

**TABLE e5. ALTERNATIVE TREATMENTS FOR ACTIVE THYROID EYE DISEASE (TED)**

<b>Pharmacological Agent/Intervention</b>	<b>Classification of Treatment/Mechanism of Action</b>	<b>Study Design(s)</b>	<b>Results of Randomized Study (if performed)</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Rituximab	Monoclonal antibody targeting CD20+ B-cells	7 Case reports <sup>123-129</sup>	None	5 patients were treated with intraorbital injection of rituximab <sup>120</sup>
		4 Case series <sup>121, 122, 130, 131</sup>		
		2 open label studies <sup>131,132</sup>		In open label study of rituximab and iv methylprednisolone, rituximab decreased mean CAS from 4.7 +/- 0.5 before treatment to 1.8 +/-0.8 after treatment. (Dose of rituximab used: 1000 mg twice over a 2 week interval). In comparison, the mean CAS decreased from 4.1 to 2.0 in the iv methylprednisolone group. <sup>131</sup>
				In open label study, the median decrease in CAS was -4.5 (dose of rituximab used: 1000 mg twice in 15 days) <sup>132</sup>
Cyclosporine	Immunosuppressant (humoral and cell-mediated immunity): inhibition of cytotoxic T cell activation.	3 Case reports <sup>134-136</sup>		
		Randomized controlled trial: cyclosporine+ oral prednisone vs oral prednisone <sup>137</sup>	Response to therapy: greater for proptosis and diplopia in the cyclosporine+ prednisone group <sup>136</sup>	Prednisone alone group had a greater number of patients with relapses compared to cyclosporine+prednisone group (8/20 vs 1/20, respectively) <sup>136</sup>
		Randomized controlled trial: cyclosporine vs oral prednisone <sup>138</sup>	Response to therapy: 61% oral prednisone group vs 22% cyclosporine group. <sup>137</sup>	Non-responders in each group received combination treatment with improvement in 56% of the initial prednisone group and 62% in the initial cyclosporine group. <sup>137</sup>

Pentoxifylline	Anti-inflammatory	<p>1 Prospective study <sup>174</sup></p> <p>1 Open label study <sup>173</sup></p>	<p>In the open label study the pentoxifylline group should significant reduction in proptosis compared to placebo group. <sup>172</sup></p>
		<p>Randomized controlled trial: Selenium vs placebo and pentoxifylline vs placebo <sup>86</sup></p>	<p>At 12 months CAS change was -1.4 +/-1.6 in pentoxifylline group compared to -1.0+/-2.3 in placebo group (p&lt;0.30) <sup>85</sup></p> <p>The randomized controlled trial enrolled mild TED patients. <sup>85</sup></p>
Octreotide or Lanreotide	Somatostatin analog	2 Case series <sup>139, 140</sup>	

4 open label studies <sup>141-144</sup>

Randomized controlled trial:  
octreotide vs prednisone <sup>145</sup>

At end of treatment median CAS was lower in the prednisone group (2.5) vs octreotide group (3.5),  $p < 0.05$  <sup>145</sup>

No significant reduction in proptosis in either group. Corticosteroids reduced extraocular muscle thickness <sup>145</sup>

Randomized controlled trial:  
octreotide (long-acting release) vs placebo <sup>146</sup>

After 16 weeks the OI reduced by -1.12 in octreotide group vs -0.23 in the placebo group,  $p = 0.043$  <sup>146</sup>

After 32 weeks treatment (all patients were treated with octreotide from week 16-32) there was no difference in the change in OI in either group <sup>146</sup>

Randomized controlled trial:  
octreotide (long-acting release) vs placebo <sup>147</sup>

At 16 weeks composite success was 28% in octreotide group vs 44% in placebo group and composite failure was 72% in octreotide group vs 56% in placebo group. <sup>147</sup>

Proptosis reduction was seen in octreotide group but not in placebo group <sup>147</sup>

Randomized controlled trial:  
octreotide (long-acting release) vs placebo <sup>148</sup>

Median change in CAS was 2.5 in octreotide group vs 1.0 in placebo group ( $p = 0.02$ ) <sup>148</sup>

Baseline CAS was higher in octreotide group. Small number of patients in placebo group. <sup>148</sup>

