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## Harms of Tumor Necrosis Factor Inhibitors in Rheumatic diseases: A focused Systematic Review of the Literature

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### Abstract

We performed a focused review of risk of harms of anti-tumor necrosis factor (TNF) inhibitors in adult rheumatic diseases. Increased risk of serious infections, tuberculosis and other opportunistic infections has been reported across various studies, with etanercept appearing to have modestly better safety profile in terms of tuberculosis and opportunistic infections and infliximab with higher risk of serious infections. Evidence suggests no increase in risk of cancer with anti-TNF biologics, but there is an increased risk of non-melanoma skin cancer. Elderly patients appear to be at increased risk of incident or worsening heart failure with anti-TNF biologic use.

### Keywords

Biologics; TNF-inhibitors; TNF biologics; harms; adverse effects; rheumatic diseases; Rheumatoid arthritis

### Background/Introduction

The availability of anti-TNF biologics has revolutionized the management of rheumatic diseases, especially rheumatoid arthritis (RA), now realistically aimed at achieving remission/ low disease activity states in patients with chronic disabling arthritides. The availability of effective therapeutic options has enabled rheumatologists to aggressively pursue the goals of disease control in a multi-faceted approach. This includes starting aggressive treatment early in the course of inflammatory arthritides, tailoring therapies to disease response that slows radiographic damage to joints and minimizes structural joint damage and disability and provides better symptom control and quality of life to patients and switching therapy when the response is not adequate [1, 2].

In the last decade, millions of patients with rheumatic diseases have been exposed to anti-TNF biologics, allowing us to retrospectively reflect on their efficacy and safety. Long-term safety data are also becoming available, mainly as open label extension studies of randomized controlled trials (RCTs), but also from rheumatic disease registries across the

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world. The low numbers of adverse events associated with anti-TNF biologic use make them challenging to study. Some have suggested that anti-TNF biologics have a favorable safety profile in the long-term [3]. Long-term adherence to therapies for chronic rheumatic conditions is challenging, since many patients quit for a variety of reasons, including lack of efficacy, adverse effects, patient preferences, socio-economic factors and/or challenges with health care access. Adverse effects or lack of efficacy are the most common reasons for stopping the use of anti-TNF biologics [4].

Patients and physicians are interested in defining the role of these medications in the treatment algorithm of rheumatic conditions [5]. Information of harms provided by randomized controlled trials (RCTs) is limited because of insufficient power to detect safety signals, especially given their rare occurrence. Moreover, the limited follow-up duration limits assessment of long-term safety outcomes. Caution ought to be exercised when extrapolating results from RCT population (healthier in general) to real-world patients, who often have a higher co-morbidity load than the trial populations. Additionally, while there are no significant barriers to medication availability and use in RCT, in the real world patients have preferences regarding treatment options related to out of pocket costs, route of administration and to their perceptions and individualized concerns about risk of specific medication-related adverse effects.

We anticipated that harms/ adverse effects of anti-TNF biologics would be uncommon or rare, and therefore made an a priori decision to include multiple rheumatic conditions, including RA. In this review article, we have summarized available evidence regarding the harms of anti-TNF biologics used for the treatment for adult rheumatic diseases. We also assessed the time-dependent risk of infections and explored differences of risk of harms between various anti-TNF biologic agents. We focused on the following harms/adverse effects:

1. Infections including serious infections, peri-operative infections and opportunistic infections (OIs) focusing on tuberculosis (TB) and fungal infections;
2. Cancer including solid cancers, skin cancers, lymphoma and leukemia;
3. Cardiac adverse effects including congestive heart failure (CHF); and
4. Hepatitis

## Methods

### Search strategy

A sensitive search strategy was used to identify articles in MEDLINE up to November 2011 that included anti-TNF biologics for use in any adult rheumatic disease and reported on one or more adverse effects of interest, namely, infection, cancer, heart disease and hepatitis. The articles were limited to human studies and English language only. We retrieved 2,037 English language citations. The search was further refined by an experienced librarian using the following limits: infection, neoplasm, heart diseases and hepatitis; 276 articles were assessed for eligibility by reviewers (AJ, JAS) (Figure 1). We identified eleven additional articles.. Discrepancies in selection of articles were resolved by discussion. Since there were no outstanding disagreements after discussion, an adjudicator was not needed for the final decision of article inclusion/exclusion. Of these 287 articles, 211 articles were excluded for the following reasons: Case reports/ case series (n =96), reviews/ commentaries (n=63), not diseases of interest (n=39), not anti-TNF biologic drugs (n=6), not human (n=2) and articles not retrievable after being requested through interlibrary loan (n=5). Details of the search strategy are summarized in figure 1. In addition to this search, we searched the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) website and found 5 publications detailing FDA warnings

regarding adverse effects of anti-TNF agents. The lead author (AJ) abstracted data and the senior author (JAS) checked data from a random sample of studies; discrepancies were documented and resolved by consensus. Due to <5% error rate, our a prior cut-off for duplicate data abstraction, the lead author abstracted all data.

### Role of the funding agency

We did not obtain any funding to perform this review of the published literature. The senior author's research time is protected by multiple research grants from federal agencies (JAS), none of whom played a role in developing the study protocol, conducting the systematic review and preparation and submission of the manuscript.

## Results

In the various sections below, we describe the adverse effects data related to anti-TNF biologics with regards to infections (A), malignancy (B), congestive heart failure (C) and hepatitis (D).

### A. RISK OF INFECTIONS

#### A1. SERIOUS INFECTIONS (also see Table 1)

**Observational Data: Studies reporting incidence rates only:** Five studies provided incidence rates for serious infections. In a cohort of 107 patients with spondyloarthritis treated with infliximab [6], 8 hospitalized infections were observed during 191 patient years of follow up. During 5,017 years of follow up of patients in the Dutch Rheumatoid Arthritis register, the incidence rate of serious infections was 2.6/100 patient years [7]. In another Dutch single center study of 230 RA patients started on anti-TNF biologics, 12 cases of discontinuation due to serious infections were reported [8]. In an open label study of 20 patients with RA on infliximab and leflunomide combination therapy, one case of serious infection was reported during the 32-week follow-up [9]. In a long-term safety study of adalimumab evaluating 36 trials across various inflammatory diseases including mainly rheumatic diseases, rates of serious infections were reported as 1.11-5.18/ 100 patient years [10]. Highest rates were observed in patients with rheumatoid arthritis and Crohn's disease [10].

**Observational Data: Studies reporting no increase in serious infection risk:** A prospective cohort study from German biologics register RABBIT (German acronym for Rheumatoid Arthritis--Observation of Biologic Therapy) reported a non-significant trend towards 2-fold increased risk of serious infections in RA patients treated with anti-TNF biologic agents [etanercept (RR = 2.16; 95% CI 0.9 to 5.4) or infliximab (RR = 2.13; 95% CI 0.8 to 5.5)] as compared to non-biologic DMARDs; however, authors noted that the study was not powered to detect increased risk of serious infections [11].

Similarly, no increase in risk of serious infections (OR = 1.03, 95% CI, 0.68 to 1.57) was reported in anti-TNF biologic users as compared to non-biologic DMARD users in a prospective observational study of severe RA patients from the British Society for Rheumatology Biologics Register (BSRBR) [12]. However, the investigators observed a 4-fold increased risk of frequency of serious skin and soft tissue infections (OR = 4.28, 95% CI, 1.06 to 17.17) [12]. There was no differential infection risk between the 3 anti-TNF biologics. No significant differences were observed using different definitions of at risk period for exposure to RA medications (receiving treatment, receiving treatment + 90 days or ever treated)[12]. In an extension study by the same group [13], similar results with no significant increase in risk of serious infections was noted in the anti-TNF biologic group for the duration of treatment compared to non-biologic DMARD cohort. However, a nearly 5-

fold increased risk of serious infection was observed (OR = 4.6, 95% CI, 1.8 to 11.9) in the first 90 days after initiation of treatment in the anti-TNF biologic cohort as compared to non-biologic DMARD cohort[13].

Initiation of anti-TNF biologics was not associated with increased risk of hospitalization for serious infections in U.S. Medicaid database as compared to MTX (HR = 1.31, 95% CI 0.78 to 2.19) [14]. Similar results were observed for risk of serious infections with anti-TNF biologics in a large retrospective cohort study of U.S. patients with autoimmune diseases, including RA (HR = 1.05, 95% CI 0.91-1.21), psoriasis and spondyloarthritis (HR = 1.05, 95% CI 0.76 to 1.45) as compared to non-biologic DMARDs [15]. In the subgroup of patients with RA, infliximab (HR = 1.25, 95% CI 1.07 to 1.48), but not adalimumab or etanercept, was associated with higher risk of serious infections as compared to non-biologic DMARDs [15]. In a long-term safety study of patients who received a second biologic agent (majority comprised of anti-TNF biologics) after withdrawing from rituximab RA clinical trial program [16], there was no increase in the rate of serious infections despite persistent B cell depletion at the time of initiation of second biologic in nearly 90% of patients.

In a study of a large Canadian administrative database of RA patients on various DMARDs (1.1% were on anti-TNF biologics), using a nested case control design, anti-TNF biologic use was not associated with increased risk of hospitalized infections; however the number of infection episodes in patients on anti-TNF biologic agents was very small (n=5) [17].

**Observational Data: Studies reporting increased risk of serious infections:** In contrast, increased rates of hospitalization with infections have been reported in RA patients treated with anti-TNF biologics (HR = 1.9, 95% CI 1.3 to 2.8) in a retrospective cohort study of patients enrolled in a large US health care plan as compared to MTX [18]. In another retrospective cohort study of U.S. veterans with RA, anti-TNF biologic therapy was associated with increased risk of hospitalized infections as compared to select non-biologic DMARDs (HR = 1.24, 95% CI 1.02 to 1.5) [19]. Similarly increased risk of hospitalized infections was reported in the anti-TNF biologic group as compared to non-biologic DMARDs in the first two years of therapy in a prospective cohort study of Swedish Biologics Register ARTIS (Anti Rheumatic Therapies In Sweden) [20]. In a single center study, the incidence of serious infections was higher in RA patients while on anti-TNF therapy (0.181/treatment year) as compared to the two years prior to anti-TNF initiation (0.008/treatment year) [21, 22]. Similarly, increased risk of serious infection with anti-TNF therapy as compared to the period just prior to anti-TNF initiation was reported in another single center study of patients with rheumatic diseases [21, 22].

**Site-specific Infections:** Studies have reported data on risk of site-specific infections with anti-TNF biologic use. As mentioned previously, one such prospective observational study of BSRBR reported a 4-fold increased risk of serious skin and soft tissue infections [12]. In another prospective observational study of the same cohort, a 2-fold higher risk of septic arthritis was reported in anti-TNF biologic users as compared to non-biologic DMARD users [23].

### Meta-analyses

**Meta-analyses reporting no increase in Risk:** In a systematic meta-analysis of 13 randomized controlled trials (RCTs) of 3 anti-TNF biologics (etanercept, infliximab and adalimumab) in patients with RA with trial duration ranging from 6-24 months [24], no significant increase in risk of serious infections was seen with anti-TNF biologics (OR =1.4, 95% CI 0.8-2.2). However, high doses of infliximab were associated with increased risk of serious infection (p =0.006).

In another systematic meta-analysis of safety data of 18 RCTs of 3 anti-TNF biologics (etanercept, infliximab and adalimumab) in patients with RA with trial duration ranging from 3-18 months [25], treatment with recommended doses of anti-TNF biologics did not increase the odds of serious infections (OR = 1.21; 95% CI 0.89-1.63). In the subset of patients receiving higher than recommended doses of adalimumab and infliximab (no clinical trials evaluated higher doses of etanercept), the unadjusted analysis identified an increased risk of serious infection with higher doses of adalimumab and infliximab (OR = 2.07; 95% CI 1.31-3.26), however, analysis adjusted for exposure did not find significant results (RR = 1.99; 95% CI 0.90-4.37). Risk of serious infection was noted to decrease significantly as the trial duration increased ( $p=0.035$ ).

In a meta-analysis of 20 RCTs of 5 anti-TNF biologics used for psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis (PsA) with trial duration ranging from 12-30 wks, no increase in risk of serious infections was observed in anti-TNF biologic group (OR = 0.7; 95% CI 0.4-1.21) [26].

Similarly, no increased risk of serious infections was observed with anti-TNF biologics when compared to methotrexate in a meta-analysis of 6 RCTs of DMARD-naïve early RA patients with trial duration at least 6 months (OR = 1.28; 95% CI 0.8-2.0) [27].

**Meta-analyses reporting increased serious infection risk:** In a large meta-analysis of 160 RCTs (median duration, 6 months) and 46 extension studies (median duration 13 months) of 9 biologics (5 anti-TNF agents plus anakinra, tocilizumab, abatacept and rituximab) used for any indication other than HIV, no significant difference in risk of serious infections with each of the four of the five anti-TNF biologics (etanercept, infliximab, adalimumab and golimumab) at standard doses compared to placebo or non-biologic DMARD controls [28]. Certolizumab pegol (OR = 4.75, 95% CI 1.52-18.45) was associated with higher risk of serious infections compared to placebo or non-biologic DMARDs. Anti-TNF biologics as a class (all five medications, etanercept, infliximab, adalimumab, certolizumab pegol and golimumab; OR = 1.37, 95% CI 1.04-1.82) and TNF receptor antibody as a class (infliximab, adalimumab, certolizumab pegol and golimumab; OR = 1.48, 95% CI 1.13-1.75) were each associated with an increased risk of serious infections as compared to placebo or non-biologic DMARDs. There was no significance difference in serious infection risk between anti-TNF biologics [28].

