

Case report

Graves' disease after treatment with Alemtuzumab for multiple sclerosis

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ABSTRACT

CONTEXT: Alemtuzumab, a humanized monoclonal antibody against CD52, is effective in the treatment of early relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (MS). Common adverse effects include an acute-phase reaction, infections and autoimmune diseases, including thyroid disorders. **SETTING:** Patients from two phase 3 trials (CARE MS 1 and 2, n=15) were studied in a clinical research center. **PATIENTS:** Five out of fifteen patients developed severe Graves' disease after a mean of 32 months following the first alemtuzumab treatment. **MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES:** Thyroid function tests and thyroid antibodies were assessed. In addition, endocrine tests and measurement of antibodies indicative of autoimmunity were performed. **RESULTS:** Of the five patients developing Graves' disease, four patients were initially treated with antithyroid drugs, whereas the fifth patient had mild and self-limiting hyperthyroidism. Of the four patients treated with antithyroid drugs, one is currently under medical treatment in a dose-reducing regimen, whereas three patients underwent near-total thyroidectomy 2, 12 and 16 months later. Two patients developed endocrine ophthalmopathy. Pituitary, adrenal and gonadal hormones were normal in all patients. While four out of five patients were positive for several other autoantibodies, none developed other autoimmune diseases. **CONCLUSION:** Since autoimmune thyroid disease is common after alemtuzumab treatment for MS, pretreatment screening and careful follow-up may allow for early diagnosis and treatment.

Key words: Alemtuzumab, Graves' disease, Multiple sclerosis

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Received 31-10-13, Accepted 10-01-2014

INTRODUCTION

Alemtuzumab, a humanized monoclonal antibody against CD52, leads to depletion of B and T lymphocytes, thereby substantially modifying adaptive immunity.¹ CD52 is a glycoprotein encoded by the CD52 gene in humans. It is the protein targeted by alemtuzumab and it is present on the surface of mature

lymphocytes as well as in monocytes and dendritic cells.² Alemtuzumab effectively decreases relapse rate and disability progression in early active relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (MS).³ Recent studies have demonstrated the efficacy of alemtuzumab in treatment-naïve patients and patients resistant to basic immunomodulatory treatment.⁴⁻⁶

Common adverse effects of alemtuzumab include an acute infusion reaction (90%), increased infection rates (67%) and thyroid autoimmune disease (20%).³⁻⁵ Severe adverse effects such as immune thrombocytopenic purpura and Goodpasture syndrome have also been rarely reported.^{7,8} Thyroid disorders after alemtuzumab treatment are variable, ranging from transient abnormalities of thyroid function tests to severe Graves' hyperthyroidism.⁹ The mechanisms underlying these variable autoimmune disorders are largely unclear. Autoimmunity in the context of lymphopenia is a well-recognized entity,¹⁰ and patients with a genetic predisposition and greater propensity to T-cell apoptosis in response to alemtuzumab treatment may be more susceptible to Graves' disease.¹¹

Here, we report on five patients with relapsing-relapsing MS without prior personal or family history of thyroid disease who developed severe Graves' disease following alemtuzumab therapy. These five patients received alemtuzumab in the setting of two phase 3 trials (CARE MS 1 and 2). We review the history and comorbidities and discuss diagnostic features and therapeutic considerations.

METHODS

All patients had early active forms of relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (RMMS) based on a high relapse rate and MRI lesion activity. The patients received alemtuzumab in the CARE MS 1 and 2 clinical studies (protocol numbers CAMMS32400507 and CAMMS323) and the CAMMS03409 extension study. None of the patients had a prior history of thyroid disease. Thyroid function tests were monitored quarterly as part of the protocol. A comprehensive history and physical examination assessed risk factors for autoimmune disease, comorbidities and medications. Laboratory evaluation included a complete blood count, renal and liver function tests, thyroid function tests, antibodies against thyrotropin receptor (TSHR),

thyroglobulin (Tg) and thyroperoxidase (TPO), and serum levels of calcium, phosphate, sodium, potassium, glucose and parathyroid hormone. In addition, basal pituitary, adrenal and gonadal hormones were analyzed and a detailed immunological profile was conducted. The diagnosis of Graves' was based on typical clinical findings and thyroid function tests, positive TSHR antibodies and characteristic ultrasound findings.¹² All patients were evaluated for the presence of endocrine ophthalmopathy using the CAS activity and severity score.¹³

