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**Prévention de l'insuffisance rénale aiguë secondaire à  
l'administration de Cisplatine : revue systématique et méta-analyse**

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## **RESUME**

### **Contexte**

L'insuffisance rénale aiguë liée au Cisplatine (IRA-C) est un effet indésirable grave qui concerne près d'un tiers des patients exposés, et ce malgré toutes les précautions actuellement recommandées. L'objectif principal de ce travail est de rechercher de potentielles méthodes de prévention de cet effet indésirable.

### **Méthodes**

Nous avons recherché sur Pubmed, Embase et Web of Science, entre le 1<sup>er</sup> Janvier 1978 et le 1<sup>er</sup> Janvier 2018, tout type d'étude sans restriction de langue, ayant eu pour objet une méthode de prévention de l'IRA-C chez l'adulte recevant au moins une cure de Cisplatine. Le critère de jugement principal est l'insuffisance rénale aiguë, telle que définie par la classification AKI-KDIGO de 2012.

En cas d'hétérogénéité trop importante entre les études, les résultats ont été exprimés sous la forme d'une revue narrative de la littérature. Lorsque les données l'ont permis, nous avons réalisé une méta-analyse à effet aléatoire, dont les résultats sont exprimés sous la forme d'odds ratios et d'intervalle de confiance à 95%. L'hétérogénéité entre les études a été quantifiée ( $I^2$ ) et des méta-régressions ont été réalisées pour étudier les potentielles sources d'hétérogénéité. Cette étude est enregistrée dans PROSPERO, CRD42018090612.

### **Résultats**

Parmi les 4520 études éligibles, 51 articles remplissant les critères d'inclusion ont été incorporées dans la revue, correspondant à 21 méthodes de prévention différentes.

Une méta-analyse a pu être réalisée à partir de 15 études observationnelles s'intéressant à la co-administration de magnésium (1841 patients), avec la mise en évidence d'un effet très significatif sur la prévention de l'IRA-C, tous grades confondus ( $OR=0.24$ , [0.19-0.32],  $I^2 =0.0\%$ ). Des résultats similaires ont été retrouvés pour les IRA-C de grades 2 et 3 ( $OR=0.22$ , [0.14-0.33],  $I^2 =0.0\%$  and  $OR=0.25$ , [0.08-0.76],  $I^2 =0.0\%$ , respectivement).

### **Conclusion**

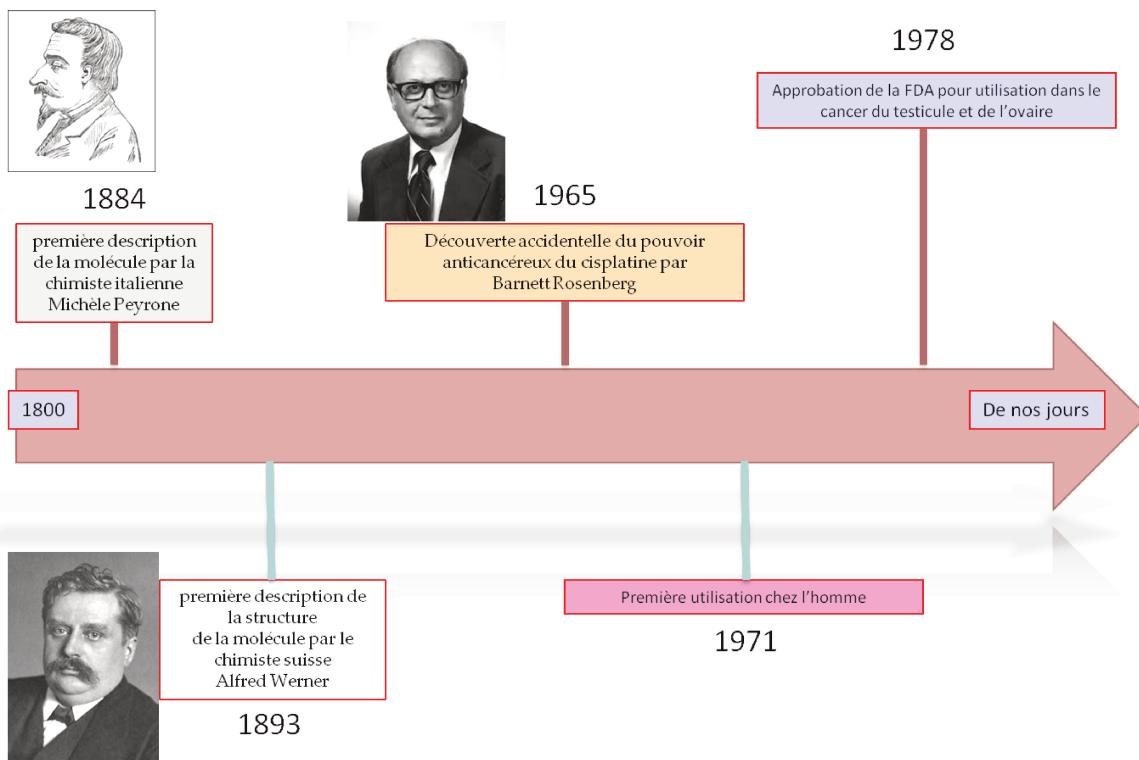
Alors qu'aucune méthode de prévention n'a fait état jusque-là d'une efficacité indiscutable, nos résultats mettent en lumière le potentiel intérêt d'une supplémentation en magnésium afin de prévenir la néphrotoxicité aiguë du Cisplatine.

# INTRODUCTION

## a) Histoire du Cisplatine

Le Cisplatine ou Cis-diamminechloroplatinum (II) a été approuvé pour sa première utilisation chez l'homme par la Food Drug Administration (FDA) aux Etats Unis en décembre 1978. Bien que décrit pour la première fois en 1884 par le chimiste italien Michele Peyrone, lui valant d'être longtemps appelé "chlorure de Peyrone", sa structure a été réellement analysée et décrite secondairement par un chimiste suisse, Alfred Werner, prix Nobel en 1913.

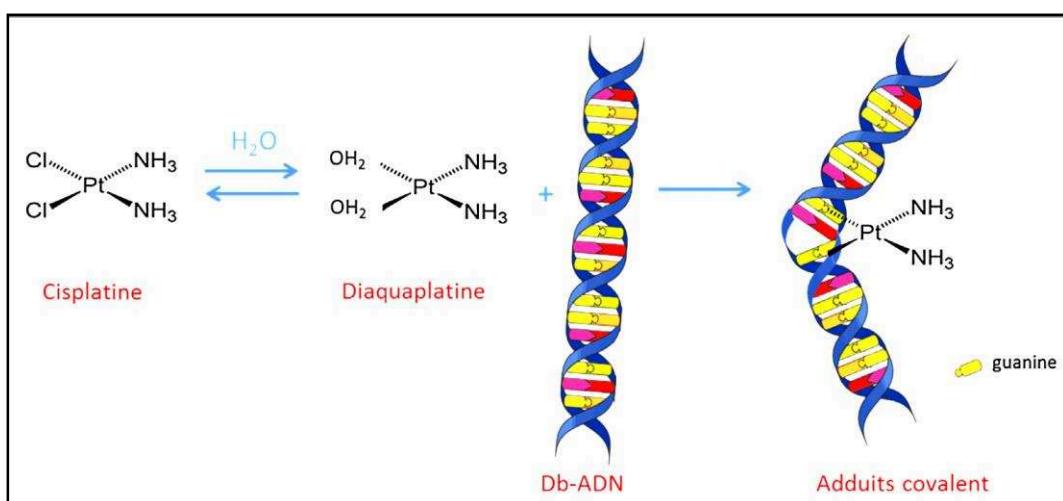
Ce n'est que plus de 50 ans plus tard que Barnett Rosenberg découvrira le potentiel anticancéreux du Cisplatine : alors qu'il étudiait la croissance bactérienne de l'*Escherichia coli* sur un milieu traversé par un champs électrique (génétré par des électrodes en platine), il constata l'absence de croissance cellulaire au sein du milieu. En réalité, la corrosion des électrodes dans le milieu aqueux, conduisant à la formation de Cisplatine, était responsable de la mort des bactéries. C'est ainsi que les premiers travaux sur le potentiel cytotoxique du Cisplatine furent publiés au milieu des années 1960.(1)



**Figure 1.** Histoire du Cisplatine

**b) Mécanisme(s) d'action du Cisplatine**

Le Cisplatine est un composant métallique de géométrie plane carrée, agissant comme un pro-médicament. Afin d'être actif, il nécessite une réaction d'aquation dans le secteur intracellulaire. Le Cisplatine, dans sa forme mono- ou di-aquatée est une molécule hautement active. Son mécanisme d'action principal se situe dans le noyau cellulaire, où le composant activé vient se lier à l'ADN double brin et former des adduits covalents. La déformation de l'ADN induite par ces liaisons covalentes perturbe la réPLICATION et la transcription de l'ADN (Figure 2). Ces adduits sont repérés par les différents mécanismes de réparation de l'ADN, et lorsque les dommages sont trop importants pour être réparés, la cellule entre en mort cellulaire programmée ou apoptose.(2) Néanmoins, à ce jour, nous ne comprenons pas encore complètement le mécanisme de son pouvoir cytotoxique : bien que l'effet direct du Cisplatine sur l'ADN soit le plus connu et décrit, nous savons que la proportion de Cisplatine circulant liée à l'ADN est infime (< 1%).(3) D'autre part, plusieurs études ont décrit un effet cytotoxique du Cisplatine sur des cellules énucléées, dépourvues donc de noyau et par définition, d'ADN. (4,5) Ainsi, un des autres mécanismes principalement décrits est celui de l'induction d'un stress oxydant, facilitant à son tour les dommages à l'ADN et la perméabilisation membranaire des cellules.



**Figure 2.** Mécanisme d'action du Cisplatine par liaison covalente à l'ADN double-brin (figure tirée de Rancoule C. et al, Les 50 ans du Cisplatine. Bull Cancer, 2016)

**c) Données de pharmacocinétique/pharmacodynamique**

Lors de l'administration du Cisplatine, classiquement par voie intraveineuse, 90% de la dose administrée se lie de manière irréversible aux protéines. Ainsi, seuls les 10% restants correspondent à la fraction libre du Cisplatine, celle qui diffuse librement au sein de la cellule et pourra être activée lors du processus d'aquation. L'élimination du Cisplatine libre se fait quasi-exclusivement par voie rénale, en associant des phénomènes de filtration glomérulaire et de sécrétion tubulaire. Certains cotransporteurs présents dans le tubule proximal rénal semblent jouer un rôle très important dans la clairance du Cisplatine, tels que "Organic Cation Transporter 2" (OCT2) et "Multidrug And Toxin Extrusion 1" (MATE1), sur lesquels nous reviendrons de manière plus détaillée.(6,7)

Néanmoins, la clairance du Cisplatine reste très variable entre les patients et globalement incomplète, puisque moins de 50% de la dose administrée sera éliminée dans la semaine suivant l'injection.(8) Il a été montré que l'on pouvait encore détecter le Cisplatine circulant plus de 10 ans après son administration chez certains patients.(9) Plusieurs facteurs peuvent influencer la pharmacocinétique du Cisplatine, tels que la répétition des cures et la durée de leur administration.(10) A noter qu'il existe d'autres voies d'administration, afin de favoriser la proximité entre le site d'action anti-tumorale et le site d'administration, notamment les voies intra-artérielle et intra-péritonéale. Par exemple, le protocole d'administration hyperthermique

intra-péritonéale repose sur l'exacerbation de l'effet cytotoxique du Cisplatine dans des conditions locales de chaleur (essentiellement dans le traitement du cancer de l'ovaire).(11)

#### **d) Indications du Cisplatine**

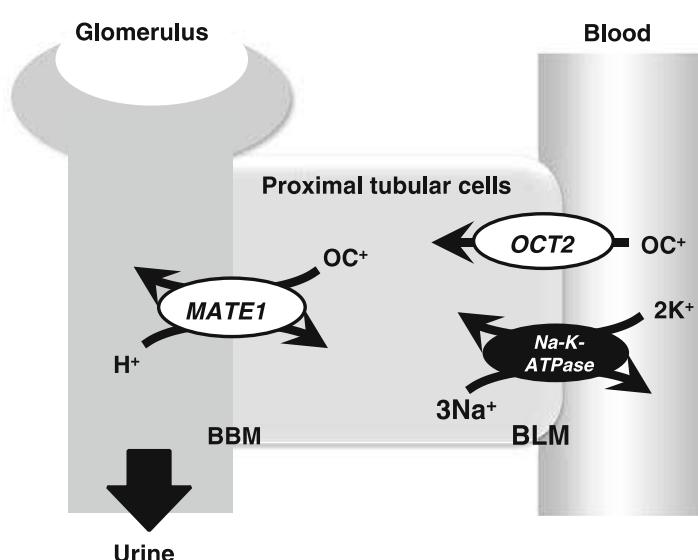
Lors de sa mise sur le marché, le Cisplatine a suscité un grand enthousiasme dans le milieu de l'oncologie, notamment parce qu'il a complètement révolutionné le pronostic des patients atteints de cancer du testicule, avec une rémission obtenue dans plus de 80% des cas, y compris dans les formes les plus avancées, au stade métastatique.(12) Secondairement, son utilisation va s'ouvrir à d'autres pathologies cancéreuses, dans les néoplasies gynécologiques (ovaire, utérus), de la sphère ORL et des voies aéro-digestives ainsi que dans les cancers de vessie. Certaines études mettront en évidence le fort potentiel d'action synergique du Cisplatine avec d'autres molécules cytotoxiques, ce qui donnera lieu à la mise au point de nombreux protocoles de chimiothérapie (exemple de son association avec le 5-fluorouracile dans le cancer du col de l'utérus ou de l'ovaire). Aujourd'hui, les nouveaux protocoles de traitement tendent à associer le Cisplatine aux thérapies ciblées, piste qui s'avère particulièrement intéressante dans le domaine de l'oncologie thoracique.(13)

#### **e) Effets indésirables et néphrotoxicité**

En contrepartie de ses effets anticancéreux notables, l'utilisation du Cisplatine s'est malheureusement heurtée à de nombreux effets indésirables, à la fois précoces et tardifs. On y retrouve l'effet pro-émétisant, la myélosuppression (cytopénies fréquentes), l'ototoxicité et les atteintes neuropathiques. Mais parmi les effets indésirables graves et fréquents, on retrouve la néphrotoxicité. En effet, celle-ci concernait initialement près de 70% des patients exposés, proportion en partie liée aux fortes doses administrées à l'époque.(14,15) Cette toxicité est principalement liée à l'atteinte tubulaire provoquée par le Cisplatine : les premières études

