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EXTENDED REPORT

Trimethoprim–sulfamethoxazole prophylaxis prevents severe/life-threatening infections following rituximab in antineutrophil cytoplasm antibody-associated vasculitis

Andreas Kronbichler,^{1,2} Julia Kerschbaum,² Seerapani Gopaluni,¹ Joanna Tieu,¹ Federico Alberici,^{1,3} Rachel Bronwen Jones,¹ Rona M Smith,¹ David R W Jayne^{1,4}

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¹Vasculitis and Lupus Clinic, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, UK

²Department of Internal Medicine IV (Nephrology and Hypertension), Anichstraße, Innsbruck, Austria

³Renal Medicine and Vasculitis Clinic, San Carlo Borromeo Hospital, Milan, Italy

⁴Department of Medicine, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK

Correspondence to

Dr Andreas Kronbichler, Vasculitis and Lupus Clinic, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge CB2 0QQ, UK; andreas.kronbichler@i-med.ac.at

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ABSTRACT

Objective We aimed to assess risk factors for the development of severe infection in patients with antineutrophil cytoplasm antibody-associated vasculitis (AAV) receiving rituximab.

Methods 192 patients with AAV were identified. Univariate and multivariate analyses were performed to identify risk factors for severe infection following rituximab. Severe infections were classified as grade ≥ 3 as proposed by the Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events V.4.0.

Results 95 severe infections were recorded in 49 (25.52%) patients, corresponding to an event rate of 26.06 per 100 person-years. The prophylactic use of trimethoprim–sulfamethoxazole was associated with a lower frequency of severe infections (HR 0.30, 95% CI 0.13 to 0.69), while older age (HR 1.03, 95% CI 1.01 to 1.05), endobronchial involvement (HR 2.21, 95% CI 1.14 to 4.26), presence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (HR 6.30, 95% CI 1.08 to 36.75) and previous alemtuzumab use (HR 3.97, 95% CI 1.50 to 10.54) increased the risk. When analysis was restricted to respiratory tract infections (66.3% of all infections), endobronchial involvement (HR 4.27, 95% CI 1.81 to 10.06), severe bronchiectasis (HR 6.14, 95% CI 1.18 to 31.91), higher neutrophil count (HR 1.19, 95% CI 1.06 to 1.33) and major relapse (HR 3.07, 95% CI 1.30 to 7.23) as indication for rituximab use conferred a higher risk, while refractory disease (HR 0.25, 95% CI 0.07 to 0.90) as indication had a lower frequency of severe infections.

Conclusions We found severe infections in one quarter of patients with AAV receiving rituximab. Trimethoprim–sulfamethoxazole prophylaxis reduced the risk, while especially bronchiectasis and endobronchial involvement are risk factors for severe respiratory infections.

INTRODUCTION

Antineutrophil cytoplasm antibody (ANCA)-associated vasculitis (AAV) encompasses three entities, namely granulomatosis with polyangiitis (GPA, previously Wegener's granulomatosis), microscopic polyangiitis (MPA) and eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis (EGPA, previously Churg-Strauss Syndrome). The availability of ANCA facilitates diagnosis and treatment strategies, and has led to a better prognosis over recent decades.¹ Nevertheless, comorbidities attributable to the persistence

of the disease or side effects of treatment remain a challenge. Forty-eight per cent of deaths occurring during the first year are caused by infections and remain a major cause of mortality thereafter.² Infectious complications have been studied especially in cyclophosphamide-treated patients. Several risk factors have been identified, including treatment intensity (cumulative steroid and cyclophosphamide dose), reduced creatinine clearance (estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) of ≤ 30 mL/min) or dialysis dependency, older age and pulmonary involvement.³ Rituximab showed similar efficacy compared with a cyclophosphamide-based treatment in the induction of remission in two randomised controlled trials. However, rituximab did not show a reduced rate of severe infections compared with cyclophosphamide.^{4 5} Patients recruited into trials may have a lower adverse event rate due to rigorous monitoring and selection of patients according to exclusion criteria,⁶ and the rate of side effects might be even higher in routine practice. Several observational studies have reported severe/life-threatening infectious complications following rituximab, including cases with *Pneumocystis jirovecii*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, pulmonary aspergillosis and progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy.^{7–9} While *P. jirovecii* prophylaxis is widely accepted in patients receiving cyclophosphamide (CYC), no such recommendations exist for patients receiving rituximab.

