The recommendations contained in this document are a consensus of the Alberta Bone Marrow and Blood Cell Transplant Program synthesis of currently accepted approaches to management, derived from a review of relevant scientific literature. Clinicians applying these recommendations should, in consultation with the patient, use independent medical judgment in the context of individual clinical circumstances to direct care.
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ACUTE MYELOID LEUKEMIA (AML)

SUMMARY

- Disease risk stratification will be based on the cytogenetic and molecular features of the tumor cells, response to first induction, presence of secondary or therapy related disease and white blood cell (WBC) at diagnosis.
- Patients with favourable cytogenetics and no unfavorable molecular changes show good response to chemotherapy and in the majority of cases will enter a second remission if relapse occurs. Patients with t(8;21) or inv(16) / t(16;16) without evidence of a KIT mutation should undergo allogeneic stem cell transplant in CR2. Patients with t(15;17) may be offered autologous transplant in CR2 if they achieve a molecular CR2.
- Patients with a normal karyotype who are FLT3 ITD negative and either NPM1 mutation positive or CEBPα biallelic mutation positive are expected to have a favourable response to consolidation chemotherapy and should be offered an allogeneic stem cell transplant in CR2.
- Patients in the intermediate risk group may be offered a transplant from a matched sibling or a matched unrelated donor in CR1. This includes patients with a normal karyotype as well as non-informative cytogenetic changes. Patients with t(8;21) or inv(16) / t(16;16) and a KIT mutation appear to fall into this risk group.
- Patients with high-risk features will likely not be salvageable at relapse and should be offered transplant in first complete remission. This includes high-risk cytogenetics, those with a normal karyotype who are FLT3 ITD positive, those requiring more than one chemotherapy cycle to achieve a complete remission, as well as those with secondary or therapy related disease.
- Patients who relapse after conventional chemotherapy should undergo stem cell transplantation in CR2.
- It is preferable for patients to be in complete remission (defined as fewer than 5% blasts and no active extramedullary disease) at the time of transplantation. Patients with untreated or refractory CNS disease or with circulating blasts are not eligible for transplantation.
- Patients should receive at least one cycle of post-remission chemotherapy prior to transplantation if transplantation cannot occur within 4 weeks of the complete remission being achieved.
- Treatment options for patients who relapse following bone marrow transplantation include investigational chemotherapy, re-transplantation and palliation.

BACKGROUND

Risk stratification in AML has traditionally relied on patient and disease characteristics at diagnosis (chiefly age, cytogenetics, white blood cell count at diagnosis and the presence of an antecedent haematological disorder or therapy related disease) and on the response to induction chemotherapy. While patients in favourable risk categories may enjoy long-term disease free survival, AML may be virtually incurable with conventional treatment in patients with high-risk features and those with poor response to chemotherapy. Recently, the interaction of molecular abnormalities with cytogenetic risk groups has been defined. Risk-adapted therapy attempts to avoid exposing favourable-risk patients to the morbidity and mortality risks of stem cell transplant while directing high-risk patients to up-front transplant in order to minimize relapse risk early in the course of therapy.
PROGNOSIS

Cytogenetic Risk Groups

Table 1. Southwest Oncology Group (SWOG) and Medical Research Council (MRC) criteria for favourable, intermediate, unfavorable and unknown cytogenetic risk groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>SWOG Criteria</th>
<th>MRC criteria (as for SWOG, except):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Favourable</td>
<td>t(15; 17) – with any other abnormality inv(16)/t(16; 16)/del(16q) – with any other abnormality t(8; 21) – without del(9q) or complex karyotype</td>
<td>t(8; 21) – with any other abnormality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>+8, -Y, +6, del(12p) normal karyotype</td>
<td>abnormal 11q23 del(9q), del(7q) – without other abnormalities Complex karyotypes (&gt; 3 abnormalities, but &lt;5) All abnormalities of unknown prognostic significance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unfavourable</td>
<td>-5/del(5q), -7/del(7q), t(8; 21) with del(9q) or complex karyotype inv(3q), abn11q23, 20q, 21q, del9q, t(6; 9) t(9; 22), abn17p Complex karyotypes (&gt;3 abnormalities)</td>
<td>Complex karyotypes (&gt;5 abnormalities)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>All other clonal chromosomal aberrations with fewer than 3 abnormalities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conventional induction chemotherapy for patients with non-promyelocytic AML consists of combination chemotherapy with an anthracycline and Cytarabine. Patients with acute promyelocytic leukemia are offered induction with Arsenic trioxide and ATRA.

Table 2. Results with conventional chemotherapy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results with Conventional Chemotherapy</th>
<th>Favourable Cytogenetics</th>
<th>Intermediate Cytogenetics</th>
<th>Unfavourable Cytogenetics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CR</td>
<td>80-90%</td>
<td>~70%</td>
<td>30-50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFS</td>
<td>70-85%</td>
<td>40-55%</td>
<td>10-20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: CR = complete remission; DFS = disease-free survival.

Table 3. Relapse rates associated with post-remission therapies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relapse Rates with post-remission therapies</th>
<th>Allogeneic Transplant</th>
<th>Autologous Transplant</th>
<th>Chemotherapy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Study</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIMEMA 1995</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOELAM 1997</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRC 1998</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECOG/SWOG 1998</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data for children excluded. In the MRC study, BMT was compared with an observation arm after 4 cycles of chemotherapy, rather than a direct comparison with high dose chemotherapy as in the other studies.

Molecular Risk Groups

Patients with normal cytogenetics make up the largest group of patients with AML, yet they show significant variability in outcomes with standard treatment. The likely explanation for this finding is the influence of molecular abnormalities that go undetected by standard cytogenetics. Among these abnormalities mutations of NPM-1 and CEBPA are associated with significantly better overall survival (OS) compared to patients with the wild-type loci. Mutations to FLT-3 confer inferior OS on patients who harbor these mutations. Similarly, while cytogenetic abnormalities that disrupt Core Binding Factor (t (8;21) and
inv(16)) are typically associated with favourable outcomes with conventional therapies, the presence of mutations of c-Kit in these disorders confers a significantly shorter OS and a marked increase in the cumulative incidence of relapse. Patients with these abnormalities should be considered for early allogeneic stem cell transplant. The effect of many other known mutations are being explored in isolation and in combination.

**Combined Cytogenetic and Molecular Risk Groups**

Table 4 outlines the risk groups according to the European LeukemiaNet (ELN) classification.

**Table 4. Risk groups according to the European LeukemiaNet classification**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genetic Group</th>
<th>Subsets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Favourable</td>
<td>t(8;21)(q22;q22); RUNX1-RUNX1T1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>inv(16)(p13.1q22) or t(16;16)(p13.1;q22); CBFB-MYH11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mutated NPM1 without FLT3-ITD (normal karyotype)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mutated CEBPA (normal karyotype)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate-I*</td>
<td>Mutated NPM1 and FLT3-ITD (normal karyotype)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wild-type NPM1 and FLT3-ITD (normal karyotype)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wild-type NPM1 without FLT3-ITD (normal karyotype)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate-II</td>
<td>t(9;11)(p22;q23); MLLT3-MLL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cytogenetic abnormalities not classified as favorable or adverse†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverse</td>
<td>inv(3)(q21q26.2) or t(3;3)(q21;q26.2); RPN1-EVI1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>t(6;9)(p23;q34); DEK-NUP214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>t(v;11)(v;q23); MLL rearranged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-5 or del(5q); -7; abnormal (17p); complex karyotype**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Includes all AML with normal karyotype except those in the Favourable group.
** Three or more chromosome abnormalities in the absence of a WHO-designated recurring translocation or inversion (t(15;17), t(8;21), inv(16), t(16;16), t(9;11), t(v;11)(v;q23), t(6;9), inv(3) or t(3;3))

A disadvantage of the ELN classification is that the Intermediate-I risk group has a prognosis with chemotherapy (without HCT) similar to the Adverse risk group. The National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) classification is more straightforward (Table 5).

**Table 5. Risk groups according to the National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) classification**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Category</th>
<th>Cytogenetics</th>
<th>Molecular</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Favourable risk</td>
<td>inv(16) / t(16;16) t(8;21)* t(15;17)</td>
<td>Normal cytogenetics plus NPM1 mutation without LFT3 ITD, or isolated CEBPA biallelic mutation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate risk</td>
<td>Normal +8 alone t(9;11) Non-defined</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor risk</td>
<td>Complex (≥3 clonal abnormalities) Monosomal karyotype -5, 5q-, -7, 7q- 11q23 [non t(9;11)] inv(3), t(3;3) t(6;9) t(9;22)</td>
<td>Normal cytogenetics plus FLT3 ITD, or TP53 mutation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The presence of c-KIT mutation in patients with t(8;21), and to a lesser extent inv(16), probably confers an intermediate risk of relapse.
Minimal Residual Disease

Despite the above clinical and genetic risk factors present at diagnosis the outcome of individual patients is still highly variable indicating other factors are at play. The detection of minimal residual disease at various time points during therapy likely reflects these yet unexplained factors. Several studies have indicated that undetectable or low MRD values at any time point distinguish patients with more favorable outcomes in terms of relapse-free survival (RFS) and OS than those with higher values including pre-transplantation. Post two cycles of intensive chemotherapy may be the most informative. How to use this information is currently being investigated with active intervention clinical trials.

TREATMENT

If CR has been achieved further therapy is necessary for potential cure. The nature of consolidation therapy must be individualized for each patient based on a risk analysis of the risk of relapse of the AML versus the risk of the proposed consolidation therapy. This will depend on prognostic features of the leukemia, response to therapy, performance status and type of hematopoietic stem cell donor available. High dose Ara-c (HiDAC) is the mainstay of consolidation chemotherapy as there has been shown to be a dose intensity effect to cytarabine suggesting that HiDAC is necessary in induction or consolidation. Generally at least one cycle is administered in all patients if only to allow for planning of an allogeneic stem cell transplant although the absolute need for this is controversial. Autologous stem cell transplantation shows some superiority in event-free survival over chemotherapy alone for consolidation, however is not routinely recommended unless a donor is not available.

- **Favourable risk patients:** In patients with AML with t(8;21) or inv 16, data suggests that provided there are no additional risk factors multiple cycles of HiDAC provide higher overall survival than lower doses of cytarabine or stem cell transplant. Our recommendation is 2-4 cycles of HiDAC post induction chemotherapy.

- **Intermediate risk patients:** HiDAC has been shown to be preferable to lower dose cytarabine in this cytogenetic group as well but its superiority over stem cell transplantation has not been established. It is generally recognized that an allogeneic stem cell transplant provides a decreased relapse rate at a cost of increased treatment related mortality when compared to consolidation chemotherapy or autologous transplantation. The transplant related mortality gap between match related and unrelated donors has been shown to be significantly reduced in recent years. A suitable hematopoietic stem cell donor should be sought. If a matched sibling donor is found a related myeloablative stem cell transplant should proceed as soon as possible, ideally after one cycle of HiDAC. If there are no suitable family donors, the patient should proceed through 2-4 cycles of HiDAC consolidation while a matched unrelated donor is sought. If one is found before the third cycle of consolidation chemotherapy, consider matched unrelated donor stem cell transplantation.

- **High risk patients:** All efforts should be undertaken to find a suitable donor for eligible high-risk patients. During that time the patient should receive ongoing cycles of HiDAC chemotherapy up to a total of 4 cycles. The patient should proceed to allogeneic stem cell transplantation as soon as a donor is identified. Consideration should be given to proceeding to an unrelated cord blood transplant if a suitable cord blood unit is available. Alberta is currently investigating haploidential stem cell transplantation as part of a clinical trial, which may be available for select patients for the duration of the study.
Table 6 adds minimal residual disease after 2 cycles of chemotherapy (eg, 1 induction and 1 consolidation) and other prognostic factors to the cytogenetic and molecular risk stratification to further help with decision on allogeneic stem cell transplantation in first complete remission.

**Table 6. Cytogenic and molecular risk stratification including minimal residual disease and other prognostic factors**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AML risk group</th>
<th>AML risk assessment criteria at diagnosis</th>
<th>MRD after cycle 2</th>
<th>Risk of relapse following consolidation approach</th>
<th>Prognostic scores for NRM that indicate alloHSCT as preferred consolidation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>–t(8;21) or AML1-ETO, WBC &lt;20</td>
<td>Positive or negative</td>
<td>Chemotherapy or autoHSCT (%) 35-40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>− inv(16)(16;16) or CBFB-MYH11</td>
<td></td>
<td>AlloHSCT (%) 15-20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>− CEBPA-biallelic mutant-positive</td>
<td></td>
<td>EBMT score ≤3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>− FLT3-ITD-negative/NMP1-positive</td>
<td></td>
<td>HCT-CI ≤3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>− CN −X −Y, WBC &lt;100, CRe</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>NRM (%) &lt;20-25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>− t(8;21) or AML1-ETO plus WBC &gt;20 or mutant KIT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>− CN −X −Y, WBC &lt;100, CRe</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Risk of relapse (%) 70-80</td>
<td>≤3-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>− t(8;21) or AML1-ETO, WBC &gt;20</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>AutoHSCT (%) 30-40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and/or mutant KIT</td>
<td></td>
<td>EBMT score ≤3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>− CN −X −Y, WBC &lt;100, no CRe</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>HCT-CI ≤3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>− CN −X −Y, WBC &gt;100</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>NRM (%) &lt;20-25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>− CA, but non-CBF, MK-negative, no abn3q26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very poor</td>
<td>− CN −X −Y, WBC &gt;100</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>≥5</td>
<td>≤5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>− CA, but non-CBF, MK-negative, no abn3q26, EV1-negative</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>40-50</td>
<td>≤5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>− MK-positive</td>
<td>Positive or negative</td>
<td>40-50</td>
<td>≤5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>− abn3q26</td>
<td></td>
<td>40-50</td>
<td>≤5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>−Non-CBF, EV1-positive</td>
<td></td>
<td>40-50</td>
<td>≤5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>−Non-CBF with mutant p53, or</td>
<td></td>
<td>40-50</td>
<td>≤5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>−mutant RUNX1, or mutant ASXL1</td>
<td></td>
<td>40-50</td>
<td>≤5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>− or biallelic FLT3-ITD with</td>
<td></td>
<td>40-50</td>
<td>≤5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>− FLT3-ITD-FLT3 WT ratio of &gt;0.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>40-50</td>
<td>≤5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Cornelissen et al: Blood 2016 (ref 58).
Abbreviations: CA = cytogenetic abnormalities; CBF = core binding factor; CN = cytogenetically normal; CRe = early complete remission; EBMT = European Group for Blood and Marrow Transplantation; HCT-CI= hematopoietic cell transplantation comorbidity index; ITD = internal tandem duplication; MK = monosomal karyotype; NA = not applicable; NRM = non-relapse mortality; −X −Y = deleted X or Y chromosome.
REFERENCES


TRANSPLANTATION FOR ACUTE LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA (ALL)

**SUMMARY**

- Risk stratification will be based on cytogenetics, immunophenotype, white blood cell (WBC) count at diagnosis, age, response to induction and MRD post induction. Patients with t(9; 22), t(4; 11), WBC > 30 (if B-cell) or WBC > 100 (if T-cell), age greater than 35 or who require > 4 weeks to achieve CR (complete remission) will be considered high-risk including minimal residual disease (MRD). Abnormalities such as t(8; 14) and low hypodiploidy/near triploidy also confer poor prognosis in ALL.
- The search for a donor should be undertaken for all patients, including those with standard risk disease until it has been proven that they can tolerate the intensification portion of the chemotherapy protocol.
- Patients will be considered for transplantation in first remission if they have anything but standard risk disease or are unable to receive 80% or greater of the intensification chemotherapy. They will proceed to transplantation as soon as a donor has been identified.
- The central nervous system (CNS) prophylaxis phase of the modified Dana Farber chemotherapy will be deferred until it is established that the patient is NOT proceeding to transplantation. Patients without documented CNS disease should receive at least four doses of intrathecal chemotherapy for CNS prophylaxis.
- It is preferred that patients be in remission (defined as fewer than 5% blasts in a normocellular bone marrow and no active extramedullary disease or circulating blasts) at the time of transplantation. Any patients that do not meet these criteria but are otherwise potential hematopoietic stem cell transplant (HSCT) candidates should be discussed at bone marrow transplant (BMT) clinical committee.
- Tyrosine-kinase inhibitor (TKI) therapy will be added to chemotherapy as soon as evidence of the Philadelphia chromosome or BCR-ABL DNA has been established and continued until just prior to transplantation. BCR-ABL will be monitored post transplant and TKI therapy re-instituted upon any evidence of molecular positivity.
- Stem cell transplantation should be offered to all transplant-eligible patients with recurrent ALL, a suitable donor and meeting general eligibility criteria (including remission status) for transplantation.
- Options for patients with recurrent disease post-transplant include re-transplantation, tyrosine kinase inhibitors and palliative care.

**BACKGROUND**

The age-adjusted incidence rate of ALL in the US is 1.6 per 100,000 individuals per year, with approximately 6070 new cases and 1430 deaths estimated in 2013.1,2 The median age at diagnosis is 14 years; 60% of patients are diagnosed at younger than 20 years, whereas 24% are diagnosed at 45 years or older.2 The Canadian Cancer Society estimates that there will be 5900 new cases of leukemia in 2014, and the potential years of life lost due to leukemia in Canada has been reported to be 37,000.3 The large number of years lost for a relatively uncommon diagnosis reflects the occurrence of leukemia among very young individuals and the high mortality these patients experience.

**Chemotherapy**

With current treatment regimens, the cure rate among children with ALL is approximately 80%.4-6 The long-term prognosis for adults with ALL treated with conventional chemotherapy regimens, however, remain poor, with cure rates of only 30 to 40%.7-14 This reflects the greater tendency for older individuals to have adverse chromosomal markers (notably t (9; 22)) and other unfavorable prognostic indicators (high
WBC count, longer time to complete response). Multidrug chemotherapy regimens have been the standard approach to treatment of adults with ALL. Such regimens generally consist of 4- or 5-drug induction protocols followed by intensive re-induction, consolidation or intensification to address residual disease. These regimens also feature CNS prophylaxis in the form of whole brain radiotherapy or intrathecal chemotherapy and prolonged antimetabolite-based maintenance, as has been used successfully in management of pediatric cases.

In recent years, a growing body of data has shown that, at least for late adolescents and young adults (defined variably up to 40 years of age), treatment with pediatric-based protocols produces superior outcomes to the regimens standardly used in adults.\textsuperscript{15-19} Canadian data has shown that a pediatric approach can safely be extended to adults up to the age of 60 with only minor modifications.\textsuperscript{20} This protocol is heavily dependent on L-Asparaginase in intensification and has been shown to have the best outcomes if 80% of L-Asparaginase doses can be delivered; this has been shown to be possible in 80% of patients. Meaningful comparisons of this strategy with early transplantation have yet to be published.

CNS prophylaxis in the form of cranial irradiation, intrathecal chemotherapy and/or high dose systemic chemotherapy has been shown to be necessary throughout chemotherapy and prior to stem cell transplantation.

Risk Stratification in ALL

Risk stratification in adult ALL has been based on disease (cytogenetics, WBC at diagnosis, response to treatment) and patient (chiefly age) factors. Leukemic blasts with T-cell or mature B-cell immunophenotype or the presence of a mediastinal mass are associated with overall improved survival. Blasts bearing the Philadelphia chromosome or t(4; 11), older patient age, high WBC or poor response to chemotherapy (> 4 weeks to complete response) portend a poor outcome with standard treatment. It is likely that co-expression of myeloid markers and extensive lymphadenopathy will have a similar impact on survival.

Working together, the British Medical Research Council and the Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group were able to analyze the influence of cytogenetics on outcome of 1522 adults with ALL. This collaborative effort found that patients with t (9; 22), t (4; 11), t (8; 14), low hypodiploidy (30-39 chromosomes, usually with deletion 3 and 7) and near triploidy (66-79 chromosomes) had especially poor prognoses (5-year EFS 13 – 24%), while those with high hyperdiploidy (51-65 chromosomes) and tetraploidy (84-100 chromosomes) enjoyed relatively favourable outcomes (5-year EFS 46 – 50%).

More recently, the use of minimal residual disease (MRD) has been well-established children with ALL. Studies in adults have also shown the strong correlation between MRD and risks for relapse, and the prognostic significance of MRD measurements during and after initial induction therapy. How to ultimately use MRD in deciding on the need for hematopoietic stem cell transplantation has not yet been fully established but is likely to play a role, particularly when tested after induction.\textsuperscript{21-25}

Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplant (HSCT)

It has been difficult to demonstrate a favourable impact of stem cell transplantation in adult ALL. This is due to high treatment-related mortality with stem cell transplant as well as low salvage rates for patients who relapse after transplant.
Transplantation in First Complete Remission

At any stage of disease, allogeneic bone marrow transplantation (BMT) results in lower relapse risk than standard chemotherapy. Many investigators have been unable to demonstrate an improvement in overall survival using this strategy as a result of high treatment-related mortality in this modality. Investigators at Princess Margaret Hospital reported their experience with a policy of allogeneic HSCT for all patients with ALL younger than 55 who had a related donor. Patients with Philadelphia-chromosome positive ALL were offered transplantation from a matched, unrelated donor if one was available. This strategy resulted in 3-year EFS of 40% for patients with donors and 39% for patients without. This strategy of universal allogeneic stem cell transplantation in ALL failed to improve outcome of patients with Philadelphia-negative ALL, while outcome was equivalent among patients with Philadelphia-positive disease.

In other cases the difference between allogeneic blood cell transplantation (BCT) and conventional chemotherapy has been more pronounced. The French LALA ‘87 trial demonstrated improved overall survival among high-risk patients undergoing alloHSCT in CR1 (10-year OS 44%), compared with those who received chemotherapy or autologous BCT (10-year OS 11%). A similar impact on survival among standard-risk patients was not seen (OS 49% versus 43%). The UK ALL XII study was of similar design to the LALA ‘87 trial, demonstrating superior 5-year EFS for alloHSCT in CR1 (54%) versus chemotherapy or autoHSCT (34%). Again, the greatest improvement in outcome was seen among high-risk patients (5-year EFS 44% versus 26%) while modest gains were demonstrated in patients with standard-risk disease (66% versus 45%).

Philadelphia-positive Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia

Twenty to forty percent of transplant-eligible adults with ALL will be found to have the Philadelphia chromosome as a sole or contributing cytogenetic abnormality. Patients with this abnormality tend to have other adverse prognostic features and have the lowest CR rate (< 65%) and shortest remission durations (median remission duration ~ 9 months) with conventional therapy. Overall survival is between 0 – 16%. In single-institution, non-randomized studies, leukemia-free survival after allogeneic BCT for Philadelphia-positive ALL is 30-40%.

The addition of imatinib to standard chemotherapy is feasible and safe and has been shown to improve remission rates and duration in this disease. This has allowed for more eligible patients to proceed to allogeneic stem cell transplantation, which remains the treatment of choice in these patients. TKI maintenance may have a potential role in reducing the risk of relapse following HSCT. The use of second-generation TKIs is also being studied and dasatinib may prove to be of even more value given its inhibition of SRC and better CNS penetration.

Transplantation beyond First Complete Remission

The outcome for patients with ALL who fail to achieve a remission or who relapse remains poor, and such patients are generally offered alloHSCT from a matched or mismatched sibling, a volunteer unrelated donor or with umbilical cord blood stem cells. Long-term prognosis depends on time from remission to relapse, with shorter remissions being associated with worse prognosis. Allogeneic sibling HSCT in second CR results in 15-35% leukemia-free survival (LFS), while for patients with refractory relapse, LFS between 8 – 33% have been reported. It is generally recommended that patients complete a course of CNS prophylaxis between relapse and transplantation.
REFERENCES


Additional References of Interest:

MYELODYSPLASTIC SYNDROMES (MDS) AND SECONDARY ACUTE MYELOID LEUKEMIA (AML): INDICATIONS FOR TRANSPLANTATION

SUMMARY

Myelodysplastic Syndromes

- All patients should have cytogenetic analysis of bone marrow and calculation of the International Prognostic Scoring System (IPSS) and World Health Organization Prognostic Scoring System (WPSS) at diagnosis.
- Sibling typing should be initiated at the earliest opportunity for all transplant-eligible patients.
- Patients with symptomatic cytopenias or evidence of disease progression who have Low or Intermediate-1 IPSS scores should be considered for allogeneic HCT.
- Patients with Intermediate-2 and High IPSS scores should be offered stem cell transplantation as first line therapy.
- Disease reduction with induction chemotherapy or hypomethylating agents such as azacytidine should be considered for patients with myelodysplasia and >20% blasts at presentation. Patients with fewer than 20% blasts at diagnosis may proceed directly to transplantation regardless of the blast count immediately prior to transplantation, however induction chemotherapy may be considered if time allows. In untreated patients, a bone marrow biopsy 6 weeks prior to transplant is recommended to allow for treatment planning and risk stratification.
- Efforts should be taken to minimize iron overload pretransplant to minimize the adverse effects of iron overload on treatment-related mortality.
- Options for patients with relapsed disease include palliative care, azacytidine or lenalidomide as indicated by disease characteristics. Repeat transplantation may be undertaken if patients meet eligibility requirements set out elsewhere in this manual.
- To decrease relapse rates in MDS, total body irradiation (TBI) 400 cGy in two fractions should be added to the FLUBUP (fludarabine + busulfan) protocol.
- Standard therapy is myeloablative transplantation with FLUBUP to minimize risk of disease relapse. Reduced intensity conditioning is not recommended for patients with marrow blasts >10% at the time of transplantation.

Therapy-Related AML (t-AML)

- All patients should have cytogenetic analysis of bone marrow at diagnosis and patient and sibling typing should be initiated at the earliest opportunity for all transplant-eligible patients, followed by unrelated donor typing as indicated.
- Patients who are transplant eligible and do not have good risk cytogenetics (especially aPML (acute promyelocytic leukemia), but including inv(16) and t(8;21) who are negative for c-kit mutation) should be offered allogeneic transplantation in first complete remission.
- Risk factors that predict outcome in t-AML include age >35, adverse risk cytogenetics, therapy-AML not in remission or advanced MDS (CMML (chronic myelomonocytic leukemia) or marrow blasts > 5%), non-sibling related or mismatched unrelated donor. Patients with 3 – 4 risk factors have predicted 5-year survival < 10% and should not undergo transplantation.
- Efforts should be taken to minimize iron overload pretransplant to minimize the adverse effects of iron overload on treatment-related mortality.
MYELODYSPLASTIC SYNDROMES (MDS)

Background

Myelodysplastic syndromes are a heterogeneous group of related clonal stem cell disorders featuring dysplastic changes in one or more bone marrow cell lines, ineffective hematopoiesis, bone marrow failure, and often clonal evolution and/or transformation to acute leukemia. It is a disorder of the elderly, with a median age of 65-70 years at diagnosis. Allogeneic stem cell transplantation remains the only curative option; however the majority of patients are not eligible for transplantation due to age and/or comorbidity. For those who are eligible, the variable natural history of the disease and relative toxicity of transplant are important factors in the decision between supportive care, demethylating agents, lenalidomide, medical therapy including growth factors and allogeneic transplantation.

Etiology

A history and physical exam should investigate for potential etiology of MDS:

- Ionizing radiation
- Cytotoxic agents (i.e., alkylating agents, topoisomerase inhibitors)
- Occupational or environmental carcinogens (i.e., viruses, benzenes, heavy metals)
- Inherited disorders (i.e., Fanconi anemia)
- Antecedent hematologic disorders (i.e. paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria, aplastic anemia).

Cytogenetic abnormalities are found in 40-70% of de novo MDS, and 95% of therapy-related MDS.

World Health Organization (WHO) Classification

The 2008 WHO classification replaced the French-American-British (FAB) classification system, and consists of the following categories.1

- Refractory cytopenia with unilineage dysplasia; refractory anemia, refractory neutropenia, refractory thrombocytopenia
- Refractory anemia with ringed sideroblasts
- Refractory cytopenia with multilineage dysplasia
- Refractory anemia with excess blasts-1 (5-9% marrow blasts)
- Refractory anemia with excess blasts-2 (10-19% marrow blasts)
- Myelodysplastic syndrome – unclassified
- MDS with isolated del(5q)

International Prognostic Scoring System (IPSS) for MDS

Cytogenetic abnormalities in MDS are divided into several categories with different prognostic significance:

- Good risk
  - 5q-
  - Normal
  - Isolated del (20q)
  - −Y
Intermediate risk
  o All other cytogenetic abnormalities

Poor risk
  o Complex abnormalities > 3
  o Abnormalities of chromosome 7

The IPSS was developed within the FAB classification system, and predicts survival and leukemic transformation of myelodysplasia by assigning a number of points based on three risk factors; percent blasts, karyotype risk group, and number of cytopenias. The two tables below outline predicted survival based on IPSS scores:

**Table 1.** Predicted survival based on International Prognostic Scoring System based on risk factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>International Prognostic Scoring System Risk Factors</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0.5</th>
<th>1.0</th>
<th>1.5</th>
<th>2.0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% Blasts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5-10</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>&gt;10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karyotype</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cytopenias*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Cytopenia definitions: Hb <100, Plts <100, Neutrophils <1.5

**Table 2.** Leukemia-free survival based on total score from the International Prognostic Scoring System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leukemia-Free Survival Based on Total Score on the International Prognostic Scoring System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total IPSS Points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5-1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5-2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Outcomes using the IPSS are worse with increasing age, especially above age 70 years. The IPSS has been reported to be a useful predictor of transplantation outcome with increased relapse and decreased disease-free survival (DFS) in patients with high IPSS scores.