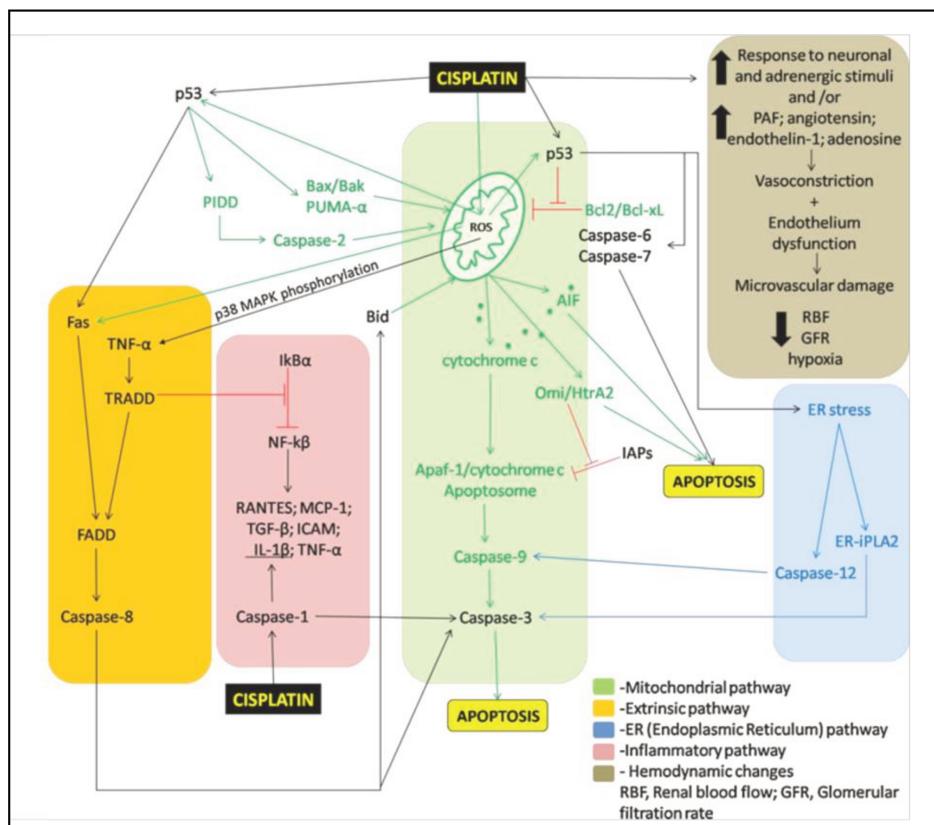
décrivaient une polyurie associée à une importante perte de sel.(16–18) Le recours à une hydratation intraveineuse par sérum salé en parallèle d'une adaptation des doses de Cisplatine à la fonction rénale s'est accompagné d'une diminution de la prévalence de la néphrotoxicité du Cisplatine, concernant néanmoins aujourd'hui encore un patient exposé sur trois environ.(19) Cette atteinte rénale apparaît le plus généralement autour du dixième jour, avec une élévation de la créatininémie parfois majeure : les premières études cliniques faisaient état de 25 à 50% d'insuffisance rénale aiguë sévère chez les patients présentant un événement de toxicité rénale, notamment ceux pour qui la dose de Cisplatine excédait 100mg/m<sup>2</sup>.(18,20,21)

Sur le plan physiopathologique, il existe des pistes pour expliquer le fait que le rein soit une cible préférentielle de la toxicité du Cisplatine : il a été montré que sa concentration intratubulaire pouvait atteindre jusqu'à 5 fois sa concentration plasmatique. Cela repose en grande partie sur un des cotransporteurs tubulaires précédemment décrits, l'OCT2. OCT est un transporteur transmembranaire ubiquitaire, qui présente 3 isoformes dont la version OCT2 est uniquement présente au sein de la cochlée et de la bordure en brosse des cellules tubulaires proximales rénales. Cet isoforme a une très forte affinité pour le Cisplatine, et est ainsi responsable de son accumulation intratubulaire dans le rein (Figure 3).



**Figure 3.** Schéma des cotransporteurs responsables de la sécrétion tubulaire du Cisplatine (figure tirée de Iwata & al, Clin. Exp. Nephrol., 2012).

Par la suite, le mécanisme physiopathologique de la toxicité rénale du Cisplatine est complexe, associant plusieurs phénomènes et voies de signalisation intracellulaires : de son action sur l'hémodynamique intra-rénale, à l'activation de l'apoptose, en passant par la génération du stress oxydant et des mécanismes à la fois pro-inflammatoires et pro-fibrosants (Figure 4).(22,23)



**Figure 4.** Mécanismes physiopathologiques de la toxicité rénale du Cisplatine (figure tirée de Dos Santos et al, Archives of Toxicology, 2012)

C'est d'ailleurs en grande partie à cause de cette toxicité rénale du Cisplatine que les chercheurs ont développé d'autres sels de platine, dont deux sont actuellement utilisés en cancérologie : le Carboplatine et l'Oxaliplatine. Ces deux molécules sont effectivement associées à une moindre néphrotoxicité, mais sont également associées à une moindre efficacité, à concentrations équivalentes : bien que les adduits formés par le Carboplatine par exemple soient très similaires, il faudrait au moins 10 fois plus de temps et des concentrations en Carboplatine plus de 20 fois supérieures à celles du Cisplatine pour obtenir un nombre équivalent d'adduits, élément

directement corrélé à l'efficacité de la chimiothérapie.(24)

## **PROBLEMATIQUE ET JUSTIFICATION DU PROJET**

Aujourd'hui, 50 à 70% des patients atteints de cancer reçoivent au cours de leur traitement un sel de platine, au premier rang desquels le Cisplatine.(25) Son utilisation est malheureusement confrontée à de multiples toxicités, dont la néphrotoxicité en premier lieu. De nombreuses recherches se sont intéressées à la physiopathologie de la toxicité rénale du Cisplatine, menant à de multiples études précliniques afin d'identifier des potentielles cibles de prévention.(19,22) En parallèle, un certain nombre de facteurs de risque de cette toxicité rénale ont été mis en évidence dans la littérature : les données sociodémographiques (âge élevé, sexe féminin), les antécédents personnels (diabète, hypertension artérielle), les modalités de traitement (dose cumulée de Cisplatine), l'administration conjointe d'agents néphrotoxiques (anti-inflammatoires non stéroïdiens, aminoglycosides) et les données biologiques (hypoalbuminémie, hypomagnésémie).(26–29) Actuellement, les recommandations européennes concernant la néphroprotection en regard de l'administration du Cisplatine préconisent d'ajuster la dose à la fonction rénale, une hydratation intraveineuse par sérum salé isotonique, l'éviction des néphrotoxiques et une surveillance biologique rapprochée de la fonction rénale et de la magnésémie (pour supplémentation au besoin).(30) Malgré les précautions recommandées, la toxicité rénale du Cisplatine continue de toucher entre 20 et 40% des patients exposés selon les séries.(19,31,32) Au-delà de sa fréquence élevée, cet événement grève très sérieusement le pronostic de ces patients, en tant qu'effet indésirable grave tout d'abord, mais aussi et surtout parce qu'il peut conduire à la contre-indication du Cisplatine, privant les patients d'un traitement hautement efficace. Dans les faits, près de 40% des patients

seraient dans l'incapacité de recevoir leur deuxième cure de Cisplatine, en raison de l'atteinte rénale associée ; ceci s'associe à un impact significativement délétère sur leur survie au long cours, même s'il ne s'agit que d'une réduction de dose et non d'un arrêt définitif du Cisplatine.(33)

Compte tenu de la fréquence et de la gravité de la néphrotoxicité aiguë du Cisplatine, ainsi que de l'absence à ce jour de méthode de prévention efficace, nous avons décidé de mener ce travail en deux parties :

- **une revue systématique de la littérature** afin de recenser l'ensemble des méthodes de prévention de la toxicité rénale aiguë du Cisplatine, étudiées chez l'homme de 1978 (date de l'approbation par la FDA) à nos jours ;
- **une ou plusieurs méta-analyse(s)** concernant ces méthodes de prévention, lorsque les données le permettent, afin d'étayer leur réelle efficacité.

Les résultats de ce travail vous sont donc présentés sous la forme d'un article scientifique, actuellement en cours de publication.

## **SCIENTIFIC ARTICLE**

### **Title "Prevention of cisplatin-induced acute kidney injury: a systematic review and meta-analysis"**

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## **Abstract**

### **Purpose**

Cisplatin-induced acute kidney injury (CIA) is a serious adverse event that affects 20-30% of exposed patients, despite any implemented precaution to avoid it. The aim of this work was therefore to identify a relevant nephroprotective method for CIA.

### **Methods**

We searched Pubmed, Embase and Web of Science, from January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1978 to June 1<sup>st</sup>, 2018, without language restriction. All studies (observational and interventional) assessing a CIA prevention method for adults receiving at least one course of Cisplatin were eligible.

The primary outcome was acute nephrotoxicity, as defined by the AKI-KDIGO classification (2012). The odds ratio and corresponding 95% confidence interval were used to assess the associations. We used narrative synthesis in case of heterogeneity regarding intervention, population or outcome.

When possible, random effects model was used to pool studies. The heterogeneity between studies was quantified ( $I^2$ ), and multiple meta-regressions were carried out to identify potential confounders. This study is registered in PROSPERO, CRD42018090612.

### **Results**

Within 4520 eligible studies, 51 articles fulfilling the selection criteria were included in the review, assessing 21 different prevention methods.

A meta-analysis could only be performed on the 15 observational studies concerning magnesium supplementation (1841 patients), and showed a significant nephroprotective effect for all combined grades of CIA ( $OR=0.24$ , [0.19-0.32],  $I^2 =0.0\%$ ). This significant nephroprotective effect was also observed for grades 2 and 3 CIA ( $OR=0.22$ , [0.14-0.33],  $I^2 =0.0\%$  and  $OR=0.25$ , [0.08-0.76],  $I^2 =0.0\%$ , respectively).

### **Conclusion**

While no method of prevention had so far demonstrated its indisputable efficacy, our results highlight the potential protective effect of magnesium supplementation on cisplatin-induced acute nephrotoxicity.

**Keywords:** nephrotoxicity, renal protection, acute kidney injury, cisplatin, magnesium

## **Abbreviations**

**AKI:** acute kidney injury

**CIA:** cisplatin-induced acute kidney injury

**CI:** confidence interval

**CKD:** chronic kidney disease

**CTCAE:** Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events

**eGFR:** estimated glomerular filtration rate

**KDIGO:** Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes

**NK1:** neurokinin 1

**NSAIDs:** non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs

**OCT2:** organic cation transporter 2

**OR:** odds ratio

**PRISMA:** Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic review and Meta-analysis

**RIFLE:** Risk Injury Loss of function End stage kidney disease

**ROBINS-I:** Risk Of Bias In Non-Randomized Studies - of Intervention

**SCr:** serum creatinine

## **Introduction**

Since its approval for human cancer treatment in 1978, cisplatin has proven its effectiveness for various cancer treatment.<sup>1,2</sup> Currently, 50 to 70% of cancer patients continue to receive chemotherapy including a platinum salt.<sup>3</sup> Nevertheless, its use has been confronted with the occurrence of serious side effects, including acute kidney injury (AKI). The pathophysiology of cisplatin nephrotoxicity is complex, involving multiple mechanisms: from hemodynamic changes, to the exacerbation of oxidative stress and inflammation pathways, all of which seem to be implicated in the nephrotoxicity of cisplatin.<sup>4</sup> This has led numerous pre-clinical studies to look for possible ways of preventing this burdening adverse effect.<sup>5</sup> In parallel, many risk factors of cisplatin-induced nephrotoxicity have been identified in the literature: socio-demographic characteristics (old age, female sex), personal medical history (hypertension, diabetes mellitus), treatment modalities (cumulative dose of cisplatin, co- administration of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs -NSAIDs-, aminoglycosides, or paclitaxel), and biological data (hypoalbuminemia, hypomagnesemia).<sup>6-9</sup>

Today, European guidelines regarding cisplatin-induced nephrotoxicity prevention recommend: cisplatin dose adjustment to the level of kidney function, intravenous hydration with isotonic saline serum, eviction of nephrotoxic agents, and close biological monitoring of kidney function and magnesium serum levels (for supplementation if necessary).<sup>10</sup>

Despite these recommendations, cisplatin-induced acute kidney injury (CIA) remains relatively common since it affects 20 to 40% of exposed patients.<sup>5,11,12</sup> In addition, it impacts patient prognosis, being a serious adverse event in itself, but also because it can lead to cisplatin contraindication, depriving patients of a highly effective molecule. In fact, more than 40% of patients do not receive a second course of cisplatin due to renal impairment; this

significantly impacts their long-term survival, even in the case of second dose reduction without treatment discontinuation.<sup>13</sup>

In this context, we conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis, in order to identify a relevant method to significantly protect from CIA occurrence.

## **Methods**

### **a) Design**

The Center for Reviews and Dissemination guidelines were used for the methodology of this review.<sup>14</sup> The Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA) guidelines served as the template for reporting the present review (Supplementary Table 1).<sup>15</sup>

### **b) Search strategy and selection criteria**

We searched Embase, Web of Science and Medline through Pubmed from January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1978 to June 1<sup>st</sup>, 2018, without language restriction. The main search strategy for Embase is presented in the Supplementary Table 2. This search strategy was adapted, in order to fit with other databases. To supplement these database searches, references of all relevant studies were also screened to identify additional potential data sources.

We considered observational (case-control studies, prospective and retrospective cohorts) and interventional studies that assessed a prevention method (pharmacological or not) to prevent cisplatin-induced acute kidney injury (CIA) in adults receiving at least one course of intravenous cisplatin-containing chemotherapy.

For quantitative analyses, outcomes of interest included CIA in accordance with Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO) classification of acute kidney injury (2012),<sup>16</sup> RIFLE Classification,<sup>17</sup> or Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events v4.03 (CTCAE)<sup>18</sup> and resumed by :

- Grade 1: Increased serum creatinine (SCr) levels to 1.5–1.9 times baseline.
- Grade 2: Increased SCr levels to 2.0–2.9 times baseline.

- Grade 3: Increased SCr levels to 3.0 times baseline or  $\geq 4.0$  mg/dl or initiation of renal replacement therapy.

We excluded studies conducted on animals, case reports, letters, reviews, commentaries, editorials, and studies with no data available after two unsuccessful requests sent to the corresponding author. For studies published in more than one report (duplicates), we considered the most comprehensive study that reported the largest sample.

### **c) Data extraction and management**

Using a pretested data extraction form, relevant information was extracted, including first author, publication year and period of participants' recruitment, country of recruitment, setting, timing of data collection, study design, sampling method, sample size, age, proportion of men, body surface area, body mass index, proportion for each stage of performance status index, cancer type (and proportion when more than one type), proportion of each cancer stage, type of co-prescribed chemotherapy molecule(s) (and proportion when more than one type), cisplatin dosage for each course, total number of courses, type of CIA-prevention method (and the comparative group), administration route and dosage of the prevention method, proportion of concomitant radiotherapy, hydration protocol, proportion of co-administrated NK1 receptor antagonist and NSAIDs, proportion of hypertension and diabetes mellitus medical history, serum creatinine, hemoglobin, magnesium and albumin serum levels (and eGFR by CKD-EPI formula) before the first course of cisplatin-based chemotherapy and finally, the number of participants that presented CIA of each stage. All this data was computed for both groups of patients (with and without prevention method) when possible.

The methodological quality of the included studies was assessed using the ROBINS-I tool (Risk Of Bias In Non-randomized Studies – of Intervention)<sup>19</sup> or the Cochrane's

collaboration tool for randomized trials.<sup>20</sup> Studies were categorized as follows:

- “low or moderate risk of bias”, “serious or critical risk of bias” and “unclear risk of bias” for non-randomized studies
- “low risk of bias”, “high risk of bias” and “unclear risk of bias” for randomized studies.

**d) Data synthesis and analysis (qualitative and quantitative analysis)**

We performed the analyses using the ‘meta’ package of R (version 3.5.1). To assess the association, we used a random-effect approach by the Der Simonian and Laird method, and reported pooled weighted results as odds ratios (OR) both with 95% confidence and 95% prediction intervals.<sup>21</sup> A continuous correction of 0.5 was added to each cell frequency for studies with a zero cell count. Heterogeneity across studies was assessed by the  $\chi^2$  test, and reported as I<sup>2</sup> statistics.<sup>22</sup> When substantial heterogeneity was detected ( $I^2 > 50\%$ ), subgroup and meta-regression analyses were used to investigate the possible sources of heterogeneity.<sup>23</sup> A p-value  $< 0.05$  was considered statistically significant. We used the symmetry of funnel plot and the Harbord test to investigate the presence of potential publication or small-scale study biases.<sup>24,25</sup> In case of high heterogeneity concerning intervention, participants or outcome evaluation, we preferred using a narrative synthesis.

