







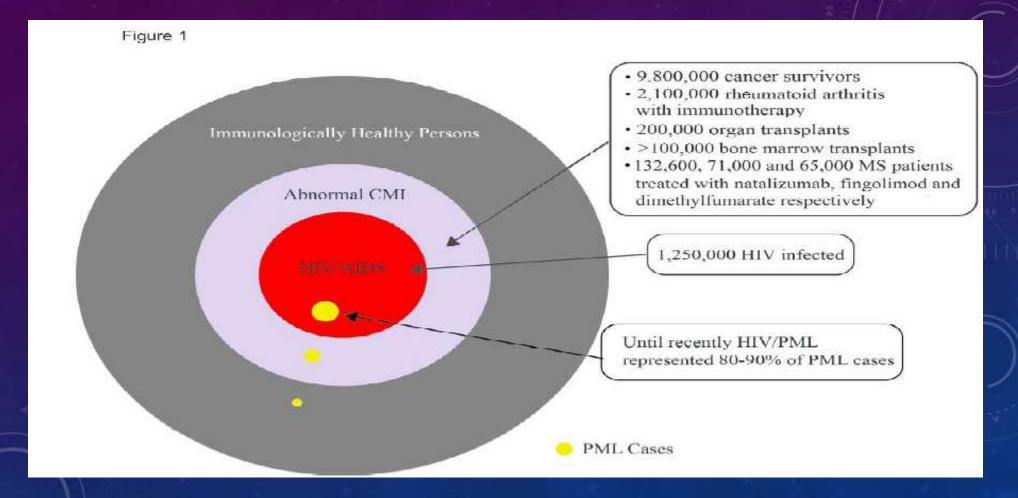
NATALIZUMAB KAI PML/IRIS

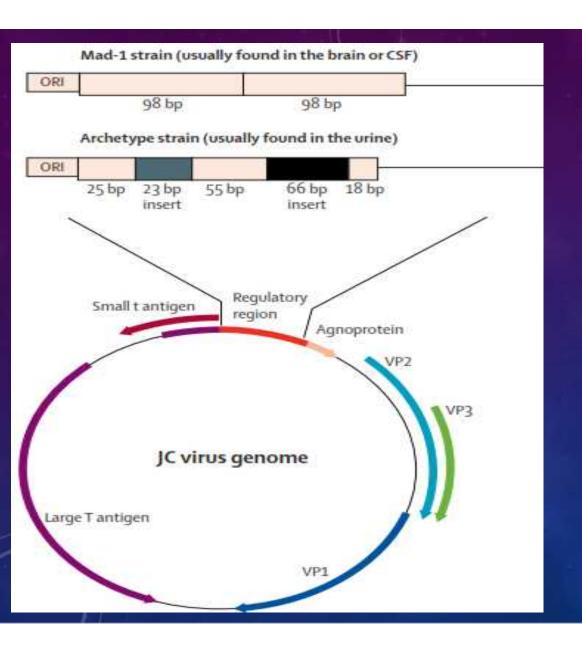
Βασίλειος Χ. Μαστοροδήμος MD, PhD Επιμελητής Α`, Νευρολογική κλινική ΠΑΓΝΗ





SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF THE OCCURRENCE OF PML IN THE US.





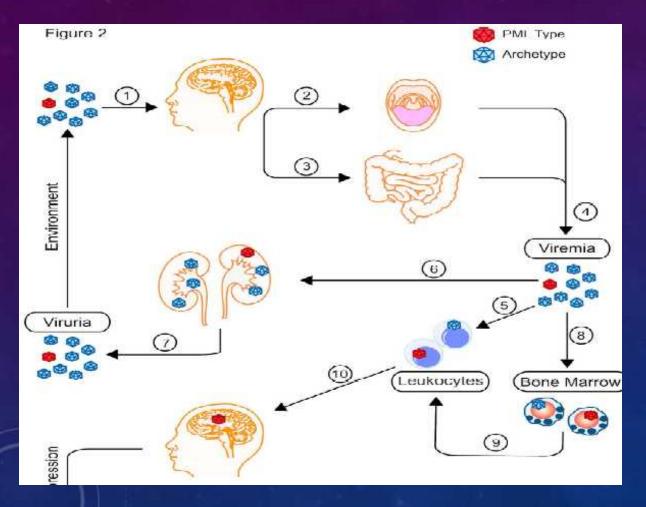
- ❖The JC virus genome is composed of a 5·13 Kb double-stranded circular DNA.
- ❖ The coding region includes genes for the small t antigen, the large T antigen, the capsid proteins VP1, VP2, and VP3, and the agnoprotein.
- ❖The non-coding regulatory region detected in the brain or CSF of patients with PML usually consists of tandem repeats of a 98-bp element, as in the Mad-1 strain;
- most isolates from the urine of healthy individuals and patients with PML are similar to the archetype regulatory region
- ❖Cellular receptor is a N-linked glycoprotein present in several cell types, including kidney epithelial cells,B lymphocytes, platelets, glial cells, and neurons.
- ❖JC virus can bind to the serotoninergic 5-HT2a receptor to infect astroglial cells in culture

Lancet Neurol 2010; 9: 425-37



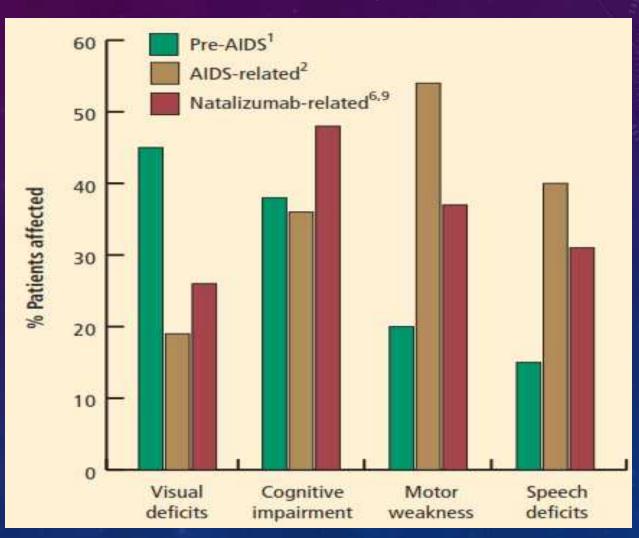


SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF THE JCV LIFE CYCLE AND PATHOGENESIS OF PML.



- Asymptomatic primary infection, which occurs in childhood, is probably the oropharyngeal pathway
- The virus remains quiescent in the kidneys, bone marrow, and lymphoid tissue
- Rearrangements (including duplications, tandem repeats,insertions, and deletions) of the regulatory region are necessary for the reactivation of the JC virus, as they enable binding to the NF-1X binding protein found in the nuclei of glial cell (possible role for infected cells of B-cell lineage)
- VP1 gene rearrangement could generate a neurovirulent variant?
- Immunosuppression is a prerequisite

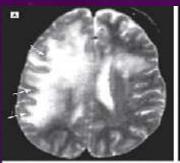
KAINIKH EIKONA



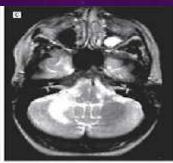


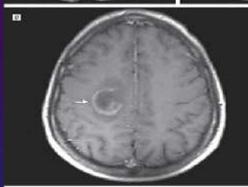


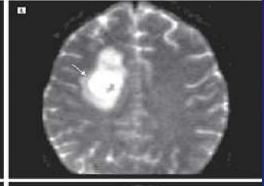
The 7 identified PML brain MRI lesion patterns

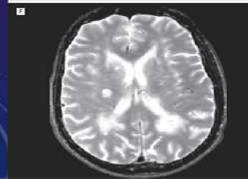










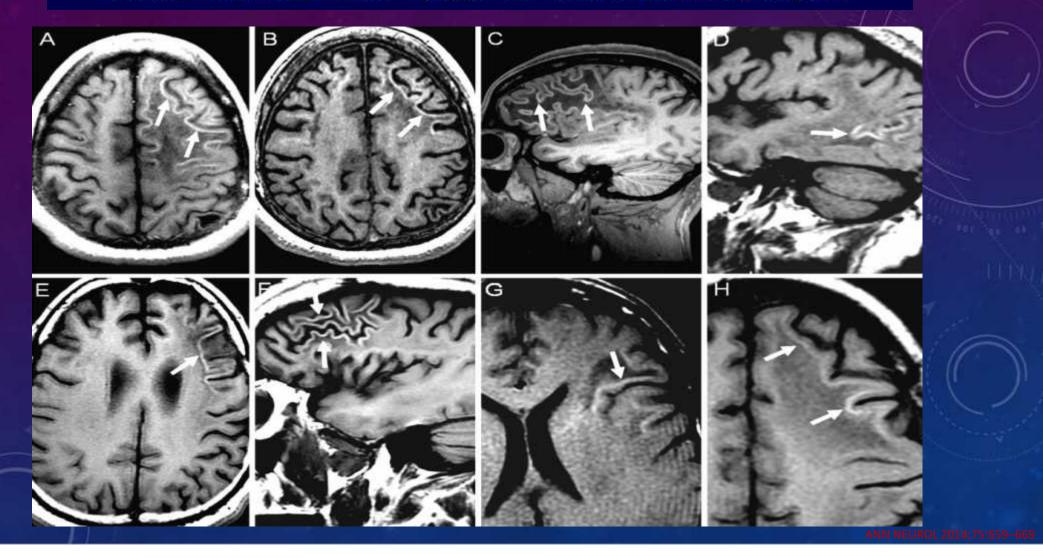




- A, Large, confluent, granular T2-weighted lesions (arrows).
- B, Deep gray matter involvement (arrow).
- C, Crescent-shaped cerebellar lesion.
- D, Gadolinium-enhancing lesions (arrow).
- E, Tumefactive lesion (arrow).
- F, Multiple sclerosis-like appearance.
- G, Transcallosal lesion (arrow).

