

Current Practice of Immunophenotyping Pre- and Post Rituximab

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Background

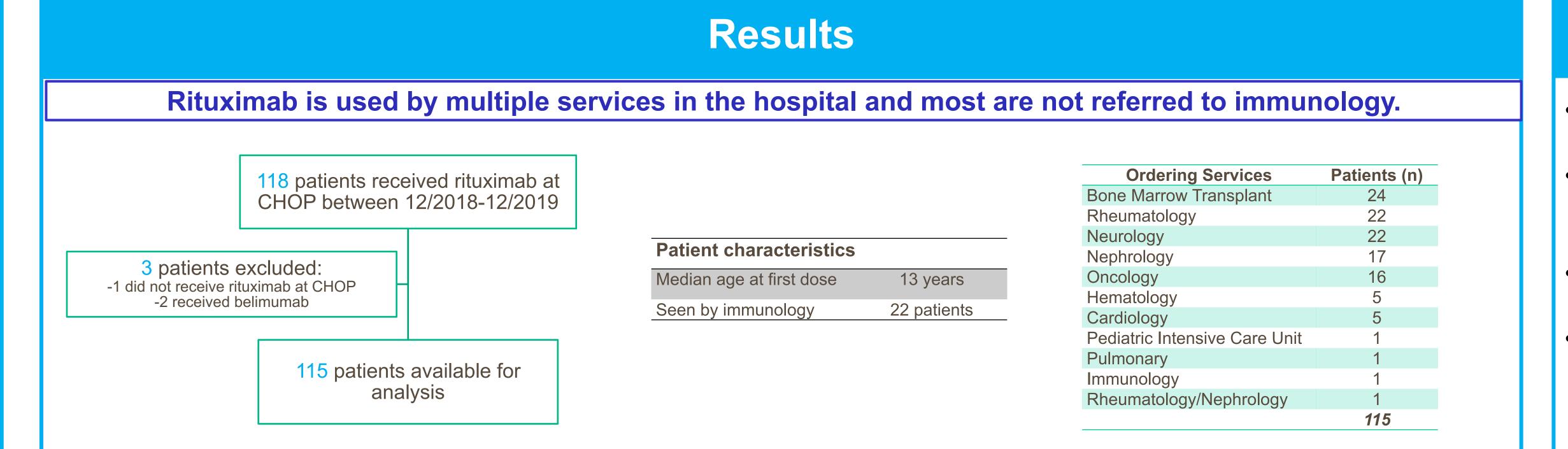
- Rituximab is a chimeric monoclonal antibody against CD20, which is present on developing B cells
- Depletes B cells with average recovery time of 6-9 months
- Rituximab complications:
- 19.3%-38.5% develop persistent hypogammaglobulinemia
- Skewing of B-cell subpopulation toward naïve B cells with decreased memory and switched memory B cells
- Increased risk of serious infectious complications mitigated by immunoglobulin replacement therapy
- Immunoglobulin replacement was required in 4.5%² 6.6%³
- Long-term dysfunction may be related to individual patient factors:
- Rituximab may "unmask" a pre-existing humoral defect
- B-cell dysfunction may develop in susceptible individuals following rituximab treatment
- Increased risk for hypogammaglobulinemia may be related to increased dosages of rituximab
- Immunologic screening can identify patients with pre-existing immune dysfunction and those with persistent immunologic derangements following rituximab

Objectives

Characterize the current practice of pre- and post- rituximab immunologic screening labs in both the inpatient and outpatient settings at the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia (CHOP)