For each step of the process (selection of the eligible reports, data extraction, methodology quality assessment), two review authors worked independently. Disagreements were resolved through discussions until a consensus was reached, or arbitration by a third review author. Inter-rater agreements between investigators for study inclusion and methodological quality assessment were assessed using Cohen's  $\kappa$ .<sup>26</sup>

This review is registered in the PROSPERO International Prospective Register of systematic reviews, registration number CRD42018090612.

## **Results**

### **a) Review process**

We initially identified 4520 records; after elimination of duplicates, 4086 remained. We screened their titles and abstracts, and excluded 4006 irrelevant records. Agreement between investigators on abstract selection was  $\kappa = 0.81$ . We analyzed full texts of the remaining 80 papers for eligibility, of which 29 were excluded. Finally, as presented in Figure 1, a total 51 full texts were retained. The inter-rater agreement between investigators was  $\kappa = 0.79$  for final study inclusion and varied from 0.72 to 0.87 for data extraction (all p values  $\geq 0.05$ ).

### **b) Characteristics of included studies**

In all, 51 studies with 4483 participants from 13 countries were included in this study. Twenty-two randomized studies, 11 prospective studies, 17 retrospective cohort studies, and one case-control study were included. Twenty-nine studies (57%) had a high or critical/serious risk of bias, 18 (35%) had a low or moderate risk of bias, and four (8%) had an unclear risk of bias.

### **c) Review of the studied prevention methods**

The complexity of nephrotoxicity evaluation in all the studies dealing with CIA nephroprotective methods lies in the disparity of heterogeneous outcomes. Up to the middle of the 2000's, outcomes such as GFR or tubular injury biomarkers were mainly used (22/51 included studies, 43%). Only recently, with the development of AKI classifications, has nephrotoxicity been assessed with standardized, and reproducible criteria.

After performing a large review of the studies available in the literature, we found over 21 different kinds of prevention approaches (corresponding to the 51 included studies).

Studies were classified into four categories according to the supposed pathophysiological mechanism of the prevention method: hemodynamic agents, antioxidants and anti-inflammatory agents, enhancers of cisplatin urinary elimination, and Organic Cation Transporter 2 (OCT2) inhibitors. (Table 1)

### **1. Hemodynamic agents (13 studies)**

Molecules that improve renal blood flow were widely evaluated (13 studies, 25%). The main molecule used was amifostine, known to improve intraglomerular hemodynamics and to have cytoprotective properties, primarily in healthy cells.<sup>27,28</sup> In total, we identified 5 randomized trials studying CIA prevention using amifostine: three of these showed its potential benefit on GFR or urinary biomarkers.<sup>27,29,30</sup> The last 2 randomized trials evaluated the AKI-outcome using standardized classification, and none found any protective effect. To this, we must add that its use was complicated with disabling adverse reactions (blood pressure drop, nausea).<sup>28,31</sup> Other molecules having an impact on renal hemodynamics have been studied, bringing no definite conclusion: ghrelin has been the subject of two randomized trials with discordant results (both using an AKI classification), as well as theophylline for which the potential benefit on GFR could not be confirmed.<sup>32-35</sup> We also identified studies assessing the use of captopril, verapamil, thromboxane A2 receptor antagonists, and telbivudine with only one study available for each molecule, and mostly non-significant results.<sup>36-39</sup> Therefore, the use of hemodynamic agents seems controversial, since we found as many positive as negative studies for each method. Moreover, even when focusing on positive studies, most of them did not use a standardized criterion to define AKI.

## **2. Antioxidants and anti-inflammatory agents (12 studies)**

Anti-oxidative agents, such as selenium for example, have been tested for their potential role against free radical-mediated organ damage (11 studies, 22%).<sup>40–50</sup> Anti-inflammatory agents have also been studied, as inflammatory pathways play an important role in the pathophysiology of cisplatin-induced nephrotoxicity.<sup>51</sup> Unfortunately, no study has shown an indisputable impact of these methods. Indeed, only selenium, silymarin and glutathione have been the subject of over 2 studies, and we found discordant results for each agent.<sup>40–46</sup> For the other studied methods such as lycopene, normobaric hyperoxia, honey and royal jelly, Cystone®, and methylprednisolone, we found only one study for each, which prevented any conclusion on the benefit of such methods.<sup>47–51</sup> Thus, anti-oxidative agents could be interesting due to their pathophysiological mechanisms of action, while studies with standardized outcomes regarding AKI are still missing (only 25% of the studies used standardized outcome evaluation).

## **3. Enhancers of cisplatin urinary elimination (7 studies)**

Another method studied to reduce renal toxicity of cisplatin uses molecules capable of improving its urinary clearance. This mainly concerns mannitol (6 out of 7 studies), an osmotic agent supposed to increase the rate of cisplatin urinary elimination by forced osmotic diuresis. Again, it is difficult to conclude on the benefit of this molecule because of discordant results, different control groups, and the retrospective nature of most studies (5/6).<sup>52–56</sup> It should be noted that the only randomized trial we could identify concluded to a deleterious effect of mannitol on renal function.<sup>57</sup> Finally, a randomized trial on sodium thiosulfate was also found, finding no benefit with this method.<sup>58</sup> Unfortunately, given these results, enhancers of cisplatin urinary elimination have not presented enough evidence to show

promise in renal protection against cisplatin. Moreover, it should be noted that European guidelines discourage the use of diuretics (mannitol or furosemide) during cisplatin administration.<sup>10</sup>

#### **4. OCT2 inhibitors (19 studies)**

CIA is partly due to the highly specific affinity of cisplatin for OCT2 transporter in the renal proximal tubule, allowing its intracellular storage and the formation of highly cytotoxic thiols. Cimetidine, fosfomycin, and proton pump inhibitors have been investigated as they are competitive inhibitors of OCT2: only the retrospective cohort study interested in co-administration of proton-pump inhibitors with cisplatin showed a potential protective effect against CIA, whereas the 2 randomized trials interested in cimetidine and fosfomycin could not

show any benefit.<sup>59-61</sup>

One promising way of inhibiting OCT2 transporters is magnesium supplementation. This precise method has been the subject of numerous studies in the literature, with standardized evaluation of the AKI outcome. Given the multiple studies available ( $n = 15$ ), and the reliable outcome evaluation, we therefore conducted a meta-analysis to answer the following question: can systematic magnesium administration in parallel of cisplatin infusion be an effective method of CIA prevention?

**d) Meta-analysis of the association between magnesium co-administration and risk of CIA**

A meta-analysis was performed on 15 studies, which represented 29% of all studies included in this work.<sup>9,62-75</sup> They were composed of 4 prospective and 11 retrospective cohort studies. Among these, 8 (53%) had high risk of bias, 5 (33%) had low or moderate risk of bias, 2 (14%) had unclear risk of bias. The main characteristics of the 15 included studies are presented in

### **Supplementary Table 3.**

Magnesium co-administration is significantly associated with a lower risk of all combined grades of CIA (OR = 0.24, 95% confidence interval [0.19-0.32]), without any difference according to a magnesium dose equivalent to 8, 20, or 25 mEq: OR = 0.23 [0.16-0.34], OR = 0.13 [0.06-0.29], and OR = 0.28 [0.14-0.54], respectively (**Figure 2 & Supplementary Table 4**). Of note, in all studies, magnesium supplementation was integrated in the intravenous hydration protocol during chemotherapy infusion.

Looking at this association by CIA grade, the same significant protective effect is found with grade 2 (OR = 0.22 [0.14-0.33]) and grade 3 CIA (OR = 0.25 [0.08-0.76]) (**Table 2 and Supplementary Figures 1 & 2**). Regarding grade 1 CIA, although the overall association does not reach significance, a dose-effect relation is observed: unlike lower doses, magnesium supplementation at a dose of 25 mEq is associated with a significant nephroprotective effect (OR = 0.20 [0.12-0.31]), with a positive trend test ( $p = 0.002$ ). (**Figure 3 & Table 2**)

There is no heterogeneity in the overall and in most of the subgroup analyzes ( $I^2 = 0.0\%$ ), as also shown in the funnel plot (Supplementary Figure 3). We do not observe any publication bias evaluated by Harbord tests (all  $p$ -values  $> 0.10$ ). Regarding the significant heterogeneity observed in the subgroup analysis of grade 1 CIA ( $I^2 = 81.7\%$ ) (Table 2), we performed numerous meta-regressions in order to study the potential sources of heterogeneity. The significant heterogeneity factors correspond to the dose of magnesium supplementation, the performance status index and the co-administration of etoposide (**Supplementary Table 5**).

None of these studies reported adverse effects related to magnesium supplementation.

## Discussion

Since its first use in patients with cancer, many experimental studies have been conducted to understand the pathophysiology of CIA.<sup>4,5</sup> According to European guidelines, intravenous hydration using isotonic saline solution is the only method of prevention currently advocated.<sup>10</sup> Its wide use today is based on the first experimental studies describing the renal side effects related to cisplatin use : tubular lesions, abundant salt wasting, and polyuria.<sup>76-78</sup> Intravenous hydration was associated with a decrease in cisplatin half-life, urinary concentration, and tubular transit time.<sup>79-81</sup> Before the systematical use of intravenous hydration, the prevalence of cisplatin-induced renal toxicity was approximately 70%, although possibly due to the high doses used at the time.<sup>82,83</sup> Even today, there is no standardized protocol for intravenous hydration accompanying cisplatin administration.<sup>84</sup> According to our work, 21 different prevention methods have been studied with discordant results or AKI outcome evaluations that do not allow us to clearly conclude on their effectiveness. However, among these methods, magnesium supplementation appears to be associated with a significantly lower risk of CIA.

We propose to discuss the results of our study according to the five major causality criteria of Bradford Hill:<sup>85</sup>

- **Temporality:** firstly, the main criterion of the causal relation is based on the certainty that exposure precedes the outcome occurrence. In all the studies included in the meta-analysis, the administration of magnesium took place at the same time as the first course of cisplatin.
- **Strength:** in order to address causality, the association between exposure and outcome must appear strong. According to our results, magnesium co-administration would be strongly associated with renal protection since a 75% risk reduction of all combined grades of CIA

was observed. This association and its strength were also confirmed in the subgroup analyses of grades 2 and 3 CIA.

- **Plausibility/coherence/experiment:** several experimental and animal studies have shown a link between magnesium deficiency and cisplatin-induced nephrotoxicity, notably through membrane transporters located in the proximal kidney tubule (OCT2, MATE1). Magnesium deficiency is involved in the up-regulation of OCT2, which promotes cisplatin intratubular intake. In parallel, it down-regulates MATE1, then limiting cisplatin outtake. This combination enhances cisplatin-induced nephrotoxicity (**Figure 4**). In rats, it has also been shown that correcting magnesium deficiency could improve cisplatin-related kidney damage.<sup>86,87</sup>
- **Biological gradient:** causality also implies the presence of a dose-effect relationship between exposure and outcome. This type of association was highlighted in the subgroup analysis of grade 1 AKI . The metaregression also confirmed that the dose of magnesium supplementation was one of the potential sources of heterogeneity in the analysis of grade 1 CIA.
- **Consistency:** this criterion concerns the external validity of our results. Unfortunately, according to our results, it is difficult to be conclusive on this specific point. Indeed, among the 15 studies involved in the meta-analysis, 14 were conducted in Japan. The last one was performed in the United Kingdom. Nevertheless, it is necessary to add to these results a previous randomized controlled study carried out on a Polish population.<sup>88</sup> However, in this study, there was no hydration protocol in the control group, making it difficult to conclude on the protective effect of magnesium itself. We also found a recently published abstract about a randomized trial carried out in Kenya with 71 cisplatin-treated cancer patients, which seems to also support the benefit of magnesium supplementation.<sup>89</sup>

In summary, based on the Bradford Hill's criteria, our results strongly suggest causality between magnesium administration and CIA prevention as they show a strong association with a dose-effect relation, a consistent temporality, and a well-documented pathophysiological substrate.

Despite these encouraging results, there are some limitations. First, the meta-analysis was exclusively performed on observational studies, mainly conducted on Japanese population. Second, most of these were small sized-studies. Nonetheless, our results were consistent with the previously mentioned randomized trial conducted by Bodnar & al.<sup>88</sup> Likewise, the absence of heterogeneity in the overall analysis, as shown by the funnel plot and the negative Harbord tests are strong arguments for the validity of our results. Finally, in three of the studies included in the meta-analysis, mannitol was also added to the treatment protocol, making it difficult to formally conclude on the own effect of magnesium supplementation.

After a comprehensive review of the literature, relatively few methods have been studied in humans to prevent cisplatin-induced acute nephrotoxicity, and until now, none of them had shown any convincing effect.

Our results highlight that magnesium supplementation seems to be an efficient, and low-cost prevention method for CIA. Hypomagnesemia is a common condition since it may affect nearly 50% of the general population in the United States, essentially the elderly, partly due to insufficient daily dietary intakes.<sup>90,91</sup> In addition, hypomagnesemia could affect up to 90% of cisplatin-treated patients in the absence of supplementation.<sup>92</sup> It is thus a form of vicious circle: hypomagnesemia, frequently present at the basal state, is itself aggravated by cisplatin administration, and this hypomagnesemia enhances cisplatin-induced nephrotoxicity. Finally,

recent results also suggest that magnesium could potentiate the anti-tumor effect of cisplatin.<sup>93</sup>

Currently, European guidelines suggest monitoring magnesemia in patients treated with cisplatin and starting supplementation when needed. Given our results, the harmlessness of such a treatment (according to studies, only 1 to 2.5g intravenously in the hydration protocol during cisplatin infusion), and its very low cost, the risk-benefit ratio seems to favor the systematic adjunction of magnesium administration to cisplatin treatment, in order to prevent CIA.

