

RISKS OF ORAL METHOTREXATE ADMINISTRATION IN OUTPATIENTS

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Summary

Methotrexate (MTX) is a cytostatic agent used in oncology. Because of its immunosuppressive properties, MTX is also used in autoimmune disorders. Low-dose MTX regimens in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis and severe psoriasis are considered to be safe. However, pharmacovigilance centers warn of serious and even fatal incidents due to errors in oral MTX administration. The aim of this case series presentation was to identify the specific factors related to the development of adverse drug reactions (ADRs) induced by MTX. A prospective pharmacovigilance study was conducted at the Clinic of Dermatology, University Hospital, Stara Zagora. We report 3 cases of patients with psoriasis vulgaris in which severe haematological abnormalities associated with previous administration of MTX were detected during hospitalization. A 73-year old female with malaise, vomiting and oral ulcers who had taken approximately 120 mg MTX was found to have pancytopenia. A 59-year old male hospitalized for psoriatic erythroderma who had erroneously taken 10 mg MTX daily instead of weekly for 8 days, was diagnosed with bicytopenia and toxic hepatitis. An 88-year old male with psoriatic arthritis presented with aphthous stomatitis, erosive crusted lesions, ecchymoses and aplastic anemia 2 weeks after treatment with 12.5 mg MTX once weekly plus i.m. Movalis[®], followed by Diclophenac Duo[®]. The main predisposing factors for the development of these ADRs were patient-related dosage errors and concomitant administration of NSAIDs. Safe use of oral MTX requires clear dosing instructions and strict patient compliance. Potential drug interactions of MTX with other drugs should also be considered.

Key words: methotrexate, adverse drug reactions, pancytopenia

Introduction

Methotrexate (MTX) has been used since the 1940s as an antitumor agent. MTX is a folic acid antagonist that binds to dihydrofolate reductase and blocks the synthesis of tetrahydrofolic acid and purine and pyrimidine precursors of DNA and RNA required for cell proliferation. In 1951, MTX was introduced for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) because of its property to inhibit the proliferation of

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lymphocytes and other cells participating in joint inflammation [1]. At the comparatively low doses used in rheumatic diseases MTX exhibits anti-inflammatory activity [2] and this is probably related to the inhibition of the folate-dependent enzyme 5-aminoimidazole-4-carboxamide ribonucleotide (AICAR) transformilase [3] and the consequent inhibition of the key enzymes adenosine deaminase and AMP deaminase, resulting in the intracellular increase of adenosine and adenine nucleotides [4]. Extracellular adenosine can bind to several subtypes of transmembrane receptors (A_1 , A_{2a} , A_{2b} , A_3) found on many cell types. It is speculated that low-dose MTX exerts its anti-inflammatory activity by increasing extracellular adenosine which activates predominantly A_{2a} and A_3 adenosine receptors leading to inhibition of lymphocyte proliferation and the production of proinflammatory interleukins and leucotrienes [6, 7]. Clarifying MTX anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive mechanism is important for the search of biomarkers that could be helpful in a preliminary identification of patients who would respond to MTX treatment or are prone to develop toxicities to MTX. At present no reliable markers are available. The study of some promising candidates such as erythrocyte levels of the active MTX metabolite MTX-polyglutamate, polymorphisms of genes encoding purine and pyrimidine synthesis, etc. continues [7].

In Bulgaria MTX is approved for the treatment of oncological (solid tumors and haematologic malignancies) and non-oncological diseases (active rheumatoid arthritis in adults and severe psoriasis in patients nonresponsive to other treatments). MTX is a disease-modifying antirheumatic drug (DMARD) that should be part of the first treatment strategy in patients with active rheumatoid arthritis according to recent European League against Rheumatism (EULAR) guidelines [8]. MTX is recommended as a first choice DMARD for psoriatic arthritis [9]. MTX is considered to be an effective, safe and cheap medicine [10-13].