This study investigated the frequency of severe/life-threatening infections in 192 patients with AAV treated with rituximab. It also aimed to identify risk factors for severe infection in this patient population.

METHODS**Study population**

This study included patients with AAV older than 18 years who were referred for rituximab to two tertiary care specialist centres, Addenbrooke's Hospital (Cambridge, UK) and the Medical University Innsbruck (Innsbruck, Austria), between 2004 and 2014. Diagnosis of AAV was established according to the European Medicines Agency (EMA) algorithm.¹⁰ Follow-up of patients began at the time of rituximab administration and ended on the date of death, the date patients were lost to follow-up, 2 years after first rituximab

administration or on 1 January 2015, whichever occurred first. This study was conducted in accordance with the ethical principles stated in the Declaration of Helsinki. The Institutional Review Board of both university hospitals approved the use of anonymised patient data for research purposes.

Clinical data

The following data were obtained from the respective electronic medical records of the patients: demography (age, gender), diagnosis, date of diagnosis, time to rituximab, ANCA serotype, disease phenotype, organ involvement, prior immunosuppressive therapies, cumulative cyclophosphamide exposure (in grams), immunosuppression during the year before rituximab, concomitant treatment, laboratory values (serum creatinine, C reactive protein (CRP), erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), neutrophils, white blood count (WBC), lymphocytes, CD3/CD4/CD8/CD19/CD56 counts, immunoglobulins), indication for the use of rituximab (see online supplementary appendix), comorbidities (including chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, chronic heart failure), smoking history, antibiotic prophylaxis (trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole or others) and the occurrence of severe/life-threatening infections (grade ≥ 3), as classified by the Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (CTCAE) V.4.0 (see online supplementary appendix).¹¹ Hypogammaglobulinaemia was defined as a IgG level of below 7g/L. Patients with incomplete or missing medical records were excluded from further analyses. The cumulative doses of rituximab during follow-up were determined.

Statistical analysis

Categorical variables were compared using the χ^2 test (or Fisher's exact test, when appropriate), and metric variables were compared using the Mann-Whitney U test. Metric variables are shown as median (and minimum to maximum), and nominal variables are shown as per cent (%). Both univariate and multivariate Cox regression analyses were performed to determine significant risk factors for severe/life-threatening and respiratory infections. The occurrence of at least one episode of severe/life-threatening infection during the follow-up period of 24 months was the outcome of interest. Kaplan-Meier plots and log-rank test were performed to assess univariate associations. All variables showing significant association with the dependent variable in the univariate Cox regression analysis were entered into a multivariate Cox regression model. A backward selection procedure was then used (with p values greater than 0.100 as the removal criterion, using Wald's test). Neutrophils correlated with WBC, CRP and ESR and sinusitis correlated with ear, nose and throat (ENT) involvement, thus only neutrophils at baseline and sinusitis were included in multivariate analysis. Results are expressed as HRs with 95% CIs. All statistical analyses were performed with SPSS Statistics V.21.0 (IBM).

RESULTS

Patient characteristics

The total number of patients included in the analysis was 192 (134 with GPA, 28 with MPA and 30 with EGPA). Mean duration of initial diagnosis to initiation of rituximab was 4.33 years. Patients were followed for a mean time of 22.67 months from the time of rituximab initiation (mean rituximab dose 4.75 g). Forty-nine patients presented with 95 infectious complications classified as CTCAE V.4.0 ≥ 3 . In detail, 71 episodes were CTCAE V.4.0 grade 3, 23 as grade 4 and 1 as grade 5 (multi-organ failure as a consequence of sepsis related to an urinary

tract infection). The overall event rate was 26.06 per 100 person-years. Twenty-five per cent of the observed infections occurred during the first 4 months of follow-up, while 50% and 80% were observed after 12 and 18 months, respectively. Antibiotic prophylaxis with trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole was administered in 73 out of 192 (38.02%). During the follow-up period, seven fatalities were recorded. Baseline characteristics of patients with severe infections and those without are depicted in table 1.

