



The safety and efficacy of immunotherapy with anti-programmed cell death 1 monoclonal antibody for lung cancer complicated with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* infection

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Background: Anti-programmed cell death 1 (PD-1)/programmed cell death-ligand 1 (PD-L1) immunotherapy has boosted the prognosis in advanced lung cancer. Meanwhile, accumulating cases showed the correlation between tuberculosis (TB) reactivation and anti-PD-1/PD-L1 immunotherapy. However, the safety and efficacy of anti-PD-1/PD-L1 immunotherapy for lung cancer complicated with TB infection could only be learned from real-world data.

Methods: We retrospectively analyzed 562 patients with advanced lung cancer who received anti-PD-1/PD-L1 immunotherapy at Shanghai Pulmonary Hospital from 2015 to 2019, including 13 patients with TB infection. Besides, relevant literature reviews were performed online to analyze the safety and efficacy of immunotherapy and to explore the appropriate treatment strategies in this specific population.

Results: In our cohort, the initiation of anti-PD-1/PD-L1 immunotherapy was from June 2015 to December 2019. Among them, 13 patients had TB infection prior to immunotherapy including 11 latent TB and 2 active TB, and all of them were treated with anti-PD-1 immunotherapy. Patients with active TB infection were treated with concurrent anti-TB and anti-PD-1 treatments, and the remaining received either mono-immunotherapy or combined immunotherapy. Neither reactivation of latent TB nor progression of active TB was monitored in our cohort during immunotherapy. Severe immune-related adverse events (irAEs) were diagnosed in two patients. Treatment strategies such as discontinuation of immunotherapy and administration of corticosteroids were provided timely, and one with latent TB infection got gradually improved, but the other one with active TB died quickly. The median progression-free survival (PFS) was 5.5 months for tumor immunotherapy in our cohort. However, the PFS of immunotherapy was merely 2.1 and 2.2 months in lung cancer patients with active TB infection.

Conclusions: Immunotherapy is relatively safe for lung cancer patients complicated with previously treated latent TB, and the efficacy of immunotherapy in this specified population is not inferior to that in lung

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cancer patients without TB infection. TB screening before anti-PD-1/PD-L1 immunotherapy is strongly recommended, and irAEs should be monitored more cautiously in lung cancer patients with active TB infection.

Keywords: Immunotherapy; lung cancer; programmed cell death 1 (PD-1); programmed cell death-ligand 1 (PD-L1); tuberculosis (TB)

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Introduction

Immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICIs) targeting programmed cell death 1 (PD-1) and its ligand (PD-L1) have shifted the paradigm in various solid malignancies, especially in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) (1-6). It is well known that the binding of co-inhibitory receptor PD-1 with its ligand PD-L1 will attenuate the priming, the proliferation and the cytotoxic capacity of T cells (7,8). Therefore, tumor cells evade host immune surveillance and escape tumor neutralization through the PD-1/PD-L1 axis (9). In recent years, immunotherapy with anti-PD-1/PD-L1 monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) has made a breakthrough in NSCLC, and the 5-year survival rate of advanced NSCLC has significantly increased from less than 5% to 23.2% (10,11).

Immune checkpoint molecules on T cells, such as PD-1 and cytotoxic T lymphocyte antigen 4 (CTLA-4) will also be up-regulated during chronic infectious diseases. The success of immunotherapy in cancer, especially anti-PD-1/PD-L1 mAbs which can restore and enhance the function of T cells, has aroused people's interest in trying immunotherapy to treat chronic infectious diseases (12). However, growing evidences show anti-PD-1/PD-L1 immunotherapy leads to tuberculosis (TB) reactivation (13-28), which arouse the awareness of physicians about the safety of immunotherapy and immune-related adverse events (irAEs).

According to the 2020 World Health Organization (WHO) global TB report (<https://www.who.int/teams/global-tuberculosis-programme/data>), in 2019, an estimated 10.0 million people fell ill with TB, 1.2 million TB deaths among human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-negative people, and an additional 208,000 deaths among HIV-positive people. China is the second highest TB burden country, accounting for 8.4% cases in total globally. Accumulating data support the view that TB is a risk factor for the development of lung cancer (29-32), and in

China where both TB and lung cancer are prevalent, the co-existence of TB with lung cancer is not rare, which brings great challenges to the treatment of patients, especially in the era of tumor immunotherapy. In clinical practice, the following issues are worth noting. Will the excessive activation of T cells and the release of cytokines induced by anti-PD-1/PD-L1 mAbs activate the latent TB lesions leading to TB recurrence, or deterioration the current TB situation? Will anti-TB therapy increase the incidence of irAEs? There have been many clinical trials on immunotherapy for lung cancer, nonetheless, patients with TB are usually excluded from existing trials resulting in a lack of experience in the above-mentioned issues.

Thus, we retrospectively analyzed 562 patients with advanced lung cancer who received anti-PD-1/PD-L1 immunotherapy in our hospital from 2015 to 2019, including 13 patients with TB infection prior to immunotherapy (either latent or active TB infection), and analyzed the safety and efficacy of immunotherapy among these patients.

We present the following article in accordance with the STROBE reporting checklist (available at <https://dx.doi.org/10.21037/tlcr-21-524>).