**World Health Organization Prognostic Scoring System (WPSS) for MDS**

**Table 3.** World Health Organization Prognostic Scoring System scoring for MDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHO category</td>
<td>RA, RARS, 5q-</td>
<td>RCMD, RCMD-RS</td>
<td>RAEB-1</td>
<td>RAEB-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karyotype</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Int</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfusions</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Regular</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 4.** World Health Organization Prognostic Scoring System risk groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Standard Mortality Ratio*</th>
<th>Overall Survival (months)</th>
<th>2 year AML Progression</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Low</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.47</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>16.18</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>5-6</td>
<td>30.55</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Versus an age-matched Italian population.

The WHO subtype and WPSS are also highly correlated with survival post hematopoietic cell transplantation. The WPSS takes into account transfusion dependence, associated with adverse outcomes in MDS, and also the WHO classifications. The 5 year overall survival by WPSS category was
Outcomes with Allogeneic Transplantation

Several series have reported the outcome of allogeneic stem cell transplantation for MDS. The European Group for Blood and Marrow Transplantation (EBMT) reported outcomes on 1378 patients transplanted between 1993 and 1998 and reported a 3-year DFS of 36%, relapse rate of 36%, and overall survival better in patients younger than 20 years compared to those older than 40 years (53% vs. 35%).8 The relapse rate was higher in patients who developed AML (49% vs. 35%) or had >5% blasts at the time of transplantation (DFS 55% vs. 28%), but there was no difference in outcomes between patients with primary or secondary MDS (49% vs. 35%). Survival was inversely related to cytogenetic risk and IPSS risk score. Appelbaum et al. reported 251 patients between 1981 and 1996 with 5-year DFS rate of 40% and a relapse rate of 18%.3 Many changes in supportive care have taken place since these series were reported; in addition, the role of nonmyeloablative transplantation is being determined.9 In a retrospective study of 836 patients with MDS transplanted with an HLA matched sibling, the 3-year relapse rate was higher in patients given reduced intensity conditioning (HR 1.6, p=0.001) but a corresponding decrease in 3-year non-relapse mortality resulted in similar progression-free (33% vs. 39%) and overall survival rates (41% vs. 45%).10 Outcomes with FLUBUP/TBI remain to be determined but compare favourably with these series. Local outcomes comparing the use of TBI in patients with MDS from 1999-2010 suggest improved 2-year DFS in patients given FLUBUP/TBI compared to FLUBUP alone (2-year DFS 67% vs. 41%) although with small numbers the difference is not statistically significant. The decision has been made to incorporate TBI in the transplant regimen of patients with MDS.

Umbilical cord blood transplantation (UCBT) was evaluated in an EBMT retrospective review of single or double UCBT for MDS or secondary AML (n=180).11 With a median age of 43 and predominantly single cord blood transplants (71%), the 2-year treatment-related mortality (TRM) rate was 62% with myeloablative conditioning vs. 34% with reduced intensity conditioning. The improvement in TRM was offset by increased relapse in the reduced-intensity conditioning cohort however, resulting in similar 2-year disease-free (30%) and overall survival (34%) rates. Patients with a blast count >5% and IPSS Int-2 or high risk had a poorer DFS.

Another single-centre study at the University of Wisconsin describes the importance of pre-transplant disease burden (as reflected by the proportion of bone marrow blasts at transplant). Patients entering transplant with < 5% blasts had a lower probability of relapse at 1-year than those entering transplant with 5-20% blasts (18% (8-28%) vs. 35% (16-54%), p=0.07).12 The use of chemotherapy to achieve fewer than 5% blasts did not adversely affect the outcome of transplant in this cohort. The use of myeloablative conditioning was unable to overcome the adverse effect of high disease burden (> 5% blasts): relapse rates were similar for patients with >5% blasts, regardless of whether myeloablative or non-myeloablative conditioning was used (28% (8-48%) vs. 50% (18-82%), p=0.33).12

A landmark decision analysis by the IBMTR (International Bone Marrow Transplant Registry) compared outcomes in newly diagnosed patients with MDS between three treatment strategies: transplantation at diagnosis, transplantation at leukemic progression, and transplantation at an interval from diagnosis but before leukemic progression. Low and Intermediate-1 IPSS groups maximized survival with delayed transplantation, especially in patients younger than 40 years old, and outcomes were better with transplantation prior to leukemic transformation. Patients in the Int-2 and High Risk IPSS groups maximized survival with transplantation at diagnosis.5 Since this analysis was reported, the use of
nonmyeloablative transplantation has increased. Azacytidine has also become available, which may provide a bridge to transplantation and allow cytoreduction without the toxicity of cytarabine-based leukemia induction. Several case series using azacytidine as a bridge to transplantation show this treatment is feasible; the effect on transplant outcomes is being determined. The effectiveness of this strategy will become clearer as further data become available.

**THERAPY-RELATED AML**

Therapy-related myeloid neoplasms make up 10-20% of all AML, MDS, and myeloproliferative/myelodysplastic syndromes. The median age is 61 years; incidence depends on the types and dose of chemotherapy or radiation previously received. Following treatment with topoisomerase II inhibitors, the risk of progression to overt AML is highest in the first 3 years after treatment, with cytogenetic abnormalities favouring rearrangements of the MLL gene on chromosome 11q23. After alkylating agents or radiation, a delayed pattern of cytopenias and cytogenetic abnormalities consistent with MDS often occurs, and progression to overt AML is common; patients who progress to AML after alkylating agents often present late (5-10 years post-chemotherapy) with a myelodysplastic presentation and/or complex cytogenetics. Most patients (>90%) with therapy-related acute myeloid leukemia demonstrate a clonal cytogenetic abnormality and these changes are often complex or adverse. Outcomes with conventional chemotherapy in patients with therapy-related AML are poor.

Rarely, patients with t-AML may have favourable cytogenetics, including t(15;17) and core binding factor mutations. These patients tend to respond well to chemotherapy (and all-trans retinoic acid in patients with t(15;17)), with one retrospective study showing survival of 59% at 8 years. Others with core binding mutations may also do well: the reported median survival of good cytogenetic risk patients in German clinical trials with therapy-related AML is 27 months, although outcomes are not quite as favourable as with *de novo* AML.

Adverse risk factors for disease-free and overall survival with allogeneic transplantation include age greater than 35 years, poor risk cytogenetics, therapy-related AML not in remission or advanced therapy-related MDS, and a donor other than an HLA-identical sibling or a partially/well-matched unrelated donor. Associated survival in patients with 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4 of these risk factors in a retrospective analysis is 50%, 26%, 21%, 10% and 4% respectively.

Excellent supportive care including iron chelation in patients dependent on chronic transfusion and early transplant workup is important to provide the highest standard of transplantation care in patients with MDS and therapy-related AML.
REFERENCES

TRANSPLANTATION FOR CHRONIC MYELOGENOUS LEUKEMIA

SUMMARY

Chronic Phase

First line therapy:
- Imatinib 400 mg/day
- Molecular monitoring with quantitative PCR (polymerase chain reaction) every 3 months
  - Cytogenetics and mutation analysis as per the chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) treatment guidelines
  - Assess milestones as per LeukemiaNet guidelines

Second line therapy:
- In patients on imatinib showing warning signs, who experience a suboptimal response or failure and are otherwise transplant eligible, perform human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing of patient and siblings followed by at least a world book search if no suitable family member is identified. Adjust TKI (tyrosine kinase inhibitor) therapy as per CML treatment guidelines, i.e. increase imatinib dose, switch to second generation TKI
- Consider transplantation in eligible patients who fail to meet the milestones for response to second line tyrosine kinase inhibitor
- Consider transplantation in eligible patients who lose a previous best response to imatinib and do not respond to an increase in imatinib dose or a second generation tyrosine kinase inhibitor
- Consider transplantation in eligible patients who are unable to tolerate the tyrosine kinase inhibitors such that compliance becomes an issue

Accelerated Phase
- HLA type patients and siblings, and proceed with volunteer unrelated donor (VUD) search if no family match identified
- Use tyrosine kinase inhibitors as a bridge to transplantation in eligible patients (may be sufficient in good prognosis groups such as clonal progression only)
  - Increased imatinib dose
  - Dasatinib or nilotinib
- Allogeneic stem cell transplantation preferred in eligible patients

Blast Phase
- HLA type patients and siblings and proceed with VUD search if no family match identified
- Attempt to induce CP2 prior to allogeneic stem cell transplantation with chemotherapy and TKIs
- Transplantation is contraindicated in blast phase

Monitoring for Relapsed/Refractory CML post transplantation
- Quantitative peripheral blood PCR for brc/abl transcript every 3 months for 2 years then every 6 months to 5 years and then yearly to coincide with scheduled follow up appointments.

Continued on next page
Treatment of Relapsed Disease

- **Molecular Relapse or Relapse in Chronic Phase:**
  - Minimize immunosuppression
  - Consider escalating doses of DLI (donor lymphocytic infusion) and/or TKI if BCR/ABL ratio rising

- **Accelerated Phase Relapse:**
  - Minimize immunosuppression
  - DLI preferred if accelerated phase with interval from transplant >1 year
  - TKI in conjunction with DLI
  - Consider a second transplant (see second transplant guideline) based on GVHD (graft-versus-host disease) status, age, comorbidities and time from first transplant

- **Blast Phase Relapse:**
  - Minimize immunosuppression
  - Reinduce chronic phase prior to a second transplant in eligible patient (see second transplant guideline) – overall prognosis poor; palliation is a reasonable choice.

**Preferred Stem Cell Source**
Peripheral blood stem cell source is preferred

**BACKGROUND**

Chronic myelogenous leukemia makes up 14% of new leukemias, with a median age of 67 years. It is associated with the Philadelphia chromosome t(9;22) and 190kD, 210kD or 230kD bcr/abl fusion proteins. The Philadelphia chromosome is found in multiple cell lineages including granulocyte, erythroid, megakaryocyte, and B lymphocyte lineages. Progression of disease is often associated with cytogenetic evolution with common additional abnormalities including +Ph, +8, i(17q) and +19.

**Natural History of CML**

The natural history of CML involves a chronic phase, accelerated phase, and blast phase. Without stem cell transplantation progression to blast phase occurred on average 3-5 years after diagnosis in the pre-imatinib era, with sudden onset of blast crisis pre-imatinib in 0.4% of patients in the first year, 1.8% in the second year, and 2.6% in the third year. In the tyrosine kinase era life expectancy approaches 30 years from the time of diagnosis.

**Accelerated Phase: World Health Organization (WHO) Classification**

- Blasts 10-19% in peripheral blood or bone marrow
- Basophilia ≥20%
- Persistent PLTs<100/nl unrelated to therapy or >1000/nl unresponsive to therapy
- Increasing spleen size and white blood cell count unresponsive to therapy
- Clonal evolution
Blast Phase: WHO Classification

- Blasts ≥20% in peripheral blood or bone marrow
- Extramedullary blasts proliferation
- Large foci or clusters of blasts in bone marrow biopsy

TREATMENT

Use of hydroxyurea, interferon, busulfan and other chemotherapeutic agents in CML is confined to specific circumstances and is largely historical, although hydroxyurea is commonly used for initial control of blood counts and interferon has use in pregnancy. The use of these agents for pre-transplant therapy will not be discussed here.

Imatinib

Patient outcomes in the imatinib era are substantially improved and this is changing the practice pattern of transplantation in CML. Despite high levels of crossover into the imatinib arm, the IRIS trial comparing imatinib to interferon plus Ara-C for first line therapy of chronic phase CML showed better responses at 18 months with complete hematologic response (CHR, 97 versus 69%), complete cytogenetic response (CCR, 76 versus 15%), major molecular response (MMR, 87 versus 35%), and freedom from progression to accelerated and blast phases (98 versus 92%). Estimated EFS at 8 years was 81% and freedom from progression to AP/BC was 92%. Estimated overall survival (OS) was 85% at 8 years, and 93% when only CML-related deaths and those prior to SCT were considered. The annual rates of progression to AP/BC in years 4 to 8 after initiation of therapy were 0.9%, 0.5%, 0%, 0%, and 0.4%, respectively. Only 15 (3%) patients who achieved complete cytogenetic response (CCyR) progressed to AP/BC, all but 1 within 2 years of achieving CCyR.

Table 1. Optimal response and treatment failure for various timepoints

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timepoint</th>
<th>Optimal Response</th>
<th>Treatment Failure</th>
<th>Warning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>High risk, CCA/Ph+††</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>≤ 65%</td>
<td>Incomplete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>≤ 35%</td>
<td>Loss &gt; 95% or ↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Loss &gt; 35% or ↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 months</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>≤ 0.1</td>
<td>Loss &lt; CR or ↑</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Any time  | Stable or improving molecular response | Loss of CHR, loss of CCgR, mutations, CCA/Ph* | Q-PCR, CCA/Ph-

* Molecular response based on BCR-Abl/Abl ratio.
** Any response between optimal response and treatment failure is considered a suboptimal response.
† High-risk Sokal score and additional clonal cytogenetic abnormalities (CCA) in Ph+ cells are warning signs at diagnosis and may indicate a need to follow patients more closely.
†† Cytogenetic response based on peripheral blood FISH for t(9;22).
Abbreviations: CCA/Ph = clonal cytogenic abnormalities in Ph+ cells; CCgR = complete cytogenic response; CHR = complete hematologic response; CR = complete remission; Q-PCR = quantitative polymerase chain reaction.
Second Generation Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors

The first reports of dasatinib and nilotinib compared to imatinib have shown more rapid induction of cytogenetic and molecular remissions with these agents. Fewer patients treated with second generation agents progressed beyond chronic phase disease.\textsuperscript{5,6}

Imatinib Treatment Failures: Options

1. Increased doses imatinib
2. Alternative TKI (dasatinib or nilotinib), or
3. Allogeneic transplantation

In the phase II study of dasatinib in imatinib-resistant CML compared to high dose imatinib, cumulative CHR rate at 24 months was 93\% versus 82\% in patients on imatinib 800 mg/day. In addition, CCR was achieved in 44\% versus 18\%.\textsuperscript{7} Imatinib-resistant patients obtained major cytogenetic responses at 3, 6, and 12 months in 29\%, 40\% and 51\% of cases, respectively. At 18 months, the MCyR was maintained in 90\% of patients on the dasatinib arm and in 74\% of patients on the high-dose imatinib arm. Major molecular response rates also were more frequent with dasatinib than with high-dose imatinib.

In a study of nilotinib in patients with newly diagnosed CML in chronic phase after imatinib resistance or intolerance, the 24 month follow-up results show that 59\% of patients achieved a major CyR which was complete in 44\%.\textsuperscript{8} Of those achieving CCyR, 56\% achieved an MMR and 84\% maintained their CCyR at 24 months. The OS at 24 months was 87\%.

A retrospective review of 420 patients with imatinib failures (372 resistance/recurrence, 46 toxicities) showed a 3 year OS of 72\% if patients progressed within the chronic phase, 30\% if patients progressed to or within the accelerated phase, and 7\% if patients progressed in or to the blast phase.\textsuperscript{9} Survival in chronic phase was better when therapy was nilotinib or dasatinib (2 year survival 100\%) versus HCT (OS 72\%) versus others (OS 67\%); but survival was not better with second generation tyrosine kinase inhibitors if the patients were in blast phase or accelerated phase. Two independent scoring systems have been developed to predict who might benefit most from stem cell transplantation after imatinib failure.\textsuperscript{10,11}

The role of imatinib or second generation tyrosine kinase inhibitors in bridge to transplant for CML blast crisis is supported, however their role in induction of remission in blast phase CML and long term efficacy in accelerated phase disease is not yet clear. Activity is poor in patients with CNS disease.

Syngeneic Transplantation for CML

Although not commonly used, syngeneic transplantation provides evidence that graft-versus-leukemia effect is useful but not necessary for the cure of CML with high dose chemotherapy. A 1982 series of 22 patients, including 12 in chronic phase, resulted in 7 of 12 patients alive at 20-26 years.\textsuperscript{12} Syngeneic transplants remain a viable option for a small number of patients, especially without other donor options. Registry analysis shows a much higher relapse rate of 40\% compared to 7\% in allogeneic transplantation thought secondary to lack of graft versus leukemia effect.\textsuperscript{13} Supporting the importance of this effect is the higher relapse rate in T-cell depleted transplants and effectiveness of donor lymphocyte infusion (DLI). However, toxicities due to GVHD in syngeneic transplants are minimal.
Allogeneic Transplantation for CML

Allogeneic transplantation is a potentially curative modality for CML associated with increased toxicity upfront compared to non-transplant therapy. An IBMTR (International Bone Marrow Transplant Registry) comparison of allogeneic stem cell transplantation with German CML Study Group trials using hydroxyurea or interferon showed that in the first 18 months the relative risk of death with transplant was 5.9, with similar mortality between the two groups between 18 and 56 months, and lower overall mortality with transplant after 56 months. \(^{13}\) Seven year survival was higher in the transplant group (58% versus 32%). Registry data reveal a 5-year survival post transplant of 50 to 70% for matched related donor transplants and 40 to 60% for unrelated donors. \(^{13}\) Advanced disease is associated with poor outcomes in allogeneic matched sibling transplantation; survival at 3 years with BuCy2 was 58% in chronic phase versus 41% in accelerated phase and 25% in blast phase, with relapse in 3%, 12%, and 27% of patients in each group. \(^{14}\)

The importance of obtaining a second chronic phase in patients in blast crisis pretransplant was seen in a small trial randomizing 10 patients to upfront allogeneic transplantation and 10 patients to induction chemotherapy followed by allotransplant. \(^{15}\) All 10 patients transplanted in blast crisis died; 8 of 10 given induction chemotherapy achieved a second chronic phase, 7 patients were transplanted, and all of the 6 patients in the second chronic phase at the time of transplant achieved molecular remission. Median OS in this group was 23 months versus 6 months in those transplanted up front.

Data using the FLUBUP (fludarabine + busulfan) protocol in the first 21 CML patients in Calgary show a projected 3-year OS of 86% with FLUBUP/ATG (antithymocyte globulin), compared to a 3-year OS of 76% with the BuCy (busulfan + cyclophosphamide) protocol (p-value not significant). Transplant-related mortality at 3 years was 0% compared to 24% with BuCy (p=0.03). Further data is being accrued.

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Timing of Transplantation

Multiple studies have shown better outcomes in the pre-imatinib era if patients are transplanted in the first year after diagnosis. For example, in one study, patients transplanted within one year of diagnosis in chronic phase had a survival of 70% compared with 40% when transplanted beyond one year. \(^{16}\) In the imatinib era, early transplantation is no longer done in patients meeting their milestones.
Blood versus Marrow Stem Cell Source

Less relapse is seen in patients treated with peripheral blood stem cells (PCR positivity 44% with bone marrow versus 7% with peripheral blood at 4 years, p<0.009) but more chronic GVHD with peripheral blood. Overall survival has been higher in peripheral blood transplants than bone marrow stem cell sources. In vivo T cell depletion with ATG decreases GVHD. The impact that ATG makes on altering relapse and GVHD outcomes between peripheral blood and bone marrow with the FLUBUP protocol is not fully understood.

Prognostication Pre Allotransplant – EBMT Transplant Risk Score

Table 2. European Group for Blood and Marrow Transplantation risk factor assessment

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<td>AP</td>
<td>BP or 2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; CP</td>
</tr>
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<td>Donor</td>
<td>HLA sib</td>
<td>MUD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex Match</td>
<td>All others</td>
<td>Female to Male</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time to Therapy</td>
<td>&lt;12 months</td>
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<td><strong>Points</strong></td>
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<td><strong>TRM</strong></td>
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</tr>
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A retrospective review of 346 patients followed with PCR every 3 months post-transplant found that while in the first 3 months post-transplant, PCR positivity did not correlate with worse outcome. At 6 months or later, it was highly correlated with relapse (42% PCR+ relapse versus 3% PCR-, p<0.0001; 4-year OS 74% versus 93%, p=0.002). Between 6 and 12 months, the PCR+ patients had a relative risk of relapse of 26.0. However, at greater than 36 months, the short term risk of relapse was much less; 15/59 were qualitative PCR+ but only 1 patient relapsed.

Quantitative PCR can be helpful in predicting relapse risk; at 3 to 5 months post-transplant, increasing PCR positivity is associated with increased risk of relapse. Relapse risk is 17% if PCR-, 43% if low level PCR+ (<0.02%), and 86% if PCR+ is >0.02%). In a study of 379 patients alive at 18 months, 90 had at least 1 positive test at 18 months, but only 14% relapsed (median 40,000 copies/ug) compared to 1% of PCR- patients relapsing (69 had only 1 test positive with mean 24 copies/ug). In a study of 98 patients, 69 had undetectable, decreasing, or low <50 copies/ug PCR titers and only 1 relapsed. There was a 72% relapse rate in patients with persistent or high (>50 copies/ug) titers (p<0.00001). The correlation between blood and marrow PCR positivity is approximately 90%.
**Treatment of Relapsed Disease Post-AlloHCT**

Imatinib is one therapy with moderate effectiveness in advanced relapsed disease post allogeneic HCT; in a review of 28 (5 chronic phase, 15 accelerated phase, 8 blast phase, 13 with previous DLI) imatinib-naïve patients who relapsed post-allotransplant, overall response to imatinib was 22/28, CCR 9/28 (35%), complete molecular response (CMR) 4/28. All chronic phase patients attained CHR compared to 83% of the accelerated phase patients and 43% of the blast phase patients; 1 year overall survival was 74%. Five patients reactivated GVHD; 3 had grade III disease.

DLI is also effective and can induce a complete molecular response in about 70% of patients. These can be durable, with a probability of 80-90% DFS at 3 years and improvement of OS from 53% without DLI to 95% with DLI at 3 years (p=0.0001). There is an approximately 40% chance of GVHD greater than or equal to grade 2 and 30% chance of myelosuppression post-DLI. Responses are not generally durable in second chronic phase disease. The role of imatinib plus DLI is being investigated and a small number of patients have been reported with encouraging results.

Retrospective data support the use of escalated dose DLI (mononuclear cells in dose x10^8/kg) to maintain efficacy while minimizing toxicity of therapy. DLI is addressed in a separate set of guidelines.

**Table 3. Data supporting the use of escalated-dose donor lymphocytic infusion**

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Abbreviations: FFS = freedom from second failure.
REFERENCES


## SUMMARY

### Chronic Phase

**First line therapy:**
- Imatinib 400 mg/day
- Molecular monitoring with quantitative PCR (polymerase chain reaction) every 3 months
  - Cytogenetics and mutation analysis as per the chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) treatment guidelines
  - Assess milestones as per LeukemiaNet guidelines
- 

**Second line therapy:**
- In patients on imatinib showing warning signs, who experience a suboptimal response or failure and are otherwise transplant eligible, perform human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing of patient and siblings followed by at least a world book search if no suitable family member is identified. Adjust TKI (tyrosine kinase inhibitor) therapy as per CML treatment guidelines, i.e. increase imatinib dose, switch to second generation TKI
- Consider transplantation in eligible patients who fail to meet the milestones for response to second line tyrosine kinase inhibitor
- Consider transplantation in eligible patients who lose a previous best response to imatinib and do not respond to an increase in imatinib dose or a second generation tyrosine kinase inhibitor
- Consider transplantation in eligible patients who are unable to tolerate the tyrosine kinase inhibitors such that compliance becomes an issue

### Accelerated Phase
- HLA type patients and siblings, and proceed with volunteer unrelated donor (VUD) search if no family match identified
- Use tyrosine kinase inhibitors as a bridge to transplantation in eligible patients (may be sufficient in good prognosis groups such as clonal progression only)
  - Increased imatinib dose
  - Dasatinib or nilotinib
- Allogeneic stem cell transplantation preferred in eligible patients

### Blast Phase
- HLA type patients and siblings and proceed with VUD search if no family match identified
- Attempt to induce CP2 prior to allogeneic stem cell transplantation with chemotherapy and TKIs
- Transplantation is contraindicated in blast phase

**Monitoring for Relapsed/Refractory CML post transplantation**
- Quantitative peripheral blood PCR for brc/abl transcript every 3 months for 2 years then every 6 months to 5 years and then yearly to coincide with scheduled follow up appointments.

*Continued on next page*
Treatment of Relapsed Disease

- **Molecular Relapse or Relapse in Chronic Phase:**
  - Minimize immunosuppression
  - Consider escalating doses of DLI (donor lymphocytic infusion) and/or TKI if BCR/ABL ratio rising

- **Accelerated Phase Relapse:**
  - Minimize immunosuppression
  - DLI preferred if accelerated phase with interval from transplant >1 year
  - TKI in conjunction with DLI
  - Consider a second transplant (see second transplant guideline) based on GVHD (graft-versus-host disease) status, age, comorbidities and time from first transplant

- **Blast Phase Relapse:**
  - Minimize immunosuppression
  - Reinduce chronic phase prior to a second transplant in eligible patient (see second transplant guideline) – overall prognosis poor; palliation is a reasonable choice.

**Preferred Stem Cell Source**
Peripheral blood stem cell source is preferred

**BACKGROUND**

Chronic myelogenous leukemia makes up 14% of new leukemias, with a median age of 67 years. It is associated with the Philadelphia chromosome t(9;22) and 190kD, 210kD or 230kD bcr/abl fusion proteins. The Philadelphia chromosome is found in multiple cell lineages including granulocyte, erythroid, megakaryocyte, and B lymphocyte lineages. Progression of disease is often associated with cytogenetic evolution with common additional abnormalities including +Ph, +8, i(17q) and +19.

**Natural History of CML**

The natural history of CML involves a chronic phase, accelerated phase, and blast phase. Without stem cell transplantation progression to blast phase occurred on average 3-5 years after diagnosis in the pre-imatinib era, with sudden onset of blast crisis pre-imatinib in 0.4% of patients in the first year, 1.8% in the second year, and 2.6% in the third year. In the tyrosine kinase era life expectancy approaches 30 years from the time of diagnosis.

**Accelerated Phase: World Health Organization (WHO) Classification**

- Blasts 10-19% in peripheral blood or bone marrow
- Basophilia ≥20%
- Persistent PLTs<100/nl unrelated to therapy or >1000/nl unresponsive to therapy
- Increasing spleen size and white blood cell count unresponsive to therapy
- Clonal evolution
BMT Standard Practice Manual
Transplantation for Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia
Presented by: Lynn Savoie
Last Reviewed Date: April 12, 2011
Effective Date: April 12, 2011

Blast Phase: WHO Classification

- Blasts ≥20% in peripheral blood or bone marrow
- Extramedullary blasts proliferation
- Large foci or clusters of blasts in bone marrow biopsy

TREATMENT

Use of hydroxyurea, interferon, busulfan and other chemotherapeutic agents in CML is confined to specific circumstances and is largely historical, although hydroxyurea is commonly used for initial control of blood counts and interferon has use in pregnancy. The use of these agents for pre-transplant therapy will not be discussed here.

Imatinib

Patient outcomes in the imatinib era are substantially improved and this is changing the practice pattern of transplantation in CML. Despite high levels of crossover into the imatinib arm, the IRIS trial comparing imatinib to interferon plus Ara-C for first line therapy of chronic phase CML showed better responses at 18 months with complete hematologic response (CHR, 97 versus 69%), complete cytogenetic response (CCR, 76 versus 15%), major molecular response (MMR, 87 versus 35%), and freedom from progression to accelerated and blast phases (98 versus 92%). Estimated EFS at 8 years was 81% and freedom from progression to AP/BC was 92%. Estimated overall survival (OS) was 85% at 8 years, and 93% when only CML-related deaths and those prior to SCT were considered. The annual rates of progression to AP/BC in years 4 to 8 after initiation of therapy were 0.9%, 0.5%, 0%, 0%, and 0.4%, respectively. Only 15 (3%) patients who achieved complete cytogenetic response (CCyR) progressed to AP/BC, all but 1 within 2 years of achieving CCyR.

Table 1. Optimal response and treatment failure for various timepoints

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timepoint</th>
<th>Optimal Response</th>
<th>Treatment Failure</th>
<th>Warning</th>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>Complete</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>≤ 35%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Loss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 months</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Complete ≤ 0.1</td>
<td>Loss</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Any time  | Stable or improving molecular response | Loss of CHR, loss of CCgR, mutations, CCA/Ph+ | Q-PCR, CCA/Ph-

* Molecular response based on BCR-Abl/Abl ratio.
** Any response between optimal response and treatment failure is considered a suboptimal response.
† High-risk Sokal score and additional clonal cytogenetic abnormalities (CCA) in Ph+ cells are warning signs at diagnosis and may indicate a need to follow patients more closely.
†† Cytogenetic response based on peripheral blood FISH for t(9;22).
Abbreviations: CCA/Ph = clonal cytogenic abnormalities in Ph+ cells; CCgR = complete cytogenic response; CHR = complete hematologic response; CR = complete remission; Q-PCR = quantitative polymerase chain reaction.
Second Generation Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors

The first reports of dasatinib and nilotinib compared to imatinib have shown more rapid induction of cytogenetic and molecular remissions with these agents. Fewer patients treated with second generation agents progressed beyond chronic phase disease.\(^5,6\)

Imatinib Treatment Failures: Options

1. Increased doses imatinib
2. Alternative TKI (dasatinib or nilotinib), or
3. Allogeneic transplantation

In the phase II study of dasatinib in imatinib-resistant CML compared to high dose imatinib, cumulative CHR rate at 24 months was 93% versus 82% in patients on imatinib 800 mg/day. In addition, CCR was achieved in 44% versus 18%.\(^7\) Imatinib-resistant patients obtained major cytogenetic responses at 3, 6, and 12 months in 29%, 40%, and 51% of cases, respectively. At 18 months, the MCyR was maintained in 90% of patients on the dasatinib arm and in 74% of patients on the high-dose imatinib arm. Major molecular response rates also were more frequent with dasatinib than with high-dose imatinib.

