

Effective treatment of CLIPPERS with long-term use of rituximab

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Chronic lymphocytic inflammation with pontine perivascular enhancement responsive to steroids (CLIPPERS) is a rare CNS inflammatory syndrome first described in 2010 by Pittock et al.¹ Taieb et al.² reported about 60 known cases throughout the world. The underlying pathogenesis of CLIPPERS has not been fully elucidated, and a neural auto-antibody target has not been discovered. Steroid treatment is effective in treating the inflammatory component of the disease, but long-term treatment of CLIPPERS with steroids is limited by side effects. Steroid withdrawal is associated with recrudescence of the disease, and each relapse is associated with additional disability. Moderately efficacious steroid-sparing treatments include methotrexate, hydroxychloroquine, and cyclophosphamide.² However, the long-term efficacy and safety of these agents in CLIPPERS remain to be determined. Anti-CD20 molecules benefit several antibody-mediated CNS inflammatory diseases. Herein, we describe a case of CLIPPERS successfully treated with rituximab (mouse chimeric anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody) over the course of 4 years. We describe imaging and histological features of this disease, as they are relevant to disease pathology and treatment (figure).

A 28-year-old woman had subacute development of vertigo, gait ataxia, dysesthesia, and generalized weakness. She had partial left abducens palsy, right-sided pronator drift, numbness, dysmetria, and dysdiadochokinesia. Her gait was ataxic. MRI revealed numerous punctate, contrast-enhancing T1 lesions in the pons, midbrain, medulla, and cerebellum, as well as the cervical and thoracic spine. There was mild leptomeningeal enhancement in the posterior fossa. CSF analysis revealed a protein level of 59 mg/dL, a WBC count of 5 cells/ μ L with 91% lymphocytes and 9% monocytes, and negative oligoclonal bands. Brain biopsy revealed prominent patchy, perivascular lymphocytes, the majority of which were CD3-positive T cells. Only a few CD20-positive B cells were present. Some brain areas showed infiltration by foamy macrophages, with loss of myelin but preservation of axons. Based on MRI and histological analyses, she met the current proposed diagnostic criteria for CLIPPERS.³ She was treated with 5 days of IV methylprednisolone followed by a long taper of oral steroids over 5 months. The patient's symptoms improved significantly while on steroids. However, once she was weaned off oral steroids, she had recurrence of her gait ataxia, associated with MRI worsening. She was then treated with 1,000 mg of IV rituximab every 6 months for 2 cycles, but after 1 year of this regimen, an MRI revealed worsening punctate contrast-enhancing lesions in the posterior fossa. She broke through rituximab treatment, although her CD19 count was zero at the time of relapse. At the time of the relapse, she was first treated with IV methylprednisolone and then with 1 g of rituximab 2 weeks apart. Her rituximab dosing frequency was escalated to 1,000 mg every 4 months for the next 4 years, and she showed clinical and radiologic improvement and stability of the disease. She has had no side effects to rituximab.

