

blood

2002 100: 1168-1171
Prepublished online Apr 30, 2002;
doi:10.1182/blood-2002-01-0335

Thrombogenic activity of doxorubicin in myeloma patients receiving thalidomide: implications for therapy

Maurizio Zangari, Eric Siegel, Bart Barlogie, Elias Anaissie, Fariba Saghafifar, Athanasios Fassas, Christopher Morris, Louis Fink and Guido Tricot

Updated information and services can be found at:

<http://bloodjournal.hematologylibrary.org/cgi/content/full/100/4/1168>

Articles on similar topics may be found in the following *Blood* collections:

[Hemostasis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology](#) (2496 articles)

[Clinical Trials and Observations](#) (2641 articles)

Information about reproducing this article in parts or in its entirety may be found online at:

http://bloodjournal.hematologylibrary.org/misc/rights.dtl#repub_requests

Information about ordering reprints may be found online at:

<http://bloodjournal.hematologylibrary.org/misc/rights.dtl#reprints>

Information about subscriptions and ASH membership may be found online at:

<http://bloodjournal.hematologylibrary.org/subscriptions/index.dtl>

Blood (print ISSN 0006-4971, online ISSN 1528-0020), is published semimonthly by the American Society of Hematology, 1900 M St, NW, Suite 200, Washington DC 20036.

Copyright 2007 by The American Society of Hematology; all rights reserved.



Thrombogenic activity of doxorubicin in myeloma patients receiving thalidomide: implications for therapy

Maurizio Zangari, Eric Siegel, Bart Barlogie, Elias Anaissie, Fariba Saghaififar, Athanasios Fassas, Christopher Morris, Louis Fink, and Guido Tricot

Ten percent of newly diagnosed myeloma patients treated with any type of chemotherapy develop deep venous thrombosis (DVT). Thalidomide has proven activity in refractory multiple myeloma (MM), and although single-agent thalidomide has minimal prothrombogenic activity, its combination with cytotoxic chemotherapy is associated with a significantly increased risk of DVT. We analyzed the incidence of DVT in 232 MM patients who received a combination of chemotherapy and thalidomide on 2 protocols that dif-

fered only by the inclusion of doxorubicin in one. DT-PACE (dexamethasone/thalidomide/cisplatin/doxorubicin/cyclophosphamide/etoposide) was offered to patients with preceding standard dose therapy, but no prior autotransplantation, while DCEP-T (dexamethasone/cyclophosphamide/etoposide/cisplatin/thalidomide) was administered for relapse after transplantation. If there were signs or symptoms suggestive of DVT, patients received additional investigations, including Doppler ultrasonography, followed by

venography if indicated. Only patients on DT-PACE but not DCEP-T experienced an increased incidence of DVT. A statistical association between the incidence of DVT and combination chemotherapy including doxorubicin ($P = .02$) was observed; this association was confirmed on multivariate analysis. MM patients treated with thalidomide and doxorubicin have a high risk of developing DVT. (Blood. 2002;100:1168-1171)

© 2002 by The American Society of Hematology

Introduction

Deep venous thrombosis (DVT) is observed in different types of cancer,¹ including multiple myeloma (MM).² This hypercoagulability may be related to an impaired fibrinolytic system, to the presence of lupuslike anticoagulant antibodies,³⁻⁷ or to increased levels of proinflammatory procoagulant cytokines (interleukin 6, tumor necrosis factor- α).⁸ Thalidomide is an active agent in refractory MM⁹ and is associated with a very low incidence of DVT (2%) when used as a single agent.¹⁰ However, when thalidomide is part of a combination that includes other cytotoxic agents, the incidence of DVT increases substantially.^{11,12} To identify potential risk factors for the increased thrombogenicity, we have analyzed the incidence of DVT in different treatment protocols combining thalidomide and cytotoxic agents.