In a meta-analysis of 9 randomized controlled trials of anti-TNF antibodies, namely, infliximab and adalimumab in patients with RA with trial duration ranging from 3-12 months [29], the pooled odds ratio for serious infections in the anti-TNF biologic group as compared to placebo or non-biologic DMARD controls was reported to be 2.0 (95% CI 1.3-3.1). No statistically significant differences in serious infection risk were observed in high dose vs. low dose anti-TNF biologic groups.

In a meta-analysis of 7 observational studies of anti-TNF biologic use in RA, higher risk of serious infections (RR = 1.37; 95% CI 1.18-1.6) was observed with anti-TNF biologic use compared to placebo or non-biologic DMARD controls [30].

**Time dependent Infection Risk**—As noted by Dixon et al. above, [13] the increased risk of serious infections tends to highest early in the course of initiation of anti-TNF biologic agents, as the incidence risk ratio (IRR) of 4.6 in the first 90 days (CI 1.8-11.9) in the BSRBR cohort [16]. Another study from BSRBR reported more modest increased risk of serious infections in the 1<sup>st</sup> 6 months of therapy (HR = 1.8; 95% CI 1.3-2.6) that disappeared after the 1<sup>st</sup> 6-months of therapy [31]. Using 90 days of anti-TNF biologic initiation as the cut-point [13] as opposed to 1<sup>st</sup> 6 months [31] in the BSRBR, data suggests that risk of serious infections is highest in the 1<sup>st</sup> 90 days of anti-TNF biologic initiation. Using in a US

health plan data, Curtis et al. reported an increased risk of serious infections in patients with RA on infliximab (IRR = 2.4, 95% CI 1.23-4.68) as compared to MTX in the first 6 months of initiation of therapy (but not etanercept IRR = 1.61, 95% CI 0.75-3.47) that disappeared after the first 6 months of use [32]. More modest risk of serious infections with anti-TNF biologics have been reported in the Swedish Biologics Register (ARTIS) [20] with 1.2-1.5 fold increased risk in the first 2 years of initiation of anti-TNF biologic therapy that disappeared after the first 2 years of therapy.

**Differential risk of serious infection between anti-TNF biologics**—In a study of US administrative claims data, in the 1<sup>st</sup> 6 months of initiation of therapy, infliximab (IRR 2.40, 95% CI 1.23-4.68) was associated with increased risk of serious infections in patients with RA as compared to MTX, while no significant increase in risk of serious infections was observed with etanercept (IRR 1.61, 95% CI 0.75-3.47) [32]. In another study of a large US health care database of patients with RA on biologic therapies, compared with infliximab, the risk of serious infections was lower with adalimumab (HR = 0.52, 95% CI 0.39-0.71) and etanercept (HR = 0.64, 95% CI 0.49-0.84).. Furthermore, the differential increased risk of serious infections observed with infliximab was much higher in patients who were at high infection risk at baseline (based on infection risk score, derived and validated by the study investigators) [33]. In a large retrospective US cohort study of approximately 20,000 patients with various autoimmune diseases, among the new users of anti-TNF therapies in the subgroup of RA patients, an increased risk of serious infections was noted with infliximab compared with etanercept (HR = 1.26, 95% CI 1.07-1.47) and adalimumab (HR = 1.23, 95% CI 1.02-1.48). The data were compiled from four U.S. automated pharmacy databases of Medicaid/Medicare patients, pharmaceutical assistance databases and a managed care consortium (Kaiser Permanente), hence inclusive of underserved, vulnerable patients [15, 32]. Similar results in a retrospective cohort study of U.S. veterans with a high differential risk of hospitalized infections were reported with infliximab (HR = 1.51, 95% CI 1.14 to 2.00), but not with adalimumab (HR = 0.95, 95% CI 0.68-1.33) as compared to etanercept [19].

No difference in rates of serious infections was reported in the low dose infliximab (3mg/kg) vs. high dose infliximab (3-7.5 mg/kg) group in a prospective cohort study of RA patients treated with infliximab [34].

Several plausible mechanisms such as different pharmacokinetics, binding properties, mechanisms of action and administration modes have been proposed to explain the differences in risks associated with anti-TNF biologics.

**New Biologic users versus Biologic switchers**—In a recent retrospective administrative database cohort study using a large U.S. healthcare organization that followed RA patients over a median follow up of 7.7 months [33], the mean rate of hospitalized infections in biologic switchers (66% on anti-TNF biologics) was higher (7.0/100 patient years) as compared to patients starting their first new biologic (90% on anti-TNF biologics) at 4.6/100 patient years ( $p < 0.0001$ ). In both biologic-free and biologic switcher sub-groups, risk of hospitalized infections was lower with other biologics (etanercept, adalimumab, abatacept and rituximab) as compared to infliximab. In addition, biologic switchers were more likely to have comorbidities, like COPD and diabetes, to use narcotics and prednisone and to use higher doses of prednisone, compared to new biologic users. Increased risk of hospitalized infections has also been reported with 2<sup>nd</sup> anti-TNF biologic use as compared to 1<sup>st</sup> anti-TNF biologic use (RR = 2.10; 95% CI 1.36-3.27) in a prospective cohort study of the Swedish Biologic Register (ARTIS) [20].

**Elderly patients**—Using data from a large U.S health plan [35], elderly patients with RA had no increase in serious bacterial infections in anti-TNF biologic group as compared to MTX (RR = 1.0; 95% CI 0.60-1.67). In a pooled safety analysis of etanercept clinical trials, there was no increase in incidence of serious infections in the elderly group as compared to younger population [36]. Similarly, in a prospective observational study from the BSRBR, no significant increased risk of serious infections was observed in the subgroup of elderly patients taking anti-TNF biologics compared to non-biologic DMARDs (age < 55 HR = 1.2, 95% CI 0.8-1.6; age > 75;HR = 1.5, 95% CI 0.9-2.6) [31].

**Summary of Warnings from the FDA and other regulatory agencies related to Serious Infections with anti-TNF biologics**—Serious and sometimes fatal infections due to bacterial, mycobacterial, viral, invasive fungal or other opportunistic infections have been reported with anti-TNF biologic use. The risks and benefits should be considered prior to initiating anti-TNF biologic therapy in patients with chronic or recurrent infections and patients at increased risk of infections (e.g. poorly controlled diabetes). Anti-TNF biologic therapy should not be initiated in the presence of active infection [37-41]. Recently, FDA issued an update that Legionella and Listeria infections can lead to potentially fatal outcomes in patients on anti-TNF biologics [39]. Similarly, 214 cases of serious infections related to 2 anti-TNF biologics (etanercept, infliximab) were reported to Health Canada from 2001-2004, prompting guidelines for physicians similar to the FDA warnings as noted above [42].

## **A2. TUBERCULOSIS (TB) REACTIVATION and OPPORTUNISTIC INFECTIONS (OIs) (also see Table 2)**

In addition to serious bacterial infections, TB and other opportunistic infections have been reported in patients receiving anti-TNF biologic agents. TNF plays a crucial role in the host response to intracellular pathogens like mycobacterium tuberculosis. TNF stimulates recruitment of inflammatory cells to the site of infection, stimulates the formation and maintenance of granuloma formation, activates macrophages that engulf and kill mycobacteria. Differences in pharmacokinetics of the anti-TNF biologics may confer a differential risk of reactivation of TB with infliximab (binds both soluble and transmembrane TNF with high avidity and has a longer half-life (10.5 days)) as compared to etanercept (binds only to soluble TNF and has a relatively short half-life of 3 days) [43].

In an observational study using BIOBADASER (Spanish for Spanish Registry of Adverse Events of Biological Therapies in Rheumatoid Arthritis), approximately half of patients on biologic therapy were appropriately screened for TB after the TB screening guidelines were issued [44]. Failure to screen according to recommendations was associated with a 7-fold higher risk of developing TB [44].

**Observational studies: Studies reporting incidence rates of TB and OIs only**—In a long term safety study of adalimumab evaluating 36 trials across various rheumatic diseases, the range for rates of TB, OIs and histoplasmosis were reported at 0-0.30, 0-0.09, 0-0.03 events/ 100 patient years [10].

**Observational studies: Increased risk of TB reactivation**—Pharmacovigilance studies have suggested that anti-TNF biologic therapy increases the risk of TB reactivation [45, 46]. In a recent prospective observational study of the British register BSRBR, 40 cases of TB in anti-TNF biologic treated RA patients (118 cases/ 100,000 patient years), versus no TB cases in RA non-biologic DMARD cohort were reported [47]. More than 60% of TB cases were extrapulmonary. Nearly half of the disseminated TB cases in patients in adalimumab group occurred after anti-TNF biologic therapy had been discontinued [47]. In

addition, within the anti-TNF biologic cohort, monoclonal antibodies (infliximab/adalimumab) were associated with 3-4 fold higher risk of TB as compared to etanercept [47]. Whether sequential anti-TNF biologic use ensues a disproportionately higher risk of TB remains unanswered.

In a study from Swedish Biologics Register ARTIS, anti-TNF biologics were associated with 4-fold higher risk of TB as compared to non-biologic DMARDs and most cases of TB were pulmonary [48]. A higher risk was observed with infliximab when compared to etanercept.

**Meta-analysis: Increased risk of TB reactivation**—In a recent meta-analysis of 160 RCTs and 46 extension studies of 9 biologics (including anti-TNF agents) used for various indications, nearly 5-fold increased risk of reactivation of TB was noted with anti-TNF biologic use (OR = 4.68, 95% CI 1.18-18.60) as compared to control treatment [28].

**Observational studies: Increased risk of other Opportunistic Infections (OIs)**—

In an incidence study, data from French RATIO (Research Axed on Tolerance of Biotherapies) registry reported 45 OIs (bacterial, viral, fungal or parasitic, excluding TB) with 57,711 patient years of anti-TNF biologic use (151.6/100,000 patient years) (approximately 25% ICU admissions with 10% mortality) [49]. The difference from the general population, however, failed to reach statistical significance due to very wide confidence interval (95% CI 0.0-468.3). In the case control analysis from the above registry data, infliximab and adalimumab were associated with a 10-17 fold higher risk of OIs as compared to etanercept [49]. In 2 of the 38 patients, anti-TNF biologic therapy had been stopped more than 4 months prior to the OIs [49]. Similarly, using data collected through Adverse Effects Reporting System (AERS) of the US FDA, association between anti-TNF biologic use and granulomatous infections was noted, the risk being 3-fold higher for infliximab as compared to etanercept [50].

In a study of 281 published case reports of invasive fungal infections in patients using anti-TNF biologic therapy in PubMed and MEDLINE, majority (80%) were in infliximab users; histoplasma (30%), candida (23%) and aspergillus (23%) were the most frequently reported organisms [51]. Majority of patients had RA or other arthritides and 98% were on at least one other immunosuppressive medication, usually glucocorticoid.

**Observational Studies: No increase in risk of other Opportunistic Infections**—

In a prospective cohort study of RA patients, anti-TNF biologic use was associated with increased risk of overall infections, however the risk of opportunistic infections failed to reached statistical significance [52].

**Observational studies: Increased risk of Herpes Zoster**—In a prospective observational study of German biologics register RABBIT, significantly increased risk for herpes zoster was found in patients treated with anti-TNF monoclonal antibodies (infliximab, adalimumab, HR = 1.84, 95% CI 1.13-3.00) as compared to non biologic DMARDs [53], however neither etanercept alone nor anti-TNF biologic treatment as a class were associated with higher risk. In a retrospective analysis of BIOBADASER, a 10-fold higher risk of hospitalization secondary to varicella infections was reported in patients exposed to anti-TNF agents when compared to general Spanish population [54]. In another retrospective study of U.S. veterans with RA, patients receiving medications to treat mild RA (hydroxychloroquine, sulfasalazine, gold, penicillamine) had a lower incidence of herpes zoster (8/1000 patient years) as compared to patients receiving medications used to treat moderate RA (MTX, leflunomide, azathioprine, cyclophosphamide, cyclosporine and anakinra: 11.18/ 1000 patient years) or severe RA (anti-TNF biologics: 10.6/1000 patient



years) [55]. Etanercept (HR = 0.62, 95% CI 0.4-0.95) and adalimumab (HR = 0.53, 95% CI 0.31-0.91) were associated with lower risk of herpes zoster as compared to infliximab [55].

**Summary of FDA Warnings—**FDA has issued warning that cases of TB (frequently disseminated or extra-pulmonary disease), disseminated invasive fungal infections (histoplasmosis, coccidiomycosis, candidiasis, aspergillus, blastomycosis and pneumocystis) and other OIs have been reported with the use of anti-TNF biologic agents[37-41]. TB reactivation has been reported in approximately 0.01% of patients in global clinical studies, incidence is likely higher in endemic areas. Patients should be screened for latent TB prior to and during treatment with anti-TNF biologic agents. Treatment for latent TB infection should be initiated prior to anti-TNF biologic therapy. Patients should be monitored closely for development of TB during and after treatment with anti-TNF biologic agents. Currently, there are no screening guidelines for opportunistic infections before initiation of anti-TNF biologic agents. Empiric anti-fungal treatment of at risk patients who develop severe systemic illness should be considered.

FDA AERS reported 25 TB cases associated with etanercept use for treatment of rheumatic diseases from 1998-2002 with an estimated rate of TB at 10/100,000 years of exposure [56]. Approximately 50% (13) patients had extra-pulmonary TB.

12 cases of TB and 16 cases of serious fungal infections related to anti-TNF biologic use (etanercept and infliximab) were reported to Health Canada from 2001-2004 [42]

### A3. PERI-OPERATIVE/PROSTHETIC INFECTIONS (also see Table 3)

**Observational Studies: Increased risk—**Increased risk of surgical site infections (SSI), (majority were superficial infections) was observed with infliximab and etanercept as compared to non-biologic DMARDs in a single center, retrospective case control study (OR = 21.8, p=0.036) [57]. Anti-TNF biologics were withheld for 2-4 weeks in the perioperative period. Arthritis flares were noted in anti-TNF biologic group as well, with nearly all cases observed in etanercept group (short half life). In a small case control study of patient on anti-TNF biologics, steroid use and joint infection within the past year were identified as risk factors for joint arthroplasty infection in perioperative period [58].