The MTX summary of product characteristics recommends assessment of haematological parameters, renal and hepatic function before treatment. Routine baseline investigations include full blood count, chest X-ray, and renal and hepatic functional tests. During treatment full blood counts should be monitored at least

once a month and hepatic and renal function once monthly or every 3 months. In oncology more frequent monitoring is recommended. Mild adverse drug reactions (ADRs) like stomatitis, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea are observed in 20 to 30 % of the patients treated with MTX. Severe ADRs present as hepatic, renal, pulmonary impairments. Bone marrow is rarely affected. Risk factors include high MTX dosage, old age, kidney diseases, hypoalbuminemia, folic acid deficiency, infections, and drug interactions.

Three cases of serious MTX-induced ADRs were detected in the course of a pharmacovigilance study in the Clinic of Dermatology, University Hospital, Stara Zagora.

Clinical case No1

D.K., an 88-year-old male with a 20-year history of psoriasis was admitted to hospital with painful erosions affecting the mouth, face, upper and lower limbs of 3day's duration. Two weeks before hospitalization treatment for psoriatic arthritis was started. The treatment schedule included peroral MTX 12.5 mg once weekly plus folic acid combined with meloxicam (Movalis[®]) 15 mg i.m. for 5 days followed by peroral diclofenac (Diclofenac-Duo[®]) in a dosage of 75 mg daily for 8 days. Concomitant diseases were arterial hypertension, deafness, and *prostatic hyperplasia*. On admission the patient was afebrile, his tongue was covered with a whitish coating, and so were the erosions on the palate and buccal mucosa. Erosive-crusted lesions with oval and irregular shape ranging from 1 to 10-15 cm in diameter were present on his face, scalp, forearms, elbows and lower legs (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Erosive crusted lesions on the face, elbow and back of hands

Most of the erosions were covered with yellow-brownish crusts. Single ecchymoses were seen on the dorsal aspects of the feet. Laboratory analysis revealed an elevated erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) 46/80 mm, white blood cell count of $0.74 \times 10^9/L$, hemoglobin 106 g/L, erythrocytes $3.4 \times 10^{12}/L$, platelets $33 \times 10^9/L$, total protein 57.6 g/L, albumin 28.07 g/L, glucose 6.95 mmol/L, urea 19.78 mmol/L. Creatinine and aminotransferases were within normal ranges. Cultures of deposits from the tongue revealed *Staphylococcus epidermidis* and methicillin-sensitive *Staphylococcus aureus* in skin lesions. After consultation with a hematologist, treatment consisting of filgrastim (Neupogen[®]) 300 mcg s.c. and methylprednisolone (Urbason[®]) 60 mg i.v. twice daily) for Methotrexate-induced aplastic anemia was started. Anti-infective drugs including amoxicillin-clavulanic acid (Augmentin[®]) 2 x 1.0 p.o., ceftriaxone (Medaxone[®]) 2 x 1.0 i.v., metronidazole (Flagyl[®]) 2 x 0.5 i.v., and fluconazole (Fungolon[®]) 0.1/24hrs p.o. were used for prophylaxis of bacterial and fungal infections. For prophylaxis of corticosteroid-induced gastrointestinal ADRs, esomeprazole (Emanera[®]) 2 x 20 mg p.o. was administered. Concomitant diseases were treated with Co-Linipril[®], Isodinit[®], and Zoxon[®]. Topical therapy consisted of linimentum cum Chlorocid, fusidic acid (Fucidin[®]) cream and chlorhexidine-impregnated antiseptic dressings (Bactigras[®]). Mouth lesions were treated with topical antiseptics and antifungals - benzydamin (Tantum verde[®]), miconazole (Daktarin[®]) oral gel. Fig. 1 The patient was transferred to a hematological unit for further treatment of aplastic anemia.

Clinical case No2

Z.O. a 73-year-old female with a 7-year history of arthropathic psoriasis and concomitant ischaemic heart disease, arterial hypertension, gr. II and NYHA gr. III heart failure was admitted to hospital for severe psoriasis. The patient had been on MTX 5 mg weekly for 1 year and had stopped the drug for a few months due to remission. Because of itchy red lesions in the folds 2 weeks prior to hospitalization the patient took, on her own account, a high dosage of MTX - approximately 120 mg p.o. which resulted in malaise, vomiting and formation of mouth ulcers. On admission the patient was

underweight and in poor general condition but afebrile. Extensive erythematous-to-hyperpigmented non-infiltrated plaques were found in the inguinal and submammary areas with oozing, whitish coating in the folds and single erosions and hemorrhagic crusts. Buccal mucosa was covered with extensive painful erosions.