Patients, materials, and methods

Patients analyzed in this study had symptomatic MM and were enrolled in 2 different phase III studies. Patients previously treated with conventional chemotherapy but not with high-dose therapy (HDT) and stem cell support received a combination of dexamethasone, thalidomide, cisplatin, doxorubicin, cyclophosphamide, and etoposide (DT-PACE).¹³ Patients relapsing after HDT were given the same combination of agents at similar doses but without doxorubicin (DCEP-T) (Table 1). Patients were evaluated at well-defined intervals by medical staff and underwent additional studies if signs or symptoms suggestive of DVT were observed. Patients with such manifestations were assessed by Doppler ultrasonography followed by venography if indicated. An informed consent form approved by the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences Institutional Review Board was obtained prior to enrollment.

All statistical analyses were performed using SAS software (SAS version 8.0, SAS Institute, Cary, NC). Only cases of DVT confirmed by Doppler ultrasonography were considered, and the date of the DVT was defined as the date of the Doppler sonogram. The doxorubicin-DVT association was tested using Fisher exact test. This test, in conjunction with the Kruskal-Wallis test,¹⁴ was also applied in univariate analysis to patient baseline characteristics to detect clinical covariates showing imbalance with respect to DVT or protocol. Cumulative DVT incidence curves were estimated by the method of Kaplan and Meier¹⁵ and analyzed for homogeneity with the log-rank test. Logistic regression and proportional-hazards regression¹⁶ were employed for multivariate analysis as follows: doxorubicin and unbalanced ($P < .1$) covariates were entered into multivariate regression models with variable selection. Covariates studied in the multivariate regression model included age, chromosome 11, platelet count, prior therapy, serum M, and race. Covariates significant ($P < .05$) under multivariate analysis were declared independently significant, and multivariate final models were then used to examine further the doxorubicin-DVT association after adjusting for independently significant covariates. To examine the same association while controlling for independently significant covariates through stratification, the methods of Cochran, Mantel, and Haenszel^{17,18} were employed in conjunction with the Breslow-Day test for homogeneity of odds ratios across strata.¹⁹ Cytogenetic abnormalities were studied by standard karyotyping, which showed mitoses in 216 of 232 patients prior to the start of therapy (34 of 36 DCEP-T and 182 of 196 DT PACE patients).

Results

All patients included were enrolled in DT-PACE or DCEP-T studies and received their first cycle of chemotherapy on or before

From the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System; and University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR.

Submitted January 31, 2002; accepted March 18, 2002. Prepublished online as *Blood* First Edition Paper, April 30, 2002; DOI 10.1182/blood-2002-01-0335.

Supported in part by a grant from the National Cancer Institute (CA 55819).

Reprints: Maurizio Zangari, 4301 W Markham, Slot 776, Little Rock, AR 72205; e-mail: zangarimaurizio@uams.edu.

The publication costs of this article were defrayed in part by page charge payment. Therefore, and solely to indicate this fact, this article is hereby marked "advertisement" in accordance with 18 U.S.C. section 1734.

© 2002 by The American Society of Hematology

Table 1. Thalidomide-containing regimen with and without doxorubicin

	DT-PACE	DCEP-T
Dexamethasone	40 mg po days 1-4	40 mg po days 1-4
Thalidomide	400 mg daily	400 mg daily
Cisplatin	10 mg/m ² CI days 1-4	15 mg/m ² CI days 1-4
Cyclophosphamide	400 mg/m ² CI days 1-4	400 mg/m ² CI days 1-4
Etoposide	40 mg/m ² CI days 1-4	40 mg/m ² CI days 1-4
Doxorubicin	10 mg/m ² CI days 1-4	None

Cycles repeated every 4 weeks.
po indicates per os (orally); CI, continuous infusion.