ARCHIVES OF NEUROLOGY

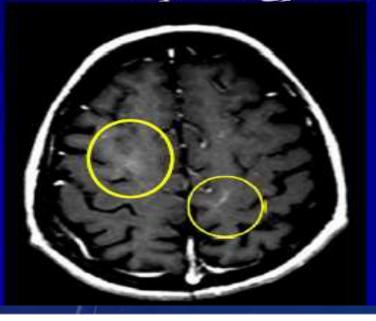
Hyperintense cortical signal on magnetic resonance imaging reflects focal leukocortical encephalitis and seizure risk in progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy



Gadolinium enhancement

- Enhancement in acute PML is heterogeneous
- Enhancement typically involves less than the total lesion area

Morphology can be subtle, speckled, or linear



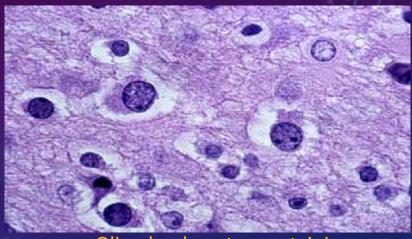




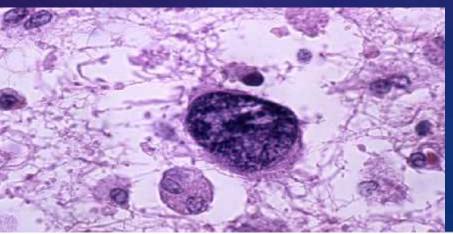
PML NEUROPATHOLOGY



expanding regions of demyelination



Oligodendrocytes containing inclusion bodies



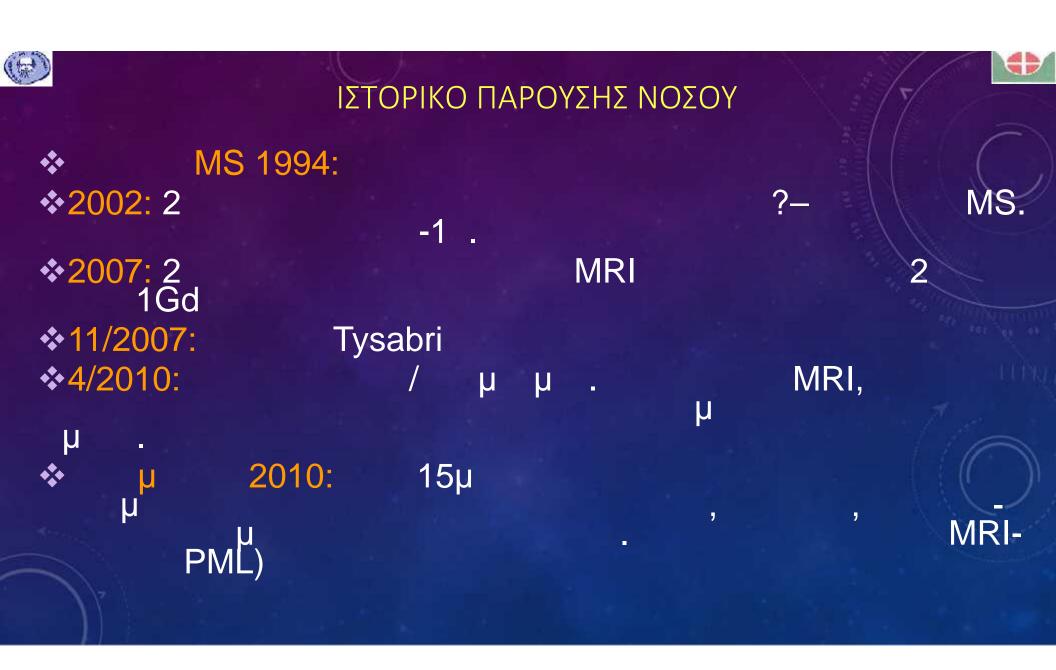
bizarre astrocytes





PML DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA CONSENSUS STATEMENT FROM THE AAN NEUROINFECTIOUS DISEASE SECTION

Certainty of PML diagnosis	Compatible clinical features	Compatible imaging findings	CSF PCR for JC virus
Definite	:±	+	+
Probable	÷		÷:
	æ	+	+
Possible	÷	+	-/ND
	æ	=	+
Not PML	: 	<i>=</i>	=
	+	=	В
	=	+	-









- Ασθενής βραδυψυχική, απαθής, χωρίς εναισθησία με έντονη διάσπαση συγκέντρωσης-προσοχής, ελαφρώς συγχυτική, εκτελεί μόνο απλές εντολές, πτωχεία λόγου, ενίοτε μωρία
- ❖OD:20/200, OS:20/30, Σ. Marcus-Gunn άμφω, Δ/χη χρωματικής αντίληψης άμφω (προϋπήρχαν). Φυσιολογική βυθοσκόπηση.
- ❖Λοιπές εγκεφαλικές συζυγίες: κ.φ.
- Χωρίς εμφανείς δ/χές της μυϊκής ισχύος και της αισθητικότητας. 个 ΟΤΑ (+++) άμφω. Σημείο Babinski άμφω.
- Ηπίου βαθμού δυσμετρία άμφω σε άνω/κάτω άκρα



ΠΟΡΕΙΑ ΝΟΣΟΥ Ι

- ❖ 17 & 20/12: ΟΝΠ μη διαγνωστικές για ανίχνευση JC virus (στο τοπικό εργαστήριο PCR(-).
- *23-30/12/: 5 συνεδρίες PLEX (1.5 ογκο πλάσματος) χωρίς παρενέργειες αλλά ούτε βελτίωση των νοητικών λειτουργιών πλην εγρήγορσης.
- **❖ 4/1/11**: Προσθήκη μεφλοκίνης (Lariam, 250mg/week)

ΝΕΥΡΟΛΟΓΙΚΗ ΕΠΑΝΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΣΤΙΣ 10/01/2011

- Επιδείνωση στις ανώτερες νοητικές λειτουργίες. Υπνηλία. Απουσία λεκτικής επικοινωνίας-βωβότης (mutism)
- Εγκεφαλικές συζυγίες: κ.φ.πλην οπτικής οξύτητας και πάρεση κατωτέρου προσώπου ΔΕ
- Μ. ισχύς άνω άκρων & ΔΕ κ άκρου: 5/5, ΑΡ κ. άκρου: 4+/5, Babinski (+) άμφω
- Αισθητικότης-Παρεγκεφαλιδικές δοκιμασίες: κ.φ? (ατελής συνεργασία)
- 😻 Βάδιση χωρίς υποστήριξη, με ΔΕ πλαγιώθηση, αδύνατη επ' ευθείας
- Νυκτερινή ακράτεια







- MRI (11/1): Υπόνοια IRIS
- IV Methylprednizolone 1g/day x 5H + σταδιακό tapering σε 11 ημέρες
- Επανάληψη ανά 6 εβδομάδες