**Observational studies: no increased risk—**A prospective observational study of the BSRBR, reported 2-fold higher risk of septic arthritis in anti-TNF biologic users as compared to non-biologic DMARD users (HR = 2.3, 95% CI 1.2-4.4) [23]. History of prior large joint replacement was a risk factor for septic arthritis irrespective of whether the septic arthritis developed in a prosthetic joint (HR = 2.45, 95% CI 1.9-3.17). In the subset of patients with prosthetic joint septic arthritis (approximately 25%, majority in 90-day post-op period), there was no difference in post-operative infection rates in anti-TNF biologic group versus non-biologic DMARD group (OR = 0.8,; 95% CI 0.2-3.5) [23]. No increased risk of SSI has been reported in anti-TNF biologic users who continued anti-TNF biologic use peri-operatively vs. patients who discontinued anti-TNF biologic agent in the peri-operative period [59].

### B. CANCER RISK (also see Table 4)

Patients with prior malignancy are usually excluded from RCTs of anti-TNF biologics. Hence, only observational registry data are available to address the influence of anti-TNF biologic therapy on cancer rates in patients with prior cancer.

## B1. ALL CANCERS

**Observational Data: Studies reporting incidence rates only:** During 5,017 years of follow up of patients in Dutch Rheumatoid Arthritis register, the incidence rate of malignancies was 0.6/100 patient years of exposure to anti-TNF biologics [7]. In another Dutch single center study of 230 RA patients treated with anti-TNF biologics, 2 cases of malignancies were reported at 12 month follow up [8].

**Observational data: No increased cancer risk:** In a prospective cohort study from the Swedish biologics cohort ARTIS, no increase in overall risk of solid cancers [60], except non-melanoma skin cancer (where a 2-3 fold increased risk) was noted in the anti-TNF biologic group as compared to non-biologic DMARD comparator cohorts.

Using survey reports, no increase in overall risk of malignancy was observed in Turkish patients treated with anti TNF biologics for various rheumatologic disorders, when compared to general population [61]. Although the number of events was small, etanercept was associated with increased risk of malignancy (SIR 2.3, 95% CI 1.1-4.23) compared to general population [61]. A long-term safety study of RCTs, OLTs and LTEs of adalimumab with 10 year follow up reported no increased risk of cancer overall with adalimumab therapy as compared to general population [10].

**Observational data: No increased cancer risk in patients with prior malignancy:** In an analysis of incident malignancy in patients with prior malignancy using the data from BSRBR, no increased risk of incident malignancy was observed with anti-TNF biologics as compared to non-biologic DMARDs (IRR = 0.58; 95% CI 0.23-1.43). However, higher rates of prior cancers observed in the comparator cohort suggest that most patients with recurrent cancers as well as recent cancers may not have been considered for treatment with anti-TNF biologics [62].

**Meta-analyses: No increased cancer risk:** A meta-analysis of 74 RCTs of rheumatic diseases of median duration < 6 months reported no increase in short-term all cancer risk (< 1/3<sup>rd</sup> events adjudicated) except NMSC with anti-TNF biologics as compared to non-biologic DMARDs [63]. A systematic meta-analyses of 18 RCTs of RA patients with trial duration of 3-18 months provided evidence of no increase in risk of malignancy with anti-TNF biologic use as compared to controls; irrespective of biologic dose and specific cancer sub-types (lymphomas, non cutaneous cancers and melanoma and non melanoma skin cancers) [25]. Overall, the number of events was small at 34 (0.8%) in anti-TNF biologic group vs. 15 (0.6%) in control group) [25]. Similar results were reported in 2 other meta-analyses of RCTs of RA patients with trial duration of at least 6 months treated with anti-TNF biologic therapies, with no increase in risk of malignancy overall [24, 27], regardless of the dosing of anti-TNF biologics [24]. Similarly, no increase in risk of overall cancers, non-melanoma skin cancers or all cancers except non-melanoma skin cancers was observed in the anti-TNF biologic group as compared to controls in a meta-analysis of 20 RCTs analyzing 5 anti-TNF agents in patients with psoriasis or PsA with trial duration of 12-30 wks [26].

**Meta-analyses: Increased cancer risk:** In a systematic meta-analysis of 9 RCTs (trial duration ranging from 3-12 months) of 2 anti-TNF antibodies (infliximab and adalimumab) in RA, increased risk of malignancies (except NMSC) in patients treated with the infliximab or adalimumab vs. placebo was observed (OR = 3.3; 95% CI 1.2-9.1) [29]. The observation of increased risk was attributed to high dose anti-TNF biologic therapy vs placebo: OR = 4.3 (CI 1.6-11.8); vs. low dose anti-TNF biologic therapy OR = 3.4 (CI 1.4-8.2) while the low dose anti-TNF therapy did not seem to pose high risk of malignancy (vs. placebo: OR =

1.4; CI 0.3-5.7) [29]. There were some methodological issues with reporting of malignancies in this meta-analysis (exclusion of cancers diagnosed in the 1<sup>st</sup> 6 wks of trials and inclusion of cases that occurred after the trials were no longer underway). Nevertheless, the number of events was small at 24 (0.8%) in the anti-TNF biologic group vs. 2 (0.2%) in the controls.

**B2. LYMPHOMA**—Recent data indicates strong correlation between autoimmunity and lymphoma risk. In a meta-analysis of 20 cohort studies (heterogeneity:  $P < 0.01$ ;  $I^2 > 70\%$ ) of patients with various autoimmune diseases, increased risk of Non Hodgkin's Lymphoma (NHL) was observed (systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE): SIR 7.4; 95% CI 3.3-17.0, RA: SIR 3.9; 95% CI 2.5-5.9 and scleroderma: SIR 18.8; CI 9.5-37.3) as compared to general population [64, 65]. In a large case control study of approximately 3000 patients with NHL, risk of NHL was increased in association with various autoimmune diseases (RA: OR = 1.5; 95% CI 1.1-1.9, scleroderma: OR = 6.1; 95% CI 1.4-27, SLE 4.6; 95% CI 1.0-22, celiac disease: OR = 2.1; 95% CI 1.0-4.8) [64, 65]. Additionally, concerns regarding risk of NHL development with anti-TNF biologic treatment have been raised. Assuming that anti-TNF biologics are typically prescribed to patients with severe rheumatic diseases, the increased numbers of lymphomas observed in anti-TNF biologic treated patients may be indicative of the subset of patients with rheumatic diseases who have high predisposition of NHL development at baseline as a result of the underlying active inflammation and the underlying condition, as opposed to the treatment itself.

**Observational Data: Increased lymphoma risk:** A prospective case control analysis of RATIO registry revealed increased risk of lymphoma in patients receiving anti-TNF biologic therapy when compared to general French population (SIR 2.4; 95% CI 1.7-3.2) [66]. A higher risk of lymphoma with infliximab (SIR 4.1, 95% CI 2.3-7.1) and adalimumab (SIR 3.6 95% CI 2.3-5.6) was observed as compared to etanercept (SIR 0.9 95% CI 0.4-1.8) [66]. Similar results with 2-3 fold increased risk of lymphoma with anti-TNF biologic therapy have been reported in RA patients enrolled in Swedish Biologic Register ARTIS [67, 68] NDB (National Databank) [69, 70] as well as a long-term safety study of adalimumab in patients with various rheumatic diseases [10] when compared to the general population. No difference in lymphoma risk has been observed between anti-TNF biologic versus non-biologic DMARD group [65, 66, 67, 68].

Data from Italian RA LORHEN (Lombardi Rheumatoid Arthritis Network) registry reports an even higher risk of lymphoma in RA patients treated with anti-TNF biologics as compared to general population (SIR = 5.99; 95% CI 1.61-15.35) [71]. In the SSATG (South Swedish Arthritis Treatment Group) cohort, 11-fold increased risk of lymphoma was observed in the anti-TNF biologic group as compared to the general population (SIR = 11.5; 95% CI 3.7-26.9). These results need to be interpreted with caution, given that the observed number of lymphomas was small (5 cases in anti-TNF biologic group). Additionally, there was a non significant trend towards 5-fold increased risk between the anti-TNF biologic and non biologic DMARDs (RR = 4.9; 95% CI 0.9-26.2), however the rate of lymphoma in the non-biologic DMARD group was unexpectedly low (SIR = 1.3; 95% CI 0.2-4.5) as compared to general population [72].

**Meta-analysis: No increased risk of lymphoma:** In a recent large meta-analysis of 160 RCTs of biologics, including anti-TNF agents, no increase in risk of lymphoma was observed with biologic therapy overall (OR = 0.53, 95% CI 0.17-1.66) as compared to controls. Similar results with no increase in lymphoma risk was observed with the 4 anti-TNF biologics (etanercept, infliximab, adalimumab, certolizumab pegol), compared to controls; the risk of lymphoma with golimumab was not estimable [28].

**B3. LEUKEMIA**—Very few cases of leukemia have been noted in an observational study as well as a meta-analysis [28, 63] analyzing malignancy risk of anti-TNF biologics. No detailed analyses/comparisons were provided for leukemia in these studies for us to summarize in this focused review.

In a study that examined safety data from international pharmacovigilance program of World Health Organization, 121 cases of various types of leukemia were reported in patients using anti-TNF biologics [73]. The most common reasons for anti-TNF biologic use were RA and Crohn's disease (numbers not provided). In majority of cases, only anti-TNF biologic therapy was recorded as the suspect drug, although approximately 50% of patients were using MTX or other immunosuppressive drugs concomitantly. Inherent to the nature of pharmacovigilance reporting, the data may be confounded to an unknown extent and no estimate of incidence rate is possible. Hence, further pharmacoepidemiological studies are needed to determine association, if any, between anti-TNF biologic therapy and leukemia [73].

**Summary of Warnings from the FDA and other regulatory agencies:** In the FDA report of patients treated with anti-TNF biologics, a 3-fold higher risk of lymphoma (0.09 cases per 100 patient-years) was observed as compared to general population. Cases of a rare, very aggressive and often fatal hepatosplenic T cell lymphoma (HSTCL) have been reported to FDA, primarily in adolescents and young adults being treated for inflammatory bowel disease with anti-TNF biologics (with concomitant or prior azathioprine and/or mercaptopurine use in nearly all cases). Of note, some of these cases have been reported in patients receiving azathioprine or mercaptopurine alone. Hence, it is unclear whether the occurrence of HSTCL is related to above mentioned therapies individually or combination of immunosuppressive therapy or underlying inflammatory disease alone. FDA has recommended monitoring for malignancies in patients treated with these agents. (<http://www.fda.gov/Safety/MedWatch/SafetyInformation/SafetyAlertsforHumanMedicalProducts/ucm251443.htm>) [38, 40, 41]. In an analysis of adverse events with infliximab (used for various indications including IBD) in FDA AERS database, signal for lymphoma was identified with a seven-fold increase in observed rate of lymphoma as compared to expected rate [74].

A study of nearly 150 case reports of lymphoma in patients treated with anti-TNF biologics (included published case reports (MEDLINE) and cases reported to national French pharmacovigilance database (National Commission of Pharmacovigilance centralizes at the Agence Française de Sécurité Sanitaire (AFSSAPS)), noted differences in the characteristics of reported cases in the published case report group (younger, more likely to be 1<sup>st</sup> anti-TNF biologic users, earlier onset of lymphoma (12 months vs. 30 months) as compared to the pharmacovigilance database. In addition, the most prevalent indication for anti-TNF biologic use was Crohn's disease (particularly HSTCL) in the former group while RA was the most prevalent disease in the latter group. [75]. This study highlighted the inherent limitations of case reports as well as pharmacovigilance reports in the ascertainment of causality of adverse events.

### **C. CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE (CHF) AND CARDIAC ARRHYTHMIA (also see Table 5) Observational Studies: Increased risk of CHF**

In a retrospective cohort study of elderly patients with RA, using data from a large US Health care plan, increased risk of hospitalization secondary to heart failure was observed in patients receiving anti-TNF biologics when compared to MTX users, regardless of prior history of heart failure [76]. In patients with prior history of heart failure, there was a four-fold increased risk of death among anti-TNF biologic users as compared to MTX users [76].

**Observational Studies: No increased risk of CHF**—A study of RA patients enrolled in NDB reported that anti-TNF biologic therapy was associated with lower risk of heart failure overall (2.8% vs. 3.9%,  $p=0.03$ ) and similar of incident heart failure as compared to non-biologic DMARDs (0.2% in both groups,  $p=0.68$ ) [77]. In the prospective German registry (RABBIT), no significant increased risk of incident heart failure or worsening of previous heart failure was noticed in anti-TNF biologic users as compared to non-biologic DMARD users when adjusted for RA disease activity [78].

Similarly, no increase in risk of incident or worsening of prevalent heart failure was reported in US veterans with rheumatoid arthritis on anti-TNF biologics as compared to RA controls on non-biologic DMARDs as well as non-RA controls [79]. Using administrative claims data from a large U.S. healthcare organization; in patients with RA and Crohn's disease; younger than 50 years, non-significant increase in risk of heart failure was observed in the anti-TNF biologic users as compared to non-biologic DMARD users. The number of cases of presumed heart failure was small ( $n=9$ ), emphasizing the need for larger cohort in order to provide more precise estimation of risk of heart failure in the younger population exposed to anti-TNF biologic therapies [80].

