

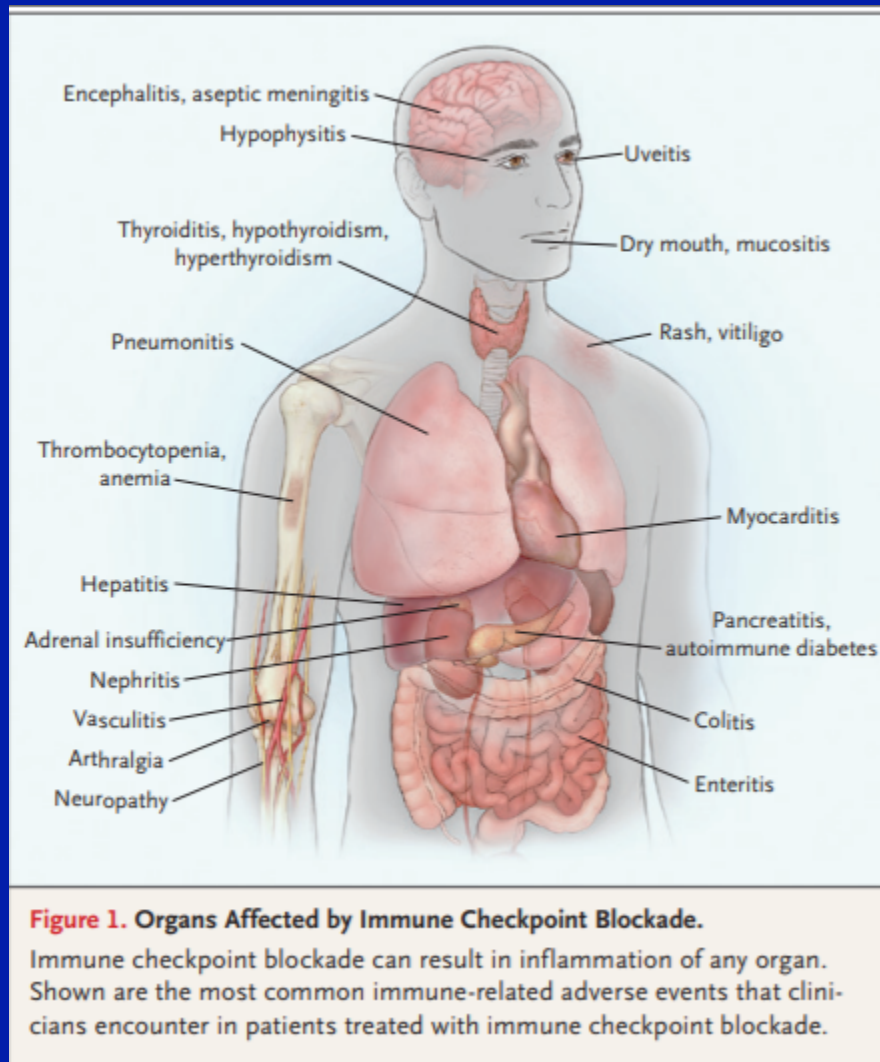
Side-effects of checkpoints inhibitors

**Endocrinologic and nephrologic
syndromes**

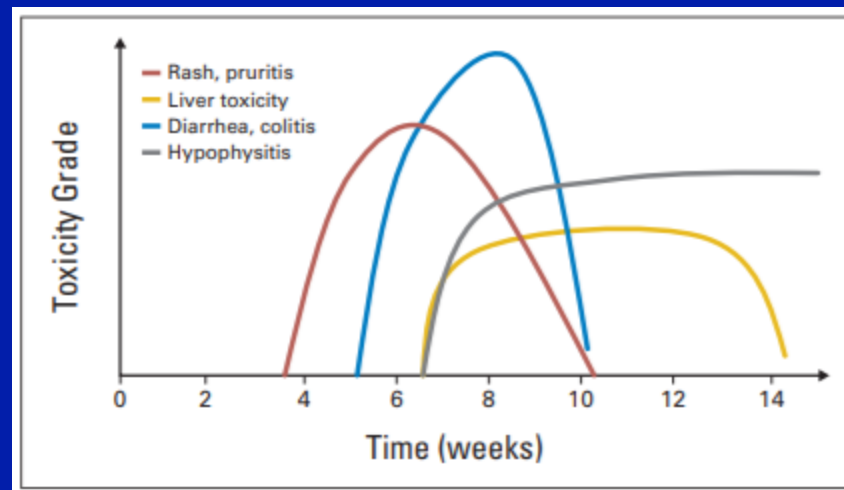
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No conflicts of interest