Infections

Respiratory tract infection was the most common infectious complication (n=63), followed by urinary tract (n=12), gastrointestinal tract (n=8), mastoiditis/otitis externa (n=4), skin (n=3), sepsis/septicaemia with unidentified site of infection (n=1), catheter-associated exit site infections (n=1), orbital mass infection (n=1), lacrimal gland abscess (n=1) and eye (n=1) (online supplementary table S1). Moreover, in cases with a positive microbial result, opportunistic pathogens were seen, including *P. aeruginosa* (n=4), *Staphylococcus aureus* including methicillin-resistant strains (n=4), *Escherichia coli* (n=3), *Clostridium difficile* (n=2), *P. jirovecii* (n=1), *Legionella pneumophila* (n=1) and invasive aspergillosis (n=1). In addition, one case of *Campylobacter jejuni* gastroenteritis was observed (online supplementary table S1 and online supplementary table S2).

Rituximab treatment and risk of infections

To identify specific risk factors associated with the development of infectious complications, univariate analysis was performed. Older patients (HR 1.02, 95% CI 1.00 to 1.04), patients with endobronchial involvement (HR 2.44, 95% CI 1.38 to 4.32) and severe bronchiectasis (HR 4.79, 95% CI 1.47 to 15.59) were at increased risk for severe infections. Patients presenting with sinusitis (HR 0.48, 95% CI 0.27 to 0.84) or in general ENT involvement (HR 0.46, 95% CI 0.26 to 0.82) had fewer severe infections. While there was no correlation with serum creatinine, higher eGFR (HR 0.99, 95% CI 0.98 to 1.00) emerged as a protective factor. Higher ESR (HR 1.11, 95% CI 1.03 to 1.20), WBC (HR 1.06, 95% CI 1.01 to 1.10), higher steroid doses (HR 1.02, 95% CI 1.01 to 1.04) and an IgG decline $\geq 30\%$ (HR 1.88, 95% CI 1.04 to 3.39) at baseline were predictors of severe infections. Concomitant comorbidities, such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD, HR 16.07, 95% CI 4.41 to 58.49), diabetes (HR 2.35, 95% CI 1.14 to 4.85) and reduced left ventricular ejection fraction/previous myocardial infarction (HR 2.21, 95% CI 1.07 to 4.56) emerged as risk factors. Treatment with alemtuzumab (ALM) ever before rituximab was associated with an increased risk (HR 2.49, 95% CI 1.05 to 5.91). Antibiotic prophylaxis to prevent *P. jirovecii* infections with trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole reduced the risk of severe infections (HR 0.45, 95% CI 0.23 to 0.88). A multivariate logistic regression analysis revealed that the use of trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole as prophylactic antibiotic measure had an impact on reduction of severe infections (HR 0.30, 95% CI 0.13 to 0.69). Moreover, the use of trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole significantly reduced the time to first significant infection (p=0.016) (table 2 and figure 1). Moreover, older age (HR 1.03, 95% CI 1.01 to 1.05), endobronchial involvement (HR 2.21, 95% CI 1.15 to 4.26), COPD (HR 6.30, 95% CI 1.08 to 36.75) and ALM treatment before rituximab (HR 3.97, 95% CI 1.50 to 10.54) emerged as independent risk factors to develop severe infections following rituximab (table 2).

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of patients having severe infections versus those without severe infections

