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Remission of an Intracardiac Melanoma Metastasis after Tremelimumab Therapy

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Key Words

Tremelimumab · Intracardiac melanoma metastasis · Tumour regression

Abstract

Tremelimumab is a fully human monoclonal antibody specific for human cytotoxic T lymphocyte-associated antigen 4. Administration of tremelimumab to patients with locally advanced and metastatic melanoma has resulted in a subset of patients with durable objective tumour regressions. Our echocardiographic images impressively show the effects of this new antibody in a patient with cardiac metastatic malignant melanoma.

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A 51-year-old woman with stage IV melanoma was enrolled in a tremelimumab study [1]. She was initially diagnosed with malignant melanoma on her back in May 2009. On October 27, 2010, prior to her enrolment in the study, she underwent a transthoracic echocardiography examination. The examination revealed a massive tumour metastasis, probably haematogenic spread through the pulmonary veins, filling out almost the whole left atrium (initial size: fig. 1a, fig. 2a). In November 2010, a therapy with tremelimumab 15 mg/kg once every 90 days was initiated. Both the patient subjectively and the subcutaneous metastasis responded favourably to the therapy. A follow-up echocardiography 4 weeks later showed regression of the intracardiac metastasis (fig. 2b). Moreover, 6 weeks later, the left atrial tumour had completely disappeared (fig. 1b, fig. 2c). Unfortunately, 2 months later, the patient died at home.







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Reference

1 Ribas A, Kefford R, Marshall MA, Punt CJ, Haanen JB, Marmol M, et al: Phase III randomized clinical trial comparing tremelimumab with standard-of-care chemotherapy in patients with advanced melanoma. J Clin Oncol 2013;31:616–622.

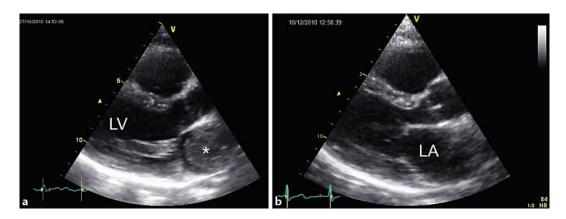


Fig. 1. The parasternal long axis view shows a sessile tumour (*) filling out almost the whole left atrium (LA) (a) prior to tremelimumab therapy. Three months later, the atrial tumour had completely disappeared (b). LV = Left ventricle.





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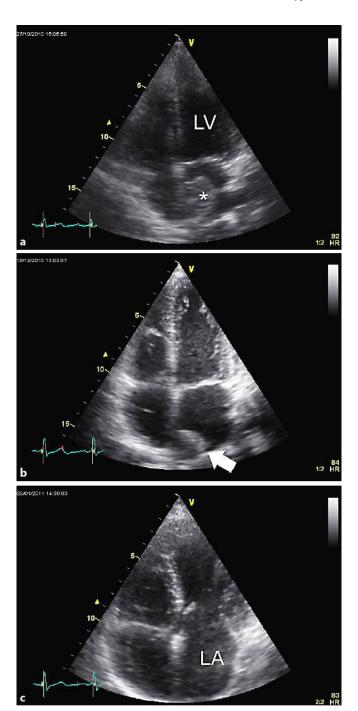


Fig. 2. a The four-chamber view reveals a massive left atrial tumour (*), probably out of pulmonary veins. **b** Thirty-six days after the first tremelimumab infusion regression of the intracardiac metastasis occurred (arrow). **c** Six weeks later, the left atrial tumour had completely disappeared. LA = Left atrium; LV = left ventricle.