



Νοσήματα Συνδετικού Ιστού **Year in Review**

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Βόλος, 1-3 Ιουνίου 2018

The NET-effect of combining rituximab with belimumab in severe SLE

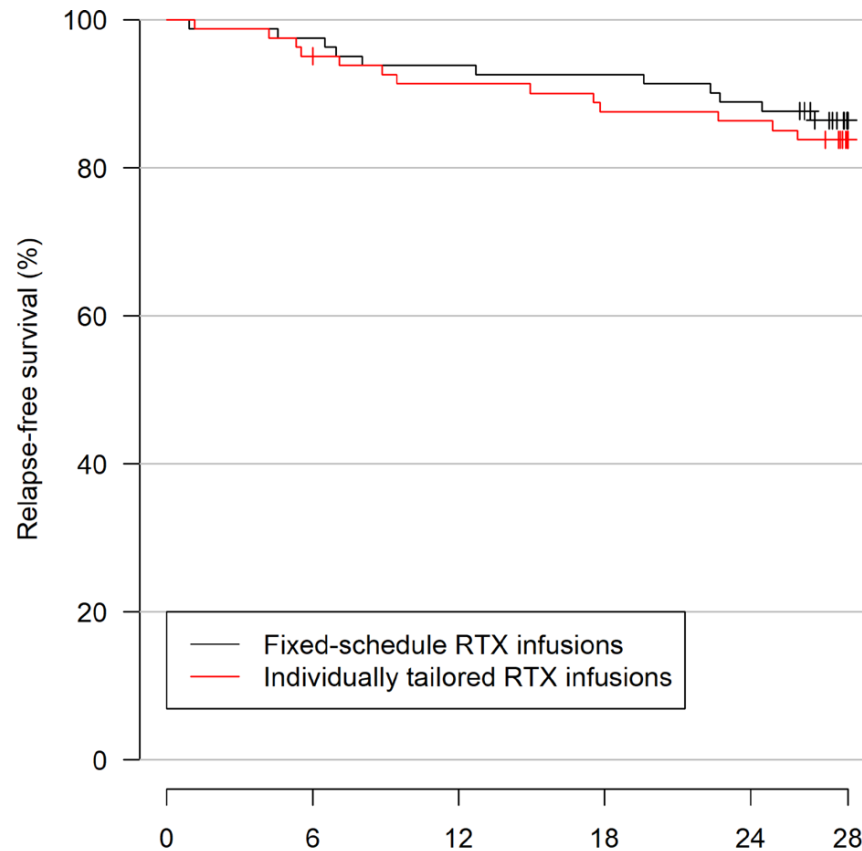
A phase 2A, open-label, single arm proof-of-concept study

- 16 SLE patients with severe, refractory disease were treated with a combination of CD20-mediated B-cell depletion with **rituximab** and sustained inhibition of B-cell activating factor BlyS with **belimumab**.

- **RTX + BLM** led to specific reductions in ANAs and regression of NET formation.

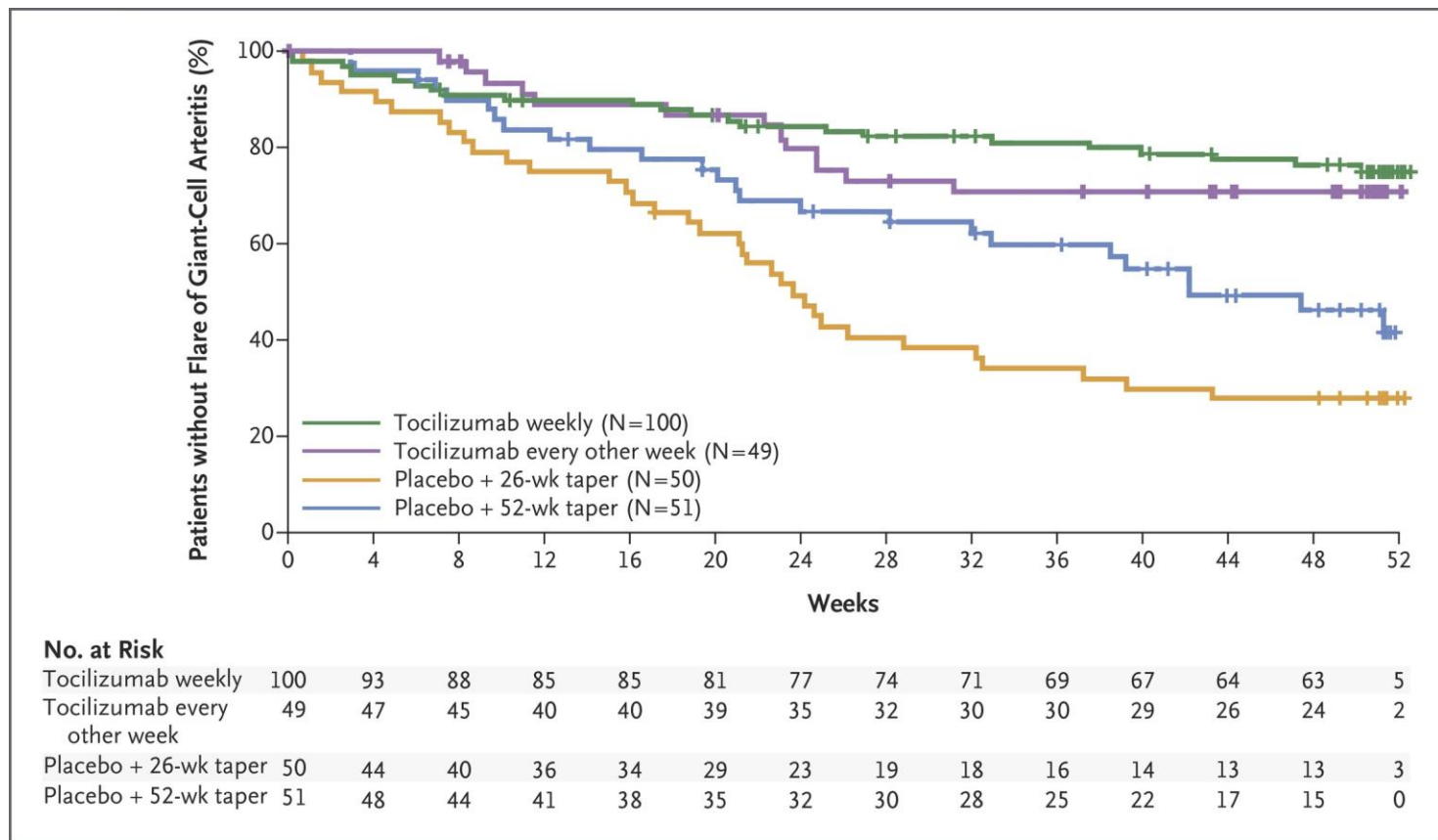
- **RTX + BLM** appeared to be safe and achieved clinically significant responses:
 - Low lupus disease activity state was achieved in 10 patients,
 - Renal responses in 11 patients and
 - Concomitant immunosuppressive medication was tapered in 14 out of the 16 patients.