Methods

Study design and patient selection

We retrospectively evaluated a cohort of 562 advanced or recurrent NSCLC patients who received a minimum of one cycle of anti-PD-1/PD-L1 treatment at Shanghai Pulmonary Hospital Affiliated to Tongji University between June 2015 and December 2019. Patients who were confirmed as either latent or active TB infection before the initiation of immunotherapy were enrolled. A total of 13 patients who matched the inclusion criteria were enrolled. Coincidentally, all of the 13 patients were treated

with anti-PD-1 mAbs. Data on baseline clinicopathological characteristics [including age, sex, smoking history, cancer type, TNM stage [according to the eighth edition of the TNM staging system (33)], Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status (ECOG PS), driver oncogene alteration, and PD-L1 expression], and diagnosis and treatments of TB and cancer (including immunotherapy and other previous therapy) were extracted from the electronic medical records. We recorded the age at the initiation of immunotherapy. Never smokers were defined as persons who had smoked less than 100 cigarettes during their lifetime. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee and Institutional Review Board of Shanghai Pulmonary Hospital.

Additionally, we did a PubMed literature search with the search terms '(tuberculosis OR TB) AND (lung cancer) AND (immunotherapy OR PD-1 OR nivolumab OR pembrolizumab)'. Of the results obtained, each was reviewed for relevance to the topic of TB in the setting of ICIs therapy, as well as relative completeness of the data provided in the cases. Moreover, only articles published in English and human cases were selected.

The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki (as revised in 2013). The study was approved by ethics board of Shanghai Pulmonary Hospital (No. K18-089-1) and individual consent for this retrospective analysis was waived.

Treatment

Nivolumab, pembrolizumab, camrelizumab, toripalimab, tislelizumab, and sintilimab were available anti-PD-1 mAbs in mainland China during the study period. All of them were treated with ICIs as monotherapy or in combination with anti-angiogenesis or chemotherapy regardless of treatment lines. Tumor response recorded as partial response (PR), stable disease (SD), or progression disease (PD) was evaluated according to Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors Version 1.1 (RECIST v1.1) (34). The objective response rate (ORR) was reported as the proportion of patients with complete response or PR, and the disease control rate (DCR) was calculated as the proportion of patients with an objective response or SD (for at least 6 weeks). The diagnosis and grade of irAEs [according to the fourth Common Toxicity Criteria for Adverse Events (CTCAE) classification] were also recorded.

Statistical analysis

Response to treatment was evaluated using descriptive statistics. Progression-free survival (PFS) was calculated as the time from the first day of immunotherapy until progression of disease or date of death (from any cause), and evaluated using the Kaplan-Meier method. Patients who were still responding to immunotherapy at the censor date (March 1, 2021) or who were lost to follow-up were censored at the last date of follow-up. Statistical analyses were conducted using SPSS software (Version 17.0; SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA).

Results

Patient characteristics

We retrospectively reviewed a cohort of 562 advanced or recurrent NSCLC patients who received a minimum of one cycle of anti-PD-1/PD-L1 treatment at Shanghai Pulmonary Hospital Affiliated to Tongji University between June 2015 and December 2019, including 13 patients with the complication of TB infection. Of the 13 patients enrolled (*Table 1*), 11 (84.6%) were male and 2 (15.4%) were female with a median age of 62 (range, 42–79) at the initiation of immunotherapy. Seven (53.8%) were never smokers, and 6 (46.2%) were smokers. Eight (61.5%) were pathologically confirmed as lung squamous cell carcinoma (LUSC), and 5 (38.5%) were lung adenocarcinoma (LUAD). Of the 9 patients whose driver oncogene alterations were specified, one harbored *EGFR* 19del, one harbored *EGFR* 20ins, and the other 7 patients were wild type (WT). Specified PD-L1 expression status was available in 10 of the 13 patients, and 6 of whom were evaluated as PD-L1 positive (one strong positive with PD-L1 80% in particular). As for the TNM stage, stage III (IIIb & IIIc), stage IV, and recurrent NSCLC occurred in 3 (23.0%), 5 (38.5%), and 5 (38.5%) patients, respectively. Only 1 (7.7%) patient was scored ECOG PS 2, the others were all scored 1.

Diagnosis and treatment of TB

Of the 13 patients with TB infection, pulmonary TB occurred in 12 patients (including one tuberculous pleuritis), and extra-pulmonary TB occurred in only one patient (TB of the left hip joint). No patients in our cohort were infected by HIV. Before the initiation of anti-PD-1 treatment, 2 patients were assessed as active pulmonary