In a study of nilotinib in patients with newly diagnosed CML in chronic phase after imatinib resistance or intolerance, the 24 month follow-up results show that 59% of patients achieved a major CyR which was complete in 44%.\(^8\) Of those achieving CCyR, 56% achieved an MMR and 84% maintained their CCyR at 24 months. The OS at 24 months was 87%.

A retrospective review of 420 patients with imatinib failures (372 resistance/recurrence, 46 toxicities) showed a 3 year OS of 72% if patients progressed within the chronic phase, 30% if patients progressed to or within the accelerated phase, and 7% if patients progressed in or to the blast phase.\(^9\) Survival in chronic phase was better when therapy was nilotinib or dasatinib (2 year survival 100%) versus HCT (OS 72%) versus others (OS 67%); but survival was not better with second generation tyrosine kinase inhibitors if the patients were in blast phase or accelerated phase. Two independent scoring systems have been developed to predict who might benefit most from stem cell transplantation after imatinib failure.\(^10,11\)

The role of imatinib or second generation tyrosine kinase inhibitors in bridge to transplant for CML blast crisis is supported, however their role in induction of remission in blast phase CML and long term efficacy in accelerated phase disease is not yet clear. Activity is poor in patients with CNS disease.

Syngeneic Transplantation for CML

Although not commonly used, syngeneic transplantation provides evidence that graft-versus-leukemia effect is useful but not necessary for the cure of CML with high dose chemotherapy. A 1982 series of 22 patients, including 12 in chronic phase, resulted in 7 of 12 patients alive at 20-26 years.\(^12\) Syngeneic transplants remain a viable option for a small number of patients, especially without other donor options. Registry analysis shows a much higher relapse rate of 40% compared to 7% in allogeneic transplantation thought secondary to lack of graft versus leukemia effect.\(^13\) Supporting the importance of this effect is the higher relapse rate in T-cell depleted transplants and effectiveness of donor lymphocyte infusion (DLI). However, toxicities due to GVHD in syngeneic transplants are minimal.
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REFERENCES


BRC-ABL1-NEGATIVE MYELOPROLIFERATIVE NEOPLASMS

SUMMARY

- Transplant eligible patients with myelofibrosis (primary, or post-ET/PV MF) with intermediate-2 or high risk disease according to the Dynamic IPSS-plus criteria should be considered for allogeneic stem cell transplantation. Younger patients with intermediate-1 risk should also be considered for early transplantation.
- Patients in blast phase (>20% bone marrow blasts) should be considered for induction chemotherapy prior to proceeding with stem cell transplantation.
- Insufficient data exists to make firm recommendations for stem cell transplantation in essential thrombocytosis, polycythemia vera, and other myeloproliferative neoplasms in the absence of myelofibrotic or leukemic transformation.
- There is no convincing data to support the requirement for splenectomy before transplantation. Routine splenectomy or splenic irradiation is not recommended pre-transplant.
- As engraftment failure is a significant problem in this condition at our center the recommendation of the BMT Clinical Committee is to add 400 cGy TBI (total body irradiation) to the current regimen of fludarabine plus busulfan (see the Conditioning section of this Manual).
- The use of JAK2 inhibitors pre-transplant is associated with improvement in constitutional symptoms and performance status, and decrease in spleen size, but the long-term impact on transplant outcomes has not been established. Ruxolitinib shall be discontinued by tapering during the conditioning treatment prior to HSCT.

BACKGROUND

Myeloproliferative neoplasms (MPNs) originate from acquired mutations that target the hematopoietic stem cell and induce dysregulation of kinase signaling, clonal myeloproliferation, and abnormal cytokine expression. The JAK2 V617F mutation is most frequent. Other mutations include MPL, LNK, CBL, TET2, ASXL1, IKZF1, or EZH2 mutations.1,2

The 2008 WHO MPN category includes eight subcategories:
1. chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML, BCR-ABL1 positive)
2. polycythemia vera (PV)
3. essential thrombocythemia (ET)
4. primary myelofibrosis (PMF)
5. chronic neutrophilic leukemia
6. chronic eosinophilic leukemia NOS
7. mastocytosis
8. MPN unclassifiable

“BCR-ABL1-negative MPN” is generally used in reference to PV, ET, and PMF.

Myelofibrosis

Myelofibrosis refers to the MPN classified by the WHO system as primary myelofibrosis or the phenotypically similar condition that develops in the setting of either polycythemia vera (post-PV MF) or
essential thrombocythemia (post-ET MF). It is the least common of the three MPNs, with annual incidence of 0.2-1.5 cases/100,000, and carries the worst prognosis, with a median survival of 3.5-5.5 years. Median age at diagnosis is 65; MF is uncommon in young patients (~20% age <55). It is characterized by marrow fibrosis, myeloid proliferation and abnormal megakaryocyte morphology/clustering, splenomegaly, leukoerythroblastosis, and extramedullary hematopoiesis. Ultimately, this disease results in one of two outcomes: leukemic transformation or bone marrow failure. Currently, allogeneic stem cell transplantation is the only curative option, as all other available treatments are considered palliative.

Prognostic factors in myelofibrosis:
The International Prognostic Scoring System (IPSS) uses five risk factors for estimating survival from time of diagnosis: age >65 years, hemoglobin level <100 g/L, leukocyte count >25 x10^9/L, circulating blasts ≥1%, and presence of constitutional symptoms.\(^3\) The presence of 0,1,2, and ≥3 adverse factors define low, intermediate 1, intermediate 2, and high-risk disease, with median survivals of 11.3, 7.9, 4, and 2.3 years, respectively.\(^3\) This prognostic score was later modified to Dynamic IPSS (DIPSS) for use at any time in the disease course, and most recently DIPSS was upgraded to DIPSS-plus to incorporate three additional independent risk factors, including red cell transfusion need, platelet count <100 x10^9/L, and unfavorable karyotype (includes complex karyotype, or 1-2 abnormalities that include +8, -7/7q-, i(17q), inv(3), -5/5q-, 12p-, or 11q23 rearrangement).\(^4\) The eight DIPSS-plus risk factors are used to define low, intermediate 1, intermediate 2, and high risk groups, as described in the table below. Other previously published scoring systems include the Dupriez Score and Cervantes Risk Scoring System.\(^5,6\)

### Dynamic International Prognostic Scoring System – plus (DIPSS)

#### Table 1. Dynamic International Prognostic Scoring System – plus (DIPSS-plus) risk factors used to define low, intermediate 1, intermediate 2 and high risk groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Factors</th>
<th>Number of Risk Factors</th>
<th>Median OS (years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age &gt; 65</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemoglobin &lt; 100 gm/L</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitutional symptoms</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leukocytes &gt; 25 x10^9 /L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBC transfusion requirement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platelets &lt; 100 x10^9 /L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unfavourable karyotype (complex or including -5/5q-, -7/7q-, +8, abnormal 11q23, inv(3), 12p-, i(17q))</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circulating blasts &gt; 1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transplantation outcomes in myelofibrosis:
Allogeneic stem cell transplantation is currently the only treatment option in myelofibrosis that is capable of inducing complete hematologic, cytogenetic, and molecular remissions. In a recent study from the UK, 51 patients with PMF (24%, 33%, and 43% with Dupriez low-, intermediate-, and high-risk disease) received mostly related conventional-intensity conditioning (age 19-54) or reduced-intensity conditioning (age 40-64) allo-SCT.\(^7\) Three-year OS was 44% for conventional transplantation and 31% for RIC transplantation, and the corresponding relapse rates were 15% and 46%, non-relapse mortality 41% and 32%, and extensive chronic GVHD rates 30% and 35%.\(^7\) The Center for International Blood and Marrow Transplant Research (CIBMTR) study of 289 patients with PMF ages 18-73 (32%, 36%, and 31% with Dupriez low-, intermediate, and high-risk disease) demonstrated TRM of 27% at 1 year and 35% at 5
years, with 5-year OS 37% and 30% in related and unrelated donor settings, respectively, and history of splenectomy did not affect outcome. There is insufficient data available on outcomes with fludarabine plus busulfan conditioning for myeloproliferative disorders. The two largest reported case series include a study of 56 patients from Seattle given an allogeneic transplantation at mean age of 43 (10-66) for myelofibrosis, spent PV or ET. The 3 year overall survival was 58%, but increased to 76% for patients given BuCy, with a 100 day mortality of 14%. In France, a retrospective study of 55 patients allotransplanted for myelofibrosis at a median age of 42 years found 90% engraftment with a five year overall survival of 47%, and 40% complete morphologic remission. Overall survival in the low, intermediate and high risk groups was 83%, 43%, and 31% respectively, and outcomes were better if patient age was less than 45 years. Low doses of nucleated cells, osteosclerosis, and lack of splenectomy were associated with failed engraftment and abnormal karyotype predicted failure. Analysis of retrospective data does not provide clear support for splenectomy prior to transplantation to improve engraftment or outcomes.

Polycythemia Vera and Essential Thrombocytemia

Hematologic transformations towards myelofibrosis and/or acute leukemia, although uncommon, represent a major cause of death in these disorders. In the case of ET, risk of myelofibrotic transformation increases with disease duration, affecting 3-10% in the first decade after diagnosis and 6-20% in the second decade. Progression to acute leukemia occurs in a small minority of patients, with incidences of 1-2.5% in the first decade after diagnosis, and 5-8% in the second decade, and continuing to increase thereafter. Similar patterns are seen with PV, with leukemic transformation reported as high as 20%. The use of cytoreductive therapy, including alkylating agents, is known to increase the rate of leukemic transformation, and thus the true rate of transformation is unknown. Very little literature exists of transplantation for these diseases, usually in the form of case reports. The problems and complications associated with myelofibrotic transformation of either ET or PV are similar to de novo PMF, thus therapy of post-ET MF or post-PV MF should be approached in the same manner.

Use of JAK2 Inhibitors Prior to HSCT for Myelofibrosis

The JAK2V617F activating kinase mutation is seen in the majority of patients with BCR-ABL1 negative myeloproliferative patients, and is thus an attractive therapeutic target. Ruxolitinib, an oral JAK1/JAK2 inhibitor, is approved for the treatment of patients with symptomatic myelofibrosis, based on the data from two randomized phase 3 studies, COMFORT-I and COMFORT-II, which compared ruxolitinib with placebo and best-available therapy (BAT), respectively, and found significant reductions in splenomegaly and improvement in constitutional symptoms. Increased dietary intake and enhanced performance status as a result of improved constitutional symptoms and reduced splenomegaly could contribute to improved survival estimates for patients treated with ruxolitinib (71% vs. 54%, HR 0.48). Longer follow-up will be required to validate this preliminary finding.

There is little published data on the outcome of patients who have received ruxolitinib prior to allogeneic transplantation. It has been postulated that the anti-JAK2 mediated reduction in both cytokines and splenomegaly, as well as improvement in performance status, might improve outcome after allogeneic HSCT in patients with myelofibrosis. The down-regulation of inflammatory cytokines might have a beneficial impact on graft failure and acute GVHD. In one study of 22 patients with myelofibrosis (13 patients with PMF, 9 with post ET/PV myelofibrosis) who underwent fludarabine-based reduced intensity stem cell transplantation, received a median 97 days of treatment with ruxolitinib (range 20-316); 86% had improvement of constitutional symptoms, 45% had major (>50%) spleen size reduction, and a further 28%
had some (>25%) spleen reduction, and here was no rebound phenomenon noted post-transplant. Time to engraftment was 15 days for leukocytes and 17 days for platelets, severe acute GVHD was 18%, and 1 year OS was 76% with treatment-related deaths in 3/22 patients. Similar findings were published in a study of 14 patients who received a median of 6.5 months of ruxolitinib therapy prior to transplantation – 93% engrafted, severe acute GVHD was 14%, TRM was 7%, with 78% OS, albeit with only 9 months of follow-up.

There are also reports of complications in the peri-transplant period that may be attributable to discontinuation of ruxolitinib resulting in cytokine storm reaction and severe inflammatory response. Preliminary reports from the JAK (Janus Kinase) ALLO trial of ruxolitinib prior to HSCT included ten patients who discontinued ruxolitinib, 7 of whom developed life-threatening events (including cardiogenic shock, tumor lysis syndrome, severe GVHD), with two deaths within 3 weeks of drug withdrawal. The study protocol has since been amended to include a tapering schedule for the ruxolitinib with concomitant steroids and tumor lysis prophylaxis. In study of 27 patients who received fludarabine, busulfan, and low-dose TBI conditioning, 6 patients who were taking ruxolitinib underwent a tapering strategy over 5-6 days prior to transplant, with the last dose received 24 hours prior to initiation of conditioning and no adverse events or increase in incidence of GVHD was noted. It is recommended that patients who receive JAK2 inhibitors prior to HSCT remain on therapy until it can be safely tapered during the conditioning treatment prior to stem cell transplantation.

Additional studies are needed to determine the optimal schedule of JAK inhibitors pre-transplant and their impact on engraftment, GVHD, and survival.
REFERENCES

CHRONIC LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA (CLL)

SUMMARY

Allogeneic stem cell transplantation may be offered to chronic lymphocyte leukemia (CLL) patients with:

- No del 17p: if in 2nd-4th relapse after prior chemo-immunotherapy and prior novel agent (Ibrutinib or Idelalisib or Venetoclax)
- del 17p: all patients requiring therapy, especially if no response to induction therapy or relapse after any prior therapy
- Richter’s transformation: complete remission (CR) or partial response (PR) to induction chemotherapy (usually RCHOP)

Autologous stem cell transplantation for CLL:

- No definite autologous stem cell transplant indications for CLL

BACKGROUND

Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) represents one of the most common lymphoid malignancies of adults. With a median age at diagnosis of 70 years, many patients with this disease will die of other causes. For young patients however, this diagnosis represents a serious threat to life and aggressive management with high-dose therapy and blood stem cell transplantation (SCT) is a reasonable treatment option. This is particularly the case for patients whose CLL is associated with deletion chromosome 17p13.1 [del(17p)], which is observed in 5% of untreated CLL cases but in up to 30% of relapsed and refractory cases. CLL with del(17p) usually require therapy within 1 year of diagnosis and have median overall survival (OS) rates of approximately 3 years after chemoimmunotherapy. Even novel agents such as Ibrutinib do not control relapsed del(17p) for long durations of time. For example, a recent study by O’Brien and colleagues involving 145 patients with relapsed del(17p) CLL reported 2-year progression-free survival (PFS) rates of approximately 60% (mPFS of 30mo) and 24-month OS of 75%.10

For a review of the diagnosis, staging, prognosis, assessments of patient fitness and response, and current treatment recommendations of the Alberta Provincial Hematology Tumour Team, please refer to the CLL Clinical Practice Guideline (LYHE-007).

STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION IN CLL

Data from the Center for International Blood and Marrow Transplant Research (CIBMTR) suggests that CLL is an infrequent indication for transplant. The majority of transplants reported were allogeneic, many of which were carried out after non-myeloablative conditioning.

Allogeneic Stem Cell Transplantation in CLL

In general, series reporting the outcomes of allogeneic SCT in CLL are small (fewer than 50 patients) and the patients reported are highly pre-treated. In addition, the reported results often used a variety of conditioning regimens and stem cell sources. One case series reported by the BC Cancer Agency in conjunction with the Princess Margaret Hospital in Toronto reported the outcome of SCT in 30 patients...
with CLL. The median time from diagnosis to transplant was 4.8 (0.3-13) years and patients had received a median of 3 prior treatments. In 50% of cases, transplants were done using TBI-based conditioning and 33% were transplanted from HLA (human leukocyte antigen)-matched, unrelated donors. After a median follow-up of 4.3 years, they report cumulative non-relapse mortality of 47% and a relapse rate of 19%. Five-year OS and PFS were both 39%. Similar results (OS 41% and 50%, TRM 22% and 39%) have been reported in other small series.

The CIBMTR and the European Group for Blood and Marrow Transplantation (EBMT) report similarly high treatment related mortality (TRM) for allogeneic SCT in CLL. The EBMT report (n=134, 20% transplanted from unrelated donors) describes TRM 40% and an overall survival of 54% at 3 years, while CIBMTR reported on 242 patients (12% matched unrelated donor (MUD)) with TRM 46%, and an overall survival of 45%. The outcome of allogeneic SCT from matched unrelated donors has also been reported by the CIBMTR in a separate report by Pavletic and colleagues. They report on 38 patients with a median age of 45 years undergoing MUD alloSCT, a median of 51 months after diagnosis. Again, patients were highly pre-treated (median prior regimens = 3) and most (55%) were chemo-refractory. TBI was used in the majority of cases (92%) and standard GVHD prophylaxis was given. The 5-year overall survival rate was 33%, with disease progression (32%) and TRM (38%) as competing causes of treatment failure.

The EBMT recently analyzed 368 chronic lymphocytic leukemia patients who underwent allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation between 1995 and 2007. There were 198 HLA-identical siblings; among unrelated transplants, 31 were well matched in high resolution (‘well matched’ unrelated donor, WMUD), and 139 were mismatched (MM), including 30 matched in low resolution; 266 patients (72%) received reduced-intensity conditioning and 102 (28%) received standard. There was no difference in OS at 5 years between HLA-identical siblings (55% (48-64)) and WMUD (59% (41-84)), p=0.82. In contrast, OS was significantly worse for MM (37% (29-48) p=0.005) due to a significant excess of transplant-related mortality. HLA matching had no significant impact on relapse (siblings: 24% (21-27); WMUD: 35% (26-44), p=0.11 and MM: 21% (18-24), p=0.81); alemtuzumab T-cell depletion and stem cell source (peripheral blood) were associated with an increased risk.  

Retrospective comparisons of reduced-intensity conditioning (RIC) and myeloablative transplant for CLL have shown decreased TRM but increased relapse using the less intensive conditioning. As a result, there is no difference in overall or event-free survival between the two transplant types. RIC is often chosen for patients with significant co-morbidities (eg. liver disease) or prior high dose therapy from previous autologous or allogeneic SCT. The following tables show outcomes of RIC alloSCT for CLL.

**Table 1.** Summary of transplant characteristics and survival in the largest reported prospective studies of RIC HSCT in CLL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center</th>
<th>German CLL Study Group</th>
<th>MD Anderson Cancer Center</th>
<th>Dana-Farber Cancer Institute</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of patients</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditioning regimen</td>
<td>Flu/low-dose TBI</td>
<td>Flu/Cy ± ATG</td>
<td>Flu/Cy ± R</td>
<td>Flu/Bu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donors, % sibling/ MUR</td>
<td>63/37</td>
<td>41/59</td>
<td>50/50</td>
<td>37/63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median follow-up, months</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median PFS, %</td>
<td>39 (at 5 y)</td>
<td>38 (at 6 y)</td>
<td>36 (at 6 y)</td>
<td>43 (at 6 y)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median OS, %</td>
<td>50 (at 5 y)</td>
<td>58 (at 6 y)</td>
<td>51 (at 6 y)</td>
<td>63 (at 6 y)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: ATG = antithymocyte globulin; BU = busulfan; CLL = chronic lymphocytic leukemia; Cy = cyclophosphamide; Flu = fludarabine; HSCT = hematopoietic stem cell transplantation; MUR = matched unrelated donor; OS = overall survival; PFS = progression-free survival; R = rituximab; RIC = reduced-intensity conditioning; TBI = total body irradiation; y = years.
Table 2. Summary of key adverse events reported in the largest prospective studies of RIC HSCT in CLL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center</th>
<th>German CLL Study Group</th>
<th>MD Anderson Cancer Center</th>
<th>Dana-Farber Cancer Institute</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early mortality, % (&lt;100 d)</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>&lt;3</td>
<td>&lt;3</td>
<td>&lt;3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRM, %</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute grade ¾ GvHD, %</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe chronic GvHD, %</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: CLL = chronic lymphocytic leukemia; d = days; GvHD = graft versus host disease; HSCT = hematopoietic stem cell transplantation; NRM = nonrelapse mortality; RIC = reduced-intensity conditioning.

The EBMT studied 44 patients with 17p-CLL who received allogeneic hematopoietic SCT between March 1995 and July 2006 from a matched sibling (n = 24) or an alternative donor (n = 20). Patients had received a median of 3 lines of chemotherapy before SCT, and at the time of transplantation, 53% of patients were in remission. RIC was applied in 89% of patients. Acute or extensive GVHD occurred in 43% and 53% of patients, respectively. Nineteen patients were alive at the last follow-up (median observation time 39 months), and no late relapse occurred in 9 patients with a follow-up longer than 4 years. The 3-year OS and PFS rates were 44% and 37%, respectively.

Although prior guidelines suggested that HSCT should be considered in fit CLL patients with del(17p) or who had <2-3 year response to previous immunochemotherapy, the availability of very effective new agents has decreased enthusiasm for allogeneic transplantation in CLL patients who have not yet received one of these agents. These agents primarily consist of inhibitors of B-cell receptor (BCR) signaling such as Ibrutinib (BTK-I) and Idelalisib (PI3k-I), as well as BCL-2 inhibitors (Venetoclax). In the absence of del(17p), the majority of patients with relapsed CLL who receive one of these agents remain progression-free for more than 3 years. Relapsed after one of these novel agents, however, is associated with a very poor prognosis, including rapidly progressive CLL and Richter’s transformation to DLBCL (diffuse large B-cell lymphoma). Therefore, referral for discussion of allogeneic stem cell transplant and HLA typing is reasonable even for patients who are responding to a novel agent, so that an allogeneic transplant can be expedited at the time of relapse.

Overall, allogeneic stem cell transplantation (HSCT) should be considered for fit patients who are younger than 65 years of age and have CLL that did not respond or progressed after prior chemoimmunotherapy and prior Ibrutinib or Idelalisib or Venetoclax, or those whose CLL possess del(17p) and require treatment. Allogeneic stem cell transplantation may be delayed in relapsed patients without del 17p CLL who respond to Ibrutinib or Ibrutinib + rituximab; however HLA typing should be performed to identify a possible transplant donor. High risk features that should prompt earlier consideration of HSCT include patients who have had ≥ 3 prior lines of therapy and those with complex karyotypes by conventional cytogenetics.

Richter’s Transformation:
Small series of patients who have undergone stem cell transplantation for Richter’s transformation have reported a probable benefit over chemotherapy alone. For example, Tsimberidou and colleagues reported improved outcomes of 20 patients who underwent SCT (17 allogeneic SCT and 3 autologous SCT) compared to 128 patients who did not. Among those who underwent SCT, the estimated cumulative 3-year survival probability was 75% for those who were transplanted in CR or PR, compared to 21% for patients who underwent SCT as salvage therapy for relapsed/refractory RS. The estimated 3-year survival
probability was 27% for those patients who responded to initial chemotherapy for RS, but did not undergo subsequent SCT. The European Group for Blood and Marrow Transplantation retrospectively reported 59 patients who underwent SCT (34 autologous SCT and 25 allogeneic SCT), with an estimated 3-year survival of 36% for allogeneic SCT compared with 59% for autologous SCT. In a multivariate analysis of relapse-free survival among allogeneic SCT recipients, age <60 years, reduced intensity conditioning, and CR/PR at the time of transplantation were associated with superior relapse-free survival. Although there was no clear plateau in OS or relapse-free survival among the 34 patients who underwent autologous SCT, only 11 of 17 relapses were related to RS (the remainder were due to CLL), suggesting autologous SCT may eradicate the RS component in many patients even though the underlying CLL may persist.
Figure 1. Percent survival (A) and percent progression-free survival (B, C) in patients receiving allogeneic stem cell transplants for chronic lymphocyte leukemia in Calgary between 2000 and 2015.

(A) AlloSCT for CLL in Calgary 2000-2015 (n=49)

(B) AlloSCT for CLL in Calgary 2000-2015 (n=49)

(C) AlloSCT for CLL in Calgary 2000-2015 (n=47)

Allogeneic SCT for CLL in Calgary 2000-2015

Number Patients: 49
Median Age: 55yrs (41-65yr)
Del (17p): 12
Richter’s Transformation: 2
Time Diagnosis to AlloSCT: 53mo
262mo
Donor: MRD 21
MUD 16
MMUD 9/10 10
CBT 2
cGVHD needing Rx 20

logrank p=0.37
logrank p=0.18
Autologous Stem Cell Transplantation in CLL

Case series from a number of institutions report high overall survival (4-year OS 65-94%) with low TRM (4-10%) of autologous stem cell transplantation (ASCT) for CLL; however, to date, no randomized study has demonstrated an OS advantage for the use of ASCT in CLL. Despite a strong PFS advantage in the published studies of ASCT, ASCT is now rarely used for CLL.7-9 This is because FCR (fludarabine, cyclophosphamide, and rituximab) is now used as front-line therapy for most young CLL patients, as it has been shown in a randomized, controlled trial, to provide an OS advantage. Published studies of ASCT in CLL predate the introduction of FCR chemotherapy so the role that ASCT could play in the era of FCR is unclear. Additionally, the use of 6 cycles of a fludarabine-containing regimen significantly impairs the subsequent ability to mobilize and collect autologous blood stem cells. With the emergence of novel agents for relapsed CLL, the role of ASCT is even more unclear. At present, there are no definite indications for ASCT for CLL.
REFERENCES


HODGKIN AND NON-HODGKIN LYMPHOMA: INDICATIONS FOR TRANSPLANTATION

SUMMARY

Patient Eligibility:
- Age ≤ 75 years, ECOG 0-2, adequate organ function, no active infections, if HIV+ then CD4>100
- Lymphoma (chemo-sensitive):
  - partial response (PR) or better to last chemotherapy
  - Secondary CNS disease must show chemosensitivity

High-Dose Chemotherapy (HDCT) Regimens:
- Preparative regimens for autologous and allogeneic HCT in lymphoma are outlined in the Pretransplant Conditioning chapter later in this Standard Practice Manual

Indications for HDCT and Autologous SCT:
1. Indolent non-Hodgkin lymphoma:
   - Follicular, marginal zone, small lymphocytic, lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma:
     - Chemosensitive first or second treatment failure (relapse, progression or no response) after chemotherapy
   - Mantle cell lymphoma (especially low or low-intermediate risk MIPI score):
     - First remission (CR or PR)

2. Aggressive non-Hodgkin lymphoma:
   - Part of first salvage therapy for chemosensitive first relapse or first remission-induction failure
   - Part of initial therapy for poor prognosis disease (e.g. IPI=3-5, double hit DLBCL)
     - First CR following completion of full induction
     - High-dose sequential remission-induction therapy (e.g. RCHOPx4 then RDICEP-BEAM/ASCT)

3. Hodgkin lymphoma:
   - First chemotherapy failure (relapse or 1° refractory)

Indications for HDCT and Allogeneic SCT:
1. Indolent non-Hodgkin lymphoma:
   - Follicular, marginal zone, small lymphocytic/CLL, lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma:
     - Chemosensitive second to fourth treatment failure (relapse, progression or no response) after chemotherapy (last time to progression < 2 years)
   - Mantle cell lymphoma
     - First remission for high risk MIPI score, blastoid variant, or heavy blood/marrow involvement
     - Chemosensitive first chemotherapy failure (relapse, progression or no response)

2. Aggressive non-Hodgkin lymphoma:
   - Diffuse large B-cell or peripheral T-cell lymphomas
     - Chemosensitive relapse following HDCT/ASCT if time to relapse >1yr and aaIPI=0-1
   - Lymphoblastic lymphoma (see ALL guidelines): first remission high risk disease or chemosensitive first relapse

3. Hodgkin lymphoma
   - Chemosensitive relapse following HDCT/ASCT if time to relapse >1 year

4. Any lymphoma with indication for HDCT/ASCT but unable to collect adequate autograft
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An excisional lymph node biopsy of the largest regionally involved lymph node is the optimal specimen for initial diagnostic assessment. Similarly, a sizable biopsy from the organ of origin in extranodal lymphomas is also suitable. Occasionally, needle core biopsies may be adequate but this needs to be assessed on a case-by-case basis. Whenever possible, a reference lymphoma pathologist should confirm the diagnosis. The following histological sub classification of the malignant lymphomas is an adaptation of the World Health Organization (WHO) classification and is based on the light microscopic interpretation complemented by special stains, immunophenotyping, cytogenetics and other information as available. The specific lymphomas are divided into three major groups for treatment planning. All B-Cell lymphomas should be immunophenotyped to determine if they are positive for CD20.

Table 1. Lymphoma classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>B-Cell</th>
<th>T-Cell</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indolent</td>
<td>Follicular grade 1-2 or 3a</td>
<td>Mycosis fungoides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Small lymphocytic (CLL)</td>
<td>CD30+ ALK – cutaneous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marginal zone extranodal, MALT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Splenic marginal zone</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marginal zone, nodal (monocytoid B-cell)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lymphoplasmacytic (Waldenstrom’s Macroglobulinemia)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggressive</td>
<td>Diffuse large B-cell (DLBCL)</td>
<td>Anaplastic large cell (CD30+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Primary mediastinal large B-cell</td>
<td>Peripheral T-cell unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Follicular grade 3b (large cells only)</td>
<td>Angioimmunoblastic (AILD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>T/NK-cell, nasal type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Intestinal enteropathy associated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hepatosplenic T-cell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Subcutaneous panniculitic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special</td>
<td>Hodgkin lymphoma</td>
<td>Lymphoblastic (precursor T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mantle cell</td>
<td>ATL/HTLV-1+ (Adult T-cell lymphoma/leukemia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Burkitt and intermediate between DLBCL-Burkitt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lymphoblastic (precursor B)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HIV-associated + KSAV pleural lymphoma</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PTLD (polymorphous versus monomorphic)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: AILD = angioimmunoblastic lymphadenopathy with dysproteinemia; ALK = alkaline; ALT = adult T-cell lymphoma; CLL = chronic lymphocytic leukemia; DLBCL = diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; HTLV-1 = human T cell lymphoma virus type 1; KSAV = Kaposi’s sarcoma-associated virus; MALT = mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue; NK = natural killer cell; PTLD = posttransplant lymphoproliferative disease.

