

Symptomatic Bradycardia Post Rituximab Infusion

Dear Editor,

A 74-year-old male with Type 2 diabetes mellitus. hypertension. subclinical hypothyroidism, and nephrotic syndrome due to biopsy-proven membranous glomerulonephritis was admitted for the second dose of rituximab. He was being treated with dapagliflozin, metformin, amlodipine, moxonidine. telmisartan. diltiazem, torsemide, metoprolol, and sodium bicarbonate. He received 500 mg of rituximab with an uneventful course up to 12 hours after the completion of infusion. His heart rate (HR) varied from 62-72/minute, and systolic blood pressure (SBP) from 150 180 mmHg. However, 12 hours later the patient complained of dizziness, and his HR and SBP were recorded to be 40/minute and 80 mmHg respectively. An ECG revealed sinus bradycardia [Figure 1]. His electrolytes and troponins levels were normal. He was managed with IV fluid and injection Atropine 1.2 mg, which increased his HR to 50/minute. All his antihypertensive medications were stopped, and after 24 hours, his HR increased to 65-75/minute. and his BP also normalized. His 2D echocardiography showed concentric left ventricular hypertrophy, a sclerotic aortic valve without significant aortic stenosis aortic regurgitation, and biventricular function.

Bradycardia has rarely been reported with rituximab, both in patients with normal and abnormal conduction systems.¹ It is presumed to occur due to impairment of CD20 antigen, which functions as a calcium ion channel.² Although our patient had multiple risk factors for bradycardia such as the use of diltiazem, metoprolol, moxonidine, and subclinical hypothyroidism, yet he had a consistently normal HR, and symptomatic bradycardia only occurred after rituximab infusion. According to Naranjo adverse drug reaction probability

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work non-commercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

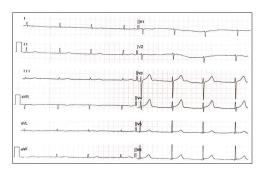


Figure 1: ECG showing sinus bradycardia.

scale, our patient has a "possible" adverse drug reaction related to rituximab infusion.³ Overall, rituximab is not significantly associated with increased cardiotoxicity.⁴ Our case emphasizes the need for close monitoring of cardiac arrythmias during and after rituximab infusion.

Declaration of patient consent

The authors certify that they have obtained all appropriate patient consent.

Financial support and sponsorship

Nil

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

References

- Ko Ko NL, Minaskeian N, El Masry HZ. A case of irreversible bradycardia after rituximab therapy for diffuse large B-cell lymphoma. Cardiooncology 2020;6:22. doi: 10.1186/ s40959-020-00077-5.
- Poterucha JT, Westberg M, Nerheim P, Lovell JP. Rituximab-induced polymorphic ventricular tachycardia. Tex Heart Inst J 2010;37:218-20.
- Naranjo CA, Busto U, Sellers EM, Sandor P, Ruiz I, Roberts EA, et al. A method for estimating the probability of adverse drug reactions. Clin Pharmacol Ther 1981;30:239-45.
- Rabinovitz A, Lombardo M, Schinke C, Wang D, Abdissa N, Garcia M. Rituximab and cardiotoxiciy. J Am Coll Cardiol 2013;61:E582. doi: 10.1016/S0735-1097 (13) 60582-3.

How to cite this article: Jaryal A, Sidhu NS, Vikrant S. Symptomatic Bradycardia Post Rituximab Infusion. Indian J Nephrol. 2024;34:207. doi: 10.4103/ijn.ijn_167_23

Ajay Jaryal¹, Navdeep S. Sidhu², Sanjay Vikrant³

Departments of ¹Medicine, ²Cardiology and ³Nephrology, AIIMS, Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh, India

Corresponding author:

Dr. Ajay Jaryal, Department of Medicine, AIIMS, Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh, India. E-mail: drajayjaryal@ gmail.com

DOI: 10.4103/ijn.ijn_167_23



Received: 30-04-2023 Accepted: 11-05-2023 Online First: 17-08-2023 Published: 10-04-2024