	No severe infection (n=143)	Severe infection (n=49)	P values
Demographics			
Age (years)	56 (16–85)	60 (22–82)	0.023
Gender (male, %)	45	41	0.573
Type of vasculitis (%)			0.407
GPA	71	65	
MPA	13	20	
EGPA	16	14	
Symptoms (%)			
B-symptoms (night sweat, fever, unintentional weight loss)	21	14	0.353
Neuropathy	27	24	0.774
Sinusitis	72	53	0.015
Deafness/mastoiditis/otitis media	31	22	0.266
Arthralgia	45	33	0.117
Organ involvement (%)			
CNS	7	7	1
Subglottic/tracheal stenosis	12	14	0.661
Skin	18	14	0.533
Kidney	44	51	0.398
Eye	29	17	0.112
Others	7	8	1
ENT	79	61	0.014
Lung	54	65	0.162
Imaging findings (%)			
Pulmonary cavities	24	26	0.75
Endobronchial	20	41	0.004
Severe bronchiectasis	1	8	0.054
Disease activity measures			
BVAS	6 (0–28)	6 (0–18)	0.602
DEI	6 (2–12)	6 (2–10)	0.848
Laboratory values			
Creatinine (µmol/L)	86 (45–1451)	98 (49–879)	0.027
eGFR (MDRD/Modification of Diet in Renal Disease equation) mL/min/1.73 m ²	75 (3–163)	60 (5–155)	0.002
CRP (0–6 mg/L)	5.0 (0.7–215.0)	14.0 (1.0–215.0)	0.001
ESR (5–15 in the 1st hour)	16 (2–116)	22 (1–109)	0.006
Neutrophils (2–8×10 ⁹ /L)	7.1 (2.0–18.6)	8.3 (2.4–21.4)	0.025
WBC (4–11×10 ⁹ /L)	9.4 (3.6–42.0)	10.7 (3.3–24.4)	0.006
Lymphocytes (1–4.5×10 ⁹ /L)	1.0 (0.1–3.7)	1.0 (0.4–4.5)	0.145
CD19 (0.1–0.5)	0.04 (0.00–0.80)	0.03 (0.00–0.77)	0.781
CD3 (0.7–2.1)	0.82 (0.05–7.20)	0.70 (0.21–3.32)	0.246
CD4 (0.3–1.4)	0.48 (0.03–1.98)	0.38 (0.11–2.80)	0.303
CD8 (0.2–0.9)	0.29 (0.02–1.93)	0.20 (0.07–0.95)	0.414
CD56 (0.12–0.88)	0.11 (0.00–0.70)	0.15 (0.00–0.80)	0.09
IgG (6–13 g/L)	9.0 (2.8–22.6)	8.8 (3.0–18.9)	0.823
IgG decline ≥30% (%)	20	35	0.041
Hypogammaglobulinaemia (%)	13	16	0.593
IgM (0.4–2.2 g/L)	0.7 (0.3–2.6)	0.7 (0.3–2.0)	0.398
IgA (0.8–3.7 g/L)	1.8 (0.4–5.3)	2.1 (0.5–4.3)	0.715
ANCA-positive (%)	73	76	0.703
Comorbidities (%)			
COPD	1	6	0.053
Diabetes	6	18	0.021
Hypertension	37	33	0.557
Myocardial infarction/reduced LVEF	8	18	0.036
Indication (%)			
Minor relapse	41	29	0.114
Major relapse	27	39	0.13

Continued

Table 1 Continued

	No severe infection (n=143)	Severe infection (n=49)	P values
Maintenance	78	82	0.622
Refractory disease	31	27	0.516
Steroid sparing	17	22	0.375
1st line	5	10	0.187
Premedication (last 12 months)			
CYC (g)	0 (0–45)	0 (0–22)	0.632
MMF (g)	0 (0–1080)	15 (0–1080)	0.798
AZA (g)	0 (0–81)	0 (0–72)	0.036
MTX (mg)	0 (0–1286)	0 (0–1286)	0.739
IVIg (ever) (%)	4	12	0.128
Anti-TNF (ever) (%)	3	5	0.65
PLEX (ever) (%)	9	7	1
ALM (ever) (%)	5	14	0.079
Medication used concurrently with RTX			
Steroids (mg)	15 (0–60)	15 (5–60)	0.087
Trimethoprim–sulfamethoxazole (%)	43	22	0.009
Other antibiotic prophylaxis (%)	9	16	0.172

Metric variables are shown as median and (minimum–maximum), nominal variables are shown as %. Statistics tests are χ^2 quadrate test/Fisher's exact test and Mann-Whitney U test where appropriate. The respective reference ranges, if applicable, are given in parentheses. P values indicating significant changes are highlighted in bold font.

ALM, alemtuzumab; ANCA, antineutrophil cytoplasm antibody; AZA, azathioprine; BVAS, Birmingham Vasculitis Activity Score; CD, cluster of differentiation; CNS, central nervous system; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CRP, C reactive protein; CYC, cyclophosphamide; DEI, Disease Extent Index; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; EGPA, eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis; ENT, ear, nose and throat; ESR, erythrocyte sedimentation rate; GPA, granulomatosis with polyangiitis; IVIG, intravenous immunoglobulins; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; MMF, mycophenolate mofetil; MPA, microscopic polyangiitis; MTX, methotrexate; PLEX, plasma exchange; RTX, rituximab; TNF, tumour necrosis factor; WBC, white blood count.

