



# Pembrolizumab-induced myocarditis in a patient with malignant mesothelioma: plasma exchange as a successful emerging therapy – case report

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**Abstract:** Malignant mesothelioma is an aggressive cancer associated with prior exposure to asbestos and dismal prognosis. Immune checkpoint inhibitor therapy is currently approved by the Food and Drug Administration for pre-treated malignant pleural mesothelioma. We describe a 75-year-old patient with disseminated, progressive malignant mesothelioma receiving 2 cycles of pembrolizumab who presented with generalized muscle weakness, shortness of breath, double vision and ptosis. There was no previous history of cardiovascular disease. The clinical picture, supported by the detection of anti-titin autoantibodies suggested myasthenia gravis (MG). Also, cardiac biomarkers were elevated. Echocardiography showed new severely reduced ejection fraction. A 12-lead resting electrocardiogram (ECG) revealed ST segment elevation in the posterior leads with polymorphic ventricular extrasystoles. Because cardiac catheterization revealed no relevant coronary lesions, immune checkpoint inhibitor-associated myocarditis and MG were suspected. Management and Outcome: The patient was started on steroids. Within a few days of presentation respiratory failure set in and the patient was intubated. Recurrent arrhythmias followed, which were treated by repeated emergency electrical cardioversion. In order to relieve myasthenic symptoms, plasma exchange was initiated and 10 cycles were carried out. This consequently also led to an improvement of myocarditis. Upon discharge, the ejection fraction recovered. The patient recovered and was alive at 1-year follow-up, without relevant limitations to his quality of life. Discussion and Conclusion: The article further discusses the use of plasma exchange for immune checkpoint inhibitor-associated myocarditis based on a review of literature. We conclude that patients showing no improvement after steroid therapy for immune checkpoint inhibitor-related myocarditis should be evaluated for plasma exchange, which appears to be an effective treatment option.

**Keywords:** Mesothelioma; myocarditis; immune check inhibition; plasma exchange; treatment related toxicity

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## Introduction

Malignant mesothelioma is an aggressive cancer associated with prior exposure to asbestos and dismal prognosis. While asbestos has been banned in the western world, the

incidence of malignant pleural mesothelioma does not appear to drop (1). Treatment options, as put forward by the current guidelines, consist of surgery, chemotherapy and/or radiotherapy, but clear recommendations exist only for first

line therapy (2). There is however no consensus on second-line therapy in previously treated and relapsed malignant pleural mesothelioma (2,3). Immunotherapy can be offered to patients upon enrollment in clinical trials, either as combined or monotherapy (4,5). Due to promising results in trials and good tolerance, their use continues to extend to other types of cancer as well.

Pembrolizumab belongs to the class of immune-checkpoint inhibitors (ICI) and is a humanized IgG4 antibody that blocks the interaction between programmed cell death protein 1 (PD1) and programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-L1). It is indicated in the treatment of various cancer subtypes and is currently approved by the Food and Drug Administration for pre-treated malignant pleural mesothelioma (4).

Among immune-related adverse events (irAEs) of pembrolizumab, myocarditis and neuromuscular adverse events are considered rare. However, evidence for a higher incidence of ICI-associated myocarditis is emerging (6-8). To the best of our knowledge, there is no consensus on diagnostic and treatment management. In this case report we present a patient with recurrent malignant pleural mesothelioma, who developed ICI-related myocarditis, our treatment approach and outcome. We present the following article in accordance with the CARE reporting checklist (available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.21037/tlcr-20-1095>).

## Case presentation

A 75-year-old gentleman [75 kg, 178 cm, body-mass index 24 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, Karnofsky Performance Status (KPS) 90%] undergoing second-line treatment for malignant mesothelioma was referred from his radiotherapist to our cardiology department with suspicion of acute coronary syndrome. There was no previous history of cardiovascular disease or any relevant comorbidity.