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#### **Authors' contributions**

Conception and design: AH, RL, MM, JJB, FG

Search strategy: AH, RL

Studies selection: AH, RL

Data extraction and management: AH, RL, MM

Data synthesis and analysis: JJB

Data interpretation: AH, RL, MM, JJB

Manuscript drafting : AH, MM

Critical revisions of the manuscript for important intellectual content: ES, PC, LB, NP, CC, FG, MH, AS, and XD (editing by an english native speaker : PC)

Approved the final version of the manuscript: all the authors

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## **Figures & Tables**

**Figure 1** : review process

**Figure 2** : association of magnesium co-administration and the risk of CIA (all grades confounded, by magnesium dose)

**Figure 3** : association of magnesium co-administration and the risk of grade 1 CIA (by magnesium dose)

**Figure 4** : relation between cisplatin administration, hypomagnesemia and acute nephrotoxicity

**Table 1** : summary of all the studied renal protection methods

**Table 2** : summary of the meta-analysis results, by CIA grades

**Supplementary Table 1** : PRISMA checklist

**Supplementary Table 2** : research strategy

**Supplementary Table 3** : main characteristics of the studies included in the meta-analysis

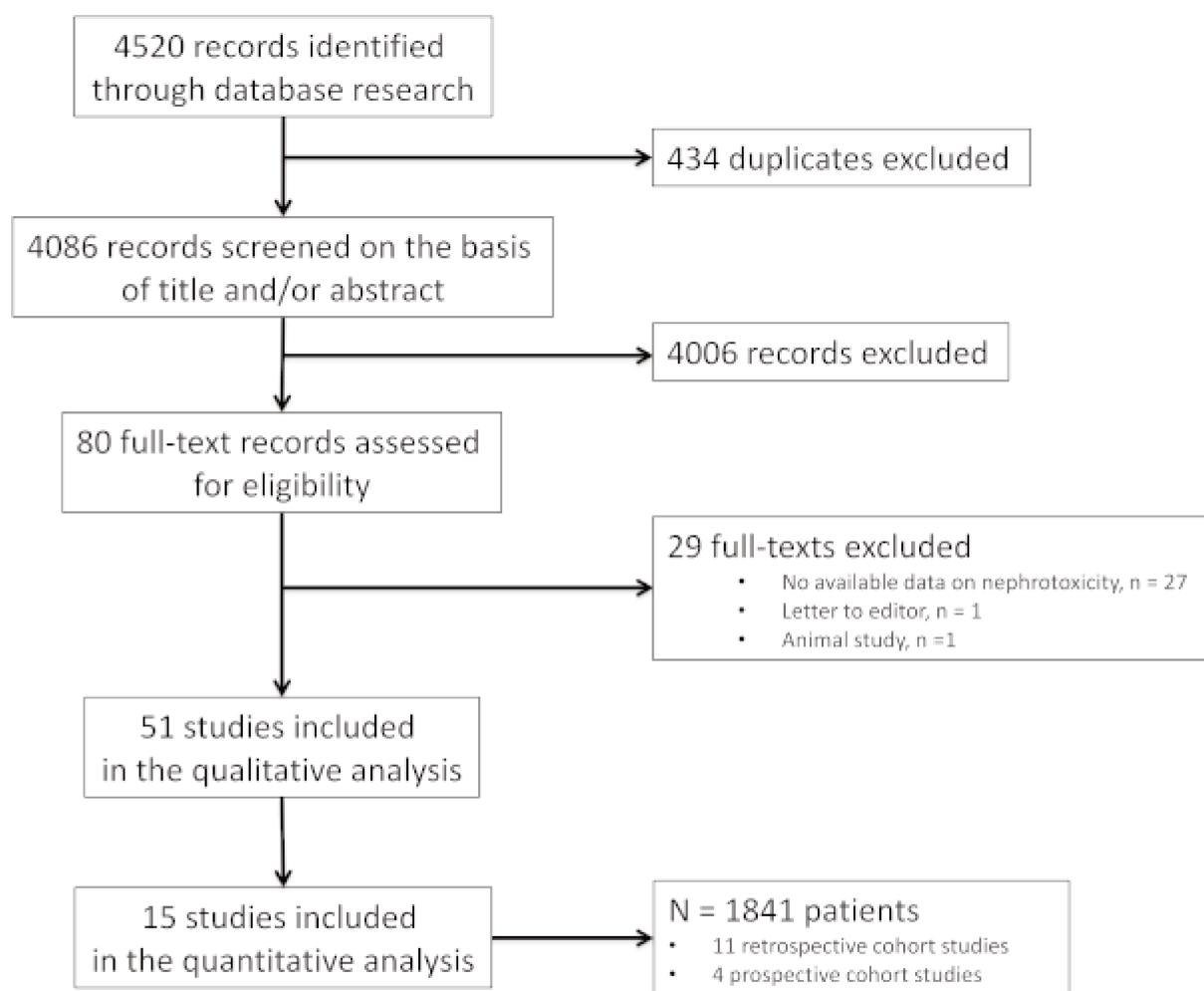
**Supplementary Table 4** : summary of the meta-analysis results (all CIA grades confounded)

**Supplementary Table 5** : summary of the metaregression results (subgroup analysis of grade 1 CIA)

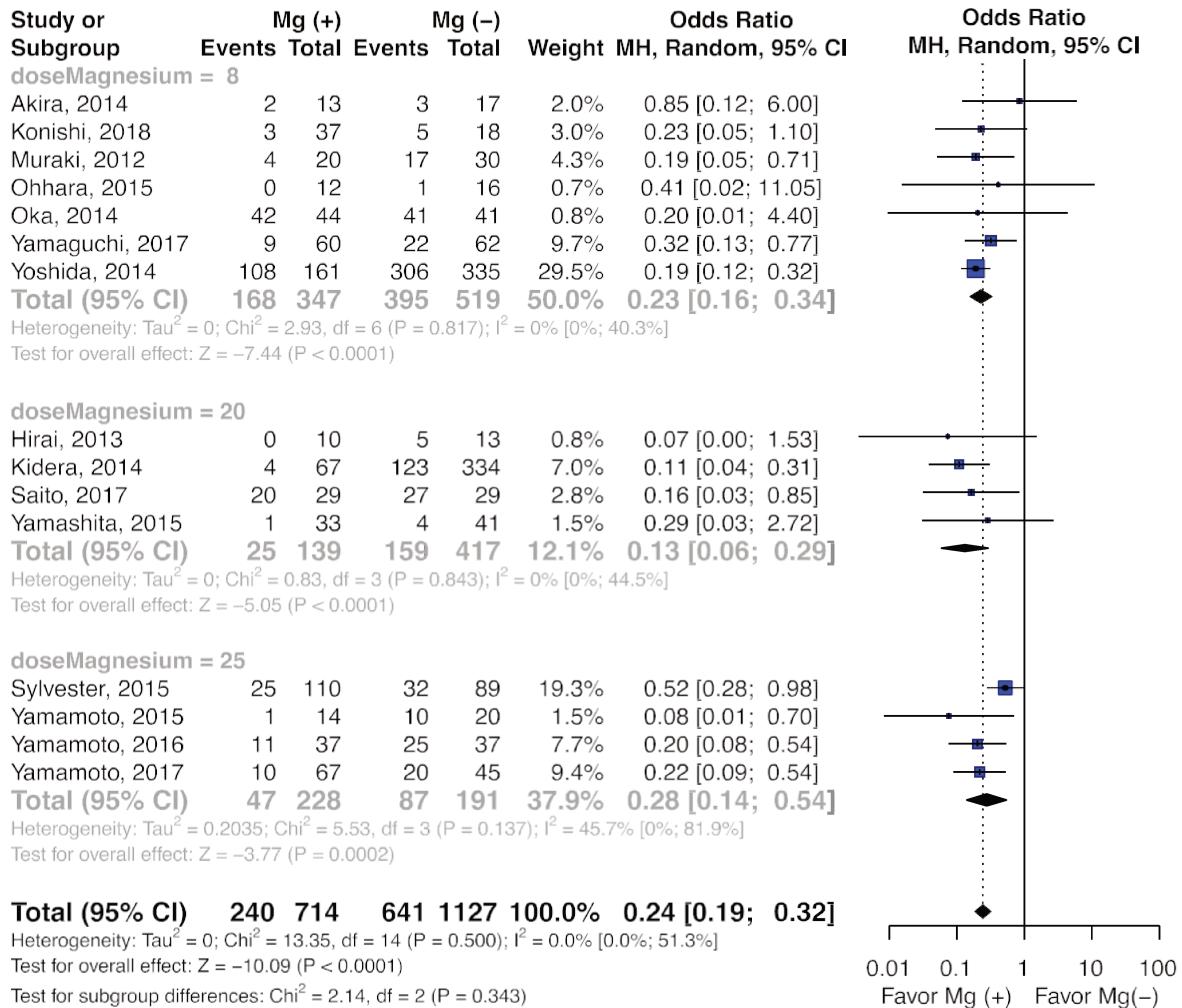
**Supplementary Figure 1** : association of magnesium co-administration and the risk of grade 2 CIA (by magnesium dose)

**Supplementary Figure 2** : association of magnesium co-administration and the risk of grade 3 CIA (by magnesium dose)

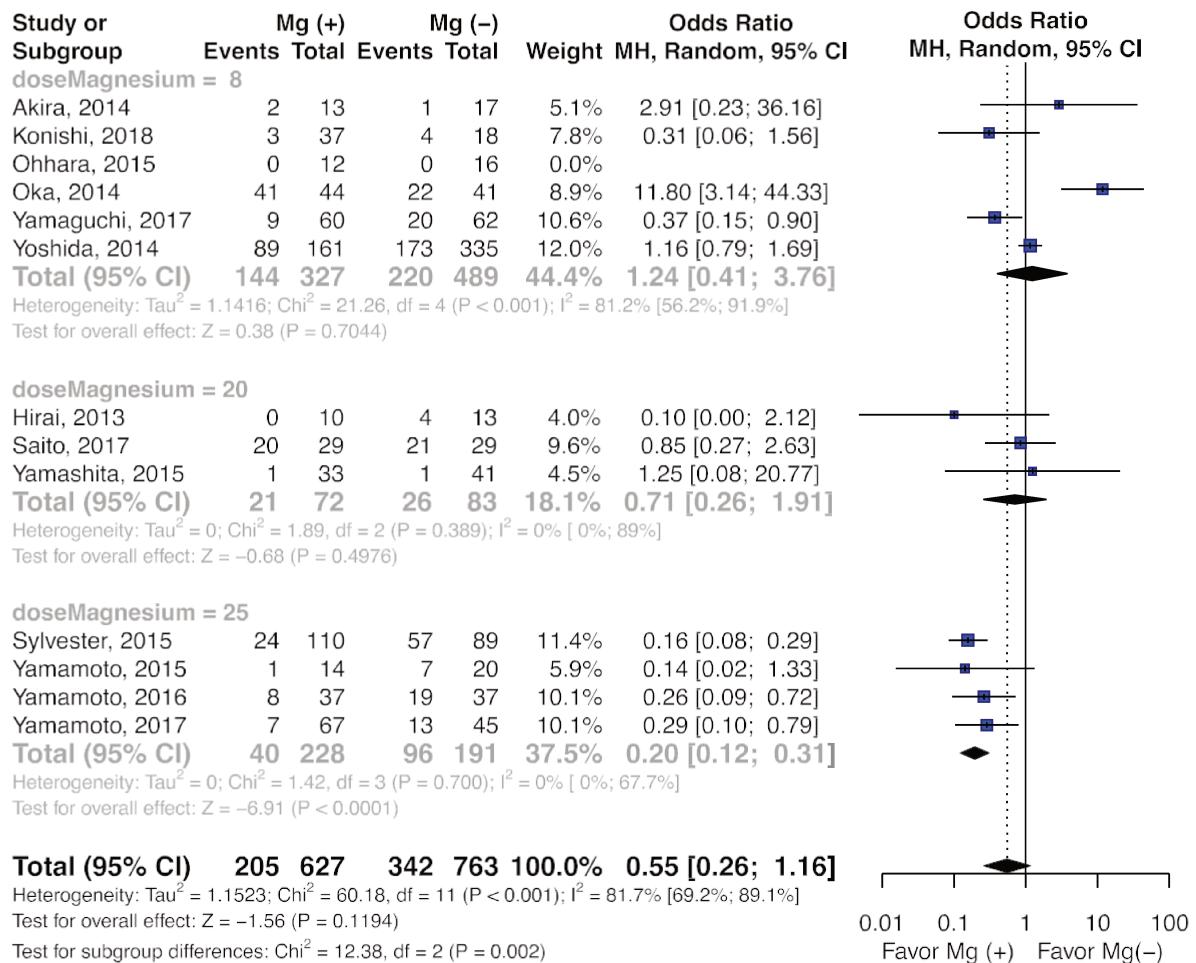
**Supplementary Figure 3** : funnel plot of the meta-analysis included studies