Table 1 Patient characteristics and immunotherapy

Age (years)	Sex	Smoking	Cancer	Gene* PD-L1	TNM Stage	PS	Previous therapies	Time since TB diagnosis to initiation of ICIs (years)	ICIs	Line	Overall duration (months) [#]	PFS (months) [#]	irAEs	Treatment of irAEs		
P1	62	M	Never	LUSC	WT	NA	IV	2	None	0.7	Pembrolizumab	1	2.1	2.1	Renal dysfunction, III ^o	Discontinuation of ICI + corticosteroids
P2	68	M	Never	LUSC	WT	NA	Recurrent	1	None	12.3	Pembrolizumab	1	9.9	5.6	None	None
P3	68	M	Never	LUAD	20ins	30%	Recurrent	1	None	0.2	Pembrolizumab	1	2.2	2.2	Liver dysfunction, I ^o	Monitor liver function
P4	61	M	Smoker	LUSC	NA	0	IV	1	TC (8 cycles)	12.2	Camrelizumab	2	3.8	3.8	None	None
P5	66	M	Smoker	LUAD	WT	NA	IV	1	None	5.7	Camrelizumab	1	7.0	5.6	None	None
P6	79	M	Never	LUSC	WT	80%	Recurrent	1	None	53.4	Toripalimab	1	1.8+	1.8+	None	None
P7	42	F	Never	LUAD	19del	40%	IIlb	1	1st line: afatinib (1 month) 2nd line: AC (4 cycles)	7.4	Toripalimab	3	2.1	2.1	None	None
P8	68	M	Smoker	LUSC	NA	0	IV	1	None	27.8	Pembrolizumab	1	5.6+	5.6+	Exfoliative dermatitis, III ^o	Discontinuation of ICI + corticosteroids
P9	59	M	Smoker	LUSC	NA	30%	Recurrent	1	None	10.2	Pembrolizumab	1	1.3	1.3	None	None
P10	52	M	Smoker	LUAD	WT	0	IIlc	1	GP (4 cycles)	27.2	Tislelizumab	2	5.5	5.5	None	None
P11	45	F	Never	LUAD	WT	30%	IV	1	None	5.8	Pembrolizumab	1	3.6	3.6	None	None
P12	67	M	Smoker	LUSC	WT	0	IIlb	1	1st line: NP (4 cycles) 2nd line: docetaxel (2 cycles)	5.2	Camrelizumab	3	12.5	12.5	None	None
P13	43	M	Never	LUSC	NA	5%	Recurrent	1	GP (6 cycles)	4.1	Pembrolizumab	2	15.3	14.4	None	None

Gene*: Driver oncogene alteration. #, numbers followed by '+': patients who were still responding to immunotherapy at the censor date (March 1, 2021) or who were lost to follow-up were censored at the last date of follow-up. PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; TB, tuberculosis; ICIs, immune checkpoint inhibitors; PFS, progression-free survival; irAEs, immune-related adverse effects; M, male; F, female; LUSC, lung squamous cell carcinoma; LUAD, lung adenocarcinoma; WT, wild type; NA, not available; TC, paclitaxel + carboplatin; AC, pemetrexed + carboplatin; GP, gemcitabine + cisplatin; NP, vinorelbine + cisplatin.

Table 2 Diagnosis and treatment of TB

	TB lesions (organ, locations)	TB-Ab	T-SPOT	TB confirmation	Calcification	TB cavity	Active/latent TB	TB treatment	Follow-up* (months)
P1	Lung, bilateral diffuse lesions	(+)	(+)	Sputum AFB (+)	No	Yes	Active	4HREZ/4PaReEZLfx	4.2
P2	Lung, left upper	NS	NS	History + radiology	Yes	No	Latent	NS	17.3
P3	Lung, right lower	(-)	(-)	Resected tissue AFB (+)	Yes	No	Active	2HRELfx/4HR	1.5
P4	Lung, bilateral upper and right lower	NS	NS	History + radiology	No	No	Latent	2HREZ/4HR	8.1
P5	Lung, bilateral upper	NS	NS	History + radiology	No	No	Latent	2HREZ/4HR	12.0
P6	Lung, bilateral upper and right lower	NS	NS	History + radiology	No	No	Latent	2HREZ/4HR	1.8
P7	Lung, left upper	(+)	NS	History + radiology	No	No	Latent	naïve	7.2
P8	Lung, bilateral upper	(-)	(+)	History + radiology	Yes	Yes	Latent	naïve	5.7
P9	Lung, right upper	(-)	NS	History + radiology	No	No	Latent	NS	9.3
P10	Pleura, left lower	NS	NS	History + radiology	Yes	No	Latent	3HREZ/9HR	21.5
P11	Lung, right upper	NS	NS	History + radiology	Yes	No	Latent	2HREZ/4HR	3.7
P12	Bone, left hip joint	(-)	(-)	History	NS	NS	Latent	3HREZ/9HR	18.4
P13	Lung, left upper	(-)	(+)	History + radiology	Yes	No	Latent	NS	23.8

Follow-up*, the time from ICI initiation to the last chest CT with confirmation that there was no deterioration of active TB or reactivation of latent TB at that point of time. TB, tuberculosis; Ab, antibody; NS, not specified; AFB, acid-fast bacillus; H, isoniazid; R, rifampicin; E, ethambutol; Z, pyrazinamide; Pa, pasiniazid; Re, rifapentine; Lfx, levofloxacin.

TB, and the other 11 patients were confirmed as latent TB. The diagnosis of latent TB was mainly based on medical records and imaging findings, all of which had a confirmed TB history, and 10 cases were supported by chest computed tomography (CT) scans. The T-SPOT.TB test was the most commonly used interferon-gamma release assay (IGRA) test at our institution. Among the 5 patients who did T-SPOT.TB test before immunotherapy, 3 patients were confirmed as positive results. Additionally, 2 of the 7 patients who did TB antibody detection were positive. Of the 12 patients whose chest CT scans were available for pulmonary TB evaluation, only 2 of whom showed pulmonary TB cavity, and 6 showed calcification lesions. In our cohort, two

patients were anti-TB treatment-naïve, and three of them couldn't recall the detailed anti-TB treatment regimens, and the remaining 8 patients all have received 4-drug anti-TB treatment. More details of the diagnosis and treatment of TB in our 13 patients are presented in *Table 2*.