Risk for lower respiratory tract infections after rituximab

Since respiratory tract infections were the leading cause of infectious complications (n=63), we aimed to identify factors predicting the risk. Nine patients underwent bronchoscopy and most of them had at least two respiratory tract infections (7/9). Patients with preserved eGFR (HR 0.99, 95%CI 0.98 to 1.00), presenting with sinusitis (HR 0.47, 95%CI 0.23 to 0.98) and ENT involvement (HR 0.43, 95%CI 0.20 to 0.87) as well as receiving rituximab for refractory disease (HR 0.35, 95%CI 0.12 to 0.99), had a lower likelihood to develop severe pulmonary infections. In contrast, lung involvement (HR 2.53, 95%CI 1.08 to 5.93) and in particular endobronchial involvement (HR 4.30, 95%CI 2.06 to 8.94) and severe bronchiectasis (HR 7.48, 95%CI 2.22 to 25.16) emerged as risk factors. Higher CRP (HR 1.01, 95%CI 1.00 to 1.01), ESR (HR 1.02, 95%CI 1.00 to 1.03), neutrophils (HR 1.15, 95%CI 1.15) and WBC (HR 1.07, 95%CI 1.01 to 1.12) at baseline were associated with severe pulmonary infections. Moreover, those with concomitant COPD (HR 19.75, 95%CI 5.23 to 74.63), major relapse as indication (HR 2.65, 95%CI 1.28 to 5.49) and higher steroid doses (HR 1.02, 95%CI 1.00 to 1.04) had more pulmonary infections. Multivariate analysis retained endobronchial involvement (HR 4.30, 95%CI 2.06 to 8.94), severe bronchiectasis (HR 7.48, 95%CI 2.22 to 25.16), neutrophil count at baseline (HR 1.19, 95%CI 1.06 to 1.33) and major relapse (HR 2.65, 95%CI 1.28 to 5.49) as independent risk factors, while rituximab use in the setting of refractory disease was negatively associated with severe pulmonary infections (HR 0.35, 95%CI 0.12 to 0.99) (online supplementary table S3).

Prescription pattern and side effects of trimethoprim–sulfamethoxazole

The dose of trimethoprim–sulfamethoxazole used as a prophylaxis was not consistent. Most patients received 480 mg on alternate days (38.36%), followed by 960 mg on alternate days

(21.92%) and 960 mg twice daily (12.33%, further details see online supplementary table S4). Among differences in the prescription pattern, a diagnosis of GPA, ENT involvement including sinusitis and deafness, mastoiditis and otitis media were associated with a more frequent prescription. Lower CD4 T-cell count as well as cyclophosphamide in the year before and a higher concomitant steroid use led to trimethoprim–sulfamethoxazole prescription (online supplementary table S5). Next, we assessed side effects of trimethoprim–sulfamethoxazole focusing on recently reported adverse events in rheumatological indications.¹² Trimethoprim–sulfamethoxazole was stopped in five patients due to haematopoietic complications in three (lymphopenia, pancytopenia, neutropenia), sore mouth in one and abnormal liver function test in the remainder. In general, trimethoprim–sulfamethoxazole prophylaxis was maintained for 14.67 months.

DISCUSSION

Comorbidities, either attributable to active disease or immunosuppression, remain a major issue in the management of AAV. An analysis of the early EUVAS trials revealed that infections contributed to the majority (28/59, 48%) of deaths within the first year of trial inclusion, whereas it is among the three leading causes thereafter (15/74, 20%). A direct effect of induction treatment was proposed to be causative of severe infections within the first year.² A recent study analysing the Chapel Hill cohort highlighted that infections were responsible for a high proportion of deaths within the first year (4/31, 13%), while active disease (29%) was the leading cause in a large cohort comprising 421 patients with a follow-up of at least 1 year.¹³ Differences in the treatment modalities may have accounted for the differences leading to fatal infections in diverse cohorts. The methylprednisolone versus plasma exchange (MEPEX) trial (one of the early European Vasculitis Society (EUVAS) trials) randomised patients

Table 2 Univariate and multivariate analysis of risk factors for severe or life-threatening infection following rituximab treatment during 24 months of follow-up

