

Case Report

Use of rituximab for granulomatosis with polyangiitis-associated peripheral ulcerative keratitis[☆]



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ABSTRACT

A 31-year-old female, presented with polyarthralgia, asymmetrical polyarthritis, fever, vasculitis skin lesions, together with decreased visual acuity in the right eye with severe peripheral corneal melting, peripheral ulcerative keratitis, fibrin hypopyon and posterior synechiae. Given the clinical and paraclinical findings with positive C-ANCA (anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies), the patient was diagnosed with granulomatosis with polyangiitis with ocular (corneal melting, peripheral ulcerative keratitis and uveitis), and systemic involvement. Treatment was started with methylprednisolone and cyclophosphamide, but due to poor control, Rituximab was subsequently administered, with medical improvement.

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Uso de rituximab en queratopatía ulcerativa periférica y uveítis secundaria a granulomatosis con poliangeítis

RESUMEN

Mujer de 31 años con cuadro de poliartralgias, poliartritis asimétrica, fiebre, lesiones vasculíticas en piel, asociado a disminución de agudeza visual en ojo derecho, el cual presentaba compromiso corneal con adelgazamiento periférico severo, queratitis ulcerativa periférica, hipopión de fibrina y sinequias posteriores. Ante el cuadro clínico y paraclínicos con C-ANCA

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Córnea
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positivos, se realiza el diagnóstico de granulomatosis con poliangeítis con compromiso ocular (adelgazamiento corneal, queratitis ulcerativa periférica, uveítis) y sistémico. Se inicia tratamiento con metilprednisolona y ciclofosfamida con poco control, por lo que se inicia rituximab sistémico, evolucionando hacia la mejoría.

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Purpose

The purpose is to describe the use of rituximab in peripheral ulcerative keratitis, corneal peripheral melting and uveitis in a patient with granulomatosis with polyangiitis.

Methods

Case report. Patient evaluated in the Services of Ophthalmology and Rheumatology of a high complexity hospital in Medellín, Colombia.

Results

A 31-year-old female patient, with a personal history of pulmonary tuberculosis 8 years ago with complete treatment, idiopathic diffuse bronchiectasis, giant cell tumor in the left proximal femur 9 years ago, cholecystectomy, without significant ocular personal antecedents. She consults for a clinical picture of 10 days of evolution, sudden onset, consisting of polyarthralgia, asymmetric summatory polyarthritis in wrists, left elbow, ankles and right knee, fever, vasculitic lesions of petechial type and plaques with erythematous borders, irregular, necrotic infiltrated at the malleolar level of the right lower limb, 4 days later she presented pain in the right eye, photophobia, and decreased visual acuity. The ophthalmological physical examination showed a best corrected visual acuity in right eye (RE) light perception, left eye (LE) 20/20, at biomicroscopy, RE: conjunctiva with ciliary and mixed injection, sclera without nodules or thinning, limbal superficial vascularization in 360°, cornea with peripheral melting of 80% in 360°, epithelial ulcer of 80%, severe generalized edema, inferotemporal blister, fibrin hypopyon of 50%, posterior synechiae, without further details due to anterior opacity (Fig. 1), LE, within normal limits.

Paraclinical tests were requested to clarify the causes of her symptomatology: ocular ultrasound with mild vitritis, negative C-reactive protein, hemogram with leukocytosis, without neutrophilia, thrombocytosis, elevated erythrocyte sedimentation rate, 24 h proteinuria of 110 mg, negative HIV, negative VDRL, negative blood cultures, negative Gram stain and culture of ocular secretion, negative bacilloscopies, sputum culture: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* grow as a colonization of bronchiectasis. Autoimmune profile: rheumatoid factor, ANA and ENA negative, C-ANCA 1:20, C4 and C3 hypocomplementemia. CT scan of the paranasal sinuses: pansinusitis, chest HRCT: centriacinar micronodules with bilateral scattered distribution, cylindrical saccular bronchiectasis of basal

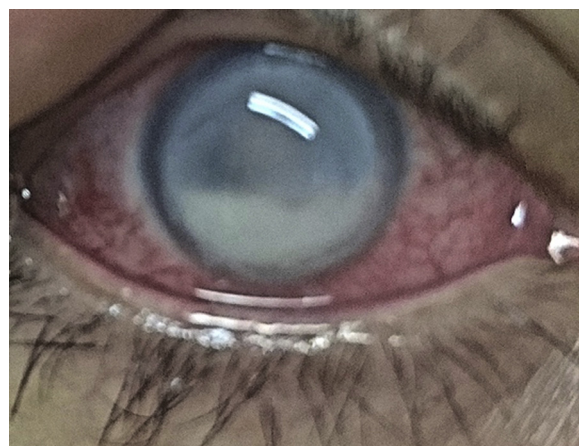


Fig. 1 – Initial manifestations: 360° limbal superficial vascularization, cornea with 360° peripheral melting, epithelial ulcer, severe generalized edema, fibrin hypopyon.

predominance with mucus plug inside. Normal abdominal CT scan, normal echocardiogram. Given the clinical features and the high specificity of the positive.