Immunotherapy and other treatments used previously

All patients enrolled received anti-PD-1 mAbs treatment. Most of them used pembrolizumab (n=7), 3 patients used camrelizumab, 2 toripalimab, and one tislelizumab. Of them, 8 patients received immunotherapy as their first-line treatment, and there was a wide spectrum in types of

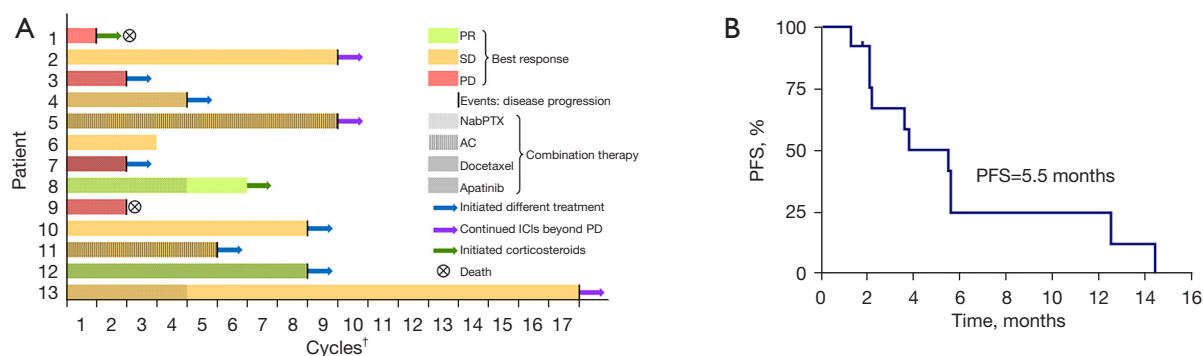


Figure 1 Treatment timelines (A) and progression-free survival of immunotherapy (B) in our cohort. †, numbers of cycles of ICIs used till discontinuation for any causes. PR, partial response; SD, stable disease; PD, progression disease; nabPTX, nanoparticle albumin-bound paclitaxel; AC, pemetrexed + carboplatin; ICIs, immune checkpoint inhibitors; PFS, progression-free survival.

other treatments used prior to immunotherapy among the remaining 5 patients (Table 1). All of the 5 patients had received at least 4 cycles of platinum-based double drug chemotherapy, and P7 had received afatinib, a kind of EGFR-tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI), as her first-line therapy regimen due to *EGFR* 19del alteration. As regards the immunotherapy patterns, more patients received anti-PD-1 combination therapies (n=9) than monotherapy (n=4). In the combination group, 5 patients received anti-PD-1 mAbs combined with nanoparticle albumin-bound paclitaxel (2 of them turned to monotherapy after 4 cycles of combination therapy due to intolerance), 2 pemetrexed + carboplatin, 1 docetaxel, and 1 apatinib.

The safety and efficacy of immunotherapy

The median number of anti-PD-1 immunotherapy cycles used in our cohort was 5 (range, 1–17). Neither reactivation of latent TB nor progression of active TB was monitored in our cohort during anti-PD-1 immunotherapy. According to the medical records (Table 1), all but two patients (P1 stopped pembrolizumab due to Grade 3 renal dysfunction; P8 stopped pembrolizumab due to Grade 3 exfoliative dermatitis) discontinued anti-PD-1 immunotherapy due to tumor progression. Three patients developed irAEs during anti-PD-1 immunotherapy: Grade 3 renal dysfunction in P1, Grade 1 liver dysfunction in P3, and Grade 3 exfoliative dermatitis in P8. Anti-PD-1 mAbs were withheld and corticosteroids were used in P1 and P8 who were assessed as Grade 3 irAEs. Although immunotherapy was not discontinued in P3, we cautiously monitored patient's liver function results. Diverse tumor responses to anti-PD-1

immunotherapy were evaluated in our cohort (Figure 1A). Of them, the best response was PR in 2 patients, SD in 7 patients, and PD in 4 patients per RECIST v1.1. Thus, the calculated ORR and DCR were 15.4% and 69.2%, respectively. The median PFS of anti-PD-1 immunotherapy was 5.5 months (Figure 1B). Although the median overall duration of anti-PD-1 immunotherapy was the same as median PFS, three patients (P2, P5, and P13) continued anti-PD-1 immunotherapy for a period beyond PD (PD occurred in extra-pulmonary lesions and pulmonary lesions were stable or still responding).

Concurrent treatments of anti-PD-1 and anti-TB in lung cancer patients complicated with active TB infection

P1 was a 62-year-old man whose chest CT (November 2017) showed multiple patchy shadows in both lungs, tracheobronchial stenosis in left upper lobe, and soft tissue shadows. Triplicate sputum smear tests were positive (++) for acid-fast bacillus (AFB), and standard anti-TB treatment was initiated using isoniazid, rifampicin, ethambutol, and pyrazinamide (HREZ) from November 20, 2018 without obvious adverse effects. The sputum smear test was negative for AFB in February 2018. *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex was detected by sputum culture in March 2018 and was resistant to streptomycin, isoniazid, and rifampicin. Thus, the anti-TB treatment was changed to pasiniazid, rifapentine, ethambutol, pyrazinamide, and levofloxacin (PaReEZLfx). One month later, another chest CT showed that TB lesions were absorbed remarkably, but the consolidation of the left upper lobe progressed. Later, LUSC was confirmed per the pathology of sputum

