

ANEMIA APLASTICA E TRAPIANTO DI MIDOLLO OSSEO: domande 2016

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Dichiarazione :

Non mi vergogno di dire “trapianto di midollo osseo”, perche' questo e' quello che devono ricevere pazienti con anemia aplastica



Alemtuzumab with fludarabine and cyclophosphamide reduces chronic graft-versus-host disease after allogeneic stem cell transplantation for acquired aplastic anemia

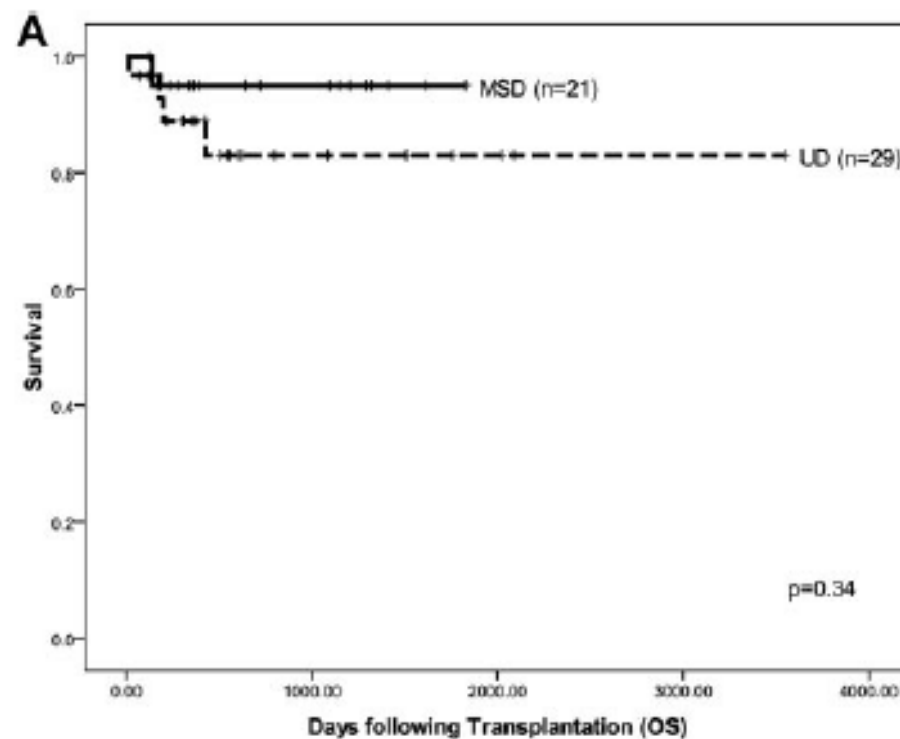
Judith C. Marsh, Vikas Gupta, ZiYi Lim, Aloysius Y. Ho, Robin M. Ireland, Janet Hayden, Victoria Potter, Mickey B. Koh, M. Serajul Islam, Nigel Russell, David I. Marks, Ghulam J. Mufti and Antonio Pagliuca

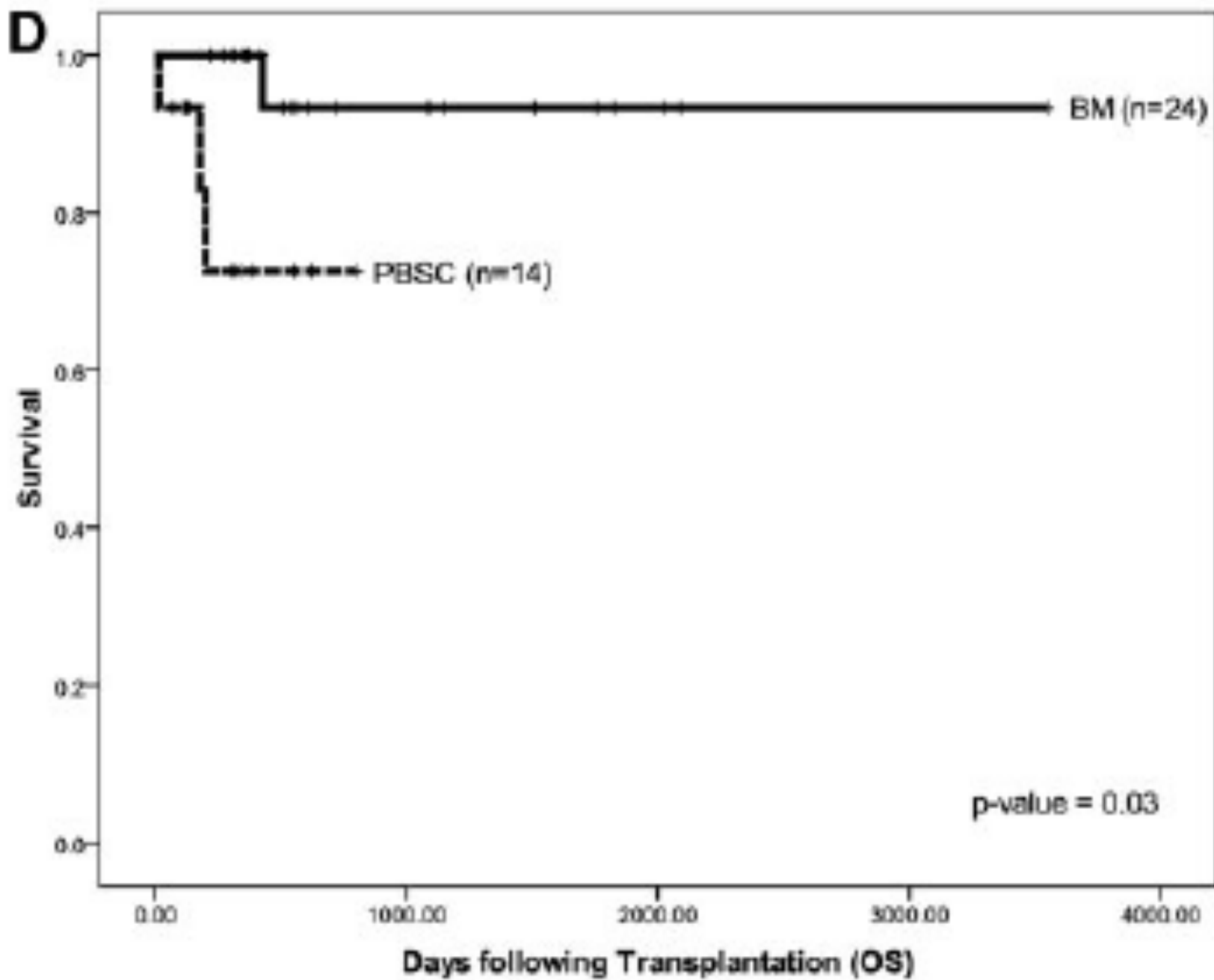
FCC

Fluda 30 mg /m² x4

CY 300 mg /m² x4

Campath 15 mg x4



D

Guidelines for the diagnosis and management of adult aplastic anaemia

Sally B. Killick, Writing Group Chair¹ Nick Bown,² Jamie Cavenagh,³ Inderjeet Dokal,⁴ Theodora Foukaneli,⁵ Anita Hill,⁶ Peter Hillmen,⁶ Robin Ireland,⁷ Austin Kulasekararaj,⁷ Ghulam Mufti,⁷ John A. Snowden,⁸ Sujith Samarasinghe,⁹ Anna Wood, BCSH Task Force Member¹⁰ and Judith C. W. Marsh⁷ on behalf of the British Society for Standards in Haematology

For ATG-based conditioning regimens, BM is the preferred stem cell source (<http://ebmtonline.forumservice.net>; Bacigalupo *et al*, 2010). For alemtuzumab-based regimens, either BM or PBSC may be used. The use of PBSC to increase the stem cell dose is being explored in the EBMT SAAWP protocol for haploidentical HSCT (Clay *et al*, 2014)

??

HLA identical sibling BMT

Which patient should be considered for BMT ?

Acquired SAA



HLA = Sib



≤40 yy



Sib BMT

REVIEW

Standard treatment of acquired SAA in adult patients 18–40 years old with an HLA-identical sibling donor

M Aljurf¹, H Al-Zahrani¹, MT Van Lint² and JR Passweg³

Bone Marrow Transplantation (2013) 48, 178–179

increasing with time in favor of HSCT over IS. Presently, most centers offer upfront allogeneic transplantation for SAA patients with an available matched sibling donor up to the age of 50 years and selected patients older than 50 who are otherwise in excellent health with disease features suggestive of low likelihood of response to IS therapy, such as very severe AA (ANC below $0.2 \times 10^9/L$).

Guidelines for the diagnosis and management of adult aplastic anaemia

Sally B. Killick, Writing Group Chair¹ Nick Bown,² Jamie Cavenagh,³ Inderjeet Dokal,⁴ Theodora Foukaneli,⁵ Anita Hill,⁶ Peter Hillmen,⁶ Robin Ireland,⁷ Austin Kulasekararaj,⁷ Ghulam Mufti,⁷ John A. Snowden,⁸ Sujith Samarasinghe,⁹ Anna Wood, BCSH Task Force Member¹⁰ and Judith C. W. Marsh⁷ on behalf of the British Society for Standards in Haematology

- **Up-front MSD HSCT for young and adult patients is the treatment of choice for severe AA, but patients aged between 35-50 years need to be carefully assessed for co-morbidities prior to consideration for transplantation. Grade 1B**