CASE PRESENTATION

Case 1

A 35-year-old man was diagnosed with MS in 2006 after an optic neuritis and a cerebellar relapse. Immunomodulatory treatment included glatiramer acetate and interferon- β 1b. As he suffered severe relapses from 2007 to 2009 that required high doses of methylprednisolone, alemtuzumab treatment was commenced in 2009. In 2012, 28 months after the first alemtuzumab exposure, the patient was referred for evaluation of hyperthyroidism (Table 1). Thyroid function tests revealed a TSH of <0.01 mU/l (normal range: 0.3-4.2), fT3 of 38 pmol/l (normal range: 2.8-7.1) and fT4 of 85 pmol/l (normal range: 11-22) with positive TSHR and Tg antibodies (Table 3). Furthermore, positive insulin antibodies (3.1 U/ml, normal <2.4 U/ml) were found. However, antibodies against islet cells, tyrosine phosphatase and glutamate decarboxylase were negative and biochemical studies excluded the presence of diabetes mellitus. The diagnosis of Graves' disease was based on clinical and laboratory findings and ultrasound findings of inhomogeneous thyroid parenchyma and marked hyperperfusion (Table 2). Treatment with thiamazol (40 mg per day) and propranolol (20 mg 3 times per day) was started. One year later, the patient is euthyroid while on 15 mg of thiamazol per day. Several efforts to taper the dose have led to recurrent hyperthyroidism and definitive treatment is currently being discussed.

Case 2

A 31-year-old woman was diagnosed with MS after an optic neuritis and detection of gadolinium-enhancing lesions in a brain MRI in 2006. Interferon- β 1b was started; however, she presented with relapses

Table 1. General characteristics of five patients with Graves' disease after alemtuzumab therapy

Case	Gender & Age (yrs)	EDSS	Prior MS therapy	Other medication	Comorbidities	Interval to onset (months)
1	M/35	3.5	Prednisolone Interferon b-1a Glatirameracetate Amitriptyline	Levetiracetam Tolperison Gabapentin	Arterial hypertension	28
2	F/30	1.5	Prednisolone Plasmapheresis	None	None	38
3	F/34	4	Prednisolone	Citalopram Omeprazol	None	28
4	M/38	2	Prednisolone Interferon b-1a	None	None	23
5	F/47	3	Prednisolone Interferon b-1a	Mirtazapine Zopiclon Gabapentin	Anxiety disorder	44

MS: multiple sclerosis, EDSS: expanded disability status scale.

Table 2. Diagnostic findings and therapy of five patients with Graves' disease after alemtuzumab therapy

Case	Thyroid volume (ml)	US pattern	Smoking	EO	Medication	Duration of medical therapy (months)	Adverse effects	Definitive treatment
1	29	Inhomogeneous	yes	no	Thiamazol, propranolol	12	None	-
2	29	Inhomogeneous	no	yes	Thiamazol, propranolol	12	Vasculitis	Thyroidectomy
3	13	Inhomogeneous	yes	no	Thiamazol	16	Alopecia	Thyroidectomy
4	52	Inhomogeneous	yes	yes	Thiamazol, propranolol	2	Exanthema	Thyroidectomy
5	9	Homogeneous	no	no	None	-	None	-

EO: endocrine ophthalmopathy, US: ultrasound.

Table 3. Thyroid function tests of five patients with Graves' disease after alemtuzumab therapy

Value (Unit)	TSH (mU/l)	ft3 (pmol/l)	ft4 (pmol/l)	TSHR-Ab (U/l)	TPO-Ab (U/ml)	Tg-Ab (U/ml)
1	<0.01	38	85	8	>3000	89
2	<0.01	32	65	12	93	89
3	<0.01	25	44	39	38	73
4	<0.01	>50	>100	22	>3000	30
5	<0.01	7.8	26	3	489	962
Reference range	0.3-4.2	2.8-7.1	12-22	<1	<60	<60

TSH: thyroid-stimulating hormone, ft3: free triiodothyronine, ft4: free thyroxine, TSHR-Ab: antibodies against TSH receptor, TPO-Ab: antibodies against thyroiodaseperoxidase, Tg-Ab: antibodies against thyroglobulin.

including optic neuritis and sensory symptoms over the next 2 years requiring methylprednisolone pulse therapy and plasmapheresis as well as alemtuzumab in 2009 (Table 1). Thirty-eight months after the first

alemtuzumab treatment the patient presented with hyperthyroidism. Thyroid function tests demonstrated a TSH of <0.01 mU/l, ft3 of 32 pmol/l, and ft4 of 65 pmol/l with positive antibodies against TSHR and