**Meta-analysis: No increased risk of CHF**—In a recent large meta-analysis of RCTs and extension studies of biologics (including anti-TNF biologics) for various indications, there was no increase in risk of CHF (OR = 0.69, 95% CI 0.18-2.69) with biologic use [28].

**Cardiac Arrhythmia**—No increase in risk of arrhythmias during infliximab infusion was noted in a prospective, placebo controlled cross-over study of 75 patients with RA or SpA [81]. There was a trend toward increased risk of ventricular tachyarrhythmias in the infliximab group (OR = 3.17, 95% CI 0.61-16.26) as compared to placebo that failed to reach statistical significance [81].

#### D. HEPATITIS

Majority of the available evidence for hepatitis associated with anti-TNF biologic use consisted of case reports or small case series of autoimmune hepatitis or reactivation of hepatitis B in conjunction with anti-TNF biologic use.

The 2008 American College of Rheumatology recommendations for the treatment of RA and the 2012 update [1, 2] contraindicate the use of biologic agents in all patients with acute hepatitis B or C and in both chronic hepatitis B and C with significant liver injury (Child-Pugh classes B or C). No clear consensus is available regarding hepatitis B or C patients with Child-Pugh class A.

In an analysis of spontaneously reported adverse effects to FDA in infliximab users, no signal was detected for relationship between infliximab and hepatitis [74].

### Discussion and Conclusions

In this focused review, we focused on reviewing and summarizing data related to selected pre-specified serious harms of anti-TNF biologics in adult rheumatic diseases. Specifically, we reviewed the evidence related to serious infections including bacterial, fungal and opportunistic infections, tuberculosis reactivation, malignancy, congestive heart failure and hepatitis. We relied on data from observational studies, meta-analyses and pharmacovigilance reports regarding the harms of biologics in patients with rheumatic diseases.

There are several limitations to our review including that it was not a systematic review, heterogeneity of population in various studies and rarity of several outcomes (e.g. hepatitis). In addition, interpretation of these data is limited by the data in the studies included, namely, short duration of studies, varied outcomes and definitions of these outcomes and risk of bias in observational studies.

### **Why results differ between different studies including meta-analyses?**

Several international observational studies using large registries have reported conflicting results regarding risk of serious infections with anti-TNF biologic use. While the reported risk of serious infections differs between studies, pneumonia, skin and soft tissue infections remain the most common reported infections across studies. The differences in observed risk of serious infection with anti-TNF biologics from registries can be attributable to differences in: 1) baseline patient characteristics in the anti-TNF biologic cohort as compared to controls (e.g. in BSRBR, the comparator cohort had relatively higher prevalence of COPD, that may be a risk factor for pneumonia) 2) cohort selection, as in some cases practicing rheumatologists may prescribe anti-TNF biologics to a healthier RA cohort which may result in falsely low infection rates in anti-TNF biologic cohort; 3) availability of anti-TNF biologics in some countries, where anti-TNF biologic use may be restricted to patients with severe disease, those likely at higher risk of infections at baseline; 4) differences in reporting due to time-constraints in a practice setting; 5) patients being new users versus prevalent users of anti-TNF biologic, with prevalent users having lower risk of serious outcomes than “new users”, since they have “survived” therapy initiation; and 6) inconsistency in the definition of “at risk” period.

Some findings from meta-analyses are contradictory to each other, which can be attributed to heterogeneity among the studies in various aspects namely study drug, drug doses, nature of included studies (RCTs vs. observational studies), duration of included RCTs, inclusion of unpublished data, different follow up times in treatment group versus placebo group, disease duration and disease indication (e.g. psoriasis where there is less likelihood of use of concomitant immunosuppression and baseline infection risk is lower than inflammatory arthritides). Additional methodological limitations included lack of reporting of events of interest in some included trials, inability to allocate events to controlled or uncontrolled portions of the trials, events occurring during cross over period. Moreover, rarity of events (e.g. malignancy) and short duration of RCTs leads to difficulty in assessing differences in risk of rare events in the meta-analyses.

In an effort to better explain the discrepancies in the results, alternative explanations have been proposed by researchers that may explain increased serious infection risk with anti-TNF biologic use in some studies. For example, several observational studies have reported that the increased risk of serious infection is highest in the early period of anti-TNF biologic therapy initiation [13, 18, 20, 31, 32], which in turn may be due to selection bias where patients and physicians make a decision to discontinue anti-TNF biologic use after an incident infection, hence causing selective exclusion of high infection risk cohort over time. Another plausible explanation could be that over time, a better control of inflammation due to effective use of anti-TNF biologics leads to better outcomes, including reduced risk of infections.

### **Biologics and Serious Infections**

Some studies have reported modestly increased risk of serious infection with infliximab as compared to etanercept and adalimumab [15, 32, 33], while other studies have reported no differential risk attributable to particular anti-TNF biologics [11, 12, 31]. The observation of differential risk with infliximab could be secondary to the administration of large induction

doses at the initiation of infliximab therapy, and more frequent dose escalation than etanercept or adalimumab. In an observational study, the differential increased risk of serious infections observed with infliximab was much higher in patients who were at high infection risk at baseline [33] (i.e. patients with extra-articular RA, comorbidities (prior infections, COPD, dementia, diabetes, alcoholism, liver disease, frequent hospitalizations, steroid use/ dose, narcotics etc.), suggesting that in the cohort of RA patients with high comorbidities, use of etanercept or adalimumab may be more appropriate.

Further studies are needed to confirm the observations of differential high risk of serious infection with infliximab as compared to etanercept and adalimumab as well as increase in the risk of serious infection early in the course of anti-TNF therapy initiation and to help explain the mechanisms behind these observations.

Biologic switchers may be at increased risk of serious infections as compared to non-switchers (new biologic users) [33]. Switchers are likely to have high disease activity, more likely to have comorbidities and are also likely to be on higher doses of steroids, factors know to be associated with higher baseline infection risk. Few studies have looked at the subgroup of elderly patients and although no increased risk of serious infections has been observed in the elderly anti-TNF biologic users as compared to MTX [35] or younger population [36], the authors advocate that physicians should exercise vigilance in the follow up of these patients while on anti-TNF therapy as elderly tend to have worse outcomes with serious infections.

Given these data and published 2008 ACR RA guidelines [1] and the 2012 update of the ACR guidelines [2], clinicians should take several steps to address the issue of serious infections in patients using biologics for the treatment of rheumatic conditions. These include: (1) informing patients regarding higher risk of serious infections, especially those with diabetes and recurrent infections; (2) watching patients taking anti-TNF for serious infections; (3) asking patients to seek medical evaluation and treatment promptly if they have signs of infection; (4) advising them to hold their anti-TNF until infection is treated; and (5) discussing alternative treatment options in patients with frequent serious infections.

### **Biologics and Tuberculosis**

Increased risk of TB has been reported with use of anti-TNF biologics in observational studies [47, 48] as well as pharmacovigilance data [46, 50]. TB reactivation has been reported in approximately 0.01% of patients in studies that have included global populations, the risk is likely much higher than that in the Western world in these settings of higher TB prevalence and a higher risk of TB reactivation (HIV/AIDS, diabetes, advanced renal disease, malnutrition, advanced age, residence in or travel to countries with high rates of TB, low socio-economic status, substance abuse, health care workers, nursing home/ prison residents etc.). TNF plays an important role in recruitment of inflammatory cells to the site of infection, stimulates the formation and maintenance of granuloma formation and containment of mycobacteria; which may explain why majority of patients on anti-TNF therapy who develop TB have extra-pulmonary/ disseminated disease.

Screening and treatment of latent TB is recommended prior to initiation of anti-TNF biologic therapy. Additionally, patients should be screened for latent TB during treatment and monitored closely for development of TB during and after treatment with anti-TNF biologic agents.

## Biologics and Opportunistic Infections

Increased risk of other OIs has also been reported with anti-TNF biologic use in several observational [49, 54] and pharmacovigilance reports [51], although no increase in risk of OIs was observed in a U.S. cohort study [52]. Currently, there are no screening guidelines in place for OIs in patients treated with anti-TNF biologic therapy. Empiric anti-fungal treatment for severe systemic illness is not recommended. However, at risk patients who develop unexplained systemic illness that is not due to common bacterial infections should undergo extensive and thorough work-up for opportunistic infections in collaboration with Infectious Disease experts and empiric anti-fungal treatment should be considered in critically ill patients.

Etanercept seems to have a better safety profile in terms of TB and other opportunistic infections as compared to adalimumab and infliximab [47, 49, 50, 54], which may be attributed to differences in pharmacokinetics of anti-TNF therapies (ability to bind soluble/transmembrane TNF, half life etc) as it relates to differences in mechanism of action between TNF-receptor fusion protein (etanercept) and antibodies to TNF (infliximab, adalimumab etc.). This observation may have implication in the preferential usage of etanercept as compared to adalimumab or infliximab in patients at high risk of TB reactivation or opportunistic infections.

## Biologics and Malignancy

Chronic inflammation has been implicated as the proposed mechanism for potential increased risk of malignancy, specifically lymphoma in patients with autoimmune diseases. The question is whether the use of anti-TNF biologics increases this risk further by interfering with TNF expression. Majority of observational studies and meta-analyses have reported no increase in overall malignancy risk in patient treated with anti-TNF biologics [10, 26, 27, 60-63, 71, 72] with the exception of a meta-analysis of 2 anti-TNF antibodies (infliximab, adalimumab) that reported 3-fold increased risk of malignancy overall, which was attributable to high dose anti-TNF biologic use in a subgroup analysis [29]. Methodological issues exist with this particular study as detailed previously, calling the accuracy of data into question.

Limited data exists regarding malignancy risk in patients with prior malignancy in anti-TNF biologic users. No increased risk of incident malignancy was noted in anti-TNF biologic group vs non-biologic DMARD group in an observational study; however the rate of prior malignancy in comparator cohort was higher, making it difficult to estimate the true risk [62]. This observation also likely illustrates the practice pattern in real world setting, in which patients and/or physicians may be hesitant to use anti-TNF biologics in patients with history of prior malignancy. Further studies are needed to help answer the safety of anti-TNF biologic therapy in this subgroup.

Increased risk of non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC) with anti-TNF biologic use has been observed in some studies [60, 63], but not others [25, 26].

Most observational studies have reported 2-3 fold higher risk of lymphoma in patients treated with anti-TNF biologics as compared to general population [66-68, 70], which could be attributed to the expected increased risk secondary to the underlying condition associated with chronic inflammation. Consistent with these findings, no increased risk of lymphoma has been observed with anti-TNF biologic use as compared to non-biologic DMARD use in most observational studies [63, 67-69] as well as a large meta-analysis of RCTs of 9 biologics used in patients with RA [28].



Cases of a rare fatal hepatosplenic T cell lymphoma have been reported with the use of anti-TNF biologics primarily in adolescents and young adults with IBD and were associated with azathioprine and 6-mercaptopurine use in majority of cases [38, 40, 41, 75]. Very few cases of leukemias have been observed/reported in the studies of anti-TNF biologics.

Several confounding factors need to be taken into account when interpreting data from the observational studies regarding malignancy risk that include confounding by indication, i.e., patients on anti-TNF biologics have severe, active disease and uncontrolled inflammation may be a risk factor for malignancy. Surveillance bias i.e. earlier detection of cases in anti-TNF biologic cohort due to heightened concern on the part of patients and/or treating physician may also contribute. Misclassification bias is possible when the events occur in patients soon after starting anti-TNF biologic therapy in patients with recent or current exposure to other immunosuppressive medications and when risk attribution is made to the biologic. Ascertainment bias is possible due to variable ways used for the confirmation of cancer diagnosis.

Similarly, the results from meta-analyses need to be interpreted with caution as malignancies, including lymphoma, are rare events and RCTs are underpowered to detect rare events. Short duration of clinical trials may not allow assessment of true risk as cancer is often an adverse event of long-term exposures. Limitations regarding confirmation of cancer diagnosis as well as risk attribution of events occurring early during the trials or in cross over groups as detailed above also apply to meta-analyses.

### **Biologics and Heart Failure, Hepatitis and Hoperative Risk**

There appears to be no increase in risk of incident or worsening heart failure in patients treated with anti-TNF biologics [28, 77-80] with the exception of elderly patients [76]. Elderly patients with prior history of CHF are at risk of heart failure exacerbation as well as increased mortality with anti-TNF biologic use. Hence caution should be exercised with regards to anti-TNF biologic use in this subset of elderly patients and alternative treatment options should be considered.

TNF appears to have a role in inducing suppression of HBV replication, hence raising concerns about HBV reactivation in patients requiring anti-TNF alpha therapies, while the role of TNF alpha in the immunopathogenesis of HCV is not clear; anti-TNF therapies may be well tolerated in patients with HCV. Published recommendations contraindicate the use of biologic therapies in all patients with acute hepatitis B or C and in patients with chronic (treated or untreated) Hepatitis B or C for those with significant liver injury. While no clear guidelines exist for Hepatitis B or C patients with no evidence of liver injury, prior or concomitant antiviral therapy should be considered in consultation with hepatologist prior to initiation of biologic agents.

In addition, more studies are needed to assess the relative risk of adverse events with combination therapy (anti-TNF biologic therapy + non-biologic DMARDs; specifically MTX) as compared to anti-TNF biologic therapy alone. Similarly, more studies are needed comparing relative safety of newer anti-TNF biologic therapies (certolizumab, golimumab) as well as non-anti-TNF biologic therapies (tocilizumab, abatacept, rituximab etc.) as compared to etanercept, adalimumab and infliximab. However, in our focused literature review; based on a large network meta-analyses of harms with biologic therapies in populations with any indications other than HIV/AIDs; certolizumab appears to have higher risk of serious infections as compared to etanercept (OR = 3.68, 95% CI 1.01 to 16.3) and adalimumab (OR = 3.90, 95% CI 1.03 to 17.17). Golimumab (OR = 0.23, 95% CI 0.04 to 0.97), abatacept (OR = 0.20, 95% CI 0.04 to 0.86) and rituximab (OR = 0.05, 95% CI 0.004 to 0.59) appeared to have a lesser risk of serious infection as compared to certolizumab.

