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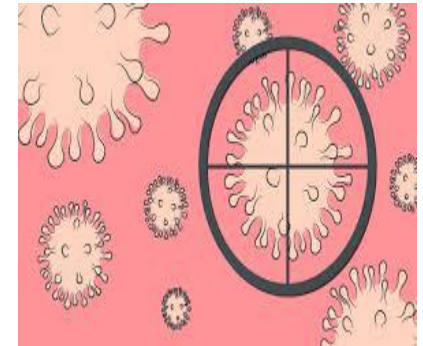
La Gestion du risque infectieux sous immunosuppresseurs

8 Janvier 2025

Complexe scientifique et social
Faculté de médecine de Sousse

Epidémiologie des risques infectieux sous immunosuppresseurs

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Immunosuppresseurs/Infection



Molécules

Agents
pathogènes

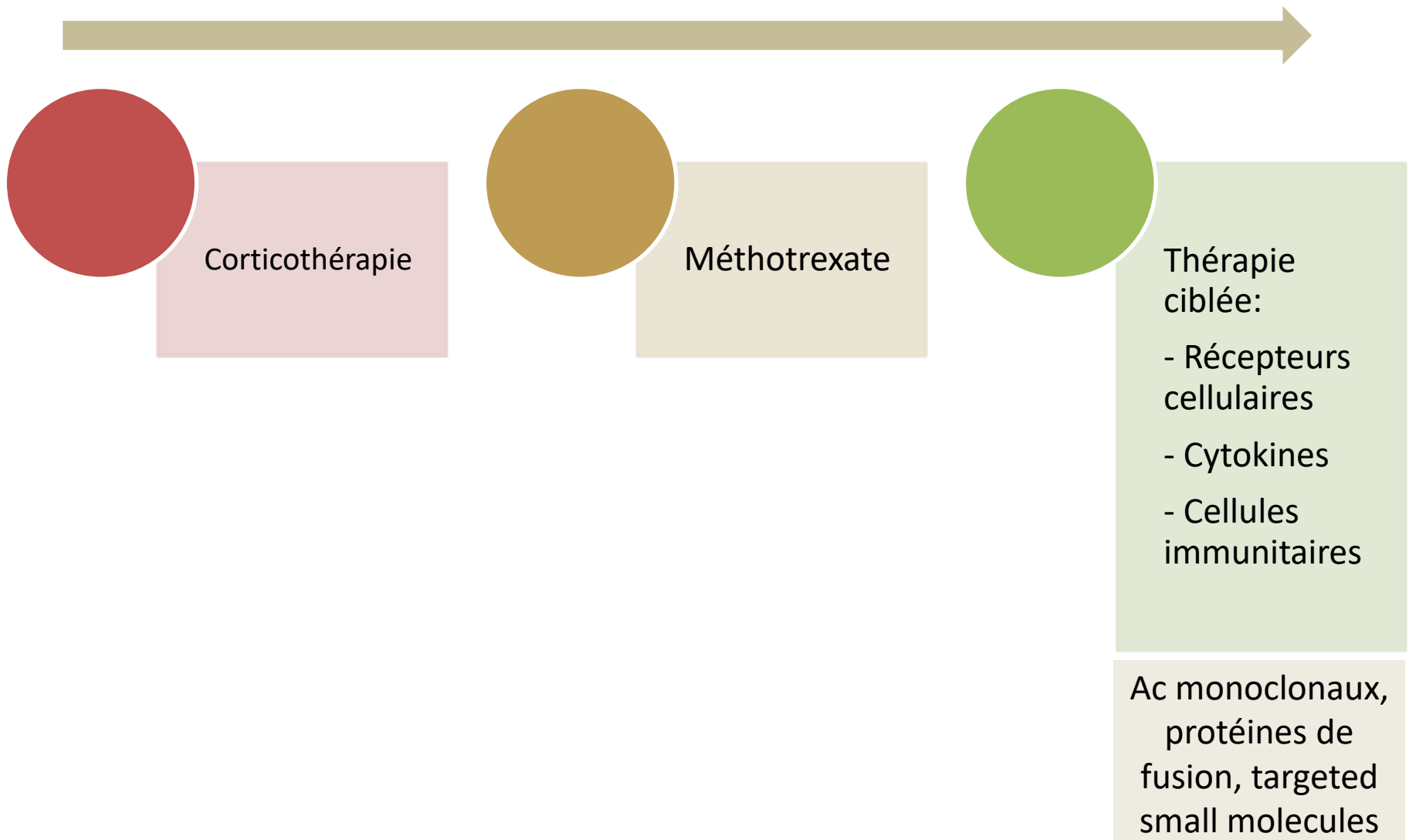
Fréquences
/Incidence

Is /Infection

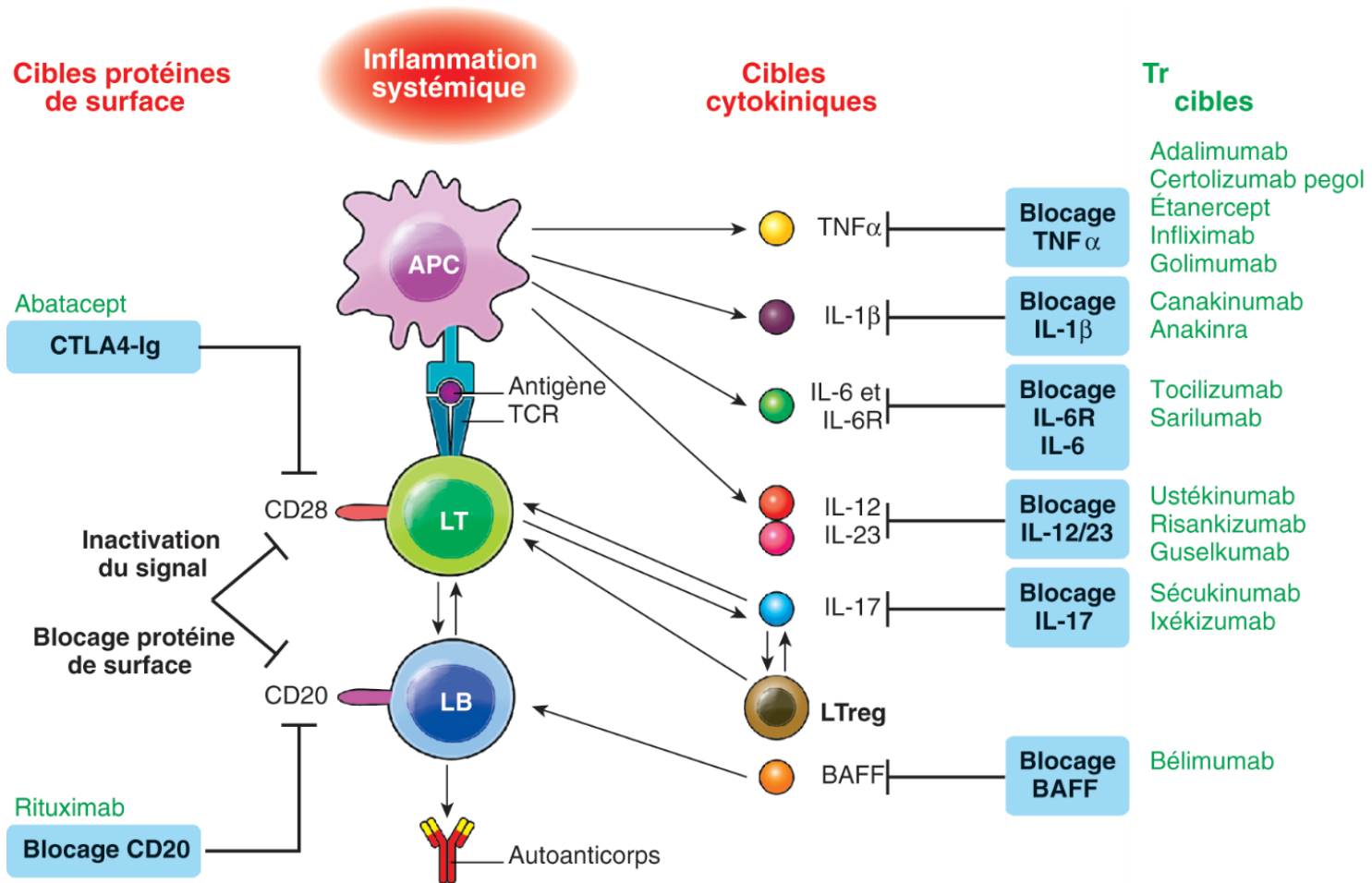
Facteurs
de risque

Morbidité
mortalité

Immunosuppresseurs/Infection



Biothérapie: voies



Rhumatisme inflammatoire/Infection

EXTENDED REPORT

Risk and predictors of infection leading to hospitalisation in a large primary-care-derived cohort of patients with inflammatory polyarthritis

- 2108 patient avec rhumatisme inflammatoire
- Observation 9,2 ans
- Comparaison avec pop générale

- Trois facteurs ↗ le risque d'infections:
- Facteurs rhumatoïdes positifs
 - Tabagisme
 - corticothérapie

Table 2 Incidence of serious infections by site

	Incidence/1000 person-years, mean (95% CI)		
	Men	Women	Total
Respiratory tract	8 (5.7 to 10.8)	5 (3.8 to 6.5)	5.9 (4.8 to 7.2)
