Safety of dual biological therapy in Crohn’s disease: a case series of vedolizumab in combination with other biologics

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ABSTRACT
Uncertainty exists regarding safety and efficacy of dual biological therapy (DBT) in inflammatory bowel disease. We present four cases of DBT in Crohn’s disease. Three patients had refractory disease non-responsive to biological monotherapy or combination therapy with immunomodulators. One patient had concomitant ankylosing spondylitis. DBT was implemented by combining vedolizumab with an anti tumour necrosis antibody or with ustekinumab. DBT was well-tolerated, though two patients did experience self-limited infections. The efficacy of DBT remains unproven but it appears promising as three of the four patients achieved clinical remission. Our case series contributes insight into the safety of DBT that incorporates vedolizumab for future efficacy studies.

INTRODUCTION
Biologics are the mainstay of therapy in inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), rheumatological disease and dermatological disease. The safety profile of biological monotherapy or in combination with immunomodulators has been well-characterised.1 There have been a few prior reports of the use of dual biological therapy (DBT) for refractory IBD and in patients with a dual diagnosis of IBD and other immune-mediated inflammatory disease.2-9 DBT has also been explored in both the rheumatological and dermatological literature, but the biologics used differ from those used in IBD.10 To contribute further understanding on DBT in IBD, we present a case series of four patients with Crohn’s disease (CD) treated with DBT.

CASE REPORTS
The first case is a young man diagnosed with ileocolonic CD and ankylosing spondylitis (AS) at age 13. His index upper endoscopy and colonoscopy revealed esophagitis and ileitis. His CD had been treated unsuccessfully with mesalamine preparations, 6-mercaptopurine (6-MP) monotherapy, subcutaneous methotrexate monotherapy and infliximab. He remained steroid dependent despite these therapies. He was able to achieve a steroid-free clinical remission in his CD with adalimumab monotherapy. His AS was quiescent with adalimumab as well. Unfortunately, he had several lapses in adalimumab therapy leading to drug antibody formation and secondary loss of response. He was subsequently started on vedolizumab 300 mg every 8 weeks and azathioprine 50 mg daily with clinical response. A repeat colonoscopy and endoscopy showed persistent terminal ileitis, prompting escalation of vedolizumab dosing to every 4 weeks. On transition from adalimumab to vedolizumab, the patient noted worsening of AS symptoms of back and hip pain. He was hospitalised for a flare of his AS 1 year after transitioning to vedolizumab. MRI revealed severe hip inflammatory arthropathy bilaterally with sacroiliac joint fusion. Given the prior clinical response of his AS to antitumour necrosis factor therapy (anti-TNF), etanercept 50 mg weekly was added to vedolizumab and azathioprine. The azathioprine was discontinued 3 months afterwards due to concern for excessive immunosuppression. Within 3 months of initiation of etanercept, his joint pains were well controlled. After 20 months on DBT without severe adverse events or infectious complications (table 1), his AS remained quiescent, but his CD flared despite vedolizumab and prednisone 60 mg daily. His laboratory tests demonstrated elevated C reactive protein (CRP) of 20.5 mg/L, erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) of 77 of mm/hour, albumin of 3.3 g/dL and vedolizumab trough drug level of 12 μg/mL without antibodies. A limited colonoscopy revealed multiple deep, serpiginous ulcers in the sigmoid colon with histology confirming chronic active colitis. In collaboration with rheumatology, etanercept...
was continued to maintain AS remission and vedolizumab was switched to ustekinumab with the addition of methotrexate. He remains symptomatic from a CD perspective after receiving ustekinumab induction, though with good control of joint pains.

Comment: This case illustrates a situation where combining rather than switching biologics is the most practical approach to effectively treat both diseases. Unfortunately, DBT did not maintain remission for both conditions and he required another biological switch in an attempt to effectively manage his CD. The efficacy of DBT remains unproven but combination of anti-TNF and vedolizumab appeared to be safe and well-tolerated in this case.

The second case is a young man diagnosed with colonic and perianal CD at age 12. He had been treated unsuccessfully with 4.8 g of mesalamine, requiring intermittent courses of prednisone 40 mg daily with taper. He achieved clinical remission for 5 years with infliximab 5 mg/kg administered every 8 weeks and subcutaneous methotrexate 25 mg weekly. But, he experienced a secondary loss of response due to mechanistic failure despite increasing the infliximab dose to 10 mg/kg administered every 8 weeks. At this time, his faecal calprotectin was 1362 µg/g, and colonoscopy demonstrated colitis to the hepatic flexure with biopsies confirming active colitis throughout. He had an infliximab drug trough level of 31.2 µg/mL without antibodies. Biologics was switched to ustekinumab 90 mg subcutaneous every 8 weeks and subcutaneous weekly methotrexate was continued. Initially, the patient demonstrated a clinical response to ustekinumab, but persistent symptoms led to escalation of ustekinumab administration to every 4 weeks. Unfortunately, he continued to experience bloody diarrhoea and nocturnal symptoms, requiring concurrent high-dose prednisone taper. His laboratories demonstrated a CRP of 40.9 mg/L and albumin of 3.5 g/dL. Given his partial response to ustekinumab and prior mechanistic failure of anti-TNF, vedolizumab 300 mg induction followed by maintenance every 8 weeks was added to ustekinumab. After initiation of vedolizumab, ustekinumab dose was de-escalated to every 8 weeks. After 2 months of DBT with vedolizumab and ustekinumab every 8 weeks, he achieved steroid-free clinical remission. During 5 months of DBT, he experienced two episodes of Clostridium difficile infection (CDI) that resolved with 2 week courses of vancomycin.