Initially, the patient was admitted to our hospital due to unknown weight loss (12 kg in <6 months) and abdominal pain. A positron emission tomography-computed tomography (PET-CT) scan revealed a supradiaphragmatic, pleural tumor with diaphragmatic infiltration and suspicious peritoneal lymph node involvement (cT4 cN1 MX). Following current guidelines and a consensual, multidisciplinary decision of the tumor board, cytoreductive surgery with heated intraperitoneal chemotherapy (HIPEC) was initiated. The patient received partial diaphragmatic resection with alloplastic reconstruction. Besides, a subtotal parietal peritonectomy was performed with partial resection of the ribs 9–12,

followed by HIPEC. Histopathologic examination revealed a malignant epithelioid mesothelioma: pT2 pN1 (2/5 LK) M0 (UICC stage II). Afterwards a wait-and-see strategy was preferred to chemotherapy (pemetrexed/cisplatin). Staging at 12 months revealed pleural and perihepatic relapse. Next-generation sequencing (using OncoPrint Precision Assay, Thermo Fisher Scientific, USA) revealed no mutations within the tumor cell genome. Stereotactic body radiotherapy was applied to the basal and lateral pleural metastases. Interstitial brachytherapy was applied to liver metastasis. A positron emission tomography - computed tomography routine control at 24 months revealed progressive disease with multiple new bipulmonary and lymph node metastases with diffuse, extensive spread throughout the abdomen.

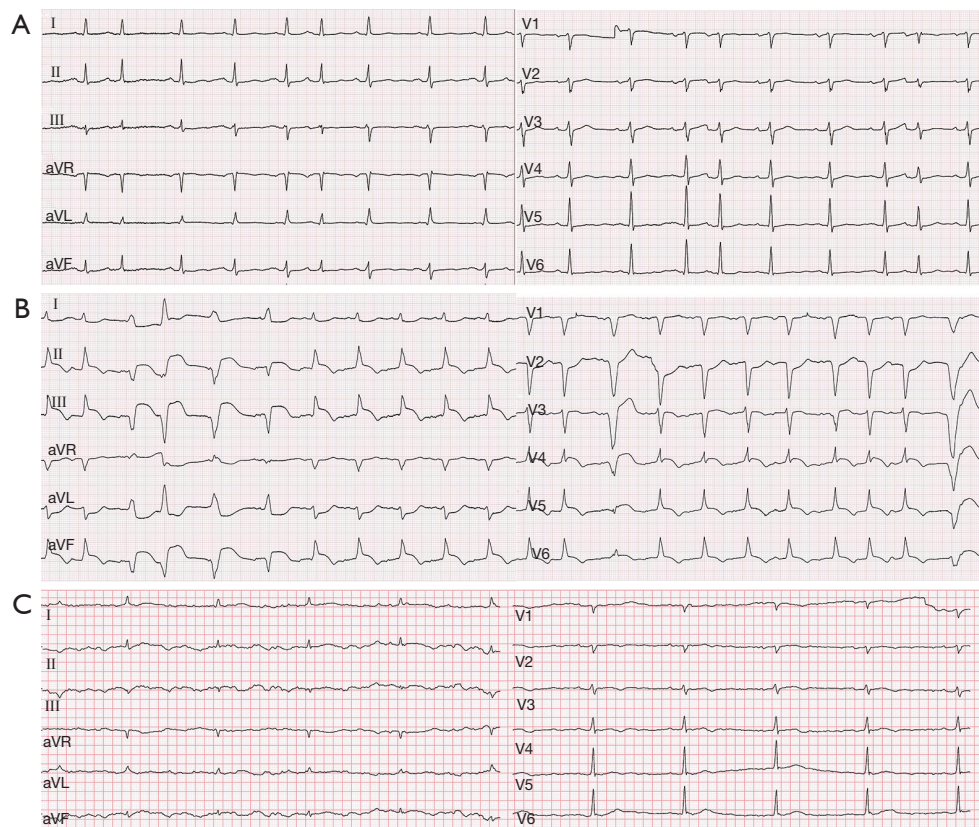
Given the progressive disease and considering a PD-L1 expression of 5%, anti-PD1 agent pembrolizumab with a dosage of 200 mg every 3 weeks, was initiated in a compassionate use program with good tolerance of the first cycle. A second cycle of pembrolizumab was scheduled. Shortly after the second cycle, the patient reported an alteration of his general state accompanied by generalized muscle weakness, shortness of breath, double vision and ptosis. The patient was immediately admitted to our hospital.