Urinary tract	2.1 (1 to 3.7)	3.1 (2.2 to 4.3)	2.8 (2 to 3.7)
Skin	2.8 (1.6 to 4.7)	1.5 (0.9 to 2.4)	1.9 (1.3 to 2.7)
Septicaemia	1.5 (0.7 to 3)	0.6 (0.3 to 1.3)	0.9 (0.5 to 1.5)
Infectious arthritis	0.8 (0.2 to 1.9)	0.4 (0.1 to 1)	0.5 (0.2 to 1)
All combined	15.2 (12 to 18.9)	10.7 (8.9 to 12.8)	12.1 (10.5 to 13.9)

Table 3 Relative risk of serious infections by site

	Age- and sex-adjusted RR (95% CI)
Respiratory tract	3.5 (2.3 to 5.4)
Urinary tract	2 (1.2 to 3.4)
Skin	1.9 (1.1 to 3)
Septicaemia	4 (2 to 7.8)
Infectious arthritis	2.2 (0.4 to 12.5)
All combined	2.7 (2 to 3.4)

Corticothérapie / Infection

Infections bactériennes Infections à pyogènes

(staphylocoque, bacilles Gram négatif)

Salmonellose

Listériose

Nocardiose

Tuberculose

Infections virales

Varicelle-zona

Herpès

Cytomégalovirus

Hépatites virales B et C

Infections fongiques /Parasitaires

pneumocystose

Aspergillose

Cryptococcose

Candidose

Anguillulose

Toxoplasmose

- Dose quotidienne $\geq 10\text{mg}$ (RR 2,1)
- Dose cumulée $\geq 700\text{ mg}$
- Durée

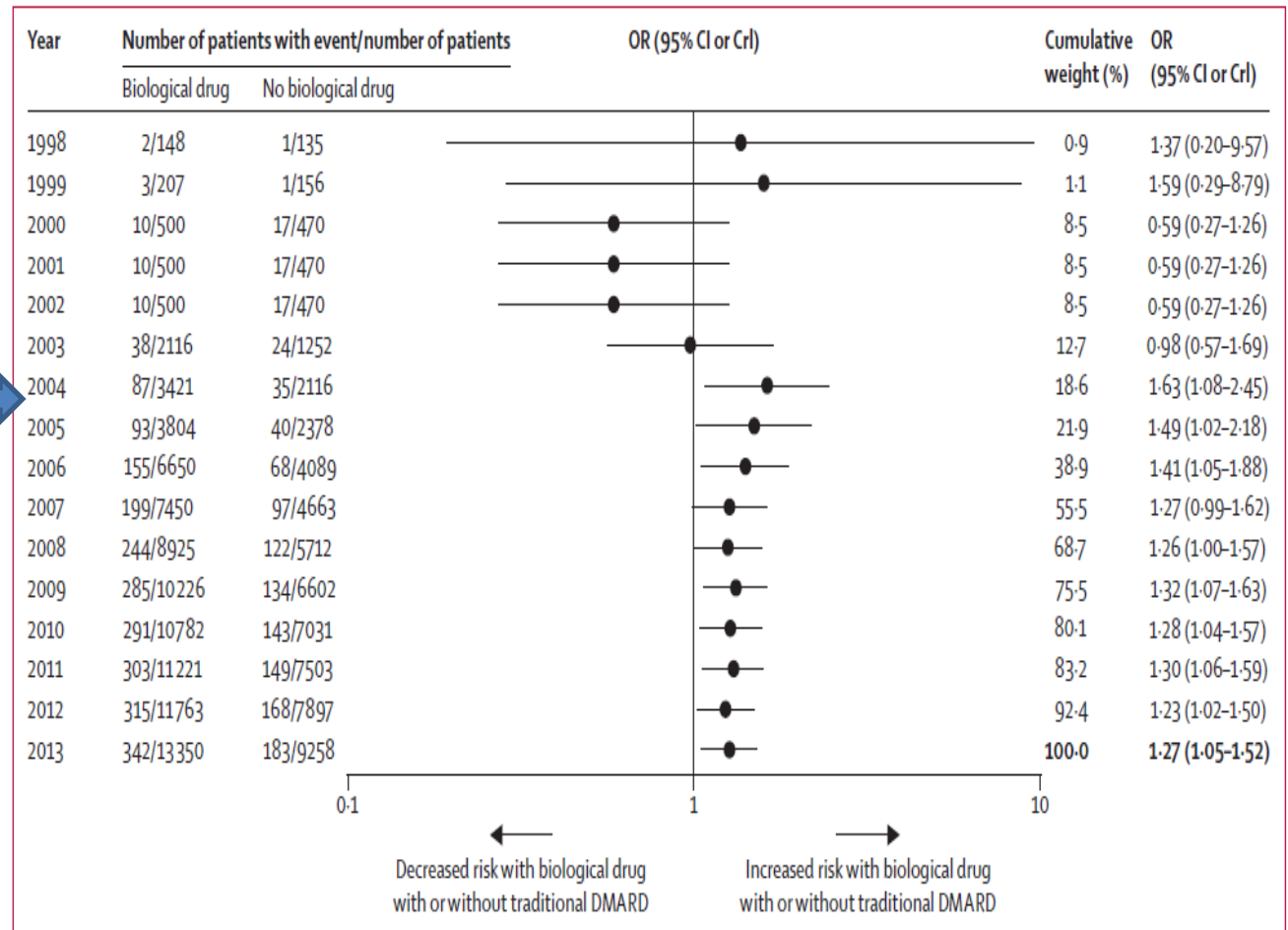
Risk of serious infection in biological treatment of patients with rheumatoid arthritis: a systematic review and meta-analysis