Comparison of individually tailored versus fixed schedule rituximab regimen to maintain ANCA associated vasculitis remission (MAINRITSAN2)



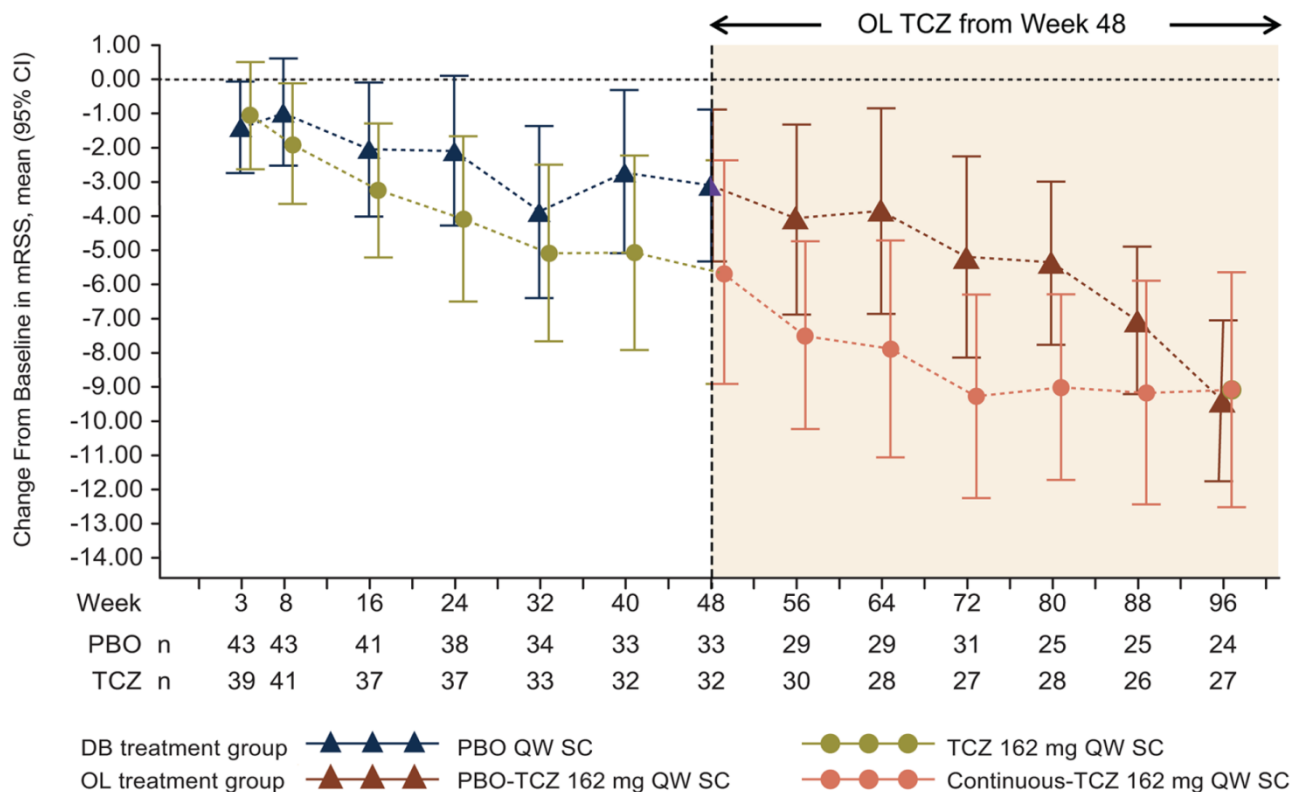
AAV relapse rates did not differ significantly between individually tailored and fixed schedule rituximab regimens. Individually tailored-arm patients received fewer rituximab infusions.

GiACTA: Pivotal phase 3 study investigated rates of GC-free remission GCA patients treated with tocilizumab vs placebo