Mandatory Staging Procedures

- Hematopathology review (essential for core needle biopsies)
- Complete history and physical examination with ECOG Performance Score
- CBC & differential
- Serum creatinine, electrolytes, Alk P, ALT, LDH, bilirubin, total protein, albumin, calcium
- Beta-2-microglobulin
- Bone marrow aspiration and biopsy (2cm core preferable) with flow cytometry on the marrow aspirate
- Chest X-ray (PA, lateral) and CT scan chest/abdomen/pelvis +/- neck
- PET/ Diagnostic CT scanning: After (re-)induction chemotherapy, prior to HDCT/ASCT
- LP for CSF cytology for BL and LBL or if DLBCL and aaIPI=2-3, or brain or sinus disease.
- Slit lamp exam of eye if brain lymphoma
Staging System

Table 2. Lymphoma staging system

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stage I</td>
<td>Single lymph node region (I) or one extralymphatic organ (IE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage II</td>
<td>Two or more lymph node regions, same side of the diaphragm (II), or local extra-lymphatic extension plus lymph nodes, same side of the diaphragm (IIE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage III</td>
<td>Lymph node regions on both sides of the diaphragm or with spleen involvement, either alone (III) or with local extra-lymphatic extension (IIIIE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage IV</td>
<td>Diffuse involvement of one extralymphatic organs with associated nodal involvement beyond the regional site, or involvement of more than one extralymphatic organs or sites.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B symptoms

- One of:
  - unexplained weight loss >10% baseline during 6 months prior to staging
  - unexplained fever >38°C
  - night sweats

Bulk

- Any tumour diameter > 10cm

Re-Staging Tests

PET/ diagnostic CT scanning: After re-induction chemotherapy, prior to HDCT/ASCT

Diagnostic CT scanning:

- 6-8 weeks post-SCT. If a residual mass is seen on the CT after completion of SCT, then consider PET/CT if involved-field radiotherapy an option, or repeat CT scan 6 months post-SCT
- Also, as indicated to investigate clinical signs or symptoms, or abnormal laboratory tests

Bone marrow aspirate and biopsy (with sample sent for flow cytometry):

- Prior to stem cell mobilization
- If positive, repeat 8 weeks post-SCT

Table 3. European Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) Performance Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ECOG Performance Status</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Fully active, able to carry on all pre-disease activities without restriction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Restricted in physically strenuous activity but ambulatory and able to carry out work of a light or sedentary nature (i.e. light housework, office work)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ambulatory and capable of all self-care but unable to carry out any work activities. Up and about more than 50% of waking hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Capable of only limited self-care. Confined to bed or chair more than 50% of waking hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Completely disabled. Cannot carry on any self-care. Totally confined to bed or chair.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Salvage Age Adjusted International Prognostic Index (sAAIPI) Factors for Lymphoma

- ECOG 2-4: Score 0: Low Risk
- Stage III/IV: Score 1: Intermediate Risk
- ↑ serum LDH above normal: Score 2-3: High Risk

Table 4. Salvage Age Adjusted International Prognostic Index (sAAIPI) factors for lymphoma

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sAAIPI</th>
<th>PFS ITT</th>
<th>Chemosensitive ITT</th>
<th>Overall Survival</th>
<th>Round to Remember for HDCT/ASCT Patients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 factors</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 factor</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3 factors</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>26%</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: ITT = intent-to-treat; PFS = progression-free survival.
REFERENCES


HEMATOPOIETIC STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Criteria to determine eligibility of lymphoma patients for hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (SCT) are not based upon high levels of evidence, and therefore, vary somewhat between transplant centres. In general, the following factors are taken into account when considering eligibility for SCT:1

1. age < 70 years
2. KPS 70-100% (ECOG 0-2)
3. Chemosensitive lymphoma without active secondary spread to the CNS (parenchymal brain, leptomeninges)
4. Adequate major organ function: LVEF >50%, PFTs [FVC, FEV1, DLCO] > 60% predicted, creatinine < 150 µmol/L, ALT <2 xULN, Bilirubin <2 x ULN, no evidence of cirrhosis
5. Ability to give informed consent
6. No serious active infections (HIV, TB, HBeAg, active bacterial/fungal disease)
7. Able to collect adequate stem cell graft (for autologous SCT >2 x10^6 CD34+ cells/kg free of tumour contamination, usually possible only with baseline blood platelet count >100 and WBC >3.0, and prior radiotherapy <30% marrow)

Absence of any one of these factors does not constitute an absolute contraindication to HDCT/ASCT, and successful outcomes have been reported in a variety of poor prognosis settings, even HIV infection.2,3 It is widely accepted, however, as the number of unmet eligibility criteria increases, the likelihood of a poor outcome from SCT also increases. For example, the Center for International Blood and Marrow Transplant Research (CIBMTR) compared the clinical outcomes of 805 older (age >=55 years) patients with non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma (NHL) to 1949 younger patients (<55 years) with NHL receiving ASCT during 1990-2000. The study concluded that ASCT in older NHL patients is feasible, but most disease-related outcomes are statistically inferior to younger patients.4,5 For example, in multivariate analysis, while adjusting for patient-, disease-, and treatment-related variables, older patients with aggressive histologies were 1.86 times (95% CI 1.43-2.43, P < .001) more likely than younger patients to experience treatment-related mortality (TRM).5

AUTOLOGOUS STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Diffuse Large B-cell Lymphoma (DLBCL)

Indications and Outcomes:
Diffuse Large B-cell Lymphoma (DLBCL) accounts for approximately 1/3 of all lymphomas, and represents the majority of patients treated in SCT studies for aggressive lymphoma.6 HDCT/ASCT has been standard therapy for chemo-sensitive relapsed/refractory DLBCL ever since the results of the PARMA study were published more than a decade ago.7 The PARMA study is the only randomized controlled trial (RCT) of high dose versus conventional dose salvage chemotherapy for relapsed, chemo-sensitive NHL, and demonstrated a significant failure-free (51% vs. 12%) and overall survival (OS) (53% vs. 32%) advantage for high dose BEAC (BCNU, etoposide, Ara-C, cyclophosphamide) and ASCT over standard-dose DHAP (dexamethasone, Ara-C, cisplatin). This was found despite the fact that not all patients allocated to the HDCT arm of the trial actually received HDCT, and many patients in the control arm eventually underwent HDCT/ASCT at the time of second disease progression.
The major prognostic factors for outcome of relapsed DLBCL include the time to relapse, IPI (international prognostic index) risk factors, and chemosensitivity. In the PARMA study, time to relapse <1 year was associated with a 40% response to DHAP, and only 13% 8 year OS. Data from other studies suggest that these poor prognosis patients should not be subjected to ASCT. Hamlin and colleagues reported the salvage aaIPI predicts outcome of relapsed DLBCL with PFS rates of approximately 69%, 46%, 25% for chemosensitive relapsed DLBCL patients with aaIPI scores of 0, 1, and 2-3, respectively. More recently, in the first interim analysis of 200 patients treated in the CORAL study (R-ICE Versus R-DHAP in relapsed DLBCL patients, followed by ASCT +/- maintenance rituximab) reported by Gisselbrecht and colleagues, factors associated with response to salvage therapy were refractory or relapse <12 months (52% vs. 88%), sIPI (second-line International Prognostic Index) 2-3 (54% vs. 77%), and relapse after prior rituximab (54% vs. 82%). (Note: R-ICE = rituximab + ifosfamide + carboplatin + etoposide; R-DHAP = rituximab + dexamethasone + ara-C + cisplatin.) For the 107 (53%) patients who underwent ASCT, factors associated with 2-year event-free survival (EFS) were: prior rituximab, 34% vs. 66% (p=.0001); refractory/early relapse 36% vs. 68% (p <0.0001); and secondary IPI 2-3: 39% vs. 0-1: 56% (p=0.03). DLBCL subtypes and extranodal presentations seem to be of less importance for those patients who prove chemosensitivity and undergo ASCT. For example, Kuruvilla and colleagues compared outcomes of 37 relapsed/refractory primary mediastinal DLBCL (PMLCL) patients with those of 143 other DLBCL patients. The overall response rate to salvage chemotherapy (25% vs. 48%, p = 0.01) and 2-year OS after diagnosis of relapse/refractory disease (15% vs. 34%, p = 0.018) was inferior in PMLCL patients, but the 2-year post-ASCT OS (67% PMLCL vs. 53%, p = 0.78) and PFS (57% PMLCL vs. 36%, p = 0.64) were similar. Finally, the combination of IPI and PET/CT assessment of chemosensitivity may provide even greater predictive ability. Schot and colleagues reported the use of fludeoxyglucose (FDG)-PET after 2 cycles salvage DHAP-VIM chemotherapy in 101 patients (78 aggressive NHL [53 DLBCL], 23 HL), of whom 80 were chemosensitive and 77 eventually had ASCT. For NHL, the 2-year FFS was 67%, 56%, 26%, and 12% for aaIPI 0, 1, 2, 3, respectively. The 2-year failure-free survival (FFS) by PET response to salvage DHAP-VIM was 72% for complete response (CR), 38% for partial response (PR) and 10% for no response (NR). The two factors were combined by assigning 0 points for CR, 1 point for PR, and 2 points for NR on PET imaging. The 2-year FFS rates were 82%, 58%, 24% and 5% for patients with a combined risk score of 0-1, 2, 3, and 4-5 points, respectively. Using evidence from the above studies, it is therefore probable that relapsed DLBCL patients can be appropriately excluded from ASCT if they have three, and possibly even two of the following adverse prognostic factors:

- time to relapse of <12 months
- relapse aaIPI scores of 2-3
- chemoresistance as defined as lack of at least a PR to salvage chemotherapy

No RCT has been conducted to evaluate potential benefit of HDCT/ASCT for patients with chemoresistant relapsed/refractory large cell lymphoma (i.e. patients who do not respond to second-line chemotherapy) or for patients who have experienced failure of more than one prior chemotherapy regimen. Retrospective reports, however, suggest only low rates of long-term progression-free survival (PFS) following HDCT for these poor prognosis patients. As such, in many transplant centres, ASCT is not offered in these settings.

Conflicting results have been reported from RCTs evaluating first remission-consolidation with HDCT/ASCT for aggressive NHL. Many studies were negative, while a few have shown significant PFS benefits from HDCT. Criticisms of these studies, however, are numerous. Many studies had inadequate statistical power, most did not use the aaIPI as an eligibility or stratification criterion, and overall they were extremely heterogeneous with respect to histological subtypes, choice of standard and HDCT regimens.
and timing of HDCT relative to number of induction chemotherapy cycles. Some studies used a non-conventional, intensive chemotherapy “control arm”. These studies reported that up to 40% of patients in the HDCT arm never received the assigned HDCT, often due to an inadequate response to abbreviated induction chemotherapy prior to planned HDCT/ASCT. The use of abbreviated induction therapy followed by a single HDCT/ASCT is not considered a viable strategy for future trials. Greb and colleagues performed a systematic meta-analysis searching the Cochrane Library, MEDLINE and other databases (1990 to 2005) for studies that evaluated the efficacy of front-line HDCT relative to conventional chemotherapy in aggressive NHL.\(^{15}\) Fifteen RCTs including 2728 patients were identified. The results of this meta-analysis demonstrated that HDCT does not improve OS (hazard ratio (HR) 1.05, 95% CI 0.92-1.19) or EFS (HR 0.92, 95% CI 0.80-1.05) compared with conventional chemotherapy for all patients included in these studies, if one does not consider IPI risk score, or type of “conventional” chemotherapy. However, subgroup analysis for OS indicated different effects (p=0.032) for good (HR 1.46, 95% CI 1.02-2.09) and poor risk (HR 0.95, 95% CI 0.81-1.11) patients. Funnel plot heterogeneity excluded the Groupe d’Etude des Lymphomes de l’Adulte LNH 93-3 study wherein the dose-intensity of the control arm exceeded that of the HDCT arm.\(^{16}\) Excluding the LNH 93-3 study, the meta-analysis demonstrated a significant benefit for HDCT over SDCT in terms of EFS (HR 0.78, 95% CI 0.65-0.94) and OS (HR 0.81, 95% CI 0.67-0.97) for patients with high intermediate or high risk IPI scores.

Despite this meta-analysis, upfront HDCT is still considered investigational. Recently, PFS and OS rates for DLBCL following standard dose therapy have improved by approximately 15% with the addition of rituximab to the CHOP (cyclophosphamide, Adriamycin, vincristine, prednisone) regimen. Of interest, however, RCHOP (rituximab and CHOP) has never been compared to CHOP in a RCT for poor prognosis DLBCL patients who were the target of prior HDCT RCTs; those who are under 60 years of age with 2-3 IPI risk factors. Potentially, a more definitive HDCT study has recently been completed by the American Intergroup and NCIC-CTG (LY.11), which enrolled 370 eligible aggressive histology NHL patients who had 2-3 IPI risk factors. In this study, 253 patients who responded to 5 cycles of RCHOP chemotherapy were then randomized to one more RCHOP followed by HDCT/ASCT (n=125) or to 3 more cycles of RCHOP (n=128). The first analysis of this study reported at the 2011 ASCO meeting demonstrated improved 2 year PFS (69% vs. 56%, p=0.005) for late first remission consolidation with HDCT/ASCT but no difference in 2 year OS (74% vs. 71%, p=0.32). There was, however, improved OS in the subgroup of IPI=3 patients (82% vs. 64%).\(^{17}\)

Other approaches still worthy of study involve multiple cycles of high dose sequential induction chemotherapy as pioneered by groups in Italy,\(^{18}\) or early identification of patients who are unlikely to be cured by standard induction therapy through the use of interim response PET/CT imaging after 2-4 cycles of chemotherapy, and then treating unfavorable responders with immediate salvage HDCT/ASCT.\(^{19}\)

**Primary CNS Lymphoma**

Conventional therapy for primary central nervous system lymphoma (PCNSL) involves high dose methotrexate-based induction, potentially followed by cranial radiation, although long term outcomes are poor, especially for patients over age 50 years or with poor performance status at diagnosis.\(^{20,21}\) In addition, high dose methotrexate followed by cranial radiation is associated with a high risk of dementia and neurotoxic death in patients over age 50-60 years.\(^{22}\) If patients refuse radiotherapy because of the concern regarding radiation-induced dementia, and fulfill standard eligibility for ASCT, they should be considered for high dose thiopeta, busulfan-based chemotherapy and autologous stem cell transplantation as part of their initial treatment, or at the time of first relapse following initial therapy since reports suggest long term progression free survival rates of 40-50% with this approach.\(^{23,24}\)
Choice of Re-induction Therapy Prior to HDCT/SCT:

Several salvage chemotherapy regimens exist for relapsed DLBCL, but RCTs have not been performed to determine whether one regimen is superior to another. Most regimens involve prolonged intravenous administration and therefore, require hospitalization. The GDP regimen (gemcitabine 1g/m² IV days 1 and 8, dexamethasone 40mg p.o. days 1-4, cisplatin 75mg/m² IV day 1) can easily be administered on an outpatient basis, and has been reported by the NCIC CTG to give 49% response rate in 51 patients with the relapsed/refractory NHL. This is similar to other salvage chemotherapy options such as ICE or DHAP. The NCIC CTG LY12 trial is currently evaluating RDHAP versus RGDP for relapsed/refractory aggressive NHL, with responding patients proceeding to HDCT/ASCT and then to a second randomization between observation and rituximab consolidation therapy every 2 months for one year. The other RCT examining salvage regimens for relapsed DLBCL, the CORAL study, thus far shows similar response rates and PFS rates for the RICE and RDHAP treatment arms. There is some suggestion from phase II studies that intensive salvage therapy prior to HDCT/ASCT may improve OS rates, but this needs to be proven in well conducted RCT before wide adoption. Finally, rituximab combined with salvage chemotherapy has been shown in a RCT and several historically controlled studies to improve post-ASCT outcomes relative to salvage chemotherapy alone. The majority of this data involves patients who did not receive rituximab with their primary CHOP-like initial induction therapy prior to relapse. Nevertheless, rituximab is now commonly added to salvage therapy regimens, at least for patients who relapsed more than 6-12 months after completing initial RCHOP, or who never received rituximab with primary chemotherapy.

In Calgary, we have analyzed 115 patients with refractory or relapsed NHL (DLBC or large T-cell) who received DICEP salvage therapy (dexamethasone, cyclophosphamide, etoposide, cisplatin, mesna, Septra) from 1995 to 2009. Of these patients, 104 (90%) proceeded to HDCT/ASCT. Initial time to relapse under 1 year, elevated LDH, ECOG 2-4, and aalPI=3 were all more common in the 11 patients who did not proceed to ASCT. For example, of the 25 patients with aalPI=3, only 17 (68%) proceeded to ASCT compared to 87 of 90 patients (97%) with aalPI=0-2. We also compared the results of the 104 patients who received DICEP then HDCT/ASCT with the other 44 Calgary patients who received HDCT/ASCT during the same time period (1995-2009) but did not receive DICEP. Clinical factors more common in DICEP than no DICEP groups included:

- age <60 years: 86% vs. 59% (p=0.0002)
- TTP<1 year: 72.1% vs. 47.7% (p=0.004)
- refractory: 29.8% vs. 6.8% (p=0.002)
- bulk >10cm: 24.3% vs. 9.1% (p=0.042)

Despite generally worse prognostic factors in the DICEP group, PFS rates were not significantly different between the groups (logrank p=0.11).

Stem Cell Source, Mobilization, and Purging:

The preferred stem cell source for autologous SCT is apheresed mobilized peripheral blood stem cells, based upon small RCTs that demonstrated improved quality of life, shorter engraftment times, decreased blood and platelet transfusions, decreased hospital stays, and reduced costs relative to traditional bone marrow harvests. Chemotherapy (a salvage regimen or cyclophosphamide 2-4g/m²) plus G-CSF (granulocyte colony stimulating factor) 5 mcg/kg/d (300mcg for body weight <60kg, 480 mcg for weight 60-90kg, and 600mcg for weight >90kg) is an accepted standard method of stem cell mobilization. G-CSF doses 10-16 mcg/kg or the addition of stem cell factor have been shown to mobilize slightly more CD34+ cells into the blood, but this has not translated into superior engraftment times on average.
Patients who are expected to mobilize CD34+ cells poorly may benefit from the use of intensive chemotherapy (eg. cyclophosphamide 4.5 g/m² + etoposide 600 mg/m²) and G-CSF 5µg/kg twice daily as well as the possible addition of Stemgen 20µg/kg/day. Predictors of poor mobilization include: advancing age, prior treatment with chlorambucil, fludarabine, melphalan, radiotherapy to >25% of bone marrow, or repeated cycles of chemotherapy plus G-CSF within the past 6 months, as well as those with low blood platelet counts prior to mobilization treatment, or those who have experienced prior failure of stem cell mobilization.

Alberta Bone Marrow Transplant Registry (ABMTR) and European Group for Blood and Marrow Transplantation (EBMT) data suggest a role for purging with extremely low relapse rates following syngeneic SCT, followed by higher relapse rates with purged autologous SCT and then significantly higher relapse rates with unpurged autologous SCT. This data, however, is potentially biased, and randomized controlled trials evaluating ex-vivo autograft tumour purging techniques have not been reported in the setting of autologous transplantation for lymphoma. In addition, autograft purging results in stem cell loss and delays hematopoietic and immunological engraftment. Because of these facts, routine ex-vivo autograft purging is not recommended.

High Dose Therapy Regimen:
The most common HDCT regimens used for lymphoma include: cyclophosphamide, etoposide, carmustine (CEB or CBV), carmustine, etoposide, cytarabine, melphalan (BEAM), fractionated total-body irradiation (fTBI) with cyclophosphamide (Cy) and possibly etoposide (VP-16) (CyTBI or VPCyTBI) and, melphalan, etoposide with or without TBI (MeVPTBI). RCTs comparing these regimens for lymphoma have not been conducted. Non-randomized retrospective studies suggest somewhat better efficacy and tolerability for BEAM over CBV or the TBI-containing regimens in the setting of aggressive lymphoma.

For example, Salar and colleagues investigated the impact of the preparative regimens on the outcome of 395 patients with diffuse large cell lymphoma, consecutively reported to the registry of the Spanish GEL/TAMO. Conditioning consisted of chemotherapy-only in 348 patients (BEAM, n=164; BEAC, n=145; and CBV, n=39) and CyTBI in 47 patients. Median times to engraftment and discharge were significantly shorter in the chemotherapy-only group, and early TRM was significantly higher with CyTBI. Survival rates of patients conditioned with BEAM or BEAC (58%, 95% CI 50-66) was more favourable than with CBV (40%, 95% CI 24-56), and significantly better than with CY-TBI (31%, 95% CI 18-44), a finding that persisted in multivariate analysis. Other studies suggest that high TBI doses (>12Gy) or combinations of TBI and etoposide may increase the risk of secondary myelodysplasia/AML, and are to be discouraged. Perhaps the use of targeted TBI though radioimmunoconjugates will improve the efficacy while reducing toxicity of TBI, however, this has yet to be proven in randomized studies. Primary CNS Lymphoma requires chemotherapy agents that cross well through the blood brain barrier such as busulfan and thiotepa (eg. thiotepa 600mg/m², busulfan 9.6 mg/kg) rather than agents that penetrate poorly such as melphalan and etoposide.

Post-ASCT Therapy:
G-CSF 5µg/kg/day is generally given to all ASCT patients starting day +7 post-SCT until ANC >1.5 x 10⁹/L. This is based on RCTs showing improved neutrophil engraftment and shortened length of hospital stay compared to no G-CSF, as well as trials showing no significant benefit of using higher doses of G-CSF or starting G-CSF earlier post-SCT.
Mantle Cell Lymphoma

Mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL) is characterized by poor prognosis with a median survival of only 3 to 5 years following conventional therapy, and little improvement in outcome when rituximab is added to conventional CHOP. In 1996, the European MCL Network initiated a randomized trial comparing consolidation with CyTBI/ASCT (TBI 12 Gy, cyclophosphamide 120 mg/kg) to a conventional α-interferon maintenance (6x10^6 IE IFN-α 3x weekly) for patients under 65 years of age who were in first remission after a CHOP-like induction regimen. A total of 232 previously untreated patients with advanced stage MCL were randomized upfront. Only 173 (76%) of 228 evaluable patients responded to initial induction chemotherapy, and 151 of these (87%) proceeded to the assigned consolidation therapy. Baseline characteristics were comparable in the per-protocol and intent-to-treat cohorts. By intent-to-treat, and after a median follow-up of 6.1 years, patients in the ASCT study arm experienced a significantly longer median time to treatment failure of 2.6 versus 1.4 years (p=0.0001) as well as longer median OS of 7.5 versus 5.3 years (p = 0.031). Accordingly, first-remission HDCT/ASCT represents the current therapeutic standard in younger MCL patients. The second Nordic MCL phase II trial in 160 patients suggests that HDCT/ASCT outcomes can possibly be improved upon by the addition of high dose Ara-C and rituximab, with projected 6-year overall, event-free, and progression-free survival rates of 70, 56 and 66%, respectively, with no relapses occurring after 5 years. Other single centre reports suggest R-HyperCVAD induction followed by HDCT/ASCT may also a reasonable strategy, but confirmatory RCTs are lacking. Because virtually all MCL patients eventually relapse following autologous SCT, and relapse rates are known to be lower following allogeneic SCT, allogeneic SCT may be the preferred strategy for eligible patients in poor prognosis situations including first partial remission with several IPI risk factors or peripheral blood involvement at diagnosis, or patients in first relapse.

Peripheral T-Cell Lymphoma

In North America, peripheral T-cell lymphomas (PTCL) represent 5-10% of all lymphomas. In terms of frequency, 75% of PTCL in North America are represented by PCTL-NOS (34%), CD30+ anaplastic large cell lymphoma (24%, ALK+ 16%, ALK- 8%), and angioimmunoblastic T-cell lymphoma (AITL) (16%). With the exception of CD30+ anaplastic large cell lymphoma (ALCL), PTCLs are associated with only 10-20% chance of long-term progression-free survival following conventional chemotherapy. Some small single-centre reports of HDCT/ASCT for relapsed/refractory PTCL suggest poor PFS rates of only 10-20%, while other reports, including larger transplant registry series, suggest outcomes similar to those for relapsed DLBCL, with uniformly superior outcomes for ALCLs compared to other PTCLs.

Nickelsen and colleagues reported a retrospective analysis on 424 patients with mature T-cell lymphoma who received HDCT/ASCT in EBMT centres between 2000 and 2005. Histological subtypes were
ALCL=98, PTCLu=176, AITL=120, unknown=30. Median time from diagnosis to ASCT was 9 months (range=4-99), and median follow up for surviving patients was 36 months (range=0.4-99). Disease status was CR1 (1st complete remission) in 35%, chemo-sensitive disease worse than CR1 in 52%, and refractory disease 13%. Only 9% received TBI. At 3 years after ASCT, the non-relapse mortality was 7.4%, the relapse rate was 43.1%, PFS was 49.5% and OS was 62.3%. In multivariate analysis for PFS, refractory disease and chemo-sensitive disease worse than CR1 were significant adverse factors compared to CR1 (RR=3.2 and 1.7, respectively, p<0.001 each) as was refractory disease compared to chemo-sensitive disease (including CR1; RR=1.9, p=0.004). Other significant adverse factors were age at SCT >60 years (RR=1.4, p=0.04), poor performance status at ASCT (RR=2.1, p=0.046) and PTCLu versus other subgroups (RR=1.4, p=0.02).

In view of poor outcomes following conventional CHOP-like chemotherapy, many studies have investigated first-remission HDCT/ASCT for PTCL. Jantunen and colleagues reported a survey of 37 adult PTCL patients transplanted in Finland during 1990-2001 (PTCL-NOS=14, ALCL=14, other=9). Disease status at the time of ASCT was CR/PR1 in 18 patients, CR/PR2 in 14 patients, and other in 5 patients. HDT consisted of either BEAC (N=22) or BEAM (N=15). The estimated 5-year OS was 54%. Patients with ALCL had superior OS when compared with other subtypes (85 vs. 35%, p=0.007). OS at 5 years was 63% in patients transplanted in CR/PR1 vs. 45% in those transplanted in other disease status (p not significant). In contrast to these encouraging results, Reimer and colleagues reported a prospective multicentre study of 4-6 cycles of CHOP followed in responding patients by CyTBI/ASCT. From June 2000 to April 2006, 83 patients were enrolled and 55 (66%) patients received ASCT. In an intent-to-treat analysis, the 3-year PFS rate was only 36%. Mercadal and colleagues reported results of a phase II study involving 41 patients with PTCL who received 6 cycles of intensive chemotherapy followed in responding patients by HDCT/ASCT. Only 17 patients ultimately underwent ASCT, with 17 patients not achieving PR/CR, and 7 failing to mobilize stem cells. Overall, the 4-year PFS was 30%, with similar outcome whether or not ASCT was performed. Rodriguez and colleagues reported 74 patients transplanted in first CR from the Spanish Lymphoma and Autologous Transplantation Group cooperative group. Eighty-eight percent presented advanced (III-IV) Ann Arbor stage; and 52% had high lactate dehydrogenase; 65% had 2 or 3 risk factors of the aaIPI. The 5-year OS was 68% and PFS reached 63%. Kyriakou and colleagues from the EBMT reported a retrospective, multicentre study of 146 patients with AITL who received ASCT. The actuarial OS was 67% at 2 years and 59% at 4 years and the cumulative incidence of relapse was estimated at 40% and 51% at 2 and 4 years, respectively. The estimated 2 and 4 year PFS rates for patients who received their transplants in CR were 70% and 56%, compared to 42% and 30% for patients with chemotherapy-sensitive relapsed disease, and 23% at both time points for patients with chemotherapy-refractory disease. Available retrospective and phase II evidence, therefore, suggests that PTCL patients can benefit from HDCT/ASCT when used in the settings of chemosensitive relapse, or first remission consolidation. RCTs evaluating treatments for these uncommon lymphomas are lacking, however.