Fig.2

SAA
HLA id sibs ; 2001-2010

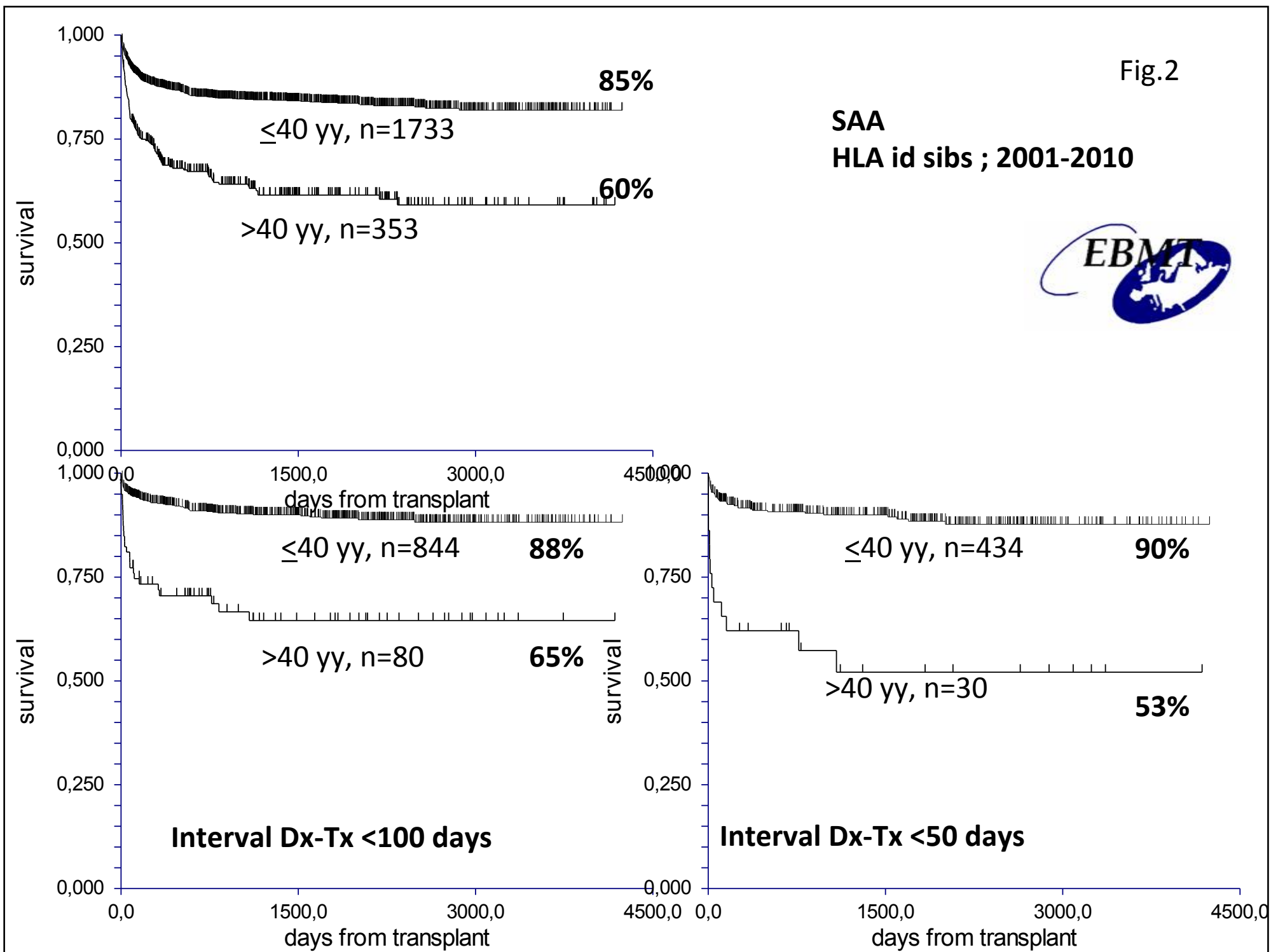
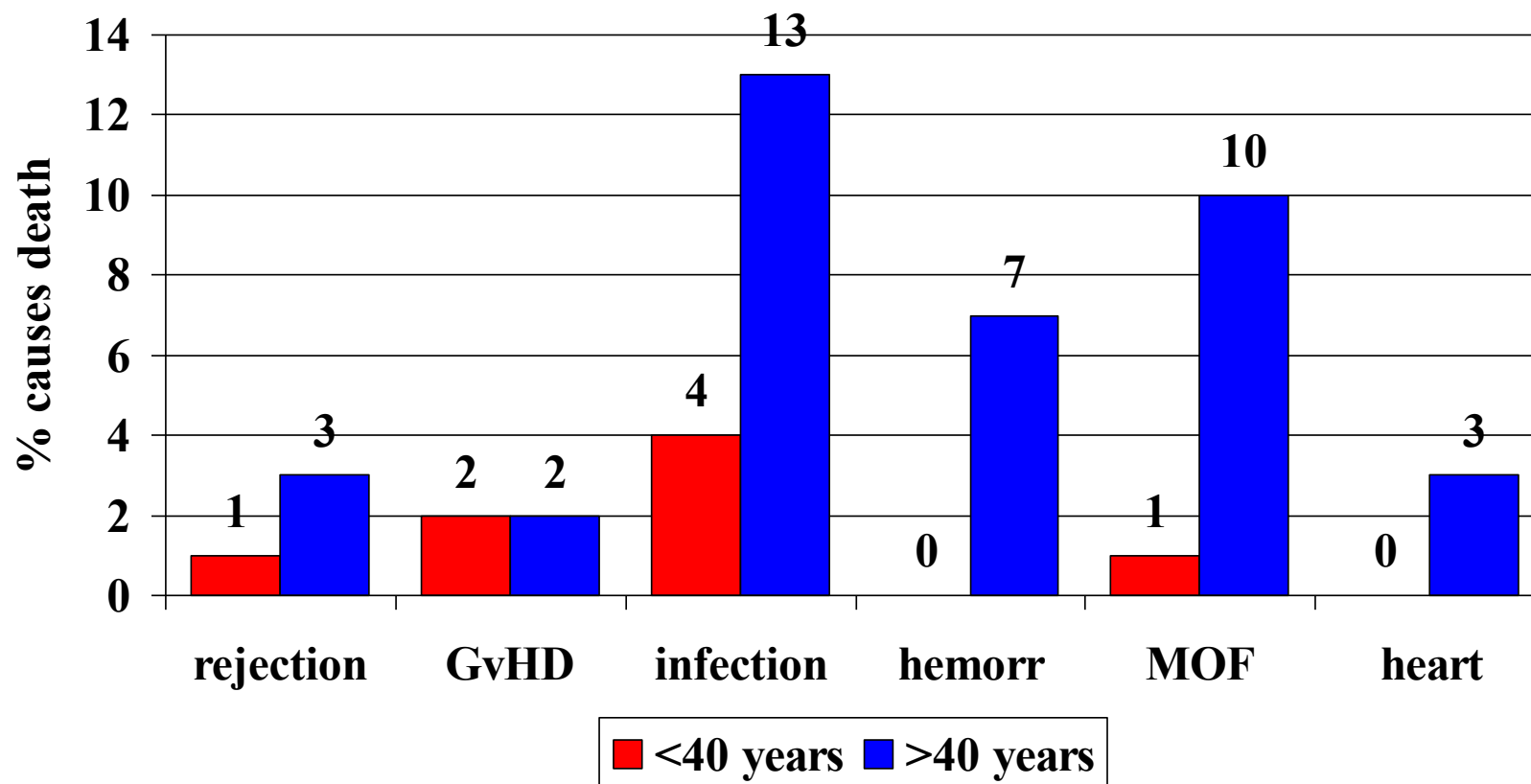


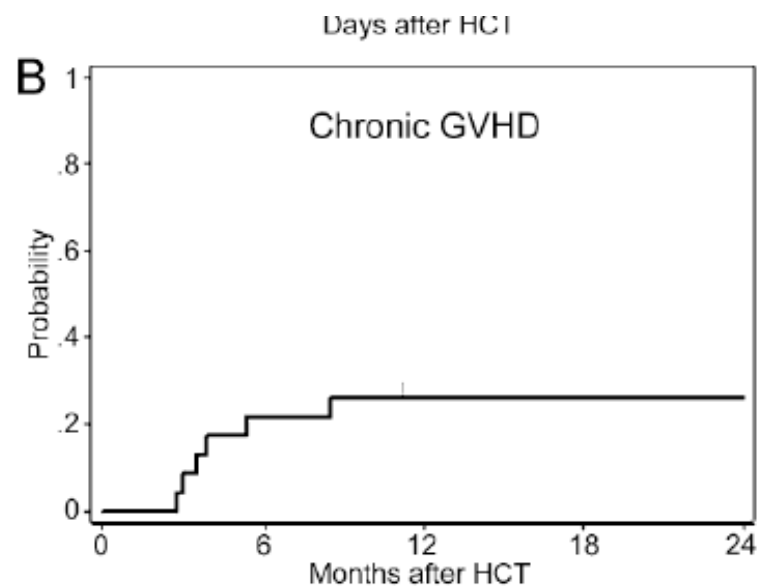
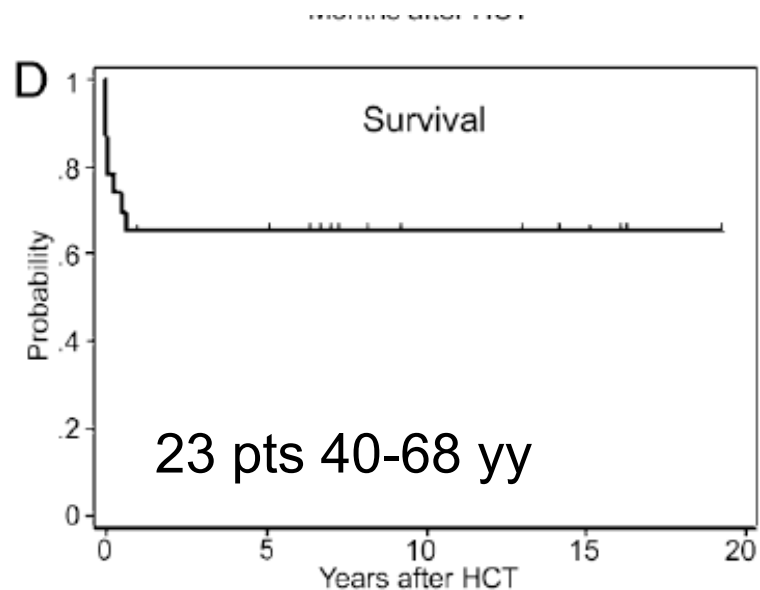
Fig.3

**SAA HLA id siblings; 2001-2010
causes of death**



Outcome of Allogeneic Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation from HLA-Identical Siblings for Severe Aplastic Anemia in Patients over 40 Years of Age

Dario Sangiolo^{1,*}, Rainer Storb^{1,2}, H. Joachim Deeg^{1,2}, Mary E.D. Flowers^{1,2}, Paul J. Martin^{1,2}, Brenda M. Sandmaier^{1,2}, Hans-Peter Kiem^{1,2}, Richard A. Nash^{1,2}, Kris Doney^{1,2}, Wendy M. Leisenring^{1,3}, and George Earl Georges^{1,2}



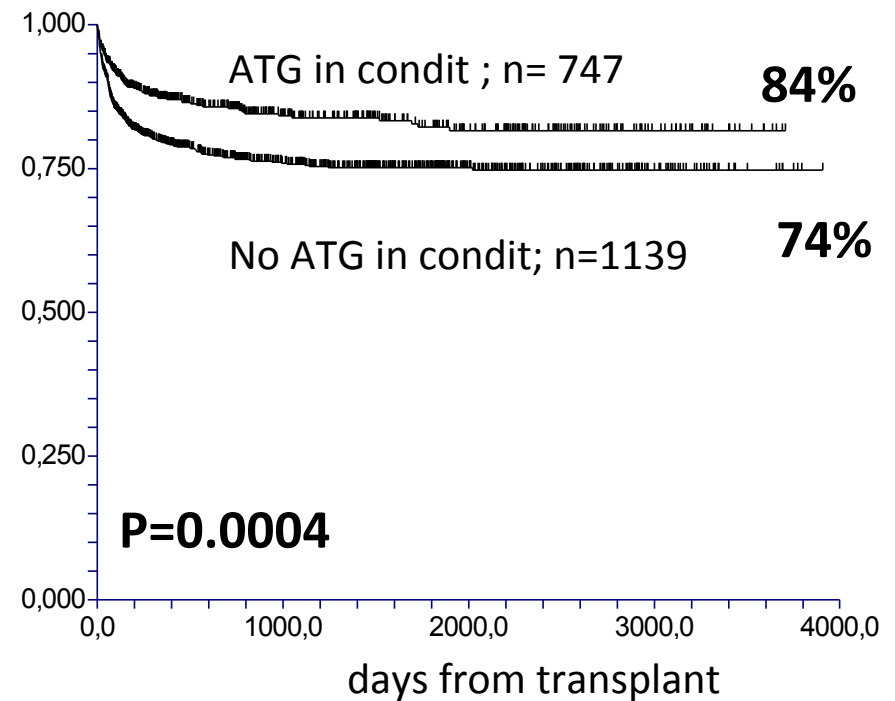
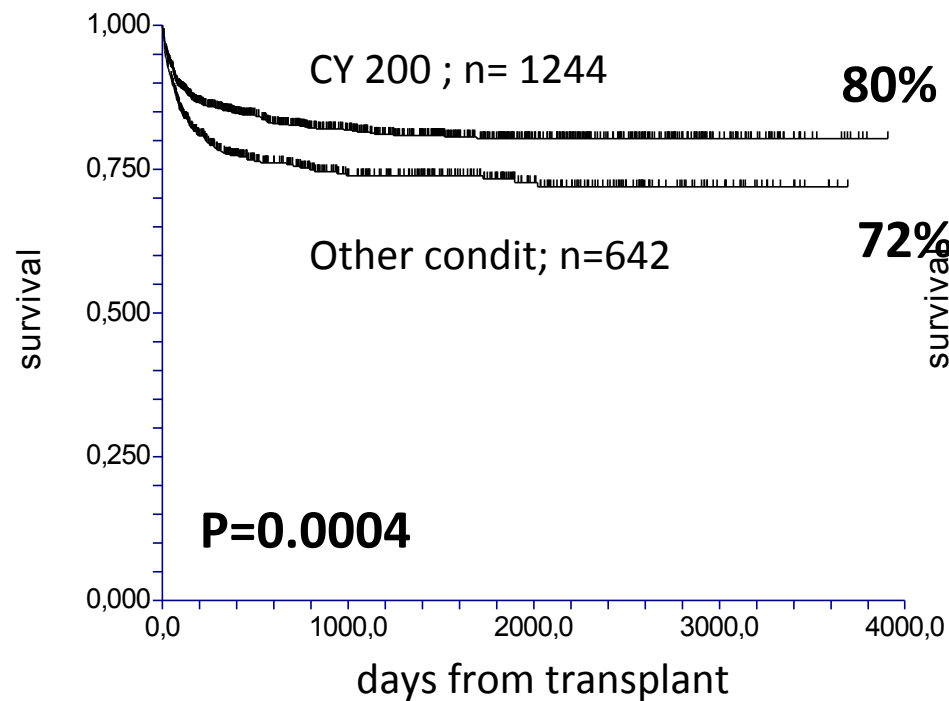
HCT. Our data favor a practice of extending HLA-identical sibling HCT for treatment of SAA in patients older than 40 years of age who are without significant medical comorbidities.

HLA identical sibling BMT

Which patient should be considered for BMT ?

what conditioning regimen and SC source?

Haematologica. 2012; Aug;97(8):1142-8.