Organs affected by immune checkpoint blockade



Kinetics of appearance of immune-related adverse event



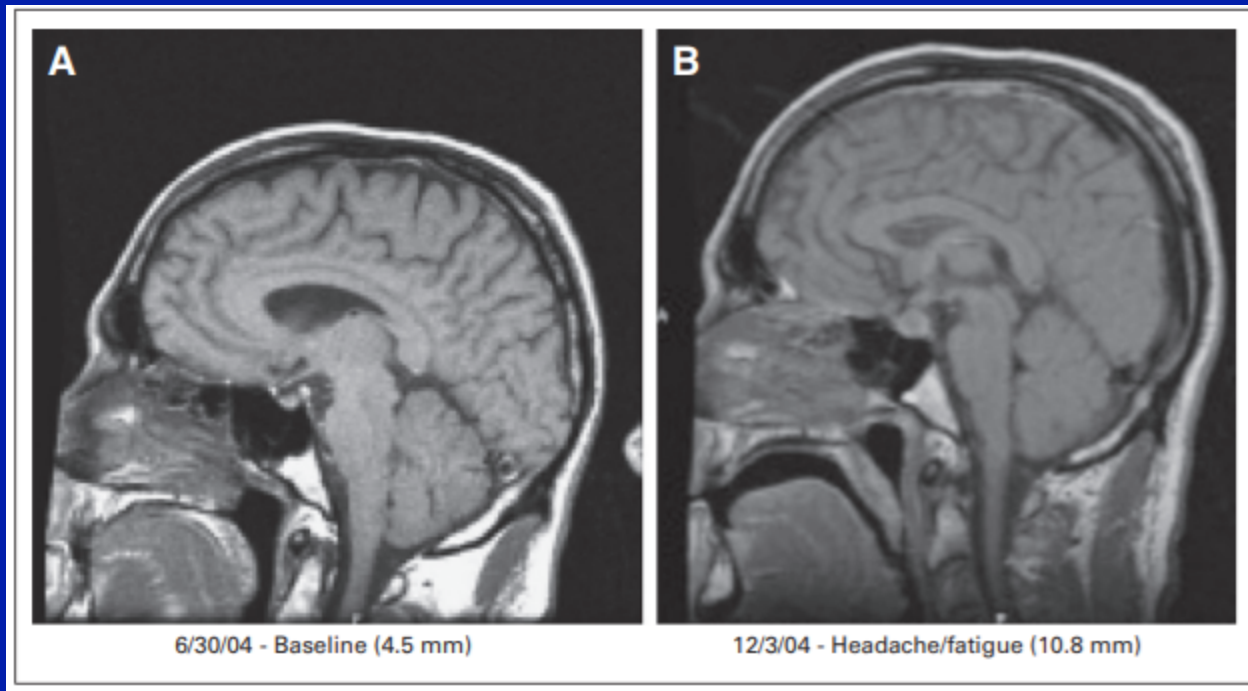
Weber JS et al. JCO 2012

NCI-NIH Grading system of selected endocrine toxicities as reported in the Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events

| Grade | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--|---|---|--|---|-------|
| Toxicity grading applicable to hypophysitis | Asymptomatic or mild symptoms; clinical or diagnostic observations only; intervention not indicated | Moderate; minimal, local, or non- invasive intervention indicated; limiting age appropriate instrumental activities of daily living | Severe or medically significant but not immediately life- threatening; hospitalization or prolongation of existing hospitalization indicated; disabling; limiting self-care activities of daily living | Life- threatening consequence; urgent intervention indicated | Death |