Lymphoblastic Lymphoma

Lymphoblastic lymphoma (LBL) is a rare, clinically aggressive neoplasm of the young that frequently involves the bone marrow and/or central nervous system. These patients require aggressive combination chemotherapy (similar to acute lymphoblastic leukemia therapy) with induction, consolidation, prophylactic intrathecal chemotherapy and either maintenance therapy or first remission autologous stem cell transplantation. Sweetenham and colleagues reported a prospective RCT comparing a first remission HDCT/ASCT to conventional-dose consolidation and postremission maintenance chemotherapy in adults with lymphoblastic lymphoma. In total, 119 patients entered the study from 37 centers. Of the 98
patients eligible for randomization, only 65 were randomized: 31 to ASCT and 34 to conventional therapy. Although the actuarial 3-year RFS rate was 24% versus 55% in favour of ASCT (HR= 0.55; 95%CI 0.29-1.04, p=0.065), the sample size was too small to demonstrate any effect on OS (45% vs. 56%, p=0.71). It can be concluded from low level evidence in this rare disease, that either induction therapy followed by first remission HDCT/ASCT or conventional ALL-type intensive induction/consolidation/maintenance chemotherapy with salvage SCT at relapse are reasonable approaches for LBL. Conditioning regimens typically include TBI based upon low level evidence from ALL studies suggesting TBI improves outcomes compared to busulfan regimens. For example, Bunin and colleagues evaluated children less than 21 years with ALL undergoing allogeneic SCT with either busulfan or TBI, with etoposide 40 mg/kg and cyclophosphamide 120 mg/kg.83 Randomization was stratified based upon duration of remission, remission status, and prior cranial irradiation. A total of only 43 patients were enrolled. At a median follow-up of 43 months, event-free survival was 29% in the busulfan arm and 58% in the TBI arm (p=0.03).83

Because LBL is similar to ALL, some centers prefer allogeneic hematopoietic SCT to autologous SCT. The IBMTR and ABMTR databases were retrospectively analyzed for outcomes of LBL patients who underwent autologous (auto, n=128) or HLA-identical sibling (allo, n=76) SCTs from 1989 to 1998.84 Allogeneic SCT (alloSCT) recipients had higher TRM at 6 months (18% versus 3%, p=0.002), and this disadvantage persisted at 1 and 5 years. Significantly lower relapse rates were observed in alloSCT recipients at 1 and 5 years (32% versus 46%, p=0.05; and 34% versus 56%, p=0.004, respectively), but no differences were noted in 5 year lymphoma-free survival rates (36% versus 39%, p=0.82) or 5 year OS (44% versus 39%, p=0.47) between alloSCT and autoSCT. Multivariate analyses to account for confounding factors confirmed these results. In summary, alloSCT for LBL is associated with fewer relapses compared to autoSCT, but higher TRM offsets any potential survival benefit. Independent of SCT type, bone marrow involvement at the time of transplantation and disease status more advanced than first complete remission were associated with inferior outcomes. In addition to this retrospective study, the EORTC ALL-3 trial evaluated the efficacy of alloSCT compared with that of autologous marrow transplantation and maintenance chemotherapy in 220 acute lymphoblastic leukemia and non-Hodgkin lymphoma patients younger than or equal to age 50 who reached CR.85 Among these patients, 184 patients started consolidation and were HLA typed; 68 had a donor and 116 had no sibling donor. The median follow-up was 9.5 years. AlloSCT was performed in 47 (68%) patients with a donor while autoSCT or maintenance chemotherapy was given to 84 (72%) patients without a sibling donor. The 6-year disease-free survival rate was similar in the groups with and without donor [38.2% (SE=5.9%) vs. 36.8% (SE=4.6%), HR=1.01; 95% CI 0.67-1.53]. Comparing the donor group with the no donor group, the former had a lower relapse incidence (38.2% vs. 56.3%, p=0.001), but a higher cumulative incidence of death in CR (23.5% vs. 6.9%, p<0.0004). The 6-year survival rates were similar [41.2% (SE=6.0%) vs. 38.8% (SE=4.6%)]. AlloSCT is, therefore, generally reserved for second-line therapy of relapsed/refractory LBL, whereas ASCT is considered a treatment option for first-remission consolidation in lieu of prolonged consolidation/maintenance therapy with complex conventional chemotherapy regimens.

**Burkitt Lymphoma**

True Burkitt lymphoma is rare, representing <1% of all lymphomas.86 As such, treatments for this entity have not been evaluated in RCTs. Conventional primary induction therapy consists of intensive chemotherapy with CNS prophylaxis using regimens such as CODOX-M/IVAC.87 SCT is generally reserved for recurrent disease or chemo-sensitive primary induction failures. There is very little data on SCT for Burkitt lymphoma, and no evidence that allogeneic SCT is superior to autologous SCT for this disease. Therefore, patients with relapsed/refractory Burkitt lymphoma who fulfill standard eligibility criteria for autologous SCT indicated above, are usually treated with this approach. The largest series of
Burkitt lymphoma patients undergoing SCT was reported by the EBMT in 1996 by Sweetenham and colleagues. This study of 117 patients included Burkitt and Burkitt-like lymphomas in first remission (n=70) or relapse/refractory states (n=47). The 3 year OS rate following SCT was 72% for patients in first remission, 37% in chemo-sensitive relapse, and 7% for chemo-resistant patients.

ALLOGENEIC HEMATOPOIETIC STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION FOR AGGRESSIVE LYMPHOMAS

Full Intensity (Myeloablative) Conditioning

As opposed to autologous SCT, randomized controlled trials have never been performed to evaluate the role of allogeneic SCT for aggressive lymphoma. Available retrospective data is very difficult to interpret due to alterations in lymphoma classification over the past 20 years and newly identified entities like mantle cell lymphoma were previously grouped with other NHL subtypes. In addition, most series have relatively low numbers of patients, who were very heterogeneous in terms of remission status, disease burden, amount and type of prior therapy. Finally, these patients have received a variety of conditioning and graft-versus-host-disease (GVHD) prophylactic regimens.

Retrospective studies that attempt to compare results of autologous and allogeneic SCT for lymphoma have identified that patients treated with allogeneic SCT tend to have more advanced, heavily pre-treated disease, and more marrow involvement. Despite this selection bias, allogeneic SCT seems to result in lower relapse rates than autologous SCT for lymphoma. This may be due to infusion of a tumour–free graft, induction of a graft versus tumour effect, the use of different types of high dose conditioning, or to subtle differences in patient selection that may result in slower progressive types of disease. For example, it is uncommon that aggressive lymphoma patients in second or third relapse would be considered candidates for an allogeneic SCT, therefore, those patients who actually receive this form of late salvage therapy must maintain excellent performance status, and generally maintain chemosensitive, low tumour burden disease. Large transplant registry data demonstrate that high 20-40% TRM from allogeneic SCT, unfortunately offsets the lower relapse rate, and 5-year overall survival rates of 35-40% are not superior to those of autologous SCT for aggressive lymphoma. These results seem to be fairly similar regardless of lymphoma subtype, with a little less than one third of patients dying from non-relapse mortality and similar proportion experiencing disease relapse, and a little more than one third of patients achieving long-term disease-free survival. Somewhat better results have occasionally been reported by single centres, studying small numbers of patients, but of course these reports are far less reliable. Results of allogeneic SCT for aggressive lymphoma after failure of prior autologous SCT are particularly poor; 5 year PFS rates of <10% have been reported.

Reduced Intensity (Non-Myeloablative) Conditioning

Reduced intensity conditioning (RIC) allogeneic SCT is associated with approximately 10-15% lower TRM, but higher relapse rates compared to traditional full myeloablative allogeneic SCT. Since the beneficial treatment outcome of RIC allogeneic SCT relies upon an immunological graft versus tumour effect, this strategy is questionable for aggressive NHL, particularly for bulky, rapidly progressive disease situations. When these aggressive tumours are treated with RIC allogeneic SCT, the disease often progresses prior to the potential onset of GVHD. Although a few small series suggest brief responses of aggressive lymphoma to DLI or withdrawal of immune suppression post-alloSCT, a graft-versus-aggressive lymphoma effect has never clearly been demonstrated to confer long-term disease control. Successful
tumour debulking prior to allogeneic SCT seems to be far more important in aggressive lymphoma than in other histologies to create a favorable effector T-cell to target tumour cell ratio in patients with these fast growing lymphomas.

Despite theoretical concerns regarding RIC allogeneic SCT for aggressive lymphoma, available non-randomized data suggests at least similar OS rates compared to myeloablative allogeneic SCT. Sorror and colleagues compared outcomes among patients with lymphoma or chronic lymphocytic leukemia given either nonmyeloablative (n=152) or myeloablative (n=68) conditioning. Outcomes were stratified by the SCT-specific comorbidity index. Patients in the nonmyeloablative group were older, had more previous treatment and more comorbidities, more frequently had unrelated donors, and more often had malignancy in remission compared with patients in the myeloablative group. Patients with indolent versus aggressive malignancies were equally distributed among both cohorts. For patients without comorbidities, even after adjustment for pre-transplantation variables, no significant differences were observed between nonmyeloablative and myeloablative SCT cohorts with respect to NRM, PFS or OS. In contrast, patients with comorbidities experienced lower NRM (p=0.009) and better survival (p=0.04) after nonmyeloablative conditioning. These differences became more significant (p=0.001 and 0.007, respectively) after adjustment for other variables. Further, nonmyeloablative patients with comorbidities had favorable adjusted progression-free survival (p=0.01) suggesting that patients with comorbidities should preferentially receive RIC allogeneic SCT.

Cesar Freytes and colleagues recently described results of non-myeloablative allogeneic SCT for 267 B-cell NHL patients relapsing after autologous HCT who were reported to the CIBMTR 1997-2006 (median follow-up 37 months). Histological subtypes included DLBCL (56%), follicular (17%), mantle cell lymphoma (27%), and the time from first to second transplant was less than 1 year in 21% of patients, between 1 and 2 years in 30% of patients, and more than 2 years in 49% of patients. In total, 63% were chemosensitive, 31% chemoresistant, and 6% untreated. The graft source was peripheral blood in 78%, and 90% involved unrelated donors. Outcome at 3 years included TRM=42%, progression=36%, and PFS=22%. Causes of death were NHL (29%), infection (19%), MOF (19%), GVHD (14%). There was a lower risk of relapse and death in patients with a KPS≥90%, >2 years between transplants, use of TBI, and CR at time of SCT.

Most recently, The EBMT reviewed their results of 101 patients with DLBCL who received an allogeneic SCT after relapse from an autologous SCT (MAC=37, RIC=64). The 3-year PFS was 42% and the OS rate was 54%. Non-relapse mortality was 41% for MAC versus 20% for RIC (p=0.05), but relapse rates were higher after RIC, particularly those patients who relapsed less than 1 year post-autologous SCT and those who were chemo-resistant. No evidence for GVT effect was seen.

Overall, full and reduced intensity allogeneic SCT for aggressive lymphoma requires further evaluation in well-designed prospective RCTs before the true benefit and role can be fully understood. Only a few conclusions can be drawn based upon currently available data:
1. Relapse rates are lower after myeloablative allogeneic SCT than autologous SCT, although this difference is less than that reported for indolent lymphoma.
2. Treatment-related mortality rates are high, in the range of 20-40%.
3. Some patients who would otherwise have died from their lymphoma achieve long-term survival following allogeneic SCT, and therefore this treatment needs to be considered an option for motivated, well-informed, transplant-eligible patients who are well enough to tolerate this intensive treatment, have relapsed non-bulky chemosensitive disease, and are not candidates for autologous SCT.
4. Data do not demonstrate any improvement in 5-year survival rates with allogeneic over autologous SCT for lymphoma, with the exception of relapsed lymphoblastic and mantle cell lymphomas.\textsuperscript{84,96} Patients with these subtypes who present with extensive blood/marrow disease should also be considered for allogeneic SCT in first remission.\textsuperscript{97} Allogeneic SCT should also be considered in the situation when a patient is a candidate for an autologous SCT but an adequate autograft could not be collected for the patient. Occasionally, patients who relapse after a prior autologous SCT could be considered for an allogeneic SCT, especially for mantle cell or indolent lymphomas.

**Guidelines for Follow-Up after Hematopoietic SCT**

EBMT/ASBMT/CIBMTR joint recommendations for screening and preventive practices of long-term survivors after hematopoietic cell transplantation have recently been published, and will not be reviewed here.\textsuperscript{98}
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INDOLENT LYMPHOMA

Upfront Treatment of Poor Prognosis Indolent Lymphoma

The role of first remission HDCT/ASCT remains investigational. Three frequently-cited randomized controlled trials have generally followed a similar design where patients either received CHOP-like induction therapy and interferon maintenance or CHOP-like induction followed by HDCT +/- TBI and ASCT. The trials were of modest size (169-401 patients) and allowed crossover HDCT/ASCT at relapse in the control arms. With median follow-up times between 4 and 5 years, one study has shown statistical improvement in overall survival (86 versus 74%) while the other two studies demonstrated improved progression-free survival (65 versus 33% and 59 versus 37%) for HDCT/ASCT over interferon. Because these studies have not consistently shown improved overall survival, involve a potentially toxic, expensive treatment that can be reserved for salvage therapy, and were conducted prior to the routine use of rituximab, HDCT/ASCT is not widely accepted as standard initial therapy for follicular lymphoma.

Treatment of Relapsed/Refractory Indolent Lymphoma

General principles: Generally accepted indications for therapy of indolent lymphoma include:

- Patient symptoms (e.g. fever, night sweats, weight loss, malaise, pain, nausea)
- Significant lymphadenopathy: >7 cm mass, >3 sites and >3 cm
- Rapidly progressive, moderate-to-severe splenomegaly
- Impending organ compromise (e.g. compression, pleural/pericardial effusions, ascites)
- Cytopenias secondary to bone marrow infiltration
- Patient preference because of anxiety and poor quality of life without treatment

Patients who do not have at least one of these factors could simply be observed.

Therapeutic recommendations for recurrent follicular lymphoma need to be individualized. No one recommendation is suitable for all patients. Numerous factors need to be taken into consideration before recommending therapy for recurrent follicular lymphoma. Some of these include:

- Patient factors: Age, co-morbidity, symptoms, short versus long-term goals, preservation of future options, reimbursement versus ability to pay for expensive treatments, acceptance of risks/toxicities of treatment option relative to potential benefit (relative risk, progression-free survival, overall survival)
- Disease factors: Sites, grade, transformation, prior therapy, response duration (disease-free interval)

For example, previously healthy patients younger than 65 years who relapsed within 1-2 years of initial chemotherapy have a life expectancy of only 2-4 years, and are probably best managed with HDCT/ASCT or even allogeneic SCT. HDCT/ASCT probably maximizes the length of disease control for all patients younger than 65 years, regardless of length of initial remission, and as such is a reasonable treatment option for those who accept potential risks/toxicities. Conversely, some patients may be best managed by repeating their initial treatment regimen if they achieved an initial remission greater than 2 years. Other patients should be changed to a second line standard-dose chemotherapy regimen (CHOP, FND, GDP).
Autologous Transplantation for Follicular Lymphoma

We conducted a retrospective analysis of the first 100 consecutive patients with relapsed or refractory follicular lymphoma treated with HDT/ASCT in Calgary from 1993-2008. With a median follow-up of 65 months (range 16-178) post-ASCT, the 5-year EFS and OS rates were 56% (95%CI 46-66) and 70% (95%CI 61-79), respectively. A plateau on the EFS curve was evident starting 6 years post-ASCT. Also, the EFS post-ASCT was markedly longer than the 12-month median EFS from last therapy prior to ASCT (p<0.0001). Severe toxicities included 2 early treatment-related deaths, and 4 late deaths from secondary leukemia. Factors significantly associated with adverse EFS and OS were:

- Follicular Lymphoma International Prognostic Index (FLIPI) score 2-5 versus 0-1
- Elevated LDH
- Lack of rituximab within 6 months prior to ASCT

The year of ASCT divided further into the 3 time periods of 1993-1999, 2000-2003, and 2004-2008, reflective of varying rituximab availability in our health region, also showed a significant association with 5 year EFS (38 vs. 56 vs. 64% respectively, p=0.038). Independent predictors of EFS and OS in multivariate analysis were rituximab therapy within 6 months of ASCT and FLIPI score 0-1.

Our results support those of previous publications concerning outcomes of ASCT for relapsed or refractory follicular lymphoma, which report 5-year EFS rates ranging from 44-59% and 5-year OS rates of 63-78%.. One of the largest historical series from the EBMT registry retrospectively analyzed 693 patients with follicular lymphoma treated with ASCT and reported a 10-year PFS rate of 31% with a plateau on the PFS curve. Unfortunately, there are no large randomized trials evaluating ASCT for relapsed follicular lymphoma, however, several trials have demonstrated significantly better PFS for ASCT consolidation compared to interferon for follicular lymphoma patients in first remission. The lack of OS benefit for upfront ASCT in these studies is possibly due to cross-over to ASCT at relapse in the control arms. Available non-randomized data for relapsed follicular lymphoma patients show significantly longer progression-free survival following HDCT/ASCT than from prior therapy within the same patients. A GELA trial reported a 5-year overall survival of 58% for relapsed follicular lymphoma patients treated with ASCT relative to 38% for concurrent controls (p=0.0005), and found that ASCT at first relapse was independently associated with overall survival in multivariate analysis. The only published randomized trial evaluating HDCT/ASCT for relapsed follicular lymphoma was stopped due to poor accrual after only 89 patients were randomized. With a median follow-up of 69 months, the 5-year PFS (55 versus 15%) and OS (70 versus 45%) rates significantly favoured HDCT/ASCT. These results support a role for HDCT/ASCT in the management of selected, relapsed, chemosensitive follicular lymphoma patients. The use of rituximab prior to stem cell collection and the incorporation of RIT into the HDCT regimen may further improve upon the results of ASCT for follicular lymphoma.

Evidence is emerging that ASCT remains an effective salvage therapy for relapsed follicular lymphoma after rituximab-containing regimens and suggests that rituximab may be beneficial as part of HDT/ASCT salvage therapy. Kang and colleagues compared follicular lymphoma patients who had received rituximab prior to ASCT to a group who were rituximab-naïve, excluding patients who received rituximab as part of salvage therapy, and found no significant difference in relapse-free survival (RFS) or OS. Ladetto and colleagues reported a study of 136 high risk patients with follicular lymphoma who were randomized to up-front therapy with 6 courses of R-CHOP (rituximab, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, prednisone) or rituximab-supplemented high-dose sequential chemotherapy with autografting (R-HDS). They noted a 4-year EFS favouring R-HDS over R-CHOP (61 versus 28%, p<0.001), however
OS was similar because 71% of R-CHOP failures underwent salvage R-HDS and 85% achieved a complete remission and 68% achieved 3-year EFS, again demonstrating that HDT can salvage R-chemotherapy failures.

The curative potential of ASCT for follicular lymphoma remains controversial, in part because of a lack of consensus as to the definition of cure for this disease.24-26 Oncologists frequently define cancer cure as a prolonged plateau on a RFS curve after therapy cessation. The plateaus on our EFS curve starting at 6 years and extending to 15 years post-ASCT indicate that a subset of patients may be cured. Several other studies of ASCT for follicular lymphoma have demonstrated similar long-term plateaus on EFS curves, suggesting that relapses are very unlikely to occur after 7-8 year remissions.5,13,15,16,27,28 Clear evidence of cure post-ASCT for follicular lymphoma is challenging due to the indolent nature of the disease, which requires 5-10 year follow-up to detect late relapses. Many published studies are retrospective, report data on indolent lymphomas with histologies other than follicular lymphoma, include many patients who are heavily pre-treated having failed 3 or more regimens, and report inadequate median follow-up times of less than 5 years, with few patients followed for 10 or more years. If ASCT is to be used as a curative strategy, it should be included as a part of primary therapy or at first relapse. Indeed, Tarella and colleagues reported outcomes for 168 high risk patients with follicular lymphoma who received HDT/ASCT as part of primary therapy and demonstrated that 48% remained in complete remission at a 10 year median follow-up, with a plateau on the disease-free survival curve starting at approximately 8 years.29

We found that an intermediate or high FLIPI score of 2-5 at the time of relapse/refractory status prior to ASCT was independently predictive of inferior EFS and OS. These results confirm those of Vose and colleagues who reported that a high risk FLIPI score (3-5) at the time of HDT was predictive of inferior outcome.18 Two additional studies also reported that an age adjusted International Prognostic Index (aaIPI) of ≥2 at HDT correlated with poor outcome after ASCT for follicular lymphoma.17,30,31 In contrast, two studies reported no correlation between FLIPI score and outcome after ASCT for follicular lymphoma, though both analyzed FLIPI at diagnosis rather than at ASCT.5,28 In our analysis, an intermediate to high risk FLIPI score at diagnosis also had no predictive value for survival post-ASCT.

Retrospective studies have demonstrated that rituximab improves outcomes when used prior to HDT-ASCT for relapsed follicular lymphoma.17,19,22,30 The only phase III trial to evaluate the role of rituximab in the setting of ASCT for follicular lymphoma is the EBMT LYM1 study, which investigated the value of in-vivo purging with rituximab 375 mg/m² weekly for 4 cycles prior to stem cell collection and the value of maintenance rituximab every 3 months for 2 years post-ASCT.32 This study randomized 280 patients with follicular lymphoma in a 2x2 design, and showed no improvement in PFS with in-vivo purging (5-year PFS 54.3 versus 47.8%, p=0.20), but improvement in PFS with maintenance rituximab (58.8 versus 42.6%, p=0.02). We also found no evidence that rituximab-based mobilization improved EFS over chemotherapy alone; however, this result is confounded by the use of rituximab with re-induction therapy prior to mobilization for many patients. The benefit of rituximab pre-ASCT may be due to an in-vivo purging effect on the autograft.17,19 Arcaini and colleagues demonstrated this purging effect by showing that none of their patients’ stem cell harvests had detectable minimal residual disease using polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification of the Bcl-2/IgH rearrangement after receiving a rituximab-containing regimen.19 Absence of minimal residual disease was demonstrated to lead to an improvement in PFS, a finding confirmed by several groups.16,17,19,27

Our early treatment-related mortality rate of 2%, and secondary AML/MDS rate of 4% compare favourably with other reports of HDT/ASCT for follicular lymphoma, but are still of concern. These serious adverse events caution against using HDT/ASCT as a part of initial remission consolidation. Other series report
rates of secondary malignancies as high as 16-21% at 10 years with about half being fatal;\textsuperscript{5,28} though this rate may be lower with HDT regimens that exclude total body irradiation.\textsuperscript{13,23} The patients in our cohort who developed secondary AML/MDS had all received prior fludarabine or chlorambucil, and total body irradiation in the HDT regimen. Avoidance of these exposures may decrease the incidence of secondary AML/MDS for this patient population.
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ALLOGENEIC TRANSPLANTATION FOR FOLLICULAR AND OTHER INDOLENT LYMPHOMAS

Despite prolonged OS from diagnosis, patients with indolent B-cell NHL are rarely cured by conventional chemotherapy. Following relapse, most patients live with the presence of disease and intermittent toxicity from repeated courses of therapy until their death, often within 5 years of relapse. As such, many otherwise healthy individuals prefer to maximize the chance of prolonged PFS with high dose therapy and HSCT, a result possibly improved when rituximab is used with stem cell mobilization or transplantation. It must be acknowledged, however, that most SCT data are retrospective, and subject to selection bias. Compared to autoSCT outcomes, CIBMTR data suggest that alloSCT is associated with significantly lower relapse rates but similar OS rates due to much higher TRM from GVHD and opportunistic infections. Specifically, the CIBMTR reported results on 904 patients undergoing alloSCT (176), purged autoSCT (131), or unpurged autoSCT (597) for follicular lymphoma, showing that 5-year TRM rates were 30%, 14%, and 8%, 5-year relapse rates were 21%, 43%, and 58%, and 5-year OS were 51%, 62%, and 55%, respectively, with no association between GVHD and lymphoma relapse after alloSCT. There are no data from large prospective, randomized controlled trials comparing autoSCT to alloSCT, or different high dose conditioning regimens for indolent lymphoma.

Data from the CIBMTR suggest that a second autoSCT is feasible and can confer long-term benefit in some patients, usually those who relapse more than one year after the prior autoSCT. It is also possible to perform an alloSCT after prior autoSCT failure, although CIBMTR results suggest 3 and 5 year PFS rates of only 20 and 5%, respectively.

CIBMTR data showing significantly lower rates of grades III–IV acute GVHD and improved PFS for 179 patients who received rituximab within 6 months of alloSCT compared to 256 patients who did not receive prior rituximab. TRM may potentially be further reduced with non-myeloablative conditioning (NST), also called reduced intensity conditioning (RIC), however data derived from large numbers of patients receiving NST reported to the CIBMTR demonstrate 1 year TRM rates slightly over 20%, and higher relapse rates than myeloablative alloSCT.

Quality of life (QOL) studies in the SCT setting tend to report that early impairments in QOL largely return to pre-SCT levels by day 100, over half of patients report good to excellent QOL one year post-SCT, autoSCT patients tend to recover faster than alloSCT, and that reduced QOL and impaired functional status post-alloSCT is most strongly associated with the presence of chronic GVHD.

Calgary Results of FluBu and Autologous or Allogeneic SCT for Indolent Lymphoma

A prospective phase II study was conducted to evaluate autoSCT and alloSCT stem cell sources depending upon availability of appropriate sibling donor, following uniform RICE (rituximab, ifosfamide, carboplatin, etoposide) re-induction and novel myeloablative FluBu (fludarabine, busulfan) conditioning, for patients with mantle cell lymphoma in first remission or first relapse, or indolent lymphoma in first or second relapse. Sixty-eight patients (autoSCT=36, syngeneic=1, alloSCT=31) were accrued from June 2001 to December 2006, with a 10 month median PFS, and 1% 5-year PFS rate following their last chemotherapy treatment. Following RICE, the overall response rate was 69%, and 24 of 39 patients (62%) cleared marrow of lymphoma. Treatment-related mortality following FluBu was 0% and 6% at 100 days, but 0% and 26% at 1 year post-autoSCT and alloSCT, respectively. At a median follow-up of 60 months, the respective 5 year overall survival (71% vs. 58%, logrank p=0.086) and PFS (46% vs. 47%, logrank p=0.843) rates were similar for auto/synSCT and alloSCT, while the 1 year post-SCT quality of life assessment favored autoSCT.
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Additional References

HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

Pathologic Classification

The histological sub-classification of Hodgkin disease is based on the light microscopic H&E interpretation. If problems with differential diagnosis arise, staining for CD15, CD30, T-cell and B-cell panels and EMA may be helpful. For lymphocyte predominant Hodgkin disease, CD20, CD45, +/- CD57 are recommended.

WHO Classification of Histologic Subtypes

- Nodular Lymphocyte Predominant Hodgkin Disease (LPHD)
- Classical Hodgkin Lymphoma:
  - Nodular Sclerosis Hodgkin Disease (NSHD)
  - Mixed Cellularity Hodgkin Disease (MCHD)
  - Lymphocyte Depletion Hodgkin Disease (LDHD)
  - Lymphocyte-rich classical Hodgkin Disease (LRCHD)

Autologous SCT for Hodgkin Lymphoma

Two randomized trials support the role of high-dose therapy (HDT) and ASCT over conventional dose salvage therapy with mini-BEAM (carmustine, etoposide, cytarabine, melphalan) or dexamethasone-BEAM in relapsed/refractory Hodgkin lymphoma, although optimal re-induction and HDT regimens are unknown. A commonly used salvage regimen for Hodgkin lymphoma in Canada is GDP (gemcitabine, dexamethasone, cisplatin). Kuruvilla and colleagues from Toronto retrospectively compared the outcomes of 68 Hodgkin lymphoma patients treated with either GDP or mini-BEAM as salvage therapy, followed by HDT/ASCT in responding patients. The response rate to GDP prior to ASCT was similar to mini-BEAM at 62% and 68%, respectively, however, the PFS at 1.5 years was superior with GDP (74% vs. 35%). Moccia and colleagues from the British Columbia Cancer Agency recently presented results of salvage GDP for 83 Hodgkin lymphoma patients whose characteristics included 82% International Prognostic Score (IPS) 0-3, 88% first salvage, 36% refractory. Of the 67% patients who had response assessment available, 7% achieved CR/CRu, 64% PR, and 69 pts (83%) proceeded to HDT/ASCT. With a median follow-up of 30 months from starting GDP, 2-year PFS was 58%. Recently, Josting and colleagues published the results of the HDR-2 randomized controlled trial in which patients responding after 2 cycles of DHAP (dexamethasone, cytarabine, cisplatin) were randomized to either standard BEAM-ASCT or sequential high dose therapy (SHDCT: cyclophosphamide, methotrexate, etoposide) before BEAM-ASCT. Patients randomized in this study were chemosensitive and 60% had relapsed after an initial remission duration of over 1 year. Nevertheless, the 3-year freedom from treatment failure rate was only 62%, and was similar between the arms.

Calgary previously reported a 5-year event-free survival (EFS) rate of approximately 50% for 23 patients with relapsed/refractory Hodgkin lymphoma who were treated with single agent high-dose melphalan and ASCT. This rate is similar to that reported for multi-agent high-dose chemotherapy regimens. Calgary results of double high-dose therapy with DICEP (dose-intensified cyclophosphamide 5.25 g/m², etoposide 1.05g/m², and cisplatin 105 mg/m²) re-induction followed by high dose melphalan 200mg/m² and ASCT for 73 consecutive patients with relapsed (n=43) or refractory (n=30) classical Hodgkin lymphoma treated between June 1995 and November 2009 have been reviewed and submitted for
publication in 2011. DICEP chemotherapy resulted in successful stem cell mobilization in 71 patients (97%), with a median CD34+ cell collection of 15.6 x10^6/kg. With a median follow-up of 56 months post-DICEP, the 5-year PFS and OS rates were 61% [95%CI 49-72%] and 80% [95%CI 69-89%], respectively. The 5 year PFS was 65% versus 30% for DICEP responders versus non-responders (logrank p=0.003) and 89% for IPS 0-1, 56% for IPS 2-3, and 24% for IPS 4-7 (logrank p<0.001). Response to DICEP and relapse IPS were the only two factors that independently predicted PFS and OS in multivariate analyses. Treatment-related mortality was 1%.