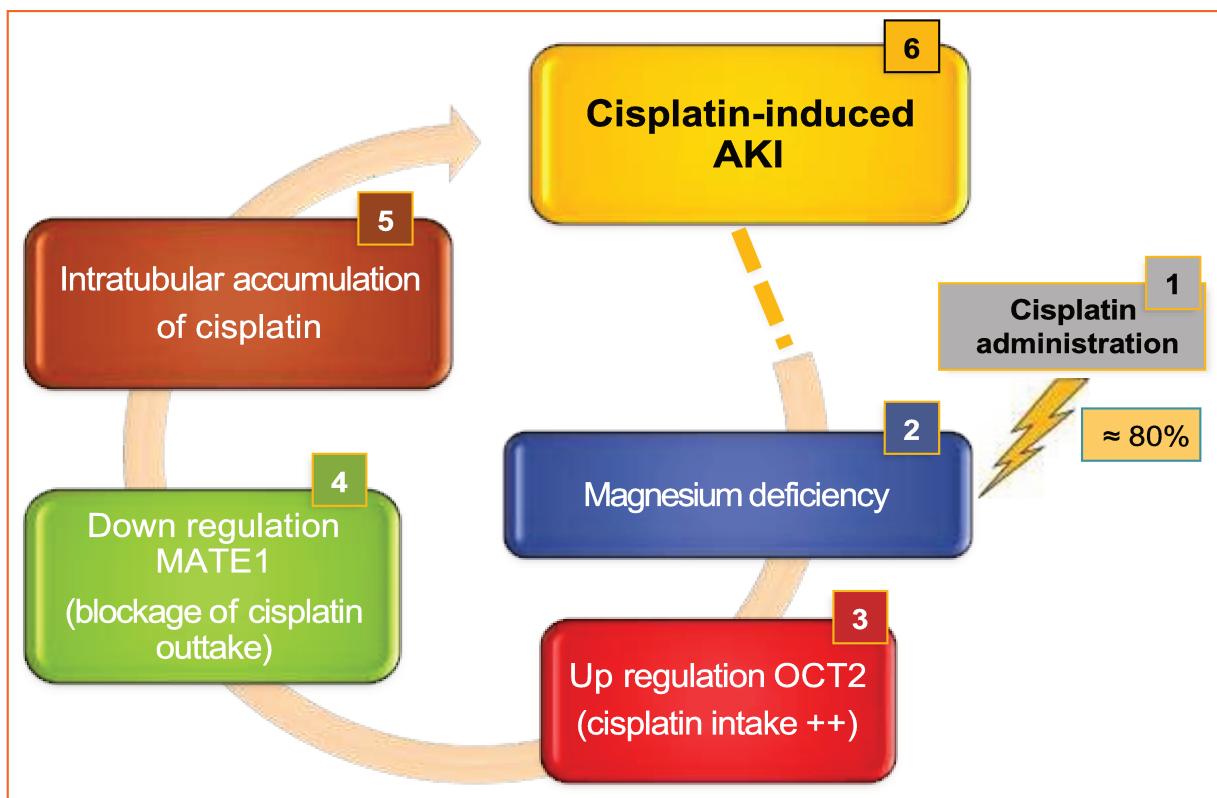
**Figure 1.** Review process



**Figure 2. Magnesium co-administration and risk of all combined grades of CIA (by magnesium dose, mEq).**



**Figure 3. Magnesium co-administration and risk of grade 1 CIA (by magnesium dose, mEq).**



**Figure 4.** Relation between Cisplatin administration, hypomagnesaemia and acute nephrotoxicity

**Table 1.** Review of the studied renal protection methods

| Mechanism of action | Author (date); Country                      | Population   | Intervention                   | Study type | Nº of patients | Outcome evaluation                              | Conclusion  | Risk of bias        |
|---------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|------------|----------------|---|---|---------------------|
| Hemodynamic agents  | Kemp (1996) <sup>27</sup> ; USA             | Age 21-78<br>Exclusively women<br>Ovarian cancer                 | Amifostin vs none              | RT         | 242            | SCr, CrCl                                       | Less patients with > 40% reduction of CrCl (treatment group)            | High                |
|                     | Planting (1999) <sup>28</sup> ; Netherlands | Age 35-69<br>Sex ratio M/F 3:1<br>Advanced head and neck cancers | Amifostin vs none              | RT         | 74             | AKI classification (NCI-CTC)                    | No effect on nephrotoxicity   | Unclear             |
|                     | Hartmann (2000) <sup>29</sup> ; Germany     | Age 23-60<br>Sex ratio M/F 1.5:1<br>Various solid tumors         | Amifostin vs none              | RT         | 31             | GFR, urinary biomarkers                         | Higher GFR and lower levels of NGAL (treatment group)                   | High                |
|                     | Hartmann (2000) <sup>30</sup> ; Germany     | Age 18-60<br>Sex ratio M/F 1.5:1<br>Various solid tumors         | Amifostin vs none              | RT         | 31             | GFR   | Less patients with > 30% decrease of GFR (treatment group)              | High                |
|                     | Rick (2001) <sup>31</sup> ; Germany         | Age 19-53<br>Sex ratio M/F unknown<br>Germ cell tumors           | Amifostin vs none              | RT         | 40             | AKI classification (CTCAE)                      | No effect on nephrotoxicity   | Low                 |
|                     | Benoehr (2005) <sup>32</sup> ; Germany      | Age 25-70<br>Sex ratio M/F 2:1<br>Various solid tumors           | Theophylline vs placebo        | RT         | 36             | Measured GFR (Inulin clearance)                 | Higher post-chemotherapy GFR (treatment group)                          | Low                 |
|                     | Karademir (2016) <sup>33</sup> ; Turkey     | Age 40-60<br>Sex ratio M/F 2:1<br>Various malignancies           | Theophylline vs none           | PS         | 64             | GFR, urinary biomarkers                         | Lower levels of NGAL (treatment group)                                  | Serious or critical |
|                     | Hiura (2012) <sup>34</sup> ; Japan          | Age 50-70<br>Sex ratio M/F 9:1<br>Advanced esophageal cancers    | Ghrelin vs placebo             | RT         | 42             | AKI classification (CTCAE)                      | No effect on nephrotoxicity   | High                |
|                     | Yanagimoto (2016) <sup>35</sup> ; Japan     | Age 60-75<br>Sex ratio M/F 12:1<br>Esophageal cancers            | Ghrelin vs placebo             | RT         | 40             | AKI classification (CTCAE)                      | Less grade 1-2 AKI (treatment group)                                    | Low                 |
|                     | Offerman (1985) <sup>36</sup> ; Netherlands | Age 20-55<br>Exclusively men<br>Testicular cancers               | Captopril vs none              | PS         | 18             | GFR   | No effect on nephrotoxicity   | Low or moderate     |
|                     | Sleijfer (1987) <sup>37</sup> ; Netherlands | Age 21-40<br>Exclusively men<br>Testicular cancers               | Verapamil + cimetidine vs none | PS         | 18             | GFR   | Less patients with a decrease of GFR at day 10 and 21 (treatment group) | Low or moderate     |
|                     | Dorner (1997) <sup>38</sup> ; Austria       | Age 31-77<br>Sex ratio M/F unknown<br>Various malignancies       | Linotroban vs placebo          | RT         | 25             | Measured GFR ( <sup>51</sup> Cr-EDTA clearance) | No effect on nephrotoxicity   | Low                 |
|                     | Lin (2014) <sup>39</sup> ; Taiwan           | Age 30-72<br>Sex ratio M/F<br>HBV-related liver cancers          | Telbivudine vs none            | CCS        | 60             | GFR   | Higher post-chemotherapy GFR (treatment group)                          | Serious or critical |

|   |  |  |   |                       |     |                                  |  |         |
|---|--|--|---|-----------------------|-----|----------------------------------|--|---------|
| Antioxidants and anti-inflammatory agents | Hu (1997) <sup>40</sup> ; China          | Age 31-72<br>Sex ratio M/F 2:1<br>Various solid tumors   | Selenium vs placebo                         | RT, cross over design | 41  | Urinary biomarkers               | Lower levels of renal toxicity biomarkers (treatment group)          | High    |
|   | Weijl (2004) <sup>41</sup> ; Netherlands | Age 16-69<br>Sex ratio M/F 6:1<br>Various malignancies   | Selenium + vit. C & E vs placebo            | RT                    | 48  | GFR                              | No effect on nephrotoxicity  | Unclear |
|   | Hemati (2012) <sup>42</sup> ; Iran       | Age 18-72<br>Sex ratio M/F 6:1<br>Various solid tumors   | Selenium + vit. E vs placebo                | RT                    | 46  | GFR                              | Higher post-chemotherapy GFR (treatment group)                       | High    |
|   | Momeni (2015) <sup>43</sup> ; Iran       | Age 35-65<br>Sex ratio M/F 1:2<br>Various malignancies   | Silymarin vs none                           | RT                    | 60  | SCr, BUN                         | Lower levels of SCr and BUN post-chemotherapy (treatment group)      | High    |
|   | Shahbazi (2015) <sup>44</sup> ; Iran     | Age 45-60<br>Sex ratio M/F 1.5:1<br>Various solid tumors | Silymarin vs placebo                        | RT                    | 24  | AKI classification (AKIN)        | No effect on nephrotoxicity  | Low     |
|   | Plaxe (1994) <sup>45</sup> ; USA         | Age 34-77<br>Sex ratio M/F 1:1<br>Various solid tumors   | Glutathione vs none                         | PS                    | 16  | AKI classification (CTC)         | No effect on nephrotoxicity  | High    |
|   | Smyth (1997) <sup>46</sup> ; UK          | Age 21-76<br>Exclusively women<br>Ovarian cancers        | Glutathione vs none                         | RT                    | 151 | AKI classification (CTC)         | Less chemotherapy withdrawal due to nephrotoxicity (treatment group) | Low     |
|   | Mahmoodnia (2017) <sup>47</sup> ; Iran   | Age 18-82<br>Sex ratio M/F 1:1<br>Various malignancies   | Lycopene vs none                            | RT                    | 120 | GFR                              | Higher post-chemotherapy GFR (treatment group)                       | Low     |
|   | Saadat (2013) <sup>48</sup> ; Iran       | Age 50-65<br>Sex ratio M/F 1:2<br>Various solid tumors   | Normobaric hyperoxia                        | PS                    | 80  | GFR                              | No effect on nephrotoxicity  | High    |
|   | Osama (2017) <sup>49</sup> ; Egypt       | Age 18-50<br>Sex ratio M/F 3:1<br>Various malignancies   | Honey & royal jelly                         | PS                    | 32  | SCr, BUN                         | Lower levels of SCr and BUN post-chemotherapy (treatment group)      | High    |
|   | El-Ghiaty (2014) <sup>50</sup> ; Egypt   | Age 35-60<br>Sex ratio M/F 1:2<br>Various solid tumors   | Cystone®                                    | RT                    | 49  | AKI classification (CTCAE)       | Less grade 1-2 nephrotoxicity (treatment group)                      | High    |
| Cisplatin elimination                     | Uozumi (1996) <sup>51</sup> ; Japan      | Age 35-60<br>Sex ratio M/F 2:1<br>Urothelial cancers     | Methylprednisolone vs none                  | PS                    | 14  | SCr, CrCl and urinary biomarkers | Higher CrCl 2 weeks after chemotherapy (treatment group)             | High    |
|   | Santoso (2003) <sup>52</sup> ; USA       | Age 18-80<br>Exclusively women<br>Gynecologic cancers    | Mannitol or furosemide + saline vs saline   | RT                    | 49  | SCr, CrCl                        | Harmful effect on renal function (mannitol group)                    | High    |
|   | Leu (2010) <sup>53</sup> ; USA           | Age 28-74<br>Sex ratio M/F 2:1<br>Various solid tumors   | Mannitol + sodium loading vs sodium loading | RS                    | 92  | AKI classification (NCIC)        | No effect on nephrotoxicity  | High    |
|   | Morgan (2014) <sup>54</sup> ; USA        | Age 40-70<br>Sex ratio M/F 2:1<br>Head and neck cancers  | Mannitol vs none                            | RS                    | 143 | AKI classification (CTCAE)       | Less nephrotoxicity (treatment group)                                | Low     |
|   | McKibbin (2016) <sup>55</sup> ; USA      | Age 22-75<br>Sex ratio M/F 4:1                           | Mannitol vs none                            | RS                    | 139 | AKI classification (CTCAE)       | Less grade 3 nephrotoxicity (treatment group)                        | Low     |

| Head and neck cancers                  |   |  |   |     |                            |                                       |   |                 |
|--|---|--|---|-----|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| Cisplatin elimination                  | Mach (2017) <sup>56</sup> ; USA                         | Age 35-60<br>Exclusively women<br>Cervical cancers                 | Mannitol vs furosemide                      | RS  | 133                        | GFR                                   | No effect on nephrotoxicity                   | Low             |
|  | Williams (2017) <sup>57</sup> ; USA                     | Age 23-85<br>Sex ratio M/F 1:1<br>Various solid tumors             | Mannitol vs none                            | RS  | 313                        | AKI classification (CTCAE)            | Less grade 2 nephrotoxicity (treatment group) | High            |
|  | Hirosawa (1989) <sup>58</sup> ; Japan                   | Age 39-79<br>Sex ratio M/F 4:1<br>NSC lung cancers                 | Sodium thiosulfate                          | RT  | 61                         | CrCl, urinary biomarkers              | No effect on nephrotoxicity                   | High            |
| OCT2 inhibitors                        | Zhang (2012) <sup>59</sup> ; China                      | Age 35-75<br>Sex ratio M/F 1:1<br>Various solid tumors             | Cimetidine                                  | RT  | 123                        | SCr, BUN and Cystatin C               | No effect on nephrotoxicity                   | High            |
|  | Rojanasthien (2015) <sup>60</sup> ; Thailand            | Age unknown<br>Sex ratio unknown<br>Lung cancers                   | Fosfomycin vs none                          | RT  | 13                         | SCr, CrCl and urinary biomarkers      | No effect on nephrotoxicity                   | High            |
|  | Ikemura (2017) <sup>61</sup> ; Japan                    | Age 33-79<br>Sex ratio M/F 6:1<br>Head/neck and esophageal cancers | Proton pump inhibitors                      | RS  | 140                        | AKI classification (CTCAE)            | Less nephrotoxicity (treatment group)         | Low             |
|  | Hirai (2013) <sup>62</sup> ; Japan                      | Age 50-80<br>Sex ratio M/F 3:1<br>Head/neck cancers                | Magnesium + saline vs saline                | RS  | 23                         | AKI classification (CTCAE)            | Less nephrotoxicity (treatment group)         | High            |
|  | Konishi (2018) <sup>63</sup> ; Japan                    | Age 47-84<br>Sex ratio M/F 3:1<br>Esophageal cancers               | Magnesium + saline vs saline                | RS  | 55                         | AKI classification (CTCAE)            | No effect on nephrotoxicity                   | High            |
|  | Muraki (2012) <sup>64</sup> ; Japan                     | Age 38-74<br>Sex ratio M/F 1:1<br>Lung cancers                     | Magnesium + saline vs saline                | RS  | 50                         | AKI classification (CTCAE)            | Less nephrotoxicity (treatment group)         | High            |
|  | Ohhara (2015) <sup>65</sup> ; Japan                     | Age 48-74<br>Sex ratio M/F 3:1<br>Lung cancers                     | Magnesium + saline vs saline (+/- Mannitol) | RS  | 28                         | AKI classification (CTCAE)            | No effect on nephrotoxicity                   | High            |
|  | Oka (2014) <sup>66</sup> ; Japan                        | Age 57-70<br>Sex ratio M/F 3:1<br>Lung cancers                     | Magnesium + saline vs saline (+/- Mannitol) | PS  | 85                         | AKI classification (CTCAE)            | No effect on nephrotoxicity                   | Low or moderate |
|  | Saito (2017) <sup>67</sup> ; Japan                      | Age 37-69<br>Sex ratio M/F 6:1<br>Head/neck cancers                | Magnesium + saline vs saline                | RS  | 58                         | AKI classification (CTCAE)            | Less nephrotoxicity (treatment group)         | High            |
|  | Sylvester (2015) <sup>68</sup> ; UK                     | Age unspecified<br>Sex ratio M/F 2:1<br>Various malignancies       | Magnesium + saline vs saline (+/- Mannitol) | RS  | 199                        | AKI classification (CTCAE)            | No effect on nephrotoxicity                   | Unclear         |
| Yamaguchi (2017) <sup>69</sup> ; Japan | Age 32-78<br>Sex ratio M/F 6:1<br>Lung cancers          | Magnesium + saline vs saline                                       | RS  | 122 | AKI classification (CTCAE) | Less nephrotoxicity (treatment group) | Low or moderate                               |                 |
| Yamamoto (2017) <sup>9</sup> ; Japan   | Age 22-77<br>Exclusively women<br>Gynecological cancers | Magnesium + ringer lactate vs ringer lactate                       | RS  | 112 | AKI classification (RIFLE) | Less nephrotoxicity (treatment group) | Unclear                                       |                 |

|  |   |   |                                  |    |     |                               |   |                    |
|--|---|---|----------------------------------|----|-----|-------------------------------|---|--------------------|
|  | Yamamoto (2015) <sup>70</sup> ;<br>Japan  | Age 40-70<br>Exclusively women<br>Gynecological cancers | Magnesium + saline<br>vs saline  | PS | 28  | AKI classification<br>(RIFLE) | Less nephrotoxicity<br>(treatment group)          | Low or<br>moderate |
|  | Yamamoto (2016) <sup>71</sup> ;<br>Japan  | Age 22-79<br>Exclusively women<br>Gynecological cancers | Magnesium + saline<br>vs saline  | PS | 74  | AKI classification<br>(RIFLE) | Less nephrotoxicity<br>(treatment group)          | Low or<br>moderate |
|  | Yamashita (2015) <sup>72</sup> ;<br>Japan | Age 51-73<br>Sex ratio M/F 5:1<br>Lung cancers          | Magnesium + saline<br>vs saline  | RS | 74  | AKI classification<br>(CTCAE) | Less nephrotoxicity<br>(treatment group)          | High               |
|  | Yoshida (2014) <sup>73</sup> ;<br>Japan   | Age 35-79<br>Sex ratio M/F : 3/1<br>Thoracic cancers    | Magnesium + saline<br>vs saline  | RS | 496 | AKI classification<br>(CTCAE) | Less nephrotoxicity<br>(treatment group)          | Low or<br>moderate |
|  | Ouchi (2014) <sup>74</sup> ;<br>Japan     | Age 55-79<br>Sex ratio M/F 2:1<br>Various malignancies  | Magnesium + saline<br>vs saline  | RS | 30  | AKI classification<br>(CTCAE) | No effect on nephrotoxicity                       | High               |
|  | Kidera (2014) <sup>75</sup> ;<br>Japan    | Age 28-80<br>Sex ratio M/F 3:1<br>Various solid cancers | Magnesium+ saline<br>vs saline   | RS | 401 | AKI classification<br>(CTCAE) | Less nephrotoxicity<br>(treatment group)          | High               |
|  | Bodnar (2008) <sup>88</sup> ;<br>Poland   | Age 46-56<br>Exclusively women<br>Ovarian cancers       | Magnesium sulphate<br>vs placebo | RT | 40  | GFR                           | Higher post-chemotherapy GFR<br>(treatment group) | High               |

OCT2: organ cationic transporter 2; RT: randomized trial; PS: prospective study; RS: retrospective study; CCS: case-control study; SCr: serum creatinine; CrCl: creatinine clearance; BUN: blood urea nitrogen; GFR: glomerular filtration rate; vit.: vitamin; vs: versus; AKI: acute kidney injury; NSC: non-small cell.