Tg (Table 3). Further autoimmune screening showed positive antibodies against microsomal endoplasmic reticulum (1:80, normal <1:20), whereas antimitochondrial antibodies and smooth muscle antibodies were negative and there was no evidence of autoimmune hepatitis. Mild endocrine ophthalmopathy was present with conjunctival injection and lid edema (CAS 2) and was treated locally with artificial tears. However, progressive ophthalmopathy (CAS 5) necessitated methylprednisolone pulse treatment resulting in marked improvement. Thiamazol 40 mg per day and propranolol 20 mg twice per day were started. After 3 weeks, the patient developed petechial exanthema on the lower limbs (Table 2). Complete blood count, plasmatic anticoagulation values and liver function tests were normal and the patient was treated with methylprednisolone topically which led to prompt improvement. Thiamazol was continued, but dose reduction repeatedly led to hyperthyroidism recurrence. Thus, she underwent near-total thyroidectomy 12 months after diagnosis of Graves' disease. She is currently euthyroid on 100 µg levothyroxine per day.

Case 3

A 34-year-old woman was diagnosed with MS in 2004 after presenting with sensory symptoms. She did not receive any immunomodulatory treatment and remained stable until 2008, when she suffered three severe relapses involving the motor system during and after pregnancy. After delivery of a healthy child, alemtuzumab treatment was initiated in 2009; however, 28 months later the patient presented with clinical and biochemical hyperthyroidism (Table 1). Thyroid function tests were as follows: TSH <0.01 mU/l, fT3 25 pmol/l, fT4 44 pmol/l with highly positive TSHR antibodies (Table 3). Further autoimmune screening showed positive parietal cell antibodies (82.7 U/ml, normal <10 U/ml), whereas all other antibodies were negative as was the complete blood count. Thiamazol treatment was begun at a dose of 20 mg per day. Six months later and while the patient was euthyroid under thiamazol treatment, she developed patchy alopecia (Table 2). A topical mometasone treatment did not lead to significant improvement and repeated attempts to reduce the thiamazol dose resulted in recurrence of hyperthyroidism. Therefore, the patient underwent near-total thyroidectomy 16 months after the diagnosis of Graves' disease. She is

currently euthyroid on 75 µg levothyroxine per day.

Case 4

A 38-year-old man was diagnosed with MS in 2007 after presenting with optic neuritis two years earlier. In 2007, four relapses required methylprednisolone pulse therapy in addition to interferon-β1a IM (Table 1). In the CARE-MS 2 study, he received interferon-β1a SC for several relapses over two years until he received alemtuzumab treatment in 2010 as part of the extension trial. Twenty-three months after the first alemtuzumab treatment, the patient presented with severe hyperthyroidism. Thyroid function tests demonstrated a TSH of <0.01 mU/l, fT3 >50 pmol/l, fT4 >100 pmol/l with positive TSHR and Tg antibodies (Table 3). Further autoimmune screening showed positive insulin antibodies (2.9 U/ml, normal <2.4 U/ml). Antibodies against islet cells, tyrosine phosphatase and glutamate decarboxylase were negative and biochemical studies excluded the presence of diabetes mellitus. The diagnosis of Graves' disease was based on clinical and biochemical findings and a diffusely enlarged thyroid gland with marked hyperperfusion on ultrasound (Table 2). Mild endocrine ophthalmopathy was present with lid retraction (CAS 1) and was treated locally with artificial tears. Severe hyperthyroidism was treated with thiamazol 40 mg twice per day and propranolol 40 mg three times per day. Three weeks after initiation of thiamazol treatment, the patient developed a maculopapular palmar rash and elevated liver function tests. A topical treatment with methylprednisolone led to considerable improvement. However, in light of the need for long-term therapy, the patient preferred and underwent near-total thyroidectomy and is currently euthyroid on 125 µg levothyroxine per day.

Case 5

A 47-year-old woman was diagnosed with MS in 2006 based on cerebellar symptoms after sensory symptoms had occurred in 2005. She was started on interferon-β1a IM, but after two relapses changed to alemtuzumab in 2008 (Table 1). Forty-four months after the first alemtuzumab treatment, the patient presented with biochemical values of mild hyperthyroidism. Thyroid function tests demonstrated a TSH of <0.01 mU/l, fT3 of 7.8 pmol/l, and fT4 of 26 pmol/l with positive TSHR and Tg antibodies (Table

3). Further autoimmune screening showed marginally positive islet cell and 21-hydroxylase antibodies (both 1:10, normal <1:10), whereas antibodies against insulin, tyrosine phosphatase and glutamate decarboxylase were negative. Blood glucose, HbA1c, ACTH and cortisol levels were normal. The patient had no eye complaints and no symptoms of hyperthyroidism. Furthermore, thyroid ultrasound revealed no abnormalities and she was followed at regular intervals without specific therapy (Table 2). Peripheral thyroid hormones have spontaneously normalized, while TSH is still suppressed. The patient is currently without specific medication and is followed up at regular intervals.