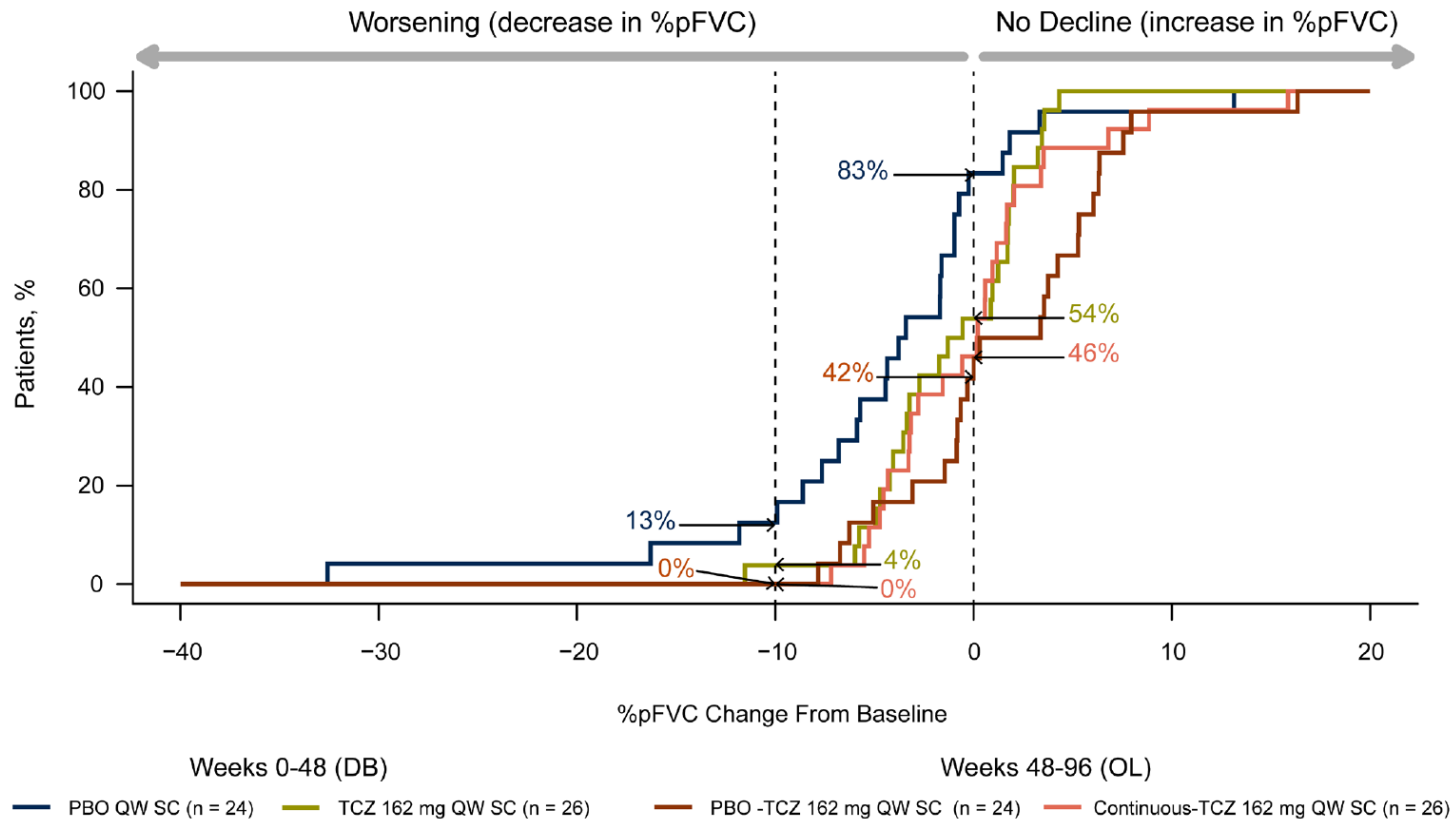
Tocilizumab, received weekly or every other week, combined with a 26-week prednisone taper was superior to either 26-week or 52-week prednisone tapering plus placebo with regard to sustained glucocorticoid-free remission in GCA patients

Safety and efficacy of sc tocilizumab in SScI: results from the open-label period of a phase II randomised controlled trial (faSSciate)



Skin score improvement in the double-blind period were observed in placebo-treated patients who transitioned to tocilizumab and were maintained in the open-label period

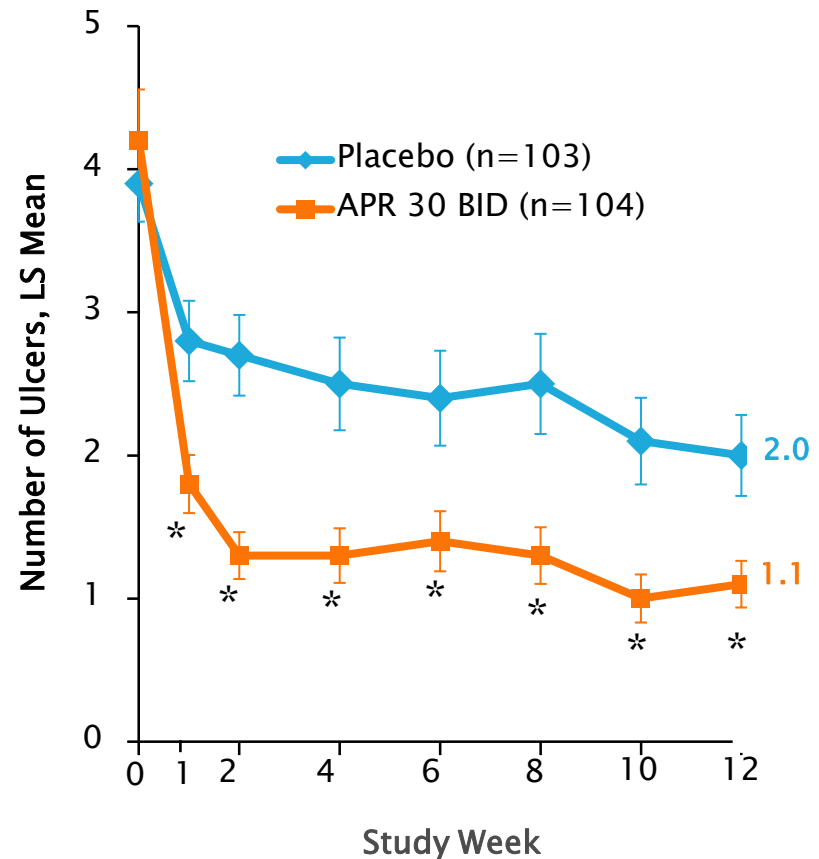
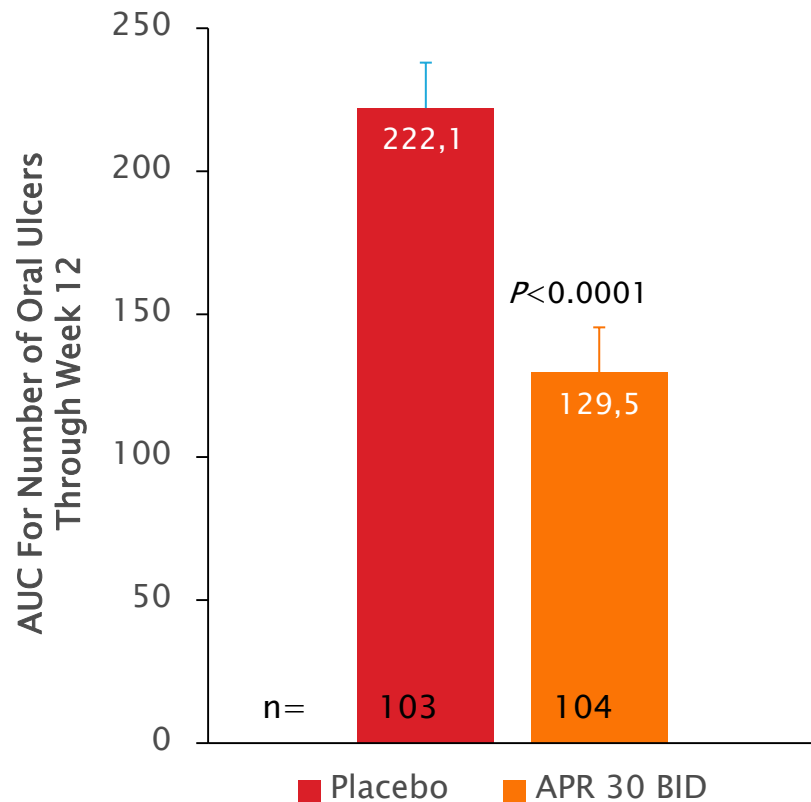
Safety and efficacy of sc tocilizumab in SSc: results from the open-label period of a phase II randomised controlled trial (faSScinate)