	Univariate analysis			Multivariate analysis		
	HR	95 % CI	P values	HR	95 % CI	P values
Demographics						
Age (years)	1.02	1.00 to 1.04	0.031	1.03	1.01 to 1.05	0.012
Gender (male)	0.88	0.50 to 1.55	0.647			
Type of vasculitis						
GPA	Reference	–	–			
MPA	1.59	0.78 to 3.23	0.203			
EGPA	0.95	0.42 to 2.15	0.899			
Symptoms/manifestations						
B-symptoms (night sweat, fever, unintentional weight loss)	0.67	0.28 to 1.58	0.355			
Neuropathy	0.89	0.46 to 1.70	0.72			
Sinusitis	0.48	0.27 to 0.84	0.01			
Deafness/mastoiditis/otitis media	0.69	0.35 to 1.35	0.275			
Arthralgia	0.63	0.35 to 1.14	0.127			
Organ involvement						
CNS	1.12	0.35 to 3.63	0.85			
Subglottic/tracheal stenosis	1.14	0.51 to 2.54	0.746			
Skin	0.74	0.33 to 1.64	0.45			
Kidney	1.27	0.72 to 2.21	0.411			
Eye	0.52	0.23 to 1.17	0.113			
Others	0.82	0.26 to 2.65	0.745			
ENT	0.46	0.26 to 0.82	0.008			
Lung	1.57	0.87 to 2.82	0.136			
Imaging findings						
Pulmonary cavities	1.11	0.56 to 2.21	0.765			
Endobronchial	2.44	1.38 to 4.32	0.002	2.21	1.14 to 4.26	0.018
Severe bronchiectasis	4.79	1.47 to 15.59	0.009			
Disease activity measures						
BVAS	1.01	0.95 to 1.07	0.811			
DEI	0.98	0.84 to 1.15	0.840			
Laboratory values						
Creatinine	1	1.00 to 1.00	0.141			
eGFR (MDRD equation) mL/min/1.73 m ²	0.99	0.98 to 1.00	0.011			
CRP	1.01	1.00 to 1.01	0.061			
ESR	1.01	1.00 to 1.02	0.014			
Neutrophils	1.11	1.03 to 1.20	0.005			
WBC	1.06	1.01 to 1.10	0.013			
Lymphocytes	0.73	0.48 to 1.11	0.142			
CD19	1.17	0.11 to 12.51	0.896			
CD3	0.75	0.45 to 1.25	0.27			
CD4	0.74	0.34 to 1.61	0.44			
CD8	0.58	0.16 to 2.09	0.407			
CD56	2.75	0.34 to 22.10	0.341			
IgG	1.02	0.93 to 1.12	0.663			
IgG decline ≥30 %	1.88	1.04 to 3.39	0.036			
Hypogammaglobulinaemia	1.22	0.54 to 2.74	0.633			
IgM	0.72	0.38 to 1.35	0.304			
IgA	1.11	0.80 to 1.54	0.535			
ANCA positive	1.11	0.58 to 2.14	0.744			
Comorbidities						
COPD	16.07	4.41 to 58.49	<0.001	6.3	1.08 to 36.75	0.041
Diabetes	2.35	1.14 to 4.85	0.021			
Hypertension	0.79	0.44 to 1.44	0.445			
Myocardial infarction/reduced LVEF	2.21	1.07 to 4.56	0.032			
Indication						

Continued

Table 2 Continued

	Univariate analysis			Multivariate analysis		
	HR	95% CI	P values	HR	95% CI	P values
Minor relapse	0.6	0.32 to 1.11	0.102			
Major relapse	1.63	0.92 to 2.90	0.097			
Maintenance	1.15	0.56 to 2.37	0.708			
Refractory disease	0.8	0.42 to 1.51	0.491			
Steroid sparing	1.37	0.70 to 2.68	0.36			
1st line	1.95	0.77 to 4.91	0.159			
Premedication (last 12 months)						
CYC (g)	0.97	0.90 to 1.04	0.389			
MMF (g)	1	1.00 to 1.00	0.273			
AZA (g)	0.97	0.95 to 1.00	0.066			
MTX (mg)	1	1.00 to 1.00	0.979			
IVIG (ever)	2.4	0.94 to 6.12	0.067			
Anti-TNF (ever)	1.41	0.34 to 5.84	0.636			
PLEX (ever)	0.75	0.23 to 2.42	0.629			
ALM (ever)	2.49	1.05 to 5.91	0.039	3.97	1.50 to 10.54	0.006
Medication used concurrently with RTX						
Steroids (mg)	1.02	1.01 to 1.04	0.006			
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	0.45	0.23 to 0.88	0.02	0.3	0.13 to 0.69	0.005
Other antibiotic prophylaxis	1.63	0.76 to 3.47	0.209			

Demographics of the respective patients, the form of ANCA-associated vasculitis, symptoms, laboratory values, comorbidities, indication for rituximab use, the premedication and the concomitant therapy are given. P values indicating significant changes are highlighted in bold font.