Results of DICEP compare favourably to reports of other salvage regimens, which tend to report ORR below 75% and 5 year PFS rates below 50%. The ORR with DICEP was 86% despite the fact that that response was assessed only 4-5 weeks after a single cycle of salvage therapy, and without the use of PET which may have upgraded some PRs to CRs. Perhaps the most encouraging results were seen for primary refractory disease patients. Prior reports of high dose therapy/ASCT for refractory Hodgkin lymphoma include a 3-year PFS rate of 38% from the Autologous Bone Marrow Transplant Registry, and 5-year freedom from second failure rate of 31% from the German Hodgkin Study Group.20,21 Most studies suggest that the length of initial remission duration is associated with outcome of salvage high dose therapy/ASCT,21-23 however, this is not a universal finding.24 In our study, however, initial time to progression failed to impact either PFS or OS with a 5-year PFS rate of 57% for refractory Hodgkin lymphoma, suggesting that DICEP-high dose melphalan/ASCT overcomes relative chemo-resistance and provide superior outcomes in patients with primary refractory disease.

Second Hematopoietic SCT for Hodgkin Lymphoma

Smith and colleagues from the CIBMTR reported a 5-year PFS rate of 30% for patients with either Hodgkin lymphoma (n = 21) or non-Hodgkin lymphoma (n=19) receiving a second ASCT after relapse following a prior ASCT, suggesting that a second ASCT can possibly induce long term disease control for some patients who are not cured by prior high dose therapy.25 In another study, a 5-year OS rate of 46% was reported using tandem transplantation in poor prognosis relapsed or refractory Hodgkin lymphoma patients.26 Clear evidence, however, must await randomized controlled trials, which have not evaluated this strategy of tandem high dose therapy for relapsed Hodgkin lymphoma.

Allogeneic SCT for Hodgkin lymphoma has been reported to confer a 5 year PFS in approximately 20-35% of patients.27 Patients who achieve good outcomes generally have chemosensitive disease that relapsed more than 1 year post-autoSCT. Reduced intensity conditioning allogeneic SCT for Hodgkin lymphoma patients relapsing after autologous transplantation was reported by Sarina and colleagues from the GITMO group in 2008.28 In this study of 132 patients with a median age of 30 years (range 17-62), 75 patients were found to have a SCT donor and 68 (90%) underwent an allogeneic SCT, including 36 matched related donors (52%), 23 matched unrelated donors (33%), and 6 haploidentical family donors (9%). The most common high dose chemotherapy regimen was thiopeta, cyclophosphamide, and fludarabine; GVHD prophylaxis consisted of methotrexate plus cyclosporine, except for haploidentical-SCT. Seven patients with donors did not receive allogeneic SCT because of progressive disease. The cohorts of donors versus no donors were well balanced, including relapsing less than 6 months from autologous SCT. The results are shown in the table below, indicating improved PFS and OS with the allogeneic SCT. In multivariate analysis, having a donor and CR before allogeneic SCT were significant for improved OS and PFS.
### Table 1. Outcomes of patients (OS, PFS, GVHD and mortality) with or without a donor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Donor (N=75)</th>
<th>No Donor (N=57)</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 year OS</td>
<td>70% (77% if SCT)</td>
<td>38.8%</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 year PFS</td>
<td>42% (47% if SCT)</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acute GVHD, grade 2-4</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chronic GVHD</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>treatment-related mortality</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REFERENCES


STEM CELL GRAFT

The section on the stem cell graft has been removed from these guidelines and transferred to the section on “Donor Management, including Stem Cell Mobilization”.

REGIMENS

The most common high dose chemotherapy regimens used for lymphoma include:
- cyclophosphamide, etoposide, carmustine (CEB or CBV)
- carmustine, etoposide, cytarabine, melphalan (BEAM)
- fractionated total-body irradiation (FTBI)
- cyclophosphamide (Cy) and possibly etoposide (VP-16) (VPCyTBI)
- melphalan, etoposide with or without total body irradiation (TBI) (MeVPTBI)

Randomized controlled trials comparing these regimens for lymphoma have not been reported. Non-randomized studies suggest somewhat better efficacy and tolerability for BEAM over CBV or the TBI-containing regimens in the setting of aggressive lymphoma. TBI is generally felt to offer higher chance of long-term disease free survival for indolent lymphoma than chemotherapy only regimens. High TBI doses > 12Gy or combinations of TBI and etoposide may, however, increase the risk of secondary myelodysplasia/AML, and are discouraged. The use of single agent melphalan has been shown to be highly effective and associated with low morbidity and mortality for relapsed Hodgkin lymphoma. Primary CNS Lymphoma requires chemotherapy agents that cross well through the blood brain barrier such as busulfan and thiotepa rather than agents that penetrate poorly such as melphalan and etoposide.

POST-TRANSPLANT THERAPY

G-CSF 5mcg/kg/day is given to all ASCT patients starting day +7 post-SCT until ANC >1.5 x 10^9/L. This is based on randomized controlled trials showing improved neutrophil engraftment and shortened length of hospital stay compared to no G-CSF, as well as trials showing no significant benefit of using higher doses of G-CSF or starting G-CSF earlier post-SCT.

ALLOGENEIC STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION FOR LYMPHOMA

General Comments

Potential benefits of allogeneic over autologous SCT for lymphoma have not been evaluated by randomized controlled trials. As such it is difficult to determine when this more expensive and toxic treatment should be recommended. IBMTR and EBMT registry data do not demonstrate any improvement in 5 year survival rates with allogeneic over autologous SCT for lymphoma, with the exception of relapsed lymphoblastic and mantle cell lymphomas. Patients with these subtypes who presented with extensive blood/marrow disease should also be considered for allogeneic SCT in first remission. Allogeneic SCT
should also be considered for multiply relapsed indolent lymphoma (2nd or 3rd relapse), or in the situation when a patient is a candidate for an autologous SCT but an adequate autograft could not be collected for the patient. Occasionally, patients who relapse after a prior autologous SCT could be considered for an allogeneic SCT, especially for mantle cell or indolent lymphomas, and occasionally for Hodgkin lymphoma.
REFERENCES


CALGARY STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION RESULTS FOR LYMPHOMA

Autologous SCT for Aggressive Lymphoma

Figure 1. Progression-free survival of DLBCL treated with autologous HSCT in Calgary (n=268)

Figure 2. Progression-free survival of DLBCL treated with autologous HSCT in Calgary (n=258)
DLBCL Treated with Autologous Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation in Calgary (n=268)

Figure 3. Time to positivity for DLBCL treated with autologous HSCT in Calgary (n=268)

(R)DICEP +/- HDCT/ASCT FOR RELAPSED/REFRACTORY AGGRESSIVE HISTOLOGY NON-HODGKIN LYMPHOMA (N=113)

Figure 4. Progression-free survival for (R)DICEP +/- HDCT/ASCT for relapsed/refractory aggressive histology non-Hodgkin lymphoma (n=113)
Figure 5. Progression-free survival after (R)DICEP +/- HDCT/ASCT for relapsed/refractory aggressive histology non-Hodgkin lymphoma (n=113)

Figure 6. Progression-free survival after (R)DICEP +/- HDCT/ASCT for relapsed/refractory aggressive histology non-Hodgkin lymphoma (n=113)
In Calgary, we analyzed 115 patients with refractory/relapsed DLBC or large T-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma who received DICEP salvage therapy. Of these patients, 104 (90%) proceeded to HDCT/ASCT. Initial time to relapse < 1yr, elevated LDH, ECOG 2-4, and aaIPI=3 were more common in the 11 patients who did not proceed to ASCT. For example, of the 25 patients with aaIPI=3, only 17 (68%) proceeded to ASCT compared with 87 of 90 patients (97%) with aaIPI=0-2. We also compared the results of the 104 patients who received DICEP then HDCT/ASCT with the other 44 Calgary patients who received HDCT/ASCT during the same time period (1995-2009) but did not receive DICEP. Clinical factors more common in DICEP than no DICEP groups included:

- age >60 13.5% vs. 40.9% (p=0.0002)
- TTP<1yr 72.1% vs. 47.7% (p=0.004)
- refractory 29.8% vs. 6.8% (p=0.002)
- bulk >10cm 24.3% vs. 9.1% (p=0.042)

Despite generally worse prognostic factors in the DICEP group, PFS rates were not significantly different between the groups (logrank p=0.11).
Figure 8. Survival after DICEP then HDCT/ASCT for relapsed/refractory aggressive histology non-Hodgkin lymphoma in Calgary 1995-2009 (n=113)

DICEP then HDCT/ASCT for Relapsed/Refractory Aggressive Histology Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma in Calgary 1995-2009 (n=113)

- OS
- TTP + TRM
- EFS

Figure 9. Time to positivity after DICEP then HDCT/ASCT for relapsed/refractory aggressive histology non-Hodgkin lymphoma in Calgary 1995-2009


- aAIPI=0-2 (n=90)
- aAIPI=3 (n=25)

logrank p=0.001
HR 3.17 (95%CI=1.57-6.34)

Figure 10. Time to positivity after DICEP then HDCT/ASCT for relapsed/refractory aggressive histology non-Hodgkin lymphoma in Calgary 1995-2009


Figure 11. Time to positivity after DICEP then HDCT/ASCT for relapsed/refractory aggressive histology non-Hodgkin lymphoma in Calgary 1995-2009
**High Dose Thiotepa/Busulfan-Based Conditioning and ASCT for Primary CNS Lymphoma in Calgary (n=28)**

![Graph showing progression-free survival (PFS) for primary CNS lymphoma patients treated with high dose thiotepa/busulfan-based conditioning and ASCT. The graph includes data for relapsed/refractory cases and patients aged <65 years without immunosuppression (IS) or aged ≥65 years with IS.](image)

**Figure 12.** Progression-free survival after high dose thiotepa/busulfan-based conditioning and ASCT for primary CNS lymphoma in Calgary (n=28)

**High Dose Thiotepa, Busulfan, Cyclophosphamide and ASCT for PCNSL in Calgary 1998-2010 (n=26)**

![Graph showing survival (OS and EFS) for PCNSL patients treated with high dose thiotepa, busulfan, cyclophosphamide and ASCT in Calgary 1998-2010.](image)

**Figure 13.** Survival after high dose thiotepa, busulfan, cyclophosphamide and ASCT for PCNSL in Calgary 1998-2010 (n=26)
Figure 14. Overall survival for HIV – PCNSL patients in Alberta less than 65 years of age from 1998-2008 (n=50)

Figure 15. Survival for patients with secondary CNS lymphoma treated in Alberta with high dose thiotepa/busulfan-based conditioning and ASCT (n=20)
Uncommon B-Cell Lymphoma Treated with Autologous Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation in Calgary (n=23)

![Graph showing progression-free survival for uncommon B-cell lymphoma treated with autologous HSCT in Calgary (n=23).](image)

**Figure 16.** Progression-free survival for uncommon B-cell lymphoma treated with autologous HSCT in Calgary (n=23)

Autologous Stem Cell Transplantation for Hodgkin Lymphoma

DICEP then Melphalan/ASCT for Relapsed/Refractory Classical Hodgkin Lymphoma in Calgary (n=73)

![Graph showing survival for patients with relapsed/refractory classical Hodgkin lymphoma treated with DICEP then melphalan/ASCT in Calgary (n=73).](image)

**Figure 17.** Survival for patients with relapsed/refractory classical Hodgkin lymphoma treated with DICEP then melphalan/ASCT in Calgary (n=73)
DICEP then Melphalan/ASCT for Relapsed/Refractory Classical Hodgkin Lymphoma in Calgary (n=73) by Relapse IPS

![Graph showing event-free survival for patients with relapsed/refractory classical Hodgkin lymphoma treated with DICEP then melphalan/ASCT in Calgary, categorized by IPS (n=73).](image)

**Figure 18.** Event-free survival for patients with relapsed/refractory classical Hodgkin lymphoma treated with DICEP then melphalan/ASCT in Calgary, categorized by IPS (n=73)

DICEP then Melphalan/ASCT for Relapsed/Refractory Classical Hodgkin Lymphoma in Calgary (n=73)

![Graph showing event-free survival for patients with relapsed/refractory classical Hodgkin lymphoma treated with DICEP then melphalan/ASCT in Calgary (n=73).](image)

**Figure 19.** Event-free survival for patients with relapsed/refractory classical Hodgkin lymphoma treated with DICEP then melphalan/ASCT in Calgary (n=73)
Autologous Stem Cell Transplantation for Follicular Lymphoma

**Figure 20.** Progression-free survival for patients with follicular lymphoma treated with HSCT in Calgary (n=170)

**Figure 21.** Event-free survival for the initial 100 patients treated with ASCT for relapsed/refractory follicular lymphoma in Calgary between September 1993 and October 2008
Patients Treated with Rituximab Within 6mo of ASCT for Relapsed/Refractory Follicular Lymphoma in Calgary 07/2000-10/2008 by TBI Conditioning

Figure 22. Event-free survival for patients treated with rituximab within 6 months of ASCT for relapsed/refractory follicular lymphoma in Calgary between July 2000 and October 2008, categorized by TBI conditioning

Initial 100 Patients Treated with ASCT for Relapsed/Refractory Follicular Lymphoma in Calgary 09/1993-10/2008

Figure 23. Event-free survival for patients treated with ASCT for relapsed/refractory follicular lymphoma in Calgary between September 1993 and October 2008, categorized by treatment
Patients Treated with Rituximab Within 6mo of ASCT for Relapsed/Refractory Follicular Lymphoma in Calgary 07/2000-10/2008

![Graph showing event-free survival for patients treated with rituximab within 6 months of ASCT for relapsed/refractory follicular lymphoma in Calgary between July 2000 and October 2008.](image)

$logrank \, p=0.25$

$HR \, 1.639 \, (95\%CI=0.710-3.788)$

**Figure 24.** Event-free survival for patients treated with rituximab within 6 months of ASCT for relapsed/refractory follicular lymphoma in Calgary between July 2000 and October 2008

Initial 100 Patients Treated with ASCT for Relapsed/Refractory Follicular Lymphoma in Calgary 09/1993-10/2008

![Graph showing event-free survival for the initial 100 patients treated with ASCT for relapsed/refractory follicular lymphoma in Calgary between September 1993 and October 2008.](image)

$logrank \, p=0.35$

**Figure 25.** Event-free survival for the initial 100 patients treated with ASCT for relapsed/refractory follicular lymphoma in Calgary between September 1993 and October 2008
Stem Cell Transplantation for Mantle Cell Lymphoma

**Figure 26.** Progression-free survival for patients with mantle cell lymphoma treated with HSCT in Calgary (n=74)

**Figure 27.** Overall survival for patients with mantle cell lymphoma treated with HSCT in Calgary (n=74)
EFS of 49 Mantle Cell Lymphoma Patients < 70yo From Stem Cell Transplantation in Calgary (1994-2009)

% EFS

AlloSCT (n=19)
AutoSCT (n=30)

Months

Feb 2011

Figure 28. Event-free survival for patients <70yo with mantle cell lymphoma treated with SCT in Calgary between 1994 and 2009 (n=49)

Survival from Diagnosis of Mantle Cell Lymphoma in Calgary by Stem Cell Transplantation in 77 Patients < 70 Years of Age (1994-2009)

% OS

logrank p=0.46

Ever AlloSCT (n=19)
Never AlloSCT (n=58)

Months

Feb 2011

Figure 29. Overall survival from diagnosis for patients with mantle cell lymphoma treated with SCT in patients <70yo in Calgary between 1994 and 2009 (n=77)
Allogeneic Stem Cell Transplantation for Lymphoma

**Figure 30.** Progression-free survival for allogeneic/syngeneic HSCT for indolent lymphoma (n=78)

**Figure 31.** Progression-free survival for allogeneic/syngeneic HSCT for aggressive lymphoma (n=33)
Allogeneic SCT for Relapsed/Refractory Hodgkin Lymphoma in Calgary (n=15)

Figure 32. Overall survival for allogeneic SCT for relapsed/refractory Hodgkin lymphoma in Calgary (n=15)

FluBu (ATG) and AlloSCT or AutoSCT for Relapsed/Refractory Follicular Lymphoma in Calgary (n=51)

Figure 33. Event-free survival after treatment with FluBu (ATG) and AlloSCT or AutoSCT for relapsed/refractory follicular lymphoma in Calgary (n=51)
FluBu (ATG) and AlloSCT or AutoSCT for Relapsed/Refractory Follicular Lymphoma in Calgary (n=51)

Mar 2011

% OS

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

0 60 120

logrank p=0.003

HR 4.8 (95%CI 1.7, 13.5)

AlloSCT (n=30)

AutoSCT (n=21)

Figure 34. Overall survival after treatment with FluBu (ATG) and AlloSCT or AutoSCT for relapsed/refractory follicular lymphoma in Calgary (n=51)

SALVAGE CHEMOTHERAPY REGIMENS FOR STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION

Table 1. Salvage chemotherapy regimens for lymphoma

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regimen</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VIP</td>
<td>Dexamethasone 10mg IV q6h days 1-4&lt;br&gt; Ifosfamide 1.5 g/m² (max 1.75g) over 60min days 1-3&lt;br&gt; Cisplatin 25-35mg/m² IV over 1h days 1-3&lt;br&gt; Etoposide 100-125mg/m² over 1h days 1-3&lt;br&gt; Mesna 300 mg/m² over 5-10 min prior to first dose of Ifosfamide, then 300 mg/m² IV at 4h and 600mg/m² po (or 300 mg/m² IV) at 8h post-Ifosfamide x 4 days.&lt;br&gt; Cycles: Q21-28d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gemcitabine 1000mg/m² IV days 1 and 8&lt;br&gt; Decadron 40mg po days 1-4&lt;br&gt; Cisplatin 75mg/m² IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DICEP</td>
<td>Dexamethasone 10mg IV q8h x 10 doses&lt;br&gt; Cyclophosphamide 1.75 g/m² IV over 2 hrs days 1-3&lt;br&gt; Etoposide 350mg/m² IV over 2 hrs days 1-3&lt;br&gt; Cisplatin 35mg/m² IV over 2 hrs days 1-3&lt;br&gt; Mesna 1.75g/m² IV over 24 hrs days 1-3&lt;br&gt; Septra for PCP prophylaxis&lt;br&gt; Cycles: Once only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICE</td>
<td>Dexamethasone 10mg IV q8h x 10 doses&lt;br&gt; Cyclophosphamide 1.5 g/m² IV over 2 hrs days 1-3&lt;br&gt; Etoposide 200mg/m² IV over 2 hrs days 1-3&lt;br&gt; Mesna 1.5g/m² IV over 24 hr days 1-3&lt;br&gt; Septra for PCP prophylaxis&lt;br&gt; Cycles: Once only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 1. High dose regimens for autologous and allogeneic stem cell transplantation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regimen</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Autologous Stem Cell Transplant Regimens</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| BEAM | BCNU 300 mg/m² day -6  
Etoposide 100 mg/m² q12h x 8 doses days -5 to -2  
Ara-C 200 mg/m² q12h x 8 doses days -5 to -2  
Melphalan 140-160 mg/m² day -1 |
| Melphalan | Melphalan 200 mg/m² day -1 |
| Melphalan/ TBI | Melphalan 180 mg/m² day -1 plus TBI 500cGy day 0 |
| TBC (for primary CNS lymphoma) | Thiotepa 300 mg/m² days -8 and -7  
Busulfan 3.2 mg/kg IV days -6 to -4  
Cyclophosphamide 2000 mg/m² days -3 and -2 |
| **Allogeneic Stem Cell Transplant Regimen** | |
| FluBuTBI | Fludarabine 50mg/m² days -6 to -2  
Busulfan 3.2mg/kg IV days -5 to -2  
ATG 0.5mg/kg day -2 (Thymoglobulin – rabbit ATG)  
TBI 200cGy bid x 2 doses day -1  
ATG 2mg/kg days -1 and day 0  
Cyclosporine 5mg/kg po bid or 2.5mg/kg IV bid starting day -1. Start taper d56 if no aGVHD, over 1-2mo.  
Methotrexate 15mg/m² IV day +1, 10mg/m² IV d+3,+6,+11 (depending on renal/liver function, mucositis) |
| FluMe (RIC) | Fludarabine 30mg/m² days -6 to -3  
Melphalan 140 mg/m² day -2  
ATG 0.5mg/kg day -2 (Thymoglobulin – rabbit ATG)  
ATG 2mg/kg days -1 and day 0  
Cyclosporine 5mg/kg po bid or 2.5mg/kg IV bid starting day -1. Start taper d56 if no aGVHD, over 1-2mo  
Methotrexate 15mg/m² IV day +1, 10mg/m² IV d+3,+6,+11 (depending on renal/liver function, mucositis) |
PLASMA CELL DISORDERS AND AMYLOIDOSIS: INDICATIONS FOR STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION

SUMMARY

- Autologous stem cell transplantation is considered for the majority of transplant-eligible patients with multiple myeloma early in the course of treatment. Lack of response to induction treatment should not preclude consideration of transplant.
- Second autologous stem cell transplants will be considered for patients who fail to achieve complete remission or very good partial remission following their first transplant.
- Recent results suggest that older patients (> 65 years) may have superior results with non-transplant strategies. Transplants in this age group will be considered on a case-by-case basis.
- The addition of maintenance thalidomide has been shown to improve event-free and overall survival in subgroups of patients after autologous SCT (stem cell transplantation). Maintenance thalidomide will be offered to patients likely to benefit.
- Patients with bone disease will be offered maintenance pamidronate for up to two years following transplant.
- Stem cell transplantation may be offered to selected patients with systemic AL amyloidosis with fewer than three organs involved and limited cardiac involvement. Debulking prior to stem cell collection is unnecessary.
- Patients with multiple myeloma may be offered a second transplant provided the first transplant resulted in a remission duration of at least one year. Other potential options for these patients include alternative chemotherapy, investigational agents and, in selected cases, allogeneic transplantation.

BACKGROUND

Multiple myeloma is a chemotherapy-responsive tumour that demonstrates significant dose-response effects. The addition of high-dose chemotherapy with autologous stem cell transplantation to standard induction protocols has been shown to improve event-free survival (EFS), overall survival (OS), and quality of life.

Table 1. Review of studies comparing standard therapy to high-dose chemotherapy with autologous stem cell transplantation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>SDT versus HDT (p-value)</th>
<th>Median EFS (months)</th>
<th>Median OS (months)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IFM90&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>&lt; 65</td>
<td>5 vs. 22 (p&lt;.001)</td>
<td>18 vs. 28 (p=.01)</td>
<td>44 vs. 57 (p=.03)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRC VII&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>&lt; 65</td>
<td>8 vs. 44 (p&lt;.001)</td>
<td>19 vs. 31 (p=.001)</td>
<td>42 vs. 54 (&lt;.001)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAG-95&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>55-65</td>
<td>20 vs. 36 (p=NR)</td>
<td>18.7 vs. 25.3 (p=.07)</td>
<td>47.6 vs. 47.8 (p=.91)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PETHEMA&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>&lt; 65</td>
<td>11 vs. 30 (p=.002)</td>
<td>33 vs. 42 (p=NS)</td>
<td>61 vs. 66 (p=NS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US Intergroup&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>&lt; 70</td>
<td>15 vs. 17 (p=NS)</td>
<td>21 vs. 25 (p=.05)</td>
<td>53 vs. 58 (p=NS)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: CR = complete response; HDT = high-dose chemotherapy; NS = non-significant; SDT = standard therapy.

TRANSPLANT TIMING AND DISEASE STATUS AT TRANSPLANT

The US Intergroup and MAG-95 trials demonstrated comparable OS rates for both early and late hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT).<sup>1,5</sup> The MAG-95 trial demonstrated superior quality of life with early as compared with late transplant. Ideally, transplant should take place within 12 months of
diagnosis. Alexanian et al. demonstrated that patients with multiple myeloma who failed to respond to vincristine/adriamycin/dexamethasone (VAD) and were subsequently randomized to high-dose therapy (HDT) demonstrated higher response rate and improved survival compared with patients who received standard therapy. Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation was most effective if it was given within one year of diagnosis. Similar results have been shown by Singhal et al. (HDT resulted in CR 40%, NR 12% among induction failures after CVAMP chemotherapy) and Kumar et al. (similar PFS between chemosensitive and primary refractory patients with myeloma given HDT/ASCT). Lack of response to initial induction does not preclude a good response to hematopoietic stem cell transplantation. (Note: CVAMP chemotherapy = cyclophosphamide, vincristine, doxorubicin, methylprednisolone.)

MOBILIZATION REGIMEN

Intensive chemotherapy-based mobilization has been shown to be unnecessary in multiple myeloma. Adequate stem cell grafts can be obtained by large-volume apheresis of patients mobilized with Cyclophosphamide and G-CSF (granulocyte colony stimulating factor).

Mobilization Regimen for Multiple Myeloma using Large-Volume Apheresis

Figure 1. Mobilization regimen for multiple myeloma using large-volume apheresis

The figure above shows that the use of intensive chemotherapy to mobilize peripheral blood stem cells in patients with multiple myeloma has not resulted in improved EFS or OS.
Overall Survival for Mobilization Regimens in Multiple Myeloma

**AUTOLOGOUS TRANSPLANT**

The conditioning regimens most commonly reported in this disorder are melphalan 200 mg/m², or lower doses in combination with total body irradiation (TBI). As shown in the table below, complete response (CR) rates between 17-44% have been reported with such conditioning regimens. While the use of planned tandem autologous transplants has been shown to improve CR rates, this has translated into only modest gains in EFS and OS for the majority of patients. The figure below describes a survival benefit in the subgroup of patients that fails to achieve CR or very good partial response (VGPR) with the first autologous transplant.

**Table 2. Comparison of single versus tandem stem cell transplantation for multiple myeloma**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Median Age</th>
<th>Conditioning Regimen</th>
<th>Follow-up (months)</th>
<th>CR (%)</th>
<th>EFS (%)</th>
<th>OS (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IFM94</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Mel 140 + TBI → Mel 140</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>42 vs. 50</td>
<td>25 vs. 30</td>
<td>48 vs. 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bologna</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Mel 200 → Mel 120 + Bu 12</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>35 vs. 48</td>
<td>22 vs. 35</td>
<td>59 vs. 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOVON 24</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Mel 140 → Cy 120 + TBI</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>13 vs. 28</td>
<td>20 vs. 22</td>
<td>55 vs. 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAG 95</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>&lt; 70</td>
<td>other</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>39 vs. 37</td>
<td>31 vs. 33</td>
<td>49 vs. 73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 2.** Overall survival for mobilization regimens in multiple myeloma

**Single versus Tandem HCT: Results from the IFM-94 Study**

**Figure 3.** Percentage response for single versus tandem transplant (results from the IFM-94 study)
Autologous HCT in Older Patients

While younger patients have been consistently shown to benefit from high-dose chemotherapy and autoSCT for multiple myeloma, older patients frequently lack the physiological reserve to undergo intensive therapy. Newer strategies may result in improved outcome with standard-dose therapy in this group of patients. Facon et al. recently reported the results of a trial randomizing 436 patients with multiple myeloma aged 65 to 75 years to treatment with melphalan/prednisone (MP, n=191), melphalan/prednisone/thalidomide (MPT, n=124), and autoSCT with melphalan 100 mg/m² (n=121), the results of which are highlighted in the figure below. Median overall survival and progression-free survival were superior in the MPT arm.

Results from the IFM99-06 Study: MPT versus MP versus Autologous HCT in Elderly Multiple Myeloma Patients

![Comparison of MPT, MP, and MEL 100 in elderly multiple myeloma patients](image)

**Figure 4.** Comparison of MPT, MP, and MEL 100 in elderly multiple myeloma patients (results from the IFM99-06 study)

Post-Transplant Maintenance and Supportive Care

Maintenance treatment with thalidomide has been shown to improve EFS and OS in patients with multiple myeloma after autologous stem cell transplant. Benefit is particularly evident in the group of patients without del (13), those with beta-2-microglobulin > 2.5 and those with ≤ 90% response after transplant.

Two bisphosphonates, pamidronate and clodronate, have been shown to increase OS and reduce the rate of skeletal events in multiple myeloma. Prolonged use of pamidronate has led to the development of osteonecrosis of the mandible and in theory may result in “frozen bone” with an increase in fractures. Maintenance pamidronate will be provided for a period of two years from diagnosis.

ALLOGENEIC TRANSPLANT

Some studies have demonstrated an improvement in OS and EFS among patients undergoing reduced-intensity allogeneic transplantation following chemotherapy induction and autologous transplant. These improved outcomes have not been consistently shown, and controversy exists as to the role such a strategy has in the routine management of this disorder. Allogeneic transplant may be considered for suitable patients on a case-by-case basis.
AMYLOIDOSIS

Risk determination in systemic AL (amyloid light-chain) amyloidosis is based on age at diagnosis and distribution of organ involvement as follows:

- **Good risk** patients are of any age and have 1-2 organs involved, no cardiac involvement and creatinine clearance >50 mL/minute.
- **Intermediate risk** patients are <71 years old and have 1-2 organs involved, one of which must include cardiac or renal, and creatinine clearance <51 mL/minute.
- **Poor risk** patients have either three organs involved or advanced cardiac involvement.

Others have attempted to stage AL amyloidosis on the basis of markers of cardiac dysfunction. Using preset threshold values for cardiac troponins ($cTnT < 0.035 \mu g/L$ or $cTnI < 0.1 \mu g/L$) and for N-terminal propeptide brain-type natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP < 332 ng/L), patients with systemic AL amyloidosis could be grouped as follows:

- **Stage I (low risk)**: both troponin and NT-proBNP are below the threshold
- **Stage II (intermediate risk)**: one marker is below and one marker is above the threshold
- **Stage III (high risk)**: both markers are equal to or above the threshold

The median overall survival rates for stages I, II and III are 27.2, 11.1 and 4.1 months respectively.