FVC stabilisation in the double-blind period were observed in placebo-treated patients who transitioned to tocilizumab and were maintained in the open-label period

Apremilast for Behçet's Syndrome: A Phase III Randomized, Placebo-Controlled, Double-Blind Study (RELIEF)

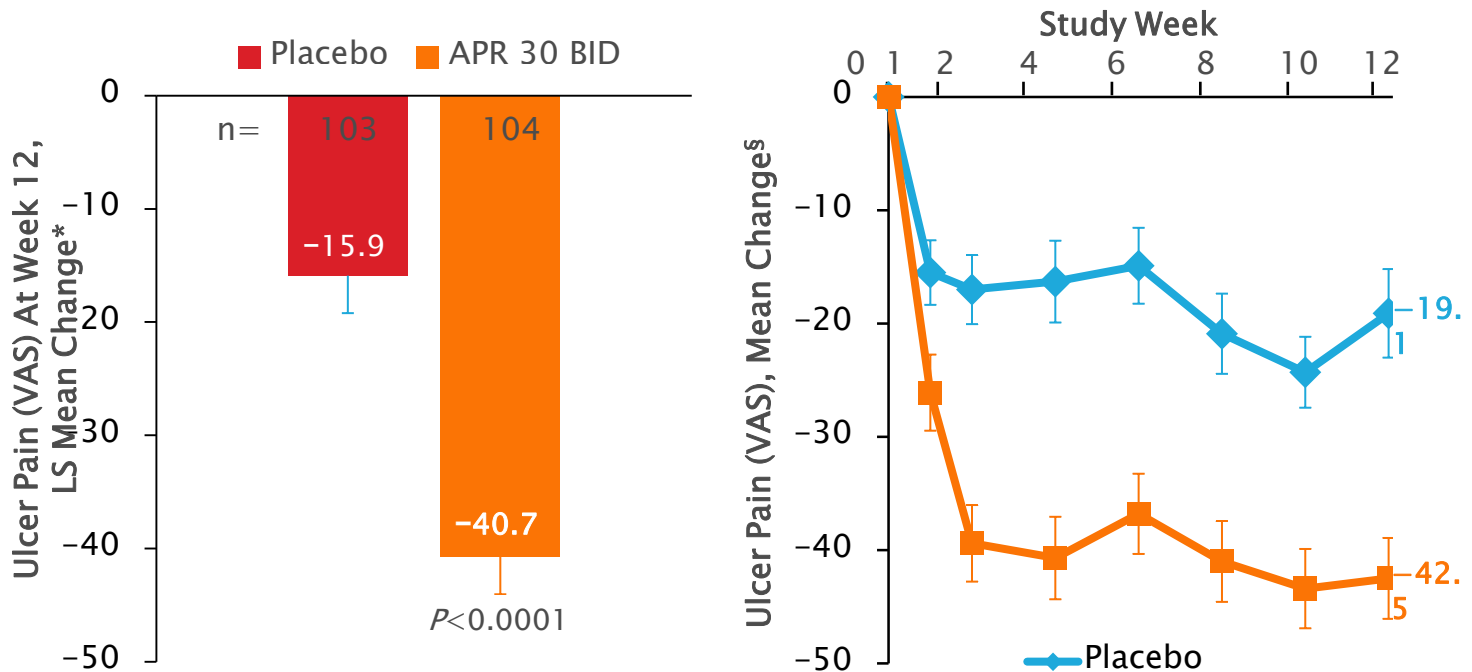
Primary Endpoint: Oral Ulcers Through week 12



Presented at: the 2018 AAD Annual Meeting; February 16–20, 2018; San Diego, CA.