AGE ≤ 20

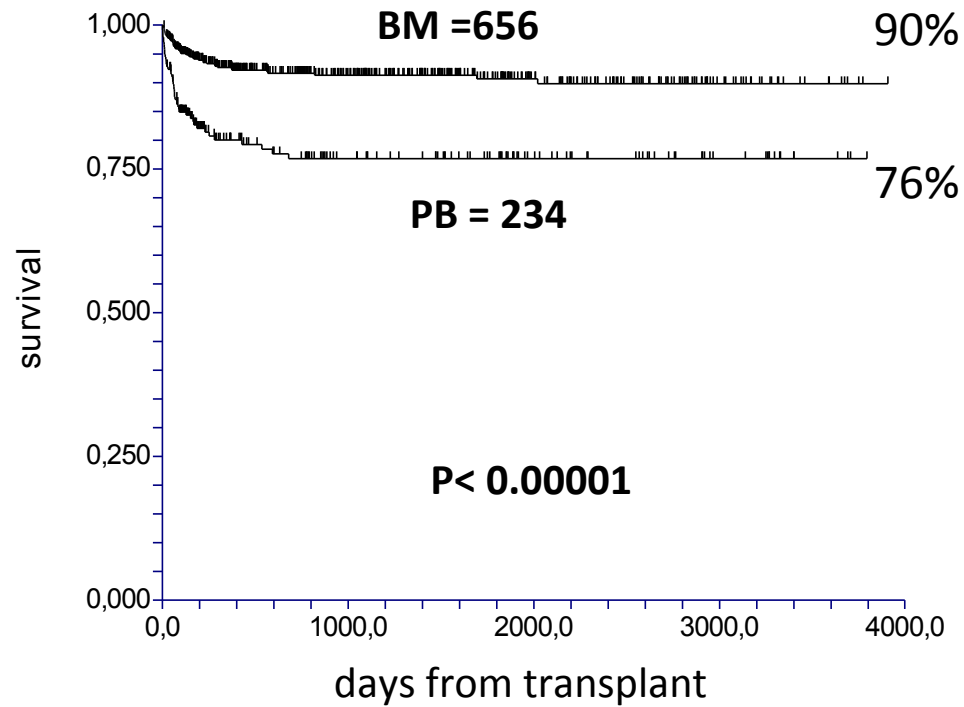


Fig.3a

AGE > 20

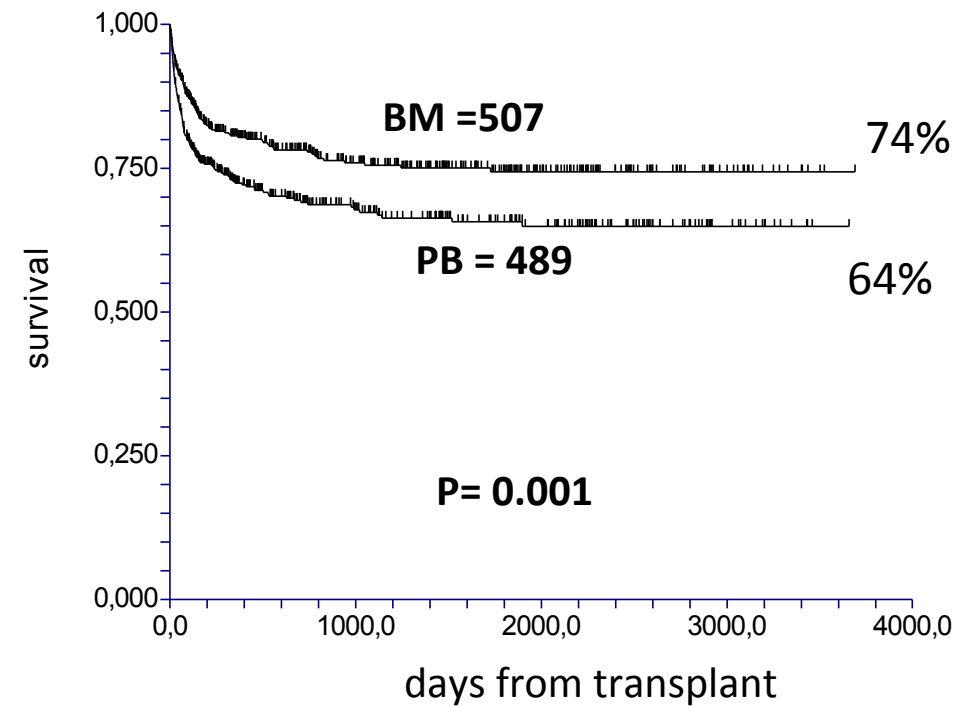


Fig.3b

1. trapianti da fratelli HLA identici

prima linea <40 anni

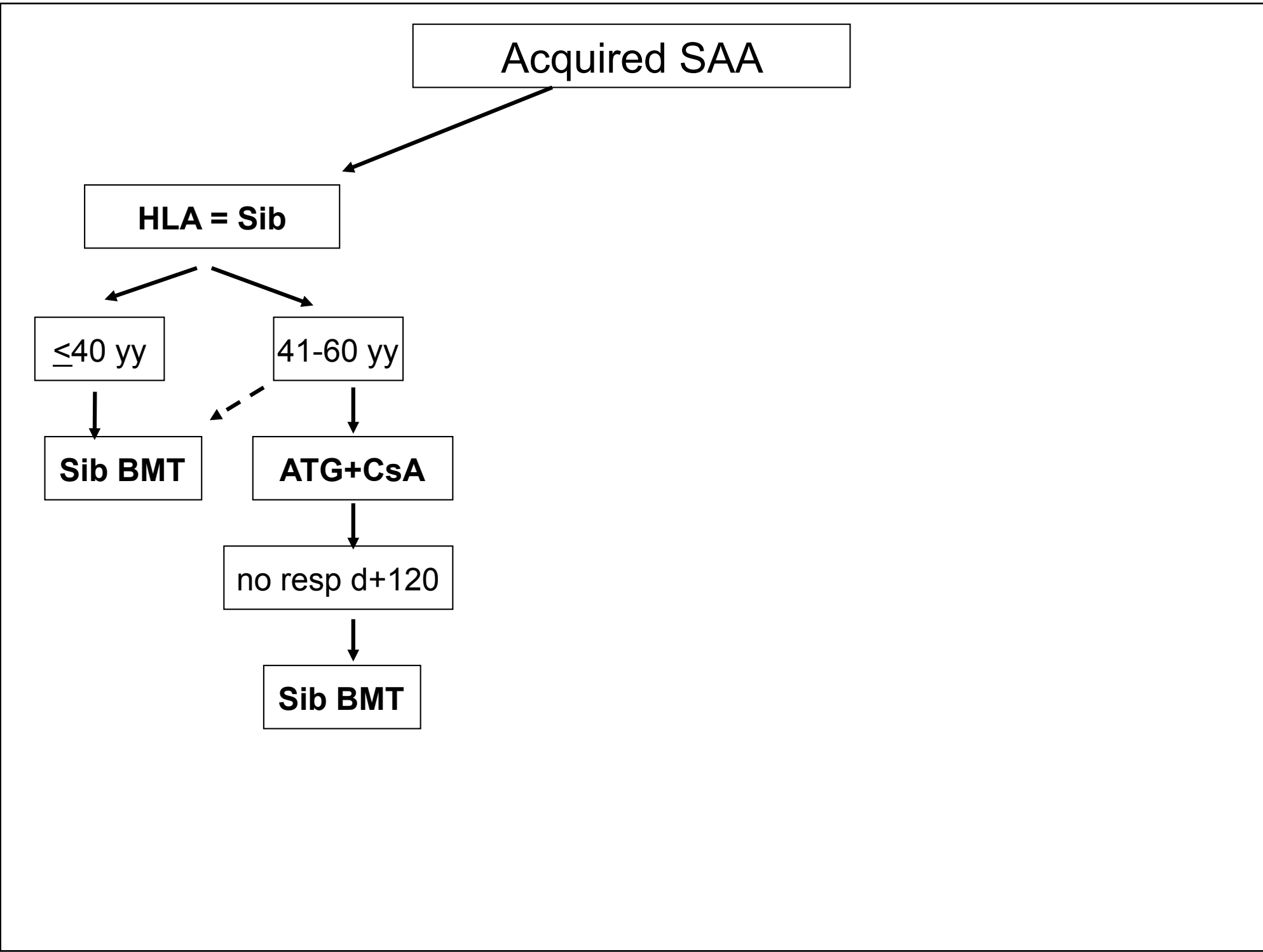
condiz CY 200 + ATG + BM (<40)

HLA identical sibling BMT

Which patient should be considered for BMT ?

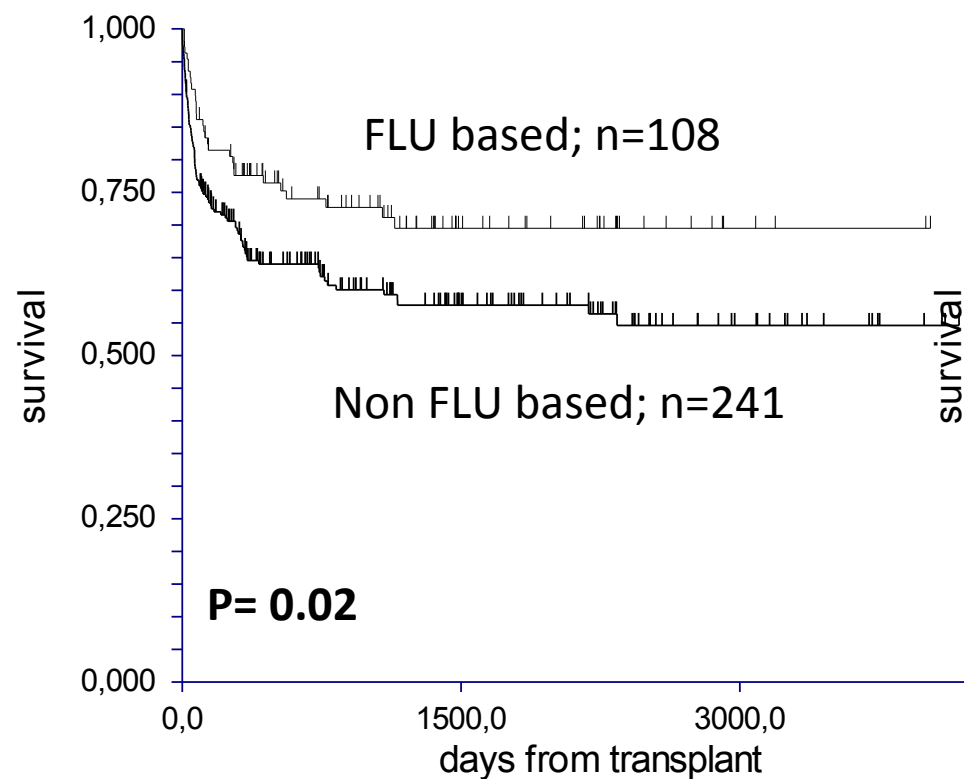
what conditioning regimen and SC source?

patient over 40 ?