## Complications and admission

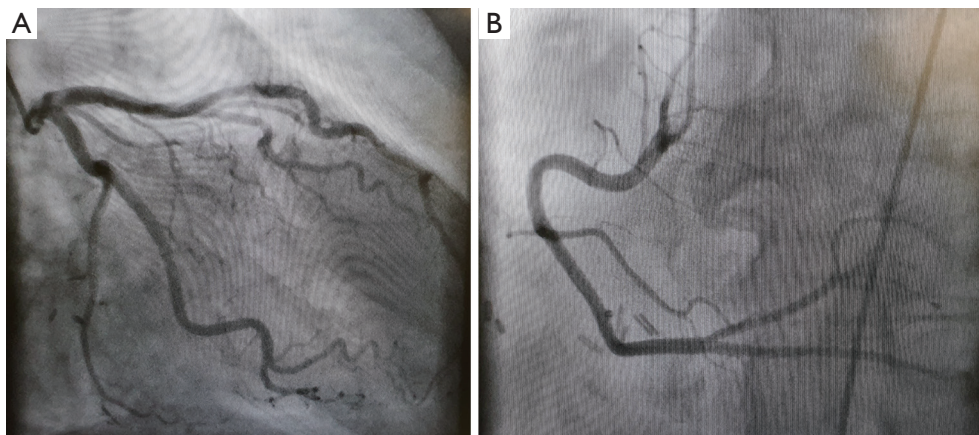
A transthoracic echocardiography showed severely reduced ejection fraction at time of admission. A 12-lead resting electrocardiogram (ECG) revealed ST segment elevation in the posterior leads with polymorphic ventricular extrasystoles (*Figure 1*). Laboratory parameters are displayed in *Table 1*. Creatinine 1,1 mg/dL (normal range, 0.7–1.2 mg/dL) and hemoglobin 14,8 g/dL (normal range, 13.5–17.5 g/dL) were within normal range. Cardiac catheterization revealed no relevant coronary lesions (*Figure 2*).

With respect to elevated transaminases, serological tests of hepatitis virus (A-E) were negative and imaging showed no evidence for new metastases of the liver, no parenchymal or vessel anomalies or cholecystitis.

The clinical picture with muscle weakness, double vision and ptosis guided towards the differential diagnosis of MG, which was supported by the detection of anti-titin autoantibodies (Ratio 3.24, normal range <1.00). Autoantibodies for anti-acetylcholine receptor or muscle-specific tyrosine kinase were negative, as well as antibodies for neuronal nuclei or any antibodies specific for paraneoplastic or autoimmune disease [Purkinje Cell, Yo, Amphiphysin,



**Figure 1** 12-lead resting electrocardiogram (ECG) prior to immunotherapy (A), showing unremarkable findings with supraventricular extrasystoles. ECG upon hospital admission (B) revealing ST segment elevation in the posterior leads with polymorphic ventricular extrasystoles. ECG upon discharge from our intensive care unit (C).



**Figure 2** Coronary angiogram showing normal coronary arteries without evidence of relevant coronary artery disease. (A) left coronary artery. (B) Right coronary artery.

