

A case of CLIPPERS syndrome responsive to tocilizumab

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Chronic lymphocytic inflammation with pontine perivascular enhancement responsive to steroids (CLIPPERS) is an inflammatory disorder consisting of (1) subacute clinical brainstem signs and symptoms, (2) characteristic punctate and curvilinear perivascular peppercorn-like gadolinium enhancement of the pons, brachium pontis, and cerebellum in MRI, (3) dense perivascular CD4⁺ T cell predominant inflammatory cell infiltrates in biopsy, and (4) clinical and radiologic response to steroids in the absence of alternative diagnosis.^{1–3} There only exists sparse data from case reports regarding the use of corticosteroid-sparing agents with a probable therapeutic efficiency for methotrexate, cyclophosphamide, hydroxychloroquine, and azathioprine.⁴ Use and potential efficiency of the humanized monoclonal interleukin-6 receptor antagonist tocilizumab has not yet been reported in CLIPPERS.

Case report

In early 2007, after an upper respiratory tract infection, a 34-year-old female with no pertinent medical history started to gradually develop brainstem dysfunction (double vision, vertigo, and gait ataxia) and right occipital headache over a 3-month period. She also complained of brachiofacial paresthesias and prominent facial allodynia/hyperalgesia progressing to her upper chest.

Clinical neurologic examination showed diplopia when looking to the left, left-sided facial hypesthesia, positive right Babinski and bilateral Troemner reflexes as well as appendicular and truncal ataxia with a paraspastic and ataxic gait disorder.

MR imaging showed small infratentorial lesions in the pons, bilateral middle cerebral peduncles and medulla oblongata with associated strong “salt and pepper” like Gadolinium uptake, and linear appearance suggestive of a perivascular localization as well as an upper cervical spinal cord lesion (figure, A–E). Prominent extrapontine manifestations developed during the course of the disease (figure, F–H). Brain biopsy (right temporal lesion, figure, I–N) showed extensive perivascular, less marked vascular but also parenchymal infiltration of predominantly CD4⁺ T-lymphocytes and few B-lymphocytes without features of vasculitis (no destruction of the vessel wall with fibrinoid necrosis, leukocytoclasia, or fibrin thrombi). These bioptic features have been noted as a hallmark in CLIPPERS.⁵ Few small necrotic lesions were evident. An extensive workup for known infectious, inflammatory, and neoplastic etiologies was negative.

From 2007 to 2011, the patient received multiple doses of IV methylprednisolone and intrathecal triamcinolone with clinical and radiologic improvement (figure, O). However, this always only led to a short-term improvement with subsequent evidence of disease activity even under continued oral steroid tapers.