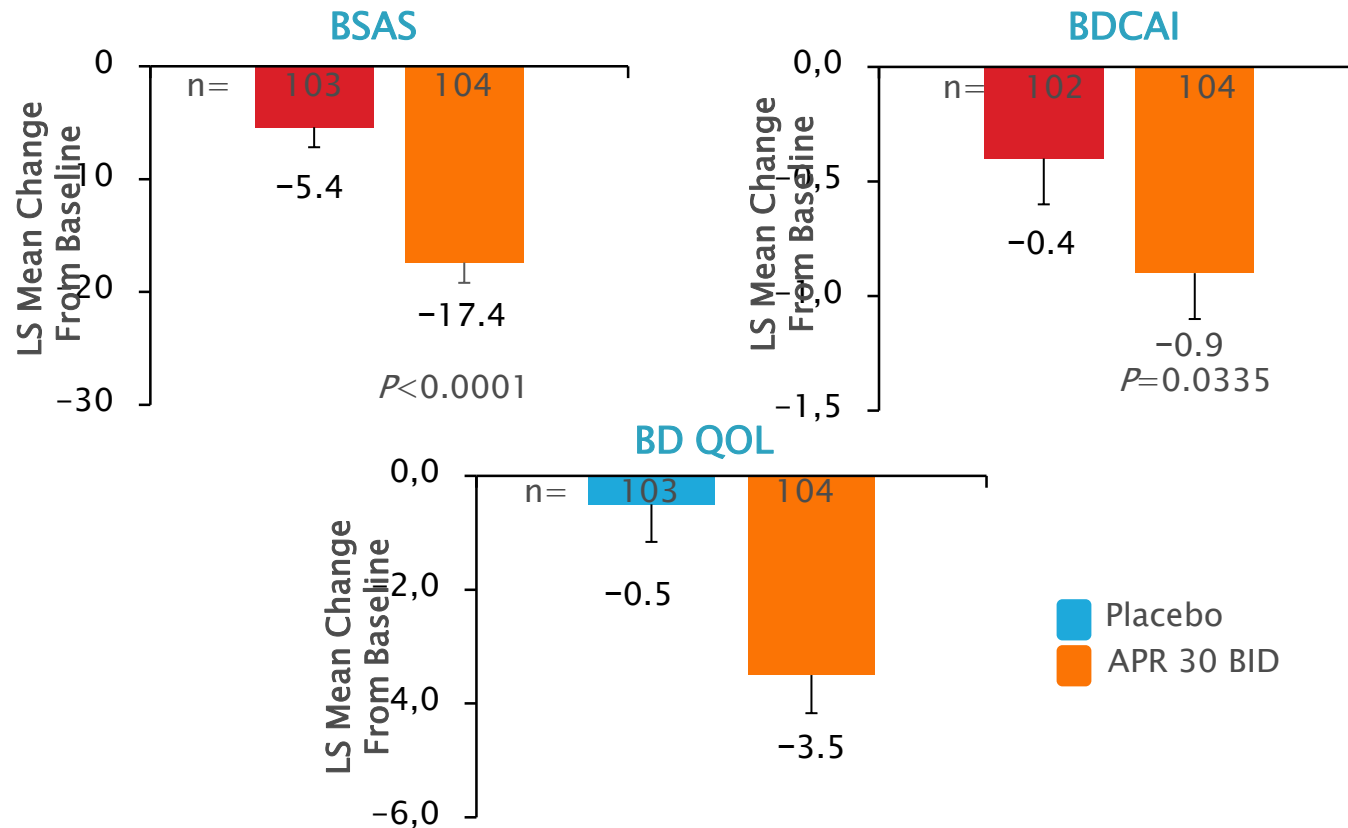
Apremilast for Behçet's Syndrome: A Phase III Randomized, Placebo-Controlled, Double-Blind Study (RELIEF)

Mean Change From Baseline in Oral Ulcer Pain VAS



Apremilast for Behçet's Syndrome: A Phase III Randomized, Placebo-Controlled, Double-Blind Study (RELIEF)

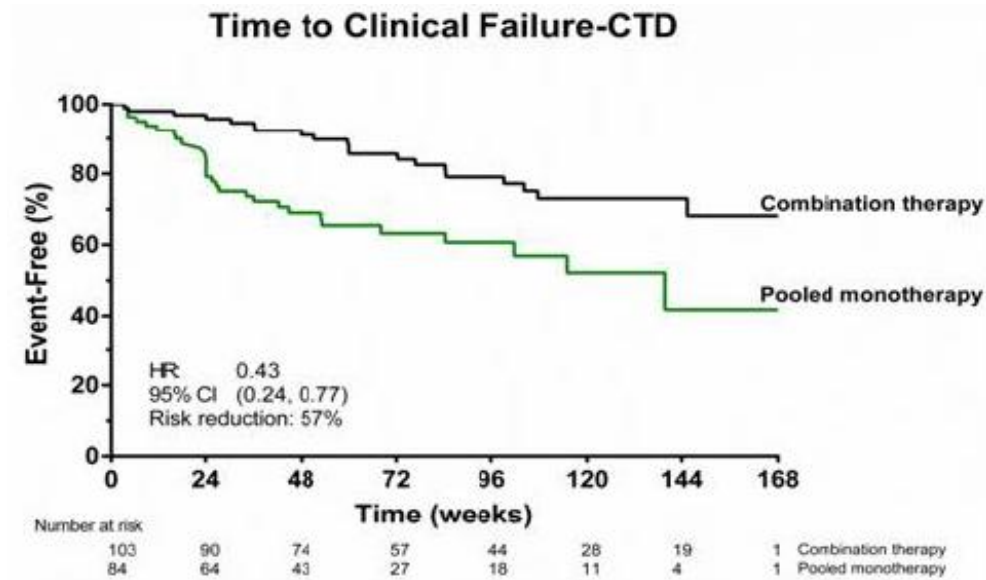
Improvement in disease activity and QoL at week 12



