Case Report

Successful Long-Term Use of Eltrombopag in a Patient with Refractory Severe Thrombocytopenia Associated with Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia That Allowed Oral Anticoagulant Treatment for Severe Cardiomyopathy

Juárez Salcedo Luis Miguel and Gil-Fernández Juan José

Division of Hematology, Príncipe de Asturias University Hospital, Madrid, Spain

Correspondence should be addressed to Juárez Salcedo Luis Miguel; dr.luisjuarez@gmail.com

Received 4 January 2017; Revised 12 February 2017; Accepted 19 March 2017; Published 2 April 2017

1. Introduction

While other autoimmune disorders have been reported in CLL, autoimmune cytopenias (AICs) are by far the most frequent immune complications (4–10% of total cases) [1–3]. CLL patients have a greater risk of developing this phenomenon, almost entirely related to blood cells in the form of autoimmune hemolytic anemia (AIHA), immune thrombocytopenia (ITP), pure red cell aplasia (PRCA) and, more rarely, autoimmune granulocytopenia (AIG) [2]. Among CLL patients that develop an AIC, the relative frequency of these AICs is as follows: AIHA (55–70%), ITP (18–47%), and PRCA and AIG, at 12% and 4%, respectively [1, 3].

ITP occurs in 2–5% of all CLL patients, although it may be underestimated unless a bone marrow examination is performed in all patients with thrombocytopenia [4]. In CLL patients, thrombocytopenia produced by multiple mechanisms (lymphoid bone marrow infiltration, hypersplenism, and antiplatelets autoantibodies) can be clinically and biologically relevant.

The mechanism of ITP is similar to that of AIHA as an antibody-mediated process. However, ITP is less well understood than AIHA as key experiments are not usually performed in ITP. The pathogenic autoantibody is not easy to detect on platelets and less is known about isotype [5].

The goal of ITP treatment is to prevent or treat bleeding complications. Among the therapeutic arsenal, the second-generation agonists of the thrombopoietin (TPO) receptor, Romiplostim and Eltrombopag, have been introduced in clinical practice for the treatment of chronic ITP patients as a second-line therapy during the last 7 years [6, 7]. Currently, Eltrombopag has also been approved for the treatment of patients with Hepatitis C Virus-associated thrombocytopenia candidates to initiate an interferon-based antiviral treatment and for the treatment of acquired aplastic anemia refractory to immunosuppressive treatments.

Widely used for primary ITP, Eltrombopag has shown responses in CLL-associated ITP in retrospective case series [8]. Since TPO receptor agonists are not immunosuppressants, they have a low risk of infectious complications, which is also attractive in CLL patients [9].

We report the case of a patient with CLL and moderate thrombocytopenia refractory to corticosteroids and intravenous immunoglobulins, in which continuous oral treatment with Eltrombopag has allowed us to initiate and maintain an
oral anticoagulant treatment with Acenocoumarol that was indicated due to a severe arrhythmogenic cardiomyopathy.

2. Case Report

A 69-year-old male patient with a personal history of hypertension, type 2 diabetes, and chronic auricular fibrillation under treatment with Propafenone since January 2003 but without ventricular dysfunction in echocardiogram. He was diagnosed with a Binet A/Rai 0 stage CLL, with 13q14 deletion in November 2003, and remained stable without treatment until 2011.

In June 2011, the patient developed B symptoms and a CT scan revealed multiple abdominal lymphadenopathy and splenomegaly (17 cm), due to disease progression (Binet C/Rai IV stage) with Hb 9.95 g/dl, platelets 91.4 × 10^9/L, and WBC 124 × 10^9/L (90% lymphocytes). Three cycles of Bendamustine treatment as monotherapy (70 mg/m^2/day) × 2 days every 28 days followed by 2 cycles of Bendamustine plus Rituximab were administered, achieving a partial response after treatment. In January 2012, treatment was interrupted due to poor hematologic tolerance and permanent cytopenias (Hb 11 g/dl, platelets 58 × 10^9/L, WBC 2.01 × 10^9/L, and neutrophils 0.91 × 10^9/L). In the following weeks, hemoglobin levels and neutrophils were normalized, with remaining platelets under 50 × 10^9/L. A bone marrow biopsy was performed; the report described areas of moderate infiltration by small and mature lymphocytes cells, with conserved numbers of megakaryocytes of heterogeneous aspect.

In this context, a diagnosis of immune thrombocytopenia (ITP) was made. The patient commenced oral prednisone at a dose of 1 mg/kg and he received 1 g/kg/day of intravenous immunoglobulins in two consecutive days. The platelet count remained < 40 × 10^9/L despite the treatment but without signs of bleeding.