Non-TNF biologic therapies (tocilizumab, abatacept, rituximab and anakinra) had similar serious infection risk as compared to anti-TNF biologics (etanercept, adalimumab and infliximab). Numbers of other adverse events (namely CHF, lymphoma and TB reactivation) were not enough to do similar stratified analyses [28].

While very few studies have evaluated the peri-operative infection risk in patients on anti-TNF biologic treatment, these patients likely are at increased risk. Continuation of anti-TNF biologics in the peri-operative period did not increase the risk of peri-operative infections in an observational study [59]. While no clear guidelines exist regarding appropriate anti-TNF biologic usage in the peri-operative period, the authors suggest holding therapy in the peri-operative period. Current state of the art practice is to hold biologics for 1-2 weeks prior and 1-2 weeks after the surgery. We acknowledge that this approach places the patients at high risk of disease flares in the peri-operative period. Clearly, more studies aimed at answering this question are needed.

## Conclusions

In conclusion, we summarized the evidence related to key harms of anti-TNF biologics used for the treatment of rheumatic diseases in this review. We advocate vigilance on the part of treating physicians as well as patient education regarding serious infections especially in the high-risk population; more so in the initial three to six months of therapy. Anti-TNF therapy should be withheld until the acute infection has been completely treated. The risks and benefits should be considered prior to initiating anti-TNF biologic therapy in patients with chronic or recurrent infections and patients at increased risk of infections. Increased risk of TB and other OIs infections has been observed with anti-TNF biologic use; etanercept seems to have a better safety profile in terms of TB and OIs. All patients should be screened and treated for latent TB prior to initiation of anti-TNF therapy and additional screening and close monitoring for development of TB during and after treatment with anti-TNF therapies is recommended. There is a concern regarding increased risk of lymphoma and non-melanoma skin cancers with anti-TNF biologic use in observational studies. Unfortunately, interpretation of the available data is limited given the small numbers of incident cases of lymphoma and NMSC in the studies. Pooled data analysis through collaboration of international observational registries may help answer the question of lymphoma and NMSC risk with anti-TNF biologic use. Elderly patients appear to be at increased risk of incident or worsening heart failure with anti-TNF biologic use, caution should be exercised when using anti-TNF biologics in elderly patients with history of heart failure.

## Abbreviations

<b>TNF</b>	tumor necrosis factor
<b>RA</b>	Rheumatoid arthritis
<b>SpA</b>	Spondyloarthropathy
<b>RCTs</b>	Randomized controlled trials
<b>TB</b>	Tuberculosis
<b>OIs</b>	Opportunistic infections
<b>NHL</b>	Non hodgkin's lymphoma
<b>NMSC</b>	Non Melanoma Skin Cancer
<b>HSTCL</b>	Hepatosplenic T cell lymphoma

<b>DMARD</b>	Disease modifying Anti-Rheumatic Drugs
<b>MTX</b>	Methotrexate
<b>CHF</b>	Congestive heart failure
<b>AERS</b>	Adverse Effects Reporting System
<b>SIR</b>	standardized incidence ratio
<b>RABBIT</b>	German acronym for “Rheumatoid Arthritis--Observation of Biologic Therapy”
<b>BSRBR</b>	British Society for Rheumatology Biologics Register
<b>ARTIS</b>	Anti Rheumatic Therapies In Sweden
<b>BIOBADASER</b>	Spanish for “Spanish Registry of Adverse Events of Biological Therapies in Rheumatoid Arthritis”
<b>RATIO</b>	Research Axed on Tolerance of Biotherapies
<b>NDB</b>	National data bank
<b>SSATG</b>	South Swedish Arthritis Treatment Group
<b>LORHEN</b>	Lombardi Rheumatoid Arthritis Network
<b>AFSSAPS</b>	National Commission of Pharmacovigilance centralizes at the Agence Française de Sécurité Sanitaire

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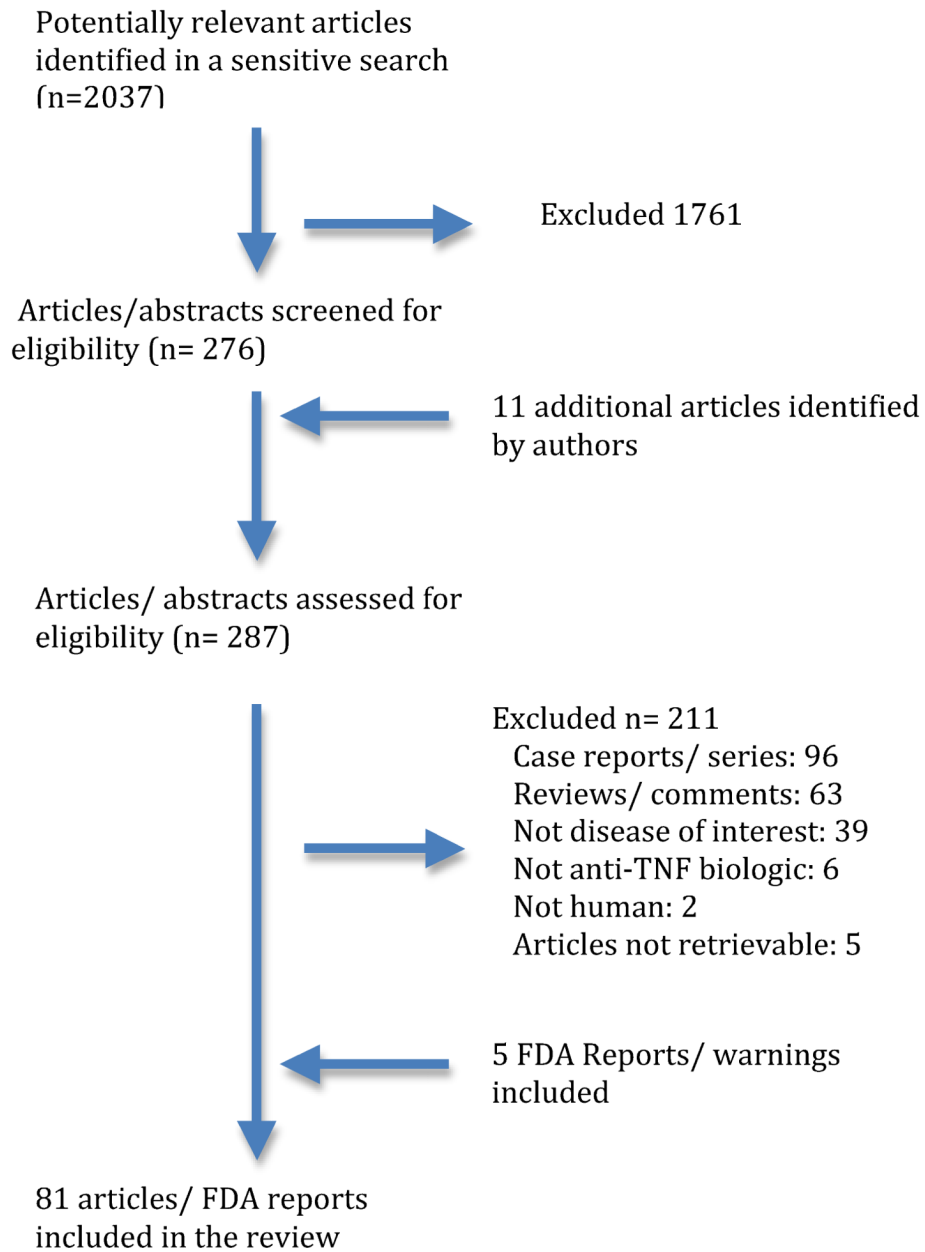
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**Figure 1.**  
Flow chart of study selection process for this review

Table 1

Serious infections, data from observational studies

	No. of patients (TNF/Comparator)	Baseline disease characteristics	Definition of infections	At Risk Period	Duration of follow up	Biologic Arm	Comparator Arm	Reported incidence	Difference b/n anti-TNF agents
Baeten et al <sup>a</sup> 2003[1]	SpA 107	NA	Hospitalized infections	Not defined	191.5 pt yrs	Infliximab	None	Incidence 4.2/100 pt yrs	NA
DREAM Kievit et al 2011 [2]	RA 1560	Duration: 5.5-6.2 yrs HAQ: 1.3-1.4 DAS 5.0-5.2	US FDA Definition of SAEs <sup>b</sup>	Not defined	5 yrs	Etanercept Infliximab Adalimumab	None	Incidence 2.6/100 pt yrs	Not studied
Flandrie 2003 <sup>c</sup> [3]	RA 230	Duration: 11.6 yrs DAS: 6.1	NA	12 months from start of therapy	NA	Etanercept Infliximab Adalimumab	None	12 cases of serious infections leading to drug discontinuation	NA
Kiely 2003 [4]	Open label study of 20 RA patients receiving infliximab and leflunomide	NA	Not defined	While on drug	32 weeks	NA	NA	6 episodes of infections: 4 requiring antibiotics; 1 death	NA
Burmester 2009 <sup>f</sup> [5]	6 Rheumatic diseases (RA, PsA, AS, CD, Psoriasis, JIA) 19041 patients	NA	NA	1 <sup>st</sup> dose of drug to 70 days after last dose	10 yrs	Adalimumab	None	Events/100 patient yrs RA 4.65 PsA 2.81 AS 1.11 JIA 2.76 PsO 1.32 CD 5.18	NA
RABBIT Listing 2005 [6]	RA 858/601	Duration: 9.8 yrs vs. 6 yrs DAS: 6.1 vs 6.0 vs. 5.4	E2A Harmonization guidelines <sup>b</sup>	12 months from start of therapy, irrespective to further changes in therapy after the index dose	12 months	Etanercept Infliximab	Non Biologic DMARDs	Incidence /100 pt yrs: 6.4, 6.2 vs. 2.3 (p 0.0016) RR (CI) 2.16 (0.9-5.4), 2.13 (0.8-5.5) respectively	No
BSRR <sup>d</sup> Dixon 2006 [7]	RA 7664/1354	Duration: 12 vs. 6 yrs HAQ: 2.1 vs. 1.5 DAS: 6.6+/-1.0 vs. 5.1+/-1.4	Confirmed Infections leading to hospitalization/death	"Receiving treatment"; defined as 1 <sup>st</sup> missed dose	Median: 1.26 yrs/0.94 yrs	Etanercept Infliximab Adalimumab	Non Biologic DMARDs	IRR 1.03 (95% CI, 0.68-1.57)	No

	No. of patients (TNF/Comparator)	Baseline disease characteristics	Definition of infections	At Risk Period	Duration of follow up	Biologic Arm	Comparator Arm	Reported incidence	Difference b/n anti-TNF agents
BSRR Dixon 2007 [8]	RA 8659/2170	Duration: 12 vs. 7 yrs HAQ: 2.1 vs 1.5 DAS: 6.6 vs. 5.0	As detailed above	1 <sup>st</sup> 90 days of treatment	NA	Etanercept Infliximab Adalimumab	Non biologic DMARDs	IRR (CI) 4.6 (1.8-11.9)	IRR (CI) Eta 4.1 (1.5-10.8) Inf 5.6 (2.1-15.1) Ada 3.9 (1.3-11.2)
TennCare Database <sup>e</sup> Grijalva 2010 [9]	RA 14586 pts/ >20000 drug episodes	NA	Pneumonia or any infection requiring hospitalization	Start of new medication+ 180 days	180 days	Etanercept Infliximab Adalimumab	Non biologic DMARDs, steroids	HR for hospitalized infection (CI); MTX referent 1.31 (0.78-2.19)	NA
SABER project Grijalva 2011 [10]	RA 10484, IBD 2323, Psoriasis and SpA 3215	NA	Hospitalized infections	Start of medication to discontinuation or discontinued enrollment or serious infections or 12 months of follow up	Duration of study 1998-2007	Etanercept Infliximab Adalimumab	Non biologic DMARDs	HR (CI) RA: 1.05 (0.91-1.21) IBD: 1.10 (0.83-1.46) Psoriasis and SpA: 1.05 (0.76-1.45)	Infliximab vs. Etanercept 1.26 (1.07-1.47) vs. adalimumab 1.23 (1.02-1.48)
Genovese 2009 <sup>f</sup> [11]	185 pts received biologics after withdrawing from rituximab RA clinical trial programme (153 received anti TNF agent)	Duration: 11.9 yrs DAS: 7.0	Met the regulatory criteria for SAEs or required IV abx		Median: 11 months after receiving the medication	Etanercept Infliximab Adalimumab	None	Rate of serious infection/ 100 patient yrs (CI) Before TNF inhibitor 6.63 (3.57-12.32) After TNF inhibitor 4.93 (2.46-9.85)	Not studied
BSRR Galloway 2011 <sup>g</sup> [12]	RA 11881/3673	1. Median: 11 yrs vs. 6 yrs 2. Mean: 2.0 vs. 1.5 3. Mean: 6.6 vs. 5.1	“Serious” septic Arthritis : requiring IV antibiotic, hospitalization or death	While on anti-TNF therapy or within 90 days of 1st missed dose	Duration of study: 2001-2009	Etanercept Infliximab Adalimumab	Non Biologic DMARDs	HR (CI) 2.3 (1.2-4.4)	Eta 2.5 (1.3-4.9) Inf 2.4 (1.0-5.8) Ada 1.9 (0.9-4.0)
U.S. Administrative database Curtis 2007 [13]	RA 2393/2933	NA	Specific case definitions developed by investigators, who reviewed medical records	“Ever-exposed”: 1 dose of TNF agent/ 3 doses of MTX 1 <sup>st</sup> 6 months of treatment	Median: 17 months	Etanercept Infliximab Adalimumab	MTX	HR (CI), 1.9 (1.3-2.8) HR (CI), 1.9 (1.3-2.8)	Not studied