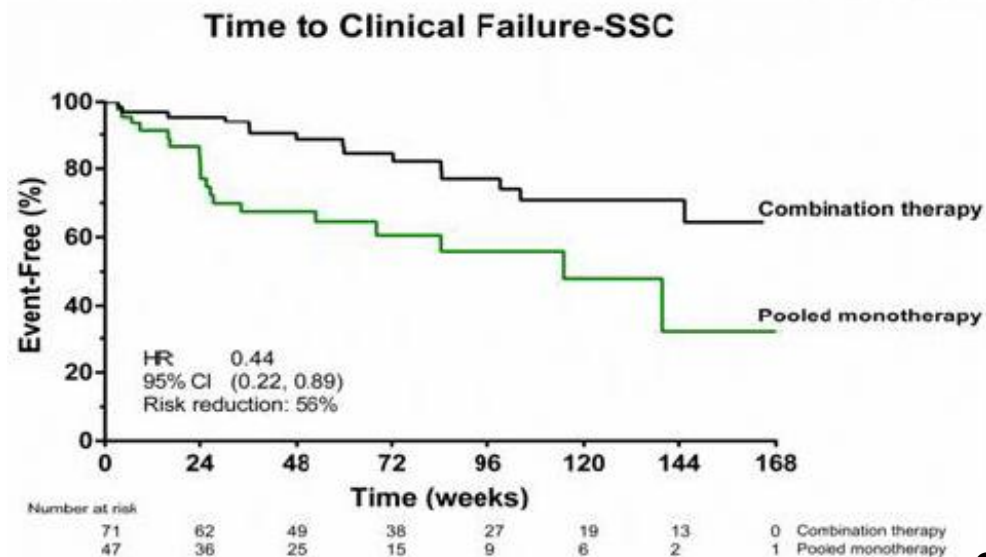
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A Randomised, Multicenter Study of First-Line Ambrisentan and Tadalafil Combination Therapy in Subjects with Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension

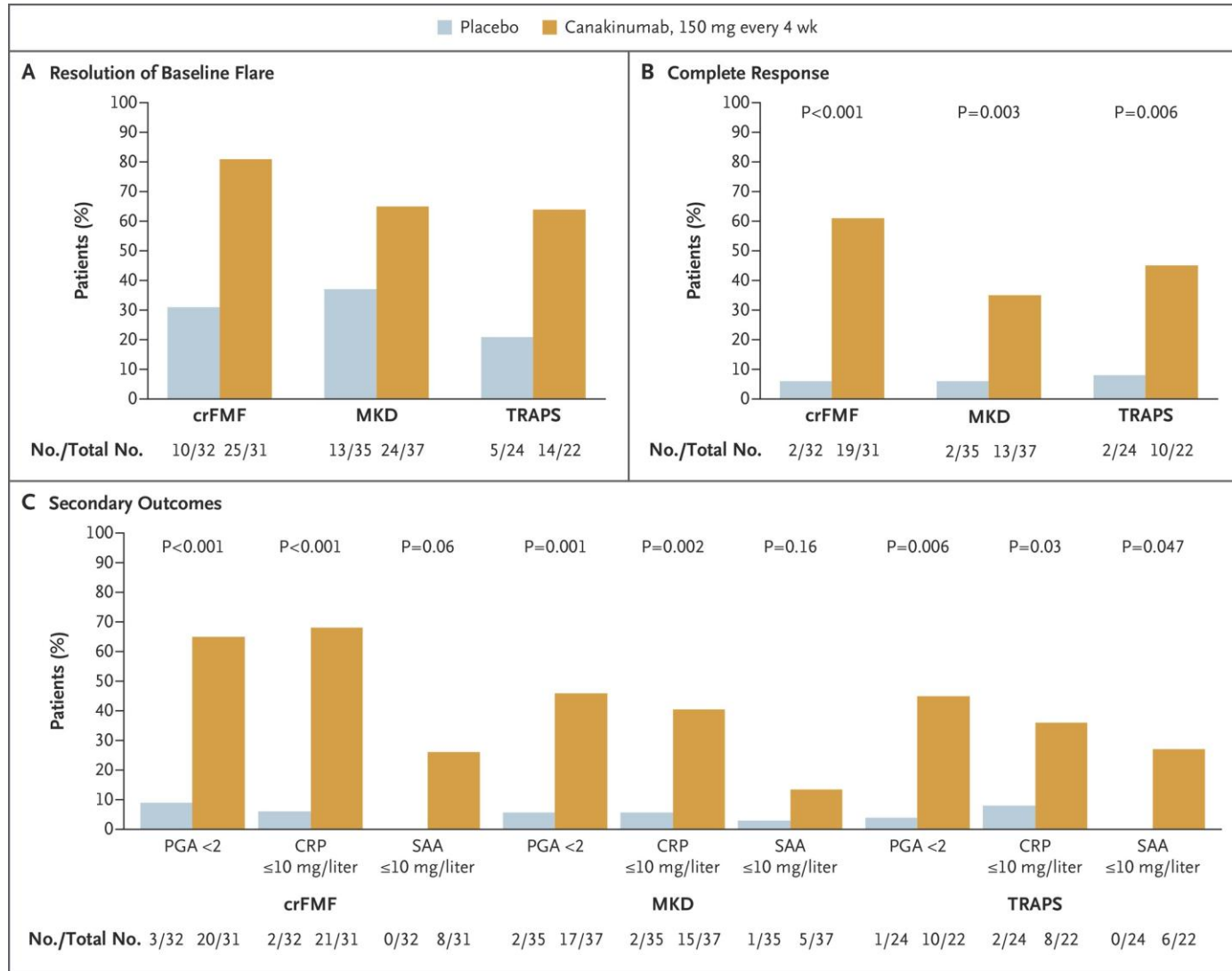
AMBITION



**CTD-PAH
subgroup analysis**



Canakinumab for the Treatment of Autoinflammatory Recurrent Fever Syndromes



Resolution of Baseline Flare and Response Rate of Primary and Secondary Outcomes at Week 16

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Antiinflammatory Therapy with Canakinumab for Atherosclerotic Disease

P.M. Ridker, B.M. Everett, T. Thuren, J.G. MacFadyen, W.H. Chang, C. Ballantyne, F. Fonseca, J. Nicolau, W. Koenig, S.D. Anker, J.J.P. Kastelein, J.H. Cornel, P. Pais, D. Pella, J. Genest, R. Cifkova, A. Lorenzatti, T. Forster, Z. Kobalava, L. Vida-Simiti, M. Flather, H. Shimokawa, H. Ogawa, M. Dellborg, P.R.F. Rossi, R.P.T. Troquay, P. Libby, and R.J. Glynn, for the CANTOS Trial Group*