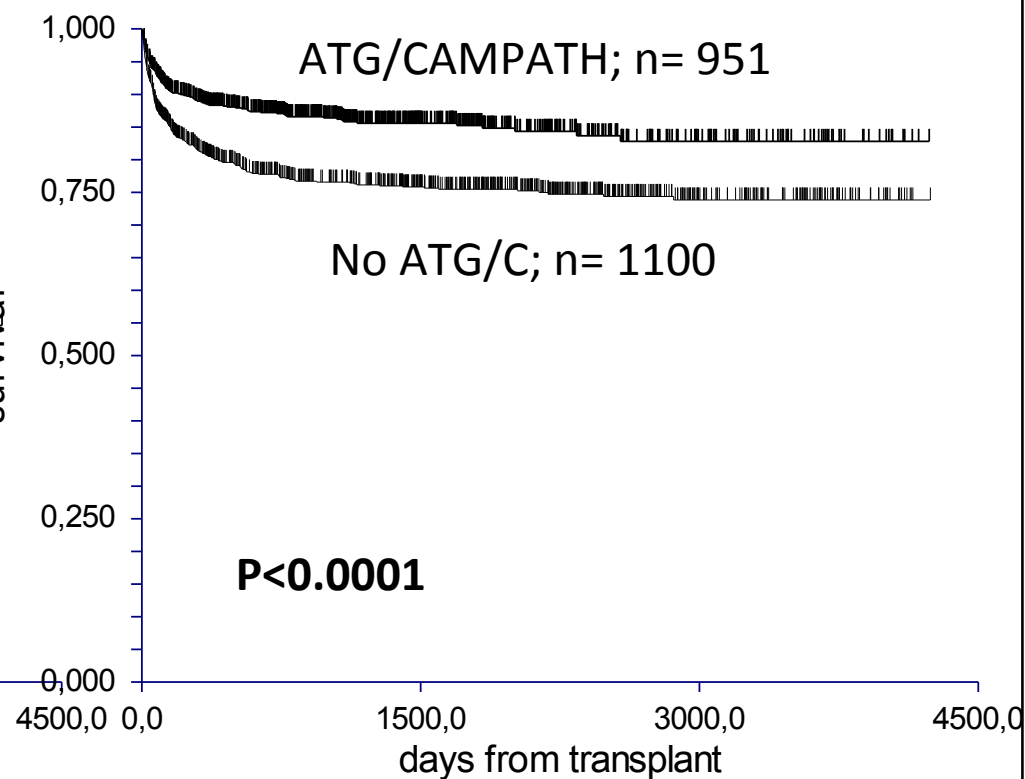
SAA 2001-2010

MSD, Age > 40 years



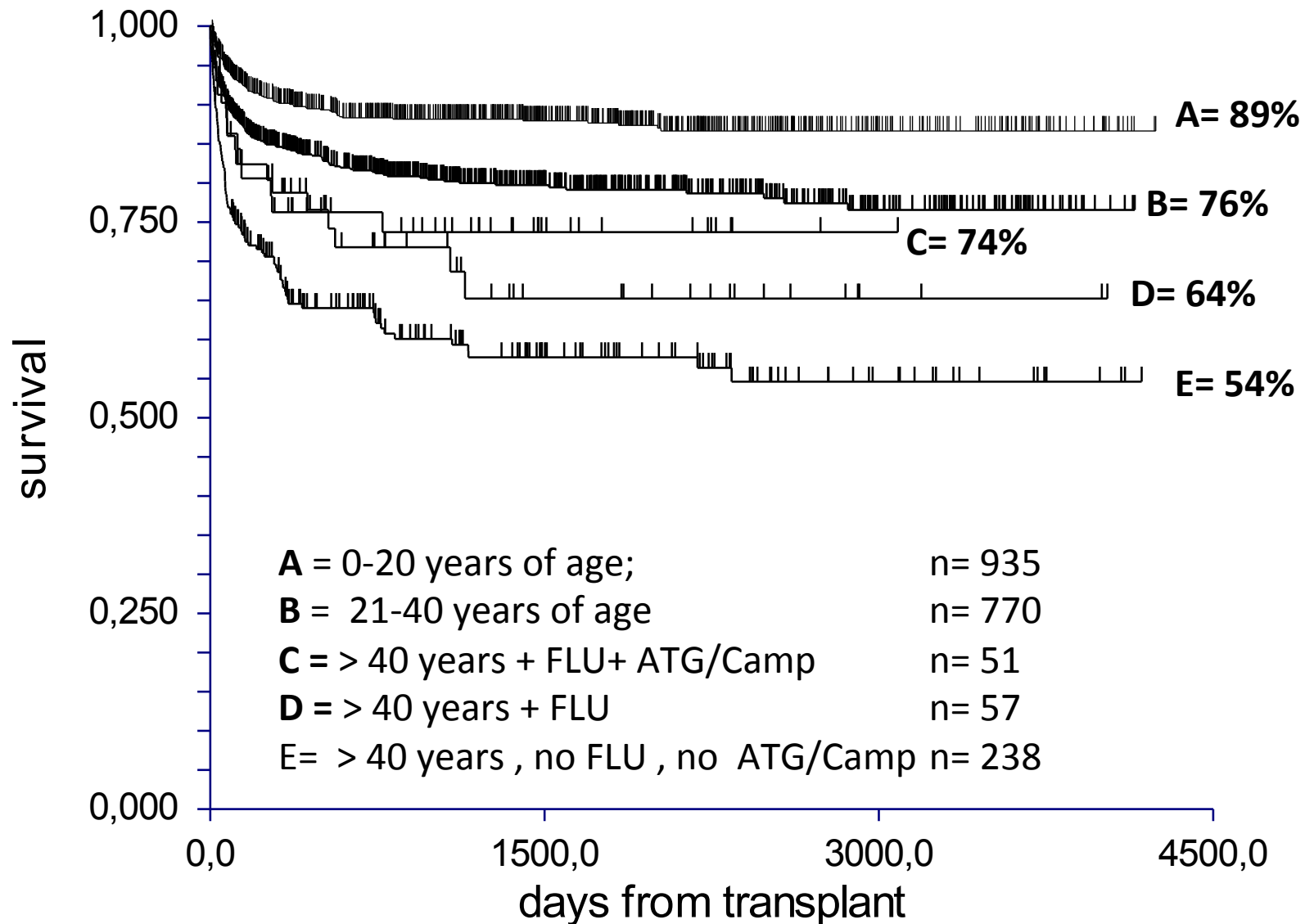
SAA 2001-2010

HLA identical siblings



SAA 2001-2010; HLA id sibling transplants

The effect of age and the role of conditioning regimens



2. trapianti da fratelli HLA identici

prima linea <40 anni

condiz CY 200 + ATG + BM (<40)

seconda linea >40 anni

condiz FLU CY ATG (TBI200?) >40

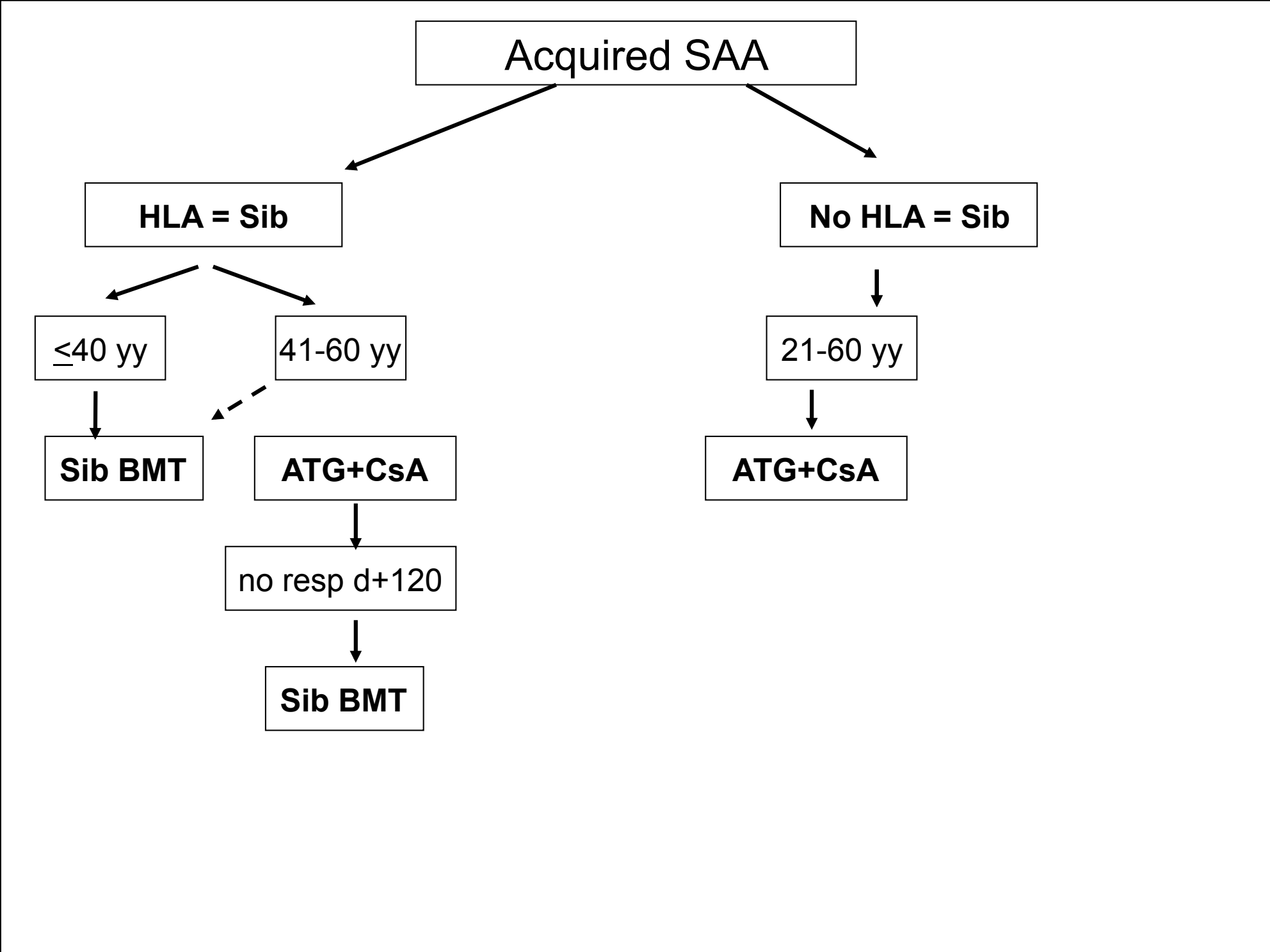
HLA identical sibling BMT

Which patient should be considered for BMT ?

what conditioning regimen and SC source?

patients >40 year

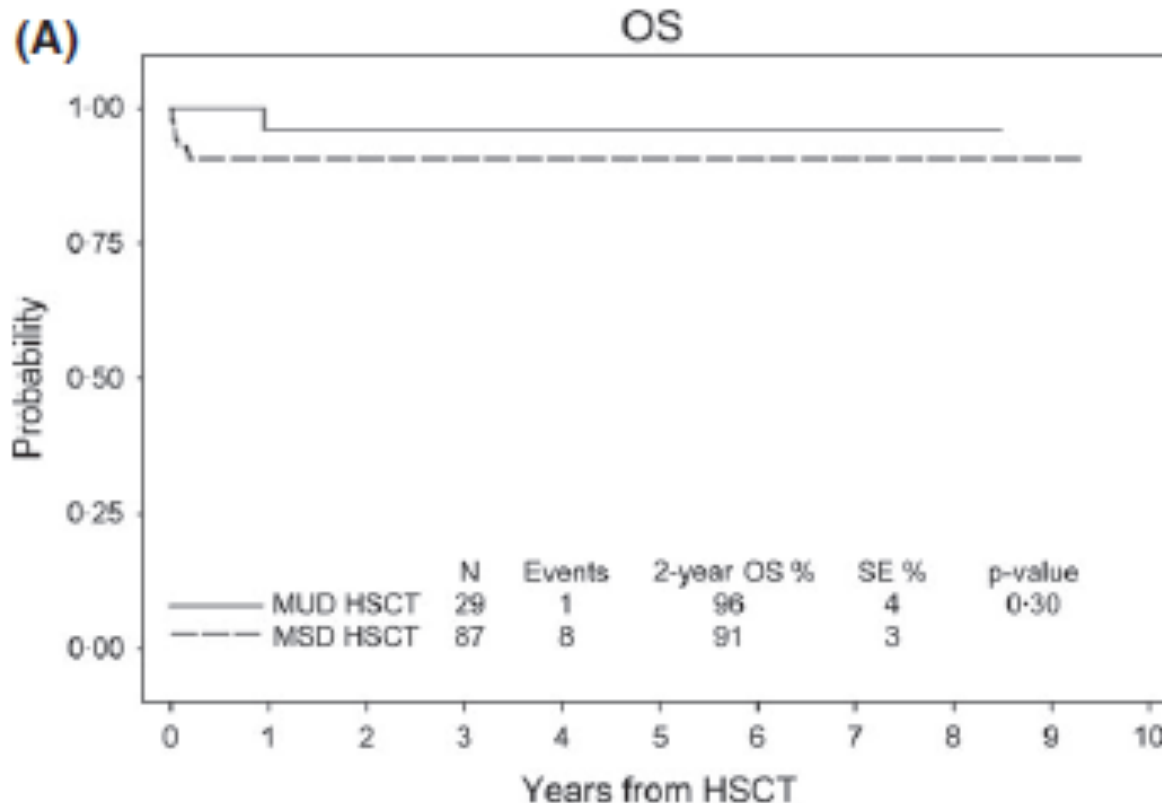
patients without a matched SIB ?



Similar outcome of upfront-unrelated and matched sibling stem cell transplantation in idiopathic paediatric aplastic anaemia. A study on behalf of the UK Paediatric BMT Working Party, Paediatric Diseases Working Party and Severe Aplastic Anaemia Working Party of EBMT