**Table 1** Laboratory parameters from starting point of immunotherapy (pembrolizumab) to onset of symptoms, hospital admission and ICU treatment

Parameter	AST (U/L)	ALT (U/L)	Gamma-GT (U/L)	LDH (U/L)	CK (U/L)	CK-MB activity (U/L)	Troponin T (ng/mL)
Normal range	≤49	≤49	≤59	≤249	≤189	≤24	≤0.014
Pembrolizumab 1 <sup>st</sup> cycle	26	31	77	220			
Pembrolizumab 2 <sup>nd</sup> cycle	134	66	82	486			
Hospital admission							
Day 1	343	460	171	1,092	3,383	231	3.15
Day 2	288	461	198	1,180	3,480	204	3.02
Day 3	239	496	343	960	2,488	127	4.82
Day 6	112	237	246		1,477	45	
Day 9	63	143	106		577	44	
Day 12	26	38	51		188	24	
Day 30	39	112	276		97		

ICU, intensive care unit; AST, aspartate transaminase; ALT, alanine transaminase; GT, glutamyl transferase; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase; CK, creatine kinase; CK-MB, creatine kinase-myocardial band.

NMDA, AMPA1, AMPA2, CASPR2, LGI1, GABA B(1/2)-Receptor, Hu, Ri, Ma2(Ta), Ma1, CV2(CRMP5)].

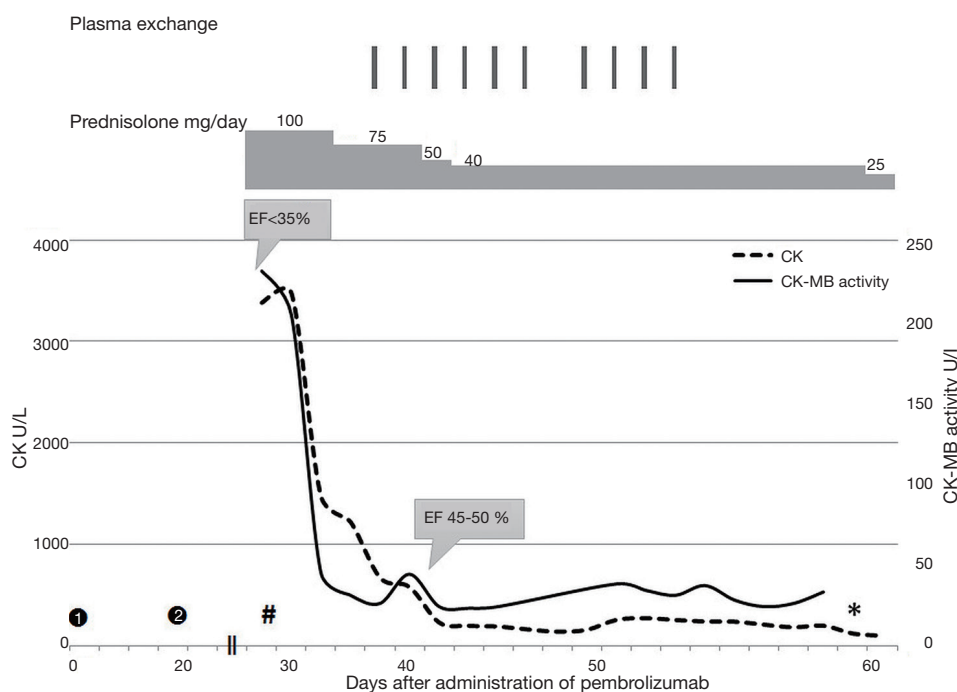
The clinical presentation, laboratory results and medical history were suggestive of ICI-associated myocarditis. In addition, the patient suffered from ICI-associated MG and hepatitis.