- **Με 150 mg/3μηνο** μείωση των καρδιαγγειακών νοσημάτων, ανεξάρτητη της μείωσης των λιπιδίων
- Μείωση της θνησιμότητας από καρκίνο, ιδιαίτερα του πνεύμονα
- Μεγαλύτερη συχνότητα λοιμώξεων απειλητικών για τη ζωή και σηψαιμίας

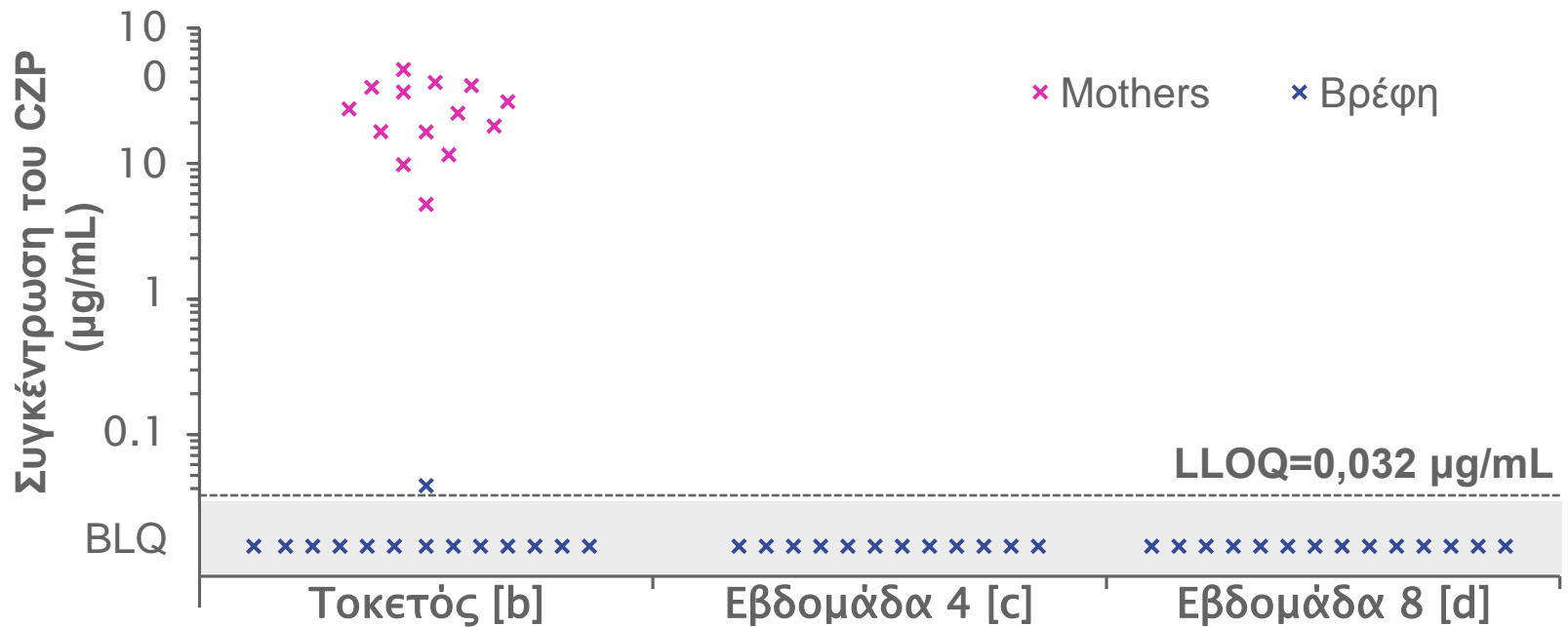


New Shingles Vaccine Is Here

- At October 2017 FDA approved a new herpes zoster vaccine (Shingrix).
- Unlike Zostavax, which is a live attenuated vaccine, Shingrix consists of a recombinant zoster glycoprotein along with a potent adjuvant.
- The new vaccine's efficacy seems to be substantially better than that of its predecessor.
- A booster dose is required at 2 months.
- Both injections commonly elicit substantial local reactions.

Συγκέντρωση Certolizumab pegol στο πλάσμα σε μητέρες και βρέφη στην CRIB

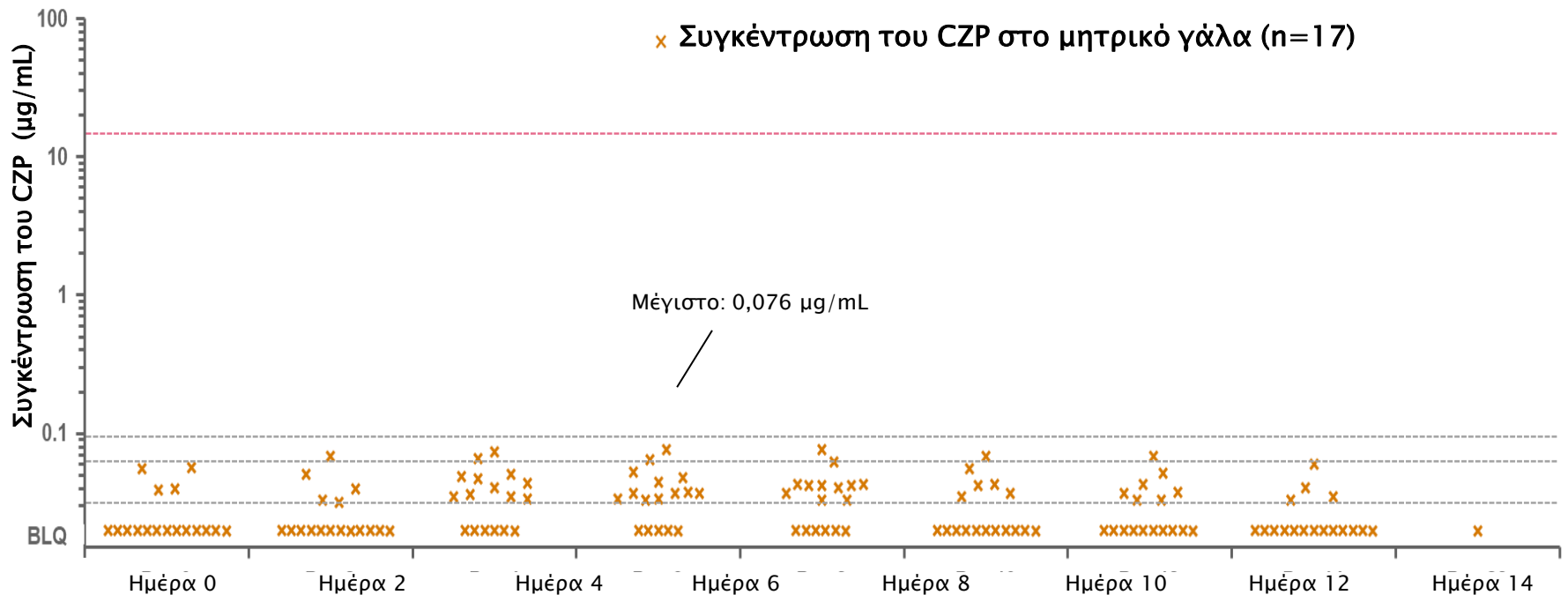
13/14 βρέφη δεν είχαν ανιχνεύσιμα επίπεδα CZP κατά τη γέννηση