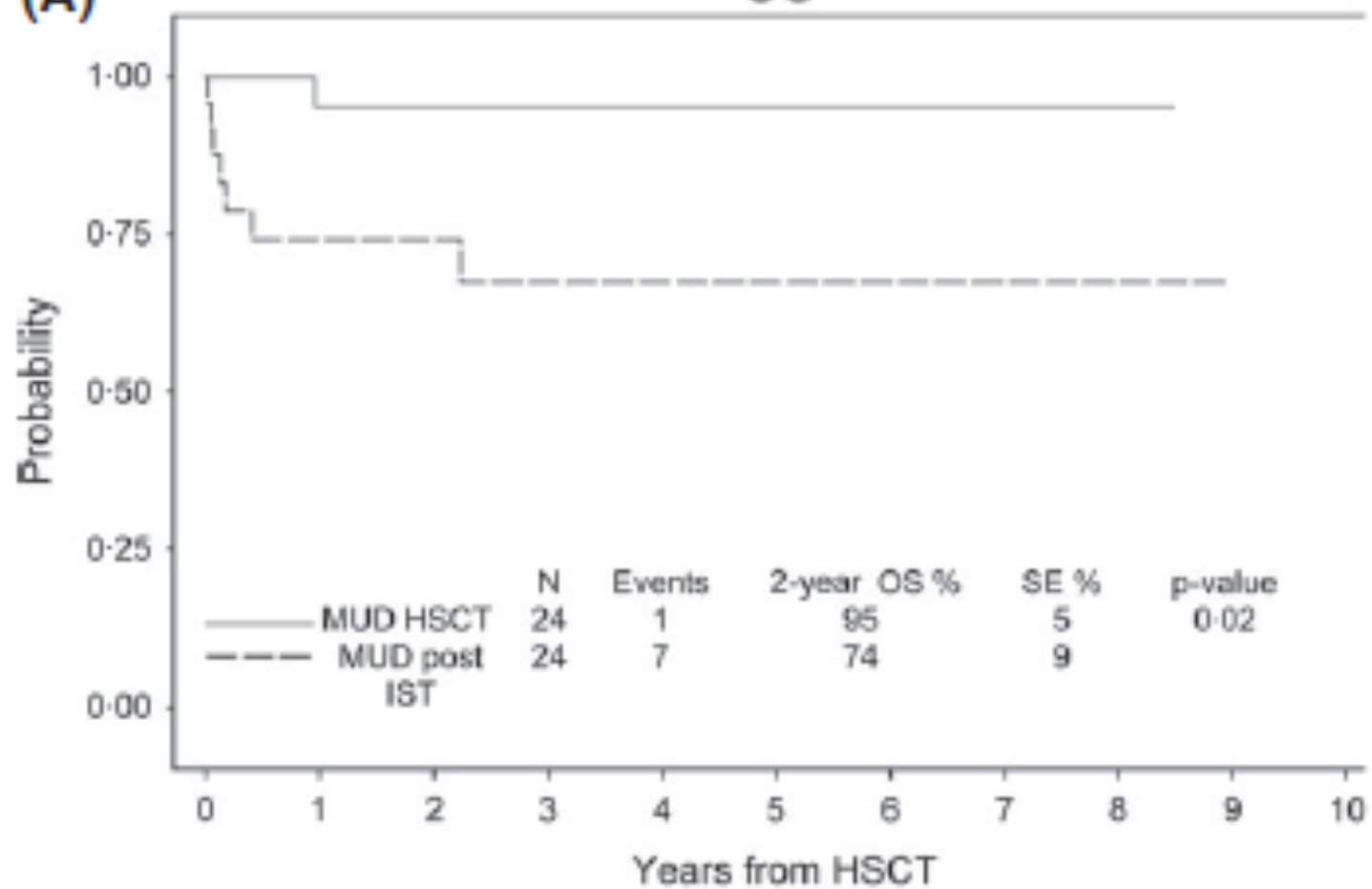
N=29

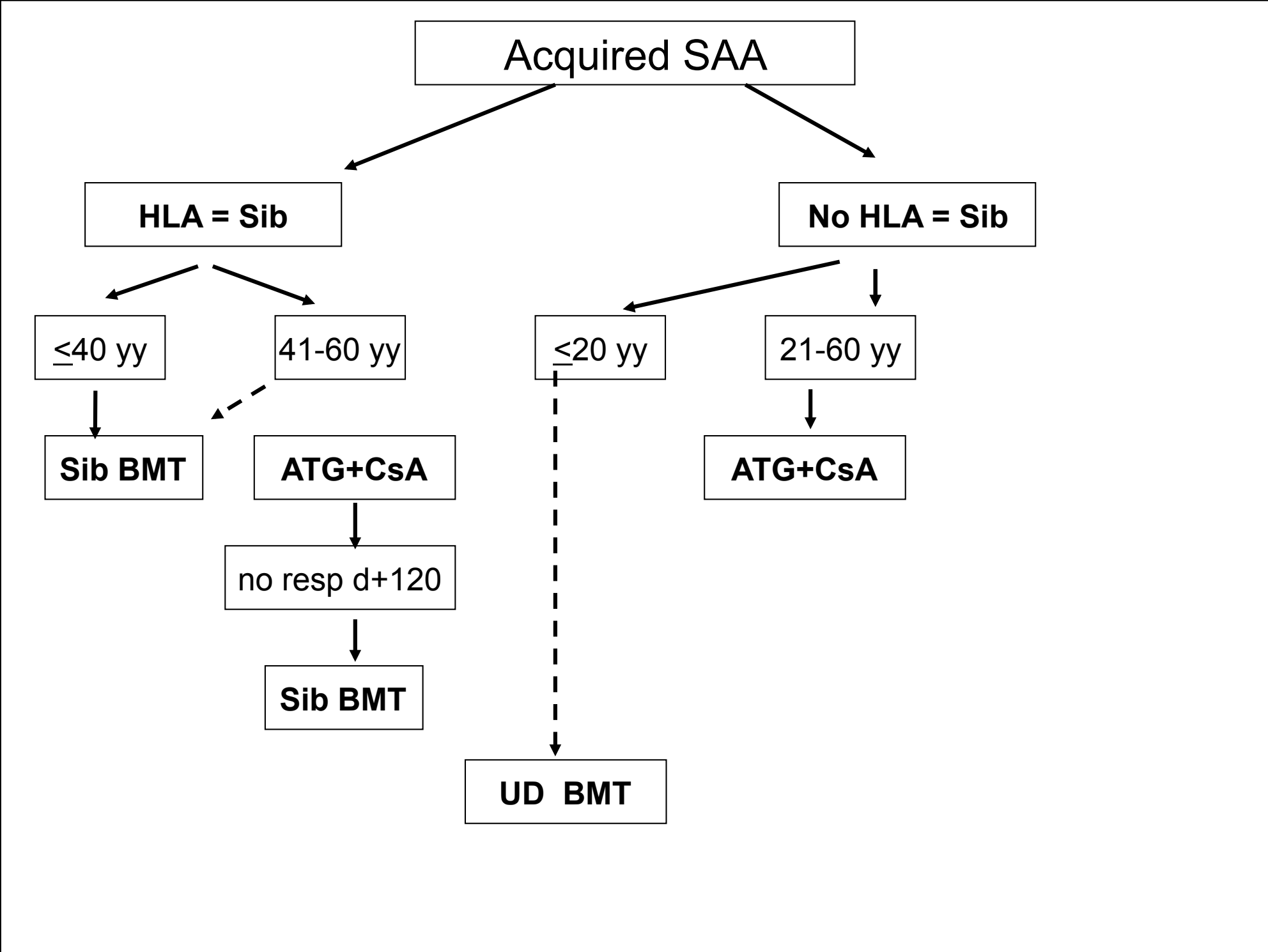
Age 0.5-18



(A)

OS





HLA identical sibling BMT

Which patient should be considered for BMT ?

what conditioning regimen and SC source?

patients >40 year

patients without a matched SIB ?

second line Unrelated BMT ?

Unrelated donor transplants for SAA; (EBMT 2005-2009)

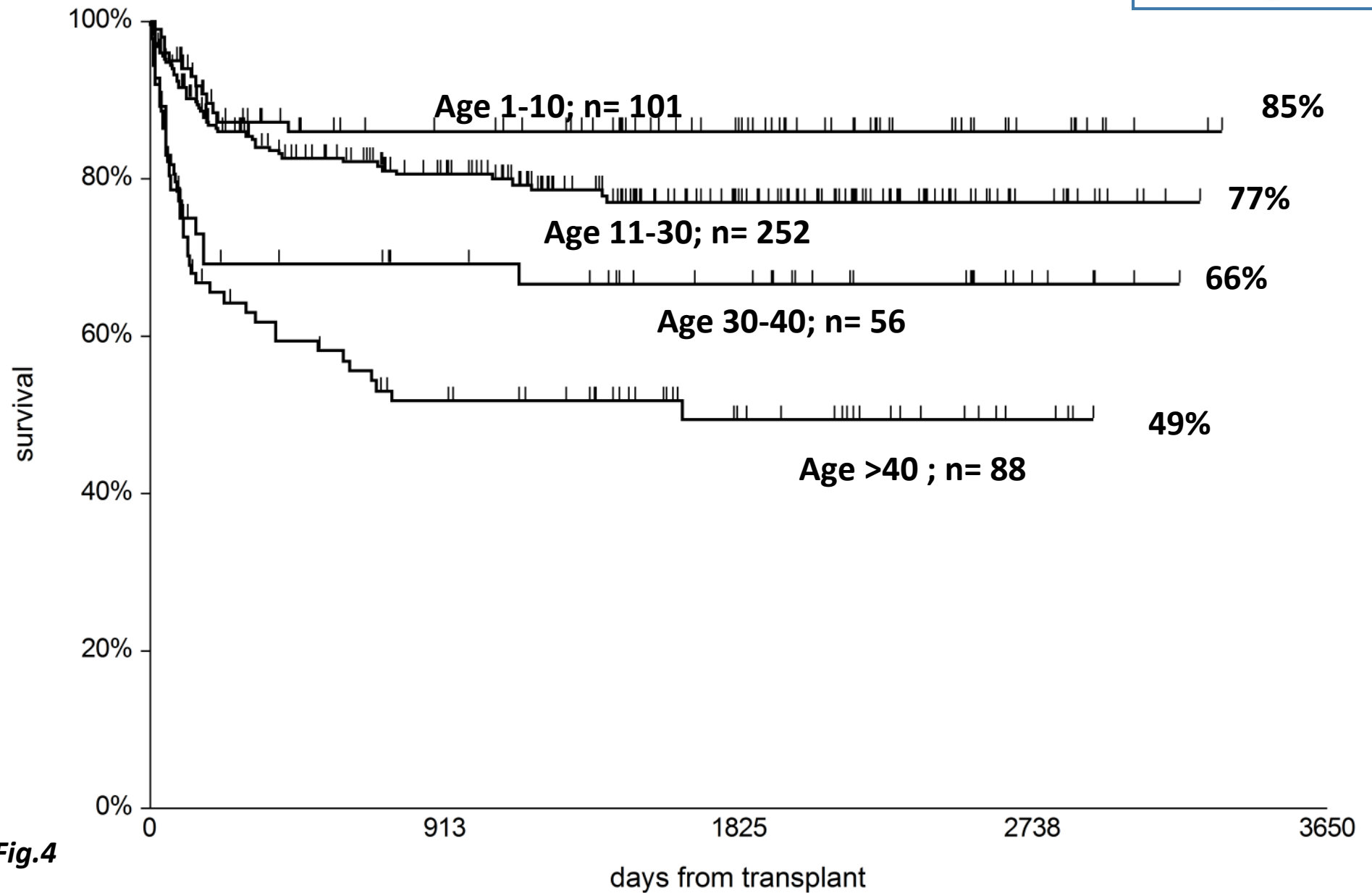


Fig.4

ALLOGENEIC TRANSPLANTS FOR APLASTIC ANEMIA

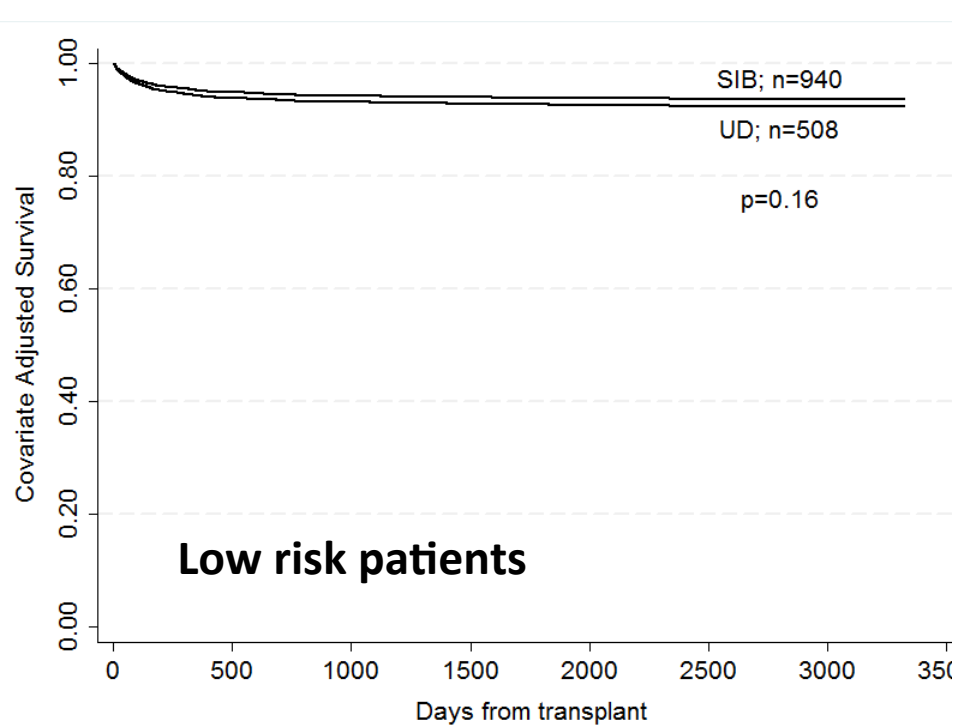
Haematologica 2015; 100; 696



EBMT analysis 2014:

