Successful therapeutic rechallenge after a severe episode of high dose methotrexate-induced choreoathetosis: A case report

LIP LEONG CHONG1, EVELYN YI TING WONG1, SHERYL LYN LUCERO SANTOS-BANTA1, CHEE LEONG CHENG2, LEONARD TAN2, EILEEN YI LING POON1,3, NAGAVALLI SOMASUNDARAM1,3, MOHAMAD FARID1,3, TIFFANY TANG1,3, MIRIAM TAO1,3, JAMES BOON KHEONG KHO04,5, VIVIANNE SHIH6, DARYL MING ZHE CHEAH7, CHOOON KIAT ONG5,7,8, SOON THYE LIM1,3,5 and JASON YONGSHENG CHAN1,3,9

1Division of Medical Oncology, National Cancer Centre Singapore, Singapore 169610; 2Department of Anatomical Pathology, Singapore General Hospital, Singapore 169608; 3SingHealth Duke-NUS Blood Cancer Centre, Singapore 168753; 4Department of Oncologic Imaging, National Cancer Centre, Singapore 169610; 5Duke-NUS Medical School, Singapore 169857; 6Department of Pharmacy, National Cancer Centre Singapore; 7Lymphoma Genomic Translational Research Laboratory, Division of Cellular and Molecular Research, National Cancer Centre Singapore, Singapore 169610; 8Genome Institute of Singapore, A*STAR, Singapore 138672; 9Cancer Science Institute of Singapore, National University of Singapore, Singapore 117599, Republic of Singapore

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Abstract. Methotrexate (MTX) is an essential chemotherapy drug used in the treatment of malignancies, but it is known to cause complications to the central nervous system. We report a case of severe MTX neurotoxicity in an adult presenting with choreoathetosis despite a normal clearance of MTX. High dose-MTX has been successfully rechallenged without any neurological sequelae. We reviewed the relevant literature of similar manifestations and summarized their clinical data, magnetic resonance imaging features and treatment given. None of them has recurrence of neurotoxicity. We concluded that it is safe to persist with MTX even after a previous episode of toxic leukoencephalopathy.

Introduction

Methotrexate is a cell-cycle specific agent which disrupts the metabolism of folic acid and DNA synthesis by inhibiting the enzyme dihydrofolate reductase. It is a commonly used antimetabolite in the treatment of adult and pediatric cancers, including lymphomas, acute lymphoblastic leukemias and osteosarcomas (1). The incidence of acute MTX neurotoxicity is reportedly 3-10% and it depends on the dose, frequency and route of administration of MTX as well as the prophylactic use of leucovorin (2). Acute encephalopathy usually develops within 5 to 14 days after HD MTX, commonly presenting as nausea, headache, seizures, altered mental status or stroke-like symptoms. Choreoathetosis is an unusual and severe presentation of MTX neurotoxicity, and to our knowledge, has not been reported in adults (3,4).

Case report

A 46 year old woman who presented with confusion and lethargy of 3 weeks duration was diagnosed with an isolated relapse of lymphoma involving the central nervous system (CNS). She had a history of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) of the breast 12 years ago and was treated then with six cycles of R-CHOP chemotherapy (which included rituximab, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine and prednisolone) and localized radiotherapy to the breast. She did not receive CNS prophylaxis at initial diagnosis. She remained in clinical remission for ten years until she relapsed in the lumbosacral plexus. She received salvage chemotherapy with 4 cycles of R-ESHAP (rituximab, etoposide, methylprednisolone, cytarbine and cisplatin) and went into complete remission.

At the current presentation, gadolinium-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the brain revealed subcortical white matter hyperintensities on fluid-attenuated inversion recovery (FLAIR) sequence with associated vascular and leptomeningeal enhancement consistent with lymphoma recurrence (Fig. 1). Diagnostic lumbar puncture confirmed the presence of CD20-positive lymphomatous large B cells, typical of leptomeningeal disease (Fig. 2). These large cells also intensely co-expressed CD79a with a Ki-67 proliferation fraction in the region of 60-70% on immunohistochemistry. Flow cytometry analysis was negative for clonal B lymphocytic cells however,
this might have been a false negative result due to either limited CSF sample or rapid degeneration of viable lymphocytes. There was no scintigraphic evidence of lymphoma recurrence elsewhere on whole body 18F-FDG PET/CT scan.

She was commenced on dexamethasone, intravenous rituximab and HD MTX infusion at 3.5 g/m$^2$ given over 3 h based on Shah's protocol for treatment of newly-diagnosed primary CNS lymphoma (5). IV folinic acid 30 mg 6-hourly was given 24 h after the start of HD MTX infusion until MTX levels <0.05 µmol/l had been achieved (Fig. 3). There was no incidence of toxicity observed on serial monitoring of plasma MTX concentrations. The decrease in serum methotrexate level with time after the start of HD MTX, compared to the baseline methotrexate level was analyzed with Friedman test. All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS17.0 software. A P-value <0.05 (two-tailed) was considered to be of statistical significance.

Four days after HD MTX infusion, she developed sudden jerking movements of the upper limbs with drooling of saliva and extensor posturing of the body. She suffered another complex partial seizure with secondary generalization a few hours later, which aborted spontaneously. She did not have any fever, hypoglycaemia or signs of meningitis. Neurological examination was otherwise normal. An urgent CT scan of the brain did not identify any new intracranial lesions nor was there any epileptiform activity on an electroencephalogram (EEG) performed the following day. She was subsequently treated with levetiracetam and there had been no recurrence of seizure since.