	No. of patients (TNF/Comparator)	Baseline disease characteristics	Definition of infections	At Risk Period	Duration of follow up	Biologic Arm	Comparator Arm	Reported incidence	Difference b/n anti-TNF agents
U.S. Administrative database Curtis 2007 <sup>h</sup> [14]	RA 2272/2933	NA	Same as above	New users of anti-TNF agent, current use	NA	Etanercept, Infliximab	MTX	IRR (CI) < 6 mo therapy Infliximab higher risk of 2.4 (1.23-4.68) Etanercept compared to 1.61 (0.75-3.47) > 6 mo therapy	At < 6 mo, infliximab had higher risk of serious infections as compared to etanercept Infliximab 1.14 (0.55-2.24) Etanercept 1.37 (0.74-2.55)
Galloway 2011 (BSRR) [15]	RA 11798/3598	Duration: 11 yrs vs. 6 yrs HAQ: 2.0 vs. 1.5 DAS: 6.6 vs. 5.1	Infections requiring IV Abx or leading to hospitalization or death	While on anti-TNF therapy or within 90 days 1st missed dose	Median: 3.9 yrs vs. 2.6 yrs	Etanercept, Infliximab, Adalimumab	Non biologic DMARDs	HR (CI) Overall: 1.2 (1.1-1.5) 1 <sup>st</sup> 6 months: 1.8 (1.3-2.6) By age: <55 yrs: 1.2 (0.8-1.6) 55-64 yrs: 1.4 (1.1-1.9) 65-74 yrs: 0.9 (0.7-1.2) > 75 yrs: 1.5 (0.9-2.6)	No
U.S. Veterans [16]	RA 1465/11772/13367	NA	Hospitalized infections	While on medication+ 5 half lives or 1 dosing interval + 1 half life whichever was longer	Study Duration: Oct 1998- Sep 2005	Etanercept, Infliximab, Adalimumab	Gp 1: HCQ, SSZ, Gold, Penicillamine Gp 2: MTX, Leflunomide, Azathioprine, Cyclophosphamide, Cyclosporine, Anakinra	HR (CI) Anti-TNF biologic vs. Gp 1: 1.24 (1.02-1.5) Gp 2 vs. Gp 1: 1.08 (0.95-1.24)	HR (CI) Infliximab vs. Etanercept 1.51 (1.14-2.00) Adalimumab vs. Etanercept 0.95 (0.68-1.33)
Asking 2007 [17]	RA 4167/10295	NA	Hospitalized infections	While on therapy	Study duration: Jan 1999- Dec 2003	Etanercept, Infliximab, Adalimumab	Non-biologic DMARDs	RR (CI) 1 <sup>st</sup> Anti-TNF 1.43 (1.18-1.73) 2 <sup>nd</sup> yr: 1.15 (0.87-1.50) After 2 yrs: 0.82 (0.62-1.50) 2 <sup>nd</sup> Anti-TNF: 2.10 (1.36-3.27)	

	No. of patients (TNF/Comparator)	Baseline disease characteristics	Definition of infections	At Risk Period	Duration of follow up	Biologic Arm	Comparator Arm	Reported incidence	Difference b/n anti-TNF agents
Kroesen 2003 [18]	RA 60	NA	Infections requiring IV Antibiotics or hospitalization	While on therapy	Anti-TNF therapy: 1999-2002, Control: 2 yrs prior to anti-TNF initiation	Etanercept, Infliximab, Etanercept, Infliximab, Adalimumab	Non-biologic DMARDs Non-biologic DMARDs	Incidence/treatment yr Anti-TNF therapy arm: 0.18/yr Control arm: 0.008/yr (p value NA)	Anti-TNF arm: 11/60.65 treatment yrs Control arm: 1/123 treatment yrs
Salliot 2007 [19]	Rheumatic diseases (> 95% RA, SpA) 623 pts	Duration: 12.1 yrs	Life threatening infections, requiring hospitalization or sequelae	While on therapy	Mean 1.3 yrs vs. 1.1 yrs	Etanercept, Infliximab, Adalimumab	Non-biologic DMARDs	Incidence/100 patient yrs Anti-TNF biologic arm: 10.5 +/-86.9 Control (prior to anti-TNF initiation): 3.4+/-38.7/100 patient yrs P=0.03, NNH 14	
Neven 2005 [20]	168 RA patients treated w/ infliximab	Duration: 10 yrs	Infections requiring hospitalization or IV antibiotics	NA	Study duration: Apr 2000-Oct 2002	Infliximab (Low dose: 3 mg/kg; n=132) (High dose: 3-7.5 mg/kg; n=36)	None	0.07 events/patient/yr in both groups	NA
U.S. Administrative Database Curtis 2011 [21]	RA 4916/2931	NA	Hospitalized infections	Current usage+ 90 days	Median: 7.7 months	Biologic Free (no biologic use in last yr)	Biologic switchers	Incidence rate/100 person-yrs Biologic Free: 4.6 Switchers: 7.0	Etanercept 0.64 (0.49-0.84) and adalimumab HR (CI) 0.52 (0.39-0.71) had lower risk of infection vs. infliximab
Bernatsky 2010 [22] 7 observational studies	RA 1,24357 subjects	NA	Serious infections, primarily hospitalized infections. Excluded clinical trials	While on drug (duration of trial)	0.4-6.3 yrs	Etanercept Infliximab Adalimumab	Placebo or non biologic DMARD	RR (CI) 1.37 (1.18-1.6)	Not studied

**Case control studies**



	No. of patients (TNF/Comparator)	Baseline disease characteristics	Definition of infections	At Risk Period	Duration of follow up	Biologic Arm	Comparator Arm	Reported incidence	Difference b/n anti-TNF agents
Bernatsky 2007 [23]	23733 RA patients on DMARDs; 261 (1.1%) were on anti-TNF agents	NA	Hospitalized infections	Prescription within 45 days prior to index date	6.3 yrs	Cases (hospitalized infections)	Controls (no hospitalized infections)	RR (CI) in TNF users: 1.93 (0.70-5.34)	NA

<sup>a</sup>2 cases of TB reactivation

<sup>b</sup>US FDA definition of SAE: events disabling daily activities persistently or significantly, needing hospitalization or being life threatening, E2A Harmonization guidelines: events that are life threatening, require hospitalization, congenital anomalies or result in disability or death

<sup>c</sup>2 cases of TB reactivation

<sup>d</sup>Increased risk of serious skin and soft tissue infections IRR 4.28 (1.06-17.17)

<sup>e</sup>HR for pneumonia (CI), MTX referent 1.61 (0.85-3.03)

<sup>f</sup>88.6% patients had peripheral B cell depletion at the time of biologic initiation

<sup>g</sup>No difference in risk of prosthetic joint septic arthritis in 2 groups

<sup>h</sup>Adalimumab excluded due to small numbers

<sup>i</sup>Risk of serious infections decreased significantly as trial duration increased

<sup>j</sup>Rates of infection for early RA 2.76/100 pt yrs, established RA 4.91/ 100 pt yrs

**Table 2**  
**Serious infections, data from meta-analyses and Pooled RCT data**

	No. of patients (TNF/Comparator)	Baseline disease characteristics	Definition of infections	At Risk Period	Duration of follow up	Biologic Arm	Comparator Arm	Reported incidence	Difference b/n anti-TNF agents
Alonso-Ruiz et al [24] 13 RCTs	RA (7087 pts in TNF + comparator gps)	NA	NA	While on drug (duration of trial)	6-24 months	Etanercept Infliximab Adalimumab	Placebo or Non Biologic DMARD	OR (CI): 1.4 (0.8-2.2)	High doses of Infliximab associated with increased risk of serious infection p=0.006
Leombruno 2009 <sup>1</sup> 18 RCTs [25]	RA 8808 subjects	NA	NA	While on drug (duration of trial)	3-18 months	Etanercept Infliximab Adalimumab at recommended doses	Placebo or Non Biologic DMARD	OR (CI) 1.21 (0.89-1.63), Exposure adjusted RR (CI) 1.07 (0.81-1.43)	OR of infections with ETA was lower, however significance unknown
Dommasch 2011 20 RCTs [26]	Psoriasis, PsA 6810 patients	NA	NA	While on drug (duration of trial)	3-18 months	Infliximab Adalimumab at high doses	Placebo or Non Biologic DMARD	OR (CI) 2.07 (1.31-3.26), Exposure adjusted RR (CI) 1.99 (0.90-4.37)	NA
Thompson 2011 [27] 6 RCTs	2183/1236	Duration < 3 yrs HAQ 1.3-1.6 DAS data NA for 5/6 trials	Hospitalized infections	While on drug (duration of trial)	At least 6 months	Etanercept Infliximab Adalimumab Golimumab Certolizumab	Placebo or non biologic DMARDs	OR (CI) 1.28 (0.8-2.0)	NA
Bongartz 2006 [28] 9 RCTs	RA 5014 patients in TNF + comparator gp	NA, described as heterogeneous in terms of disease duration and disease activity	NA	While on drug (duration of trial)	3-12 months	Adalimumab, Infliximab	Placebo or Non biologic DMARDs	Pooled OR (CI) 2.0 (1.3-3.1)	Similar results were observed b/n high dose and low dose TNF groups
Singh 2011 [29] 160 RCTs and 46 extension studies	Any indication other than HIV: 60630 subjects	NA	Infections leading to death, hospitalization or disability. Included bacterial infections and OIs in most studies	While on drug (duration of study)	RCTs: Median 6 months Lies: 13 months	5 Anti-TNF agents, Abatacept, Anakinra, Rituximab, Tocilizumab	Placebo or Non Biologic DMARD	All anti-TNF OR (CI) 1.41 (1.13-1.75) TNF Antibody TNF Antagonist OR (CI) 1.48 (1.15-1.90) TNF Receptor OR (CI) 1.17 (0.74-1.83) Eta 1.29 (0.72-2.45) Inf 1.41 (0.75-2.62) Ada 1.23 (0.65-	Ada vs. Eta 0.78 (0.58-1.16) Inf vs. Eta 0.93 (0.6-1.42) Inf vs. Ada 1.19 (0.79-1.79)

	No. of patients (TNF/Comparator)	Baseline disease characteristics	Definition of infections	At Risk Period	Duration of follow up	Biologic Arm	Comparator Arm	Reported incidence	Difference b/n anti-TNF agents
Fleishmann 2006 [30] Pooled data from 22 Etanercept RCTs	< 65 yrs: 3296 65 yrs: 597	NA	Medically important infections: IV antibiotics or admission to hospital	At least 1 dose of etanercept	< 65: 5895 patient yrs. 65: 903 patient yrs	Etanercept, age < 65	Etanercept, age 65	2.4) Medically important infections No significant difference b/n 2 gps	

**Table 3**  
**Tuberculosis (TB) and Opportunistic infections, data from observational and pharmacovigilance studies and meta-analyses**

	No. of patients (TNF/Comparator)	Baseline disease characteristics	Definition of infections	At Risk Period	Duration of follow up	Biologic Arm	Comparator Arm	Reported Incidence	Difference b/n anti-TNF agents
<b>Observational studies</b>									
<b>TB</b>									
BSRRB Dixon 2010[31]	RA 10712/3232	Duration: 11 yrs vs. 6 yrs HAQ: 2.0 (0.6) vs. 1.5 (0.8) DAS: 6.6 (1.0) vs. 5.1 (1.3)	Physician reported, 60% were "verified"	Ever on Drug	3.2 yrs vs. 2.3 yrs	Etanercept Infliximab Adalimumab	Non biologic DMARDs	40 TB cases <sup>a</sup> in anti-TNF cohort, none in DMARD cohort -Rate 118/100000 pt yrs	IRR (CI) with ETA as referent INF: 2.2 (0.9-5.8) ADA: 4.2 (1.8-9.9)
Asking 2005[32]	RA Anti-TNF 2500/ Inpatient RA cohort 31,185/ Early RA cohort 2430	HAQ: 1.5 / -/ 0.8 DAS: 5.8/-/3.6	Hospitalized infections, ICD codes	Ever on drug	Duration of study 1999-2004	Etanercept Infliximab	Non biologic DMARDs	15 TB cases <sup>b</sup> in anti-TNF cohort RR (CI) Vs. Inpatient Register: 4.0 (1.3-12) Vs. Early arthritis: 4.1 (0.8-21)	RR (CI) ETA vs. INF 0.5 (0.1-2.4)
BIOBADASER Gomez-Reino 2007 [33]	Rheumatic diseases 5198	NA	+ Culture for M TB	Ever on drug	03/2002-01/2006	Latent TB Infection (LTBI) guidelines not followed Etanercept, Adalimumab, Infliximab	LTBI guidelines followed Etanercept, Adalimumab, Infliximab	IRR (CI) 7.01 (1.6-64.7)	No difference in 3 anti-TNF agents
<b>OIs</b>									
Salmon-Ceron et al[34]	Various autoimmune diseases 57711 patient yrs of TNF use	Duration: 9.5 yrs	Physician confirmed	Current or prior TNF use Median time of OI from start of therapy: 16.2 yrs	Duration of study 2004-2007	Etanercept, Adalimumab, Infliximab	General French population in incidence study, Etanercept, Adalimumab, Infliximab in Case control study	45 cases of OI 15 bacterial, 18 severe viral, 10 fungal, 2 parasitic 26% ICU admission rate, 9% mortality Rate of OI/100000 pt yrs: 151.6	Adalimumab vs. ETA OR (CI) 10 (2.3-44.4) infliximab vs. ETA 17.6 (4.3-72.9)
CORRONA Greenberg et al 2010 [35]	RA 4659/1274	Duration: 11.41(9.6) yrs vs. 10.1 (9.8) yrs HAQ: 0.4 (0.4) vs. 0.3 (0.4)	Physician reported	Current use of medication	1.4 yrs	Etanercept, Infliximab, adalimumab	Non MTX, non biologic DMARDs	IRR Overall infection (CI) 1.52 (1.30-1.78) IRR opportunistic <sup>c</sup> infection (CI) 1.67 (0.95-2.94)	NA