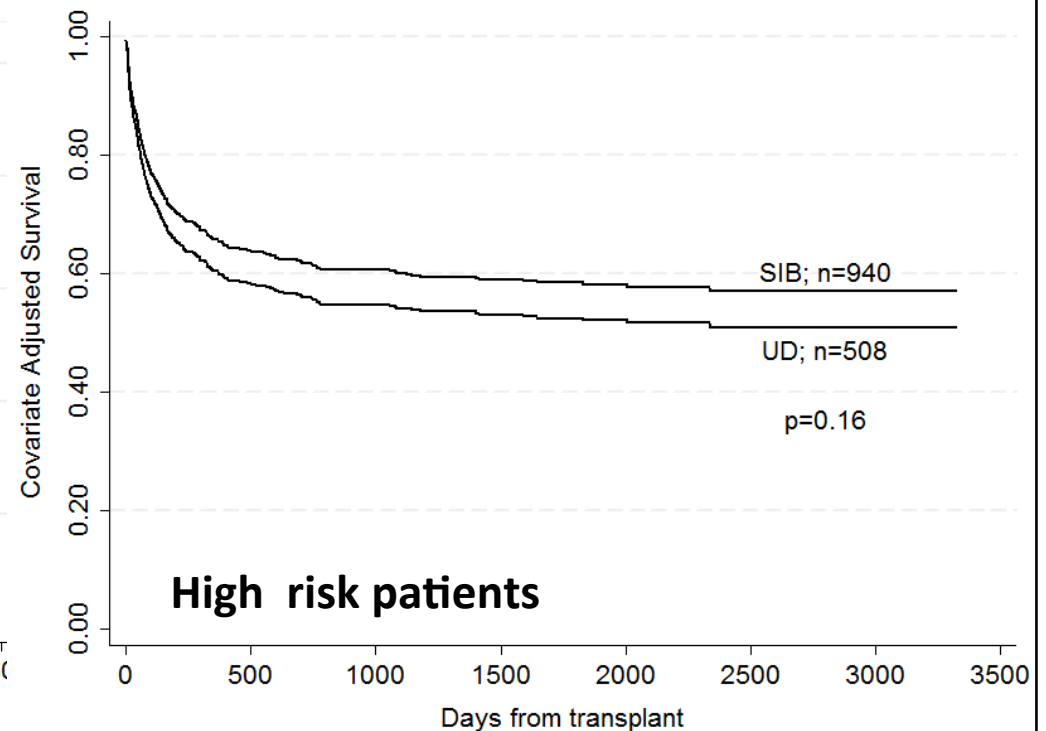
1448 patients

Adjusted effect of donor type (UD vs SIB) derived from the multivariate analysis
After adjusting for AGE, interval DxTx, use of ATG, use of BM/PB, and CMV status)



Low risk patients

**Low risk= age<20; ATG; BM; DxTx <180 dd
CMV D-/R-**



High risk patients

**High risk: Age \geq 20; no ATG; PB; DxTx \geq 180
CMV other than D-/R-**

Fig. 1a Acute II-IV GvHD

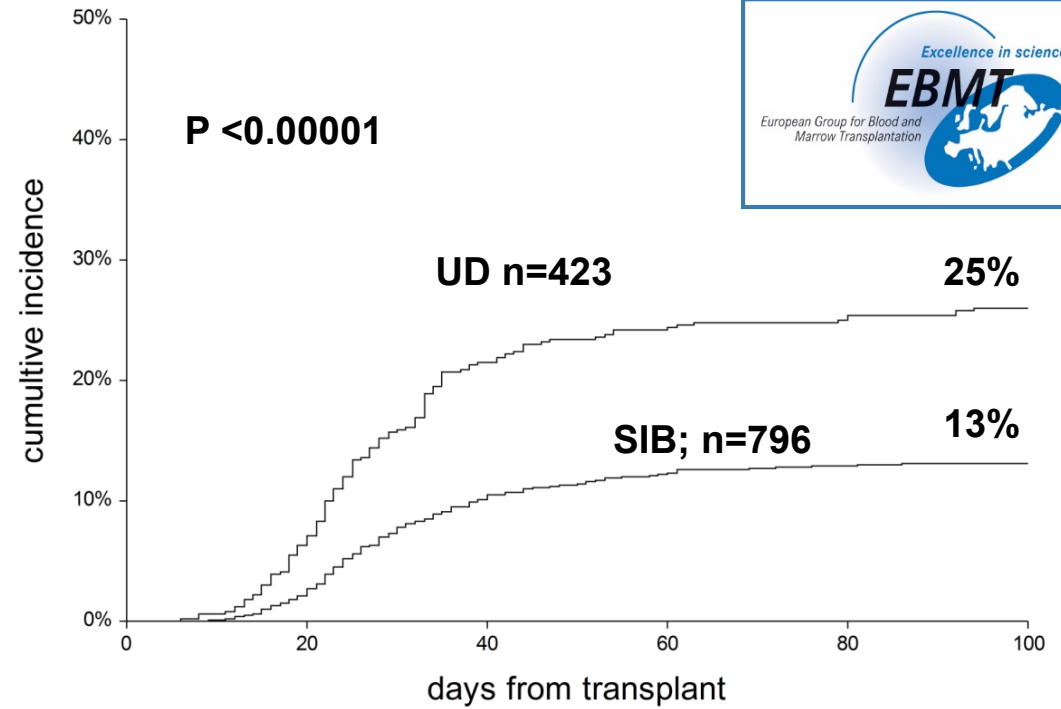
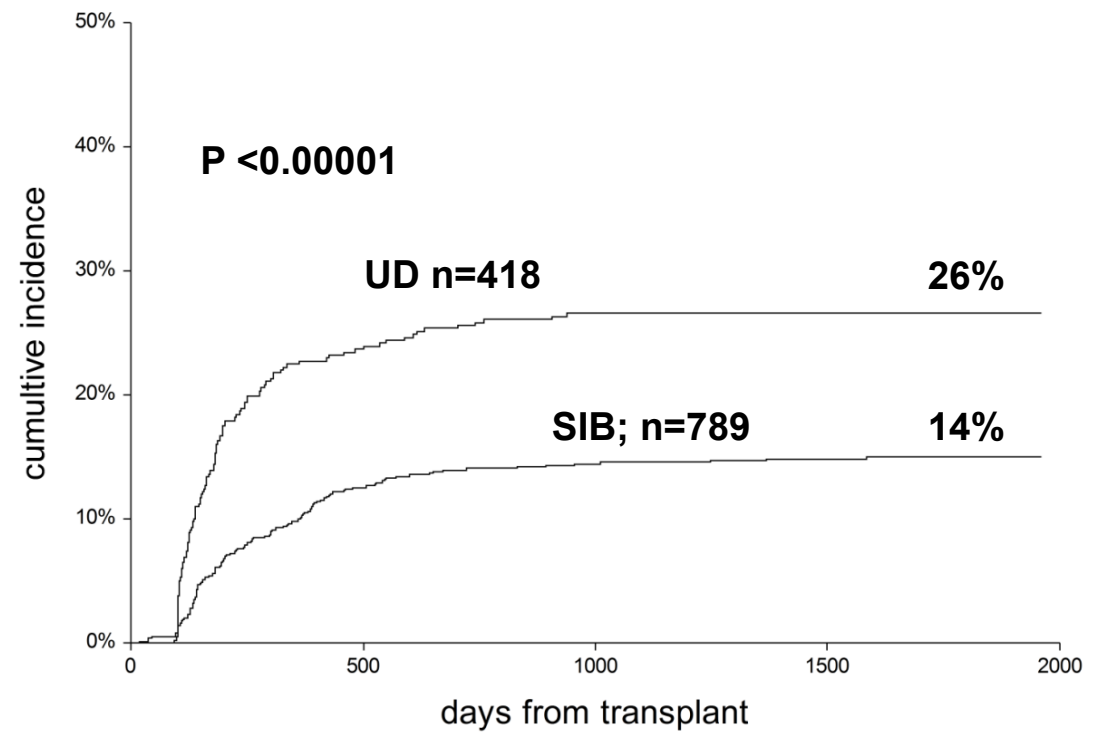


Fig. 1b Chronic GvHD



HLA identical sibling BMT

Which patient should be considered for BMT ?

what conditioning regimen and SC source?

patients >40 year

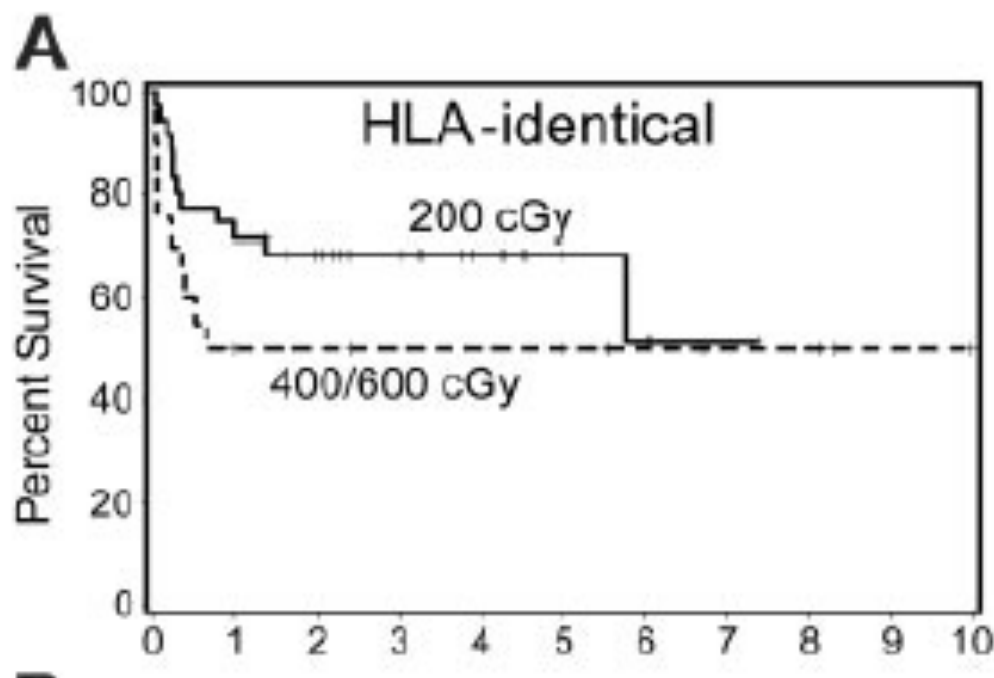
patients without a matched SIB ?

second line Unrelated BMT ?

FC-TBI: TBI dose , CY dose

Optimization of conditioning for marrow transplantation from unrelated donors for patients with aplastic anemia after failure of immunosuppressive therapy

H. Joachim Deeg, Margaret O'Donnell, Jakub Tolar, Rajni Agarwal, Richard E. Harris, Stephen A. Feig, Mary C. Territo, Robert H. Collins, Peter A. McSweeney, Edward A. Copelan, Shakila P. Khan, Ann Woolfrey and Barry Storer



Cyclophosphamide conditioning in patients with severe aplastic anaemia given unrelated marrow transplantation: a phase 1-2 dose de-escalation study

Paolo Anderlini, Juan Wu, Iris Gersten, Marian Ewell, Jakob Tolar, Joseph H Antin, Roberta Adams, Sally Arai, Gretchen Eames, Mitchell E Horwitz, John McCarty, Ryotaro Nakamura, Michael A Pulsipher, Scott Rowley, Eric Leifer, Shelly L Carter, Nancy L DiFronzo, Mary M Horowitz, Dennis Confer, H Joachim Deeg*, Mary Eapen*

**Lancet Haematol 2015;
2: e367-75**

**CY 50 vs 100 mg /kg
FLU 30 mg/m² x4
TBI 200**

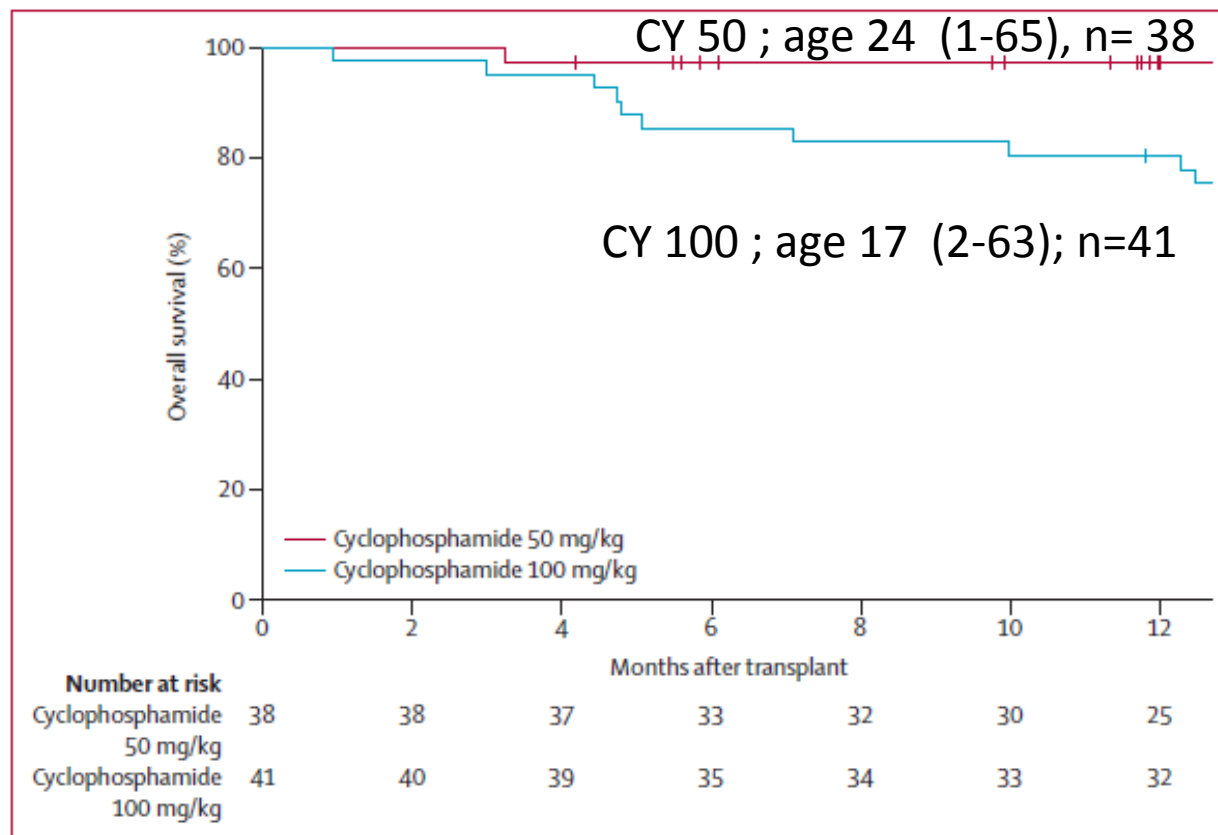


Figure 2: Overall survival by cyclophosphamide dose



Effect of stem cell source on outcomes after unrelated donor transplantation in severe aplastic anemia