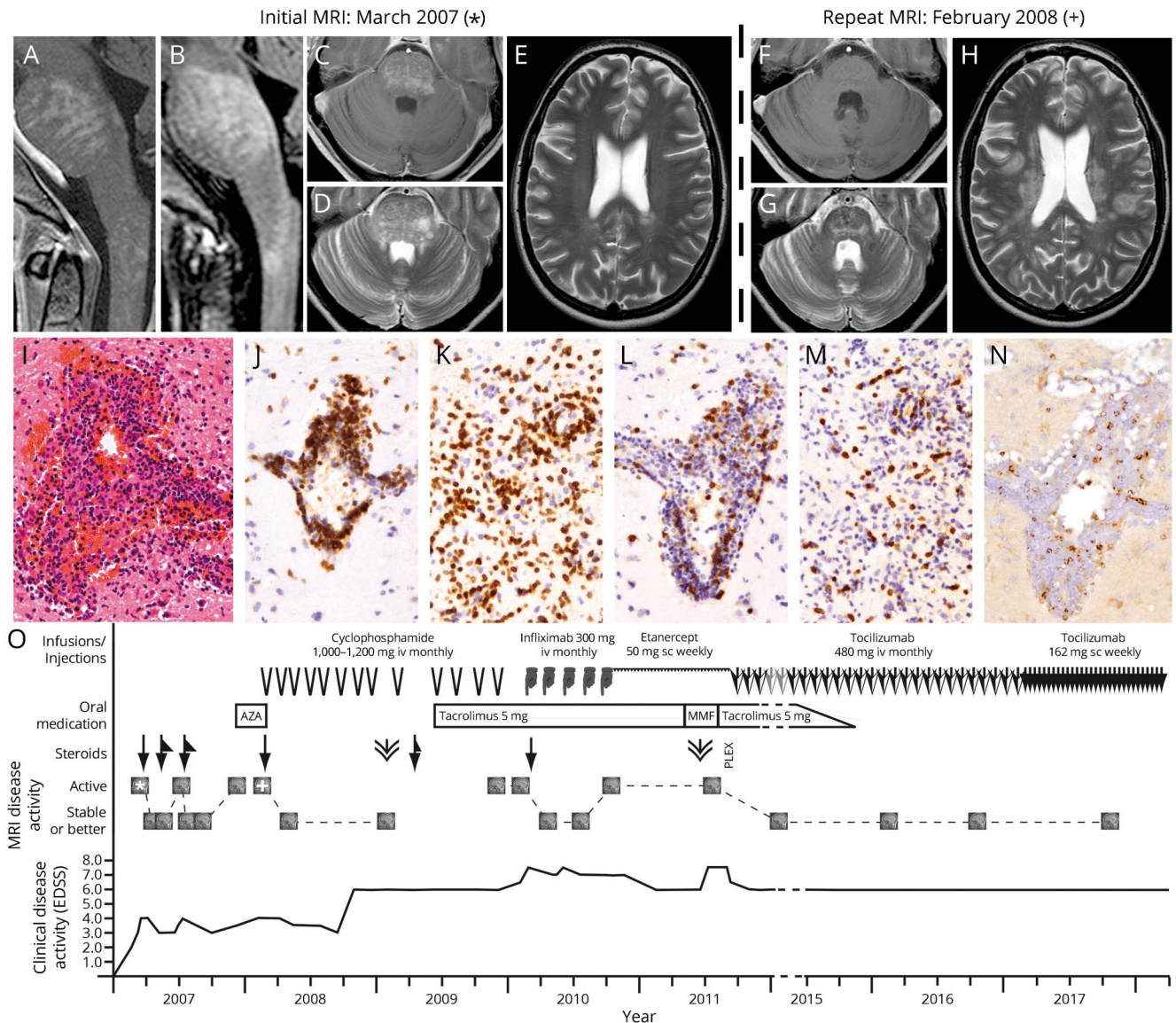
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Figure Imaging, histology/immunohistochemistry, and schematic course of treatment with corresponding clinical and radiologic disease activity



(A–E) Initial MRI 3/2007 showing typical “salt-and-pepper” like appearance of the pons and cervical myelom in gadolinium-enhanced T1-weighted (A) and fluid-attenuated inverse recovery (FLAIR)-weighted (B) sagittal sections as well as in gadolinium-enhanced T1-weighted (C) and T2-weighted (D) axial sections. Axial T2-weighted section does not show significant supratentorial involvement at the onset of the disease (E). (F–H) MRI 2/2008, gadolinium-enhanced T1-weighted (F) and T2-weighted (G) sections in the course of the disease. Axial T2-weighted section shows emerging supratentorial lesion burden in the course of the disease (H). (I–N): Histology and immunohistochemistry of the right temporal brain biopsy, 20x magnification. The HE stain shows a perivascular/vascular inflammatory infiltrate (I), consisting of numerous T cells. Also, a parenchymal T-cell infiltrate is evident (CD3 stains, J, K). The minority of T cells are CD8-positive (CD8 stains, L, M), suggesting a CD4 predominance. Single cells stain for the marker Granzyme B (N) indicating cytotoxic T cells or natural killer cells. (O): Schematic course of treatment and disease activity. Infusions/injections: arrowheads: cyclophosphamide IV; hand symbols: infliximab IV; saw tooth pattern: etanercept SC; large arrows: tocilizumab IV; small arrows: tocilizumab SC. Oral medications are indicated in square boxes, MMF = Mycophenolate mophetil; AZA = azathioprine. Steroids: Arrows indicate methylprednisolone IV 3-5 × 1000 mg. Triangles next to the arrows indicate oral tapering regimes. Double arrowheads indicate intrathecal crystalloid steroid injections. PLEX: Plasma exchange. MRI disease activity is indicated qualitatively as active (upper MRI symbols) or stable disease (lower MRI symbols). Clinical disease progression is displayed as Extended Disability Status Scale (EDSS) scores in the lower section of the graph. * and + symbols indicate the point of time of the 2 MRI scans demonstrated in A-H.