ΠΟΡΕΙΑ ΓΝΩΣΙΑΚΗΣ ΛΕΙΤΟΥΡΓΙΑΣ

	21/12	25/12	28/12	4/1	18/1	1/2	1/3	20/4
MMSE	15/30	21/30		13/30	9/30	6/30	5/30	12/30
MOCA			11/30				5/30	





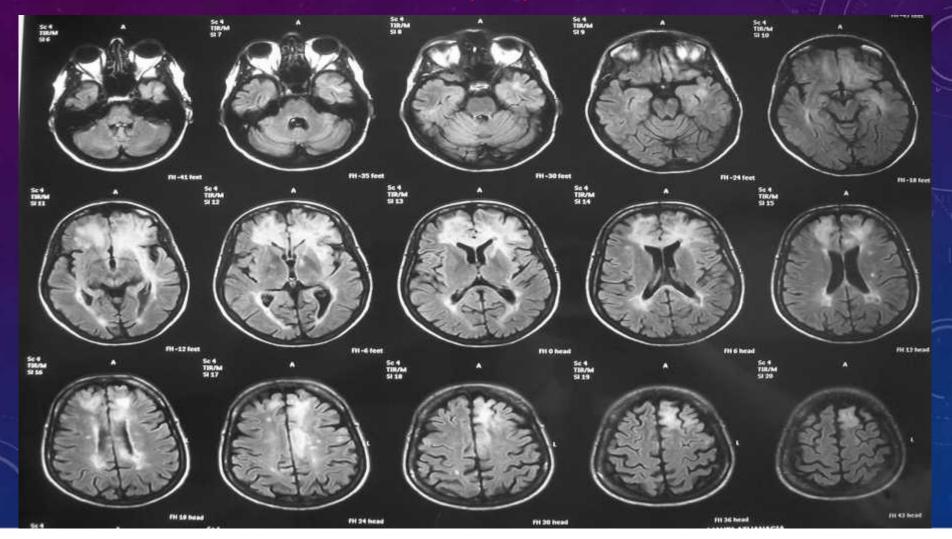
ΟΝΠ

	17/12	20/12	10/1/11	18/1	1/3
/	7	5	45	15	2
(%)			(:74, :12)		- H L
μ mg%	64.5	57.5	182.4	153.2	163.5
mg/dl	66	65	61	56	57
((98)	(86)	(103)	(83)
1					
Ziehl-Nielsen			(-)	(-)	
IgG index	3.01		116.3	146.7	





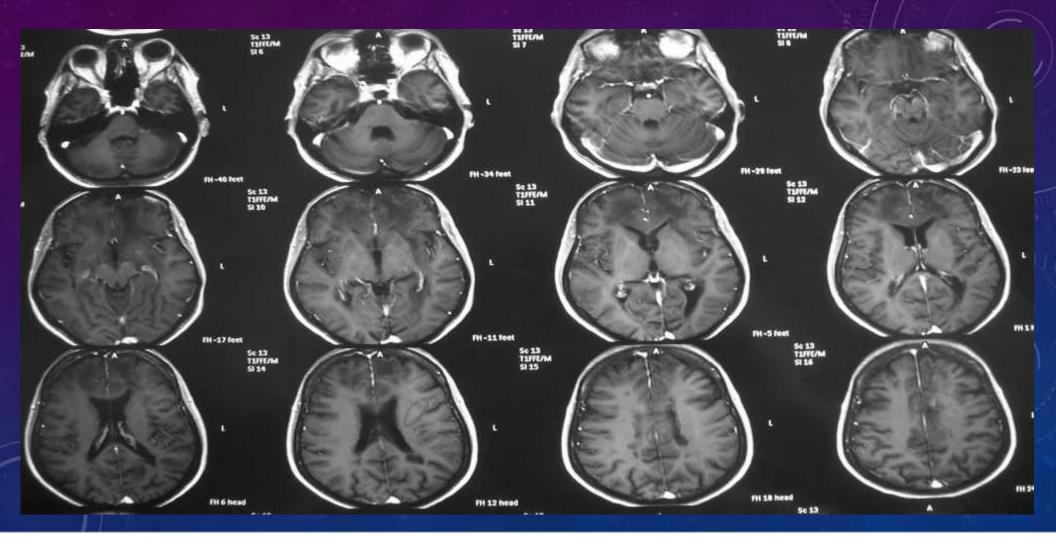
Ist MRI 16/12/10-FLAIF

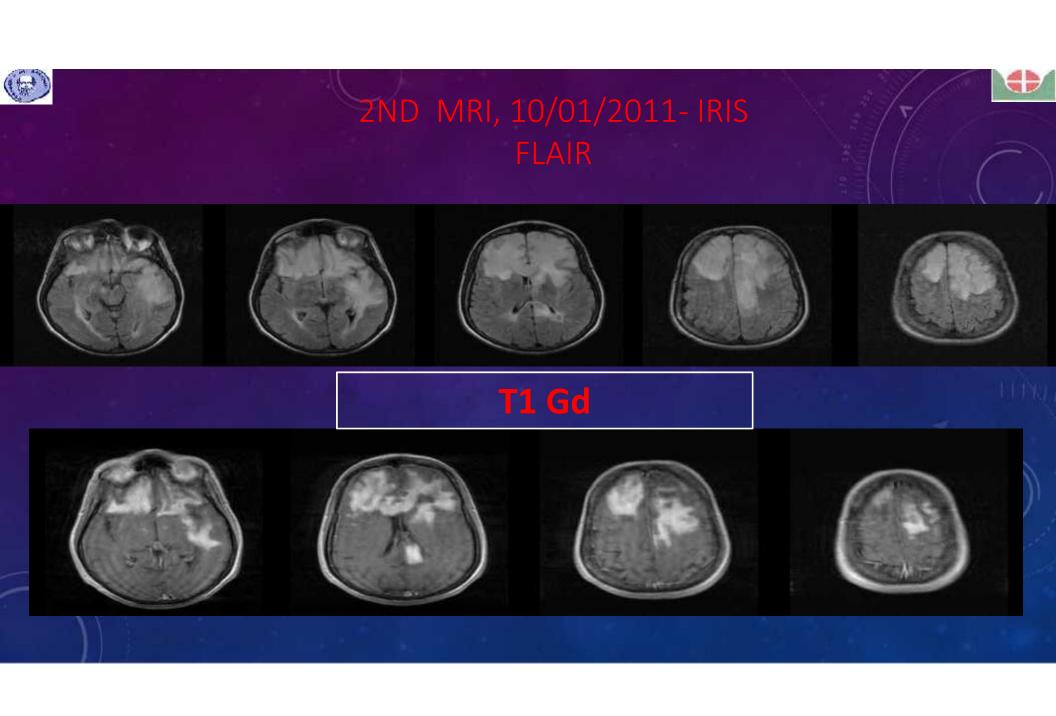






1ST MRI-T1 GD











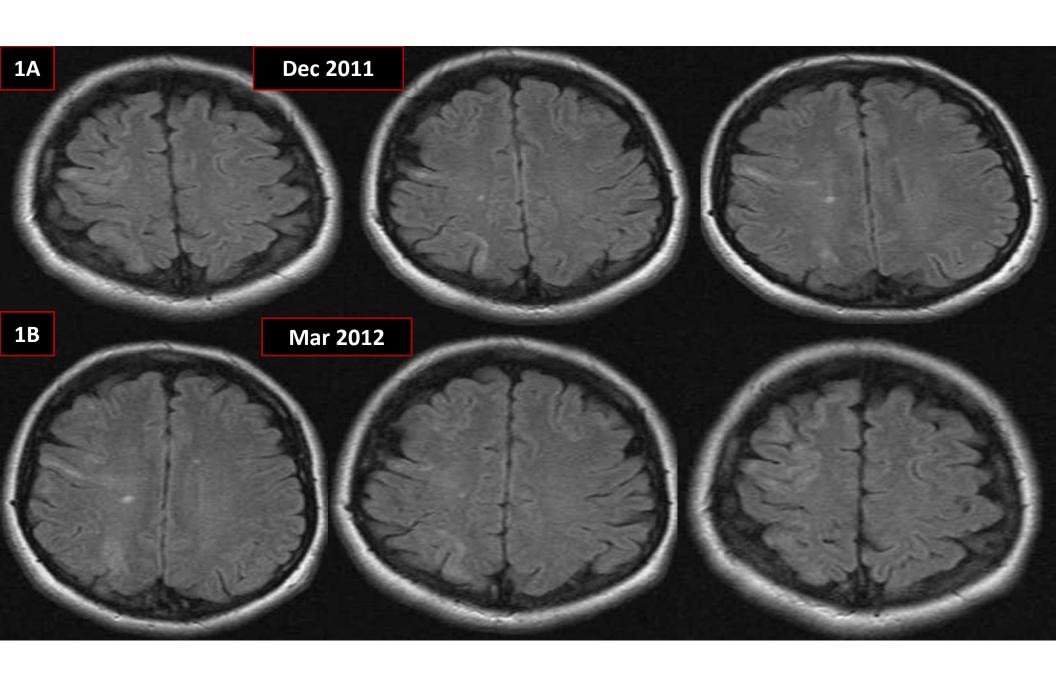
- Γυναίκα, 51 ετών με διάγνωση RRMS από Ιούλιο 2002 (ίλιγγος, διαταραχή παλλαισθησίας, επιτακτική ούρηση)
- 2^η υποτροπή (Φεβ2003): αταξία βάδισης; έναρξη ιντερφερόνης-β1b (Betaferon)
- 2 επιπλέον υποτροπές Νοέμβριος 2006 και Απρ2008
- Σεπτέμβριος 2008: έναρξη natalizumab (EDSS: 4.0)
- Νευρολογική Εξέταση: Επιδείνωση εύκολης κόπωσης. Μυϊκή αδυναμία ΑΡ κάτω άκρου 4+/5 κεντρομελικά. Βάδιση με δρεπανισμό ΑΡ, σε μύτες πτέρνες δυσχερής, επί ευθείας γραμμής σχεδόν αδύνατη. Αναπήδηση αδύνατη. Πολύ ζωηρά ΟΤΑ άμφω με κλονοειδή αχίλλεια και Babinski άμφω. Μειωμένη παλλαισθησία Κάτω: 6/8 ΔΕ & 5/8 ΑΡ, Άνω: 7/8 άμφω. Δυσμετρία και δυσδιαδοχοκινησία ΑΡ άνω άκρου, υποσημαινομένη αταξία κάτω άμφω
- ΑΑ: Ήπια καταθλιπτική συνδρομή
- ΚΑ: Ελεύθερο