Diclofenac

COX-2 selective inhibitor and Anti-PPAR  $\gamma$

1 Open label study <sup>149</sup>

None

13 patients were treated at a dose of 50 mg every 12 hours: CAS score decreased from

				3.61 +/-1.44 pre-treatment to 2.30 +/-1.03 post- treatment. There was also improvement in ocular pain (5/6), diplopia (4/5) and amount of proptosis.
Celecoxib	COX-2 selective inhibitor	1 Case report <sup>150</sup>	None	
Allopurinol and nicotinamide	Anti-oxidant	1 Open label study <sup>174</sup>	None	9/11 (82%) patients demonstrated improvement with allopurinol/nicotinamide. 3/11 (27%) patients demonstrated improvement with placebo
Tocilizumab	Monoclonal antibody targeting interleukin-6 receptor	1 Case report <sup>151</sup>	None	
Inliximab	Monoclonal antibody targeting TNF $\alpha$	1 Case report <sup>152</sup>	None	
Etanercept	Monoclonal antibody targeting TNF $\alpha$	1 Open label study <sup>153</sup>	None	Ten patients received 25 mg etanercept twice weekly for 12 weeks. After 12 weeks of treatment mean CAS decreased from 4.0 to 1.6 and 60% of patients reported moderate to marked improvement.

PLEX			2 Case reports <sup>154, 155</sup>		Six of 12 patients received PLEX and azathioprine concomitantly <sup>160</sup>
			7 Case Series <sup>156, 162</sup>		
			Randomized controlled trial: iv methylprednisolone + PLEX vs iv methylprednisolone <sup>163</sup>	At 1 month CAS score dropped from 3.6 before treatment to 0.6 in iv methylprednisolone + PLEX group compared to 4.0 before treatment to 2.0 after treatment in iv methylprednisolone alone group (p=0.027). At 3 and 6 months there was no difference in the CAS for the two groups. <sup>163</sup>	All 3 patient received concurrent immunosuppression (prednisone or prednisone + cyclophosphamide) <sup>160</sup>  Thirteen of 18 patients received concurrent azathioprine <sup>162</sup> All patient received an immunosuppressive agent after PLEX <sup>156, 158, 159</sup>
IVIG	Pooled polyvalent immunoglobulin G		1 Open label study <sup>164</sup>		Open label study showed no benefit with IVIG <sup>164</sup>
			1 Prospective, non-randomized study of IVIG and oral methylprednisolone <sup>166</sup>		Prospective, non-randomized study showed 76% IVIG group responded and 66% of methylprednisolone group responded <sup>166</sup>
			Randomized clinical trial: IVIG vs IVIG+ORT <sup>165</sup>	Excellent/good clinical response: 70% in IVIG group (not statistically different from IVIG+ORT group) <sup>166</sup>	
			Randomized clinical trial: IVIG vs oral prednisolone <sup>167</sup>	Successful outcome: 62% IVIG group vs 63% prednisolone group <sup>167</sup>	
Bromocriptine	Dopamine agonist (ergoline derivative)		2 Case reports <sup>168, 169</sup>	None	

Metrodinazole	Nitroimidazole antibiotic	1 Case series <sup>170</sup>	Nine of 13 patients noted to have improvement in proptosis <sup>170</sup>
		Randomized controlled trial: metrodinazole vs placebo for 12 weeks followed by cross-over for additional 12 weeks. <sup>171</sup>	At 12 weeks 46.11mm proptosis in placebo group vs 45.83 mm in metrodinazole group. Both groups had increase in proptosis over the initial 12 weeks (+1.11mm in placebo group vs. +0.41 mm in metrodinazole group). <sup>171</sup>
Ciamexone	Immunomodulator	Randomized controlled trial: ciamoxene (300mg/day) vs placebo <sup>176</sup>	At 1 and 6 months there was no clinical or radiological difference in the ciamoxene group vs placebo group
Acupuncture	Unknown mechanism	Randomized controlled trial <sup>172</sup>	No treatment effect with acupuncture

### **ABBREVIATIONS**

PPAR  $\gamma$ : peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma (adipogenesis inhibitor)

TNF: tumor necrosis factor

COX: cyclooxygenase

IVIG: Intravenous immunoglobulin

CAS: clinical activity score

OI= ophthalmology index

ORT: orbital radiotherapy

PLEX: plasma exchange

iv: intravenous