In October 2012, the patient required hospitalization due to symptoms and signs of congestive cardiac failure, with left ventricular ejection fraction of 25% by echocardiogram in addition to dilated myocardopathy signs. Anticoagulant therapy for thromboembolic risk prevention was proposed, which could not be initiated because the patient's platelet count was below 50 × 10^9/L with Hb 12.8 g/dl, WBC 9.11 × 10^9/L, and neutrophils 7.8 × 10^9/L. We decided to ask for an off-label use of Eltrombopag to increase platelet counts to safer levels for anticoagulation. The patient's written informed consent was requested. Eltrombopag, at an initial dose of 50 mg daily, was given, and, after an initial platelet recovery to 120 × 10^9/L, Acenocoumarol treatment was started. After twelve months of treatment with Eltrombopag, the patient persisted with adequate platelet count (80 × 10^9/L), allowing continued treatment without complications and starting intermittent doses of oral Chlorambucil.

Eltrombopag treatment was well tolerated with no evidence of adverse effects related to its administration without thrombotic complications during the two years of continuous treatment. Finally, in October 2014, the patient died of respiratory complications due to pneumonia with pleural effusion.

We show (Figure 1) the evolution of the blood cell count under Eltrombopag treatment, with adequate drug response. The presence of CLL cells in blood or bone marrow appears to have no influence on drug efficacy.

3. Discussion

Up to 8% of patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), including those with stable diseases, develop secondary autoimmune disorders, which can confound cytopenias, complicate the course of their CLL, compromise their quality of life, and, in some cases, be fatal [10]. The most common of these autoimmune cytopenias is autoimmune hemolytic anemia (AIHA), which is an antibody-mediated destruction of autologous red blood cells (RBCs). The proportion of patients who present this pathology varies from 4.3 to 9.7% [3, 11, 12].

The second most common among autoimmune disorder associated with CLL is immune thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP), with an incidence of approximately 2–5% of the CLL population [3]. The ITP physiopathology is characterized by increased destruction and impaired production of platelets caused by autoantibodies directed against the platelets and megakaryocytes, making ITP diagnosis a clinical challenge.

Unlike AIHA, there are no ready markers for platelet destruction. Commercially available antplatelet antibody testing is generally unhelpful and has not been expressly studied in CLL patients. CLL-associated thrombocytopenia may be due to bone marrow infiltration by the disease and the splenomegaly usually found in these patients. Thrombocytopenia in a patient with CLL can be considered immune-mediated when there is a sudden large fall in platelets in the absence of splenomegaly, infection, or chemotherapy and with plentiful megakaryocytes in the bone marrow [5].

Due to the risk of bleeding, it has been recommended to initiate therapy in those patients with platelet counts of < 30 × 10^9/L [13]. ITP conventional therapies are focused on preventing peripheral destruction of platelets and the impaired platelet production due to the direct effect on the bone marrow megakaryocytes mediated by autoantibodies.

In our case, we highlight the difficulty of treating the autoimmune manifestations associated with CLL. A platelet count > 30 × 10^9/L and at least a twofold increase in the baseline count without evidence of bleeding can be considered as an ITP treatment good response [14]. Conventional treatment with corticosteroids and immunosuppression represents the first-line option for most patients; nevertheless, the most effective treatment is that directed at the underlying CLL [13]. Our patient did not respond to conventional therapy (corticosteroids or to intravenous immunoglobulins) or to a CLL-targeted chemoimmunotherapy regimen including Rituximab, during the search for new treatment alternatives, limited by his cardiovascular pathology history.

Although splenectomy continued to be an effective treatment, particularly for ITP, this procedure does not ensure a successful response. Provan et al. have reported success rates approach 90% with two-thirds of patients having a durable response [15]. And immunization and other prophylactic
measures (as antibiotic therapy) will be required for this patients.

TPO receptor agonists (Romiplostim and Eltrombopag) represent a new option in the ITP treatment. These agents act by increasing the production of platelets rather than by avoiding their premature destruction. Both analogues have been reported to be successful in case reports of patients with CLL-associated ITP [7, 8, 16, 17]. Response to Romiplostim and Eltrombopag can be expected within 5–14 and 7–28 days, respectively [9]. Eltrombopag is an oral nonpeptide TPO receptor agonist that increases platelet production by binding to the transmembrane domain of the TPO receptor and inducing proliferation and differentiation of bone marrow progenitor cells in the megakaryocyte lineage [18]. Eltrombopag is approved by the Federal Drug Agency for chronic idiopathic ITP unresponsive to corticosteroids, intravenous immunoglobulins, or splenectomy. However, there is little published data on the use of TPO receptor agonists for ITP secondary to CLL.

The case, we report, illustrates the effectiveness of Eltrombopag in cases with refractory thrombocytopenia associated with CLL. The thrombopoietic mimetic agent allowed initiating and maintaining an oral anticoagulant treatment with Acenocoumarol that was indicated due to a severe arrhythmogenic cardiomyopathy. The platelet response was achieved quickly and platelet counts remained stable during 24 consecutive months under Eltrombopag therapy.