Comment: In a patient with severely active disease and limited alternative biological therapies, this case demonstrates the efficacy of DBT to achieve clinical remission. Although he developed CDI shortly after DBT initiation, he possessed many CDI risk factors including high-dose steroids and severe IBD. Ultimately, the possibility of achieving clinical remission outweighed potential adverse effects of DBT, especially with the favourable safety profiles of vedolizumab and ustekinumab.

The third case is a young man with strictureing ileocolonic and perianal CD diagnosed at age 6. He was initially treated with mesalamine, azathioprine and budesonide. At age 12, he started infliximab and azathioprine combination therapy. Despite combination therapy, at age 14, he developed multiple small and large bowel obstructions, requiring ileal resection and right hemicolecotomy with primary ileocolonic anastomosis. Postoperatively, he was not on therapy. He developed disease recurrence at age 18 and failed to respond to adalimumab, certolizumab and ustekinumab. He did not tolerate methotrexate or tofacitinib. At age 23, he required another ileocolonic resection with end-ileostomy. Postoperatively, vedolizumab 300 mg every 8 weeks was started but he experienced disease recurrence 1 year after initiation. Magnetic resonance enterography demonstrated inflammatory changes and narrowing in two segments of small bowel. At age 26, the patient was admitted to the hospital with a partial small bowel obstruction requiring intravenous corticosteroids, despite vedolizumab dose intensification to every 4 weeks. Laboratory studies during this hospitalisation demonstrated a serum albumin 3.3 g/dL, ESR 15 mm/h, CRP 41.2 mg/L and an elevated faecal calprotectin 1407.5 mcg/g. CT of the abdomen and pelvis with contrast demonstrated focal ileal luminal narrowing with proximal bowel dilatation and mid jejunal wall thickening with mild hyperenhancement with proximal bowel dilatation. In addition to a prednisone taper, golimumab 100 mg subcutaneously every 8 days was then added to his regimen given his reluctance to pursue further surgery. During 8 months of DBT, he developed one flare of partial small bowel obstruction requiring hospitalisation and corticosteroids. He has successfully tapered off

Table 1  Safety experience of dual biological therapy in Crohn’s disease

| Case | Disease | Dual biological regimen | Duration of dual biological therapy | Adverse events | Crohn’s disease status |
|------|---------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1    | Ileocolonic Crohn’s disease, ankylosing spondylitis | Etanercept and vedolizumab, Etanercept and ustekinumab | 20 months, 2 months | None, None | Active |
| 2    | Colonic and perianal Crohn’s disease | Vedolizumab and ustekinumab | 5 months | Two Clostridium difficile infections | Clinical remission |
| 3    | Ileocolonic and perianal Crohn’s disease | Vedolizumab and golimumab | 8 months | None | Clinical remission |
| 4    | Ileocolonic and perianal Crohn’s disease | Vedolizumab, golimumab and 6-mercaptopurine | 37 months | Hand-foot-mouth disease and influenza | Clinical remission |

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Comment: In a patient with CD with limited therapeutic options after failing multiple biological therapies, DBT enabled her to achieve clinical remission and pursue pregnancy. Although she experienced self-limited viral illnesses, she has not had any serious infectious complications after 3 years of DBT.

DISCUSSION

These cases illustrate the complexities in managing patients with CD who have failed multiple prior biologics or have comorbid immune-mediated inflammatory conditions. It is difficult to abandon biological therapy that is effective for coexisting non-IBD conditions or partially effective for IBD. These four patients tolerated DBT without serious adverse events. One patient has tolerated DBT for greater than 3 years. These cases support the safety of vedolizumab-based DBT, and efficacy appears promising with three of four patients achieving clinical remission in our series. Larger studies are necessary to investigate the safety and efficacy of DBT. There is insufficient literature to support DBT as routine practice, but it may become a viable therapeutic approach to treat complex and severe IBD without sacrificing safety. Our case series provides a foundation for future studies to explore the safety and efficacy of DBT.

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