January 1, 2001, to allow for a risk period of at least 9 months of observation to develop DVT. At the time of this analysis, 196 patients on DT-PACE and 36 patients on DCEP-T fulfilled these criteria. Four patients enrolled in DT-PACE did not receive doxorubicin because of pre-existing cardiac abnormalities or prior exposure to a total cumulative dose of doxorubicin > 400 mg/M² (therefore, n = 192). These 4 patients were included in the DCEP-T group (therefore, n = 40). None of these 4 patients developed DVT. Patient characteristics are shown in Table 2. The median age was 58 years (range, 39 to 72 years) for DCEP-T-treated patients and 60 years (range, 31 to 88 years) for the DT-PACE group (*P* = .38). Not unexpectedly, a significantly longer duration of prior cytotoxic therapy was observed in patients receiving DCEP-T (46 months vs 6 months, *P* < .0001), and the median platelet count, although within normal limits in both groups, was significantly lower in the DCEP-T group (158 000/μL vs 226 000/μL, *P* = .0005). Among patients with measurable paraprotein levels, those on DT-PACE had higher median serum M protein levels (70 g/dL vs 0.01 g/dL, *P* = .0004). There was no difference, however, in median platelet count or serum M protein between patients who did and did not develop DVT (*P* = .47 and .52, respectively).

Levels of β₂M (*P* = .85) and bone marrow plasmacytosis (*P* = .59) were similar. Known risk factors for DVT, such as central venous catheters (CVC) (present in all patients), perfor-

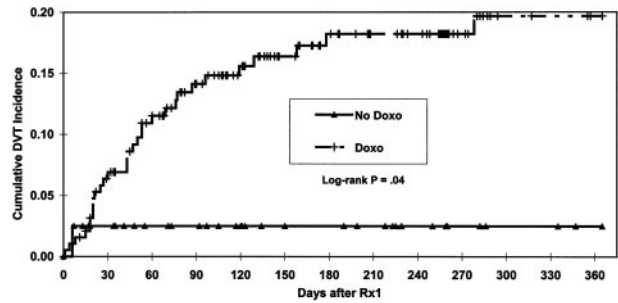


Figure 1. Doxorubicin exposure and cumulative DVT incidence (to day 365).

mance status, and hormonal therapy were not significantly different between the 2 study groups (all *P* values > .1). Prior history of DVT was comparable between the 2 study groups (10% vs 12%), and no patient was receiving anticoagulation at the time of enrollment.

DVT developed in 31 of 192 (16%) patients treated with the doxorubicin-containing regimen (DT-PACE) compared with only 1 of 40 (2.5%) patients in the control arm (DCEP-T) (*P* = .02). Eleven patients developed DVT at the site of CVC, and 21 at distant sites: 5 in the upper and 16 in the lower extremities. In the latter cases, 13 involved the femoral/popliteal vein, and DVT was bilateral in 2. One of these patients developed nonfatal pulmonary embolism. Isolated popliteal and calf vein involvement was documented in 2 cases. Thrombosis was limited to a deep vein below the knee in one patient.

A significantly shorter (*P* = .04) time to DVT was observed among patients exposed to doxorubicin (Figure 1). Patients who developed DVT were older than those without DVT (*P* = .01, with median ages 63 vs 59 years, respectively). Patients with chromosome 11 abnormalities developed DVT more frequently than those without (23% vs 11%, *P* = .04). Multivariate analysis indicated that doxorubicin, age, and chromosome 11 abnormalities were the only independent factors statistically significant for increased risk

Table 2. Patient characteristics at baseline by treatment regimen and by DVT status