The patient was immediately started on steroids (intravenous methylprednisolone, 100 mg/day, approx. 1.5 mg/kg) at the time of admission. However, due to acute respiratory failure following MG, he was transferred to our intensive care unit 72 hours later and non-invasive ventilation (NIV) was initiated. Since vigilance impairment quickly progressed to coma (Glasgow Coma Scale 3), the patient was intubated. A CT scan of the brain, thorax and abdomen was performed. There was no evidence for edema, new metastases, stroke or intracranial bleeding; neither for pneumonitis nor pulmonary embolism. Furthermore, infectious or neoplastic encephalitis could be excluded (brain MRI, cerebrospinal fluid sampling). Considering the progression of respiratory and hemodynamic compromise, we did not pursue endomyocardial biopsy, due to its invasiveness. Also, we were not able to perform cardiac MRI.

The patient responded well to catecholamines and could be stabilized. Catecholamines and ventilation pressures could be reduced. Forty-eight hours later the

patient could be extubated and tapering of steroids was conducted. Because of persistent hypercapnia NIV was continued. Twenty-four hours later the patient developed recurrent arrhythmias (atrial fibrillation and atrial flutter) with hemodynamic compromise, which were treated by repeated emergency electrical cardioversion. Therapeutic anticoagulation was initiated. While transaminases plateaued, neurological symptoms and cardiotoxicity (Common Terminology Criteria of Adverse Events Grade 4) proved refractory to our therapy. Thus, in interdisciplinary discussion with nephrologists and haemato-oncologists, plasma exchange was initiated to relieve neurological symptoms and ten cycles were carried out. Vigilance and level of consciousness, as well as respiratory and cardiac function improved. Daily requirement of NIV intervals could be steadily reduced. Echocardiography documented an improvement of the ejection fraction (moderately reduced, 45–50%). An overview of the patient's clinical course and management is displayed in *Figure 3*.

Unfortunately, recurrent ventricular arrhythmias led to hemodynamic compromise on day 40 (since the first administration of pembrolizumab) and the patient was reintubated and reventilated again. Sinus rhythm could be restored by electrical and pharmacological cardioversion. The patient improved once again and weaning could be initiated. A timeline of events is depicted in *Table S1*.



**Figure 3** Clinical course of a 75-year-old man with myocarditis and myasthenia gravis after administration of pembrolizumab. Creatinine kinase and creatinine kinase-myocardial band activity were increased after the second dose of pembrolizumab. 1, first dose of pembrolizumab; 2, second dose of pembrolizumab; #, hospital admission; \*, discharge.

### Discharge and follow-up

Approximately 1 month after the onset of symptoms, the patient could be transferred to an external weaning ward. He recovered and was appointed for outpatient care. Due to grade 4 toxicity, pembrolizumab was discontinued. Progression-free survival amounted to about 1 year, during which the patient enjoyed a good quality of life without relevant limitations (KPS 70%). The ejection fraction recovered (mildly reduced, approx. 50-55%), as assessed by transthoracic echocardiography. A 12-lead resting ECG showed sinus rhythm with extrasystoles. A CT scan 12 months after the last treatment showed progressive disease. The patient ultimately passed away due to respiratory failure.

### Ethical statement

All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and/or national research committee(s) and with the Helsinki Declaration (as revised in 2013). Written informed consent was obtained from the patient and is

available upon request.

### Discussion

We report on a patient with disseminated, progressive malignant mesothelioma, treated with pembrolizumab, who developed ICI-associated MG, myocarditis with hemodynamic compromise and hepatitis. The decision of administering pembrolizumab was based on the promising trial results of NCT02054806 (KEYNOTE-028) (9) and NCT02399371 (10). In the malignant mesothelioma cohort of KEYNOTE-028, an objective response rate (ORR) of 20% and median response duration of 12 months were observed, similar to the ORR of 22% and median overall survival of 11.5 months in NCT02399371. However, the results of a randomized phase III trial (NCT02991482, PROMISE-meso) (11) found no difference in median PFS or OS (median OS of 10.7 months for pembrolizumab versus 11.7 months for gemcitabine or vinorelbine). Although pembrolizumab resulted in higher ORR compared to chemotherapy (22% versus 6%). In summary, selected patients may benefit from pembrolizumab treatment, but further studies are warranted to identify these patients.