Characteristics of hypophysitis in ipilimumab-treated melanoma patients

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Cohort size (n° patients): | 154 |
| Male / female: | 99/55 |
| Hypophysitis (n° patients) | 17 (11%) |
| Grade 3/4 | 8 (5%) |
| Time to onset after therapy | 8.4 weeks |
| Pituitary enlargement | 34 (22%) |
| Presenting symptoms | |
| headache | 31 (20%) |
| fatigue | 17 (11%) |
| Hormonal disturbances | |
| thyroid | 34 (22%) |
| adrenal | 21 (13%) |
| gonadal | 30 (29%) |
| growth hormone | 7 (4%) |
| prolactine low | 12 (8%) |
| prolactine high | 26 (16%) |
| diabetes insipidus | 17 (11%) |
| Discontinuation due to hypophysitis | 34 (22%) |



Weber JS et al. JCO 2012;2691-2697

Endocrinologic side-effects of antagonists of CTLA-4 and PD-1

(All grades / grades 3 and 4)

| Medication N° (N° studies) | Hypo- thyroidism | Hyper- thyroidism | Hypophysitis | Adrenal insufficiency |
|---|---------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| Ipilimumab 919 (3) | 11 (1.2%) /1 | 3 (0.3%) /1 | 24 (2.5%) /22 | 5 (5.5%) /2 |
| Tremelimumab 576 (2) | 25 (4.3%) /? | | 1 (1.8%) /1 | 4 (6.9%) /? |
| Nivolumab 1234 (4) | 52 (4.2%) /0 | 17 (1.3%) /1 | 2 (0.6%) /1 | 1 (0.3%) /1 |
| Lambrolizumab 135 (1) | 11 (7.9%) /1 | 1 (0.8%) /1 | 0 | 1 (0.8%) /0 |
| Pembrolizumab 2446 (5) | 175 (7%) /2 | 67 (2.8%) /1 | 7 (0.3%) /4 | 5 (0.2%) /1 |
| Ipilimumab + Nivolumab 494 (3) | 67 (1.4%) /1 | 35 (7.1%) /3 | 37 (7.2%) /8 | 8 (1.9%) /1 |



7.56 Graves' disease. This usually affects women between the ages of 20 and 40 years. This patient presented classically with a diffuse goitre over which a vascular bruit could be heard, and with eye signs.