	DT-PACE n = 192 median	DCEP-T n = 40 median	<i>P</i>	DVT n = 32 median	No DVT n = 200 median	<i>P</i>
Continuous variables						
Age in years	60	58	.39	63	59	.01
β ₂ microglobulin level, mg/dL	3.65	3.00	.70	3.6	3.5	.85
Bone marrow plasmacytosis, %	40.00	43	.78	30	40	.59
C-reactive protein level, mg/dL	0.76	1.04	.10	0.74	0.79	.54
Serum lactic dehydrogenase level, IU/L	165	162	.66	157.50	164.00	.56
Platelet count, × 1000 cells/μL	226	158	.0005	227.00	212.50	.47
Serum M level, g/dL	1.70	0.01	.0004	1.75	1.60	.52
Serum albumin level, mg/dL	4	4	.92	3.9	4.00	.24
Serum creatinine level, mg/dL	1.0	1.04	.77	1.05	1.00	.76
Hemoglobin level, g/dL	11.40	11.40	.67	11.20	11.40	.86
Prior treatment (mo)	6.00	46.00	< .0001	8.00	7.00	.18
Categorical variables						
	Percent	Percent	<i>P</i>	Percent	Percent	<i>P</i>
Male	65	56	.67	62	64	.85
Chromosome 11	62	24	.08	42	23	.04
Chromosome 13	27	35	.40	32	27	.67
Any chromosomal abnormalities	50	62	.26	55	52	.84
IgA subtype	20	25	.50	15	22	.64
Central venous catheter	100	100	1.00	100	100	1.00
White	90	100	.05	94	91	1.00
Performance status at least 2	10	8	1.00	13	14	1.00
Prior treatment more than 6 mo ago	44	97	< .0001	50	69	.06

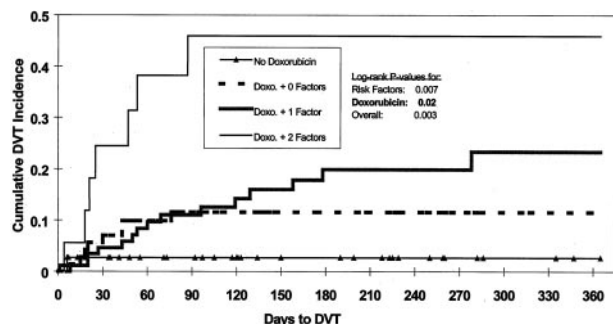


Figure 2. Effect on DVT of doxorubicin and risk factors. Risk factors are age > 60 and chromosome 11 abnormality.

of DVT. Age of more than 60 years and chromosome 11 abnormality were defined as risk factors for DVT and used, along with doxorubicin exposure, to analyze cumulative DVT incidence in more detail (Figure 2). Both doxorubicin exposure ($P = .02$) and number of these risk factors ($P = .007$) were independently significant for time to DVT. Without doxorubicin administration, the 365-day cumulative incidence of DVT was 2.6% irrespective of other risk factors. In the presence of doxorubicin and 0, 1, or 2 risk factors, the cumulative incidence of DVT increased to 11.6%, 23.4%, and 45.9%, respectively. Examination of risk of DVT by age quartiles showed that the DVT rate for patients in the oldest 3 quartiles was comparable (9/58, 11/58, and 10/58; average 17%) and much higher than for patients in the youngest age quartile (2/58, 3%). Age quartiles and chromosome 11 status were used to stratify patients in order to analyze the doxorubicin-DVT association using Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel^{17,18} methods to control for these 2 independently significant covariates. After conditioning on the strata, the statistical significance of the doxorubicin-DVT association persisted ($P = .01$, odds ratio = 11.3). Examination for homogeneity across strata revealed no evidence ($P = .7$) that the strength of the doxorubicin-DVT association varied with age or chromosome 11 abnormality. Inspection of the chromosome 11 abnormalities revealed that DVT was associated only with trisomy or tetrasomy (30% DVT $^{10/32}$ vs 11% $^{21/183}$ for absence of this trait [$P = .01$]) and not with either deletion or translocation of chromosome 11. Restratifying patients on age quartiles and status for polysomy 11 and conditioning on the new strata did not change the statistical significance ($P = .01$) nor the homogeneity ($P = .6$) of the doxorubicin-DVT association. For both DVT occurrence ($P = .3$) and time to DVT ($P = 0.9$), length of prior therapy was not statistically significant in multivariate analysis. The median duration of prior therapy tended to be longer for patients who developed DVT ($P = .18$). A marginally significant trend toward a higher incidence of DVT was seen in patients with more than 6 months of prior therapy ($P = .06$). However, under multivariate analysis, this trend lost significance ($P = .13$).

