic foci consistent with lymphocytic aggregates, >50% of gland involved	La/SSB antibodies positive. ANA, Ro, RNP, Sm, RF, CCP, myositis panel, anti-dsDNA, P-ANCA, C-ANCA negative

*Myositis panel tests for antibodies to Jo-1, SRP, EJ, OJ, PL-7, PL-12, Mi-2, Ku.

AE, adverse events; ANA, antinuclear antibody; ANCA, antineutrophil cytoplasmic autoantibody; BUN, blood urea nitrogen; CCP, cyclic citrullinated peptide; CTLA-4, cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein 4; HLA, human leucocyte antigen; ICI, immune checkpoint inhibitor; MTX, methotrexate; PMN, polymorphonuclear leucocytes; RF, rheumatoid factor; RNP, ribonuclear protein antibody; ULN, upper limit of normal; WBC, white blood cells.

Table 3 Clinical description of inflammatory arthritis cases

Patient	Distribution of joints involved
1	Initial synovitis in L ankle, L wrist, L elbow, R knee, inflammatory back pain. Progressed to involve of multiple MCPs, PIPs.
2	Tenosynovitis in wrists, synovitis in knees, MCPs, and PIPs. Flexion contractures of both elbows.
3	Initial synovitis of L wrist, L elbow, R knee. Progressed to synovitis in wrists, PIPs, MCPs.
4	Initial synovitis of bilateral ankles and knee effusions, then synovitis in wrists. Also urethritis and conjunctivitis.
5	Initial synovitis in MCPs, L wrist, bilateral knees. Progressed to involve PIPs.
6	Fusiform swelling of R index finger, R shoulder effusion, bilateral knee effusions, R ankle effusion. Also urethritis and conjunctivitis.
7	Synovitis in R wrist, L elbow, bilateral knee effusions. L ankle with soft tissue swelling, no synovitis.
8	Synovitis in MCPs, knees, wrists, and elbows.
9	Synovitis in PIPs. Shoulders with limited range of motion (abduction and anterior elevation).

L, left; MCP, metacarpophalangeal joints; PIP, proximal interphalangeal joints; R, right.

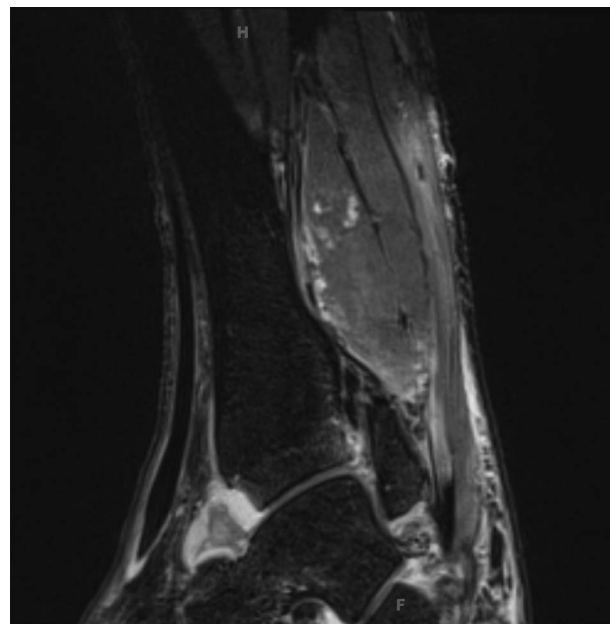


Figure 2 MRI of left ankle. T2 fat-suppressed image showing tibiotalar synovitis.

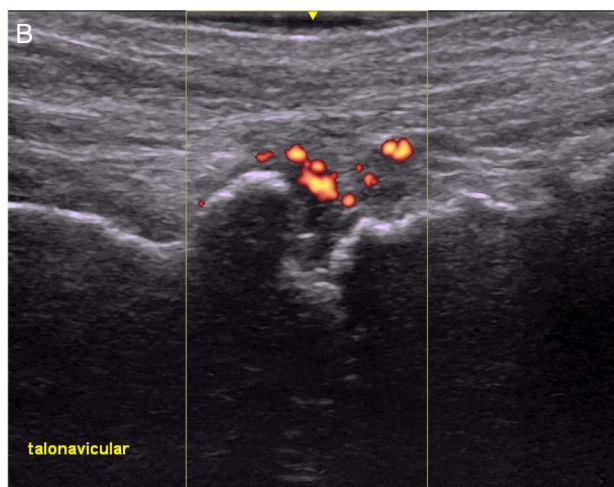
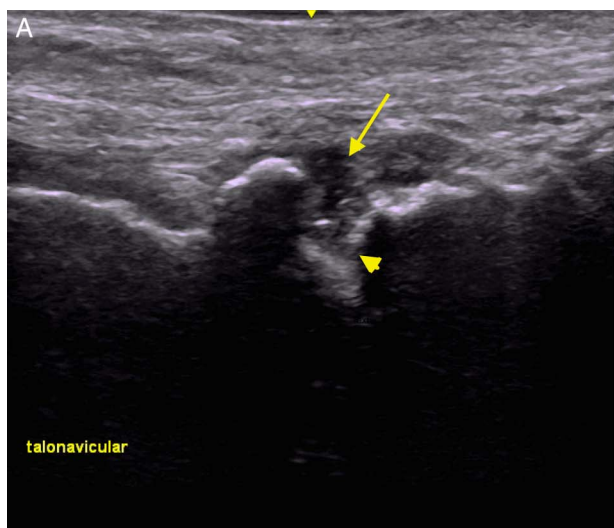