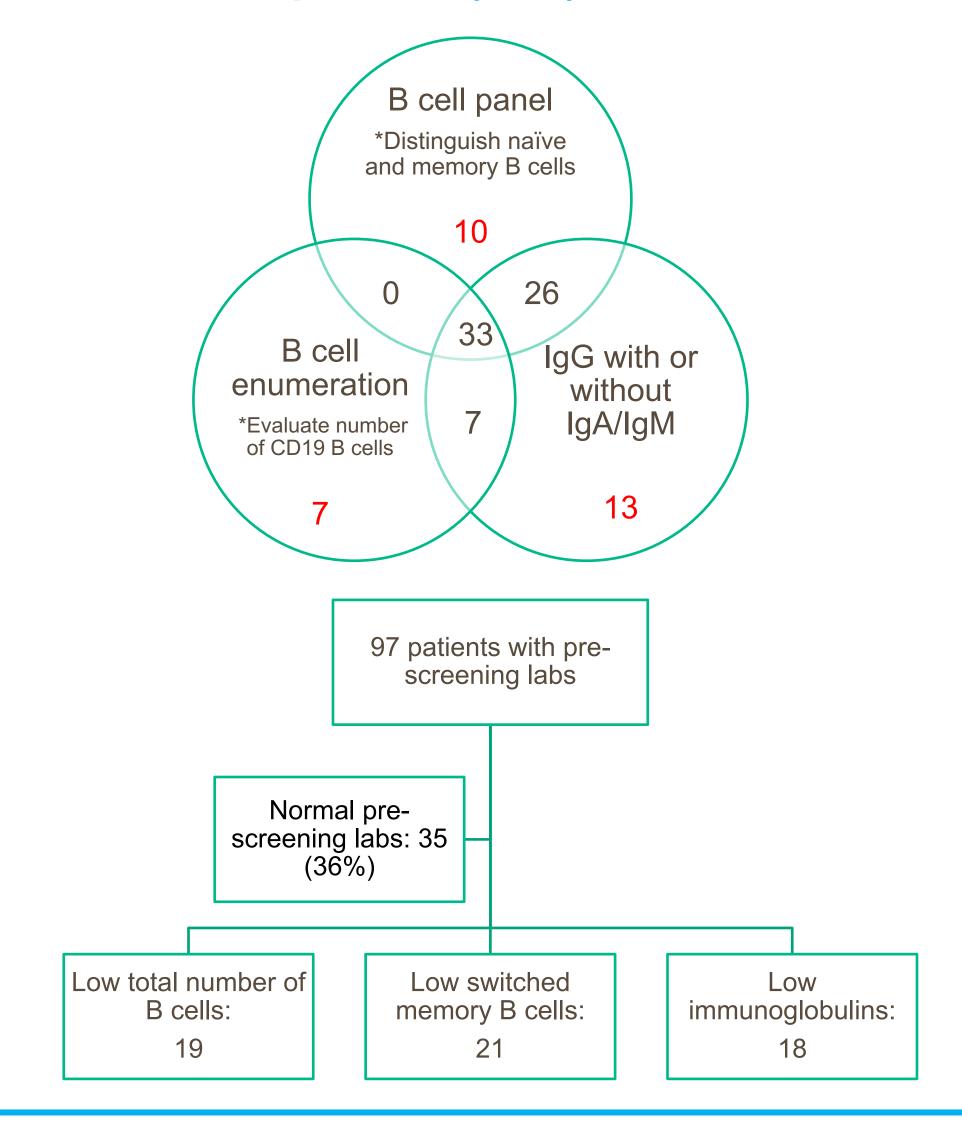
Methods

- Retrospective review of all patients receiving rituximab at CHOP between 12/2018-12/2019
- Age, reason for rituximab therapy
- Laboratory evaluations obtained pre- and post-rituximab
- Referral to immunology
- Ordering service