- 106 études
- 42 330 patients
- Biothérapie
- Vs
- Traditional disease modifying antirheumatic drug (DMARDs)



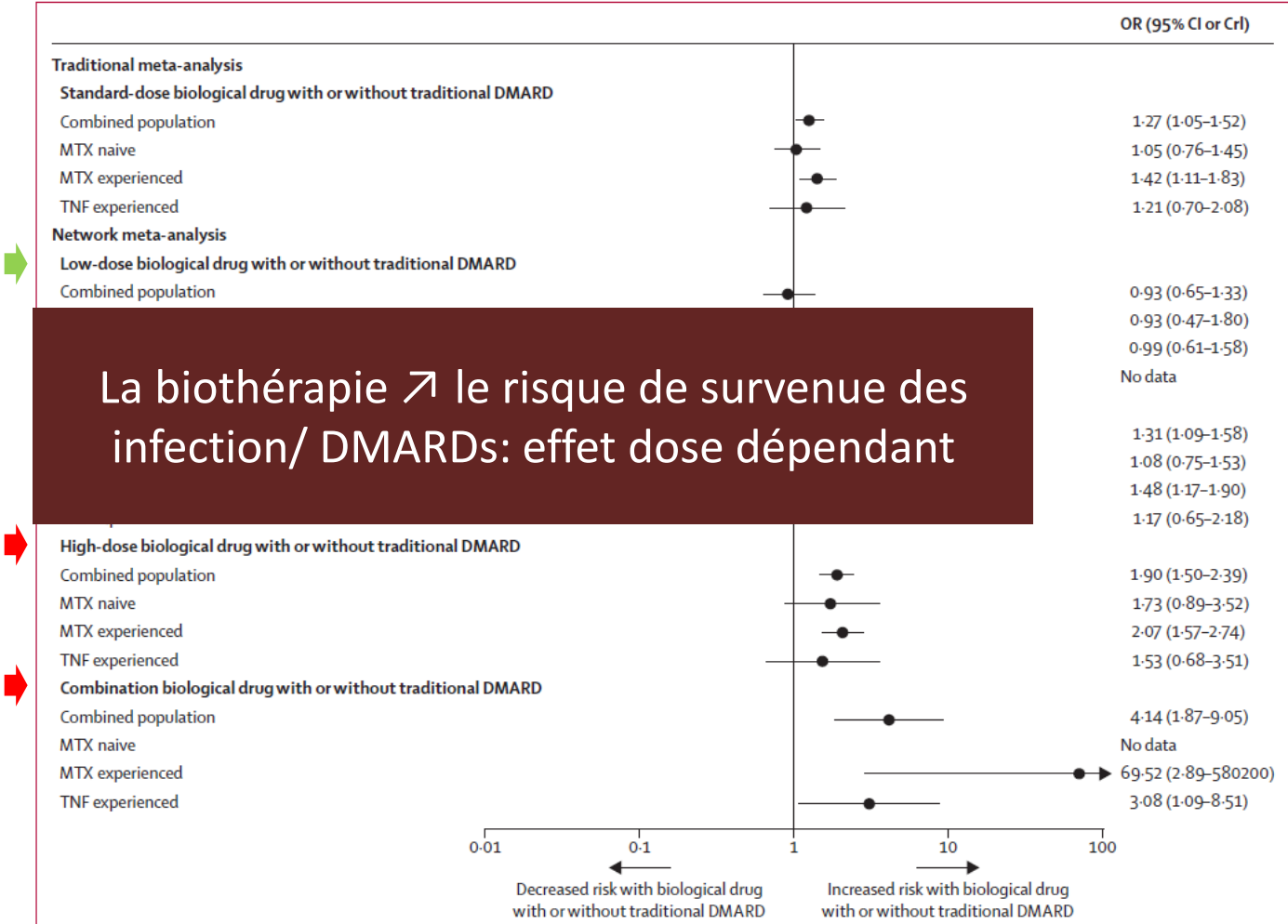
Evènement/patient-année



Risk of serious infection in biological treatment of patients with rheumatoid arthritis: a systematic review and meta-analysis



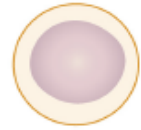
-DMARD: 20 ev/1000 py
 -Bioth(DS) : +6
 -Bioth (FD): + 17
 -Ttt combiné : +55



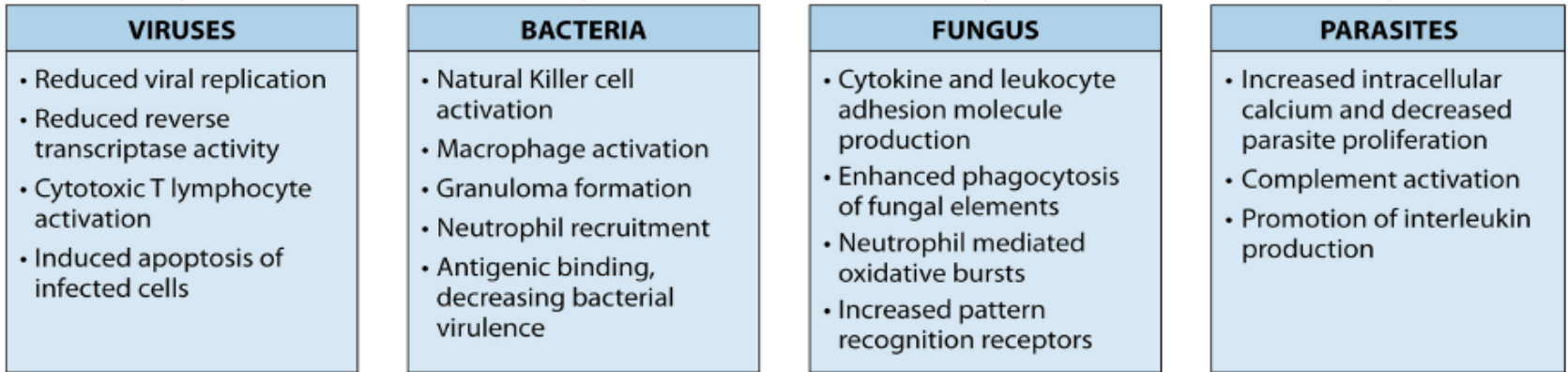
Anti TNF - α

IMMUNE CELL ACTIVATION

- Stimule la production de cytokines inflammatoire IL1, IL6
- L'expression des molécules d'adhésion
- Formation et homéostasie des granulomes