Mary Eapen, Jennifer Le Rademacher, Joseph H. Antin, Richard E. Champlin, Jeanette Carreras, Joseph Fay, Jakob R. Passweg, Jakub Tolar, Mary M. Horowitz, Judith C. W. Marsh and H. Joachim Deeg

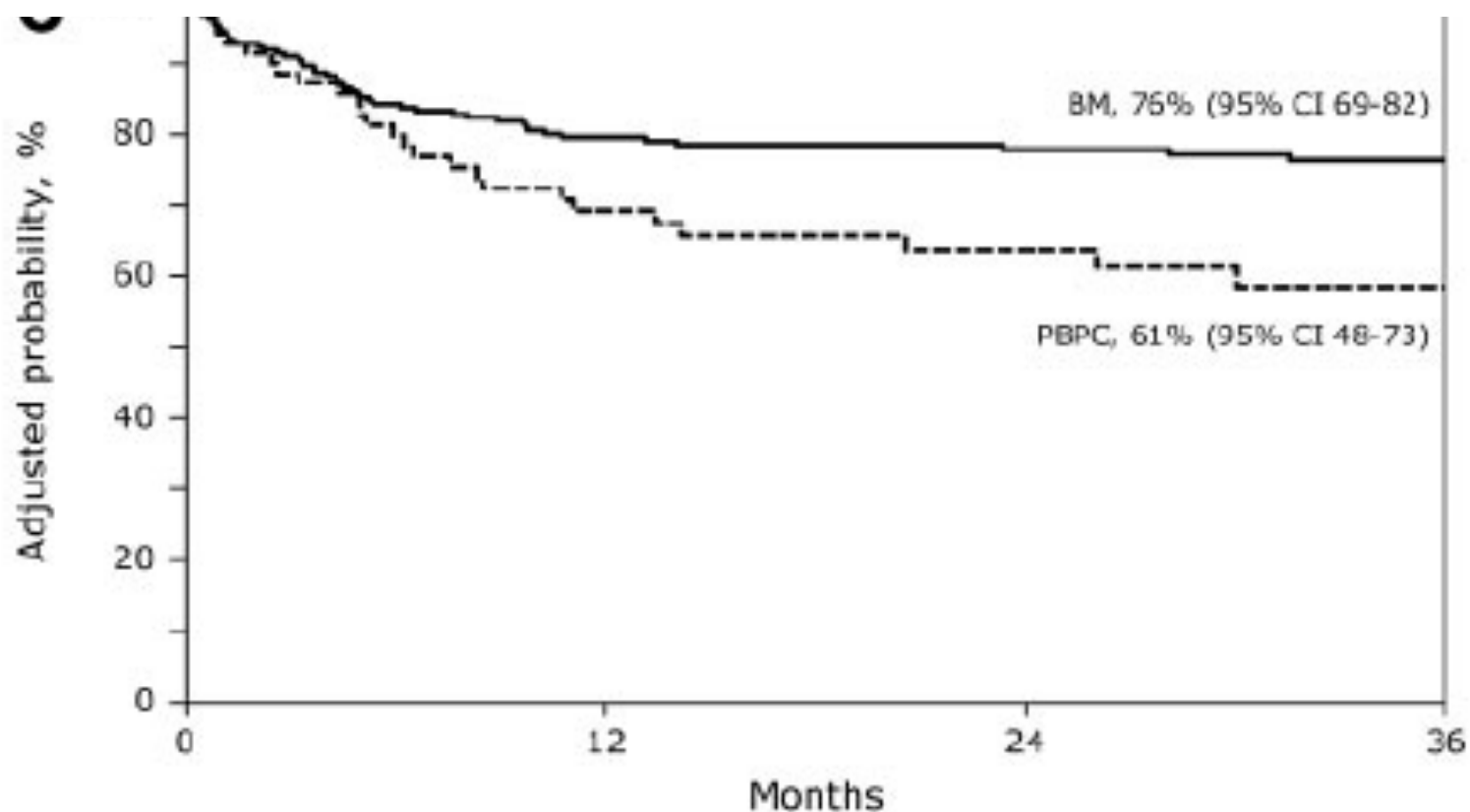
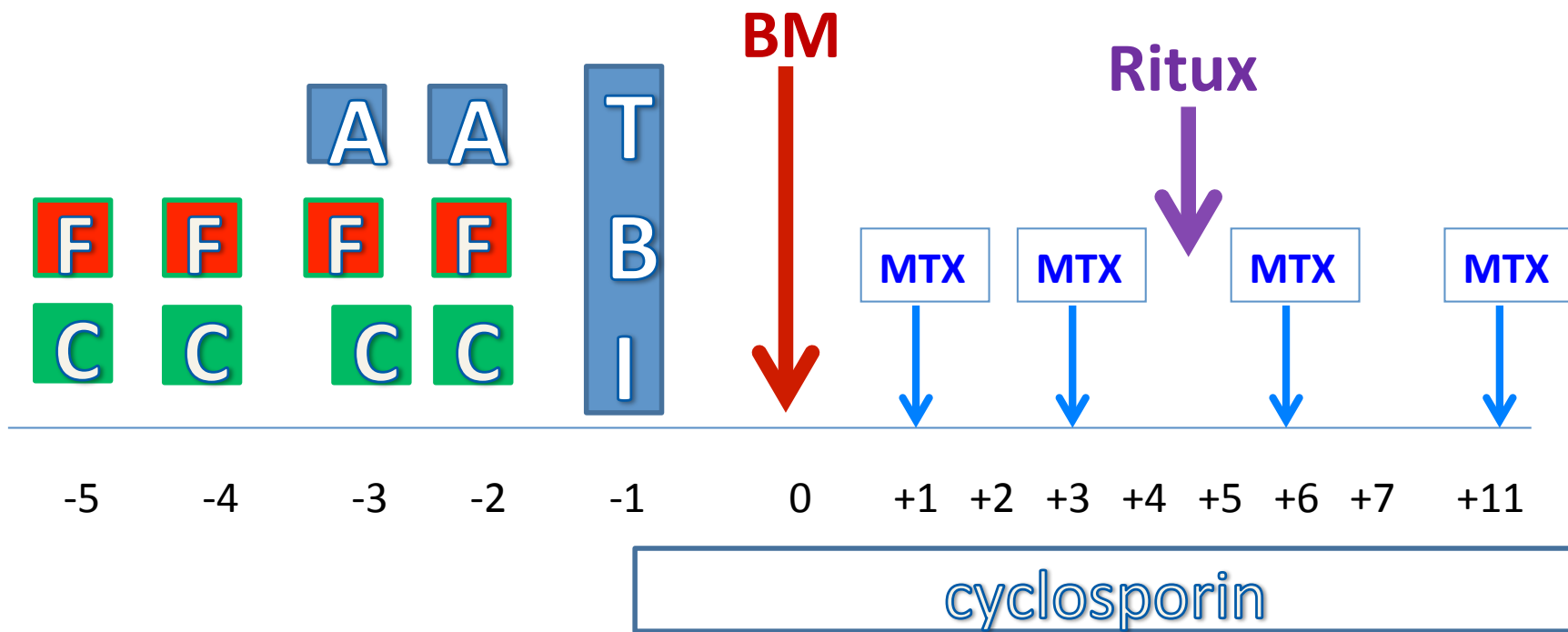