Transplant-eligible patients are those with low- or intermediate-risk features. Transplant should be discouraged for patients with extensive cardiac involvement. High-dose melphalan followed by ASCT is associated with higher than average transplant-related mortality in this disease (13-35%). Median survival of 4.6 years for transplanted patients and complete hematological response of 40% are reported at 1 year. 66% of patients with a complete hematologic response show improved organ function, while 30% show such a response for the entire group. A recent French randomized, multi-centre study comparing high-dose melphalan and ASCT with melphalan-dexamethasone failed to demonstrate a statistically significant difference in outcomes for patients with this disease.¹⁴
REFERENCES


Mycosis fungoides

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

BACKGROUND

TREATMENT

TO BE DEVELOPED

REFERENCES
HEMATOPOIETIC CELL TRANSPLANTATION FOR SEVERE APLASTIC ANEMIA

SUMMARY

- All patients with severe aplastic anemia should have HLA typing and a search for a related donor carried out at diagnosis.
- Patients less than 40 years old with a matched sibling donor should proceed directly to stem cell transplantation provided no contraindication to transplant exists.
- Patients greater than 40 years old and patients less than 40 years old without a matched sibling donor should receive immunosuppressive therapy with cyclosporine and equine antithymocyte globulin. They should proceed to stem cell transplantation from a matched sibling or matched unrelated donor if there is no clinically significant response after 6 months.
- Patients greater than 40 years without a matched sibling or matched unrelated donor and who show no clinically significant response to immunosuppressive therapy but who lack a matched sibling or matched unrelated donor may receive a second round of immunosuppressive therapy or they may be considered for transplantation from an alternative donor such as a haploidentical family member or a mismatched unrelated donor.
- A search for a matched, unrelated donor should be initiated on patients without a matched sibling who show no response to immunosuppressive therapy after 3 months to allow a transplant to take place at 6 months.
- Conditioning for HCT from matched siblings or matched unrelated donors will consist of fludarabine, cyclophosphamide and rabbit antithymocyte globulin. Recipients receiving transplants from mismatched or unrelated donors will receive this regimen augmented with an additional 200 cGy TBI. Additional GVHD prophylaxis will consist of methotrexate on day 1, 3, 6, 11 and cyclosporine for at least 6 months.
- Conditioning for haploidentical HCT will consist of fludarabine, low dose cyclophosphamide and 200 cGy TBI. GVHD prophylaxis will consist of post-transplant cyclophosphamide, mycophenolate mofetil until day 35 and tacrolimus (targeting levels of 10-15 mcg/ml) until 9 months.
- Bone marrow will be the preferred source of stem cells in aplastic anemia.
- Patients with recurrence of SAA after stem cell transplantation may be considered for repeat transplantation or immunosuppressive therapy.

BACKGROUND

Severe aplastic anemia (SAA) is an uncommon condition with an annual incidence rate of approximately 2 per million. While the majority of cases seen clinically are idiopathic, acquired SAA has been described in relation to medications (chloramphenicol, gold salts, anticonvulsants), infection (e.g. non-A, B, C hepatitis or HIV), immune diseases (thymoma, eosinophilic fasciitis, graft-versus-host disease) and paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH). In children and young adults, hereditary conditions such as Fanconi anemia, dyskeratosis congenita and Schwachman-Diamond syndrome are important considerations and are frequently associated with non-hematological abnormalities. The manifestations of SAA occur as a result of damage to the hematopoietic stem cell compartment, making stem cell transplantation a natural treatment choice in this disease. For the purposes of these guidelines, SAA will be defined as follows:
- Bone marrow cellularity < 25% on an adequate biopsy and any two of the following:
  - ANC (absolute neutrophil count) < 0.5 \times 10^9 / L
  - Platelets < 20 \times 10^9/L
  - Reticulocyte index < 1.0
RESULTS WITH STANDARD TREATMENT

Immunosuppressive treatment with the combination of antithymocyte globulin (ATG) and cyclosporine has become standard treatment in SAA. Recent trials outlined in the table below show response rates of 65 to 75% and survival rates of 75 to 80% using this approach. Responses are generally delayed, with 85% of responses occurring in the first 3 months after treatment. As a general rule, response rates at 3, 6, and 12 months are 67%, 71%, and 78%, respectively.

Table 1. Results of recent trials of standard treatment for severe aplastic anemia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>OS</th>
<th>Relapse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NIH</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>55% (7 y)</td>
<td>35% (5 year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBMT</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>83-85%</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>70% (6 m)</td>
<td>64% (3.5 y)</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBMT</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>74% (6 m)</td>
<td>93% (4 y)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>14 – 40</td>
<td>47% (6 m)</td>
<td>69% (6 y)</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complications of immunosuppressive treatment include serum sickness due to heterologous protein in ATG, renal dysfunction and infectious illnesses. Over the longer term, patients are at risk of developing secondary myelodysplasia or AML: clonal disorders occur in 10 to 20% of SAA patients treated in this way. Relapses are not uncommon and may coincide with discontinuation of cyclosporine. Patients who fail a first course of immunosuppressive therapy (IST) for SAA may respond to retreatment with a similar regimen. Response rates in this situation are 43 to 77%. Response to IST is poorly defined, but at a minimum should include freedom from transfusions and neutropenic infections. Many patients will continue with abnormal blood counts indefinitely following successful IST.

BONE MARROW TRANSPLANTATION IN SAA

Matched sibling bone marrow transplantation is the treatment of choice for young patients with a suitable donor, as these patients enjoy excellent long-term survival with few relapses. Outcome of transplantation in this group of patients is limited by graft rejection (reported in 3 to 23% of recipients) and GVHD but overall survival is reported to be 63 to 93% in single institution reports. The CIBMTR reported results on 1699 recipients of allogeneic transplantation for this disease, with 5 year survival rates of 75%, 68% and 35% for patients aged < 20, 20-40 and > 40, respectively.

Age at transplant has emerged as the major determinant of outcome and is used in most clinical algorithms to direct patients to the most appropriate treatment. Few quality of life studies have been carried out in this field; one such report found similar survival, event-free survival and quality-adjusted time without symptoms and toxicity (Q-TWiST) for bone marrow transplantation (BMT) and immunosuppression (IS), with BMT-treated patients enjoying longer periods free of symptoms and IS-treated patients requiring closer medical care, transfusion support and medications.

The existing literature fails to distinguish outcomes for patients who undergo SCT as up-front treatment from those in whom it is used as second-line or salvage therapy. Small reports suggest that the outcome of SCT after failure of immunosuppressive therapy may approach that of first-line therapy, while others have found a higher rate of graft rejection when transplant is undertaken in these circumstances. The table below summarizes selected reports of outcome of BMT in SAA.
Table 2. Outcomes of BMT in severe aplastic anemia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Regimen</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Engraftment</th>
<th>OS (time)</th>
<th>GVHD % (a/c)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FHCRC</td>
<td>Cy-ATG</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>88% (6y)</td>
<td>29/32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GITMO</td>
<td>CyA-Mtx</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>94% (5y)</td>
<td>30/44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBMT</td>
<td>BMT</td>
<td>1567</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>73% (10y)</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBMTR</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>19/32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: Cy-ATG = cyclosporine + antithymocyte globulin; CyA-Mtx = cyclosporine + methotrexate; GVHD = graft-versus-host-disease.

Early application of HCT to patients with IST-refractory SAA is essential. Our local results are in keeping with those of other groups, which have shown that patients who receive a transplant for SAA more than two years after diagnosis have poor outcomes as shown below. It is essential that patients be taken to transplant as soon as possible (provided there are no contraindications) once patients are identified as being IST-refractory.

Figure 1. Percent survival over time for patients with aplastic anemia

More recently, experience has been developed in the area of haploidentical HCT for patients with SAA. Previous experience with haploidentical donors for transplantation in other contexts has demonstrated a high rate of graft failure, infection and treatment-related mortality. In aplastic anemia experience is limited but the results appear promising. Two publications have described the outcome of SAA patients who have received non-myeloablative HCT followed by G-CSF (granulocyte colony stimulating factor) mobilized peripheral blood stem cell (PBSC) grafts. GVHD prophylaxis was with post-transplant cyclophosphamide, tacrolimus and mycophenolate mofetil. Informal metaanalysis of these two reports indicates that engraftment occurs in approximately 90% of cases, and that overall survival at 1-2 years is 70-80%.

TRANSPLANT DETAILS

In transplantation for malignant disease, the presence of graft-versus-host disease is associated with improved disease control and translates into superior disease-free survival. In aplastic anemia, graft-versus-host disease is deleterious to survival and has significant impact on patients’ quality of life. Given the association between transplantation of stem cells from G-CSF mobilized peripheral blood and chronic GVHD (cGVHD), we will use bone marrow as the primary source of stem cells for transplantation in SAA. Cyclosporine and short-course methotrexate will be used for GVHD prophylaxis given the results of randomized studies showing greater overall survival among patients treated in this way.
The conditioning regimen for patients undergoing stem cell transplantation for severe aplastic anemia has consisted of cyclophosphamide and ATG. With this approach it has been difficult to reduce the graft rejection rate below 10%, with consequent high transplant-related mortality (TRM) especially among older patients or those receiving transplants from mismatched or unrelated donors. The addition of fludarabine to Cy-ATG (FCA) has probably improved engraftment rates, and some series report engraftment rates of as much as 100% (see table below).\(^\text{27}\) Retrospective comparisons of FCA with Cy-ATG show a trend to reduced rates of engraftment failure among those treated with FCA (0% vs. 11%, \(p=0.09\)).\(^\text{28}\) We plan to use fludarabine 30 mg/m\(^2\) daily x 4 days (days -5, -4, -3, -2), cyclophosphamide 60 mg/kg daily x 2 days (-3 and -2) and thymoglobulin 4.5 mg/kg (0.5 mg/kg day -2 followed by 2 mg/kg on day -1 and day 0) for patients receiving transplants from HLA-matched related donors. Patients receiving transplants from unrelated or mismatched donors will receive this regimen augmented with 200 cGy based on results of a retrospective study by the EBMT-SAA working party.\(^\text{29}\)

As of 2016 only three patients have been transplanted in Calgary using the above approach. It is still too early to determine whether this change has resulted in improved outcomes.

The preparative regimen for patients undergoing HCT from a haploidentical donor for SAA will consist of fludarabine 30 mg/m\(^2\)/day (days -6 to -2), cyclophosphamide 14.5 mg/kg/day (days -6 and -5), TBI 2 Gy (day -1). Patients will receive G-CSF mobilized PBSC graft on day 0 without IST until day +3. Patients will receive cyclophosphamide 50 mg/kg/day on days +3 and +4. They will begin tacrolimus on day +5. Dosing will target trough level 10-15 mcg/L until 9 months and then taper it slowly to discontinue at one year. They will also receive mycophenolate mofetil 15 mg/kg/day from day +5 to day +35.\(^\text{31,32}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Conditioning</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Graft Failure</th>
<th>aGVHD II-IV</th>
<th>cGVHD</th>
<th>TRM</th>
<th>OS (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bacigalupo EBMT MUD</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Flu/CY/rATG</td>
<td>BM=36 ; PBSC=2</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>(2 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kang</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Flu/CY/rATG</td>
<td>BM</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 (1/5, grade I)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gupta</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Flu/CY/alemtuzumab</td>
<td>BM</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3/7</td>
<td>1/6</td>
<td>2/7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chan</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Flu/CY/ATG</td>
<td>BM</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Flu + other</td>
<td>PBSC/CD34+ cells</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vassiliou</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Alemtuzumab/</td>
<td>MUD=7 ; haplo</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>(grade II)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sib=1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Flu/CY + ATG</td>
<td>G stim ; BM=7 ; PBSC=28</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>29% (I-IV)</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
<td>(day 100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resnick</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Flu/CY/ATG</td>
<td>BM=4 ; PBSC=9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>(5 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koh</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Flu/TBI</td>
<td>PBSC ; MRD=7 ; MUD=1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>37.5%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rzepeki</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Flu/alemtuzumab/</td>
<td>BM=2 ; PBSC=2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Srinivasan</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Flu/CY/ATG</td>
<td>PBSC ; MRD=22 ; MMRD=4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gupta</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>CY/alemtuzumab</td>
<td>BM=32 ; PBSC=1</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6/33</td>
<td>81 (5 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gomez-Almaguer</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Bu/CY/Flu</td>
<td>PBSC=23</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>2/23</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: aGVHD = acute GVHD; Bu = busulfan; cGVHD = chronic GVHD; CY = cyclophosphamide; Flu = fludarabine; MMRD = mismatched related donor; MRD = matched related donor; MUD = matched unrelated donor; PBSC = peripheral blood stem cells; TRM = treatment/transplant-related mortality.
REFERENCES

HEMOGLOBINOPATHIES

SUMMARY

Sickle Cell Disease

- Referrals for allo-HCT for SCD (typically sickle cell anemia and sickle cell β<sup>0</sup> thalassemia) will be accepted from the Northern and Southern Alberta Rare Blood Disorders programs.
- Requirements for allo-HCT include:
  - An HLA-matched sibling without SCD (sickle cell trait is acceptable).
  - Demonstrated compliance with medications and follow-up.
  - KPS >70, GFR >30 mL/minute, LVEF >40% and DLCO >50% predicted.
  - No evidence of cirrhosis or active hepatitis.
  - RBC allo-antibodies directed towards donor RBC antigens (including major ABO incompatibility) can lead to prolonged transfusion requirement post-HCT but do not appear to be associated with graft failure. The decision to proceed with HCT in this setting should be individualized.
- Indications for allo-HCT include any one of the following:
  - SCD-related end-organ complication (previous cerebrovascular event, sickle nephropathy, hepatopathy, or pulmonary artery hypertension by right heart catheterization or echocardiogram (TRV >2.5 m/s)).
  - Reversible SCD-related complication not ameliorated by hydroxyurea (>2 vaso-occlusive crises/year requiring medical attention, >1 lifetime episode of acute chest syndrome, >1 episode of priapism/year requiring medical attention, proliferative retinopathy with visual impairment, >1 joint with avascular necrosis).
  - Red blood cell alloimmunization complicating chronic transfusion therapy.
  - Patients with combinations of clinical characteristics such as elevated WBC, elevated LDH, history of sepsis, age >35 and chronic transfusion who are at moderate-high risk of short-term mortality.
- Conditioning is non-myeloablative and includes alemtuzumab (0.03 mg/kg D-7, 0.1 mg/kg D-6, 0.3 mg/kg D-5, -4, and -3) followed by TBI 3 Gy in a single fraction on D-2.
- Grafts will be G-CSF mobilized PBSCs with a target of 10 x 10<sup>6</sup> CD34+ cells/kg recipient weight.
- Immune suppression is in the form of sirolimus starting on D-1 with a trough serum level of 5-15 ng/mL. Sirolimus should be maintained for at least 1 year and should be tapered thereafter only when donor T-cell chimerism is >50% in the absence of GVHD.
- In the setting of sirolimus toxicity, alternate immunosuppression with mycophenolate should be considered as posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome has been reported with calcineurin inhibitor use in this setting.
- Myeloid and T-cell chimerism should be measured at days 90, 180 and 365 post-HCT and yearly thereafter (however, if sirolimus is continued beyond 1 year, chimerism may be monitored more frequently, i.e. q. 3-6 months). RBC chimerism can also be monitored at these time points via Hb electrophoresis/HPLC.

Continued on next page
Supportive care measures will be provided as outlined in the ABMTP standard practice guidelines, with the following modifications:

- Patients should undergo exchange transfusion with a goal HbS <30% and Hb 90-100 g/L on D-10. Extended phenotype-matched RBC units (ABO, Rh D, C/c, E/e & Kell) should be used for exchange transfusion (the need for, on average, 7 units should be communicated to transfusion medicine in advance).
- The transfusion target for Hb and platelets post-HCT should be 90-100 and 50, respectively.
- If RBC allo-antibodies are identified it should be ensured that enough antigen negative units will be available for transfusion post-HCT (on average 6 units).
- Hydroxyurea should be discontinued on D-8 and G-CSF should be avoided altogether given the adverse outcomes associated with this medication in SCD.
- Penicillin V prophylaxis should be provided until completion of pneumococcal vaccination, i.e., 2 years posttransplant (in addition to trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole until 3 mo after discontinuation of immunosuppression).

### Thalassemia

- At this time, allo-HCT for adults with thalassemia should not be offered outside of a clinical trial.

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**ALLO-HCT FOR SICKLE CELL DISEASE**

**Background**

Sickle cell disease (SCD) is a severe monogenic autosomal recessive multisystem disease characterized by “sickled” erythrocytes. While SCD is an overarching term referring to all genotypes that cause this clinical syndrome, sickle cell anemia (SCA) refers to the most common form of the disease (70% of cases) resulting from homozygosity for the sickle cell allele (the majority of remaining cases result from hemoglobin SC and sickle cell/β-thalassemia). Sickle hemoglobin (Hb S) results from a point mutation in the β-globin gene in which a single nucleotide of glutamic acid is replaced with valine. The consequence is a hydrophobic patch on the β-globin molecule, which allows binding of β-globin chains of two hemoglobin molecules when deoxygenated and thus polymerization of hemoglobin molecules. Ultimately, the result is a distortion in the shape of the erythrocyte and a significant loss of its flexibility.

The underlying pathophysiology of SCD is complex. At the most basic level, sickled erythrocytes contribute to both chronic hemolysis and vaso-occlusion with resultant tissue hypoxia. Recent work has produced additional insights into SCD pathophysiology including the role of vasculopathy and endothelial cell dysfunction, dysregulated inflammatory responses and innate immunity, oxidant stress and iron dysregulation, and sensitization of the nervous system to pain stimuli. The resultant clinical manifestations of SCD are summarized in table 1.
Table 1. Clinical manifestations of sickle cell disease

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCD Pathology or Outcome</th>
<th>Clinical Manifestation</th>
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<tr>
<td>Chronic hemolysis</td>
<td>Pulmonary hypertension</td>
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<td>Gallstones</td>
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<td>Fatigue</td>
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<td>Vaso-occlusive events</td>
<td>Acute pain</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Chronic pain</td>
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<td>Acute chest syndrome</td>
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<td>Osteonecrosis</td>
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<td>Priapism</td>
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<td>Vasculopathy</td>
<td>Retinopathy</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Stroke/Moyamoya and neurologic impairment</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Nephropathy</td>
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<td>Hepatopathy</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Asplenia and infection</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Hypercoagulability</td>
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<td>Chronic Transfusion</td>
<td>Iron overload</td>
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<td></td>
<td>RBC allo-immunization</td>
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<td>Poor Quality of Life</td>
<td>Poor educational outcomes</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Lack of employment</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mental illness</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Stigma</td>
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Advances in SCD care; notably newborn screening, penicillin prophylaxis, vaccination, transcranial Doppler monitoring with pre-emptive transfusion therapy for primary stroke prevention and hydroxyurea therapy; have led to significant improvements in survival in children with SCD. Hydroxyurea, the only approved disease-modifying pharmacotherapy for SCD, has been shown to reduce the incidence of vaso-occlusive pain crises, acute chest syndrome and red cell transfusion as well as improve survival in SCD. Yet, over the last 30 years, there has been no improvement in the survival of adults with SCD. In a large American longitudinal study, mortality in adults with SCD appeared to increase by 1% in each year studied from 1979 to 2005 and the median age at death in 2005 was 42 and 38 years for females and males, respectively. In another recent American prospective observational cohort, those with SCA had a median survival of 58 years. In recent years, the most common cause of death in SCD is chronic cardiopulmonary disease, including chronic lung disease, pulmonary hypertension, congestive heart failure, myocardial ischemia and venous thromboembolic disease. There is no convincing evidence to suggest that hydroxyurea alters the incidence or course of chronic SCD-related cardiopulmonary disease. Thus, in adults, despite hydroxyurea and improvements in supportive care, SCD continues to reduce life expectancy.

Allo-HCT for SCD

The recognition that those with SCD continue to suffer poor outcomes has led to growing interest in the development of disease-modifying and potentially curative therapy, including allogeneic hematopoietic cell transplantation (allo-HCT). In 1996, Walters et al demonstrated that allo-HCT from HLA-matched siblings with myeloablative conditioning (Bu/Cy/ATG) was feasible in children and resulted in sustained engraftment, elimination of vaso-occlusive episodes and stability in SCD-related end-organ damage present pre-transplant. In children, experience with allo-HCT has rapidly expanded since that time; outcomes with a variety of conditioning strategies are excellent with CIBMTR (Center for International Blood and Marrow Transplant Research) and EBMT (European Group for Blood and Marrow Transplantation).
In adults, there are fewer published reports of allo-HCT for SCD. However, encouraging early results with both myeloablative and non-myeloablative approaches have been reported (summarized in Table 2). In the earliest attempt at myeloablative conditioning, the Chicago group reported on 2 patients receiving HLA-matched sibling peripheral blood stem cells (PBSC) after conditioning with Flu/Mel/ATG. Both patients engrafted and neither had SCD-related complications post-HCT, however, both died before 1 year from GVHD/infection. A French group reported on 15 patients receiving HLA-matched sibling bone marrow after conditioning with Bu/Cy/ATG. All patients engrafted and one patient experienced early mortality due to cerebral hemorrhage in the setting of severe cerebral vasculopathy. At a median follow-up of 3.4 years: DFS was 93%, half of patients developed steroid-responsive grade 2-3 aGVHD, 2 patients developed moderate cGVHD, donor chimerism was sustained with all patients off immunosuppression, and all patients enjoy normal quality of life per the authors. More recently, a multi-centre prospective American pilot study reported on 22 patients receiving HLA-matched sibling or unrelated bone marrow after conditioning with Flu/Bu/ATG. All patients engrafted and one patient experienced early mortality related to posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome. At a median follow-up of 9.7 months: OS and EFS were 95%, 2 patients developed grade 1 aGVHD, 3 patients developed cGVHD, donor chimerism was sustained at 180 days with no late graft failure, and no patients had evidence of recurrent SCD.

Table 2. Studies of allo-HCT for Sickle Cell Disease

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Donors/Graft</th>
<th>Conditioning</th>
<th>Engraftment</th>
<th>GVHD</th>
<th>TRM</th>
<th>SCD-Specific Outcome</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Myeloablative</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>MSD/PBSC</td>
<td>Flu/Mel/ATG</td>
<td>2/2</td>
<td>1 acute/1 chronic</td>
<td>2/2</td>
<td>No acute SCD complications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>MSD/BM</td>
<td>Bu/Cy/ATG</td>
<td>15/15</td>
<td>Acute: 2 grade I Chronic: 2 mod-severe</td>
<td>1/15</td>
<td>14/15 “normal” QoL &amp; no immune suppression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>MSD or MUD/BM</td>
<td>Flu/Bu/ATG</td>
<td>22/22</td>
<td>Acute: 2 grade I Chronic: 3</td>
<td>1/22</td>
<td>No SCD recurrence post HCT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-myeloablative</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>MSD/PBSC</td>
<td>Alem/TBI Sirolimus</td>
<td>26/30</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>0/30</td>
<td>↓TRV ↓Hospitalization ↓NarcS No recurrent neurologic events 15/26 off sirolimus @ med. 2.1 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>MSD/PBSC</td>
<td>Alem/TBI Sirolimus</td>
<td>12/13</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>0/13</td>
<td>↑QoL ↓BNP ↑FEV1&amp;FVC 4/12 off sirolimus at med f-up 22 mos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Haplo/BM</td>
<td>Flu/Cy/TBI/AT G PTCy/MMF/Tac</td>
<td>8/14</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>0/14</td>
<td>↓Hospital admits, no acute chest, neurologic, priapism 6/8 off Tac med f-up 711 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: Alem = alemtuzumab; ATG = anti-thymocyte globulin; BM = bone marrow; Csa = cyclosporine; Flu = fludarabine; Mel = melphalan; MMF = mycophenolate mofetil; MSD = matched sibling donor; MTX = methotrexate; MUD = matched unrelated donor; PTCy = post-transplantation cyclophosphamide; Tac = tacrolimus; TBI = total body irradiation; TRM = treatment-related mortality.
However, the most extensively reported experience in adults, and the approach to be used in the Alberta Bone Marrow Transplant Program (ABMTP), is with non-myeloablative conditioning from matched sibling donors. This approach aims to produce mixed chimerism to alleviate the SCD phenotype while maintaining low non-relapse mortality (NRM). The group at the NIH has reported results of a phase 1/2 trial involving 30 patients given alemtuzumab and low dose TBI conditioning followed by infusion of sibling HLA-matched PBSCs and sirolimus for GVHD/graft failure prophylaxis.\(^{15}\) Patients were followed for a median of 3.4 years. All patients initially engrafted but 4 subsequently experienced graft failure with recurrence of SCD and one of these patients died from intracranial hemorrhage. In patients who had sustained engraftment, mean donor T-cell and myeloid chimerism were 48% and 86%, respectively. Chimerism was monitored frequently and withdrawal of sirolimus was considered at 1 year or more post-HCT if T-cell chimerism was >50% donor. Fifteen patients were able to discontinue immunosuppression at a median of 2.1 years and the remainder continue due to inadequate T-cell chimerism. NRM and GVHD were not observed. In those with sustained engraftment, specific SCD outcomes included reduction in tricuspid regurgitant velocity (TRV), no recurrent neurologic events, reduction in hospitalization rate and reduction in narcotic use. These findings have recently been replicated by the Chicago group in 13 patients.\(^{16}\) At a median follow-up of 22 months; 1 patient experienced secondary graft failure (non-compliant with sirolimus) and the rest had stable mixed chimerism, 4 were able to discontinue sirolimus, quality of life scores improved at 1 year post-HCT and no TRM or GVHD were observed. There was significant improvement in cardiopulmonary parameters at 1 year. Of note, 2 patients were transplanted across major ABO incompatibility without engraftment concerns. Non-myeloablative HCT with haploidentical donors in adults remains in its infancy, hampered by high rates of graft failure.\(^{17}\)

Patient Selection

SCD results in phenotypic diversity. Recent efforts have focused on identifying specific clinical features that are associated with risk of mortality with standard SCD care. In a recent review of observational SCD studies: elevated TRV, leukocytosis and chronic transfusion were associated with 10% 2 year mortality, while elevated NT-proBNP, history of sepsis, elevated LDH (lactate dehydrogenase) and age >35 were associated with 5-9% 2 year mortality. Having a combination of two of these features led to 7-24% 2 year mortality.\(^{16}\) Other end organ complications like sickle hepatopathy, sickle nephropathy, cerebrovascular events and acute chest syndrome are also associated with mortality.\(^{19}\) In addition, recurrent vaso-occlusive crises, sickle retinopathy and osteonecrosis lead to significant morbidity. Given the low NRM, patients with over 5% 2 year mortality are likely to benefit from matched sibling HCT. In contrast, only patients with higher (>10%) estimated 2 year mortality are likely to benefit from higher risk grafts (MUD, haploidentical and umbilical cord).\(^{16}\) Specific indications for allo-HCT in the SCD in the two non-myeloablative trials described above include: end-organ complication (previous cerebrovascular event, sickle nephropathy or hepatopathy, TRV >2.5 m/s), a reversible complication not ameliorated by hydroxyurea (>2 vaso-occlusive crises/year requiring medical attention, >1 joint with avascular necrosis) or red blood cell alloimmunization during chronic transfusion therapy.\(^{16,17}\) RBC allo-antibodies directed towards donor RBC antigens (including major ABO incompatibility) can lead to prolonged transfusion requirement post-HCT but do not appear to be associated with graft failure. The decision to proceed with HCT in this setting should be individualized. Given the risk of secondary graft failure and infectious or toxic complications of allo-HCT, demonstrated compliance with medications and follow-up is crucial. Candidates for allo-HCT should be referred by an SCD expert after a comprehensive assessment of SCD status. Most patients who meet the above inclusion criteria will have an elevated HCT-CI (hematopoietic cell transplantation comorbidity index), making non-myeloablative conditioning an attractive option. Minimal functional status and organ function
criteria, however, in the above trials has included: KPS >70, GFR >30 mL/minute, LVEF >40% and DLCO (diffuse capacity of lung for carbon monoxide) >50% predicted. Active hepatitis and a diagnosis of cirrhosis are exclusion criteria.

SCD-Specific Supportive Care for Allo-HCT

Because of the unique physiological circumstances in SCD and the potentially toxic nature of allo-HCT, additional supportive care measures will apply to these patients in addition to standard allo-HCT care.

1. Although the risk of gonadal failure after low dose TBI without chemotherapy is small, patients should be counselled about fertility preservation options. Testicular and ovarian shielding will be used during TBI treatment.

2. Medication management: hydroxyurea should be discontinued the day before conditioning begins and G-CSF should be avoided given its association with severe SCD-related acute complications (vaso-occlusive events, acute chest syndrome, multi-organ failure and death).