Figure 1 Ultrasound imaging of talonavicular joint showing erosions and synovitis. (A) Grey-scale ultrasound showing a hypoechoic focus (arrow) and erosions (arrowhead). (B) Power Doppler ultrasound showing enhancement of synovitis.

coexisting colitis, suggest a possible T helper 17 (Th17)-mediated mechanism of the inflammatory arthritis. Interestingly, PD-1 blockade has been shown to augment the Th17 response in patients with melanoma and prostate cancer.²⁵

To our knowledge, no individual cases of ICI-induced sicca syndrome have been previously described. Dry mouth was reported in 6.5% of patients in one phase I clinical trial of nivolumab,¹⁹ but has not been reported in larger clinical trials. In the current series, patients with sicca syndrome presented with abrupt and severe salivary hypofunction, suggesting an immune aetiology. The dry eye symptoms were less severe. Ro antibodies were not observed in the four patients with sicca, and parotid gland swelling and La antibodies were seen in one patient.

Although not reported in our series, other IRAEs with rheumatological manifestations have been noted including inflammatory myopathy and vasculitis. One case of ipilimumab-associated dermatomyositis with cutaneous findings, proximal muscle weakness and elevated muscle enzymes was recently published.²⁶ Another case of proximal muscle and respiratory weakness, with elevated muscle enzymes following treatment with nivolumab was also reported.²⁷ Polymyalgia rheumatica and giant cell arteritis have been reported after treatment with ipilimumab in two patients.²⁸

Many of the patients we report had more than one IRAE. In this case series, colitis was the most common concurrent event; pneumonitis and thyroiditis were also seen. The sequence of IRAEs varied; some patients had arthritis or sicca first while others had IRAEs preceding the arthritis or sicca. Also notable was the short duration these subjects were exposed to ICIs before developing their first IRAE. In nearly all (12 of 13 cases), the first IRAE developed after 9 months or less of ICI therapy, with 62% occurring within the first 3 months and 23% in the first month following first exposure. The kinetics of the onset of IRAEs has been described for ipilimumab, with skin typically seen as the first manifestation, followed by colitis, and later hepatitis and endocrinopathies.²⁹ For the rheumatic manifestations reported here, timing of onset ranged from 2 to 13 months after ICI exposure.

The true incidence of ICI-induced inflammatory arthritis or sicca syndrome is uncertain as it is difficult to obtain a clear denominator of patients treated with nivolumab and ipilimumab at our institution. The nine patients with inflammatory arthritis seen at our centre come from a pool of both clinical trial patients and patients receiving therapy as standard-of-care. Also, it is unlikely that the numerator is representative of all rheumatic IRAEs experienced for several reasons. Patients may not have been referred to rheumatology if they had mild symptoms, if they had a concurrent IRAE treated with steroids by oncology, if they died from their cancer or if they stopped their ICI for other reasons. A rough estimate of a denominator is about 700 patients treated with immunotherapy in trials at Johns Hopkins, which would give an incidence of 1.3%. We speculate that the incidence of these events will be similar to other previously reported IRAEs when information on arthritis is systematically captured from the beginning of therapy. Current clinical trial data likely underestimate the incidence of inflammatory arthritis due to the numerous options for coding of musculoskeletal symptoms (arthritis, arthralgia, joint effusion) that are mutually exclusive. Prior work has shown that the grading system employed for oncological clinical trials may underestimate symptom severity and impact for musculoskeletal and rheumatic AEs.³⁰

Limitations of this study include the retrospective nature of the analysis, and that patients reported here received only nivolumab and/or ipilimumab rather than all currently approved ICIs. The patients included had symptoms of sufficient severity to be referred to a rheumatologist. There may be many patients with milder symptoms of rheumatic IRAEs who were not referred. Our sample of patients was also enriched for participants in clinical trials, as Johns Hopkins is a tertiary referral centre, and nivolumab has been Food and Drug Administration-approved for a short period of time. Patients receiving ICIs outside of clinical trials may be systematically different from those enrolled in trials, and they may also receive different monitoring by their clinicians. Additional cases of rheumatic IRAEs have been seen by our group, but could not be included in this series due to clinical trial embargoes and publication restrictions.