**Table 2.** Summary of the meta-analysis results (by CIA grade, and by magnesium dose)

|                          | Estimate                |                            |           |                    | Heterogeneity        |                         |                    |              | P Harbord test | P for trend test |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|
|                          | Pooled OR<br>(95%CI)    | 95% prediction<br>interval | N studies | P value            | H (95%CI)            | I <sup>2</sup> (95%CI)  | P value            |              |                |                  |
| <b>Grade 1</b>           | <b>0.55 (0.26-1.16)</b> | <b>0.04-7.01</b>           | <b>12</b> | <b>0.119</b>       | <b>2.3 (1.8-3.0)</b> | <b>81.7 (69.2-89.1)</b> | <b>&lt; 0.0001</b> | <b>0.951</b> | -              |                  |
| <b>By Magnesium dose</b> |                         |                            |           |                    |                      |                         |                    |              |                |                  |
| - 8                      | 1.24 (0.41-3.76)        | 0.03-58.12                 | 5         | 0.704              | 2.3 (1.5-3.5)        | 81.2 (56.2-91.9)        | 0.0003             | 0.705        | 0.002          |                  |
| - 20                     | 0.71 (0.26-1.91)        | 0.00-443.2                 | 3         | 0.498              | 1.0 (1.0-3.0)        | 0.0 (0.0-89.0)          | 0.389              | 0.658        |                |                  |
| - 25                     | 0.20 (0.12-0.31)        | 0.07-0.54                  | 4         | < 0.0001           | 1.0 (1.0-1.8)        | 0.0 (0.0-66.7)          | 0.700              | 0.738        |                |                  |
| <b>Grade 2</b>           | <b>0.22 (0.14-0.33)</b> | <b>0.13-0.36</b>           | <b>11</b> | <b>&lt; 0.0001</b> | <b>1.0 (1.0-1.2)</b> | <b>0.0 (0.0-24.7)</b>   | <b>0.871</b>       | <b>0.817</b> | -              |                  |
| <b>By Magnesium dose</b> |                         |                            |           |                    |                      |                         |                    |              |                |                  |
| - 8                      | 0.20 (0.12-0.32)        | 0.09-0.44                  | 5         | < 0.0001           | 1.0 (1.0-1.9)        | 0.0 (0.0-74.4)          | 0.517              | 0.566        | 0.691          |                  |
| - 20                     | 0.21 (0.03-1.30)        | 0.0->999                   | 3         | 0.094              | 1.0 (1.0-2.0)        | 0.0 (0.0-73.7)          | 0.673              | 0.548        |                |                  |
| - 25                     | 0.31 (0.12-0.83)        | 0.0-164                    | 3         | 0.019              | 1.0 (1.0-1.5)        | 0.0 (0.0-57.0)          | 0.785              | 0.771        |                |                  |
| <b>Grade 3</b>           | <b>0.25 (0.08-0.76)</b> | <b>0.05-1.21</b>           | <b>6</b>  | <b>0.015</b>       | <b>1.0 (1.0-1.0)</b> | <b>0.0 (0.0-0.0)</b>    | <b>0.998</b>       | <b>0.992</b> | -              |                  |
| <b>By Magnesium dose</b> |                         |                            |           |                    |                      |                         |                    |              |                |                  |
| - 8                      | 0.20 (0.05-0.91)        | 0.0->999                   | 3         | 0.037              | 1.0 (1.0-1.0)        | 0.0 (0.0-0.0)           | 0.993              | 0.999        | 0.893          |                  |
| - 20                     | 0.27 (0.03-2.54)        | NA                         | 2         | 0.254              | 1.0                  | 0.0                     | 0.891              | NA           |                |                  |
| - 25                     | 0.40 (0.04-4.47)        | NA                         | 1         | NA                 | NA                   | NA                      | NA                 | NA           |                |                  |

CI: confidence interval; OR: Odds ratio

**Supplementary Table 1. PRISMA 2009 Checklist**

| Section/topic                      | #  | Checklist item  | Reported on page # |
|------------------------------------|----|---|--------------------|
| <b>TITLE</b>                       |    |   |                    |
| Title                              | 1  | Identify the report as a systematic review, meta-analysis, or both.   | 1                  |
| <b>ABSTRACT</b>                    |    |   |                    |
| Structured summary                 | 2  | Provide a structured summary including, as applicable: background; objectives; data sources; study eligibility criteria, participants, and interventions; study appraisal and synthesis methods; results; limitations; conclusions and implications of key findings; systematic review registration number. | 2                  |
| <b>INTRODUCTION</b>                |    |   |                    |
| Rationale                          | 3  | Describe the rationale for the review in the context of what is already known.  | 4-5                |
| Objectives                         | 4  | Provide an explicit statement of questions being addressed with reference to participants, interventions, comparisons, outcomes, and study design (PICOS).  | 5-6                |
| <b>METHODS</b>                     |    |   |                    |
| Protocol and registration          | 5  | Indicate if a review protocol exists, if and where it can be accessed (e.g., Web address), and, if available, provide registration information including registration number.   | 9                  |
| Eligibility criteria               | 6  | Specify study characteristics (e.g., PICOS, length of follow-up) and report characteristics (e.g., years considered, language, publication status) used as criteria for eligibility, giving rationale.  | 6                  |
| Information sources                | 7  | Describe all information sources (e.g., databases with dates of coverage, contact with study authors to identify additional studies) in the search and date last searched.  | 6-7                |
| Search                             | 8  | Present full electronic search strategy for at least one database, including any limits used, such that it could be repeated.   | Suppl.             |
| Study selection                    | 9  | State the process for selecting studies (i.e., screening, eligibility, included in systematic review, and, if applicable, included in the meta-analysis).   | 7                  |
| Data collection process            | 10 | Describe method of data extraction from reports (e.g., piloted forms, independently, in duplicate) and any processes for obtaining and confirming data from investigators.  | 7                  |
| Data items                         | 11 | List and define all variables for which data were sought (e.g., PICOS, funding sources) and any assumptions and simplifications made.   | 7                  |
| Risk of bias in individual studies | 12 | Describe methods used for assessing risk of bias of individual studies (including specification of whether this was done at the study or outcome level), and how this information is to be used in any data synthesis.  | 8                  |
| Summary measures                   | 13 | State the principal summary measures (e.g., risk ratio, difference in means).   | 8                  |
| Synthesis of results               | 14 | Describe the methods of handling data and combining results of studies, if done, including measures of consistency (e.g., $I^2$ ) for each meta-analysis.   | 8                  |

| <b>Section/topic</b>          | <b>#</b> | <b>Checklist item</b>  | <b>Reported on page #</b> |
|-------------------------------|----------|--|---------------------------|
| Risk of bias across studies   | 15       | Specify any assessment of risk of bias that may affect the cumulative evidence (e.g., publication bias, selective reporting within studies).   | 8                         |
| Additional analyses           | 16       | Describe methods of additional analyses (e.g., sensitivity or subgroup analyses, meta-regression), if done, indicating which were pre-specified.   | 8                         |
| <b>RESULTS</b>                |          |  |                           |
| Study selection               | 17       | Give numbers of studies screened, assessed for eligibility, and included in the review, with reasons for exclusions at each stage, ideally with a flow diagram.  | Fig1                      |
| Study characteristics         | 18       | For each study, present characteristics for which data were extracted (e.g., study size, PICOS, follow-up period) and provide the citations.   | Tab1                      |
| Risk of bias within studies   | 19       | Present data on risk of bias of each study and, if available, any outcome level assessment (see item 12).  | Tab1                      |
| Results of individual studies | 20       | For all outcomes considered (benefits or harms), present, for each study: (a) simple summary data for each intervention group (b) effect estimates and confidence intervals, ideally with a forest plot. | Fig2<br>Tab2              |
| Synthesis of results          | 21       | Present results of each meta-analysis done, including confidence intervals and measures of consistency.  | Suppl.                    |
| Risk of bias across studies   | 22       | Present results of any assessment of risk of bias across studies (see Item 15).  | Tab2                      |
| Additional analysis           | 23       | Give results of additional analyses, if done (e.g., sensitivity or subgroup analyses, meta-regression [see Item 16]).  | Suppl.                    |
| <b>DISCUSSION</b>             |          |  |                           |
| Summary of evidence           | 24       | Summarize the main findings including the strength of evidence for each main outcome; consider their relevance to key groups (e.g., healthcare providers, users, and policy makers).                     | 15                        |
| Limitations                   | 25       | Discuss limitations at study and outcome level (e.g., risk of bias), and at review-level (e.g., incomplete retrieval of identified research, reporting bias).  | 15-17                     |
| Conclusions                   | 26       | Provide a general interpretation of the results in the context of other evidence, and implications for future research.  | 17-18                     |
| <b>FUNDING</b>                |          |  |                           |
| Funding                       | 27       | Describe sources of funding for the systematic review and other support (e.g., supply of data); role of funders for the systematic review.   | 18                        |

From: Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, Altman DG, The PRISMA Group (2009). Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses: The PRISMA Statement. PLoS Med 6(7): e1000097. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1000097

For more information, visit: [www.prisma-statement.org](http://www.prisma-statement.org).

**Supplementary Table 2.** research strategy.

| Search                | Search terms   |
|-----------------------|--|
| #1                    | 'Cisplatin' OR 'cis-Diamminedichloroplatinum' OR 'Platinum Diamminodichloride' OR 'cis-Platinum' OR 'cis platinum' OR 'Dichlorodiammineplatinum' OR 'cis-dichlorodiammineplatinum' OR 'cis dichlorodiammineplatinum' OR 'platino' OR 'platinol' OR 'Biocisplatinum' OR 'platidiam'   |
| #2                    | 'Nephrotoxicity' OR 'toxicity' OR 'cisplatin induced nephrotoxicity' OR 'renal dysfunction' OR 'kidney tubule damage' OR 'acute renal failure' OR 'acute renal injury' OR 'drug induced renal disease' OR 'kidney failure' OR 'renal function deterioration' OR 'kidney function deterioration' OR 'renal function' OR 'kidney function' OR 'cytotoxicity prevention' OR 'renal protection' OR 'protective agent'  |
| #3                    | ([adult]/lim OR [aged]/lim OR [middle aged]/lim OR [very elderly]/lim OR [young adult]/lim)  |
| #4                    | ('clinical article'/de OR 'clinical protocol'/de OR 'clinical trial'/de OR 'cohort analysis'/de OR 'comparative study'/de OR 'controlled clinical trial'/de OR 'controlled study'/de OR 'human'/de OR 'major clinical study'/de OR 'medical record review'/de OR 'multicenter study'/de OR 'open study'/de OR 'phase 1 clinical trial'/de OR 'phase 2 clinical trial'/de OR 'phase 3 clinical trial'/de OR 'prospective study'/de OR 'randomized controlled trial'/de OR 'retrospective study'/de) |
| <b>Final equation</b> | #1 AND #2 AND #3 AND #4  |

**Supplementary Table 3.** Main characteristics of the studies included in the meta-analysis

|  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| <b>Year of publication, range</b>                      | 2008-2018          |
| <b>Study period, range</b>                             | 2003-2015          |
| <b>Proportion of male patients (%), range</b>          | n = 15             |
| - Mg   | 0-90.0             |
| - Control  | 0-90.0             |
| <b>Body surface area (m<sup>2</sup>), range</b>        | n = 6              |
| - Mg   | 1.47-1.67          |
| - Control  | 1.45-1.76          |
| <b>Proportion of PS0 patients (%), range</b>           | n = 11             |
| - Mg   | 20.5-100           |
| - Control  | 12.1-92.9          |
| <b>Proportion of PS1 patients (%), range</b>           | n = 11             |
| - Mg   | 0-79.6             |
| - Control  | 7.1-87.8           |
| <b>Proportion of PS2 patients (%), range</b>           | n = 11             |
| - Mg   | 0-16.7             |
| - Control  | 0-18.8             |
| <b>Countries (n)</b>                                   | Japan (14), UK (1) |
| <b>Number of centers, n</b>                            |                    |
| - Single center  | 16                 |
| - Multicenter  | 0                  |
| <b>Design, n</b>                                       |                    |
| - Prospective cohort study                             | 4                  |
| - Retrospective cohort study                           | 11                 |
| <b>Timing of data collection, n</b>                    |                    |
| - Prospective  | 5                  |
| - Retrospective  | 11                 |
| <b>Type of outcome classification, n</b>               |                    |
| - CTCAE  | 12                 |
| - RIFLE  | 3                  |
| <b>Sampling method, n</b>                              |                    |
| - Consecutive  | 2                  |
| - Systematic   | 2                  |
| - Not described  | 11                 |
| <b>Dose of magnesium (mEq), n</b>                      |                    |
| - 8  | 7                  |
| - 20   | 4                  |
| - 25   | 4                  |
| <b>Mean/median age (years), range</b>                  | n = 15             |
| - Mg   | 53-71              |
| - Control  | 52-67              |
| <b>Body mass index (kg/m<sup>2</sup>), range</b>       | n = 3              |
| - Mg   | 21.0-21.9          |
| - Control  | 20.1-21.4          |
| <b>Proportion of thoracic localization, range</b>      | n = 15             |
| - Mg   | 0-100              |
| - Control  | 0-100              |
| <b>Proportion of gynecological localization, range</b> | n = 15             |
| - Mg   | 0-100              |
| - Control  | 0-100              |

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| <b>Proportion of digestive localization (%), range</b>     | n = 15 |
| - Mg   | 0-100  |
| - Control  | 0-100  |
| <b>Proportion of head and neck localization (%), range</b> | n = 15 |
| - Mg   | 0-100  |
| - Control  | 0-100  |
| <b>Proportion of urological localization (%), range</b>    | n = 15 |
| - Mg   | 0-38.5 |
| - Control  | 0-11.8 |

**Supplementary Table 4.** Summary of the meta-analysis results (all CIA grades confounded, and by magnesium dose).

|                                | Estimate          |                         |           |          | Heterogeneity |                        |         | P Harbord test | P difference |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------|----------|---------------|------------------------|---------|----------------|--------------|
|                                | Pooled OR (95%CI) | 95% prediction interval | N studies | P value  | H (95%CI)     | I <sup>2</sup> (95%CI) | P value |                |              |
| <b>Overall</b>                 | 0.25 (0.20-0.33)  | 0.20-0.34               | 15        | < 0.0001 | 1.0 (1.0-1.4) | 0.0 (0.0-50.2)         | 0.523   | 0.747          | -            |
| <b>By Magnesium dose (mEq)</b> |                   |                         |           |          |               |                        |         |                |              |
| - 8                            | 0.23 (0.16-0.34)  | 0.14-0.38               | 7         | < 0.0001 | 1.0 (1.0-1.3) | 0.0 (0.0-40.3)         | 0.817   | 0.408          | 0.344        |
| - 20                           | 0.13 (0.06-0.29)  | 0.02-0.74               | 4         | < 0.0001 | 1.0 (1.0-1.3) | 0.0 (0.0-44.5)         | 0.843   | 0.797          |              |
| - 25                           | 0.28 (0.14-0.54)  | 0.02-3.15               | 4         | 0.0002   | 1.4 (1.0-2.4) | 45.7 (0.0-81.9)        | 0.137   | 0.174          |              |