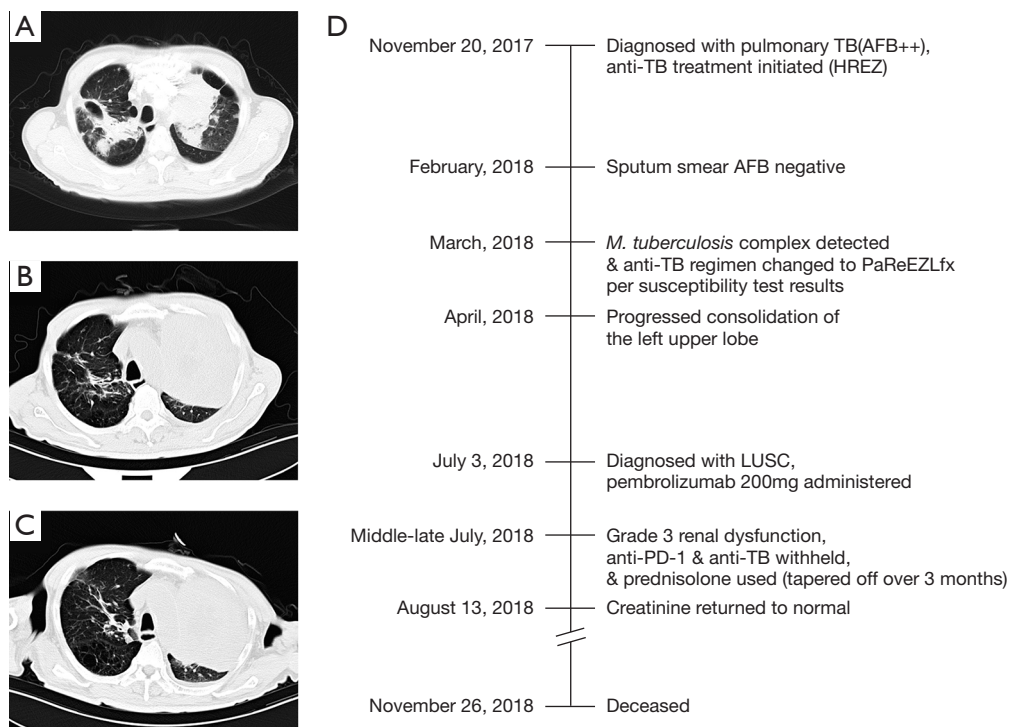


Figure 2 Representative chest CT images at different stages of disease course (A-C) and timeline of therapy and disease status for both lung cancer and TB infection in patient P1 (D). (A) shows patchy shadows in both lungs (including cavity in the right lung), tracheobronchial stenosis in the left upper lobe, and soft tissue shadows. Chest CT images before the initiation of anti-PD-1 immunotherapy (B, TB lesions on the right were absorbed remarkably, but the consolidation of the left upper lobe progressed) and 2 months after the initiation of immunotherapy (C). TB, tuberculosis; AFB, acid-fast bacillus; HREZ, isoniazid, rifampicin, ethambutol, and pyrazinamide; PaReEZLfx, pasiniazid, rifapentine, ethambutol, pyrazinamide, and levofloxacin; LUSC, lung squamous cell carcinoma; PD-1, programmed cell death 1.

samples, and pembrolizumab 200 mg was administered on July 3, 2018. Seven days later, creatinine was 151 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, and then gradually increased to 467 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ (Figure S1). Considering it might be related to immunity disorder, anti-PD-1 immunotherapy and anti-TB treatment were both withheld, and corticosteroid was used (prednisolone, 0.5 mg/kg/day, and gradually tapered off over a period of approximately 3 months). Creatinine returned to normal on August 13 (Figure S1), and sputum smear tests were negative for AFB repeatedly. Unfortunately, the patient passed away on November 26, 2018 due to complications such as heart failure, severe infectious disease, anemia, and hypoproteinemia. Representative chest CT images at different time points and timeline of therapy and disease status for both lung cancer and TB infection in patient P1 are summarized in Figure 2.

P3 was a 68-year-old man with the chief complaint of imaging findings of bilateral pulmonary nodules in a health examination (Figure 3A). After admission, stage

IIIb lung adenocarcinoma with *EGFR* 20ins alteration was confirmed. Some lesions were dramatically regressed after 4 cycles of chemotherapy, but nodules in the right lung were not changed remarkably (Figure 3B). Three nodules in the right lung were resected in October 2018 (Figure 3C). Two of which were lung adenocarcinoma, and the other one in the right lower lobe was AFB (+) granulomas with positive *RV0577*, *IS6110*, and *16srRNA*. Isoniazid, rifampicin, ethambutol, and levofloxacin (HRELfx) were administered postoperatively for 2 months and then switched to HR double-drug regimen for 4 months. Approximately 3 months after surgery, the patient developed right supraclavicular lymph node enlargement (Figure 3D) and novel infiltrate in the residual lung, which were metastatic lesions. Pembrolizumab combined with nanoparticle albumin-bound paclitaxel + carboplatin began on January 18, 2019, and tumor progressed after 2 cycles of combination therapy (Figure 3E). Transaminase was elevated (Grade 1) transiently during immunotherapy. The