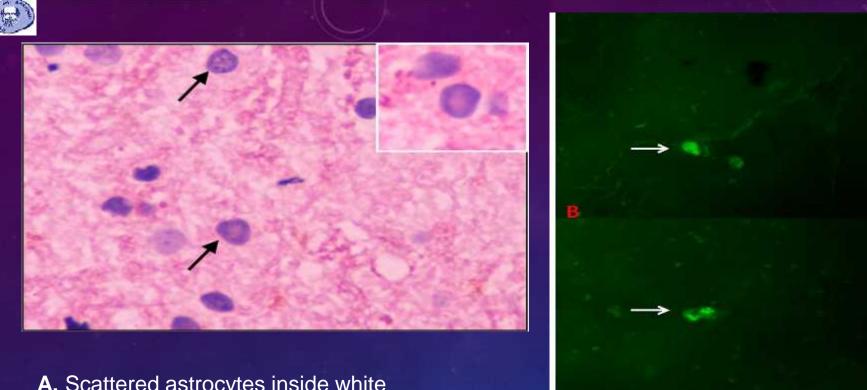


ΠΑΡΟΥΣΑ ΝΟΣΟΣ



- Σε προγραμματισμένη εξέταση (Νοέμβριος 2011) διαπιστώθηκε δυσαρθρία κυμαινομένης βαρύτητας και ήπια αταξία ΑΡ άνω άκρου, χωρίς όμως αλλαγή του EDSS.
- Η επείγουσα MRI εγκεφάλου έθεσε την υπόνοια PML (Εικόνα 1Α), και καθώς ήταν JCV Ab (+) στον ορό, διεκόπη η χορήγηση natalizumab (μετά 40 εγχύσεις).
- Η εξέταση του ΕΝΥ με ποσοτική PCR για JCV ήταν τρις αρνητική, παρά την εξέλιξη των βλαβών στο χρόνο (Εικόνα 1Β)
- Μάρτιος 2012: κλινική επιδείνωση της μυϊκής ισχύος του ΑΡ άνω άκρου. Τριήμερο σχήμα ενδοφλέβιων στεροειδών (1gr Solumedrol/H).
- 21/05/2012: Εκτενής νευροψυχολογικός έλεγχος (ήπια κατάθλιψη, όχι ελλείμματα σε κανένα από τους τομείς γνωσιακής λειτουργικότητας που ελέγχθηκαν (επιτελικές λειτουργίες, πρωτογενής και δευτερογενής λεκτική και οπτική μνήμη, ψυχοκινητική ταχύτητα). Η βαθμολογία στο MMSE ήταν 29/30.
- 25 Μάϊου 2012: Στερεοτακτική βιοψία ΔΕ βρεγματοκροταφικού λοβού, στην οποία διαπιστώνεται παρουσία ήπιων χρόνιων φλεγμονωδών στοιχείων που περιλαμβάνουν λεμφοκύτταρα και ιστιοκύτταρα με διάχυτη και εν μέρει περιαγγειακή κατανομή. Εστιακή αντιδραστική γλοίωση καθώς και ολιγοδενδροκύτταρα με παρουσία ηωσινόφιλων πυρηνικών εγκλείστων (ενδεικτική PML).
- Λόγω της παρέλευσης 5μήνου από της διακοπής του natalizumab δεν έκανε συνεδρίες πλασμαφαίρεσης





A. Scattered astrocytes inside white matter showed eosinophilic nuclear inclusions (arrows, magnified in inset). (Hematoxylin &Eosin stain, original magnification X400).

B-C. Paraffin-embedded tissue, obtained from the patient's parietal lobe, was sectioned and stained with an antibody against the SV40 antigen of the JC virus. We observed staining in a few scattered cell bodies (arrows), presumably oligodentrocytes. These cells, as assessed by their morphology were apoptotic

