Belantamab Mafodotin Related Keratopathy

Queratopatia Relacionada com Belantamab Mafodotina

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A 75-year-old woman with multiple myeloma (MM) started a fourth line chemotherapy with belantamab mafodotin (BM). Ophthalmic examination prior to treatment was unremarkable.

After 3 cycles, the patient presented grade 3 corneal toxicity with decreased visual acuity (more than 3 lines) due to the presence of diffuse microcyst-like epithelial changes (MECs) and subepithelial haze.

In accordance with guidelines, taking into account visual acuity and grade of keratopathy,[1,2] treatment was discontinued for 3 months, until corneal toxicity improved (grade 1 keratopathy) and her initial vision recovered. During discontinuation time, treatment with corticosteroid drops and preservative-free lubricant eye drops was added. After that period BM was reintroduced but at a lower dose.[1,2]

BM is an antibody-drug conjugate that targets the B-cell maturation antigen on MM cells. There are no risk factors that should be identified prior to start the treatment. In DREAMM-2 study, keratopathy changes were observed in 72% of subjects, mostly mild to moderate,[3-5] (31% were grade 3 or 4). Keratopahty changes often appear after the second or third cycle. Fortunately full recovery was posible after BM discontinuation, usually 3 months after withdrawal.[2]

The collaboration of ophthalmologists and hematologists-oncologists is mandatory, in order to assess for ocular adverse effects and adjust treatment. But it is also important for ophthalmologists to be aware of the drugs used by their patients in order to be able to recognise their toxicity early on.

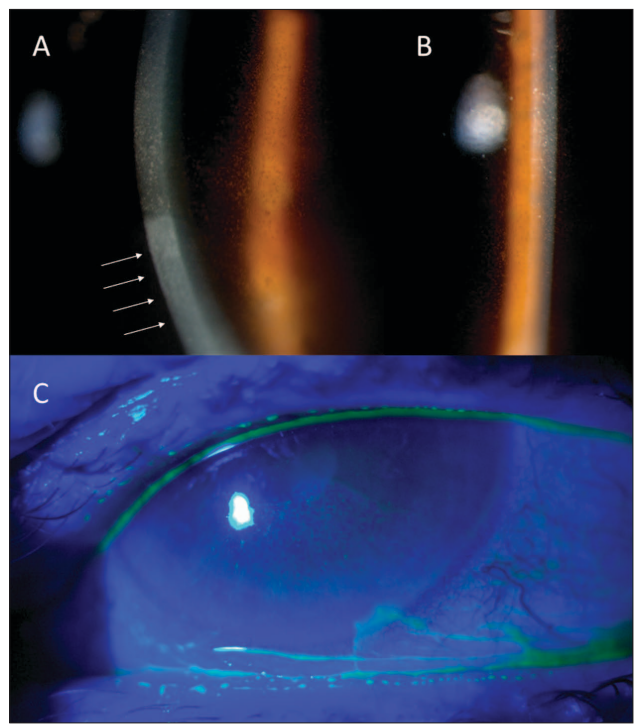

Figure 1. Case report representative slit lamp images. **A:** Diffuse corneal microcyst-like epithelial changes with inferior sub-epithelial haze **(white arrows)** (Toxicity grade 3). **B: Microcyst-like epithelial changes in detail. C:** Broad-beam slit lamp microscopic image with cobalt blue light demonstrating fluorescein staining over most of the sub-epithelial haze (whorl-like staining).

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N S-M: drafted the manuscript
AB and CE: substancially revised the manuscript.
All authors approved the final submitted version of the manuscript.

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