ALM, alemtuzumab; ANCA, antineutrophil cytoplasm antibody; AZA, azathioprine; BVAS, Birmingham Vasculitis Activity Score; CD, cluster of differentiation; CNS, central nervous system; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CRP, C reactive protein; CYC, cyclophosphamide; DEI, Disease Extent Index; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; EGPA, eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis; ENT, ear, nose and throat; ESR, erythrocyte sedimentation rate; GPA, granulomatosis with polyangiitis; IVIG, intravenous immunoglobulins; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; MMF, mycophenolate mofetil; MPA, microscopic polyangiitis; MTX, methotrexate; PLEX, plasma exchange; RTX, rituximab; TNF, tumour necrosis factor; WBC, white blood count.

either to plasma exchange or high-dose methylprednisolone alongside standard induction therapy reported 19 deaths (out of 137 patients) related to infections within the first year.¹⁴

Little is known about infections in patients with AAV treated with rituximab. In the first 6 months, the rate of severe infections (defined as grade ≥ 3 CTCAE V3.0 event) was 7% in the group of patients receiving either rituximab or standard of care in the RAVE trial.⁴ Over 18 months, 12% in the rituximab and 11% of participants in the standard of care group had at least one

episode of grade ≥ 3 infections.⁶ In the RITUXVAS trial, a higher occurrence of severe infectious complications was observed in both treatment arms. While the rate of severe infections was 18% in both arms, the number of patients presenting with non-severe infections was higher (18% vs 9%) in the rituximab group.⁵ In general, patients with vasculitis may carry an increased risk to develop severe infections following rituximab administration. In patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA), long-term follow-up of a global clinical trial programme revealed a serious infection event rate of 3.76 per 100 person-years. In contrast to our findings, opportunistic infections remained rare during follow-up with an event rate of 0.05 events per 100 patient-years in the RA cohort.¹⁵

The current European League Against Rheumatism/European Renal Association - European Dialysis and Transplant Association (EULAR/ERA-EDTA) recommendations for the management of AAV encourage *P. jirovecii* prophylaxis in patients receiving cyclophosphamide.¹⁶ However, no concrete recommendation concerning rituximab is given. In the updated EMA label, prophylaxis is recommended during and following rituximab, as appropriate.¹⁷ In this study, the frequency of *P. jirovecii* infection was low (n=1). This frequency is in line with a study reporting one case of *P. jirovecii* in patients receiving mainly cyclophosphamide as induction treatment.¹³ Currently, it is uncertain if patients with AAV receiving rituximab benefit from *P. jirovecii* prophylaxis since the reported frequency of severe adverse events attributable to trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole is high in patients with systemic autoimmune diseases, with some fatalities.^{12 18} A randomised controlled trial investigating the role of trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole in therapeutic dosage (960 mg twice a day for 2 years) found a reduction in respiratory

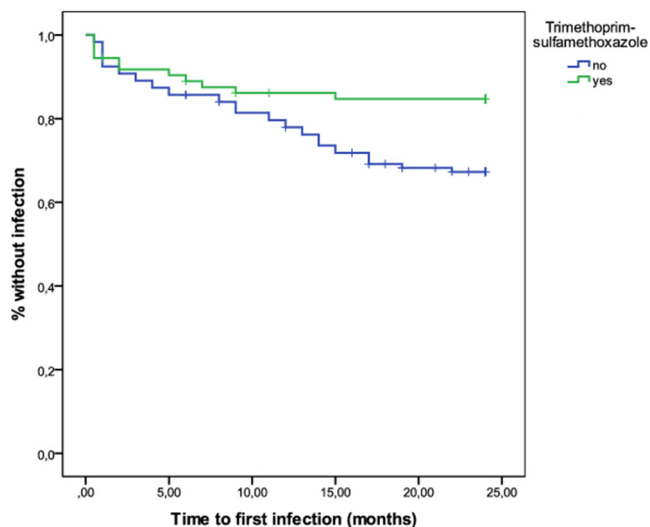


Figure 1 Kaplan-Meier curve of patients presenting with severe infections and either receiving trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole or prophylaxis or not.

tract infections and a trend towards fewer non-respiratory tract infections ($p=0.05$) compared with placebo.¹⁹ This is in line with our study confirming a protective effect of prophylactic trimethoprim–sulfamethoxazole use on the risk to develop severe infections. Thus, it may be appropriate to conclude that trimethoprim–sulfamethoxazole may reduce *P. jirovecii* pneumonia and also reduces overall infective risk and prophylaxis should be initiated in patients with AAV receiving rituximab. In our cohort, patients tolerating trimethoprim–sulfamethoxazole remained on prophylaxis during the 2-year period (mean 14.67 months). Five patients stopped trimethoprim–sulfamethoxazole due to adverse events.