Fig.1 = conditioning regimen for UD transplants in acquired SAA



F

FLUDARABINE 30 mg/m²/day x4

C

CYCLOPHOSPHAMIDE 30 mg/kg/day x4

A

ATG : dosing depends on ATG brand; see text

TBI

Total body irradiation 2 Gy

Conditioning regimens and survival in SAA (n=58) San Martino Genova 2001-2015

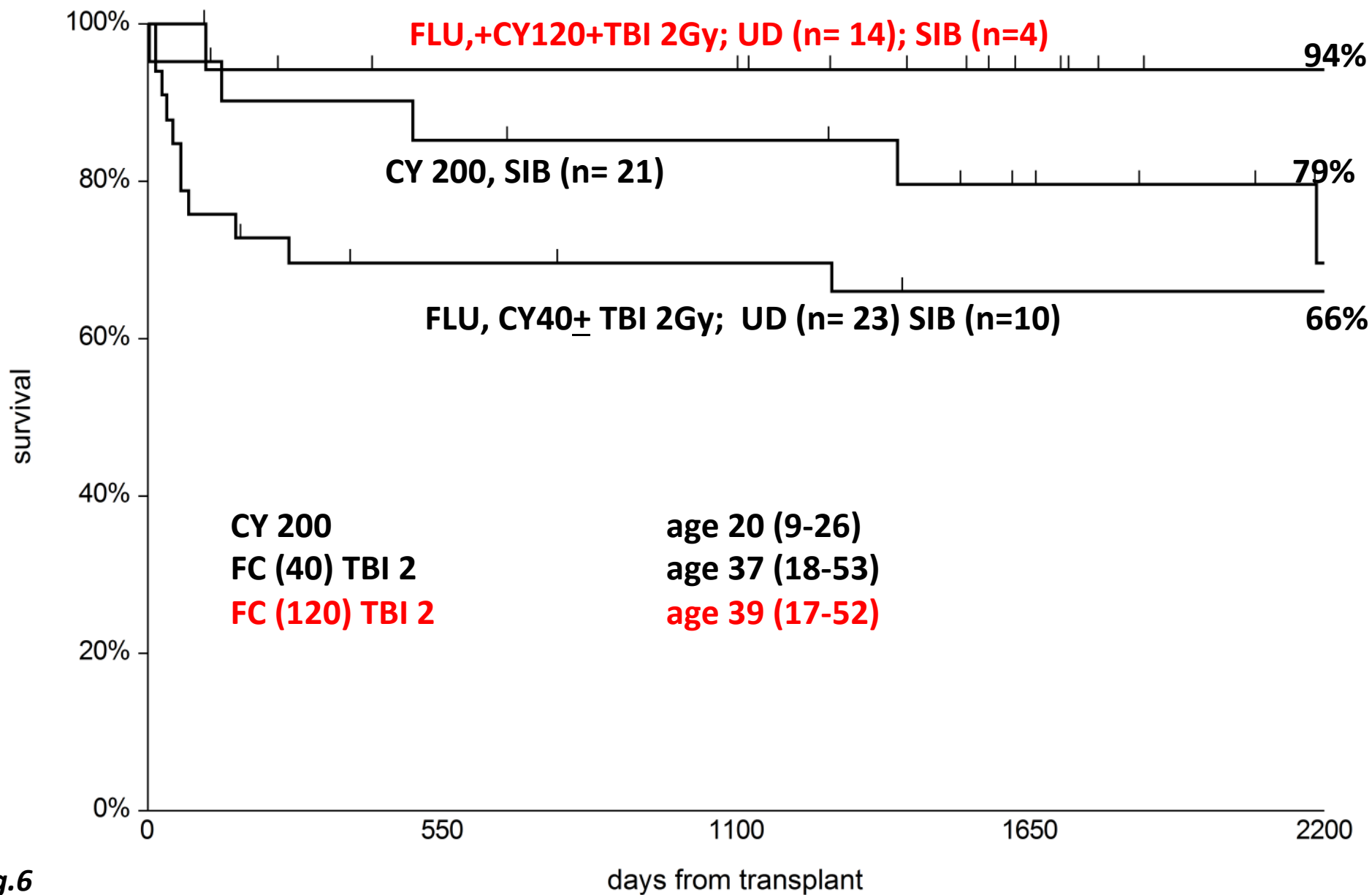
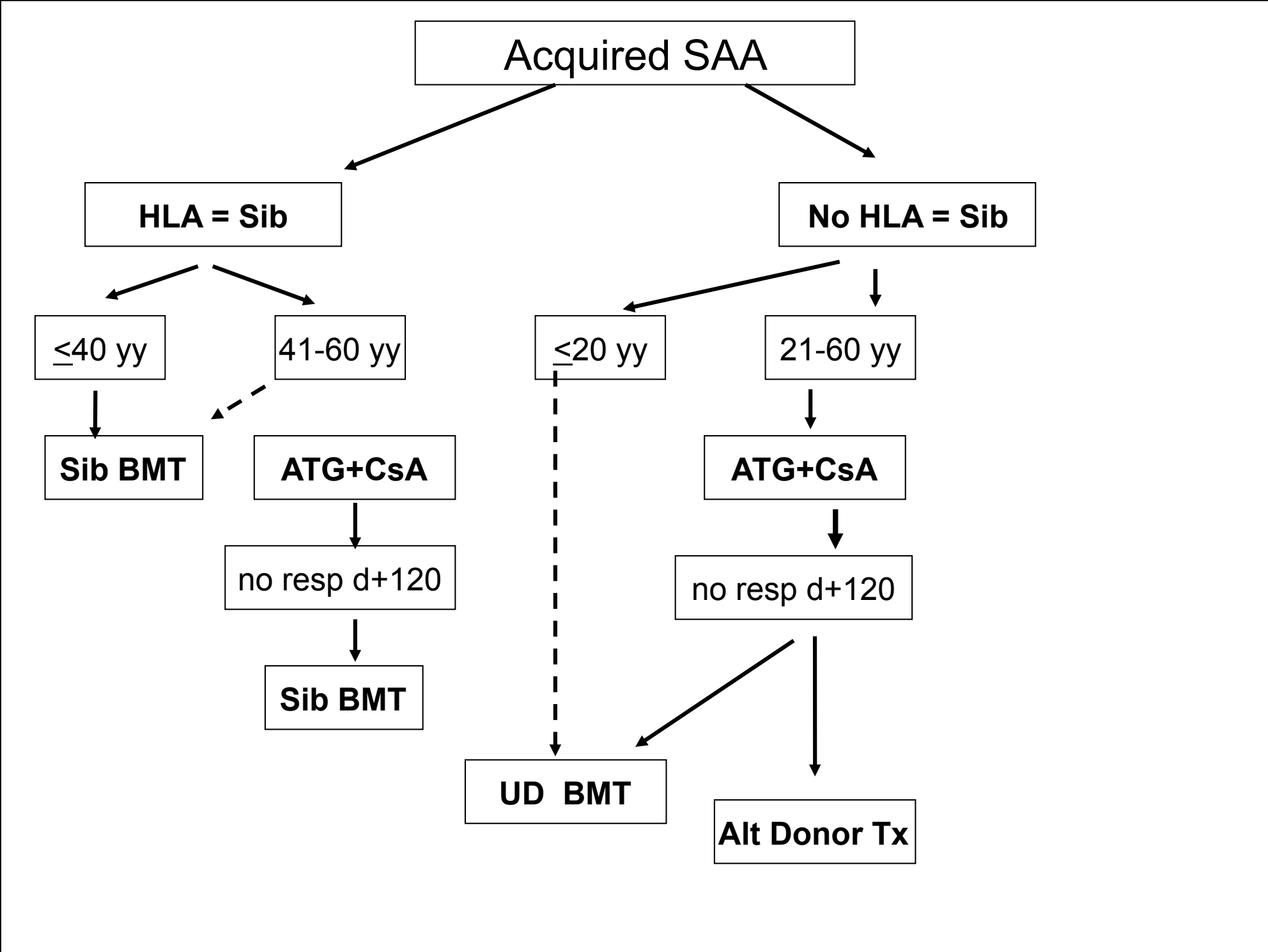


Fig.6



3. trapianti da donatori UD

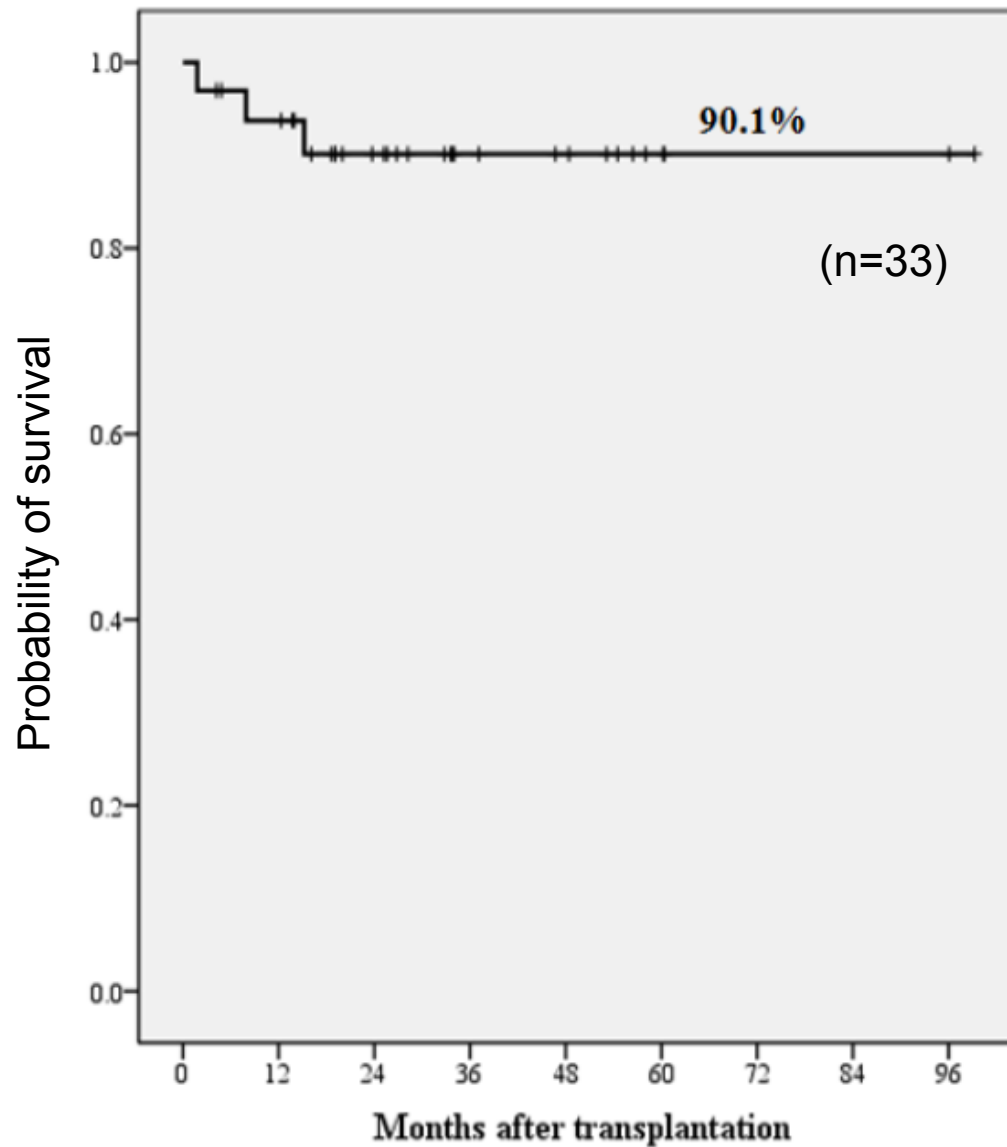
seconda linea (? < 20 anni?)

**# condizionamento
FLU CY ATG TBI 200**

sorgente BM

GvHD prof ATG Cya MTX

Haploidentical HSCT for Childhood SAA

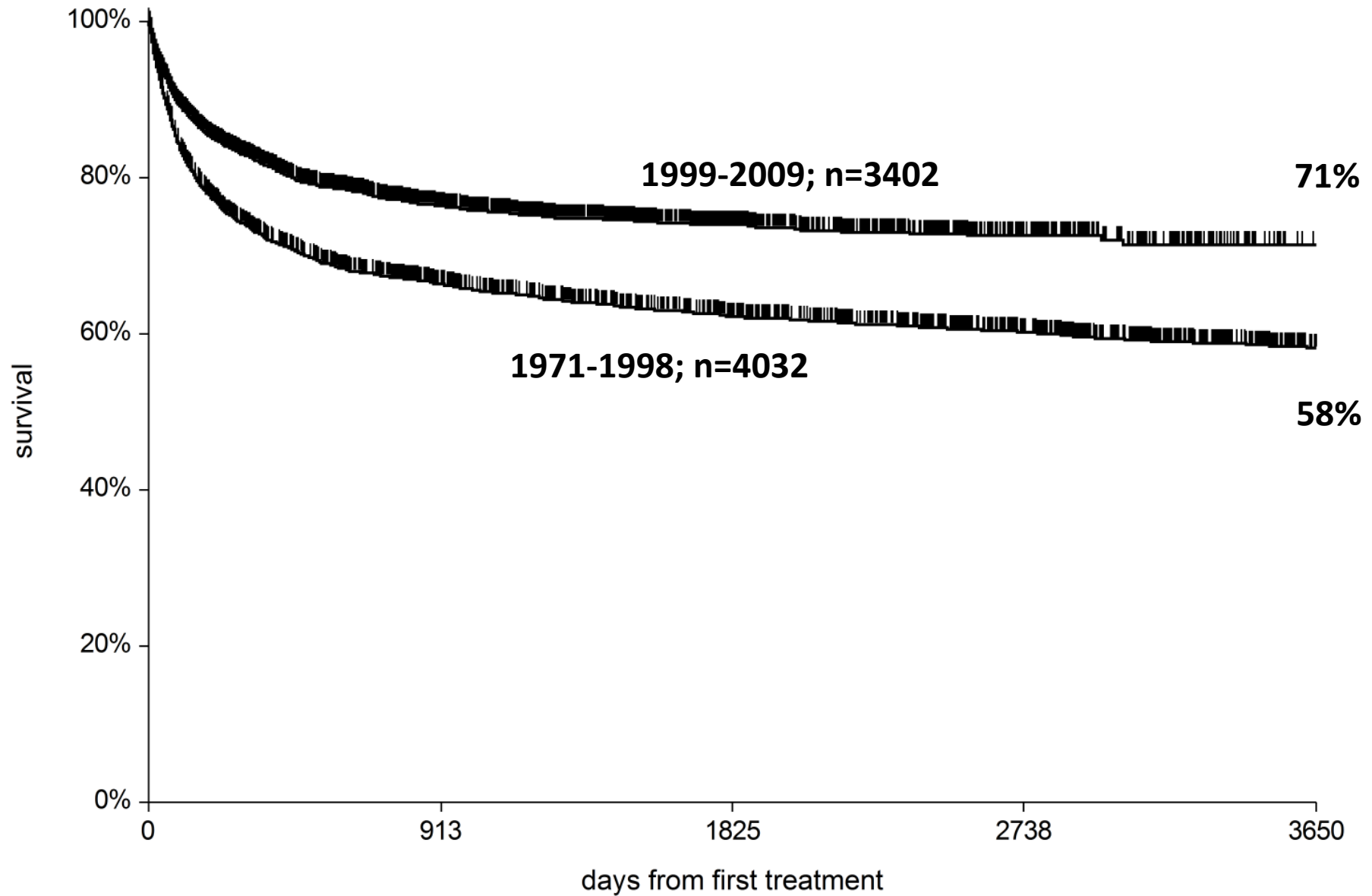


Nagoya, Shanghai, Asan(Seoul)

Conditioning regimen	Primary GF, n (%)	GVHD, n (%)		Survival
		Acute \geq II	Chronic	
BU, CY, ATG	0 (0)	8 (42)	9 (56)	65% at 2 yr
FLU, CY, ATG \pm TBI	1 (8.3)	3 (33)	2 (22)	100% at 1 yr
FLU, CY, ATG	1 (3.8)	3 (12)	10 (40)	85% at 3 yr
BU, FLU, CY, ATG	0 (0)	5 (29)	4 (27)	72% at 1 yr
FLU, CY, TBI	2 (25)	1 (13)	0 (0)	75% at 1 yr
FLU, CY, TBI	1 (6)	2 (13)	3 (20)	67% at 1 yr
FLU, CY, ATG \pm TBI	1 (4.8)	6 (30)	2 (10)	94% at 3 yr

Total 119 patients
Average OS 79%

Survival of patients with acquired SAA (N=7434) , receiving 1° line BMT or IST; (n=7434)



EBMT SAA WP

C Dufour R Peffaults
A Risitano MT Van Lint
J Marsh G Socie
H Schrezenmeier J Passweg

IBMDR

N Sacchi
S Pollicheni

Data Center

Rosi Oneto

Cone nebula

EBMT

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