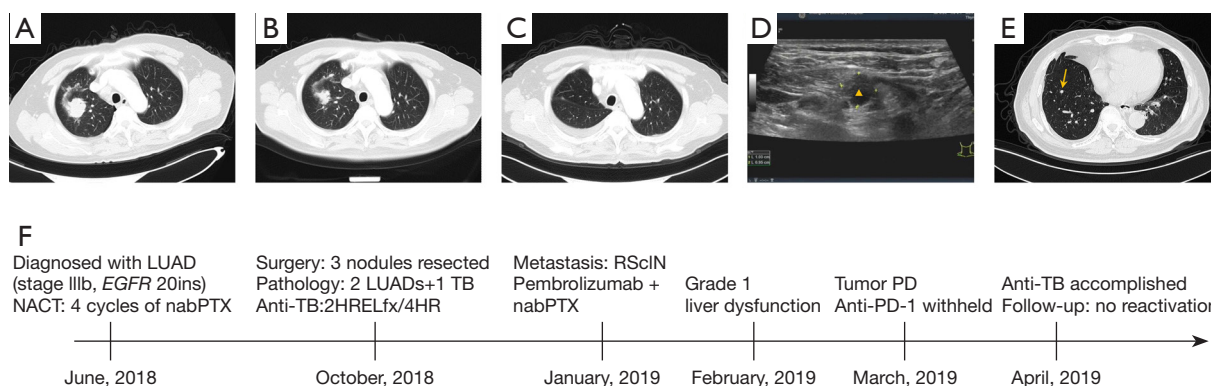


Figure 3 Representative chest CT or ultrasound images at different stages of disease course (A-E) and timeline of therapy and disease status for both lung cancer and TB infection in patient P3 (F). Chest CT images at the initial diagnosis of lung cancer (A), after 4 cycles of neoadjuvant chemotherapy (B), and after surgery (C). (D) shows the ultrasound image of the enlarged right supraclavicular lymph node (marked with a triangle) that was confirmed as a metastatic lesion afterwards. (E) shows a novel infiltrate (marked with an arrow) after 2 cycles of immunotherapy. LUAD, lung adenocarcinoma; NACT, neoadjuvant chemotherapy; nabPTX, nanoparticle albumin-bound paclitaxel; TB, tuberculosis; HRELfx, isoniazid, rifampicin, ethambutol, and levofloxacin; HR, isoniazid and rifampicin; RScIN, right supraclavicular lymph node; PD, progression disease; PD-1, programmed cell death 1.

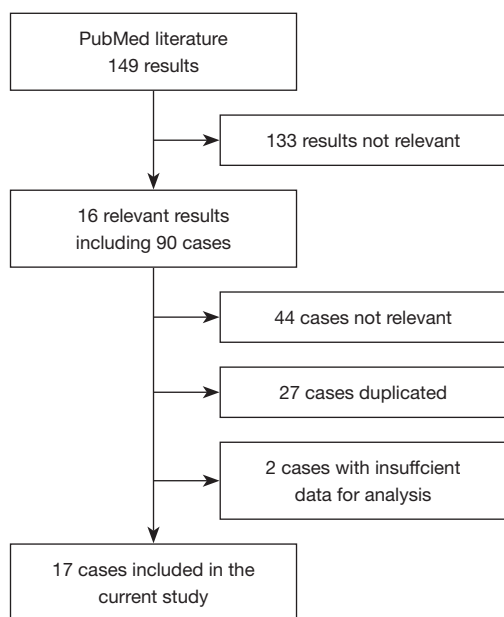


Figure 4 A flowchart of case inclusion.

timeline of therapy and disease status for both lung cancer and TB infection in patient P3 is represented in *Figure 3F*.

Summary of literature reviews

PubMed literature reviews on the topic were done per the protocol mentioned above. In total, 17 eligible cases were

included, and a flowchart of case inclusion is presented (*Figure 4*). In brief, most patients enrolled were male (14/17, 82.4%), Asian (11/16, 68.8%), LUAD (11/17, 64.7%), and stage IV (10/13, 76.9%). The number of patients no less than 65 years old was similar to those under 65. Anti-PD-1 mAbs used in those cases were limited to nivolumab (10/17, 58.8%) and pembrolizumab (7/17, 41.2%), and they were all administered alone except for one case of combined chemotherapy. More patients (n=10) received immunotherapy as non-first-line treatments, and the median cycles of immunotherapy used till TB diagnosis in all cases were 5.5 (range, 2–41). Although the overwhelming cases were pulmonary TB (13/17, 76.5%), extra-pulmonary TB infections were also found in the sites of pleura, pericardium, and bone. All of the cases were given anti-TB treatment (details are provided in *Table 3* if available), and immunotherapy was not suspended only in one case, and corticosteroids were used in 6 out of the 8 patients with relevant records. Eight cases reported the outcomes of TB, and one died shortly after a second operation for spinal cord compression, and the rest were controlled or improved clinically by medication.

Discussion

With the approval of immunotherapy for treating malignancies, it does benefit certain patients with the median PFS of cancer immunotherapy reaching over 10 months

Table 3 Summary of literature reviews

No. Study	Sex	Age	Ethnicity	Cancer type	Stage	ICIs	Line [†]	Cycles [‡]	TB lesions	TB treatment	ICIs discontinuation	TB response	Corticosteroids
1 Fujita <i>et al.</i> (15) (2016)	Male	72	Japanese	LUSC	IV	Nivolumab	3	8	Lung	NS	Yes	NS	NS
2 Chu <i>et al.</i> (13) (2017)	Male	59	Chinese	LUAD	IV	Nivolumab	NS	6	Pericardium	6-month treatment	Interrupted, resumed after one-month prednisolone	pericardial & pleural effusion regressed	Prednisolone, 1 mg/kg for 1 month
3 Picchi <i>et al.</i> (23) (2018)	Male	64	Caucasian	NOS	NS	Nivolumab	NS	2	Bone	4-drug regimen	Yes	rapid death after a second operation for spinal cord compression	NS
4 Jensen <i>et al.</i> (19) (2018)	Male	56	Caucasian	LUAD	IIIC	Nivolumab	3	12	Lung	NS	Yes	NS	NS
5 Takata <i>et al.</i> (25) (2019)	Male	75	Japanese	LUAD	IV	Nivolumab	NS	15	Lung	2HREZ/7HR	Interrupted for 3.5 months	negative sputum culture conversion + pulmonary lesions disappeared	Prednisolone, 30 mg/d for 1 month
6 Inthasot <i>et al.</i> (18) (2020)	Male	69	NS	LUAD	NS	Nivolumab	2	18	Lung	NS	NS	NS	NS
7 van Eeden <i>et al.</i> (26) (2019)	Female	56	Caucasian	LUAD	IV	Nivolumab	3	NS	Lung	HREZ	Interrupted, and failed to resume (dead shortly after PD)	improved clinically	Corticosteroids, i.v., NS
8 Crawley <i>et al.</i> (14) (2020)	Male	58	Caucasian	LUAD	IV	Pembrolizumab + AC	1	2	Lung	HREZ	Interrupted for a period, NS	improved clinically within 48 hours	Prednisolone, p.o., 40 mg/d (high-dose dexamethasone was given before ICI treatment)