There are many unanswered questions in the field of IRAEs due to ICIs. The diversity of manifestations of inflammatory arthritis, from type of joints involved, presence or absence of autoantibodies and presence or absence of erosive disease, demonstrates the need for careful baseline evaluation and following of these patients by rheumatologists. The complex phenotypes will not be understood without carefully cataloguing these patients. In addition, more work is needed to establish the incidence of rheumatic IRAEs. The denominator of patients treated with ICIs should be carefully evaluated so that the frequency of rheumatic manifestations can be understood and the risk of these events can be appropriately presented to patients. Finally, the rheumatologist's decisions on treatment for rheumatic IRAEs should be decided in conjunction with treating oncologists. It is unclear which disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs are safest or most effective in these patients. Given the grave prognosis of metastatic cancer, there is a higher acceptance of risk in treating IRAEs, with the goal of continuing ICI therapy. An example is the common use of TNF antagonists to treat the colitis associated with ICI therapy.³¹ The optimum dosage of corticosteroids is also uncertain as some patients in our series required doses as high as 120 mg of prednisone daily for relief of their symptoms, while others could be maintained on a much lower dose after an initial high dose. Collaboration between rheumatologists and oncologists will be instrumental to understand the spectrum of rheumatological IRAEs and their treatment.

Correction notice This article has been corrected since it was published Online First. The second author's first name has been corrected.

Contributors LCC and COB planned the manuscript. All authors contributed to the composition and revision of the manuscript. JA obtained the ultrasound images for the manuscript.

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Some cancer drugs may cause people to develop autoimmune disease



As immunotherapies are increasingly used for a range of cancers, new cases of rheumatic disease are likely to emerge.

INTRODUCTION

Immune checkpoint inhibitors are a group of medicines used to treat some cancers. They work with a person's immune system to fight the cancer. Immune checkpoint inhibitors include drugs called nivolumab (also known by its brand name Opdivo), pembrolizumab (brand name Keytruda) and ipilimumab (brand name Yervoy). Although these medicines work well to treat the cancer, but there have been some reports of people developing side effects in their immune system, which may cause them to get infections, or develop autoimmune diseases.

An autoimmune disease is where the body's immune system attacks a person's own tissues instead of germs and viruses. Rheumatic diseases are autoimmune diseases. This includes many types of inflammatory arthritis – for example, rheumatoid arthritis – as well as other diseases such as sicca syndrome (also called Sjögren's syndrome). People with sicca syndrome have dry eyes and mouth in combination with musculo-skeletal problems.

WHAT DID THE AUTHORS HOPE TO FIND?

The authors hoped to understand which people were likely to develop a rheumatic disease as a result of taking an immunotherapy for their cancer.

WHO WAS STUDIED?

The study included 13 people who were receiving immune checkpoint inhibitors to treat their cancer, and who then developed a new inflammatory arthritis or sicca syndrome. All people were 18 years or older and had been treated with ipilimumab and/or nivolumab for either metastatic melanoma, non-small cell lung cancer (also called NSCLC) or renal cell carcinoma (RCC).

HOW WAS THE STUDY CONDUCTED?

The study was a review of cases seen at one rheumatology clinic.

WHAT WERE THE MAIN FINDINGS?

The authors found that people treated with immune checkpoint inhibitors could develop an inflammatory arthritis that was similar to rheumatoid arthritis. They also could develop sicca symptoms (dry mouth and eyes) similar to Sjogren's syndrome. The people who developed arthritis need to take higher doses of steroids to control their symptoms than would normally be expected. Some people needed other types of medicines as well as steroids to turn down their immune system.

ARE THESE FINDINGS NEW?

Although cases of autoimmune disease have been found before, this is the largest collection of cases of this type. It is also the first study to comprehensively describe laboratory findings, imaging, and people's response to treatment.

ARE THERE ANY LIMITATIONS?

The study was limited by being a case series with a small number of people included. Only people who were referred to the rheumatology clinic were included, which might mean that less severe cases of arthritis were not seen. Also, it was not possible to include all cases as some people were taking part in a clinical trial of the cancer therapy, and it had not yet been published. Finally, the authors were not able to estimate how often inflammatory arthritis developed in people taking immune checkpoint inhibitors.

WHAT DO THE AUTHORS PLAN ON DOING WITH THIS INFORMATION?

The authors plan to study a larger group of patients treated with these drugs to understand how often these conditions develop. They are also planning to do some laboratory studies to help understand why inflammatory arthritis and sicca syndrome are side effects of these types of cancer medicine. It is hoped that this article will help doctors to recognise inflammatory arthritis and sicca syndrome as possible side effects of these types of cancer therapies.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR ME?

If you are taking an immune checkpoint inhibitor, there is a chance of side effects. If you develop symptoms of a rheumatic disease, your oncologist may refer you to a rheumatologist. Rheumatic diseases can be treated.

If you have any concerns about your medicine, you should speak to your doctor.

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