Discussion

Our study documents a strong association between DVT and exposure to doxorubicin in patients receiving thalidomide. When added to our previous observations of a low incidence of DVT (2%) with single-agent thalidomide¹⁰ and a much higher risk of thrombosis (14%) when thalidomide was added to a single course of vincristine, doxorubicin, and dexamethasone (VAD),¹¹ our study indicates that a strong association

exists between DVT and exposure to the doxorubicin-thalidomide combination.

The statistical significance of the DVT-doxorubicin association in our study persisted after accounting for 2 independently significant confounding factors, namely, age and chromosome 11, through both multivariate modeling and Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel^{17,18} methods. As expected, older age was also associated with an increased risk of DVT. The apparent role of chromosome 11 dosage remains unexplained. No known genes coding for factors predisposing to increased risk of DVT are found on this chromosome. However, polysomy 11 is almost invariably associated with polysomy of other chromosomes, such as 3, 5, and 19, which code for one or more thrombogenic factors. It is also possible that, because multiple clinical covariates were tested for their potential confounding influence, the observed association between DVT and polysomy 11 is incidental and will not hold in a larger study.

The development of DVT early in the course of therapy (22/32 or 69%) within the first 60 days (Figure 1) suggests that this complication may be related to the release of thrombogenic factors from apoptotic myeloma cells rather than to cumulative thalidomide exposure. However, when patients evaluable for paraprotein response were analyzed, no statistically significant association was seen between DVT and response > 50% to the first 2 cycles of chemotherapy.

An increased incidence of DVT also has been observed when thalidomide was used in combination with gemcitabine and 5-fluorouracil for the treatment of metastatic renal cell carcinoma²⁰ or in combination with bis-chloro-ethyl nitrosourea (BCNU) for patients with high-grade glioma.²¹ In the latter study, DVT developed in 27% of patients ($n = 11$); half of the DVTs were associated with pulmonary embolism.

Similar increases in DVT are now reported with other antiangiogenesis drugs used in combination with chemotherapy. Compound SU5416, a specific inhibitor of FLK-1 (VEGF receptor on endothelial cells), resulted in a dose-related vascular toxicity (DVT, stroke, and transient ischemic attacks) in up to 50% of patients when given in combination with cisplatin and gemcitabine.²² Such high toxicity was not observed previously when SU5416 was used alone or in combination with 5-fluorouracil and leucovorin.²³

Our study indicates that drugs such as cyclophosphamide, etoposide, cisplatin, and dexamethasone at these doses and schedules combined with thalidomide do not produce significant cardiovascular toxicity in MM patients. We have previously reported that doxorubicin-containing chemotherapy without thalidomide has a lower cardiovascular profile compared with that to which thalidomide is added.¹¹

The observation of a strong link between DVT and therapy with doxorubicin plus thalidomide in myeloma patients should raise a high index of suspicion in all cancer patients treated with such combinations. No information is yet available to document if sequential treatment with these 2 agents increases the risk of DVT to the same extent as observed when they are given simultaneously. We are carefully evaluating if screening for factors generally associated with increased risk of DVT, such as acquired activated protein C (APC) resistance, can identify patients at higher risk for DVT in this setting. Until we have a better understanding of these risk factors, the combination of thalidomide and doxorubicin should probably be limited to patients entered in carefully designed and properly monitored clinical investigational studies.