TNF- α



-TNF – α inhibitors: Infliximab, Etanercept, Adalimumab, Certolizumab, Golimumab

Inhibitor, type of pathogen or infectious complication	Disease or pathogen	Differential factor	Frequency (% or no. of events/no. of PY) ^a
All inhibitors			
Viruses	Hepatitis B virus reactivation	HBsAg ⁺ Anti-HBcAb ⁺ , HBsAg ⁻	12–39 (84, 86) 5 (86)
	Herpes zoster reactivation		1.01/100 (97)
Bacteria	Tuberculosis		116.7/100,000 (1227)
	Nocardiosis		8.66/100,000 (82)
	Listeriosis		6.93/100,000 (82)
Fungi	Invasive candidiasis		
	Pneumocystosis		0.5 (1228)
Serious infections			4.5–14.0/100 (1229, 1230)
Adalimumab			
Viruses	Cytomegalovirus		<0.1/100 (1231)
Bacteria			
Fungi			
Serious infections			
<p>- Essentiellement : infections granulomateuse, bactéries intracellulaires</p> <p>- Réactivation virale ± (VZV, HBV)</p> <p>- Risque variable selon les molécules</p>			
Infliximab			
Viruses	Herpes zoster		1.1–1.8/100 (97, 185)
Bacteria	Tuberculosis		144–188/100,000 (156, 1227, 1232)
	<i>L. monocytogenes</i>		15.5/100,000 (156)
Fungi	<i>Candida</i>		10.2/100,000 (1234)
	Aspergillosis		8.6/100,000 (1234)
Serious infections		Age <65 yrs Age >65 yrs	5.4/100 (1235) 16.0/100 (1235)
Etanercept			
Viruses	Herpes zoster		0.9–2.2/100 (97, 185)
Bacteria	Tuberculosis		9.3–35/100,000 (156, 1227)
	<i>L. monocytogenes</i>		1.8/100,000 (156)
Fungi	<i>Candida</i>		5.3/100,000 (1234)
	Aspergillosis		6.2/100,000 (1234)
Serious infections			1.7–6.4/100 (1233)

RHEUMATOLOGY

Anti-TNF therapy is associated with an increased risk of serious infections in patients with rheumatoid arthritis especially in the first 6 months of treatment: updated results from the British Society for Rheumatology Biologics Register with special emphasis on risks in the elderly

Registre britannique des biothérapies
Etude prospective observationnelle
11798 anti TNF Vs 3598 DMARDs
Risque d'infections sévères (IS)

TABLE 2 Overall and time-dependent risk of SI

Results	nbDMARD	All TNF	ETN	INF	ADA
Follow-up, pyrs	9259	36230	15874	9622	10733
Number of SIs	296	1512	609	441	462
Rate/1000 pyrs (95% CI)	32 (28, 36)	42 (40, 44)	38 (35, 42)	46 (42, 50)	43 (39, 47)
Unadjusted HR	Ref.	1.5 (1.3, 1.7)	1.4 (1.2, 1.6)	1.6 (1.4, 1.9)	1.4 (1.2, 1.7)
				1.6)	1.3 (1.1, 1.5)
				2.6)	1.8 (1.2, 2.7)
				2.2)	1.4 (0.9, 2.1)
				1.5)	1.3 (0.9, 1.8)
				1.8)	0.8 (0.6, 1.3)

- Risque IS plus important groupe antiTNF: OR 1,2
- Pas de différence significative entre les trois molécules
- Le risque est max les 6 premiers mois
- Le risque ↗ significativement avec l'âge dans les deux groupes

Age band, years	Follow-up, pyrs	Infections (n)	Events/1000 pyrs (95% CI)	Follow-up, pyrs	Infections (n)	Events/1000 pyrs (95% CI)	AdjHR ^{a,b} (95% CI)
<55	2951	52	18 (13, 23)	17 100	477	28 (25, 31)	1.2 (0.8, 1.6)
55-64	2964	76	26 (20, 32)	11 608	533	46 (42, 50)	1.4 (1.1, 1.9)
65-74	2414	125	52 (43, 62)	6325	395	62 (56, 69)	0.9 (0.7, 1.2)
>75	931	43	46 (33, 62)	1198	99	83 (67, 101)	1.5 (0.9, 2.6)

ESCMID Study Group for Infections in Compromised Hosts (ESGICH) Consensus Document on the safety of targeted and biological therapies: an infectious diseases perspective (Soluble immune effector molecules [I]: anti-tumor necrosis factor- α agents)



Table 2

Summary of estimated risks of infection in patients with rheumatoid arthritis and other systemic inflammatory diseases treated with anti-tumour necrosis factor- α therapy across randomized controlled trials and observational studies

Reference, year	Study design, no. of patients, type of anti-TNF- α agent, time period	Risk estimate for serious infection OR; 95% CI	Risk estimate for opportunistic infection ^a OR; 95% CI	Risk estimate for TB OR; 95% CI
RCTs				
Singh et al., 2011 [25]	Meta-analysis of 163 RCTs and 46 OLEs (61,964 patients); biological vs. non-biological DMARDs until 2010	1.37; 1.04–1.82 (SS) overall 3.51; 1.59–7.79 (SS) for certolizumab	NR	4.68; 1.18–18.60 (SS)
Michaud et al., 2014 [9]	Meta-analysis of 44 RCTs; only RA (11,700 patients); anti-TNFs vs. non-biological DMARDs until 2013	1.42; 1.13–1.78 (SS) overall 1.69; 1.12–2.54 (SS) for adalimumab 1.98; 0.99–3.96 (NS) for certolizumab 1.63; 1.07–2.47 (SS) for infliximab	NR	NR
Singh et al., 2015 [26]	Meta-analysis of 106 RCTs; only RA (42,330 patients); biological vs. non-biological DMARDs until 2014	1.31; 1.09–1.58 (SS) for standard dose 1.90; 1.50–2.39 (SS) for high dose 0.93; 0.65–1.33 (NS) for low dose	NR	NR
Ai et al., 2015 [8]	Meta-analysis of 50 RCTs and 13 registries and cohort studies; only RA (82,590 pts); infliximab, etanercept, adalimumab, golimumab and certolizumab vs. no anti-TNFs or general population	NR	NR	17.1; 13.9–21.0 (SS) vs. general population 4.03; 2.36–6.88 (SS) vs. RA patients not exposed to anti-TNFs
Minozzi et al., 2016 [7]	Meta-analysis of 71 RCTs plus 7 OLEs; RA, PsA and AS (22,760 plus 2236 patients); infliximab, adalimumab, etanercept, golimumab, certolizumab vs. no anti-TNFs until 2014	1.41; 1.16–1.73 (SS)	0.94; 0.33–2.64 (NS)	3.53; 1.58–7.85 (SS) (32 TB cases)