To the best of our knowledge, this is the first case of ICI-related myocarditis in a mesothelioma patient, with no previous history of cardiovascular disease, where plasma exchange was initiated and proved effective, after failure of immunosuppressive agents (steroids).

### *Severe side effects of ICI*

ICI immune-related adverse effects are organ-specific, with dermatologic, gastrointestinal, endocrine, respiratory and hepatic effects being the most commonly reported in clinical trials (12). ICI-associated myocarditis, while rare, is fulminant and often fatal (13).

### *Standard treatment*

Steroids constitute the usual therapeutic approach to immune-related adverse effects, but recommendations vary widely with respect to dose and timing (14,15). In a recent retrospective study, higher initial steroid dose (i.e., intravenous methylprednisolone 1,000 mg/d) and earlier initiation (within 24 hours of admission) were associated with improved cardiac outcomes with ICI-associated myocarditis (16). However, corticosteroids may reduce the efficacy of PD-L1 blockade and therefore may have a negative effect on the efficacy of ICI. Data to support this is available from patients with non-small cell lung cancer and melanoma, who are most often treated with ICI (17,18). Steroids have been associated with poorer outcome and decreased progression-free survival in these patients and therefore there is a need for therapies beyond corticosteroids.

### *An emerging therapy*

In a review of ICI-associated myocarditis, only 3 out of 42 case reports from 2015–2018 described the use of plasma exchange (19). [Table S2](#) presents a selection of case reports on ICI-associated myocarditis, where plasma exchange was used as part of multimodal therapy, leading to clinical improvement in most cases. Plasma exchange is best known in neurological practice and to the best of our knowledge there is so far no guideline on plasma exchange in the management of ICI-related myocarditis (20,21). A drawback of plasma exchange is that it is usually only available in expert medical centers. In the case of our patient, there had been no significant neurological or cardiovascular improvement using steroids

alone. Considering the new MG symptoms and based on evidence from neurological practice (22), we initiated relatively early plasma exchange. This consequently led to an improvement not only of MG, but also of myocarditis. For this reason, we recommend plasma exchange as early as possible, although the exact mechanisms still remain unclear. Possible effects of plasma exchange may be either the removal of auto-antibodies, immune complexes and cytokines and/or the fast reduction of the drug levels (i.e., pembrolizumab), as has been shown for other monoclonal antibodies (23).

### **Conclusions**

ICI-associated myocarditis is considered a rare adverse effect and current knowledge is retrieved from single case reports and small case series. Cardiac monitoring (e.g., with ECG or assessment of troponin levels) is not routinely performed in most immunotherapy trials, therefore the true incidence remains unknown. We suggest, patients showing no improvement after steroid therapy for ICI-related myocarditis to be timely evaluated for plasma exchange, which appears to be an effective treatment option. Further research should be undertaken to understand the underlying mechanisms, identify patients at risk and establish treatment protocols for ICI-related myocarditis.

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### **Footnote**

*Reporting Checklist:* The authors have completed the CARE reporting checklist. Available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.21037/tlcr-20-1095>

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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. All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and/or national research committee(s) and with the Helsinki Declaration (as revised in 2013). Written informed consent was obtained from the patient and is available upon request.

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**Table S1** Timeline of events from diagnosis of malignant mesothelioma to last follow-up