Myxedema

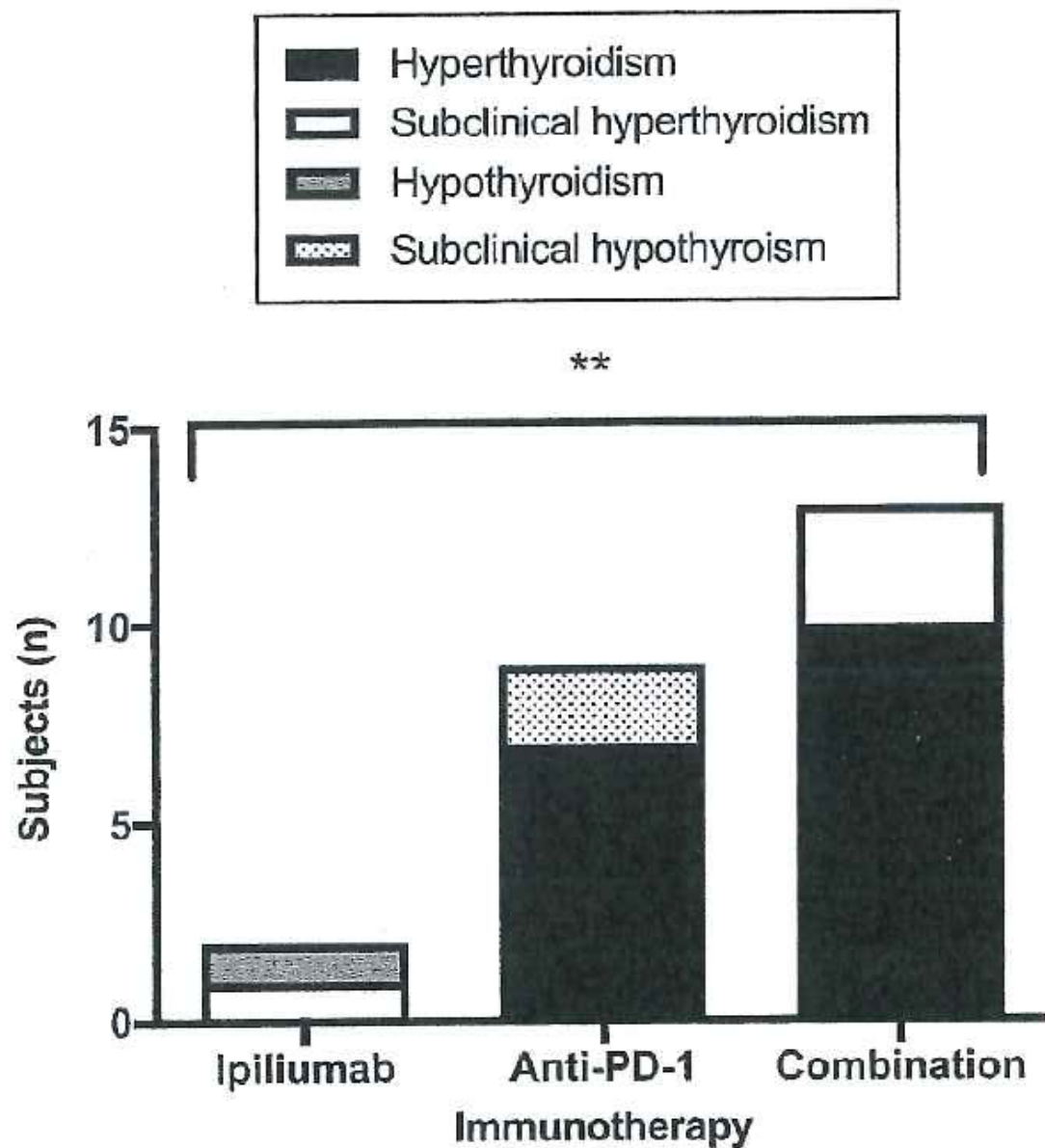


Baden LR et al. NEJM 2015

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Type 1 diabetes mellitus and/or diabetic ketoacidosis can occur with each ICI at the rate of less than 1%, independently of the drug, the dose and clinical indication. Interestingly, the incidence of type 1 diabetes mellitus and/or diabetic ketoacidosis doubled (1,5%) with the use of ipilimumab + nivolumab combination.