CI: confidence interval; OR: Odds ratio

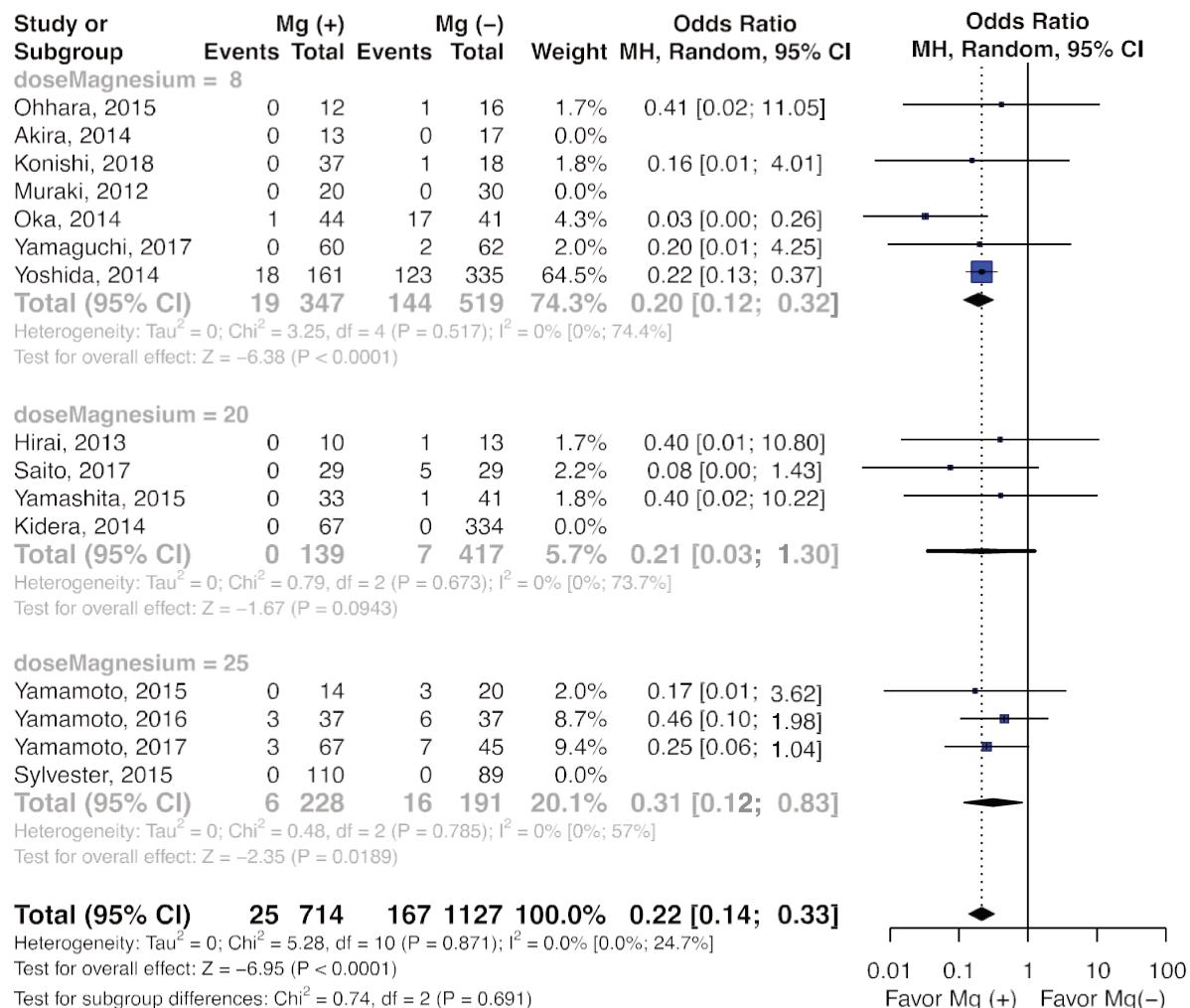
**Supplementary Table 5.** Summary of the metaregression results (for grade 1 CIA)

|  | Number of studies | P value | Coefficient | 95% CI (lower) | 95% CI (upper) |
|--|-------------------|---------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| <b>Dose magnesium (reference = 8 mEq)</b>                  | 12                | 0.025   |             |                |                |
| - 20   |                   |         | -0.6482     | 2.3256         | 1.0292         |
| - 25   |                   |         | -1.7369     | -2.9961        | -0.4777        |
| <b>Age</b>   | 10                | 0.213   |             |                |                |
| - Mg   |                   |         | 0.0441      | -0.3271        | 0.4153         |
| - Control  |                   |         | 0.1330      | -0.1713        | 0.4374         |
| <b>Proportion of male patients</b>                         | 12                | 0.158   |             |                |                |
| - Mg   |                   |         | 0.0707      | -0.1638        | 0.0497         |
| - Control  |                   |         | 0.0570      | -0.0345        | 0.1760         |
| <b>Proportion of pulmonary localisation</b>                | 11                | 0.125   |             |                |                |
| - Mg   |                   |         | 0.1222      | -0.0613        | 0.3057         |
| - Control  |                   |         | -0.1098     | -0.2912        | 0.0717         |
| <b>Proportion of digestive localisation</b>                | 11                | 0.546   |             |                |                |
| - Mg   |                   |         | 0.0409      | -0.0352        | 0.1170         |
| - Control  |                   |         | -0.0482     | -0.1342        | 0.0377         |
| <b>Proportion of Ps0 patients</b>                          | 8                 | 0.019   |             |                |                |
| - Mg   |                   |         | 0.0507      | -0.1132        | 0.2146         |
| - Control  |                   |         | -0.0855     | -0.2362        | 0.0653         |
| <b>Proportion of Ps1 patients</b>                          | 8                 | 0.015   |             |                |                |
| - Mg   |                   |         | -0.0706     | -0.2338        | 0.0926         |
| - Control  |                   |         | 0.1062      | -0.0483        | 0.2606         |
| <b>Proportion of Ps2 patients</b>                          | 8                 | 0.831   |             |                |                |
| - Mg   |                   |         | -0.2616     | -1.1577        | 0.6346         |
| - Control  |                   |         | 0.1494      | -0.6784        | 0.9772         |
| <b>Proportion of Pemetrexed co-administration</b>          | 10                | 0.493   |             |                |                |
| - Mg   |                   |         | 0.0989      | -0.1004        | 0.2982         |
| - Control  |                   |         | -0.1407     | -0.5490        | 0.2677         |
| <b>Proportion of Etoposide co-administration</b>           | 10                | 0.034   |             |                |                |
| - Mg   |                   |         | -0.1813     | -0.4268        | 0.0642         |
| - Control  |                   |         | 0.2366      | 0.0098         | 0.4634         |
| <b>Proportion of Pyrimidine analogs* co-administration</b> | 10                | 0.311   |             |                |                |
| - Mg   |                   |         | -0.1473     | -0.3387        | 0.0440         |
| - Control  |                   |         | 0.1449      | -0.0469        | 0.3367         |
| <b>Proportion of Taxane co-administration</b>              | 10                | 0.895   |             |                |                |

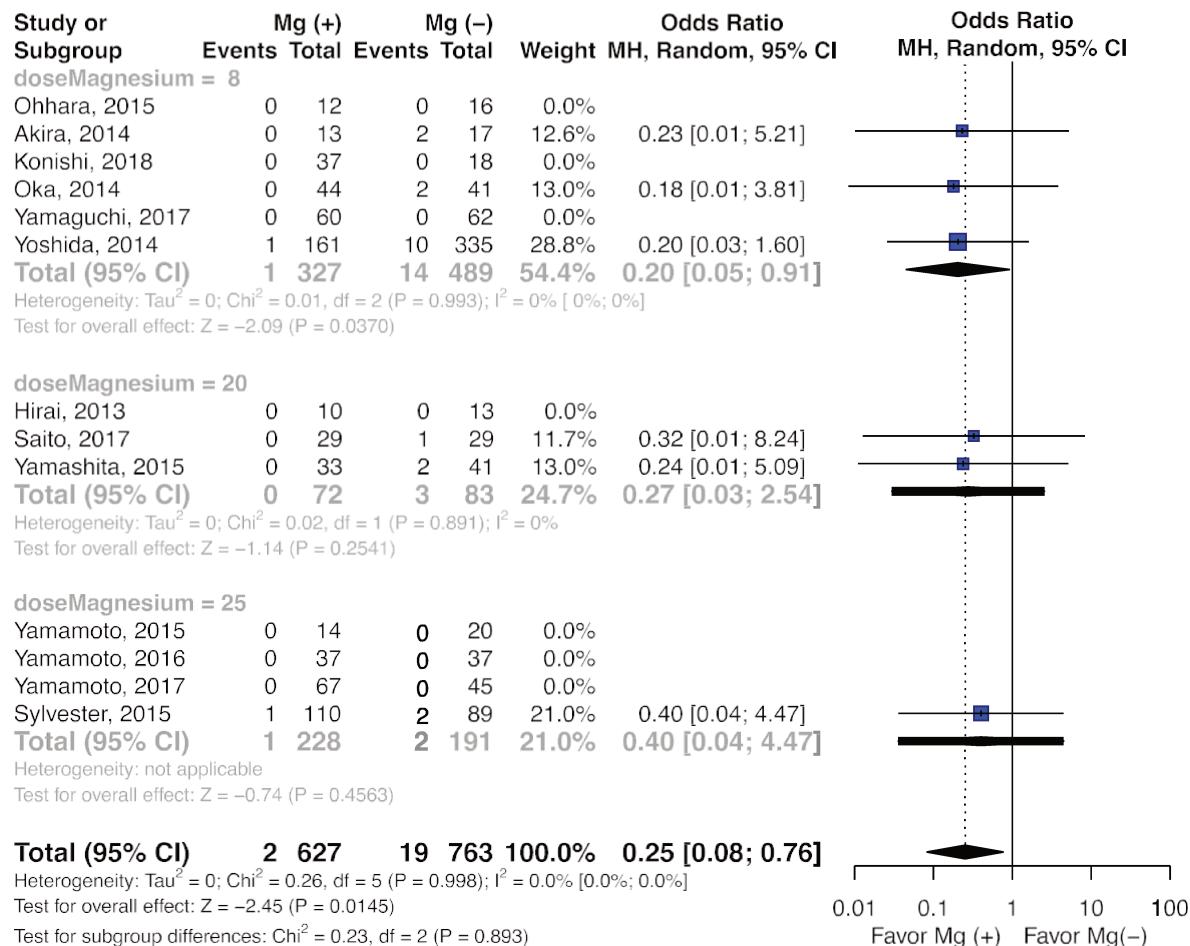
|  |    |       |         |         |        |
|--|----|-------|---------|---------|--------|
| - Mg   |    |       | -0.0152 | -0.0810 | 0.0507 |
| - Control  |    |       | 0.0129  | -0.0564 | 0.0822 |
| <b>Proportion of Irinotecan co-administration</b>  | 10 | 0.795 |         |         |        |
| - Mg   |    |       | -0.0327 | -0.2277 | 0.1623 |
| - Control  |    |       | 0.0120  | -0.1564 | 0.1804 |
| <b>Proportion of Vinorelbine co-administration</b> | 10 | 0.104 |         |         |        |
| - Mg   |    |       | 0.0600  | -0.0317 | 0.1518 |
| - Control  |    |       | -0.0248 | -0.1122 | 0.0626 |
| <b>Proportion of concomitant radiotherapy</b>      | 5  | 0.407 |         |         |        |
| - Mg   |    |       | 0.0235  | -0.0396 | 0.0867 |
| - Control  |    |       | -0.0312 | -0.0823 | 0.0199 |
| <b>Cisplatin cumulative dose</b>                   | 11 | 0.166 |         |         |        |
| - Mg   |    |       | -0.2278 | -0.4846 | 0.0290 |
| - Control  |    |       | 0.2471  | -0.0589 | 0.5530 |
| <b>Number of chemotherapy courses</b>              | 8  | 0.262 |         |         |        |
| - Mg   |    |       | -0.5536 | -1.9086 | 0.8015 |
| - Control  |    |       | -0.2844 | -1.4681 | 0.8993 |

Mg : magnesium group ; Ps : performance status index

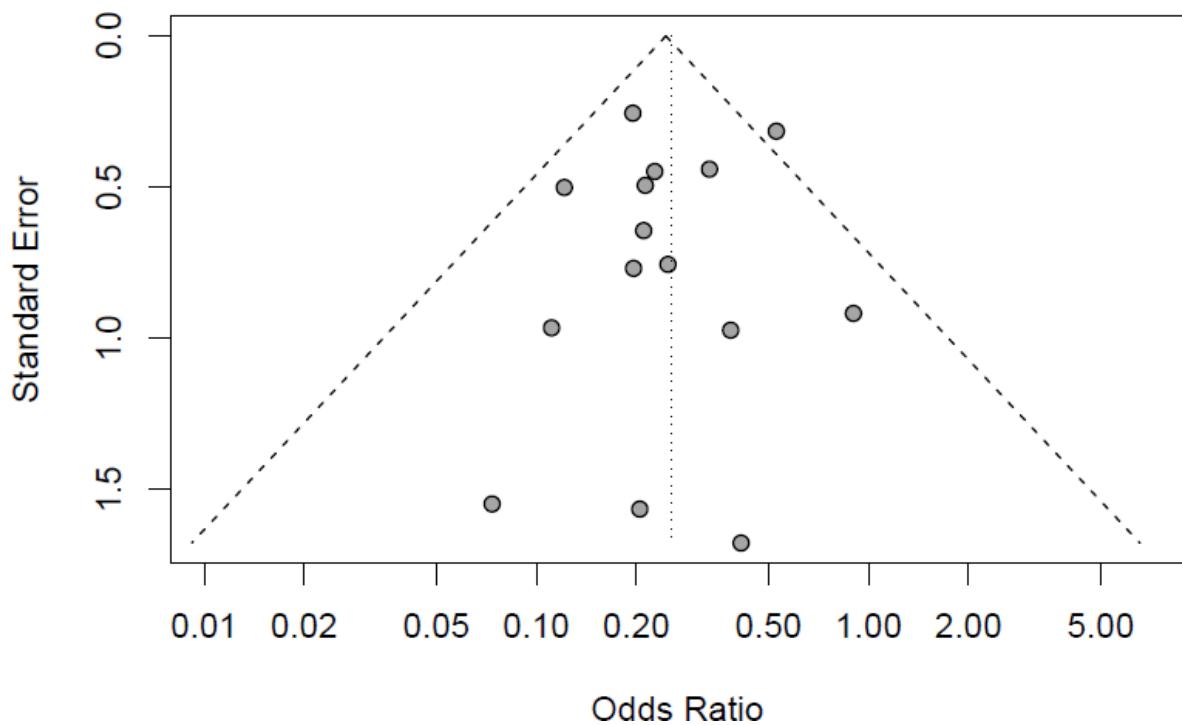
\*Pyrimidine analogs : 5fluoro-uracil and gemcitabine



**Supplementary figure 1.** Magnesium supplementation and risk of grade 2 CIA (by magnesium dose, mEq).



**Supplementary figure 2. Magnesium supplementation and risk of grade 3 CIA (by magnesium dose, mEq).**



**Supplementary figure 3.** Funnel plot of the studies included in the meta-analysis

## **DISCUSSION**

### **Résumé des principaux résultats**

Malgré plus de cinquante années d'utilisation du Cisplatine chez l'homme dans diverses pathologies cancéreuses, il n'existe à ce jour pas de méthode universellement reconnue pour prévenir l'effet indésirable très invalidant que représente la néphrotoxicité, en dehors de l'hydratation intraveineuse par sérum salé. D'ailleurs, bien que recommandée et reconnue de tou(te)s, cette méthode de prévention repose avant tout sur les premières observations expérimentales (14,16,17,34–36) et n'a jamais fait l'objet d'un essai randomisé contrôlé à proprement parler, si bien qu'il n'existe aujourd'hui aucun protocole d'hydratation standardisé dans les recommandations internationales.(21)

Au total, la revue systématique de la littérature depuis 1978 a mis en évidence 21 méthodes de prévention différentes décrites chez l'homme (Tab.1 de l'article, p44-47). Ces techniques de prévention visent soit à améliorer l'élimination rénale du Cisplatine (notamment par l'inhibition d'OCT2), soit à limiter un des mécanismes physiopathologiques identifiés à l'origine de la toxicité rénale du Cisplatine (modification de l'hémodynamique intra-rénale, anti-oxydants et anti-inflammatoires). La validation de l'une de ces méthodes comme protecteur rénal efficace se heurte à de multiples écueils : présence de multiples biais méthodologiques, peu d'études ou résultats discordants, et enfin une hétérogénéité importante dans la définition même du critère de jugement principal.