C-ANCA, jointly with Rheumatology it was established the diagnosis of granulomatosis with polyangiitis with ocular (corneal melting, peripheral ulcerative keratitis, uveitis), cutaneous (vasculitis), paranasal sinuses (recurrent pansinusitis), involvement, summatory polyarthritis of large joints; the pulmonary involvement was not characteristic, because it consisted of bronchiectasis. Treatment with pulses of methylprednisolone and cyclophosphamide, topical treatment with 20% autologous serum, sodium hyaluronate, loteprednol and atropine was started without any improvement of the inflammatory process, so it was decided subsequently to initiate rituximab 500 mg weekly, for 4 doses, without adverse effects. The ocular condition slowly evolved toward improvement (Fig. 2), with recovering from the corneal melting by 40% (Fig. 3) and closure of the corneal epithelial ulcer (Fig. 4) in the last evaluation, 4 months later, with best corrected visual acuity of hand movement, explained by a dense leukoma as a sequel. She continues currently under follow-up and visual rehabilitation.

Discussion

Granulomatosis with polyangiitis is a systemic disease of unknown cause, characterized by granulomatous inflammation of the upper and lower respiratory tract, vasculitis and necrotizing nephritis; it is part of the group of

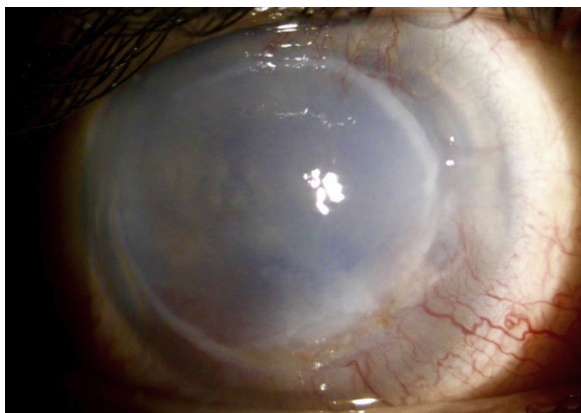


Fig. 2 – Post-treatment manifestations: resolution of the hypopyon.

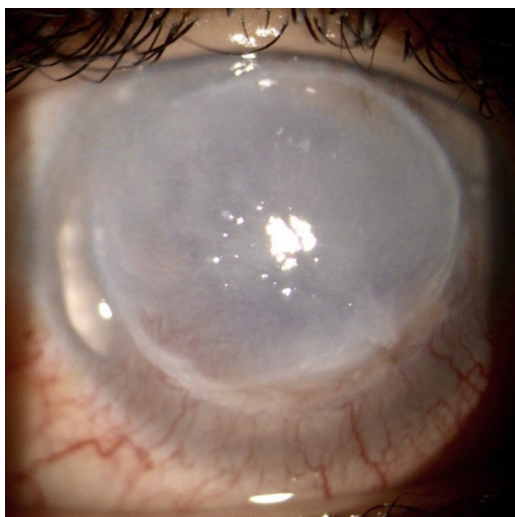


Fig. 3 – Post-treatment manifestations: recovering from the peripheral melting.

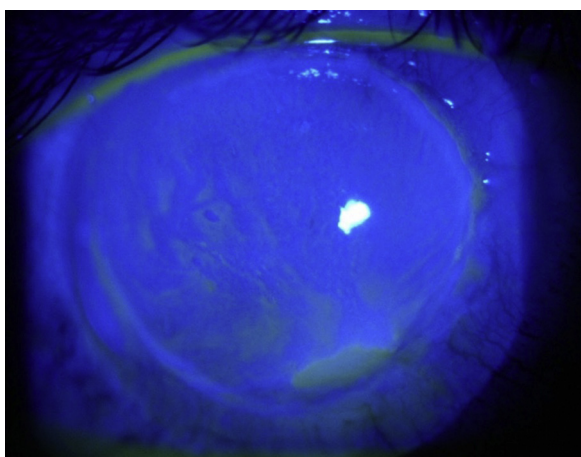


Fig. 4 – Post-treatment manifestations: recovering from the corneal epithelial ulcer.

ANCA-associated vasculitis, it presents 2 clinical forms (localized and systemic),¹ it has a prevalence of 3 cases per 100,000 people in the United States, most frequent in the fifth to sixth decades of life.² Its diagnosis is supported by the C-ANCA, with a specificity of up to 98%.^{1,3,4} Ocular involvement is reported in 28–60% of cases in whichever clinical form. The most common manifestations are the orbital inflammatory disease, necrotizing scleritis and peripheral ulcerative keratitis.² It has been postulated that the etiology of the latter would be due to an occlusive vasculitis with commitment of the perilimbar vasculature and accumulation of antibody complexes in the epithelium, causing local inflammatory activity that leads to peripheral thinning, which is usually associated with necrotizing scleritis,^{5,6} different from the case described. The classical management consists of the use of systemic steroids in conjunction with cytotoxic agents such as cyclophosphamide and methotrexate.^{1,7,8} The anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody, rituximab, has been recently used for refractory cases.^{9–11} Few case reports have been published internationally with the use of rituximab for peripheral ulcerative keratitis refractory to treatment, with good outcomes.^{12,13} The case described corroborates the usefulness of rituximab in peripheral ulcerative keratitis, peripheral melting and uveitis secondary to granulomatosis with polyangiitis, with positive outcomes in terms of visual acuity and control of progression.

Conclusions

Granulomatosis with polyangiitis may exhibit ocular involvement, which includes peripheral ulcerative keratitis and uveitis. Treatment includes immunosuppression with steroids, methotrexate and cyclophosphamide. In refractory cases are used biological agents such as rituximab, which in this case was effective in the management of peripheral ulcerative keratitis and uveitis.

Ethical disclosures

Protection of human and animal subjects. The authors declare that no experiments were performed on humans or animals for this study.

Confidentiality of data. The authors declare that they have followed the protocols of their work center on the publication of patient data.

Right to privacy and informed consent. The authors have obtained the written informed consent of the patients or subjects mentioned in the article. The corresponding author is in possession of this document.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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