

Pharmacological Protection against Cisplatin-Induced Hearing Loss

Year 9 CTR-IN Pilot Grant

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Cisplatin (CIS)

- Among the most widely-used and effective anti-cancer drugs
- Used to treat testicular, bladder, lung, stomach, head & neck, ovarian, and other cancers
- The most ototoxic drug in clinical use
- Incidence of hearing loss varies widely (20-90%). Highest in children treated for medulloblastoma (88%), osteosarcoma (75%), and neuroblastoma (68%)
- Cisplatin-induced hearing loss (CIHL) is sensorineural, bilateral, progressive, and irreversible
- Mechanisms of CIHL are poorly understood, Mostly involve inner ear hair cell death as a result of the activation of inflammation and oxidative stress pathways
- No EDA approved druge to provent or mitigate CIUI (Healitt et al. 2019; Müller et al. 2015)



Esomeprazole (ESO)

- OTC proton pump inhibitor for acid reflux/GERD
- ESO prevents systemic inflammatory and stress responses in mice (Balza et al., 2016)
- ESO reduces onset of cisplatin-induced nephrotoxicity in cancer patients (Ikemura et al., 2017)
- ESO combined with cisplatin leads to increase in antitumor effect (Oral et al., 2013)
- Preclinical data from the Xu lab demonstrated ESO mitigates cisplatin-induced ROAR ototoxicity in animal models (unpublished)



Hypothesis and Approach

- Hypothesis ESO may protect against CIHL.
- Approach Combined retrospective and prospective study design





FAERS Cross-Sectional Data Mining



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 PharMetrics Longitudinal Data Mining





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Aim 2. Prospective Study

- Evaluate changes in hearing ability between participants taking ESO prior to and while receiving cisplatin treatment (the experimental group) to participants receiving cisplatin treatment while not taking ESO (the control group) over an extended period of time (9-months)
- Auditory protocols: traditional pure-tone behavioral audiometry (standard and ultra-high frequencies), ABR, DPOAE, Word Recognition
- Recruitment external connections
 - Boise VA Oncology Clinic
 - Pocatello, ID Portneuf Cancer Center
 - 3 potential participants Only 1 consented to participate





Aim 2. Prospective Study

- 68-yo male completed 3 visits
- Occupation: farmer
- Considerable noise exposure: farm equipment, guns, recreation
- Significant medical history
 - Tinnitus: bilateral, constant
 - Dizziness: intermittent, generalized
 - Worn bilateral hearing aids for 2+ years
 - Tonsillar cancer diagnosed spring 2021
 - Taken omeprazole (acid reflux) for 2 years prior to study enrollment
 - Began taking Nexium 11 days prior to initial study visit





Aim 2. Prospective Study





Conclusion

- Promising results from Aim 1 suggest that ESO may have a potential to protect against CIHL especially when taken before the initiation of CIS and higher ESO doses may offer better protection.
- The retrospective study was somewhat limited by the available clinical data, e.g. imbalanced sample size for CIS vs CIS+ESO groups; lack of CIS dosage info, etc.
- Aim 2 did not generate meaningful results due to difficulty with patient recruitment during COVID.





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