Laboratory analysis showed an elevated ESR 90/110, white blood cell count of $2.9 \times 10^9/L$, hemoglobin 109 g/L, erythrocytes $3.6 \times 10^{12}/L$, platelets $110 \times 10^9/L$. Glucose, liver and renal tests were within normal ranges. Cultures from skin lesions revealed methicillin-sensitive *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Candida* spp. The consulting hematologist confirmed the diagnosis of pancytopenia following MTX treatment and therapy with folic acid in a daily dose of 45 mg and prophylactic administration of antibiotics and antifungals (Amoxiclav[®] 3 x 625 mg plus Fungolon[®] 100 mg/24 hrs) was started. Topical therapy consisted of Dermazin[®] cream, cold cream and benzydamin (Tantum verde[®]) mouthwash and 1% hydrogen peroxide solution for the mouth lesions.

For 10 days full recovery of the mouth and skin lesions was achieved. Hematology parameters showed significant improvement (white blood cell count $6.3 \times 10^9/L$, hemoglobin 114 g/L, erythrocytes $3.71 \times 10^{12}/L$, platelets $637 \times 10^9/L$).

Clinical case No 3

D.I., a 59-year-old male with a long history of psoriasis and alcohol abuse was hospitalized for psoriatic erythroderma. He had erroneously taken 10 mg MTX daily for 8 to 9 days prior to hospitalization. MTX had been prescribed by a dermatologist in a standard once weekly dosage regimen after performing laboratory analysis of complete blood count and clinical biochemistry. After 2-3 days of daily MTX intake the patient was with loss of appetite, malaise and skin erosions. The psoriatic lesions acquired a bluish-brownish shade. Gradually his condition deteriorated, there were symptoms of nausea, vomiting, night chills and the color of urine became dark. On admission he was febrile (38° C), with blood pressure 140/70 mm Hg, and presented with generalized plaque psoriasis of polycyclic, infiltrated brownish-livid lesions with pityroid desquamation, brownish hemorrhagic crusts and single fresh erosions

predominantly in the inguinal folds. Erosions and squamous-crust lesions were found on the face, there was diffuse palmar hyperkeratosis. Laboratory analysis showed elevated ESR 100/110, white blood cell count of $1.8 \times 10^9/L$, hemoglobin 114 g/L, erythrocytes $3.75 \times 10^{12}/L$, platelets $16 \times 10^9/L$. Differential blood count was: St 7, Sg 37, Eo 13, Ly 42, Mo1. Fibrinogen was 5.26 g/L. Glucose, urea, creatinine, uric acid, total protein, prothrombin time and electrolytes were within reference ranges. Liver function tests showed the following: aspartate aminotransferase (AST) 56 U/L; alanine aminotransferase (ALT) 55 U/L; GGTP 299.8 U/L; alkaline phosphatase (AP) 153.5 U/L; direct bilirubin 77.2 $\mu\text{mol}/L$; total bilirubin 107.7 $\mu\text{mol}/L$; creatine kinase (CK) 175 U/L; CK-MB 57.6 U/L. Urine was positive for bilirubin and protein, and urobilinogen was significantly elevated.