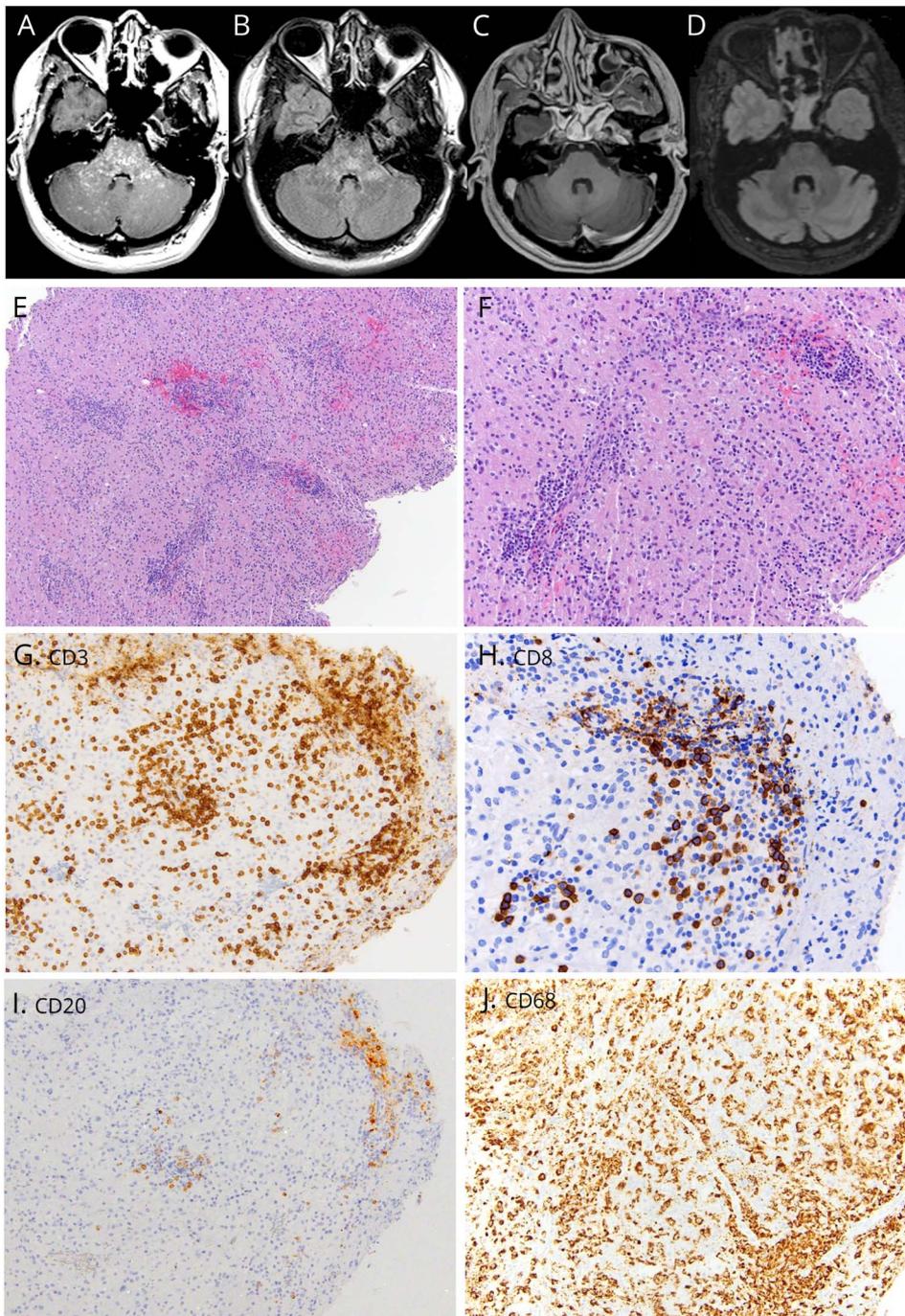
Our case demonstrates the long-term effectiveness of anti-CD20 monoclonal antibodies in treating CLIPPERS. Taieb and colleagues also described a case of CLIPPERS in a young

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(A) Pretreatment T1-weighted MRI shows curvilinear, punctate gadolinium contrast enhancement, predominantly in the pons. (B) Pretreatment T2-weighted MRI shows multiple T2 hyperintense lesions in the brainstem. (C) Posttreatment T1-weighted MRI shows resolution of previously enhancing areas of the brainstem. (D) Posttreatment T2-weighted MRI shows faint, patchy T2 hyperintensities in the areas of previous contrast enhancement in the pons. (E, F) Low- and high-power images of the H&E-stained slides (original magnification $\times 100$ and $\times 200$, respectively) of the left parietal brain biopsy showing with prominent small perivascular lymphocytes and more diffuse infiltration by macrophages. (G) Most of the lymphocytes label as CD3⁺ T cells (original magnification $\times 200$). (H) Many of these T cells express CD8 (original magnification $\times 400$). (I) There is a paucity of CD20⁺ staining B cells in the sample (original magnification $\times 200$; the same region shown in G). (J) CD68 confirms the presence of numerous foamy macrophages (original magnification $\times 200$).

man, followed for over 400 months, with very active relapsing disease before starting rituximab who became relapse-free after treatment.⁴ In our case, histopathologic analysis of the CLIPPERS lesion showed abundant T cells, with little evidence of B cells. Yet, an agent that specifically causes B-cell depletion was highly efficacious in what appears to be a T-cell-mediated disease. This is consistent with current theory that B cells are important regulators of T-cell activity. B cells are involved in T-cell antigen presentation and costimulation, and B-cell depletion therapy

changes the proportion of autoreactive T cells that produce inflammatory cytokines.⁵ A subset of T cells (about 5%) actually express CD20 antigens, which could also be depleted by anti-CD20 antibodies.⁶ We suggest that anti-CD20 agents may also affect T-cell function in CLIPPERS, a disease largely mediated by T cells. Although a randomized comparative treatment trial is not possible with this rare disease, our case adds to the evidence that anti-CD20 therapy is effective in the long-term treatment of CLIPPERS.

Classification of evidence

This provides Class IV evidence. This is a single observational study without controls.

Author contributions

Veronica Cipriani: manuscript author and acquisition of data. Nancy Arndt: acquisition of data. Peter Pytel: acquisition of pathology slides and figure design. Anthony Reder: critical revision of the manuscript for intellectual content. Adil Javed: study concept and critical revision of the manuscript for intellectual content.

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Disclosure

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