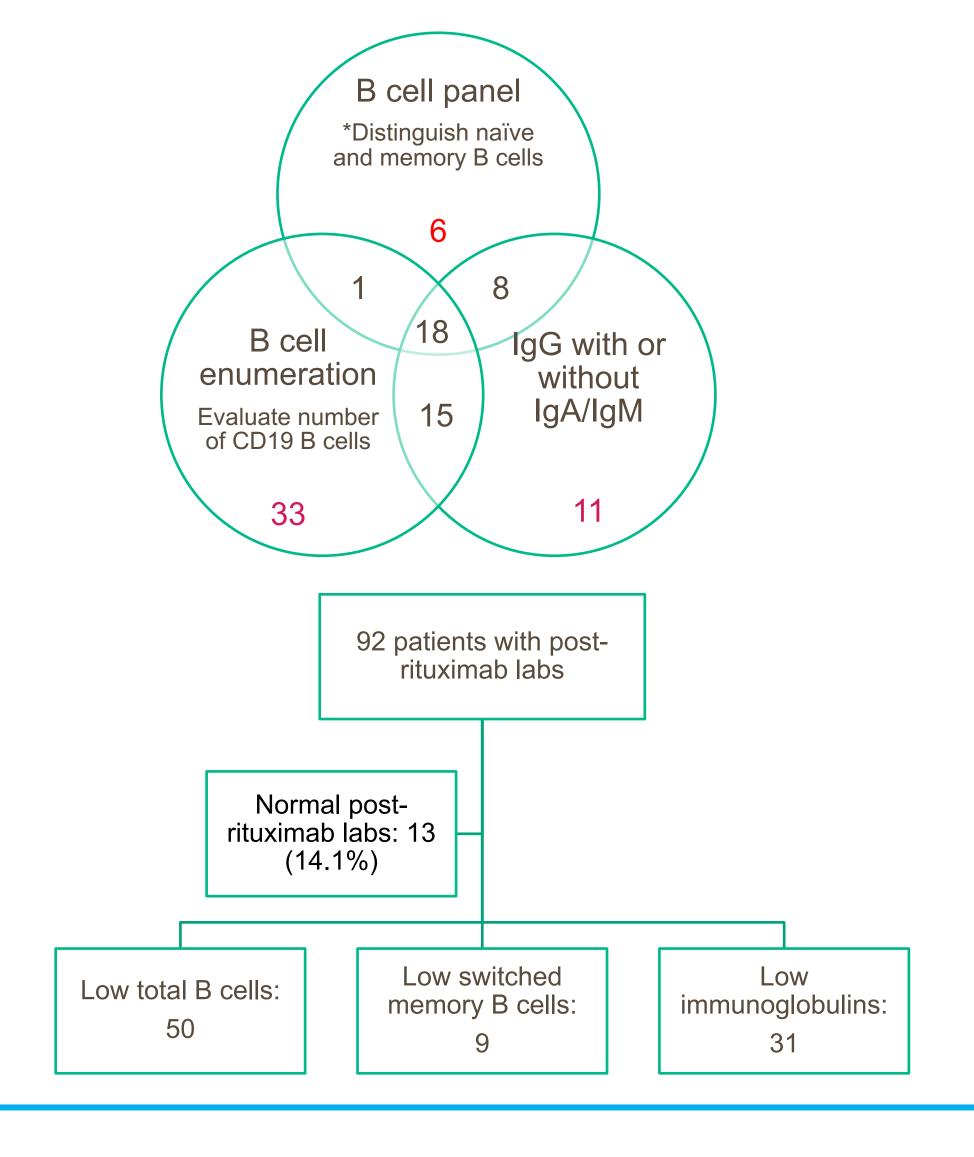
Immunophenotyping pre-rituximab

- 18/115 (15.7%) patients received rituximab without pre-screening labs
- Both B cell enumeration AND functional studies evaluated: 66 patients (68%)



Immunophenotyping post-rituximab

- 23/114 (20.2%) patients did not have immunology monitoring labs post-rituximab
- Both B cell enumeration AND functional studies evaluated: 41 patients (44.6%)



Conclusions

- The majority of patients had some form of immunology testing pre- and post-rituximab administration
- There was wide variability in types of labs ordered and many patients did not undergo both B cell enumeration and functional studies
- Screening demonstrated that many patients had abnormal lab results both pre- and post-rituximab administration
- Additional interventions are required to standardize immunophenotyping to evaluate for existing immunodeficiencies pre-rituximab and to monitor for immunologic recovery following drug administration

Future Directions

- Work with ordering services to develop an algorithm for immunophenotyping pre- and post-rituximab and for referral to immunology clinic
- Standardize ordersets in the electronic medical record to facilitate ordering relevant labs
- Develop a formal clinical pathway that is accessible for all providers to reference
- Assess changes to current practice with implementation of these interventions

References

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