Urine cultures, cultures from lesional skin and throat swab all yielded *Staphylococcus aureus*. Hemocultures were negative for bacteria. Antistreptolysin titre was below 250 units. Chest radiography was normal. Abdominal sonography showed hepatomegaly with non-specific diffuse parenchymal changes consistent with toxic hepatitis. Following consultations with a gastroenterologist, a hematologist and a toxicologist the patient was diagnosed with toxic hepatitis and bicytopenia and was treated with folic acid, levulose transfusions, hepatoprotective agents ademetonine and silymarin (Transmetil[®] 2 x 0.5 i.v., Carsil[®] p.o.), antiinfectious agents (Cefazolin 2.0/8 hrs i.v.) and antipyretics. Topical medication included linimentum cum Chlorocid, Jodasept[®] ointment and Nystatin[®] cream. During the hospital stay significant clinical improvement was achieved, liver function normalized with direct bilirubin decreasing to 21.2 $\mu\text{mol}/L$, total bilirubin 27.6 $\mu\text{mol}/L$, AST 50.9 U/l, ALT 45.9 U/l, hematology parameters revealed increased white blood cell count ($5.4 \times 10^9/L$) and platelets ($85 \times 10^9/L$) at hospital discharge.

Discussion

In patients with RA who take MTX in relatively low doses the incidence rate of haematologic ADRs like leucopenia, thrombocytopenia, megaloblastic anemia and pancytopenia is estimated to be 3% [14]. A study of a series of patients with pancytopenia induced by MTX

administered in a median weekly dose of 12.5 mg has shown that it is very important to monitor patients for haematologic ADRs for a long period of time because these ADRs may appear late in the course of therapy with MTX [15]. Although therapy of RA with MTX is considered to be safe, vigilance concerning ADRs should not be ignored. Precipitating factors for MTX toxicity are poor nutritional status, hypoalbuminemia, renal impairment [15]. Nevertheless, bone marrow suppression in patients on low-dose MTX with no clear risk factors has been reported [16]. Folic acid supplementation in a dose of 5 mg weekly in patients taking MTX may reduce the incidence of bone marrow suppression [16].

In the first reported case MTX had been prescribed without preliminary laboratory investigations. The role of combined therapy with nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) i.e. meloxicam and diclofenac for the development of MTX-induced ADRs cannot be ruled out. The drug interaction between MTX and NSAIDs is pharmacokinetic – MTX excretion is reduced by NSAIDs resulting in elevation of MTX plasma levels and consequently increasing the risk of MTX toxicity. It is not recommended to combine high doses of MTX (above 15 mg weekly) with NSAIDs. Even if low MTX doses are used in combination with NSAIDs, the risk of haematologic toxicity of MTX might increase despite of the unchanged MTX pharmacokinetics. Short-term studies show lack of pharmacokinetic interaction of meloxicam with MTX in patients with rheumatoid arthritis [17] and no difference in the safety profile of the drug when administered with meloxicam [18]. Although adverse pharmacokinetic interactions with MTX are reported for ketoprofen, indomethacin, naproxen, diclofenac [19], for aspirin, ibuprofen, etodolac [20], and despite the lack of ADRs in most patients on combined therapy, it is recommended that all patients on MTX combined with any NSAID be cautiously monitored [20].

In the second and third case, MTX toxicity can be attributed to the patients' self willing increase in the dose of MTX. Errors in oral MTX administration are related to specific weekly MTX administration regimen in RA and psoriasis. MTX overdose due to daily instead of weekly administration is not uncommon [21-23]. Analysis of adverse events to MTX due to its erroneous administration reported to the FDA for a 4-year period show that in 20% of the cases errors are patient-related and in 37% errors are

physician-related [24]. Medical journals and drug regulatory authorities from all over the world warn of inadvertent daily prescribing, dispensing or administering of MTX resulting in serious ADRs including death [25-27].

Another factor contributing to MTX hepatotoxicity in case 3 is the history of excessive alcohol consumption. Long-term use of MTX in low weekly doses can cause liver fibrosis and cirrhosis [28]. The risk of liver toxicity is increased by previous or current alcohol use. MTX is not considered to be suitable for patients suspected of alcohol abuse [29].

Conclusions

Safe administration of oral MTX is based on strict adherence to the dosage regimen instructions and monitoring of patients by their attending doctor or general practitioner. Clear and understandable information on the dosing schedule of MTX received by the patients and available in all medical documentation (prescription, personal health records, drug package) is necessary to prevent errors in oral MTX administration. Individual patient compliance with drug treatment recommendations should also be carefully evaluated.

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