Timeline	Patient diagnosed with malignant mesothelioma
2 years prior to presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initial admission to hospital due to unknown weight loss (12 kg in &lt;6 months) and abdominal pain</li> <li>PET-CT scan: supradiaphragmal, pleural tumor with diaphragmatic infiltration and suspicious peritoneal lymph node involvement (cT4cN1 MX)</li> <li>Cytoreductive surgery with HIPEC: partial diaphragmatic resection with alloplastic reconstruction, subtotal parietal peritonectomy, with partial resection of the ribs 9–12, followed by HIPEC</li> <li>Histopathologic examination: malignant epithelioid mesothelioma: pT2 pN1 (2/5 LK) M0 (UICC stage II)</li> <li>KPS 90%</li> </ul>
1 year prior to presentation	Recurrent disease with new pleural and perihepatic metastases, as assessed by PET-CT
9 months prior to presentation	Next-generation sequencing was performed showing no targetable mutations using OncoPrint Precision Assay (Thermo Fisher Scientific, 168 Third Avenue Waltham, MA USA 02451).
7 months prior to presentation	Patient undergoes stereotactic body radiotherapy (5×8 Gy) to the basal and lateral pleural metastases and interstitial brachytherapy (1×20 Gy) to liver metastasis
3 months prior to presentation	Progressive disease with multiple new bipulmonary and lymph node metastases with diffuse, extensive spread throughout the abdomen (PET-CT) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tumor board decides on the initiation of immunotherapy with anti-PD-L1 agent pembrolizumab</li> </ul>
1 month prior to presentation	Pembrolizumab (1st cycle)
1 week prior to presentation	Pembrolizumab (2nd cycle); onset of irAEs and hospital admission
Upon emergent presentation	Patient presents with generalized weakness, shortness of breath, double vision and ptosis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical findings significant for MG</li> <li>Severely reduced EF (&lt;35%); ST segment elevation in the posterior leads with polymorphic ventricular extrasystoles</li> <li>Elevated cardiac biomarkers</li> <li>Clinical criteria suggestive of ICI-associated myocarditis</li> </ul>
Day 1 to Day 10 following emergent presentation	<p>Patient on i.v. methylprednisolone (100 mg/die)</p> <p>Coronary artery disease ruled out by negative cardiac catheterization</p> <p>Respiratory failure due to MG, patient is intubated</p> <p>Upon clinical improvement, patient is extubated, NIV is continued due to hypercapnia</p>
Day 11 to Day 30 following emergent presentation	<p>Patient develops arrhythmias with hemodynamic compromise (atrial fibrillation and flutter, ventricular tachyarrhythmias)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Electrical and pharmacological cardioversion</li> <li>Reintubation and reventilation</li> <li>No remarkable improvement despite steroids</li> <li>Initiation of plasma exchange, clinical improvement and stabilization, steroid tapering, extubation</li> <li>EF recovery (45–50%)</li> </ul>
Day 30 following emergent presentation	Discharge to external weaning ward, oral prednisone, KPS 50%

Table S1 (continued)

**Table S1** (continued)

Timeline	Patient diagnosed with malignant mesothelioma
6 months after administration of pembrolizumab	Discharge from weaning ward and rehabilitation clinic to home; CT scan of thorax showing stable disease according to RECIST, version 1.1
1 year following administration of pembrolizumab	Patient presents with dysphagia, KPS 70% <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Progressive disease (CT) with new pulmonary metastases and extrinsic compression of the oesophagus</li><li>• EF appr. 50%, sinus tachycardia with extrasystoles</li><li>• Initiation of palliative therapy (oesophagus stenting)</li><li>• Patient exhibits hypercapnia and respiratory failure, continues to deteriorate with Existus letalis due to respiratory failure</li></ul>

PET-CT, positron emission tomography-computed tomography; HIPEC, heated intraperitoneal chemotherapy; KPS, Karnofsky performance status; PD-L1, programmed death-ligand 1; irAEs, immune-related adverse events; MG, myasthenia gravis; EF, left-ventricular ejection fraction as assessed by transthoracic echocardiography; ICI, immune-check-point inhibitors; NIV, non-invasive ventilation; RECIST, response evaluation criteria in solid tumors.