Table 3 (continued)

Table 3 (continued)

No. Study	Sex	Age	Ethnicity	Cancer type	Stage	ICIs	Line [†]	Cycles [‡]	TB lesions	TB treatment	ICIs discontinuation	TB response	Corticosteroids	
9	Im et al. (17) (2020)	Male	63	Korean	LUAD	NS	Nivolumab	4	41	Lung	HREZ	No	NS	No
10	Im et al. (17) (2020)	Male	79	Korean	LUSC	NS	Pembrolizumab	2	14	Lung	HREZ	Yes	NS	Prednisolone, p.o., 30 mg/d for 1 month
11	Suliman et al. (24) (2021)	Female	58	Caucasian	LUAD	IV	Pembrolizumab	1	6	Lung	4-drug regimen	Yes	negative sputum AFB conversion after 6 weeks following anti-TB	No
12	Zhang et al. (28) (2020)	Male	57	Chinese	LUAD	IV	Pembrolizumab	1	4	Pleura	HRE	Interrupted for 2 months, and failed to resume (tumor PD)	controlled by medication	NS
13	Murakami et al. (22) (2021)	Male	73	Japanese	LUAD	IV	Pembrolizumab	1	5	Lung	HREZ	Interrupted over one year	controlled by medication	Prednisolone, p.o., 15 mg/d for 2 weeks due to myositis after the 5th cycle Prednisolone, 0.5 mg/kg/d for 3 months due to suspected CIP
14	Fujita et al. (16) (2020)	Female	79	Japanese	LUAD	IV	Nivolumab	3	5	Knee joint	NS	NS	NS	NS
15	Fujita et al. (16) (2020)	Male	74	Japanese	LUSC	IIIB	Pembrolizumab	2	4	Lung	NS	NS	NS	NS
16	Fujita et al. (16) (2020)	Male	79	Japanese	NOS	IV	Nivolumab	2	4	Lung	NS	NS	NS	NS

Table 3 (continued)

Table 3 (continued)

No. Study	Sex	Age	Ethnicity	Cancer type	Stage	ICIs	Line [†]	Cycles [‡]	TB lesions	TB treatment	ICIs discontinuation	TB response	Corticosteroids
17	Male	64	Japanese	LUSC	IIIB	Pembrolizumab	2	3	Lung	NS	NS	NS	NS

[†], lines of ICIs used; [‡], numbers of cycles of ICIs used till TB diagnosis. LUSC, lung squamous cell carcinoma; LUAD, lung adenocarcinoma; NOS, not otherwise specified; NS, not specified; WT, wild type; NA, not available; ICIs, immune checkpoint inhibitors; AC, pemetrexed + carboplatin; PR, partial response; SD, stable disease; PD, progression disease; H, isoniazid; R, rifampicin; E, ethambutol; Z, pyrazinamide; AFB, acid-fast bacillus; i.v., injectio venosa; p.o., per os; CIP, checkpoint inhibitor-related pneumonitis.

(4,35-39), even over 20 months (40) in advanced NSCLC. However, immunotherapy with ICIs can lead to a variety of immunotoxicities by unbalancing the immune system. As we know, TB is an infectious disease that is closely related to the immune system and regarded as a risk factor for lung cancer which is supported by the carcinogenous roles of chronic inflammation and pulmonary fibrosis (41,42). Accumulating cases of TB diagnosis after administering anti-PD-1/PD-L1 mAbs are being reported recently. However, the safety and efficacy of anti-PD-1/PD-L1 treatment in lung cancer patients complicated with TB infection is seldom reported.

Regarding the safety of anti-PD-1 immunotherapy in our study, both patients with active TB experienced irAEs, and one died shortly though discontinuation of pembrolizumab and administration of prednisolone were applied. Meanwhile, only one patient with latent TB experienced irAE during immunotherapy and got improved clinically by appropriate treatment strategies. Fortunately, no reactivation of latent TB or deterioration of active TB occurred during immunotherapy. As regards the efficacy, the median PFS was 5.5 months, and the PFS was shorter numerically in the two patients with active TB infection (2.1 and 2.2 months) than that in the others. However, given the heterogeneous treatment patterns and lines within a small sample cohort, the reported data on survival is not of much reference value.

Another 17 cases reported online were also reviewed (online cohort), but it is not clear whether the patients were infected with TB before immunotherapy. All cases in online cohort were diagnosed with TB during immunotherapy, and we could deduce that most patients were confirmed TB infection within 6 months according to the cycles of ICIs used till TB diagnosis, which suggests preexisting latent TB in those patients. Regarding the treatment, immunotherapy was suspended with corticosteroids being administered simultaneously in most patients, and all cases were improved except one who died shortly after surgery. However, it is not made clear whether the death was attributed to the deterioration of TB.