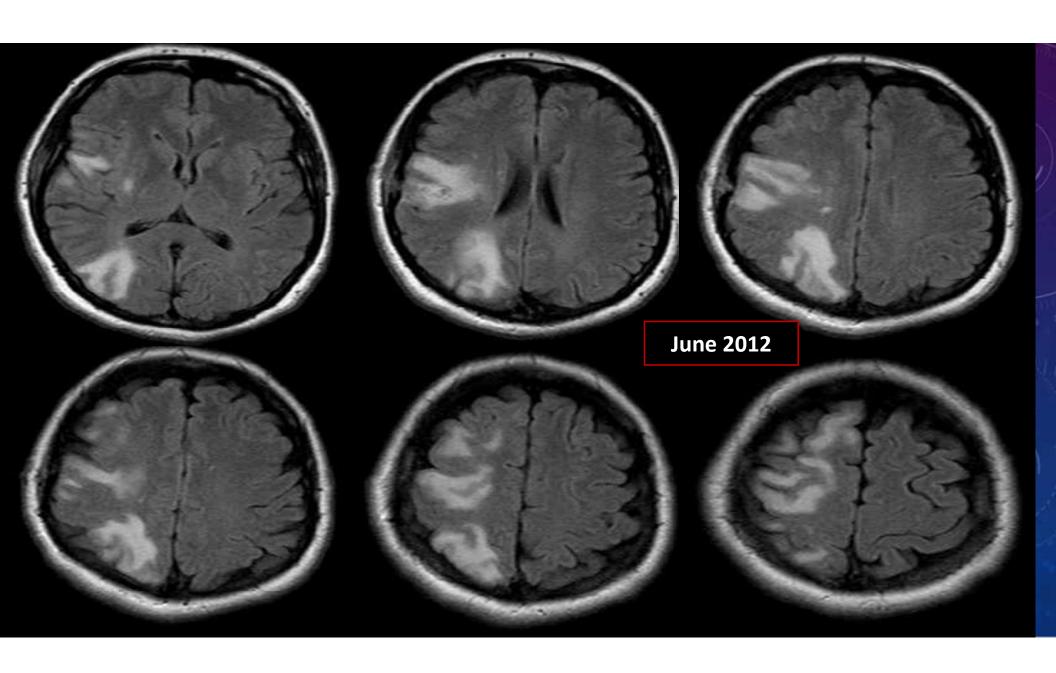
100 um

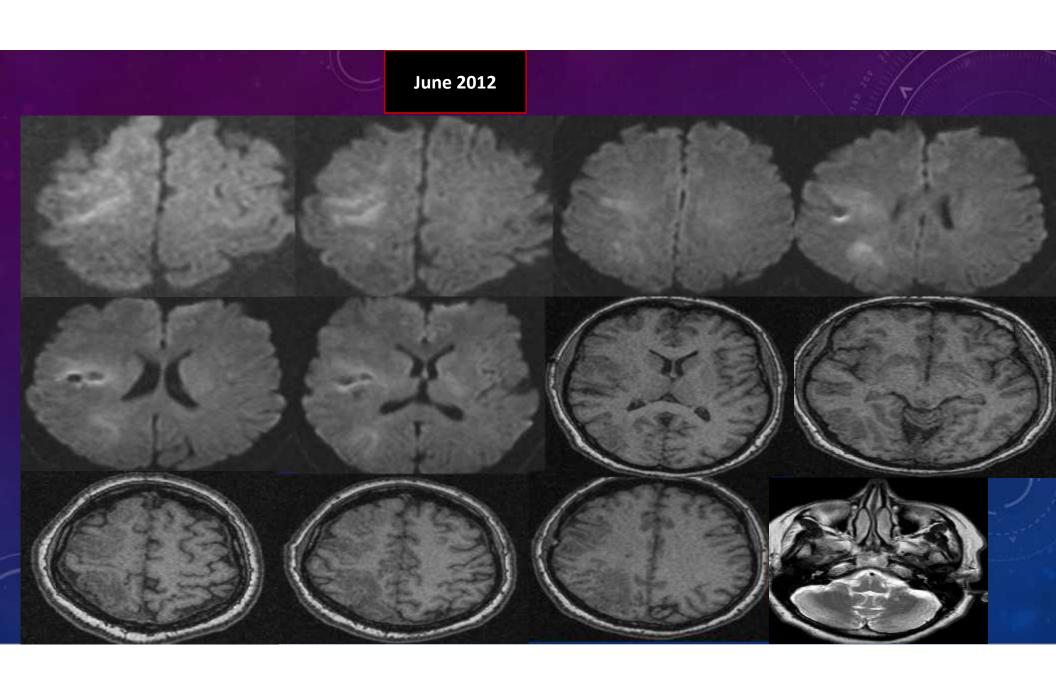


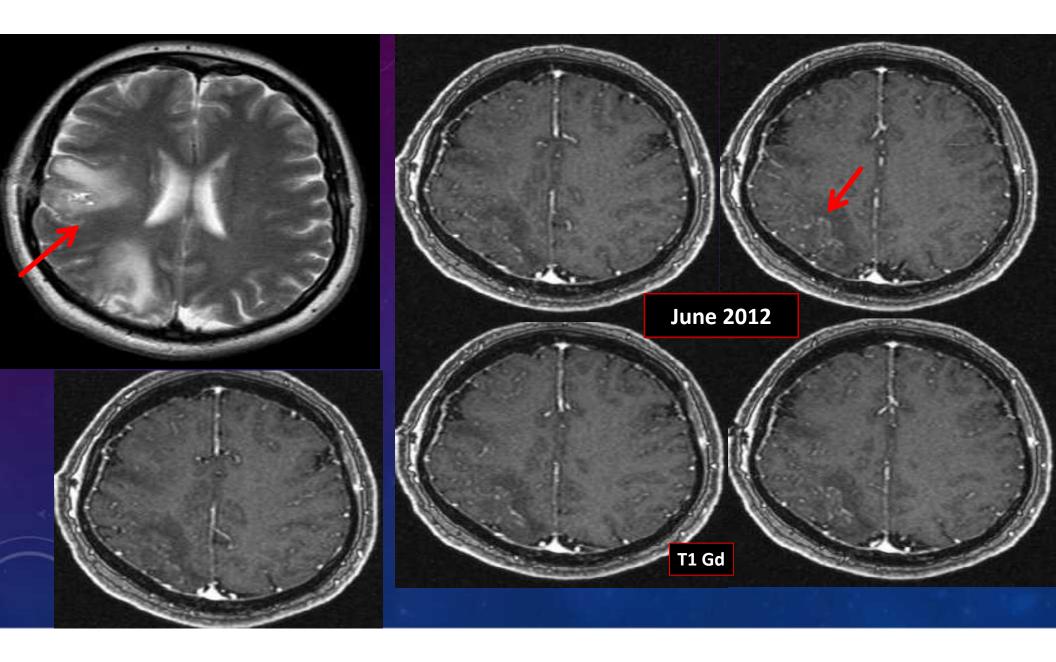


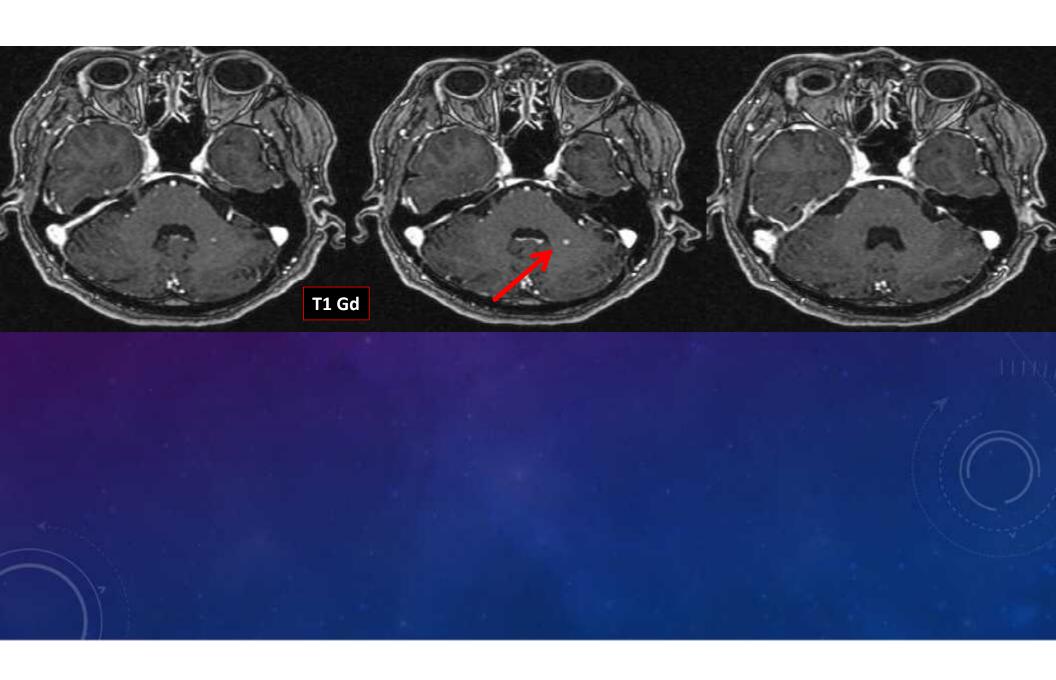
ΚΛΙΝΙΚΗ ΕΞΕΛΙΞΗ

- Νέος απεικονιστικός έλεγχος ανέδειξε μεγέθυνση των προϋπαρχόντων βλαβών με γραμμοειδή σκιαγραφική ενίσχυση (βέλη), εύρημα συμβατό με PML-IRIS.
- Η ασθενής ετέθη σε τριήμερο σχήμα ενδοφλέβιων στεροειδών (1gr Solumedrol/H), με περιοδική επανάληψη ανά 2 μήνες (συνολικά 4 συνεδρίες), μεφλοκίνη (1g/εβδομάδα) και μιρταζαπίνη (30mg/H).