Therefore, nonsteroidal disease-modifying therapy was initiated. Under azathioprine therapy, the patient experienced a significant increase in infratentorial and especially supratentorial Gadolinium-enhancing lesions. She was switched to cyclophosphamide, which at first lead to a significant radiologic improvement. However, symptoms progressed in 2009 under ongoing cyclophosphamide treatment, which was

stabilized by addition of tacrolimus. After 13 cycles and a cumulative dose of 24,800 mg, cyclophosphamide therapy was discontinued in December 2009 with consecutive clinical and radiologic worsening.

During a trial of TNF- α blockers with monthly infliximab infusions in 2010, no new or enlarging brain lesions were

observed even though there was continuing worsening of her gait dysfunction. Treatment with infliximab was stopped after an anaphylactic reaction and a following trial with etanercept was ineffective.

After a short phase of mycophenolate mofetil therapy and a 5-day cycle of plasmapheresis, treatment with tocilizumab was initiated in October 2011 (initially 480 mg IV monthly, then 162 mg SC weekly since 2016), under which the patient's presentation rapidly stabilized and started to continuously improve both clinically and radiologically with no further signs of relapse (observation period: 6 years, last MRI brain and clinical follow-up in September 2017). The ongoing comedication with tacrolimus was tapered down and discontinued in 2015 without any symptomatic worsening.

Discussion

Our case fulfills the published diagnostic criteria of CLIPPERS^{1,2} and an extensive workup did not yield an alternative diagnosis. The development of prominent extrapontine supratentorial MRI lesions in the course of diseases has been observed in the majority of patients with CLIPPERS (8/12).³ Given the long observation period, this case report provides valuable insight in the efficiency of different steroid-sparing agents in one single case of CLIPPERS. Its key point is the long-standing relapse-free time period associated with tocilizumab treatment, which is remarkable given the patient's previous extensive disease course with various relapses and nonresponse to multiple agents including cyclophosphamide. Tocilizumab's immunologic effects are thought to be a result of the induction and expansion of B-regulatory cells as well as the decrease of expression of proinflammatory cytokines and chemokine genes.⁶ The beneficial effect of tocilizumab in CLIPPERS could therefore potentially be explained by its effect on the differentiation of T cells into effector or regulatory T cells with a significant increase of regulatory T cells.⁷ Although generally well-tolerated, use of tocilizumab requires a careful risk-benefit analysis, potential adverse events include severe infections and gastrointestinal perforations.⁶

Author contribution

T. Remppe: drafting/revising the manuscript and analysis or interpretation of data. J.S. Becktepe: data acquisition. I. Metz: drafting/revising the manuscript, accepts responsibility for the conduct of research and will give final approval, and histologic analysis. W. Brück: data acquisition, drafting/revising the manuscript, accepts responsibility for the conduct of research and will give final approval, and acquisition of data. K.H. Stürner: drafting/revising the manuscript and analysis or interpretation of data. G. Deuschl: data acquisition, study concept or design, accepts responsibility for the conduct of research and will give final approval, and study supervision. D. Berg: drafting/revising the manuscript, analysis or interpretation of data, and accepts responsibility for the conduct of research and will give final approval. R. Baron: study

concept or design, analysis or interpretation of data, accepts responsibility for the conduct of research and will give final approval, and acquisition of data. R. Zeuner, data acquisition, analysis or interpretation of data, accepts responsibility for the conduct of research and will give final approval, and acquisition of data. F. Leypoldt: data acquisition, drafting/revising the manuscript, study concept or design, and analysis or interpretation of data.

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