Anti TNF - α



Infliximab

Adalimumab

Etanercept

Tuberculose active

Infections non tuberculeuse:

- Virale : 40%
- Bactérienne: 33%
- Fongique : 22%
- Parasitaire: 4%

Facteurs ↗ le risque:

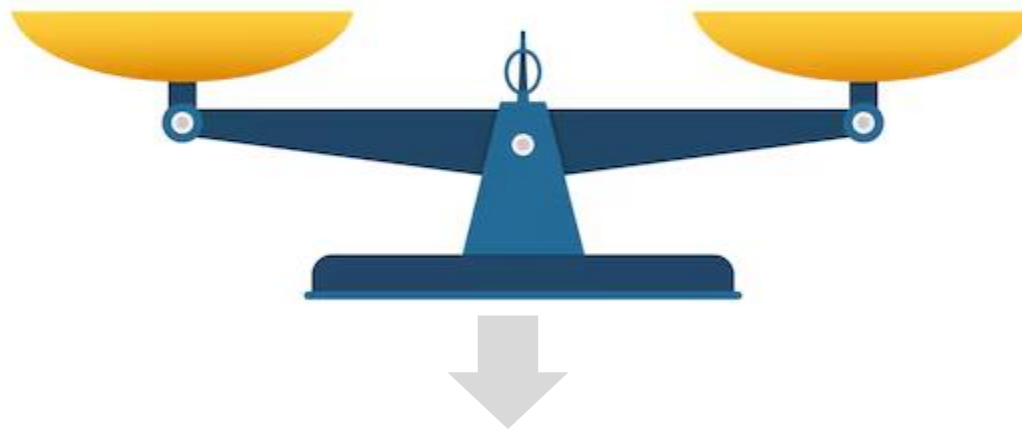
- Dose
- Malnutrition
- Le diabète
- Association à d'autres Is
- Age

Anti TNF - α

Risque infectieux des anti- TNF α

- ✓ Le degré d'activité de la maladie
- ✓ Le syndrome inflammatoire
- ✓ Corticothérapie associée

Risque intrinsèque de la biothérapie



- Résultats divergentes dans la littérature: études observationnelles, biais
- Association de molécules Is
- Risque \nearrow pour certaines infections : **tuberculose +++**
- Surrisque incertain pour d'autres: IO , virus sauf **VHB**
- Balance bénéfique/risque: pour les anti-TNF moyennant des précautions
- Pas de traitement préventif sauf pour la tuberculose et HBV

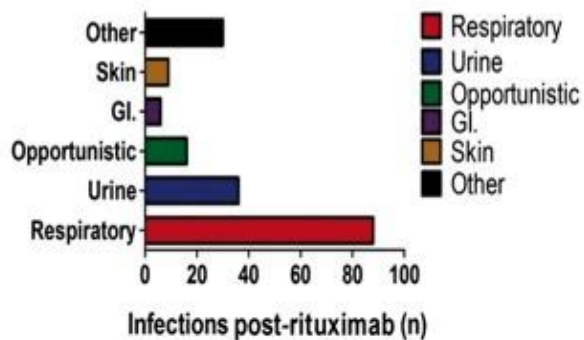
Anti-lymphocytes B / Anti-CD20

Short-term efficacy and safety of rituximab therapy in refractory systemic lupus erythematosus: results from the British Isles Lupus Assessment Group Biologics Register

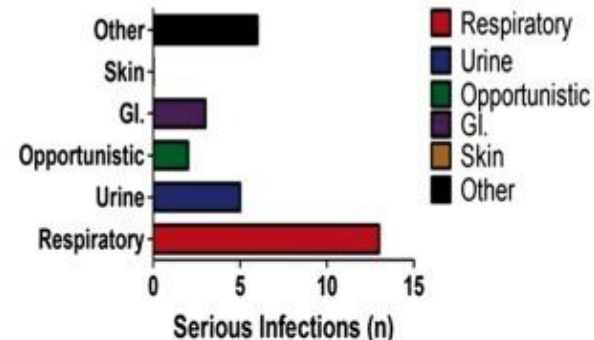
- 270 SLE
- Rituximab
- 93% corticothérapie

- 10% infection sévère: Antibio IV, hospitalisation, décès

A Rates of all infections post-rituximab treatment



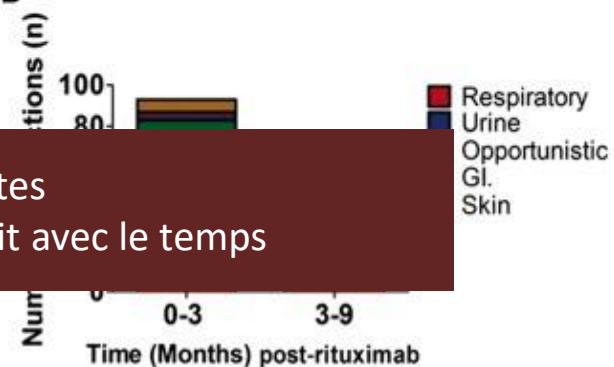
B Rates of Serious Infections post-rituximab



C Number of all infections declines over time post-rituximab therapy



D



- Les infections respiratoires sont les plus fréquentes
- Le risque est max les 6 premiers mois puis décroît avec le temps

Anti-lymphocytes B / Anti-CD20

TABLE 8 Infectious complications of rituximab therapy based on treatment indication

Disease, infectious complication	Disease, pathogen, or differential factor	Frequency (% or no. of events/no. of person yrs, unless otherwise stated) (reference[s])
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma		
Serious infections		31.8/100 (1237)
Viral reactivation	Herpes zoster	6.9/100 (453)
	Hepatitis B virus	52-67 (406, 410-412)
	HBsAg ⁺ patients without prophylaxis	4-42 (402, 413, 414)
	Anti-HBcAb ⁺ without prophylaxis	2.9/1,000 (1238)
	PML ^a	0.72/100 (1237)
Bacteria	<i>M. tuberculosis</i>	2-10.6 with R-CHOP (1239-1241)
Rheumatoid arthritis		
Serious infections		3.8-5.0/100 (396, 473)
Opportunistic infections		0.05/100 (396)
Respiratory tract infections		6.1/100 (1242)
Urinary tract infections		2.6/100 (1242)
Viruses	Herpes zoster	0.8-2.3/100 (185, 476, 1243)
	PML	1/25,000 patients (1244)
Systemic lupus erythematosus		
Serious infections		6.6-16.6/100 (454, 1245, 1246) ^b
Glomerular disease		
Serious infections		16.6-43/100 (466, 1247)

Facteurs prédictifs de survenue d'infections sous biothérapies chez les patients atteints de rhumatisme inflammatoire chronique : données du registre tunisien Binar Biological National Registry:

- observationnel, longitudinal et multicentrique.
- Durée d'observation : 36 mois
- 298 patients (175 PR et 123 SpA)
- âgés en moyenne de 49,18 ans \pm 14,1
- Les anti-TNF étaient prescrits chez 87,9 % des patients : 24,5 % étanercept ; 21,6 % infliximab, 26,2 % adalimumab, 27,7 % certolizumab), le tocilizumab chez 10,4 % des patients et le rituximab chez 5 % des patients.
- Une infection sous biothérapie a été enregistrée chez 9 patients (3,1 %) avec 13 épisodes infectieux :
 - une infection pulmonaire dans 38 % des cas,
 - urinaire dans 15 % des cas,
 - cutanée dans 23 % des cas,
 - ORL dans 8 % des cas et
 - cardiaque dans 8 % des cas.