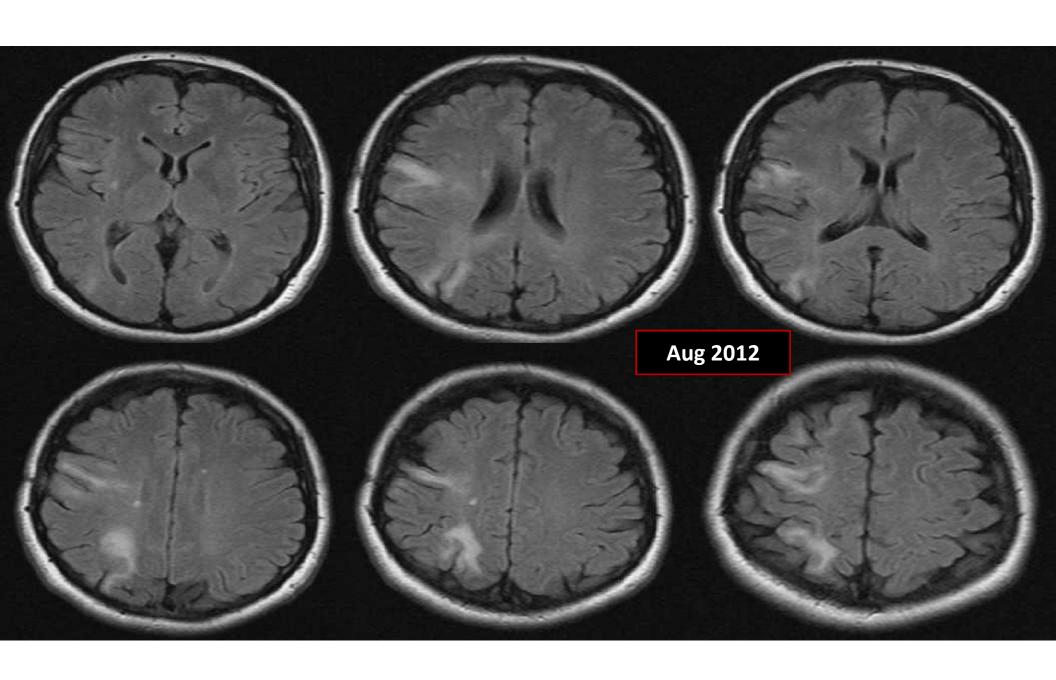


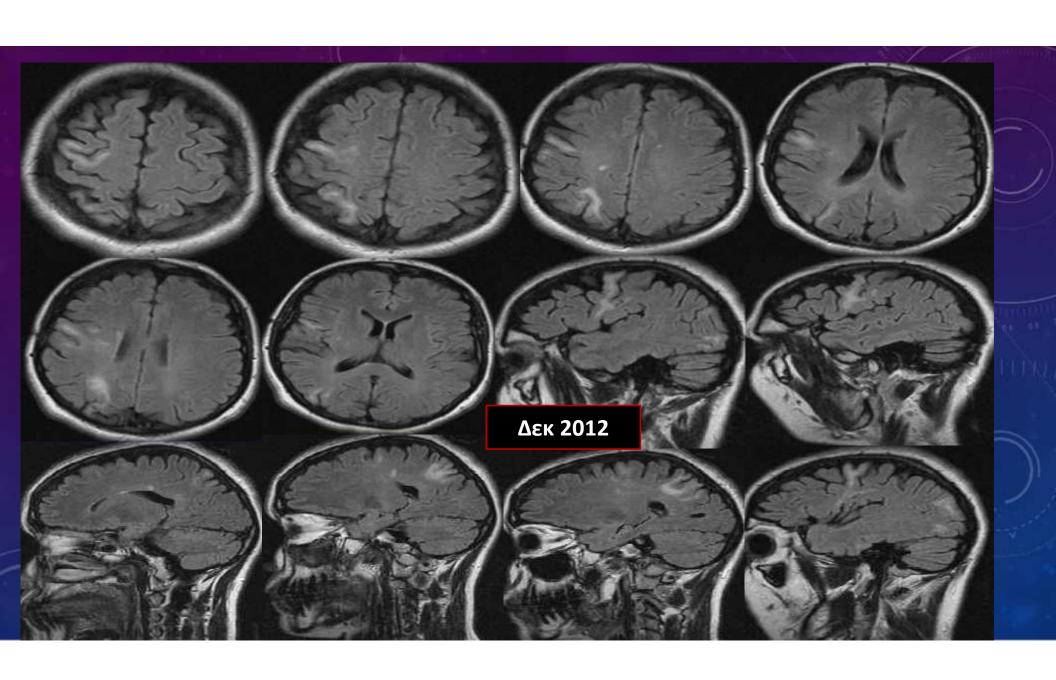


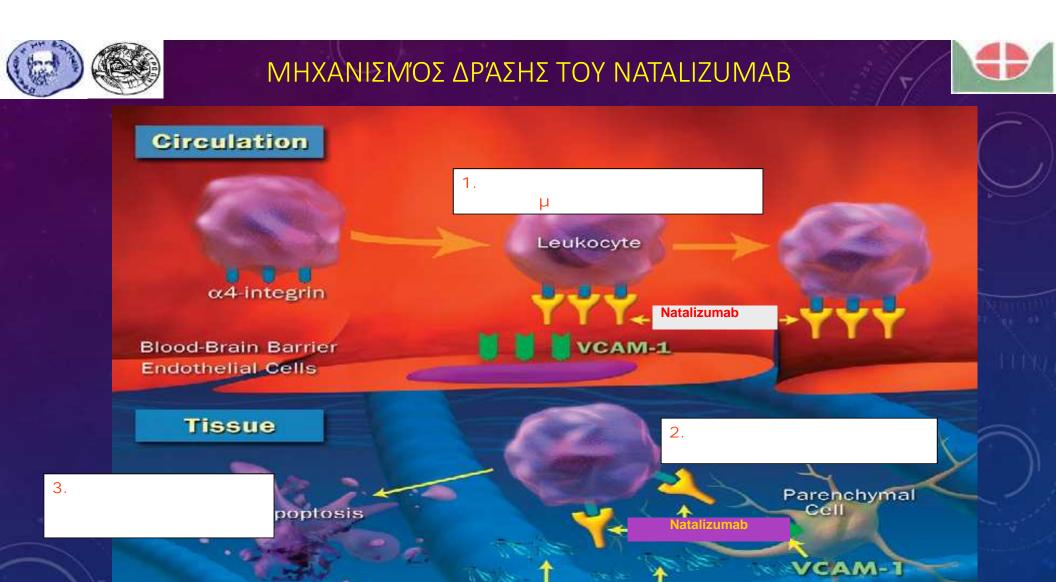


ΚΛΙΝΙΚΗ ΕΞΕΛΙΞΗ ΙΙ

- Νέα MRI (Αύγουστος 2012): απεικονιστική βελτίωση
- Επιδείνωση κλινική ιδιαιτέρως όσον αφορά στη βάδιση (EDSS: 6.0)
- Σεπ2012: Έναρξη οξικής γλατιραμέρης (COPAXONE)
- Εμφάνιση φαρμακο-ανθεκτικών εστιακών επιληπτικών κρίσεων ΑΡ ημιπροσώπου και άνω άκρου, οι οποίες ελέχθηκαν σταδιακώς με συγχορήγηση οξκαρβαμαζεπίνης (1200mg/H) και λακοσαμίδη (300mg/H)
- Νέα MRI (Δεκέμβριος 2012): περαιτέρω συρρίκνωση βλαβών, όχι νέες Τ2 εστίες ή Gd+
- Έναρξη φιγκολιμόδης (Οκτώβριο2013-). Τελευταία υποτροπή 12/2014. Παρά την νευροαπεικονιστική βελτίωση (επιδεινώθηκε η βάδιση (EDSS: 6.50)
- Συνεχισε φαρμακο-ανθεκτικές εστιακές επιληπτικές κρίσεις. Μερικός ελεγχος με συγχορήγηση καρβαμαζεπίνης (1200mg/H) και brivaracetam (50mg/H).







Extracellular Matrix (ECM)





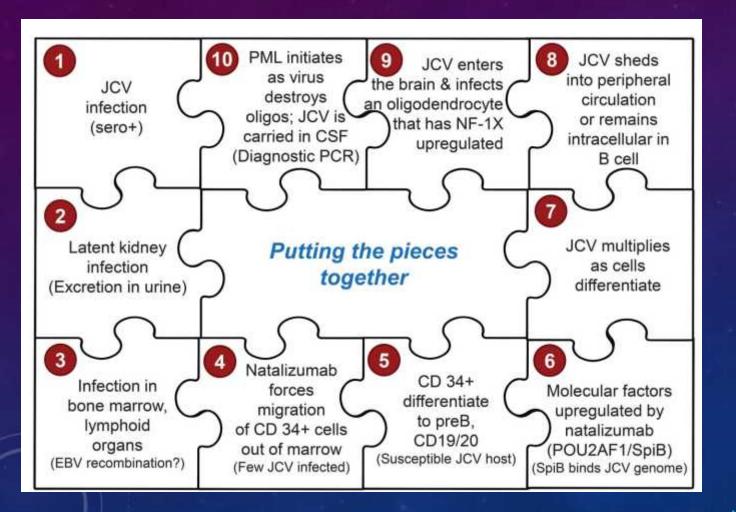
PROGRESSIVE MULTIFOCAL LEUKOENCEPHALOPATHY (PML) KAI NATALIZUMAB

- As of August 31, 2017, the global overall incidence of PML in natalizumabtreated patients is: 4.22 per 1000 patients (95% CI 3.93 to 4.54 per 1000 patients)
- As of September 1, 2017 there have been 749 confirmed PML cases (746 MS, 3 CD), (204 US, 475 EEA, 70 ROW)
 - 76% of patients were alive with varying levels of disability*
- As of September 1, 2017, the duration of natalizumab dosing prior to PML diagnosis ranged from 8 to 136 doses
 - Mean duration of natalizumab dosing at time of PML diagnosis was approximately 49 months









Steps 4–6 involve the biological effects of natalizumab treatment over time, forcing migration of CD 341 and pre-B cells into the circulation since it prevents homing of these cells in the marrow due to blocking of binding to cell adhesion molecules. At these steps, natalizumab is associated with temporal gene regulation of a number of factors including those that augment JCV replication that may account for high incidence of PML in patients with multiple sclerosis treated with natalizumab for 24 doses or more. Steps 7-10 show progression of JCV to the brain and establishment of PML



>1.5

1 in 1,000



1 in 118

ΣΤΡΩΜΑΤΟΠΟΊΗΣΗ ΚΙΝΔΎΝΟΥ ΓΙΑ PML ΣΕ ΣΧΈΣΗ ΜΕ ΈΚΘΕΣΗ ΣΤΟ NATALIZUMAB, ANTI-JCV AB STATUS & ΧΡΉΣΗ ΑΝΟΣΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΛΤΙΚΏΝ ΚΑΙ ΚΙΝΔΎΝΟΣ