Κατά τη διάρκεια της εγκυμοσύνης, το Cimzia θα πρέπει να χορηγείται μόνο εάν χρειάζεται από κλινική άποψη

Συγκεντρώσεις του CZP (μg/mL) στο μητρικό γάλα στην CRADLE

- **77 (56%)** από τα δείγματα δεν είχαν ανιχνεύσιμα επίπεδα CZP, **52 (38%)** είχαν ελάχιστα αλλά μετρήσιμα επίπεδα CZP (<0,064μg/mL) και **8 (6%)** είχαν χαμηλά επίπεδα CZP (<0,096μg/mL)
- Η διάμεση RID του CZP ήταν 0,15%. Μια RID <10% θεωρείται **απίθανο να προκαλέσει κλινική ανησυχία**



Το Cimzia μπορεί να χρησιμοποιηθεί κατά την διάρκεια του θηλασμού

Rules for Pregnancy Management

- ▶ Plan all pregnancies – discuss contraception, Pre-Preg planning
- ▶ Optimally – get pregnant only with low Dz activity or remission
- ▶ Prepare for upcoming pregnancy by:
 - Getting off MTX, LEF, cytotoxics (OK to be on HCQ, SSZ, AZA)
Women must be off MTX for 1 month (per PI); others for >3 mos before conceiving
 - Use TNF inhibitors (Pregnancy Category B) to achieve LDAS/remission
 - OK to get pregnant on TNFi (certolizumab or etanercept preferred)
(insufficient data on Cat C biologics – RTX, TCZ, ABA or Tofa)
- ▶ If on mAb TNFi (INFLX, ADA) during Preg stop at wk 32 if possible
 - To avoid transplacental transfer to child at birth
 - (note: most pregnant IBD patients take TNFi or 6MP throughout Preg)

Disease Activity is more Hazardous than the Drugs

Paternal use of antirheumatic drugs on pregnancy

Drug	Spermatogenesis	Male Counseling
<i>NSAIDS</i>	Not fully investigated	No link between paternal drug exposure and adverse pregnancy outcomes
<i>Steroids</i>	Limited data; no correlation with infertility in men	No harmful effects have emerged for low (<10 mg prednisone/day) doses.
<i>AZA</i>	No impairment	No increased risk of congenital abnormalities in offspring of fathers treated with thiopurines and male fertility not affected
<i>TNF inhibitors</i>	No impairment	TNFi do not influence male fertility or harm offspring. Risks are the same as female exposure and thus should be continued to avoid flare

Paternal use of antirheumatic drugs on pregnancy

Drug	Spermatogenesis	Male Counseling
MTX	Studies showed alterations in sperm DNA after MTX exposure	Some believe it is ok to maintain MTX therapy in men throughout the disease course to avoid unnecessary flares, as controlled studies have not shown increased malformation rates with male exposure
SSZ	Oligospermia, reduced mobility and increase of pathologic sperm morphology	Stop SSZ 3 months before conception
MMF	Limited data; but no effect on sperm in rat studies	MMF is a known, clear teratogen in women. But 3 studies in men have failed to show any increase risk of malformations with male use of MMF.

ACR/AAHKS Guidelines for Perioperative Management

- ▶ 7 low evidence recommendations for arthroplasty in RA, JIA, PsA, SpA and SLE:
 1. Continue synthetic DMARDs thru THA or TKA surgery
 2. Hold Biologics for surgery – hold for one dosing cycle before surgery
 3. Hold tofacitinib for 7 days before surgery
 4. Severe SLE: Continue immunosuppressives thru surgery
 5. Non-Severe SLE: Hold immunosuppressives for 7 days before surgery
 6. Restart biologics with start of wound healing, sutures out, no infection (~14days)
 7. Continue daily steroids (rather than stress dosing)

ASCO/NCCN Guidelines for Checkpoint Inhibitor Immune-Related Adverse Events

Grade 1 toxicities: ICPis should be continued with close monitoring

Grade 2 toxicities: ICPis therapy may be suspended, resuming when symptoms revert to grade 1 or less. Corticosteroids may be administered.

Grade 3 toxicities: Suspension of ICPis and initiation of corticosteroids (prednisone 1 to 2 mg/kg/d or methylprednisolone 1 to 2 mg/kg/d). Corticosteroids should be tapered over the course of at least 4 to 6 weeks. Some refractory cases may require infliximab or other immunosuppressive therapy.

Grade 4 toxicities: Permanent discontinuation of ICPis is recommended, with the exception of endocrinopathies that have been controlled by hormone replacement.



Ετήσιο
Επιστημονικό Συμπόσιο
Εαρινές Ημέρες
Ρευματολογίας
2018

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ΒΟΛΟΣ

Ξενοδοχείο
XENIAVOLOS