Facteurs prédictifs de survenue d'infections sous biothérapies chez les patients atteints de rhumatisme inflammatoire chronique : données du registre tunisien Binar Biological National Registry:

- Le délai moyen d'apparition de l'infection par rapport au début de la biothérapie: 4 mois.
- L'infection : bactérienne (92,3 %) et virale (7,7 %)
- Aucune infection fongique
- Germe isolé: 3 cas.

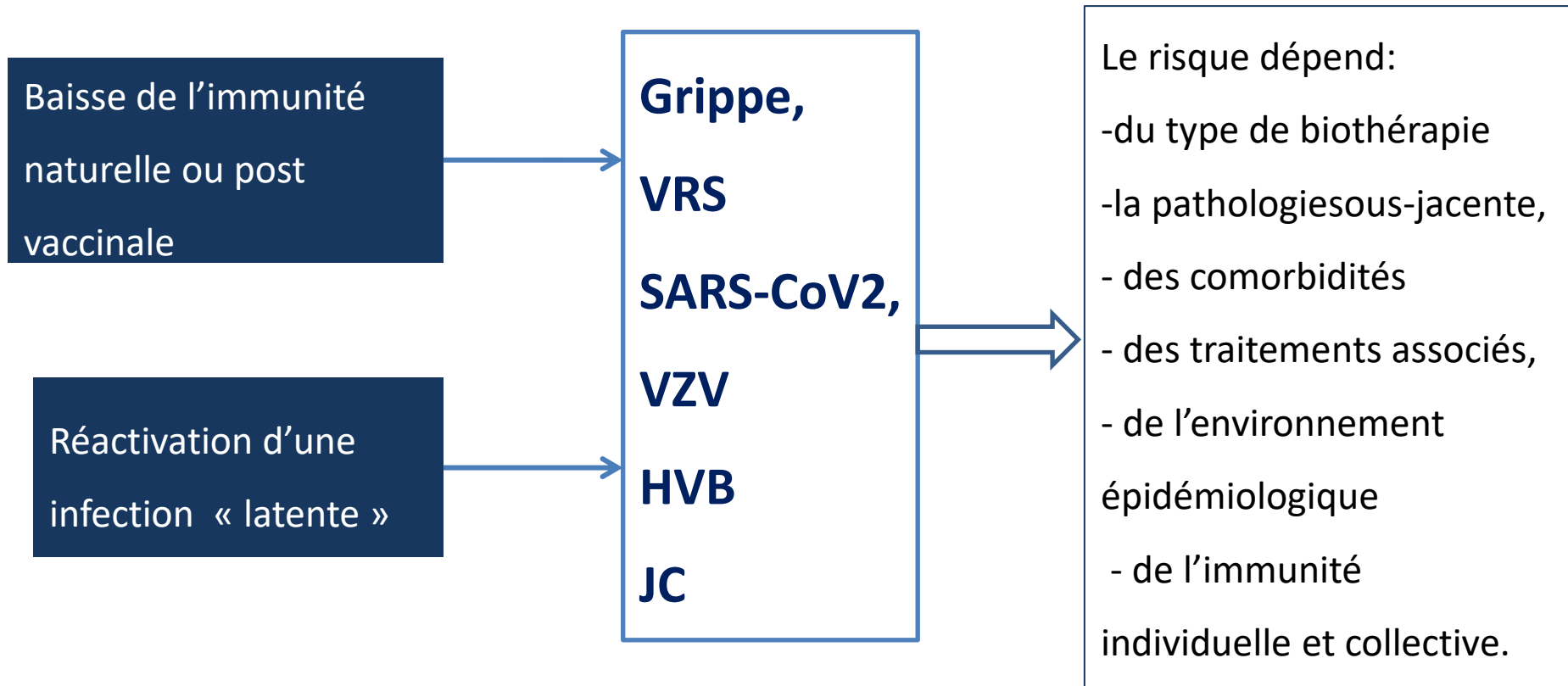
- La survenue d'infections n'était pas associée aux caractéristiques des patients:

type du RIC ($p = 0,7$), sa durée d'évolution ($p = 0,6$), la durée de prise de la biothérapie ($p = 0,5$), la forte activité de la maladie ($p = 0,9$), la présence du facteur rhumatoïde ($p = 0,9$), des anticorps anti-peptides citrullinés ($p = 0,8$), du taux de l'albumine ($p = 0,1$) le taux de gammaglobulines ($p = 0,1$), ni aux comorbidités ($p = 0,5$).

Utilisation inégale
des molécules

- Les infections étaient significativement plus fréquentes sous tocilizumab ($p = 0,05$) que sous anti-TNF ($p = 0,08$) et rituximab ($p = 0,4$).

Biothérapie et infections virales



Gravité accrue par rapport à la population générale.

Biothérapie et infections virales

Complications virales des biothérapies/thérapies ciblées anti-inflammatoires



Viral complications of biotherapies/targeted anti-inflammatory therapies

Lionel Piroth^{a,b,*}, Florian Moretto^a, Thibaut Sixt^a, Mathieu Blot^{a,b}

Tableau 1
Synthèse des principaux risques viraux et réponses vaccinales selon les principales biothérapies.

Classe	Anti-TNF		Anti-CD19-20-52	Anti-JAK	CTLA-4	Anti-α4B1 intégrine	Anti-α4B7 intégrine	Anti-p40	Anti-IL23	Anti-IL17	Anti-IL6 (R)	Anti-IL1	Anti-IFN type 1 (R)
Molécules	Étanercept	Infliximab Adalimumab Certolizumab Golimumab	Rituximab Ofatumumab, Ocrelizumab Alemtuzumab	Tofacitinib Baricitinib Upadacitinib Ruxolitinib	Abatacept	Natalizumab	Védolizumab	Ustekinumab	Gulsekumab	Secukinumab	Tocilizumab Sarilumab	Anakinra	Anifrolumab
Virus													
VZV	++	++	++	+++ ●	+/-	-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	-	++
CMV	-	-	-/++ (CD52)	++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VHB	+	++	+++ ●	++ ●	+	-	+	+	+/-	+/-	+	-	-
Virus JC	-	-	++ ●	+/-	-	++ ○	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COVID	-	-	++ ●	+/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grippe	-	+/-	+/-	++ ●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+/-
Vaccins	-	-/↓	↓↓↓	-/↓	↓↓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Risque d'infection virale : - Pas de surrisque ou pas de données en faveur d'un surrisque ; +/- possible surrisque ; + surrisque limité ; ++ surrisque ; +++ surrisque important. Réponse vaccinale : - non modifiée ou pas de données en faveur d'une modification ; -/↓ possiblement diminuée ; ↓↓ diminuée ; ↓↓↓ très diminuée.