Anti-JCV Antibody Status

Negative
Positive
PML risk estimates by index threshold in anti-JCV antibody positive patients with no prior IS use

PML risk estimates (no prior immunosuppression use) Index result 1-24 Months 25-48 Months 49-72 Months <=0.9 1 In 2,500 1 In 10,000 1 In 3,333 <=1.1 1 in 10,000 1 in 1,429 1 in 1,429 <=1.3 1 In 10,000 1 In 1,000 1 ln 833 1 in 10,000 1 in 833 <=1.5 1 in 769

1 in 123

PML risk estimates for anti-ICV antibody index thresholds were raikulated based on the current PML risk stratification algorithm (from September 2012) and predicted probabilities shown in Table 1 for the population at or below that particular index (0.9–1.5) and for the population above an index of 1.5. For index thresholds below 0.9, patient numbers were insufficient to allow for calculation of risk

1 in 164 49-72 months 6.1/1000 Insufficient data

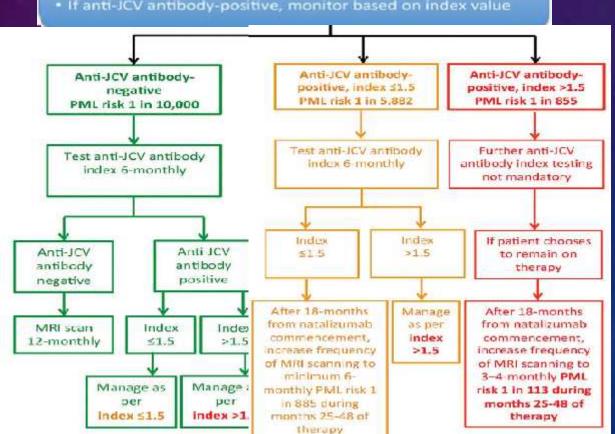
Data beyond 4 years of treatment are limited. There are insufficient data to adequately determine PML risk in anti-JCV antibody positive patients with prior IS use and >48 months of natalizumab exposure.



STRATIFICATION AND MONITORING OF NTZ ASSOCIATED PML RISK

Existing patients / At 12-months:

- . Monitoring adapted based on JCV status
- · If anti-JCV antibody-positive, monitor based on index value









TI EINAI TO IRIS?

- Ορισμός: Παράδοξη επιδείνωση των νευρολογικών συμπτωμάτων κατά τη διάρκεια της ανοσολογικής αποκατάστασης
- * Αιτιολογία του IRIS Αποκατάσταση του ανοσοποιητικού συστήματος μετά την απομάκρυνση του Natalizumab με πλασμαφαίρεση (PLEX) ή ανοσοπροσρόφηση (IA)
 - ο ταχεία είσοδος λεμφοκυττάρων εντός του εγκεφάλου
 - CD8 cell infiltration in the leptomeninges, perivascular spaces, blood vessels, and even parenchyma
 - ο αυξημένη ενδοκρανιακή πίεση
 - ο κίνδυνος της κήλης
 - ο δυνητικά μη αναστρέψιμη νευρολογική βλάβη
- 💠 Έναρξη IRIS: κατά μέσο όρο 43 μέρες μετά την PLEX 1





IRIS – ΚΛΙΝΙΚΑ ΣΥΜΠΤΩΜΑΤΑ

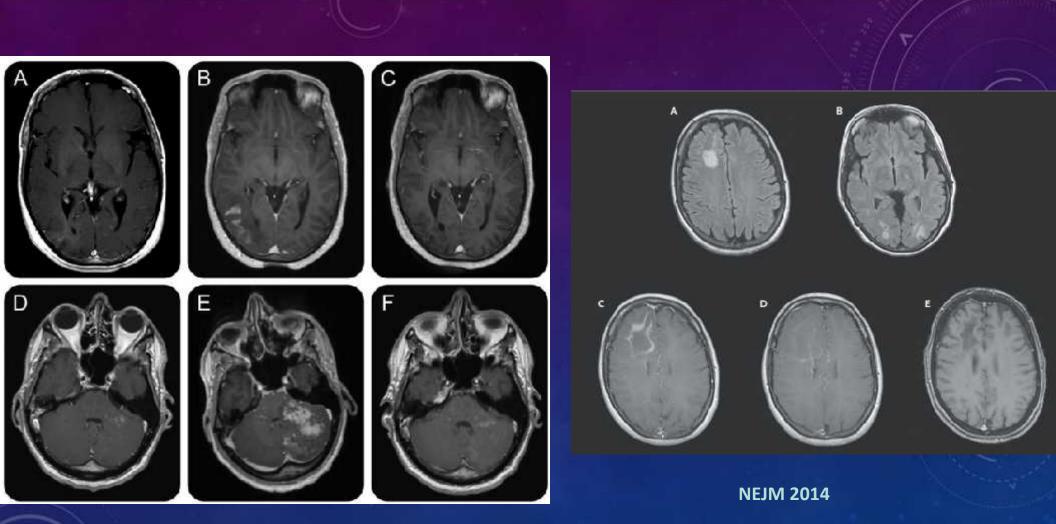
IRIS Συμπτώματα	% Περιπτώσεων
Κινητικά (π.χ. ημιπάρεση)	66%
Ομιλία (π.χ. δυσαρθρία, αφασία)	38%
Γνωσιακά / Συμπεριφοράς	34%
Επιληψία	19%
Οπτικά (π.χ. ημιανοψία)	13%
Παρεγκεφαλιδικά (π.χ. αταξία)	13%
Πυρετός	6%





TREATMENT OF IRIS

- Monitoring for development of IRIS and appropriate treatment should be undertaken
- Treatment of IRIS with IV corticosteroids:
- Experts uniformly recommend corticosteroids at onset after PLEX
- Majority of patients have been treated with IV corticosteroids for IRIS, typically 1 gram IV methylprednisolone daily for 5 days, followed by tapered dose of oral steroids
- Duration and timing of corticosteroid use remains to be refined. In many cases, repeated courses of IV corticosteroids were given
- Does not appear to be associated with increased mortality
- The CCR5 antagonist maraviroc successfully excludes CD8+ T cells from invading the CNS
 - ☐ Case Reports: Maraviroc, at a dose of 300 mg twice daily maraviroc contributed both to initial prevention of IRIS and to active treatment of IRIS once it was established without steroids (NEJM 2014 Jan 30;370(5):486-8 Neurol Neuroimmunol Neuroinflamm 2017;4:e325)

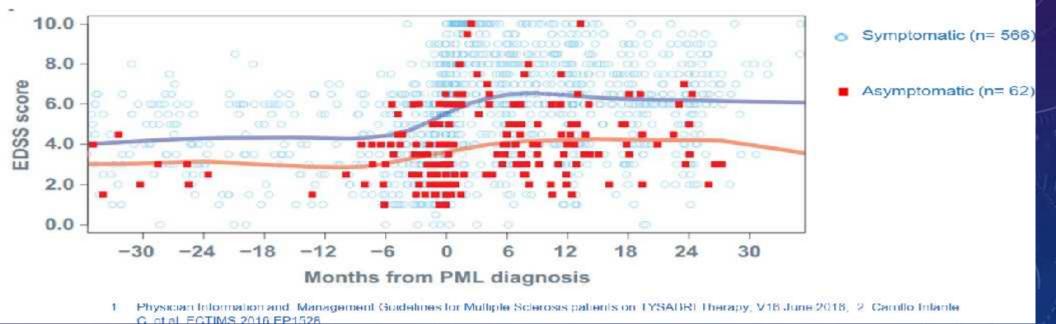


Neurol Neuroimmunol Neuroinflamm 2017;4:e325





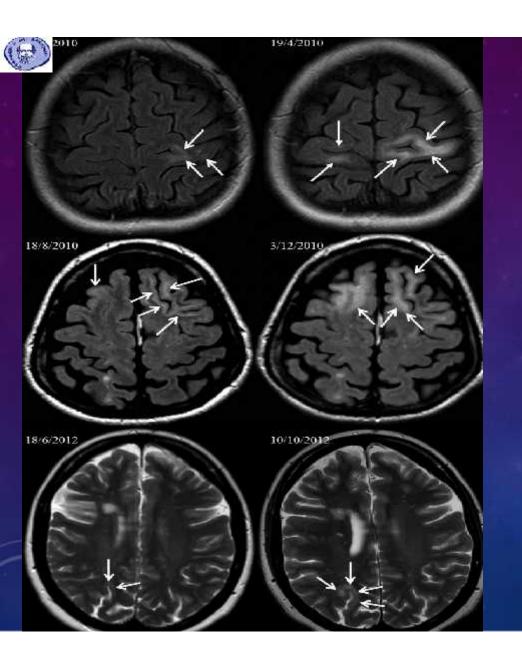
ASYMPTOMATIC PML







	Asymptomatic PML Patients
Total n (%)	62/566 (10.9)
n (%) with follow up available	48/62 (77.4)
Mean/median follow up, months	12.4/11.8
n (%) without clinical symptoms at follow up	34/48 (70.8)
Vs symptomatic PML	 Shorter time from suspicion of PML to diagnosis of PML More localized PML on brain MRI at the time of suspicion Higher % with unilobar lesions (60% vs 37%) Less accrual disability overtime
Survival	95% asymptomatic vs 74% symptomatic
Death, n (%)	3/62 (5)
Update 4 June 2015	