Other authors have communicated their experiences with the use of TPO mimetic drugs during short periods of time to increase platelet counts in patients with ITP before surgical procedures, to optimize the procedure and to reduce bleeding episodes. Our case illustrates how TPO mimetic drugs can be safely administered over long periods of time, helping to keep platelet counts above life-threatening levels and preserving the immune system because they are nonimmunosuppressive drugs.

The possibility of administering TPO mimetic drugs in severely thrombocytopenic patients who need to initiate or maintain an anticoagulant therapy is of great interest. Our clinical experience demonstrates its feasibility in patients with ITP associated with CLL.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

References

[1] A. Duek, L. Shvidel, A. Braester, and A. Berrebi, "Clinical and ImmunologicaspectsofBchroniclymphocyticleukemiaasso- ciated with autoimmune disorders," Israel Medical Association Journal, vol. 8, no. 12, pp. 828–831, 2006.
[2] K. Hodgson, G. Ferrer, E. Montserrat, and C. Moreno, "Chronic lymphocytic leukemia and autoimmunity: a systematic review," Haematologica, vol. 96, no. 5, pp. 752–761, 2011.
[3] C. Moreno, K. Hodgson, G. Ferrer et al., "Autoimmune cytope- nia in chronic lymphocytic leukemia: prevalence, clinical asso- ciations, and prognostic significance," Blood, vol. 116, no. 23, pp. 4771–4776, 2010.
[4] C. Visco, M. Ruggeri, M. L. Evangelista et al., "Impact of immu- ne thrombocytopenia on the clinical course of chronic lymphocytic leukemia," Blood, vol. 111, no. 3, pp. 1110–1116, 2008.
[5] K. A. Rogers and J. A. Woyach, "Secondary autoimmune cytopenias in chronic lymphocytic leukemia," Seminars in Oncology, vol. 43, no. 2, pp. 300–310, 2016.
[6] R. Stasi, M. L. Evangelista, and S. Amadori, “Novel thrombopoietic agents: a review of their use in idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura,” *Drugs*, vol. 68, no. 7, pp. 901–912, 2008.

[7] G. D’Arena and N. Cascavilla, “Romiplostim for chronic lymphocytic leukemia-associated immune thrombocytopenia,” *Leukemia and Lymphoma*, vol. 52, no. 4, pp. 701–704, 2011.

[8] S. Koehrer, M. J. Keating, and W. G. Wierda, “Eltrombopag, a second-generation thrombopoietin receptor agonist, for chronic lymphocytic leukemia-associated ITP,” *Leukemia*, vol. 24, no. 5, pp. 1096–1098, 2010.

[9] J. B. Bussel, D. J. Kuter, V. Pullarkat, R. M. Lyons, M. Guo, and J. L. Nichol, “Safety and efficacy of long-term treatment with romiplostim in thrombocytopenic patients with chronic ITP,” *Blood*, vol. 113, no. 10, pp. 2161–2171, 2009.

[10] C. Dearden, “Disease-specific complications of chronic lymphocytic leukemia,” *Hematology. American Society of Hematology. Education Program*, vol. 1, pp. 450–456, 2008.

[11] F. R. Mauro, R. Foa, R. Cerretti et al., “Autoimmune hemolytic anemia in chronic lymphocytic leukemia: clinical, therapeutic, and prognostic features,” *Blood*, vol. 95, no. 9, pp. 2786–2792, 2000.

[12] G. Borthakur, S. O’Brien, W. G. Wierda et al., “Immune anemias in patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia treated with fludarabine, cyclophosphamide and rituximab—incidence and predictors,” *British Journal of Haematology*, vol. 136, no. 6, pp. 800–805, 2007.

[13] E. Jolliffe and K. Romeril, “Eltrombopag for resistant immune thrombocytopenia secondary to chronic lymphocytic leukaemia,” *Internal Medicine Journal*, vol. 44, no. 7, pp. 697–699, 2014.

[14] F. Rodeghiero, R. Stasi, T. Gernsheimer et al., “Standardization of terminology, definitions and outcome criteria in immune thrombocytopenic purpura of adults and children: report from an international working group,” *Blood*, vol. 113, no. 11, pp. 2386–2393, 2009.

[15] D. Provan, R. Stasi, A. C. Newland et al., “International consensus report on the investigation and management of primary immune thrombocytopenia,” *Blood*, vol. 115, no. 2, pp. 168–186, 2010.

[16] M. Sinisalo, M. Sankelo, and M. Itälä-Remes, “Thrombopoietin receptor agonists can be used temporarily with patients suffering from refractory chronic lymphocytic leukemia-associated immunologic thrombocytopenia,” *Leukemia and Lymphoma*, vol. 52, no. 4, pp. 724–725, 2011.

[17] T. Tadmor and A. Polliack, “Expanding the use of thrombopoietin mimetic drugs: what about chronic lymphocytic leukemia?” *Leukemia and Lymphoma*, vol. 52, no. 4, pp. 558–559, 2011.

[18] K. P. Garnock-Jones and S. J. Keam, “Eltrombopag,” *Drugs*, vol. 69, no. 5, pp. 567–576, 2009.