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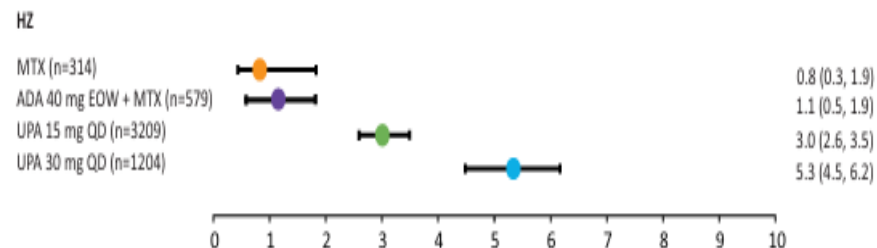
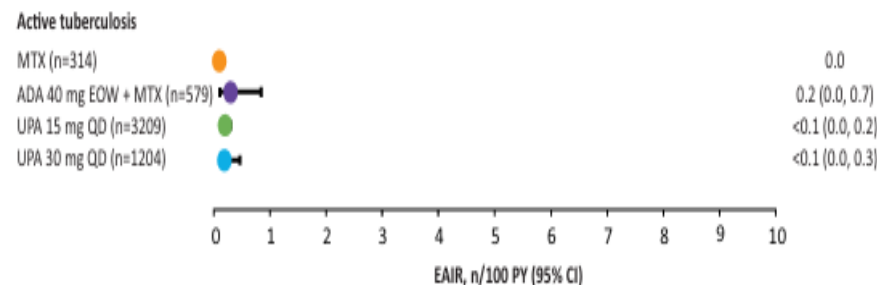
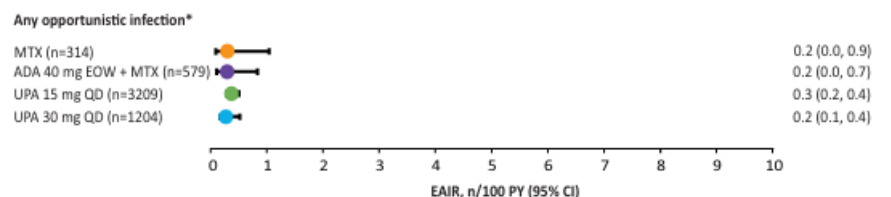
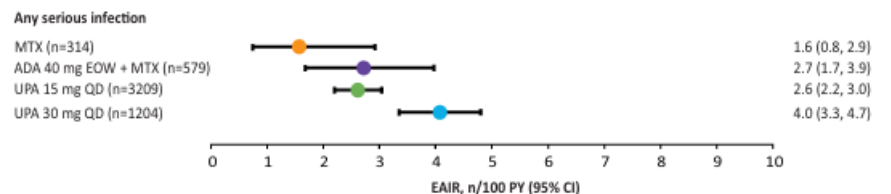
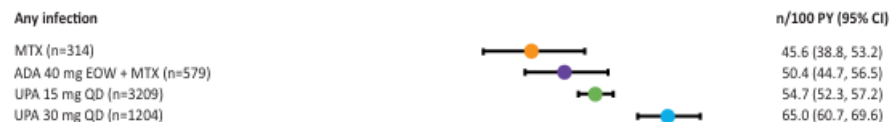


OPEN ACCESS

CLINICAL SCIENCE

Incidence and risk factors for herpes zoster in patients with rheumatoid arthritis receiving upadacitinib: a pooled analysis of six phase III clinical trials

Results A total of 5306 patients were included in this analysis. The incidence rate of HZ/100 patient-years (95% CI) was 0.8 (0.3 to 1.9), 1.1 (0.5 to 1.9), 3.0 (2.6 to 3.5) and 5.3 (4.5 to 6.2), in the MTX monotherapy, ADA + MTX, UPA 15 mg and UPA 30 mg groups, respectively. The majority of HZ cases with UPA (71%) involved a single dermatome. Prior history of HZ and Asian region were HZ risk factors in UPA-treated patients.

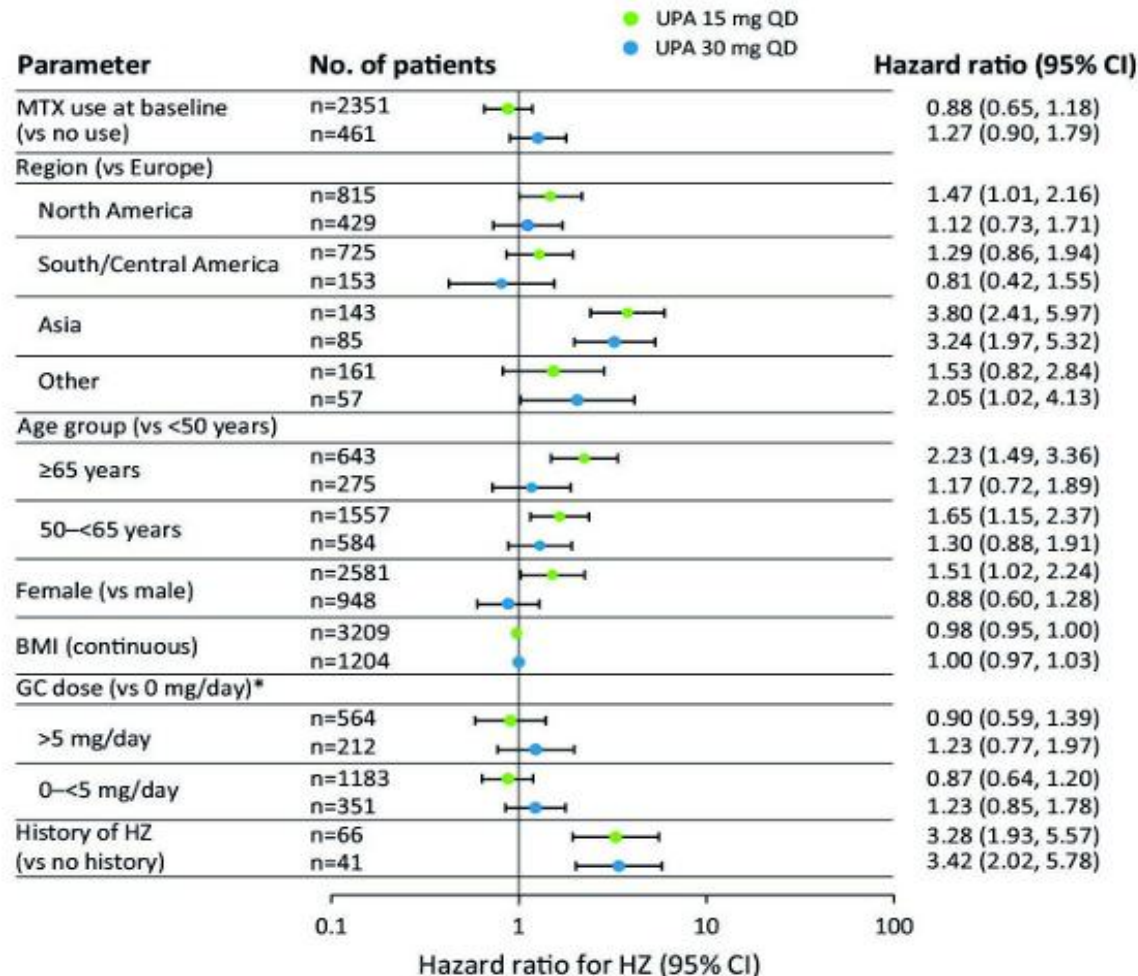




OPEN ACCESS

CLINICAL SCIENCE

Incidence and risk factors for herpes zoster in patients with rheumatoid arthritis receiving upadacitinib: a pooled analysis of six phase III clinical trials