Two days later, she was observed to have prolonged involuntary and irregular movements involving bilateral upper extremities with intermittent writhing of the neck and trunk, which would resolve when she slept but recurred when she was awake. A repeat MRI of the brain showed extensive T2 and FLAIR hyperintensities with bilateral and symmetrical
involvement of the basal ganglia and periventricular white matter, some of which demonstrated restricted diffusion without any associated solid enhancement. Notably, the previously seen vascular and leptomeningeal enhancement have improved. Further investigations to exclude other causes of chorea were performed: serum ceruloplasmin, thyroid function, creatine kinase and ferritin were normal, anti-streptolysin O titre (ASOT) and autoimmune workup were negative; as well as a peripheral blood film which did not yield any acanthocytes. A neurologist was consulted for her movement disorder and she was started on tetrabenazine 12.5 mg bd with complete resolution of her symptoms thereafter.

She was successfully rechallenged with HD MTX at a lower dose of 2.5 g/m² at week 3 without any recurrence of neurotoxicity, completing a total of 5 biweekly doses. In addition, she received 2 doses of intrathecal MTX 12 mg at weeks 7 and 9 without any complications. MRI brain was repeated after two months which had shown near complete resolution of white matter changes in the basal ganglia while her lymphoma remained in clinical and radiological remission.

Table I. Clinical features of 5 patients with acute methotrexate neurotoxicity and successful outcomes after rechallenge with MTX.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Diagnosis</th>
<th>Route of MTX prior to event</th>
<th>Time to event (days)</th>
<th>Neurological symptoms</th>
<th>Duration (days)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td>HD and IT MTX</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Hemiparesis, bilateral weakness, dysphasia, confusion, emotionality and chorea</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td>HD and IT MTX</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Hemiparesis, confusion, emotionality and chorea</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td>IT MTX only</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hypotonia in all limbs and chorea</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td>IT MTX only</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Nausea, headache, confusion, right hemiparesis and chorea</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5*</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>DLBCL</td>
<td>HD MTX only</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Seizure, confusion and chorea</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Described in the present case report. ALL, acute lymphoblastic leukemia; DLBCL, diffuse large B cell lymphoma; MTX, methotrexate; HD MTX, high-dose methotrexate; IT MTX, intrathecal methotrexate.

Discussion

We described a case of acute, reversible methotrexate neurotoxicity in an adult patient with lymphoma who was successfully rechallenged with HD MTX. The differential diagnoses of chorea are broad and can be caused by any structural, metabolic, infectious, autoimmune or malignant involvement of the basal ganglia (6). The bilateral and symmetrical involvements of the basal ganglia in addition to the periventricular white matter were more suggestive of a toxic-metabolic cause of acute leukoencephalopathy rather than a unilateral neoplastic process.

The diagnosis of MTX-induced encephalopathy in our patient was made based on transient symptoms with full recovery, typical radiographic features and exclusion of other causes after an extensive panel of investigations. We reviewed a series of case reports whereby chorea was one of the main features.
presenting symptoms and summarized them in the tables below (Tables I and II). All the previously reported patients were diagnosed with pediatric ALL on intrathecal MTX with or without HD MTX prior to their neurotoxic symptoms (9-11). MRI brain typically showed focal areas of restricted diffusion, particularly in the basal ganglia and centrum semiovale, which disappeared on follow up imaging. These radiographic findings of transient restricted diffusion in the absence of vascular or perfusion changes were consistent with reversible cytotoxic edema of the white matter from acute MTX leukencephalopathy (12). All of them, except patient number 2 whom had completed treatment, had received further doses of intrathecal or HD MTX subsequently without any recurrence of neurotoxicity.

There are differences in the treatments used in managing acute MTX neurotoxicity, probably because the exact pathophysiology is still not well understood. The plasma MTX level does not correlate with the incidence of acute neurotoxicity and this relationship is not well-established compared to other adverse effects of MTX such as nephrotoxicity (13). Observations from our patient and case reports from Hong Kong have illustrated that there are no instances of delayed elimination of MTX preceding the neurological symptoms (14). It is widely believed that MTX can cause direct toxic damage to the CNS, potentially by the accumulation of adenosine after MTX inhibition on purine synthesis (15). Methylxanthines have therefore been used in some cases based on their ability to displace adenosine from the central receptors (16). We did not employ methylxanthines in the treatment of our patient but we had continued on folinic acid for another week. Importantly, the patient went on to receive both HD MTX and intrathecal MTX successfully.

Prompt recognition of an acute toxic leukencephalopathy is important in the management of patients presenting with neurological symptoms and known recent exposure to MTX. This would prevent unnecessary investigations and a delay in the diagnosis of acute MTX neurotoxicity. Diffusion-weighted MRI is a useful imaging modality to detect early changes of cytotoxic edema, which are often transient and reversible (17). It is safe to persist with MTX and that a prior episode of MTX-induced neurotoxicity does not preclude its future use as MTX remains an effective drug in the management of CNS lymphoma.

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Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Authors' contributions

LC and JC contributed to the conception of the study and wrote the manuscript. LC, EW, SS, EP, NS, MF, TT, VS, MT,
JC and SL provided clinical assistance and contributed to the acquisition of clinical data. CC, LT, DC and CO reviewed the slides and contributed to pathological data acquisition and interpretation. JK analyzed the images, and interpreted and acquired the radiological data. All the authors read and approved the final version of this manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Not applicable.

Patient consent for publication

The patient provided written informed consent for the publication of any associated data and accompanying images.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

References