To our knowledge, T cells play an important role in both cancer and pathogen immunity. PD-1/PD-L1 blockade could unleash the cytotoxic capacity of T cells, and some people would take it for granted that immunotherapy with anti-PD-1/PD-L1 mAbs brought the theoretical benefit in treating infectious diseases. However, growing evidences of TB reactivation after anti-PD-1/PD-L1 treatment break the hypothesis.

In a preclinical study performed by Lázár-Molnár

and colleagues (43), a conclusion is drawn that the PD-1 pathway is essential to control the excessive inflammatory responses after TB infection. They found that after TB infection, focal necrosis and dominant neutrophils infiltration were the distinguishing pathological features in the lungs of PD-1 deficiency mice compared with control. Moreover, certain proinflammatory cytokines were significantly increased in PD-1 deficiency mice, which further affirmed the viewpoint of excessive inflammatory responses. Interestingly, PD-1 deficiency mice have significantly poorer survival after TB infection than control.

Clinically, Fujita *et al.* (15) collected transbronchial lung biopsy specimens from a patient who developed TB after anti-PD-1 immunotherapy, and histopathological findings showed diffuse lymphocyte infiltrations in the alveolar area suggesting excessive inflammatory responses. Collectively, excessive inflammatory responses and necrosis are the main characteristics pathologically both in mice and human, which is similar to immune reconstitution inflammatory syndrome in patients treated with anti-HIV therapies (44).

Furthermore, Tezera *et al.* (45) explored the mechanisms of TB reactivation after anti-PD-1 immunotherapy. First, they found that PD-1 was expressed in lung tissues infected by TB but not the areas of immunotherapy, and was up-regulated after TB infection. Once PD-1 was blocked by anti-PD-1 mAbs, both TB growth and cytokine secretion [especially tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF- α)] increased. And such phenomena would be reversed by TNF- α neutralization. Consequently, they reached the conclusions that the immune response in TB was regulated by PD-1, and PD-1 blockade facilitated TB growth via excessive TNF- α secretion.

There are several limitations in our study. The first is the nature of retrospective research. Next, the sample size is not enough in our cohort to make convincing conclusions that can affect decision-making in clinical practice. Although patients with active TB infection prior to immunotherapy suffered poor survivals in our cohort, the feasibility and appropriate timing of immunotherapy in such patients are still to be defined. Besides, whether corticosteroids contribute to immunosuppression leading to the blunting effects of immunotherapy needs further discussion. Most importantly, more case reports and exploratory experiments are warranted to uncover the mechanisms which are conducive to precise prevention and treatment in the future.

Conclusions

According to our study, immunotherapy is relatively safe for lung cancer patients complicated with previously treated latent TB infection, and the efficacy of immunotherapy in this specified population is not inferior to that in lung cancer patients without TB infection. However, it is being widely accepted that the blockade of PD-1/PD-L1 is associated with the development or reactivation of TB. Thus, the screening for TB using IGRA prior to anti-PD-1/PD-L1 immunotherapy is of great importance, especially in TB epidemic regions and immunosuppressive patients. Besides, irAEs should be monitored more cautiously in lung cancer patients complicated with active TB infection due to possible poor compliance with and attenuated efficacy of anti-PD-1/PD-L1 immunotherapy led by irAEs.

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Footnote

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Ethical Statement: The authors are accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are

appropriately investigated and resolved. The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki (as revised in 2013). The study was approved by ethics board of Shanghai Pulmonary Hospital (No. K18-089-1) and individual consent for this retrospective analysis was waived.

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Supplementary

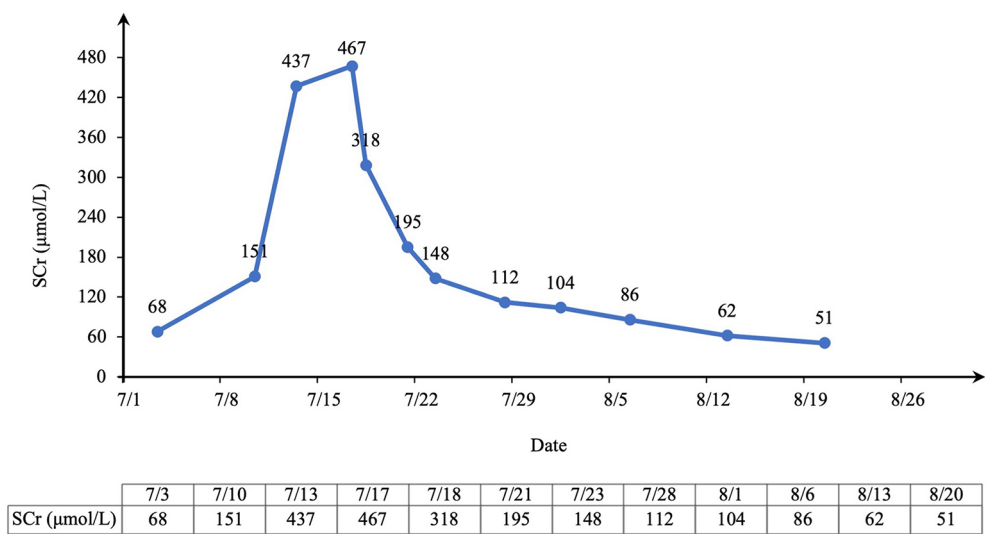


Figure S1 Line chart of serum creatinine over time.