Origine asiatique
ATCD VZV



Pas d'influence de la prise concomittante de methotrexate ou corticoïdes

Biothérapie et infections virales

VZV

- **Anti JAK** , anti TNF, anti CD20

CMV

- **Anti JAK** , anti CD-52

HBV

- **Anti CD20 (Rutiximab)**, anti TNF

JC

- **Anti integrine**, anti CD20

EASL.journal hepatol, 2017,67:370-98,

Bloomgren G, NEJM,2012;366 (20): 1870-80

Autres classes...

Classe d'Is dont le sur-risque infectieux n'est pas prouvé:

- Molécules anti-lymphocytes T (basiliximab)
- IL-4 inhibiteurs (dupilumab)
- IL-5 et IgE : particulièrement pas d'infection parasitaires
- IL -6 inhibiteurs (tocilizumab): \pm (surtout infections respiratoires)
- IL-12/IL-23 inhibiteurs

Immunosupresseurs/Infection

Risk category, drug(s)	Key details ^a
<p>High risk</p> <p>Anti-CD52 MAb (alemtuzumab)</p>	<p>Herpes zoster in ~3%</p> <p>CMV reactivation at 20–50% in lymphoma patients and <1% in MS patients</p> <p>PML in 0.5%</p> <p>Serious infections in 4.2%</p> <p><i>Pneumocystis pneumonia</i> and tuberculosis reactivation also described, but risk estimates vary widely</p> <p>Also applies to blinatumomab, daratumumab and elotuzumab, but fewer data are available for these agents</p>
<p>Moderate risk—high consequences</p> <p>Natalizumab</p> <p>Bruton's tyrosine kinase inhibitors (ibrutinib, acalabrutinib)</p>	<p>PML due to JC virus reactivation in 4.2/1,000 patients after 5 years of treatment; individual risk depends on JC virus serology, previous or concomitant immunosuppression, and duration of therapy</p> <p>Invasive fungal infections; reported incidence varies widely, from 0–44%</p> <p>Serious respiratory tract infections in 20–68%</p>
<p>Moderate risk—low to moderate consequences</p> <p>TNF inhibitors (infliximab, etanercept, adalimumab, certolizumab, golimumab)</p> <p>Anti-CD20 MAbs (rituximab, ocrelizumab, ofatumumab, obinutuzumab)</p> <p>IL-6 pathway inhibitors (tocilizumab, sarilumab, siltuximab)</p> <p>IL-17 pathway inhibitors (secukinumab, ixekizumab, brodalumab)</p> <p>JAK inhibitors (tofacitinib, baricitinib, ruxolitinib)</p> <p>BCR-ABL inhibitors (most data relate to imatinib)</p>	<p>HBV reactivation in 12–39%</p> <p>Tuberculosis reactivation at 117/100,000 PY</p> <p>Serious infections at 4.5–14.0/100 PY</p> <p>Serious infections at 31.8/100 PY with underlying lymphoma and 5/100 PY with underlying RA</p> <p>HBV reactivation in up to 42%</p> <p>Serious infections in 2.7% or at 4.0–4.5/100 PY</p> <p>Mucocutaneous candidiasis in 3–4%</p> <p>Serious infections at 2.6–3.1/100 PY for tofacitinib</p> <p>Herpes zoster at 2.5–5.3/100 PY</p> <p>HBV in 1–10% if HBsAg⁺</p> <p>Herpes zoster and CMV present low risk, not clearly quantified, but higher than for placebo</p>

Is et Co-facteurs

Degré d'activité de la maladie

Corticothérapie associée

Association d'Is

Dose élevée

Age du patient

Diabète; malnutrition

EXTENDED REPORT

Evaluation of the RABBIT Risk Score for serious infections

- Prédire le risque d'infections sévères
- Élaboré en 2011, registre des malades PR en Germany
- Valeur en %

To calculate the risk score

60 years of age or older? Yes No

HAQ-Score (0-3)

Severe infection (last 12 months) Yes No

COPD or other chronic lung disease Yes No

Chronic kidney disease Yes No

Number of previous treatments with non-biologic /biologic DMARDs < 5 >= 5

Treatment:

Glucocorticoids (average dose of prednisone equivalent /d): < 7.5mg 7.5 - 14mg >=15mg

TNF-inhibitor

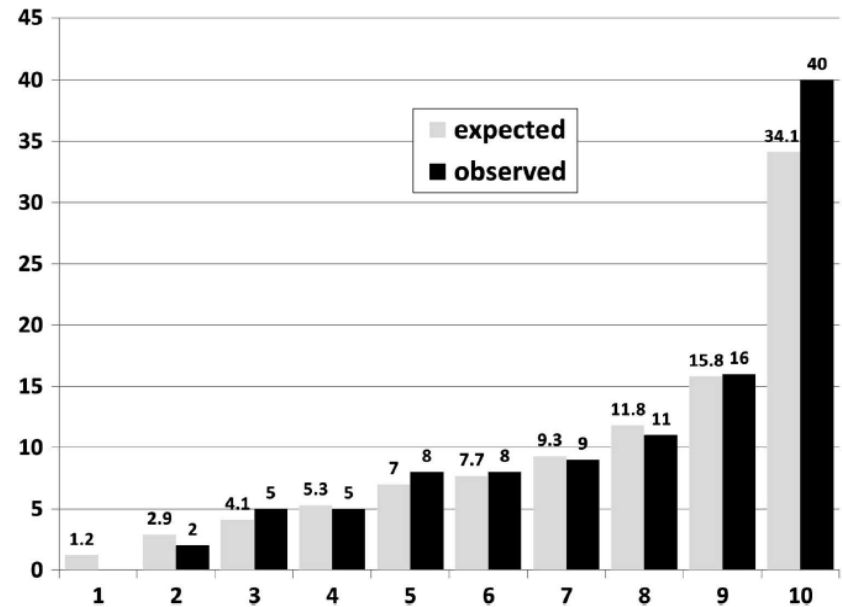
Abatacept

Rituximab

Tocilizumab

Non-biologic DMARDs

Expected and observed rates of serious infections per 100 patient-years by deciles of expected rates.



Score utile pour évaluation initiale du risque avant de décider de mettre les malade sous biothérapie

Conclusion