Insulin therapy is recommended, and steroids are not indicated

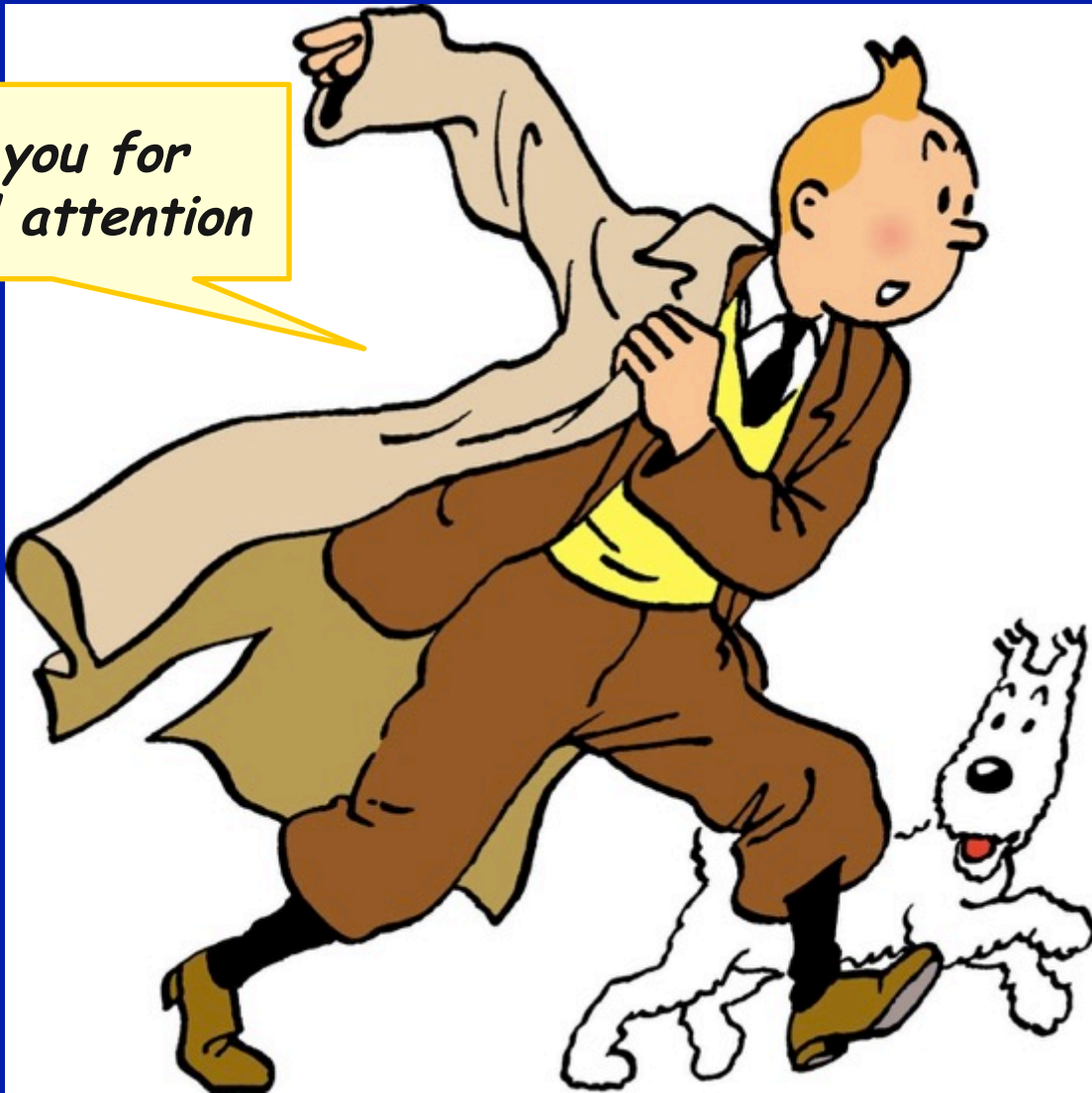
Diagnosis and management of immune checkpoint inhibitors – associated endocrine toxicities

- **Diagnosis:** high level of suspicion and liberal use of regular biological tests
- **Management:**
 1. **Withdrawal or discontinuation of ICI depending on grade and response to therapy**
 2. **Substitution or specific treatment for specific endocrine syndromes**
 3. **High dose corticosteroids if severe signs or symptoms in spite of specific substitution therapy**

Renal complications of immune checkpoint blockade

- **Acute kidney injury is rare (1,5%; G $\frac{3}{4}$: 0,5%)**
- **Ipilimumab = Nivolumab**
- **Clinical presentation: acute interstitial nephritis (90%)**
- **Monitoring: creatinine level (G 3 > 3mg%; G 4 > 6mg%)**
- **Therapy : high dose corticoids + withhold/discontinue ICI**

*Thank you for
your kind attention*



See you later !