The reported occurrence of severe infections in observational studies of AAV varies (frequency 20%–60%)³ influenced by follow-up times, prophylactic measures and the impact of different criteria for infections. In our study, 26.06% patients presented with at least one severe infection. The observed frequency is higher compared with both Rituximab versus Cyclophosphamide for ANCA-Associated Vasculitis (RAVE) and Rituximab versus Cyclophosphamide in ANCA-Associated Renal Vasculitis (RITUXVAS) trials. This may be explained by the scheduled rigorous study visits, allowing for early detection of infection and prescription of antimicrobials, or the selection of a lower risk cohort for the clinical trials. However, the frequency of observed severe infections is similar to other observational studies reported to date.^{7 8 20} Older age was an independent risk factor for infections in the pre-rituximab era.³ We observed an association between age and severe infections in our cohort. Patients with lung involvement and concomitant COPD may be particularly vulnerable to severe infections. Endobronchial involvement and COPD were risk factors for infections and endobronchial involvement alongside severe bronchiectasis predictors of severe pulmonary infections. In patients with AAV on immunosuppressive treatment, most severe infections are located in the respiratory tract.^{13 21 22} In rituximab-treated patients, 20 out of 30 infectious complications were restricted to the upper and lower respiratory tract during a follow-up period of 230.4 patient-years.⁸ Respiratory tract infections were the leading cause of severe infections in our cohort as well.

Compared with a matched background population, patients with AAV are at an increased risk of severe infections, including non-specific (HR 4.55), Gram-negative (HR 3.49) and *S. aureus* septicaemia (HR 3.40), pneumonia (HR 3.27), acute upper respiratory tract infections (HR 8.88), *C. difficile* infection (HR 5.35) and skin infections (HR 5.35).²³ Interestingly, no difference related to infectious complications was observed when an early cohort was compared with a recent cohort.²³ Another study corroborated an impact of *S. aureus* in patients with AAV, being the most prevalent causative organism (34% of 249 positive cultures). Among 85 positive cultures, 18 (21%) of *S. aureus* isolates were grown despite trimethoprim–sulfamethoxazole prophylaxis. Moreover, 14% of infections caused by *S. aureus* were severe.¹³ In contrast, our study found a broad spectrum of opportunistic pathogens and *P. aeruginosa* as well as *S. aureus* (four severe infections, each) were the leading causative organism, followed by *E. coli* (three severe infections). The spectrum of isolates is in line with a recent study reporting the efficacy and safety profile of rituximab in induction and maintenance of remission. Out of 12 severe infections, four led to fatality in four subjects with either coma (meningitis) or respiratory failure (pneumonitis with detection of *P. aeruginosa* or *P. jirovecii*).⁷ Both *S. aureus* and Gram-negative bacteria may have a direct impact on disease onset or relapse,²⁴ which is a potential

explanation for the high number of infections caused by these pathogens.

Most infections occur within the first months of treatment. McGregor *et al* showed the highest risk of infections during the first 3 months of follow-up and in general severe infections within the first 12 months were associated with death (19% vs 4%).¹³ A recent registry analysis highlighted that a high proportion of severe infections occurred during the first 6 months of follow-up (38.4%).²³ In contrast, severe infections occurred during the whole observational period in our cohort of rituximab-treated patients. In retrospective studies, hypogammaglobulinaemia was a frequently observed complication of rituximab with the need of IgG replacement due to recurrent infections in 4.2% of the patients.²⁵ Univariate analysis revealed an association between IgG decline of at least 30% from baseline in patients with severe infections. This may indicate that this subgroup of patients with a drop in IgG levels may be specifically prone towards infections.

In conclusion, we found severe infections occurring in approximately one quarter of patients in a 2-year observation period after rituximab therapy for AAV. There was a reduction of severe infections when trimethoprim–sulfamethoxazole prophylaxis was used. Respiratory tract infections were the leading cause of severe infections. We found an association of endobronchial involvement, bronchiectasis and rituximab use for major relapses with severe respiratory tract infections. While these results require confirmation, they support routine use of trimethoprim–sulfamethoxazole in rituximab-treated patients.

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