DISCUSSION

We present a series of patients with MS who developed Graves' disease after treatment with alemtuzumab, an antibody directed against CD52. Our study reveals several important facts. First, the sex distribution did not follow the known pattern of female predominance in autoimmune thyroid diseases, as 40% were men. Sex hormones modulate various aspects of the immune system, but the molecular mechanisms underlying their effects are not fully understood.¹⁴ In thyroid autoimmune disease, an androgen-mediated decrease of thyrocyte expression of HLA class I and class II antigens has been implicated as a potential mechanism for female susceptibility.¹⁵ In addition, women are known to demonstrate a Th2-predominant immune response leading to an increased activation of B-cells and autoantibody production. Thus, although women are generally more prone to develop autoimmune thyroid diseases, equal gender distribution in this study may suggest different mechanisms in the pathogenesis of Graves' disease after alemtuzumab therapy.¹⁶ Studies with a higher number of patients are needed, however, to clarify this.

Second, the clinical course was characterized by poor response to antithyroid drugs (3 cases), side effects of antithyroid drug therapy (3 cases) and the presence of endocrine ophthalmopathy (2 cases). Therefore, definitive surgical treatment at an early stage was required in three of five patients in our study. We speculate that the production of autoantibodies against TSHR, perhaps mediated via increased

numbers of memory-like T cells, is more robust and sustained after alemtuzumab than in patients with sporadic Graves' disease.¹⁷

Third, two of three patients with the most severe course of hyperthyroidism were active smokers, which underlines the adverse influence of smoking on the clinical course of Graves' disease and ophthalmopathy.¹⁸ Of note, two patients displayed high titers of antibodies against TSHR at initial evaluation, consistent with the correlation between TSHR antibody titers and Graves' ophthalmopathy¹⁹ and severity of Graves' hyperthyroidism,²⁰ respectively.

The exact mechanisms underlying the development of Graves' hyperthyroidism after alemtuzumab treatment have been discussed in a recent review.²¹ In addition to thyroid-specific autoantibodies, the role of regulatory T-cells (Tregs) in autoimmune thyroid diseases has emerged. Since Tregs have immunomodulatory properties and can counteract the pro-inflammatory actions of Th1 and Th2 cells, a dysbalance of Tregs may favor Graves' hyperthyroidism through a permissive effect on the production of TSHR antibodies.^{21,22}

In addition, patients with MS who developed autoimmunity showed more than 2-fold higher serum IL-21 levels compared to patients with no autoimmunity.²³ This may increase the frequency of IL-21 receptor-positive effector T cells, which thereby have an increased probability of encountering thyroid-specific self-antigens and generating self-reactive T cells. While lymphocyte depletion and cytokine induction by alemtuzumab are mediated by neutrophils and natural killer cells,²⁴ the proportion of intrathyroidal natural killer cells is decreased in patients with Graves' disease.²⁵ Thus, peripheral activation of natural killer cells after alemtuzumab treatment may deplete the thyroid gland of these cells, rendering it more susceptible to autoimmunity. However, these immunological alterations require prospective *in vivo* validation in patients with MS who receive alemtuzumab treatment.

Based on our limited personal experience, we recommend pretreatment screening and continued follow-up with thyroid function tests and autoimmune profile in patients with MS treated with alemtuzumab. Patients with risk factors such as smoking or elevated

titers of antithyroid antibodies may be at particular risk for severe disease. This strategy has been part of the alemtuzumab study protocol and will be implemented after its approval.

DECLARATION OF INTEREST

LCH has received honoraria from Amgen, Merck, Novartis and Nycomed. TZ has received honoraria from Almirall, Bayer Healthcare, Biogen, Merck, Sanofi/Genzyme, Novartis, Synthron and Teva. ET, MG, MR and JB have nothing to disclose.

FUNDING

Dr. Hofbauer's research program is supported by grants from the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (HO 1875/8-2, HO 1875/12-1 and HO 1875/13-1).

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