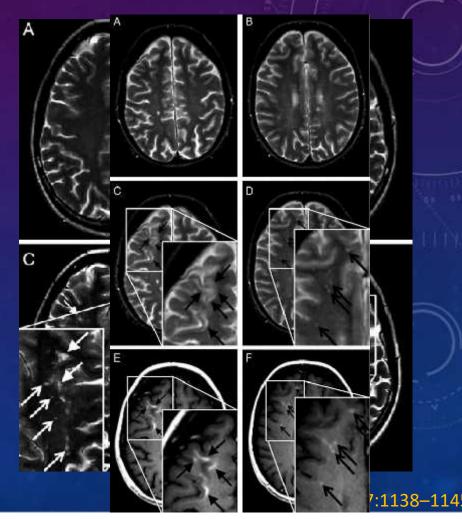
MRI PATTERN IN ASYMPTOMATIC NTZ ASSOCIATED PML

A classical imaging pattern including unilateral and unilobar focal lesions in the frontal lobe affecting the cortical grey matter or the cortical grey and adjacent white matter



MRI CRITERIA DIFFERENTIATING ASYMPTOMATIC PML FROM NEW MS LESIONS DURING NATALIZUMAB PHARMACOVIGILANCE

- Presence of punctate T2 lesions, cortical grey matter involvement, juxtacortical white matter involvement, ill-defined and mixed lesion borders towards both grey and white matter, lesion size of >3 cm, and contrast enhancement were all associated with PML.
- Focal lesion appearance and periventricular localisation were associated with new MS lesions.
- In the multivariable model, punctate T2 lesions and cortical grey matter involvement predict for PML, while focal lesion appearance and periventricular localisation predict for new MS lesions (area under the curve: 0.988, 95% CI 0.977 to 1.0, sensitivity: 100%, specificity: 80.6%)







ΠΑΡΑΓΟΝΤΕΣ ΠΟΥ ΕΠΗΡΕΑΖΟΥΝ ΕΠΙΒΙΩΣΗ

Favor survival

- Younger age at PML diagnosis
- Lower pre-PML EDSS
- Shorter time from first symptoms of PML to diagnosis
- Localized PML extension on MRI at diagnosis

Neutral

- Gender
- Prior immunosuppressant therapy
- MS duration
- Natalizumab exposure at PML diagnosis
- JCV DNA load in CSF at PML diagnosis
- Gd enhancement on MRI at diagnosis





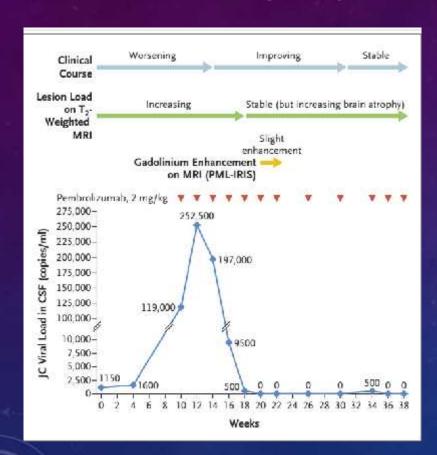
PEMBROLIZUMAB TREATMENT FOR PML

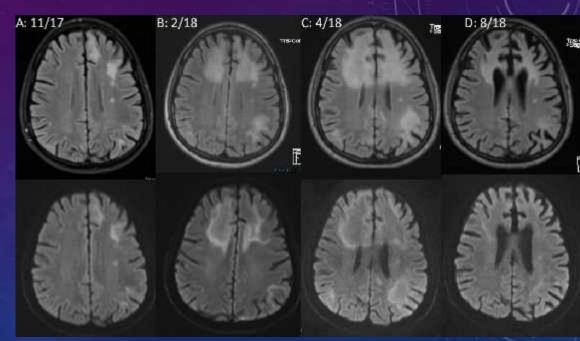
- Programmed cell death protein 1 (PD-1) is a negative regulator of the immune response that may contribute to impaired viral clearance.
- PD-1 expression is up-regulated on CD4+ and CD8+ cells in patients with PML and is specifically enriched on JC virus—specific CD8+ cells.
- We have observed increased expression of PD-1 and programmed death ligand 1 (PD-L1) in PML lesions from autopsy specimens (unpublished data).
- We administered pembrolizumab at a dose of 2 mg per kilogram of body weight every 4 to 6 weeks to eight adults with PML (1-3 doses)

- Pembrolizumab induced down-regulation of PD-1
 expression on lymphocytes in peripheral blood and
 in cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) in all eight patients.
- Five patients had clinical improvement or stabilization of PML accompanied by a reduction in the JC viral load in the CSF and an increase in in vitro CD4+ and CD8+ anti–JC virus activity.
- In the other three patients, no meaningful change was observed in the viral load or in the magnitude of antiviral cellular immune response, and there was no clinical improvement.









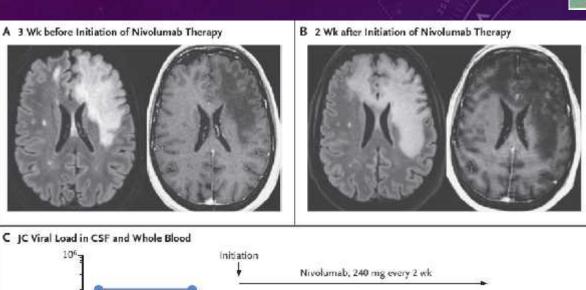
NEJM 380;17 April 25, 2019

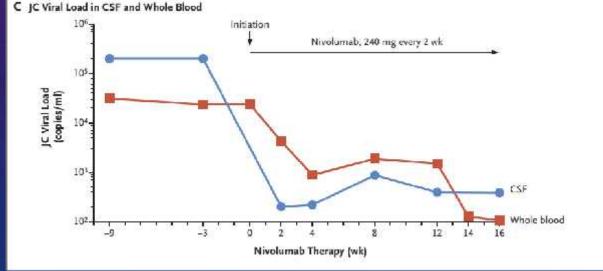




TREATMENT OF PML WITH NIVOLUMAB

Possibly nivolumab blocked interactions between PD-1 and its ligand (PD-L1) and invigorated exhausted JCV-specific T cells, including antiviral cytotoxic CD4+ T cells, thereby allowing virus-specific T cells to migrate into the brain and to control JCV replication







TREATMENT OF NATALIZUMAB-ASSOCIATED PML WITH FILGRASTIM



- 17 Nz-PML patients treated at this single tertiary referral center between 2010 and 2017
- To facilitate JCV elimination by accelerating immune reconstitution inflammatory syndrome (IRIS), all patients received subcutaneous filgrastim upon PML diagnosis and discontinuation of Nz;
- Eight received plasma exchange (PLEX).
- Earlier than previously published, PML-IRIS occurred in 15 of 17 (88.2%) patients within a mean of 57.4 days (SD 21.20) after the last Nz infusion.
- Seven patients recovered to or near baseline.
- There were no PML/IRIS—related fatalities but one patient committed suicide 2.5 years later.
- PLEX had no impact on PML outcome.

• Filgrastim (also known as granulocyte-colony stimulating factor G-CSF) promotes the production of granulocytes, lymphocytes and antigen presenting cells (APC), while also increasing the adhesive properties of T cells to extracellular matrix components independently of VLA-4 integrin receptors, which are blocked by Nz





ΑΝΑΠΑΝΤΗΤΑ ΕΡΩΤΗΜΑΤΑ

- Παθογενεση PML
 - where genetic rearrangement might occur is unknown-lymphoid cells are a probable host, EBV role)
 - Patients with PML seem to be infected with the prototype VP1 protein. Immune escape of JCV VP1 variants might occur, because of persistent JCV in cell compartments or mutations in the VP1 gene that evade immune recognition
 - identification of CD4+, CD8+, and other immune system cells with activity to JCV antigens
 - Is there latent JCV in the brain?
- Διαγνωση (ευαισθησία κριτηρίων 75%)?
- Βιοδείκτες (L-selectin)
- Risk stratification modification for NTZ and with new DMDs
- ♦ Θεραπεία −ισορροπία σε τεντωμενο σκοινί- block JCV CD8+ vs persisting PML inf