	No. of patients (TNF/Comparator)	Baseline disease characteristics	Definition of infections	At Risk Period	Duration of follow up	Biologic Arm	Comparator Arm	Reported Incidence	Difference b/n anti-TNF agents
<b>Herpes zoster/Varicella Zoster Virus</b>									
RABBIT Strangefeld 2009 [36]	RA 3266/ 1774	Duration: 9 yrs vs. 6 yrs DAS: 5.8 (1.3) vs. 5.0 (1.3)	Reported by rheumatologist or Patient reports confirmed by medical records	Current use of medication	5 yrs	Etanercept, Infliximab, Adalimumab	Non biologic DMARDs	HR (CI) Anti TNF as a class: 1.63 (0.97-2.74) Etanercept: 1.36 (0.73-2.55) Ada/ Inf: 1.82 (1.05-3.15)	Higher incidence of multidermatomal and ophthalmic zoster; 2.5% in TNF gp. w/ most cases reported in antibody gp vs. 0.9% in control gp <sup>d</sup>
BIOBADASER Garcia Dovel et al 2010 [37]	Various autoimmune diseases 4655 patients on TNF agents	NA	Hospitalized infection w/ VZV (Chicken pox/ shingles) as reported to BIOBADASER	Current use of medication	8 yrs	Etanercept, Infliximab, Adalimumab	General Spanish population	SIR (CI) for hospitalization due to shingles 9 (3-20) SIR (CI) for hospitalization due to chickenpox 19(5-47)	NA
McDonald et al 2009 [38]	RA 20357	NA	ICD 9 codes for HZ in a clinical encounter	Current use of medication	71607 patient yrs	Severe RA (Etanercept, Infliximab, Adalimumab)	Mild RA (HCQ, SSZ, Gold, penicillamine) Mod RA (MTX, Leflunomide, azathioprine, cyclosporine, anakinra)	Incidence rate: Anti-TNF biologic gp: 10.6/1000 patient yrs Mild RA 8/1000 patient yrs (p< 0.01) Mod RA 11.18/1000 patient yrs (NS vs. severe RAA)	Hazard vs., Infliximab HR (CI) Etanercept 0.62 (0.4-0.95) Adalimumab 0.53 (0.31-0.91)
<b>Pharmacovigilance Reports</b>									
Wallis 2004 [39]	NA	NA	As reported to FDA AERS Database	NA	NA	Etanercept, Infliximab	None	Granulomatous infections/ 100,000 pts: Etanercept: 74 Infliximab: 239	Infliximab with 3 fold risk of granulomatous infections (vs. etanercept), highest increase in risk with infliximab in the 1st 3 months of treatment <sup>e</sup>
Keane 2001[40]	NA	NA	Reported to FDA Medwatch	NA	NA	Infliximab	None	Rate of TB/100,000 pts: 24.4 <sup>f</sup>	NA
Tsiodras et al 2008[41]	NA	NA	Case reports in MEDLINE/ PubMed	NA	NA	Etanercept, Infliximab, Adalimumab	None	Cases of invasive fungal infections Infliximab 226 Etanercept 44 Adalimumab 11 <sup>g</sup>	
<b>Meta-analyses</b>									

No. of patients (TNE/Comparator)	Baseline disease characteristics	Definition of infections	At Risk Period	Duration of follow up	Biologic Arm	Comparator Arm	Reported Incidence	Difference b/n anti-TNF agents
Singh 2011 [29] 160 RCTs and 46 extension studies	NA	NA	While on drug (duration of study)	RCTs: Median 6 months Ltes: 13 months	5 Anti-TNF agents, Abatacept, Anakinra, Rituximab, Tocilizumab	Placebo or Non Biologic DMARD	OR (CI) of TB reactivation in biologic arm vs. placebo 4.68 (1.18-18.60) <sup>b</sup>	NA
Burmester 2009 [5] 36 trials (RCTs, OLTs, LTEs)	NA	NA	1 <sup>st</sup> dose of drug to 70 days after last dose	10 yrs	Adalimumab	None	Event rate/100 pt yrs TB 0-0.30 OI 0-0.09 Histo 0-0.03	NA

<sup>a</sup> 62% cases were extrapulmonary

<sup>b</sup> 33% had extrapulmonary TB

<sup>c</sup> Most frequent OI: Varicella (82 cases) zoster, other common OIs: Pneumocystis jirovecii, TB

<sup>d</sup> Other factors associated with increased risk of HZ: Age HR 1.28, CI 1.05-1.55, Glucocorticoids, > 10 mg/ day 2.52 (1.12-5.65)

<sup>e</sup> Most common infection: M TB, 2nd MC: Histoplasmosis\*Rate of infections calculating using manufacturer reports of approx. no. of patients treated with anti-TNF agent

<sup>f</sup> Rate of infections calculating using manufacturer reports of approx. no. of patients treated with anti-TNF agent 70% of cases of TB developed after 3 or fewer infusions of infliximab. Approx. 60% cases had extrapulmonary disease

<sup>g</sup> Most common IFI s were histoplasmosis (30%), candidiasis (23%), aspergillosis (23%)

<sup>h</sup> Included bacterial infections and OIs in most studies

**Table 4**  
**Peri-operative infections, data from three observational studies**

No. of patients (TNF/Comparator)	Baseline disease characteristics (Disease duration, HAQ or DAS scores)	Definition of infections	At Risk Period	Duration of follow up	Biologic Arm	Comparator Arm	Reported Incidence	Difference b/n anti-TNF agents
Kawakami et al 2010 [42] Case control study	RA, with joint arthroplasties 64/64 Duration: 10.6 yrs vs. 13.4 yrs	Per CDC guidelines *	Undefined	NA	Infliximab Etanercept	Non biologic DMARDs	SSI: 12.5% vs. 2% . OR 21.8 (p = 0.016)	"Flares" (Arthralgias ) reported in TNF gp only: INF vs. ETA: 2 vs. 9; p=0.02 NA
Den Broeder 2007 [43] <sup>a</sup>	RA 196/1023 Duration: 16-17 yrs vs. 17 yrs	CDC criteria and/ or antibiotic use	Perioperative	1 yr	Etanercept, Adalimumab, Infliximab	Non biologic DMARDs	Infection rates: No TNF use 4.0% peri-op TNF use, discontinuation :5.8% TNF use, continuation peri-op: 8.7% Continuation vs. Discontinuation: Infection OR (CI) 1.5 (0.43-5.2)	NA
RATIO Gilson et al 2010 [44] <sup>b</sup> Case control study	Rheumatic diseases pts treated w/ TNF inhibitors and joint arthroplasties with and without SSI N=20/40 Duration: 20.4 yrs vs. 20.3 yrs	Reported by physicians and validated by investigators, 19/20 had microbial data	On TNF or < 1 yr since TNF withdrawal	At least for the duration of antibiotic therapy, up to 1 yr in some cases	Etanercept, Adalimumab, Infliximab	Etanercept, Adalimumab, Infliximab	Risk factor for TIA infection: steroid intake OR (CI): 5.0 (1.1-21.6) per 5 mg/day increase, Previously infected joint within the past yr: OR (CI): 88.3 (1.1-7071)	NA

\* CDC guidelines for SSI: diagnosis of superficial or deep incisional SSI by operators and IV or oral antibiotics in all such cases

<sup>a</sup> Risk factors for SSI: Elbow surgery OR (CI) : 4.1 (1.6-10.1), foot/ ankle surgery 3.2 (1.6-6.5), prior skin or wound infection 13.8 (5.2-36.7); decreased risk: Duration of surgery 0.42 (0.23-0.78); SSZ use: 0.21 (0.05-0.89)

<sup>b</sup> MSSA was the most common organism, no OIs observed, however numbers small

Table 5

Malignancy, data from incidence and observational studies

	No. of patients (TNF/Comparator)	Baseline disease characteristics	Definition of malignancy	At Risk Period	Duration of follow up	Biologic Arm	Comparator Arm	Reported Incidence	Difference b/n anti-TNF agents
<b>Incidence studies</b>									
<b>DREAM</b> Kievit et al 2011 [2]	RA, 1560	Duration: 5.5 6.2 yrs HAQ: 1.3-1.4 DAS 5.0-5.2	Patient reported	Not defined	5 yrs	Etanercept Infliximab Adalimumab	None	Incidence 0.6/100 pt yrs	Not studied
<b>Flendrie 2003 [3]</b>	RA, 230	Duration: 11.6 yrs DAS: 6.1	NA	12 months from start of therapy	NA	Etanercept Infliximab Adalimumab	None	2 cases of malignancy reported	NA
<b>Observational studies</b>									
<b>ARTIS</b> Asking 2005 [45]	TNF/ Inpatient register/ Early RA 4160/ 53067/ 3703	HAQ: 1.4 vs. NA vs. 0.7 DAS: 5.6 vs. NA vs. 3.5	Swedish Cancer registry, solid cancers	Ever received TNF	Mean: 2.3 yrs, 5.6 yrs, 3.6 yrs respectively	Etanercept, Infliximab, Adalimumab	Non biologic DMARDs	Vs. gen population: TNF gp: SIR (CI) 0.9 (0.7-1.2) Inpatient RA: 1.05 (1.01-1.08) Early RA: 1.1 (0.9- 1.3	SIR (CI) Etanercept 2.3 (1.1-4.23)
<b>Pay 2008 [46]</b>	Rheumatic diseases 2199 patients on anti-TNF agents	NA	Reported cases of malignancy in a survey of Turkish patients	Ever received TNF	Not applicable	Etanercept, Infliximab, Adalimumab	General population, malignancy rates determined by a survey	13) 15 malignancy cases SIR (CI) 1.26 (0.7-2.08)	SIR (CI) Etanercept 2.3 (1.1-4.23)
<b>BSRBR</b> Dixon 2010 [47]	RA, TNF, 10735 DMARD, 3235	Duration: 11 yrs vs. 9 yrs HAQ: 2.2 (0.5) vs. 1.6 (0.7) DAS: 6.7 (1.2) vs. 5.0 (1.3)	CIS and non- melanoma skin cancers were excluded. Prior malignancy: identified through linkage to UK cancer registers. Incident malignancies were validated and categorized as definite, probable or possible	After 1 <sup>st</sup> dose of TNF agent or after the registration date for DMARD cohort	Median: 3.1 person- yrs in TNF cohort vs. 1.9 person -yrs in DMARD cohort	Etanercept, Infliximab, Adalimumab	Non biologic DMARDs	IRR (CI) for incident malignancy: 0.58 (0.23-1.43) Stratifying by time since prior malignancy did not reveal any significant differences in the risk of incident malignancy <sup>a</sup>	NA



	No. of patients (TNF/Comparator)	Baseline disease characteristics	Definition of malignancy	At Risk Period	Duration of follow up	Biologic Arm	Comparator Arm	Reported Incidence	Difference b/n anti-TNF agents
RATIO Mariette 2010 [48]	Rheumatic diseases 57711 patient yrs of anti-TNF treatment compared w/ general French population.	In lymphoma cases: Duration: 1.1.0 yrs	New cases of lymphoma alerted to pharmacovigilance centers or drug companies. In 36/38 cases with biopsies. All cases validated by committee of 3 lymphoma experts.	Ever received TNF	2 yrs	Etanercept, Infliximab, Adalimumab	General French population	38 lymphoma cases Incidence Rate: 42.1/100 000 pt yrs SIR (CI) 2.4 (1.7-3.2) w/ French population as referent	SIR Etanercept: 0.9 (p=0.72) Adalimumab: 4.1 (p<0.001) Infliximab: 3.6 (p<0.001) Case control arm: OR (CI) Adalimumab vs. Etanercept: 4.7 (1.3-17.7) Infliximab vs. Etanercept: 4.1 (1.4-12.5)
ARTIS Asking 2009 [49]	RA 6604 patients in anti-TNF gp. 67743 national RA cohort. 471024 Gen population	TNF cohort Duration: 10.6 yrs HAQ: 1.4 (0.6) DAS: 5.5 (1.3)	Cases of lymphoma identified through Swedish Cancer Register (reporting mandatory by treating physician and pathologist)	Ever received TNF	9 yrs	Etanercept, Infliximab, Adalimumab	-Non-biologic DMARDs. -General population	26 lymphoma cases RR (CI) -TNF gp vs. Non biologic DMARDgp 1.35 (0.82-2.11) - vs. general population 2.72 (1.82-4.08)	No
ARTIS Asking 2005 [50]	RA 4160 patients in anti-TNF gp Inpatient RA cohort: 53067 Early RA cohort 3703	HAQ: 1.4 vs. NAs: 0.7 DAS: 5.6 vs. NAs: 3.5	Cases of lymphoma identified through Swedish Cancer Register (pathology slides reviewed by investigators)	Ever received TNF	4 yrs	Etanercept, Infliximab, Adalimumab	-Inpatient RA register -Early RA cohort	TNF cohort vs. Inpatient register cohort RR, 1.1 (CI, 0.6-2.1) Early RA cohort vs. Inpatient register cohort RR, 0.8 (CI, 0.4-1.4) TNF cohort vs. general population SIR, 2.9 (CI, 1.3-5.5)	No
NDB Wolfe 2004 [51]	RA Anti TNF: 9162 MTX 5593 No MTX, no biologic 4474	Duration: 13.7 yrs vs. 13.5 yrs vs. 13.5 yrs HAQ 1.2 (0.7) vs. 1.1 (0.7) vs. 1.0 (0.7)	Lymphoma: patient self-report followed by validation by contacting physician or medical records where possible. Based on level of evidence: classified as validated, refuted	Ever received TNF	2.5 yrs	Etanercept, infliximab	-MTX -No MTX, No biologic	29 lymphoma cases no Compared to general population SIR (95% CI) All RA: 1.9 (1.3-2.7) TNF gp 2.9 (1.7-4.9) MTX 1.7 (0.9-3.2) RA, no MTX, no anti-TNF: 1.0 (0.4-2.5)	No