En effet, ce dernier obstacle est le plus limitant dans l'interprétation des résultats d'un bon nombre de ces travaux de recherche : la définition de l'insuffisance rénale a profondément évolué lors des vingt dernières années, reposant initialement sur des biomarqueurs sanguins/urinaires pour aboutir plus récemment à des classifications standardisées telles que AKIN, RIFLE ou plus récemment celle recommandée par KDIGO 2012 (Figure 5).(37,38)

| <b>Grade de sévérité</b> | <b>Critère sur la créatininémie</b>   | <b>Critère sur la diurèse</b>  |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| <b>IRA Grade 1</b>       | Augmentation de la créatininémie<br>≥ 26 µmol/L en 48h<br><b>OU</b><br>Augmentation de la créatininémie ≥ 1,5-2 fois le niveau de référence en 7 jours  | Volume de diurèse<br>< 0,5 mL/kg/h pendant 6 heures consécutives   |
| <b>IRA Grade 2</b>       | Augmentation de la créatininémie ≥ 2-3 fois le niveau de référence en 7 jours   | Volume de diurèse<br>< 0,5 mL/kg/h pendant 12 heures consécutives  |
| <b>IRA Grade 3</b>       | Augmentation de la créatininémie ≥ 3 fois le niveau de référence en 7 jours<br><b>OU</b><br>Augmentation de la créatininémie<br>≥ 354 µmol/L<br><b>OU</b><br>Initiation de l'épuration extra-rénale | Volume de diurèse<br>< 0,3 mL/kg/h pendant 24 heures consécutives<br><b>OU</b><br>Anurie pendant 12 heures |

**Figure 5.**

### Classification KDIGO 2012 de l'insuffisance rénale aiguë

Ces définitions standardisées, par leur reproductibilité, permettent de comparer et éventuellement d'associer les études pour une méta-analyse.

A l'issue de la revue systématique, la méthode de prévention reposant sur l'administration de magnésium s'est notamment détachée par le nombre d'études qui s'y sont intéressées (15 études observationnelle et 1 essai randomisé contrôlé) et l'utilisation, dans ces travaux, d'une définition standardisée de l'insuffisance rénale aiguë. Pour ces raisons, nous avons conduit une méta-analyse sur l'association entre la co-administration systématique de magnésium et le risque d'insuffisance rénale aiguë liée au Cisplatine. Les résultats de cette méta-analyse, surprenants et très encourageants, soulignent l'effet néphroprotecteur du magnésium sur la toxicité rénale du Cisplatine avec une association statistiquement très significative (OR [IC95%] : 0,24 [0,19; 0,32]) (Fig.2 de l'article, p41).

### Discussion des résultats de la méta-analyse

En épidémiologie, lorsqu'il s'agit de discuter le lien direct entre une exposition et un outcome, correspondant ici respectivement à la supplémentation en magnésium et à l'insuffisance rénale aiguë liée au Cisplatine, nous pouvons avoir recours aux critères de causalité de Bradford-Hill.(39)

Nous proposons donc de discuter nos résultats, à la lumières de ses 5 critères majeurs :

- Temporalité : le critère indispensable est celui de la chronologie, confirmant que l'exposition a bien eu lieu avant le critère de jugement principal d'intérêt. Toutes les études incluses dans la méta-analyse font état d'une administration de magnésium au sein du protocole d'hydratation intraveineuse accompagnant l'administration de Cisplatine, ce qui permet de valider ce critère.
- Force de l'association : pour affirmer un lien de causalité, l'association entre l'exposition et l'outcome doit être forte sur le plan statistique, ce que l'on peut confirmer au regard des odds ratios présentés dans les résultats de la méta-analyse, et de la réduction de plus de 75% du risque d'insuffisance rénale aiguë au Cisplatine (tous grades confondus) ; ce d'autant que l'on retrouve quasiment les mêmes résultats dans les analyses de sous-groupes pour les IRA de grades 2 et 3 (Tab.2 de l'article, p48; Suppl. Fig 1-2, p57-58).
- Substrat physiopathologique : il existe une explication expérimentale pour justifier du lien entre magnésium et toxicité rénale du Cisplatine. En effet, cette molécule est capable d'induire une hypomagnésémie dans près de 80% des cas après administration, elle-même responsable d'une surexpression d'OCT2 (= afflux de Cisplatine en intra-tubulaire) et d'une restriction d'expression de MATE1 (= diminution de l'efflux de Cisplatine) à la surface des cellules tubulaires proximales du rein. Cela a pour conséquence d'exacerber l'accumulation intra-tubulaire de Cisplatine et d'aggraver le risque de toxicité tubulaire, elle-même facteur favorisant l'hypomagnésémie et dessinant un véritable cercle vicieux (Fig.4 de l'article, p43). Enfin, il a même été montré chez le rat que corriger cette hypomagnésémie pouvait induire une réversibilité des lésions de toxicité rénale du Cisplatine.(40,41)
- Relation dose-effet : autre critère qui vient valider l'hypothèse d'une relation causale.

Bien qu'elle ne soit pas évidente à travers nos résultats, la relation dose-effet apparaît notamment quand l'on regarde de plus près l'association entre l'administration de magnésium et le risque d'IRA de grade 1 (Fig.3, p42). Alors que pour les faibles doses de magnésium (8 mEq, équivalent à 1g), elle n'apparaît pas significative sur le plan statistique, elle le devient pour les doses les plus élevées (25 mEq, environ 3g).

- Reproductibilité : dernier critère que nous étudierons, et le critère le moins évident au regard de nos résultats. Parmi les 15 études incluses dans la méta-analyse, 14 correspondent à des travaux de recherche menés au Japon, et seulement une seule réalisée au Royaume-Uni. Néanmoins, lors de notre recherche, nous avons trouvé un essai randomisé contrôlé réalisé sur une population de 40 patients polonais, testant l'apport de magnésium dans la prévention de la toxicité rénale du Cisplatine, et dont les résultats semblent être en faveur de cette méthode.(42) Cependant, ces résultats doivent être discutés pour deux raisons : la première est l'absence de recours à une définition standardisée de l'IRA et la seconde, l'absence d'hydratation intraveineuse dans le groupe contrôle ne permettant pas de conclure formellement sur l'effet du magnésium lui-même. Enfin, plus récemment, un abstract a été publié en 2018 concernant un essai randomisé similaire, réalisé sur une population de 71 patients kenyans et dont les résultats semblent également aller dans le même sens.(43)

Au total, à la lumière des critères de causalité de Bradford-Hill, nos résultats plaident en faveur d'un effet néphroprotecteur direct du magnésium grâce à une temporalité cohérente, une association statistique forte et un substrat physiopathologique bien documenté.

## Forces et limites de l'étude

Ce travail de recherche est, à notre connaissance, le premier à avoir réalisé une revue systématique des études cliniques sur les méthodes de prévention de la toxicité rénale aiguë du

Cisplatine. Reposant sur une méthodologie conforme aux recommandations, cette étude propose un screening exhaustif de la littérature scientifique sur le sujet. Comme pour toute revue de la littérature, elle reste bien entendu exposée au biais de publication. Elle s'intéresse par ailleurs à une problématique qui concerne une large proportion de patients atteints de cancer, avec un impact majeur sur leur pronostic. Pour ce qui est du travail de méta-analyse, malgré son intérêt pour augmenter la puissance (effectif de près de 2000 patients au total), il repose exclusivement sur des études observationnelles, majoritairement sujettes à des biais, dont certaines sont dotées d'un très faible effectif, et quasi exclusivement sur une population japonaise. Comme évoqué plus haut, on peut ainsi se poser la question de la représentativité de ces résultats. Une notion nécessite néanmoins d'être discutée à ce sujet, celle de la génétique : en effet, certaines études ont pointé l'influence de certains polymorphismes génétiques, notamment d'OCT2 sur la néphrotoxicité et l'ototoxicité du Cisplatine.(44–46) Ces Single Nucleotides Polymorphisms (SNPs), essentiellement étudiés sur des populations asiatiques, pourraient peut être avoir un rôle sur l'effet protecteur du magnésium au sein de cette population, comme déjà décrit pour la metformine et la cimétidine (toutes deux molécules affines de l'OCT2).(47)

Par ailleurs, il convient ici de rappeler que ces résultats semblent s'associer à ceux de l'essai randomisé de Bodnar et al, bien que ses résultats soient également discutables. Enfin, l'absence d'hétérogénéité dans la plupart des analyses statistiques vient confirmer la robustesse de nos résultats à l'épreuve des facteurs de confusion (Suppl. Fig.3, p59).

Seule l'analyse en sous-groupe concernant l'IRA de grade 1 témoigne d'une hétérogénéité significative, ayant justifié la réalisation de méta-régressions. Parmi les rares facteurs responsables de cette hétérogénéité, on retrouvait en premier lieu la dose de magnésium administrée dans les protocoles d'étude (Suppl. Tab.5, p55-56). De surcroît, la négativité de l'ensemble des tests d'Harbord réalisés permet d'écartier le biais lié à la publication des études

de petits effectifs, souvent responsables d'une surestimation de l'effet global d'une association. Il convient enfin de signaler que parmi les études incluses, trois ont associé dans le protocole de traitement à la fois le magnésium et le mannitol, ce qui est sans doute responsable d'une part modérée de confusion résiduelle sur l'interprétation des résultats.

## **CONCLUSION ET MISE EN PERSPECTIVE DES RESULTATS**

Après une revue systématique de la littérature, relativement peu d'études cliniques ont été réalisées dans le domaine de la prévention de la néphrotoxicité aiguë du Cisplatine, eu regard à

la fréquence et à la gravité de cet événement clinique.

Aujourd'hui, la seule méthode de prévention recommandée est le recours à une hydratation intraveineuse par sérum salé isotonique,(30) méthode qui repose sur les premières observations chez l'animal : alors que l'exposition au Cisplatine s'accompagnait de sévères lésions tubulaires, l'apport d'une hydratation intraveineuse importante par sérum salé permettait de réduire la demi-vie du Cisplatine, sa concentration dans les urines et sa durée de transit tubulaire.(34–36)

A la lumière de nos résultats, l'administration concomitante de magnésium peut être également une méthode de prévention très efficace. L'hypomagnésémie est une affection très fréquente, qui toucherait 50% de la population générale aux Etats-Unis, en partie expliquée par une carence d'apport.(48,49) En plus de cela, après l'administration d'une dose de Cisplatine, jusqu'à près de 90% des patients exposés présenteront une hypomagnésémie, en l'absence de supplémentation.(50) Ainsi, nous voyons se dessiner un véritable cercle vicieux qui semble toucher une large population de patients atteints de cancer et traités par Cisplatine : le déficit en magnésium, déjà très fréquent en population générale à l'état basal, est favorisé par l'administration de Cisplatine, exacerbant le risque de toxicité rénale aiguë, entretenant elle-même l'hypomagnésémie par le biais des lésions tubulaires. Trois arguments viennent s'associer aux résultats de notre étude pour appuyer l'intérêt de recourir à la supplémentation systématique en magnésium à titre préventif :

- tout d'abord, il convient d'aborder l'argument économique lorsque l'on met en balance le prix d'une ampoule de magnésium (quelques centimes d'euros) et l'impact d'une insuffisance rénale aiguë en termes de pronostic et de surcoût de prise en charge, notamment si une hospitalisation est indiquée. (51) Au-delà même du coût de l'ampoule de magnésium, un suivi rapproché de la magnésémie est actuellement recommandé après les cures de Cisplatine, afin de supplémenter en cas de déficit. Une administration systématique au moment de la cure de chimiothérapie pourrait également nous

affranchir de ce dosage biologique répété et du coût potentiellement généré.

- ensuite, il s'agit d'un médicament à l'innocuité indiscutable aux doses utilisées dans les différentes études décrites (maximum 3g dans le protocole d'hydratation intraveineuse). D'ailleurs, aucune des études incluses dans la méta-analyse n'a fait état d'un effet indésirable quelconque lié à l'administration de magnésium;
- enfin, en plus de son potentiel néphroprotecteur, le magnésium serait semble-t-il également associé à une action synergique sur l'effet anti-tumoral du Cisplatine.(52) Dans cette étude animale, des souris atteintes de cancer du côlon ont reçu du Cisplatine, en situation ou non de déficit en magnésium. Les expériences ont d'abord confirmé l'effet néphroprotecteur de la correction de l'hypomagnésémie; et de façon surprenante, elles ont également mis en évidence une meilleure efficacité *in vitro* et *in vivo* du Cisplatine sur les cellules tumorales, lorsque les souris étaient supplémentées en magnésium.

En conclusion, alors que les recommandations européennes préconisent de surveiller la magnésémie pour une supplémentation en cas de déficit, les résultats de notre étude semblent justifier d'une plus large utilisation du magnésium, de manière systématique en parallèle de l'administration de Cisplatine pour prévenir une potentielle toxicité rénale aiguë. Ces résultats très encourageants pourraient justifier la réalisation d'un essai randomisé à grande échelle, afin d'en confirmer également la portée sur une population de patients européens.

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**Titre de la Thèse : Prévention de l'insuffisance rénale aiguë secondaire à l'administration de Cisplatine - revue systématique et méta-analyse**

**Thèse - Médecine - Lille 2019**

**Cadre de classement : Néphrologie**

**DES + spécialité : Néphrologie**

**Mots-clés : insuffisance rénale aiguë, cisplatine, néphroprotection, magnésium**

#### **Résumé :**

**Contexte.** L'insuffisance rénale aiguë liée au Cisplatine (IRA-C) est un effet indésirable grave qui concerne près d'un tiers des patients exposés, et ce malgré toutes les précautions actuellement recommandées. L'objectif principal de ce travail est de rechercher de potentielles méthodes de prévention de cet effet indésirable.

**Méthodes.** Nous avons recherché sur Pubmed, Embase et Web of Science, entre le 1<sup>er</sup> Janvier 1978 et le 1<sup>er</sup> Janvier 2018, tout type d'étude sans restriction de langue, ayant eu pour objet une méthode de prévention de l'IRA-C chez l'adulte recevant au moins une cure de Cisplatine. Le critère de jugement principal est l'insuffisance rénale aiguë, telle que définie par la classification AKI-KDIGO de 2012. En cas d'hétérogénéité trop importante entre les études, les résultats ont été exprimés sous la forme d'une revue narrative de la littérature. Lorsque les données l'ont permis, nous avons réalisé une méta-analyse à effet aléatoire, dont les résultats sont exprimés sous la forme d'odds ratios et d'intervalle de confiance à 95%. L'hétérogénéité entre les études a été quantifiée ( $I^2$ ) et des méta-régressions ont été réalisées pour étudier les potentielles sources d'hétérogénéité. Cette étude est enregistrée dans PROSPERO, CRD42018090612.

**Résultats.** Parmi les 4520 études éligibles, 51 articles remplissant les critères d'inclusion ont été incorporées dans la revue, correspondant à 21 méthodes de prévention différentes. Une méta-analyse a pu être réalisée à partir de 15 études observationnelles s'intéressant à la co-administration de magnésium (1841 patients), avec la mise en évidence d'un effet très significatif sur la prévention de l'IRA-C, tous grades confondus ( $OR=0.24$ , [0.19-0.32],  $I^2 =0.0\%$ ). Des résultats similaires sont retrouvés pour les IRA-C de grades 2 et 3 ( $OR=0.22$ , [0.14-0.33],  $I^2 =0.0\%$  and  $OR=0.25$ , [0.08-0.76],  $I^2 =0.0\%$ , respectivement).

**Conclusion.** Alors qu'une méthode de prévention n'a fait état jusque-là d'une efficacité indiscutable, nos résultats mettent en lumière le potentiel intérêt d'une supplémentation en magnésium afin de prévenir la néphrotoxicité aiguë du Cisplatine.

#### **Composition du Jury :**

**Président : Professeur Hazzan**

**Assesseurs : Professeur Scherpereel, Professeur Glowacki et Docteur Provôt**