**Table S2** Selected case reports on ICI-associated myocarditis with use of therapeutic plasma exchange

Case report	Causative agent	Oncological indication	irAEs	Steroid regimen	Plasma exchange	Other therapies	Outcome
Kimura <i>et al.</i> (2016)	Nivolumab	Malignant melanoma	Myocarditis, myositis and myasthenic crisis	3 days of steroid pulse therapy (1,000 mg/day) followed by oral prednisolone at a dose of 1 mg/kg, which was tapered to 20 mg/day	7 cycles	IVIg (400 mg/kg/day), immune absorption	Survived 4 months of intensive care; rehabilitation with maintenance therapy of 20 mg/day prednisolone and low-dose pyridostigmine
Arangalage <i>et al.</i> (2017)	Ipilimumab/nivolumab	Malignant melanoma	Myocarditis	1,000 mg Methylprednisolone daily	3 cycles	IVIg, Tacrolimus, ECMO	Clinical improvement, alive at 3-month follow-up
Frigeri <i>et al.</i> (2018)	Nivolumab	Adenocarcinoma of the lung	Myocarditis	Methylprednisolone 5 mg/kg/day	1 cycle	IVIg (1 g/kg), Infliximab (2x5 mg/kg)	Alive, discharged at home
Nasr <i>et al.</i> (2018)	Pembrolizumab	Gastric adenocarcinoma	Myositis, myocarditis and ophthalmoplegia	Prednisone 1–2 mg/kg, followed by pulse steroid therapy	Yes, but not contributory to clinical improvement. Detailed information not available.	IVIg, Methotrexate	Clinical worsening, exists within days
Shirai <i>et al.</i> (2018)	Pembrolizumab	Malignant melanoma	MG, myositis, myocarditis	3 day of steroid pulse therapy (Methylprednisolone 1,000 mg/d), followed by prednisolone at a dose of 1 mg/kg/d, then tapered to 30 mg/d	4 cycles		Clinical improvement, alive at 6-week follow-up
Fazel, Jedlowaskil (2019)	Nivolumab/ipilimumab	Malignant melanoma	MG, myositis, myocarditis, transaminitis	Methylprednisolone 1.5–2 mg/kg, pulse therapy with 1,000 mg/day	1 cycle	IVIg 2 mg/kg for 2 days	Clinical worsening, initiation of palliative care and discharge to inpatient hospice care

**Table S2** (continued)

Table S2 (continued)

Case report	Causative agent	Oncological indication	irAEs	Steroid regimen	Plasma exchange	Other therapies	Outcome
Shah <i>et al.</i> (2019)	Nivolumab/ ipilimumab (two patients) and atezolizumab, respectively (one patient)	Urothelial carcinoma (two patients) and melanoma (one patient), respectively	MG, myasthenic syndrome, myocarditis	Methylprednisolone 1–2 mg/kg	5–12 cycles	Infliximab, pyridostigmin	Mixed. Clinical improvement, exists due to cancer progress (two patients); clinical improvement and alive at 12-month follow-up (one patient)
Esfahani, Buhlaiga (2019)	Pembrolizumab	Malignant melanoma	MG-myositis overlap syndrome, myocarditis	Pulse Methylprednisolone 1 g per day for 3 days	5 cycles	Mycophenolate mofetil, rituximab, alemtuzumab	Clinical improvement, alive at 4-month follow-up
Jeyakumar (2020)	Cemiplimab	Cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma	MG, myositis, myocarditis	High-dose Methylprednisolone	5 cycles	IVIg for 1 day	Exists due to cardiac arrest
Xing <i>et al.</i> (2020)	Sintilimab	Adenocarcinoma of the lung	MG-myositis overlap syndrome, myocarditis	Methylprednisolone 2 mg/kg/day	2 cycles	IVIg (400 mg/kg/d for 5 days)	Survived 3 months of intensive care; rehabilitation and maintenance therapy pyridostigmine bromide without prednisone, as well as mechanical ventilation (12 hours per day)

ICI, immune-check-point inhibitors; irAEs, immune-related adverse events; IVIG, intravenous immunoglobulin; ECMO, extracorporeal membrane oxygenation; MG, myasthenia gravis.