	No. of patients (TNF/Comparator)	Baseline disease characteristics	Definition of malignancy	At Risk Period	Duration of follow up	Biologic Arm	Comparator Arm	Reported Incidence	Difference b/n anti-TNF agents
NDB Wolfe 2007 [52] <sup>b</sup>	1959/1 RA patients total; 108/15 patients in anti-TNF gp	All participants; Duration: 14.1 yrs HAQ: Mean 1.1 (0.7)	or likely lymphoma Lymphoma reported in patient questionnaires, validated by medical records	Ever received TNF	Mean 3.7 yrs	-Etanercept, Infliximab, Adalimumab -Anti-TNF+ MTX	-Non anti-TNF DMARDs - MTX alone Anti-TNF + MTX vs. MTX alone gp OR 1.1 (0.6-2.0)	Anti-TNF vs. non anti-TNF gp OR 1.0 (0.6-1.8) Anti-TNF + MTX vs. MTX alone gp OR 1.1 (0.6-2.0)	
LORHEN Pallavicini 2010 [53]	1064 RA patients treated w/ anti-TNF agents	Duration (n): <5yrs=324 5-10 yrs 338 >10 yrs 402 HAQ: 1.46 DAS: 5.90	NA	Ever received TNF	2 3 months	Etanercept, Infliximab, Adalimumab	General population data from Varese and Milan cancer report	SIR (CI) Overall cancer: 0.94 (0.55-1.48) Solid cancers 0.72 (0.38-1.24) Hematologic cancers 4.08 (1.32-9.53) Lymphomas 5.99 (1.61-15.35)	
SSATG Geborek 2005 [54]	RA 757/800	Duration: 12 yrs vs. 11 yrs HAQ Quartile > 3: 61% vs. 41%	Swedish cancer registry. All tumors, lymphomas	Ever received TNF	Person years: TNF gp: 1603 Comparator gp: 3948	Etanercept Infliximab	Non biologic DMARDs	TNF group, 5 cases of lymphoma Comparator group, 2 lymphoma cases <b>SIR (95% CI)</b> Vs. general population -Total tumor risk: TNF gp 1.1 (0.6-1.8) Comparison gp 1.4 (0.6-1.8) -Lymphoma risk: TNF gp 11.5 (3.7-26.9) -Comparison gp 1.3 (0.2-4.5)	

## Pharmacovigilance reports

Theophile 2011 [55]	Rheumatic diseases 81/61	NA	Lymphoma confirmed by histopathological analysis	Ever on TNF	NA	Published case reports of lymphoma after Anti-TNF therapy	Cases of lymphoma after anti-TNF therapy reported to French pharmacovigilance system	In published case reports, pts were younger (p=0.03), more frequently on 1 <sup>st</sup> TNF (p=0.03), and Crohn's disease was the main indication of anti-TNF use (p<0.0001) and in
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No. of patients (TNF/Comparator)	Baseline disease characteristics	Definition of malignancy	At Risk Period	Duration of follow up	Biologic Arm	Comparator Arm	Reported Incidence	Difference b/n anti-TNF agents
Meyboom 2008 [56]	Rheumatic diseases 121	NA	Ever on anti-TNF agent	NA	Leukemia cases in patients on TNF blockers	None	121 cases of leukemia reported	particular involved HSTCL. In pharmacovigilance reports, a succession of anti-TNFs (p=0.03) and adalimumab ( p< 0.0001) were more frequently reported ; RA was the main indication for anti-TNF use.

<sup>a</sup> Subtypes of prior malignancies was balanced in the 2 cohorts, 80% being solid tumors. Prior malignancy: Rate: 1.6% in anti-TNF cohort vs. 3.6% in DMARD cohort

<sup>b</sup> incidence rate in NDB cohort overall: 105.9/100000 yrs of exposure. SIR (CI) in NDB cohort vs. SEER 1.8 (1.5-2.2)

Table 6

Malignancy, data from meta-analyses

No. of patients (TNF/Comparator)	Baseline disease characteristics	Definition of malignancy	At Risk Period	Duration of follow up	Biologic Arm	Comparator Arm	Reported Incidence	Difference b/n anti-TNF agents
Asking 2011 [57] Rheumatic diseases 74 RCTs 15418/7486	NA	Adjudicated by oncologist investigators as definite, probable, possible and unlikely. All cancers, NMSC	Duration of trial ( $\geq 4$ weeks) or planned end of treatment + 30 days	Median < 6 months	Etanercept, Infliximab, Adalimumab	Non biologic DMARDs	0.84% in biologic group 0.64% in nbDMARD group RR (CI) All cancers 1.33 (0.89-1.95) All except NMSC 0.91 (0.61-1.68) NMSC 2.02 (1.1-3.95)	Higher observed risk with infliximab (non significant), however attributable to heterogeneity in comparator group
Alonso-Ruiz et al (6) 13 RCTs RA (7,087 pts in TNF + comparator groups)	NA	NA	While on drug (duration of trial)	6-24 months	Etanercept Infliximab Adalimumab	Placebo or Non Biologic DMARD	Anti TNF gp: 44 malignancies Comparator gp: 10 malignancies RR (CI) of malignancy vs. placebo: Anti-TNF: 1.5 (0.8-3.0) Eta: 1.9 (0.6-5.7) Ada 1.1 (0.4-2.7) Inf 2.6 (0.6-11.6)	No
Leombruno 2009 18 RCTs [25] RA, 8,808 subjects	NA	NA	While on drug (duration of trial)	3-18 months	Etanercept Infliximab Adalimumab	Placebo or Non Biologic DMARD	Anti-TNF gp, 34 malignancies Control gp, 15 malignancies OR (CI) anti-TNF vs. placebo: Lymphoma: 1.26 (0.52-3.06) NMSC 1.27 (0.67-2.42) Non cutaneous cancers + Melanoma: 1.31 (0.69-2.48)	Similar results seen with recommended doses as well as high doses of anti-TNF agents
Singh 2011 [29] 160 RCTs and 46 extension studies Any indication other than HIV: 60630 subjects	NA	NA	While on drug (duration of study)	RCTs: Median 6 months Les: 13 months	5 Anti-TNF agents, Abatacept, Anakinra, Rituximab, Tocilizumab	Placebo or Non Biologic DMARD	OR (CI) of lymphoma All biologics 0.53 (0.17-1.66) Eta 2.40 (0.38-15.31) Inf 3.00 (0.12-74.79)	NA

	No. of patients (TNF/Comparator)	Baseline disease characteristics	Definition of malignancy	At Risk Period	Duration of follow up	Biologic Arm	Comparator Arm	Reported Incidence	Difference b/n anti-TNF agents
Thompson 2011 [27] 6 RCTs	2183/1236	Duration < 3 yrs HAQ 1.3-1.6 DAS data NA for 5/6 trials	NA	While on drug (duration of trial)	At least 6 months	Adalimumab or Etanercept or Golimumab or Certolizumab or Infliximab	Non biologic DMARDs	Ada 0.95 (0.10-9.19) Anti-TNF, 19 malignancies in Comparator arm, 12 malignancies OR (CI) Malignancies: 1.08 (0.5-2.32)	
Bongartz 2006 [28] 9 RCTs	RA, 5014 patients in TNF + comparator group	NA, described as heterogeneous in terms of disease duration and disease activity	NA	While on drug (duration of trial)	3-12 months	Adalimumab, Infliximab	Placebo or Non biologic DMARDs	Anti-TNF, 24 malignancies in Comparator arm, 2 malignancies OR (CI) malignancies: Anti-TNF vs. placebo: 3.3 ( 1.2-9.1) High dose TNF vs. placebo: 4.3 (1.6-11.8) Low dose anti-TNF vs. placebo: 1.4 (0.3-5.7) High dose vs. low dose anti-TNF 3.4 (1.4-8.2)	
Dommasch 2011, 20 RCTs [26]	Psoriasis, Psoriatic arthritis, 6810 patients	NA	NA	Duration of trial	12-30 wks	Etanercept Infliximab Adalimumab Golimumab Certolizumab	Placebo or non biologic DMARD	OR (CI) All cancers: 1.48 (0.71-3.09) All exc NMSC: 12.8 (0.39-4.15) NMSC 1.33 (0.58-3.04)	No
Burmester 2009 [5] 36 trials of adalimumab (RCTs, OLTs, LTES)	6 Rheumatic diseases, 19041 patients	NA	NA	1 <sup>st</sup> dose of drug to 70 days after last dose	10 yrs	Adalimumab	General population	SIR (CI) All cancers 0.82 (0.72-0.96) Lymphomas 2.98 (1.89-4.47)	NA

**Table 7**  
**Congestive heart failure (CHF), data from observational studies and meta-analyses**

	No. of patients (TNF/Comparator)	Baseline disease characteristics (Duration, HAQ or DAS scores)	Definition of HF	At Risk Period	Duration of follow up	Biologic Arm	Comparator Arm	Reported Incidence
<b>Observational</b>								
Listing 2008 [58]	RA 2757/1491	Duration: 9 yrs, TNF vs. 6 yrs, DMARD DAS: 5.8 (1.2) vs. 5.1 (1.3)	Confirmed by physician and fulfillment of NYHA classification criteria	Time on drug	3 years	Etanercept, Adalimumab, Infliximab	Conventional DMARDs	Risk of de novo heart failure HR (CI) 1.66 (0.67-4.10) <sup>a, b</sup> Worsening of prevalent heart failure HR (CI) 1.18 (0.30-4.73) <sup>a, b</sup>
Curtis 2007 [59]	4018 (RA and CD); Age < 50 yrs	Not provided	Identified using diagnostic codes adjudicated by physician review of medical records	Within 9 months of exposure to drug	18 months	Infliximab, etanercept	Non biologic DMARDs	Risk of new onset HF in Anti TNF exposed vs. unexposed <sup>c</sup> : RR 4.3 (p NS) RA RR 1.2 (p NS) CD
Cole et al 2007 [60]	103: RA patients using TNF/ 100 RA controls/ 100 non RA controls	Not provided	Identified using ICD9 codes and review of medical records	Ever received TNF	3.5 yrs	Etanercept, Adalimumab, Infliximab	1) RA control 2) Non RA control	No difference in incidence or prevalence of heart failure b/n 3 gps <sup>d</sup> (p =0.940)
Wolfe et al 2004 [61] National Databank	13171 RA (5832 in TNF gp), 2568 OA	Duration: 14.2 (10.7) yrs TNF vs. 15.5 (11.4) yrs DMARD HAQ: 1.2 (0.7) vs. 1.0 (0.7)	Patient self report or review of medical records	Ever received TNF agent	2 yrs	Infliximab, etanercept	Non biologic DMARDs	Anti-TNF vs. No Anti-TNF (rates) All heart failure: 2.8% vs. 3.9% (p =0.03) Incident heart failure: 0.2% vs. 0.2% (p NS)
Setoguchi et al 2008 [62]	RA, age >=65 yrs 1002/5593	NA	Hospital discharge diagnosis <sup>e</sup>	Filled prescription duration plus 14 days <sup>f</sup>	TNF - 1.8 yrs; MTX gp- 2.5 yrs	Etanercept, Adalimumab, Infliximab	Methotrexate	HF Hospitalization in TNF vs. MTX gp: HR (CI) 1.7 (1.07-2.69); results similar in patients with and without previous HF. In patients with previous HF, HR (CI) for death: 4.19 (1.48-11.89)
<b>Meta-analyses</b>								
Singh 2011 [29] 60 RCTs and 46 extension studies	Any indication other than HIV; 60630 subjects	NA	NA	While on drug (duration of study)	RCTs: Median 6 months Ltes: 13 months	5 Anti-TNF agents, Abatacept, Anakinra, Rituximab, Tocilizumab	Placebo or Non Biologic DMARD	OR (CI) of CHF in biologic arm vs. placebo 0.69 (0.18-2.69)
Burmester 2009 [5] Long term safety study of 36 trials	6 Rheumatic diseases 19041 patients	NA	NA	1 <sup>st</sup> dose of drug to 70 days after last dose	10 yrs	Adalimumab	None	Events/ 100 patient yrs: 0-0.23 across various diseases

No. of patients (TNF/Comparator)	Baseline disease characteristics (Duration, HAQ or DAS scores)	Definition of HF	At Risk Period	Duration of follow up	Biologic Arm	Comparator Arm	Reported Incidence
of adalimumab (RCTs, LTEs, open label)							

*a, b* 25 incident cases of heart failure in TNF gp. 12/98 patients w/ prevalent heart failure had worsening

*c* Small number of events: : 6 in TNF exposed gp, 3 in TNF unexposed

*d* Small number of cases (n=7 in TNF gp)

*e* Previous HF: HF diagnosis in a hospital discharge summary during the 2 yrs prior to the use of TNF agents or MTX; Hospitalization w/ HF; HF as primary discharge diagnosis

*f* Filling at least 1 prescription of TNF agent or MTX -> last date of prescription+ no of days supply by prescription + 14days. Patients on TNF + MTX were categorized as TNF users.