References

- Prandoni P, Lensing AW, Buller HR, et al. Deep-vein thrombosis and the incidence of subsequent symptomatic cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 1992;327:1128-1133.
- Barlogie B, Jagannath S, Desikan KR, et al. Total therapy with tandem transplants for newly diagnosed multiple myeloma. *Blood*. 1999;93:55-65.
- Gabriel DA, Smith LA, Folds JD, Davis L, Concelosi SE. The influence of immunoglobulin (IgG) on the assembly of fibrin gels. *J Lab Clin Med*. 1983;101:545-552.
- Frick PG. Inhibition of conversion of fibrinogen to fibrin by abnormal proteins in multiple myeloma. *Am J Clin Pathol*. 1955;25:12634-12637.
- Carr ME, Dent RM, Carr SL. Abnormal fibrin structure and inhibition of fibrinolysis in patients with multiple myeloma. *J Lab Clin Med*. 1996;128:83-88.
- Yasin Z, Qyquick D, Thiagarajan P, et al. Light chain paraproteins with lupus anticoagulant activity. *Am J Hematol*. 1999;62:99-102.
- Belloti V, Gamba G, Merlini G, et al. Study of three patients with monoclonal gammopathies and lupus-like anticoagulants. *Br J Haematol*. 1989;73:221-227.
- Lorente JA, Garcia-Frade LJ, Landin L, et al. Time course of hemostatic abnormalities in sepsis and its relation to outcome. *Chest*. 1993;103:1536-1542.
- Singhal S, Mehta J, Desikan R, et al. Antitumor activity of thalidomide in refractory multiple myeloma. *N Engl J Med*. 1999;341:1565-1571.
- Barlogie B, Desikan R, Eddlemon P, et al. Extended survival in advanced and refractory multiple myeloma after single agent thalidomide: identification of prognostic factors in a phase II study of 169 patients. *Blood*. 2001;98:492-494.
- Zangari M, Anaissie E, Barlogie B, et al. Increased risk of deep-vein thrombosis in patients with multiple myeloma receiving thalidomide and chemotherapy. *Blood*. 2001;98:1614-1615.
- Osman K, Comenzo R, Rajkumar SV. Deep vein thrombosis and thalidomide therapy for multiple myeloma. *N Eng J Med*. 2001;344:1951-1952.
- Munshi N, Desikan R, Zangari M, et al. Chemoangiopathy with DT-PACE for previously treated multiple myeloma (MM) [abstract]. *Blood*. 1999;94:123a.
- Kruskal WH, Wallis WA. Use of ranks in one-criterion analysis of variance. *J Am Stat Assoc*. 1952;47:583-621.
- Kaplan EL, Meier P. Nonparametric estimation from incomplete observations. *J Am Stat Assoc*. 1958;53:457-481.
- Cox DR. Regression models and life tables (with discussion). *J R Stat Soc B*. 1972;34:187-220.
- Cochran WG. Some methods of strengthening the common χ^2 tests. *Biometrics*. 1954;10:417-451.
- Mantel N, Haenszel W. Statistical aspects of the analysis of data from retrospective studies of disease. *J Natl Cancer Inst*. 1959;22:719-748.
- Breslow N, Day NE. *Statistical Methods in Cancer Research*. Vol. I. The analysis of case-control studies. International Agency for Research on Cancer, Lyon, France: 1980;142-148.
- Desai AA, Vogelzang NJ, Rini B, Ryan C, Rodriguez M, Stadler WM. A phase II trial of weekly intravenous gemcitabine (G) with prolonged continuous infusion 5-fluorouracil (F) and oral thalidomide (T) in patients with metastatic renal cell cancer [abstract]. *ASCO*. 2001;20:2448.
- Fine HA, Maher EA, Wen PY, Batchelor T, Viscosi E, Figg W. Phase II trial of thalidomide and BCNU in recurrent high-grade gliomas [abstract]. *ASCO*. 2001;20:218.
- Giaccone G, Rosen L, Kuenen B, et al. Dose finding study of cisplatin, gemcitabine and SU5416 in patients with advanced malignancies [abstract]. *Clin Cancer Res*. 2000;6:263.
- Rosen P, Amado R, Hecht J, et al. A phase I/II study of SU5416 in combination with 5-FU/leucovorin in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer [abstract]. *ASCO*. 2000;19:5D.