3. Transfusion medicine: As per standard allo-HCT practice, transfused blood products should be irradiated. The target hemoglobin (Hb) in the peri-transplant period is 90-100 g/L. The need for extended phenotype-matched RBC units (ABO, Rh D, C, E & Kell) should be communicated to transfusion medicine. A median of 6 (range 0-15) units of RBCs transfused has been reported with the NIH non-myeloablative protocol. An RBC antibody screen should be performed during pre-HCT workup and if RBC allo-antibodies are identified, it should be ensured that enough antigen negative units will be available for transfusion post HCT. Given the physiologic stress (fever, infection, volume depletion etc.) likely to be encountered post-HCT and the associated risk of an SCD-related acute event, patients should undergo exchange transfusion with a goal HbS <30% and Hb 90-100 g/L (using the above noted RBC unit attributes) prior to beginning conditioning. Given the risk of CNS bleeding in the setting of vasculopathy and thrombocytopenia, the transfusion target for platelets post-HCT should be 50. A median of 4 platelet units (range 0-19) were required to achieve this target with the NIH protocol.

4. Additional supportive care measures should include careful attention to hydration status, encouraging mobilization and out of hospital passes when appropriate, pharmacologic venous thromboembolism prophylaxis if the patient remains on the inpatient unit and platelets are >50 and use of incentive spirometry when on the inpatient unit.

5. Infectious prophylaxis, including CMV monitoring and pre-emptive therapy, should be per current ABMTP practice guidelines, with the following modifications:
   a. Penicillin V prophylaxis should be provided until completion of pneumococcal vaccination, ie, 2 years posttransplant (in addition to trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole until 3 mo after discontinuation of immunosuppression).
   b. While EBV viremia is expected to be uncommon, the approach should be individualized given the risk of secondary graft failure or GVHD with tapering immunosuppression, ie, use of rituximab only (without immunosuppression taper) should be considered.

Allo-HCT for Thalassemia

There is very limited experience with allo-HCT for adults with β-thalassemia major. Myeloablative approaches have resulted in high non-relapse mortality and outcomes are primarily determined by hepatic iron overload status. There are no significant reports of reduced intensity or non-myeloablative approaches in this patient population. At this time, allo-HCT for adults with thalassemia should not be routinely offered outside of a clinical trial.
REFERENCES

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

SUMMARY

- Eligibility for autologous hematopoietic stem cell transplantation includes poorly controlled relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (RRMS) or apparent pseudo-progression in highly select group of patients.
- Relapsing-remitting patients will be eligible if they have failed a second disease modifying therapy (DMT), or are intolerant of multiple DMTs. In special cases, RRMS patients might be eligible having failed only one DMT.
- “Pseudo-progressive” patients will be eligible if they meet stringent criteria and consensus agreement of two MS neurologists and a transplant physician.
- For transplant technique, we follow the Ottawa protocol, ie, mobilization with cyclophosphamide+GCSF, CD34 enrichment, conditioning with busulfan+cyclophosphamide+Thymoglobulin, and more intense infection prophylaxis than for patients with malignancies.

BACKGROUND

Multiple Sclerosis (MS) is the most common neurodegenerative disease of non-elderly adults in North America, with a prevalence of roughly 1/385 in Alberta, Canada\(^1,2\). It is characterized by central nervous system (CNS) demyelination and axonal loss/degeneration. Most patients present with the relapsing-remitting (RRMS) form of the disease, characterized by episodes of CNS dysfunction that typically last weeks with fair to good recovery\(^3\). The average patient is female, age 32, and while there is a small impact on life expectancy, it is typically in single digit years, thus patients will incur disability over decades and all the direct and indirect costs that entails\(^3\).

First-Line Multiple Sclerosis Disease Modifying Treatment

Since the mid 1990s, parenteral agents, interferon beta (Avonex\textsuperscript{®}, Rebif\textsuperscript{®}, Betaseron\textsuperscript{®}) and glatiramer acetate (Copaxone\textsuperscript{®}), to reduce relapse frequency in RRMS have been available\(^4,7\). While mildly to moderately effective, these agents reduce relapse rates by roughly 30%, and 30% or more of patients on these agents are considered treatment failures\(^4,7\). An additional subset of patients fails to tolerate these agents due to common adverse events of flu-like symptoms, leucopenia, transaminitis and a variety of skin manifestations\(^4,7\). A proportion of patients, approximately 4-14%, have what is considered to be aggressive multiple sclerosis, defined as reaching a high degree of disability within 5 years of disease onset or age 40, or transitioning to progressive MS within only 3 years of disease onset\(^8\).

Second Line-Escalation Disease Modifying Treatment

In truth, escalation agents (typically classic immunosuppressants such as azathioprine and cyclophosphamide) have been used for decades, but those with randomized control trial evidence have only been available since 2000. Mitoxantrone (Novantrone\textsuperscript{®}) was approved for use in worsening RRMS...
and secondary progressive MS in 2000, although it’s use has decreased considerably in the wake of relatively high rates of serious adverse events including cardiac dysfunction, leukemia and bone marrow damage. In 2006, Natalizumab (Tysabri®) was approved for use in RRMS in the context of marked failure on conventional agents. Although highly effective, it has become evident that the risk of progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML) from JC virus entry into the CNS is as high as 1/80 patients based on risk factor stratification. Additionally, access in Alberta to this agent for those without private funds is highly restricted.

Recent Additions to the Multiple Sclerosis Disease Modifying Treatment Arsenal – The Orals

In 2011, the first oral agent in RRMS was approved in Canada, Gilenya® (fingolimod). This agent has a novel mechanism of action with an impressive reduction in relapse rate, MRI lesion load, and markers of disability progression. It is also associated with rare cardiac, respiratory, and viral infectious (specifically varicella zoster virus (VZV)) adverse events. It is considered a second-line/escalation agent in Canada. In 2013, Tecfidera® (dimethyl fumarate) was approved for RRMS, although in Alberta, the indications for funding support are pending. It has also shown a moderate impact on relapsing disease markers, but is likely to be a second-line agent despite a relatively mild adverse event profile. Teriflunomide (Aubagio®) will likely be approved in the next year in Canada for RRMS, although it does not have an impact on RRMS above and beyond that of first-line therapies and so would not be considered an escalation therapy.

As well, Alemtuzumab (Lemtrada®), a very potent intravenous escalation agent with compelling results was approved in Canada in December 2013. It is currently covered in the province of Alberta as a second-line treatment. Use of Alemtuzumab requires long-term monitoring of a minimum of four to five years of monthly blood and urine testing for potentially significant side effects (thyroid dysfunction, idiopathic thrombocytopenia purpura and Goodpasture syndrome). Daclizumab (Zinbryta®) has just been approved in Canada as a once monthly subcutaneous injection. It’s placement in the treatment arsenal is unclear at this time given only moderate effectiveness and a moderate adverse event profile. Soon to be approved is Ocrelizumab, a very effective infusion given every six months with a relatively mild adverse event profile.

The History of Transplantation Therapy in MS

Multiple randomized studies have been initiated comparing autologous transplantation to conventional therapy in MS or other autoimmune diseases. Over the history of these trials, both efficacy and toxicity has improved, due in part to improved patient selection restricting enrollment to less advanced patients. Transplant-related mortality for MS in Europe dropped from 7.3% in 1995-2000 to 1.3% in 2001-2007. Trial regimens include the use of agents such as busulfan or BEAM (a combination of BCNU, etoposide, AraC and melphalan). According to the European Bone Marrow Transplant Registry (EBMTR) and the Center for International Blood and Marrow Transplant Research (CIBMTR), more than 250 patients have received autologous stem cell transplants for the treatment of refractory MS. Current trials for the most part employ a non-ablative hematopoietic stem cell transplant regimen, and enrolment criteria of these modern trials have focused on younger patients who have yet to reach advanced disability, and have not required failure of multiple agents. These choices are likely contributory to the reduced morbidity, mortality and toxicity in present trials. Atkins et al recently published the results and pearls learned from over 600 cases of transplant in MS in the literature supporting these lesions. These trials have not reliably shown a halting of or reversal of disability from neurodegeneration, hence conventional progressive patients are
likely to incur all the toxicity and none of the benefit of such treatment. The role of mesenchymal stem cells in transplant is still under study.

MS TREATMENT

First-Line Management of Relapsing-Remitting Multiple Sclerosis

- Interferon beta-1 alpha (Rebif®, Avonex®, Betaseron®, Extavia®)
- Glatiramer acetate (Copaxone®)
- Dimethyl Fumarate (Tecfidera®)
- Teriflunomide (Aubagio)†

† Presently under review as for first-line coverage by Alberta Blue Cross

First-Line Management of Aggressive Inflammatory Pseudo-progression in Multiple Sclerosis

- Definition of aggressive inflammatory pseudo-progression:
  - Very large expanded disability status scale (EDSS) change/major changes on neurological exam in motor/brainstem/cerebellar categories. Typically patients move from fully ambulatory to significant limitation in ambulation in < 12 months with coincident gadolinium activity on MRI and objective exam improvement after trial of high dose steroids and <= 50 years of age
- No approved therapy, no consensus
- Typically used agents include Mitoxantrone (Novantrone®), Cyclophosphamide (Cytoxan®)

Definition of Failure of First-Line Agents for Escalation Therapy

- Relapse activity unchanged or worsened despite first-line agent
- A combination of mild-moderate relapse activity and new MRI (new t2-weighted-fluid attenuated inversion recovery (T2-FLUID) and/or gadolinium (gd) enhancing lesions) activity with first-line agent
- Rapid progression in absence of distinct relapse events as described above

Current Escalation Management of Relapsing-Remitting Multiple Sclerosis in Treatment Failure

In patients with mild-moderate evidence of failure, conventionally a switch to a second-line option includes:

- Alternative first-line parenteral agent (no evidence to support this unless tolerability is issue or presence of interferon neutralizing antibodies)
- Fingolimod (Gilenya®)*
- Dimethyl Fumarate (Tecfidera®)*
- Natalizumab for a finite period of time, typically 2-3 years (Tysabri®)**
- Alemtuzumab (Lemtrada®)***

In patients with moderate-severe evidence of failure (2 events in one year period, one of which must be clinical with objective change, the other can be gadolinium activity on MRI > 90 days after clinical event) a switch to:

- Natalizumab (Tysabri®) (stratifiable risk of PML, up to 1/80 in highest risk patients13)
- Novantrone (risk of ventricular failure, leukemia, bone marrow failure, amenorrhea2)
• Cyclophosphamide (risk of bladder malignancy, liver damage, amenorrhea\textsuperscript{23})
• Alemtuzumab (Lemtrada\textsuperscript{®})\textsuperscript{***}

*only approved and covered for use in relapsing patients\textsuperscript{24}
**typically would only be used in mild-moderate treatment failure in patients with contraindications to other agents, currently in Alberta it is funded for those patients who fail or fail to tolerate both classes of first line parenteral therapies (interferons and glatiramer acetate)
***approved in Canada in December 2013

Escalation treatment options in MS depend on the nature and severity of failure on first-line agents.

Risk Factors for Poor Outcomes on First-Line Agents Include

• Incomplete recovery from relapses
• High relapse frequency, short interval between initial relapses
• Reaching high EDSS in the first five years of disease (EDSS >3)
• Ongoing accumulation of T2/gd+ lesions, brain atrophy and other measures of neurodegeneration

Definitions of Treatment Failure in MS

Mild Failure:
• Relapse rate may be better than prior to DMT, but still active (annualized relapse rate or ARR ~ 0.5-1) and coupled with mild activity on MRI (new T2/gd lesions)
• Good recovery from relapses

Moderate Failure:
• Relapse rate unchanged from previous or worsening
• Incomplete relapse recovery with fixed functional system score (FSS) changes > 1 (except in cerebral domain), but EDSS still < 6.0
• Milder relapse breakthrough but coupled with active MRI (T2/gd lesions)

Severe Failure:
• Highly active relapse rate (ARR =>2)
• Marked disability from relapses, at least 0.5 point change in EDSS if 5.5 or > 1 point if EDSS 5.0 or >2 points if EDSS <=4.0
• Above coupled with active MRI (new T2/gd lesions)

OR
• Rapid and severe progression in apparent absence of relapses in relatively young patient coupled with active MRI (gd lesions), but exam improved with trial of high dose steroids (suggesting inflammatory-based progression)
SELECTION CRITERIA FOR AUTOLOGOUS HEMATOPOIETIC STEM CELL TRANSPLANT IN MS

Inclusion Criteria

- MS by current McDonald criteria
- Age <= 55
- EDSS no higher than 6.0 based on observed ambulation assessment.
- EDSS of 6.0 for no longer than 12 months.
- Failure to respond to standard MS DMT or pseudoprogression (defined below).
- Patients must be confirmed eligible after consultation and assessment by a second MS neurologist who has not been recently involved in the patients care.
- All patients require approval of two MS neurologists and transplant hematologist. In the event of disagreement, a third party opinion will be sought.

Failure to respond to standard MS DMT is defined as:

- While adherent to a second-line DMT
  - One severe relapse or ≥2 moderate to severe relapses in past 12 months regardless of MRI activity
  OR
- While adherent to a second-line DMT
  - One or more moderate/severe relapses in past 12 months
  AND
  - MRI evidence of new inflammatory disease within the same 12 month time period in the form of any new gadolinium enhancing lesions or >2 new T2 lesions.

Special circumstances for users of Natalizumab/Ocrelizumab/Alemtuzumab:

- While fully adherent to a minimum of 12 months on Natalizumab or Ocrelizumab, or after two annual cycles of Alemtuzumab:
  - One moderate relapse AND MRI evidence of new inflammatory disease within the same 12 month time period in the form of any new gadolinium enhancing lesions or >2 new T2 lesions
  OR
  - ≥2 mild/moderate relapses over a 12 month period
  - If the patient has to stop Natalizumab or Alemtuzumab for adverse event-related reasons, the pre-treatment disease activity profile will be used to determine eligibility.

Progression due to very active inflammatory disease (pseudoprogression):

- Rapid decline (<12 months) in EDSS (2 or more EDSS points within 12 months if EDSS < 5.0 or 1 or more EDSS points if EDSS => 5.0) with a cerebellar, brainstem, or pyramidal functional score of at least 3 points and impaired ambulation.
  AND
- MRI demonstrating two or more gadolinium enhancing lesions
  AND
- Objective improvement in neurological exam with improvement in EDSS after trial of high dose steroids (as objectively determined by an MS neurologist)
Exclusion Criteria

- DMT failure in context of poor compliance/adherence (confirmation of dispensing by pharmacy is required).
- Indwelling urinary catheter during the peri-transplant period (patients could make arrangements for intermittent catheterization during the high risk period).
- Pregnancy, inability or unwillingness to use appropriate contraception.
- Inability to provide informed consent for treatment (if they cannot provide consent I would not go to transplant even if not protocol).
- Previous malignancy with the exception of nonmelanoma skin cancer or carcinoma in situ.
- Active infection or significant organ dysfunction.
- In patients at risk, CD4 T cell count <100/microliter (HIV infection per se is not an exclusion).
- History of congenital immune deficiency.
- Myelodysplasia/leukemia (marrow aspiration is required on all patients with complete blood count (CBC) abnormality that could be due to myelodysplasia/leukemia and on all patients with history of myelotoxic drugs).
- Absence of support/caregiver during the 4 months pre-post transplant.
- Inability to reside within the city of Calgary in the 30 days prior to and 100 days following transplant.
- Natalizumab or another anti-lymphocyte antibody should ideally be discontinued 2 month before stem cell mobilization chemotherapy.

AUTOLOGOUS HEMATOPOIETIC CELL TRANSPLANT DETAILS

Stem cell mobilization is achieved with cyclophosphamide, filgrastim and dexamethasone. Cyclophosphamide, 2500 mg/m² IV over 1 h, is given in BMT clinic. Antiemetics and hydration are given per our standard practice; Mesna, 2500 mg/m² IV, should be given in two divided doses, the first one concurrently with cyclophosphamide and the second one 4 h later. Filgrastim is started on day 7 and continued until apheresis per our standard practice (see chapter “Donor Management, Including Mobilization”). Dexamethasone, 2 mg QID PO on the days of filgrastim administration, is used to enhance stem cell mobilization and to prevent filgrastim-induced flare of MS activity.

Apheresis: The target CD34 cell yield is 10x10⁶/kg (~5x10⁶/kg after CD34 cell enrichment). The minimum CD34 cell yield is 5x10⁵/kg (~2.5x10⁵/kg after CD34 cell enrichment). Only if >2x10⁶ CD34 cells/kg are available after CD34 cell enrichment, the patient can proceed into the autologous transplantation.

Graft processing: Both unmanipulated and CD34 cell-enriched grafts have been used. It is currently not known whether CD34 cell enrichment is necessary. We use CD34 cell enrichment as the Ottawa protocol, the results of which we wish to replicate, has used it. For stem cell collection, we target 10x10⁶/kg CD34 cells. Of the collected product, 10% (1x10⁶/kg CD34 cells) are cryopreserved as a backup for graft failure. The remaining 90% (9x10⁶/kg CD34 cells) are immunomagnetically enriched for CD34 cells. The CD34 rich fraction is cryopreserved and later used as the graft. The CD34 negative fraction is cryopreserved in 3 bags (equal cell numbers for simplicity) as a backup for intractable viral infections.

Conditioning: Many different regimens have been used (Table 1). We use the Bu+Cy+ATG (Ottawa) conditioning (Table 2).
Table 1. Results of recent studies with >20 patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of patients</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% RRMS</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (median)</td>
<td>33 y</td>
<td>33 y</td>
<td>40 y</td>
<td>41 y</td>
<td>36 y</td>
<td>~34 y (24-45)</td>
<td>34 (24-45)</td>
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<tr>
<td>EDSS (median)</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>1.5 – 8.0</td>
<td>3.0 – 6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration of MS (y, median)</td>
<td>5 y</td>
<td>7 y</td>
<td>7 y</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>11 y</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>6.5 y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobilization</td>
<td>Cy + GCSF</td>
<td>Cy + GCSF</td>
<td>Cy + GCSF</td>
<td>GCSF + Pred</td>
<td>Cy + GCSF</td>
<td>GCSF</td>
<td>Cy + GCSF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD34 selection</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>50% Yes</td>
<td>No (most pts)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditioning</td>
<td>Cy + Alem or rATG</td>
<td>BEAM ± rATG</td>
<td>BEAM or Bu, + rATG</td>
<td>TBI + Cy + hATG</td>
<td>BEAM + rATG</td>
<td>BM or BEAM, + hATG</td>
<td>Bu + Cy + rATG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follow up (y)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRM</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>6% (2 pts)</td>
<td>4% (1 pt)</td>
<td>3% (2 pts)</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>4% (1 pt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDSS trend</td>
<td>Improvement</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>Worsening</td>
<td>Worsening</td>
<td>Stabilization</td>
<td>Stabilization</td>
<td>Stabilization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% pts with post-HCT clinical relapse</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% pts with post-HCT Gd-enhancing lesions</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>&lt;20%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Progression-free survival*</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>29% (~80% for RRMS)</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>66% (71% for RRMS)</td>
<td>82% (~97% for RRMS)</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disease activity-free survival**</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: RRMS = relapsing remitting multiple sclerosis, rATG = rabbit ATG, hATG = horse ATG, Alem = alemtuzumab, TBI = total body irradiation, Cy = cyclophosphamide, Bu = busulfan, Pred = prednisone, BM = busulfan + melphalan, BEAM = BCNU + etoposide + AraC + melphalan, TRM = transplant related mortality.
* Survival free of EDSS progression
** Survival free of EDSS progression, clinical relapse and MRI activity
Table 2. Transplant Conditioning/Infusion Regimen used in Calgary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>-10</th>
<th>-9</th>
<th>-8</th>
<th>-7</th>
<th>-6</th>
<th>-5</th>
<th>-4</th>
<th>-3</th>
<th>-2</th>
<th>-1</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>+7</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Busulfan* ~2.4 mg/kg/day IV</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorazepam 1 mg QID PO (seizure prophylaxis)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydration**</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclophosphamide** 50 mg/kg/day IV</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MESNA continuous infusion 50 mg/kg/day IV</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATG*** (Thymoglobuline) (mg/kg/day)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Methylprednisolone****</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Stem cell infusion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCSF ~0.5 ug/kg/d from d7 till ANC&gt;1/µl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Busulfan first dose is 2.4 mg/kg IV at a constant rate of 80 mg/hr (160 ml/hr for busulfan at 0.5 mg/ml concentration). Blood (4 ml green top (heparinized) tube) for busulfan pharmacokinetics (PK) collected at the end of the infusion and at 1, 3, 5 and 7 h after the end of the infusion. Subsequent doses are adjusted to target busulfan area under the curve (AUC) <4000 µmol.min/L starting day -8 for an overall exposure of < 16000 µmol.min/L over four days. The last dose of busulfan should be given in the morning of day -7 to ensure >=24 h interval between busulfan and cyclophosphamide infusions.

** Cyclophosphamide 50 mg/kg/day is given IV over 1 hour in 500 cc of normal saline. If actual weight is < ideal weight, cyclophosphamide is given based on actual weight. If actual weight is > ideal weight, cyclophosphamide is given as adjusted weight. Adjusted weight = ideal weight + 0.25 x (actual weight minus ideal weight). Anti-emetics, as pre-medications for Cyclophosphamide, should be given per medical judgement or institutional policy. Aprepitant, however, is to be used only with significant vomiting and when other options have been ineffective. Hydration with Normal Saline, approximately 2 liters/m²/day, should be started on day -6, and at least 6 hours before cyclophosphamide and continued until 24 hours after the last cyclophosphamide dose.

*** ATG (Thymoglobulin) 0.5 mg/kg is given IV on day -3 and 2.0 mg/kg IV on days -2 and -1 (no dose adjustment), over 4-6 hours each day. Premedicate with methylprednisolone 1.0 gram IV, acetaminophen 650 mg po and diphenhydramine 25 mg IV or PO 30 minutes before infusion. An in-line 0.22 um filter should be used for ATG administration.

**** Methylprednisolone or prednisone is given to minimize the likelihood of fever (due to ATG or neutropenia) and its negative effect on neurological status, according to the following schedule:

- Day -3 to -1, 1 g IV as premedication for ATG
- Day 0 to 3, 0.5 mg/kg/d,
- Day 4 to 7, 0.4 mg/kg/d,
- Day 8 to 11, 0.3 mg/kg/d
Infection prophylaxis posttransplant is more stringent than after autologous transplantation for hematologic malignancies because of the severe lymphopenia produced by CD34 enrichment of the graft and by ATG. Specific measures:

- Valacyclovir, 2000 mg tid po from day 0 until day 90, then 500 mg qd until VZV vaccination at 2 years posttransplant per our Standard Practice (see chapters “CMV and Other Herpesviruses”, and “Vaccination”)
- Levofloxacin 500 mg qd po or iv during neutropenia
- Fluconazole 400 mg qd po or iv from day 0 until 1 month posttransplant
- Pneumocystis/pneumococcal prophylaxis with trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (80/400 mg qd po) from neutrophil engraftment until 6 months posttransplant per our Standard Practice (see chapter “Pneumocystis and Bacterial Infections”)
- IVIG 500 mg/kg monthly from day 7 until 12 months posttransplant
- Vaccinations per our Standard Practice (see chapter “Vaccination”)
- Cytomegalovirus (CMV) and Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV) polymerase chain reaction (PCR) weekly from ~day 7 until 3 months posttransplant, and preemptive valganciclovir or prompt rituximab per our Standard Practice (see chapters “CMV and Other Herpesviruses” and “EBV/PTLD”)
REFERENCES

## APPENDIX A: Patient Monitoring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Baseline/Eligibility</th>
<th>Transplant Regimen</th>
<th>Post-Transplant Haematology Monitoring</th>
<th>Post-Transplant Neurological Monitoring</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>~ -12</td>
<td>~ -6</td>
<td>~ -1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical History</td>
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<td>Physical Exam</td>
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<tr>
<td>EDSS Exam*</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>MSFC Exam*</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBC</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X</td>
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<td>Chemistry panel</td>
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<td>PT/PTT</td>
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<td>Pregnancy test</td>
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<td>PFTs</td>
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<td>MUGA or Echocardiogram</td>
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<td>CXR, EKG</td>
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<td>Urinalysis</td>
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<tr>
<td>TSH</td>
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<td>Ig levels for tetanus, hepatitis B, measles and rubella</td>
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<td>Vaccinations</td>
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<td>HIV1 and HIV2</td>
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<tr>
<td>HSV/VZV/CMV/EBV****</td>
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<td>Hepatitis A/B/C serology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dental Consult</td>
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<tr>
<td>MRI brain +/- spinal cord</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>SF-36</td>
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<td>Fertility consult</td>
<td>X**</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bone marrow biopsy</td>
<td>X***</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* EDSS = Extended disability status scale (0-10), MSFC = Multiple sclerosis functional composite
** Male patients will be offered sperm banking, female patients will be offered fertility clinic consult
*** Only if blood cell counts are abnormal
**** Pretransplant, HSC, VZV, CMV and EBV IgG should be done once. Posttransplant, CMV and EBV PCR should be done weekly until 12 weeks.
# Referral to Public Health for non-live vaccines
## Referral to Public Health for live vaccines
### Referral to Public Health for boosters if specific Ig levels for vaccine preventable diseases are low
TRANSPLANTATION FOR SCLERODERMA / SYSTEMIC SCLEROSIS (SSc)

SUMMARY

- Autologous HCT for SSc is indicated if
  - <2 (ideal) to <5 years from the first non-Raynaud symptom, and at least one of the following:
    - Severe skin involvement, ie, modified Rodnan skin score (mRSS) ≥20 (of max 51), or
    - Mild to moderate lung involvement, ie, FVC or DLCO 40-80%, without pulmonary artery hypertension
    - No heart disease
  - Allogeneic HCT should be considered only in patients with concurrent hematologic disease or under a clinical trial.

SCLERODERMA / SYSTEMIC SCLEROSIS MANIFESTATIONS

- Skin involvement
  - Thinning
    - *Localized* cutaneous scleroderma ("morphea")
      - Not an indication for hematopoietic cell transplantation (HCT) due to good prognosis
    - *Limited* cutaneous scleroderma (hands/distal forearms/face) / CREST syndrome (calcinosis of skin, Raynaud’s phenomenon, esophageal dysmotility, sclerodactyly, telangiectasia)
      - Associated with anti-centromere antibody (ACA) (60%)
      - Controversial indication for HCT at present due to better prognosis (without HCT) compared to diffuse cutaneous scleroderma, and minimal data on HCT
    - *Diffuse* cutaneous scleroderma (involves also proximal skin)
      - Associated with Scl-70 antibody (30%)
      - Indicated for HCT if moderate to severe (mRSS ≥15, see Figure 1 for mRSS assessment) or if associated with lung disease
  - Other skin manifestations
    - Edema (early)
    - Contractures (late)
    - Pruritus
    - Hyper/hypopigmentation (“salt-and-pepper”)
    - Loss of appendicular hair
    - Ulcers
    - Calcinosis

- Lung involvement
  - Interstitial lung disease / fibrosing alveolitis
    - Indicated for HCT, particularly at inflammatory stage (↑neutrophils or eosinophils in BAL)
  - Pulmonary artery hypertension
    - Contraindication to HCT (?)
  - Lung cancer (5 fold higher incidence compared to general population)
Contraindication to HCT

- Renal crisis
  - Renal failure
  - Hypertension
  - Proteinuria
  - Microangiopathic hemolysis/thrombocytopenia
  - Renal crisis needs to be partially controlled (with ACE inhibitors) before HCT
- Heart involvement
  - Myocarditis → fibrosis; myocardial ischemia; pericarditis/effusion
  - LVEF (left ventricular ejection fraction) <40 or 50% or tricuspid annular plane systolic excursion (TAPSE) <1.8 cm on echocardiography or any sign of heart involvement with scleroderma on MRI are considered contraindications to HCT
- Involvement of other organs, which usually has no impact on whether HCT is indicated
  - Systemic
    - Fatigue/weakness, may be associated with ↑CK (creatine kinase)
    - Pain (in skin? joints?)
  - Vascular
    - Raynaud
    - Teleangiectasia
  - Gastrointestinal
    - Esophageal hypomotility and incompetence of the LES (lower esophageal sphincter) → chronic esophagitis, stricture, Barrett’s esophagus, pulmonary microaspiration
    - Stomach: Vascular ectasia (“watermelon stomach”) → anemia
    - Intestines: Diarrhea or constipation, bacterial overgrowth with malabsorption
    - Anorectum: Fecal incontinence
  - Joints
    - Stiff, aching, tendon friction rub – due to inflammation → fibrosis around tendons/periarticular soft tissue
    - Polyarthritis (rare), with erosions on X-ray similar to rheumatoid arthritis
  - Neuromuscular
    - Myositis
    - Peripheral neuropathy, including autonomic
    - CNS disease rare
  - Genital
    - Erectile dysfunction
    - Dyspareunia due to vaginal dryness / narrow introitus

PATHOGENESIS

- Poorly known
- T cell, endothelial cell and fibroblast abnormalities
- Autoantibodies – marker of immune dysregulation or active role in pathogenesis?
  - Antibodies binding to fibroblasts
    - Anti-Scl-70 (anti-topoisomerase on fibroblast surface)?
    - Anti-PDGFR (platelet-derived growth factor receptor gene) with profibrotic activity?
  - Whether autoantibodies persist after autoHCT is controversial
- “GVHD” (graft-versus-host-disease) due to fetal T cells in skin of women with SSc post-pregnancy?
INCIDENCE OF SSc

- 0.6 to 122/million/year; Median 12/million/year in North American studies
- Trend toward increasing incidence
- Females > Males
- Peak age 40-60 y

PROGNOSIS WITHOUT HCT

- Survival ~80% at 2 y, ~60% at 5 y, ~40% at 10 y per Altman et al; consistent with more recent studies
- Survival particularly low with
  - Diffuse scleroderma (53-62% at 10 y for diffuse vs 75-79% at 10 y for limited scleroderma)
  - Heart, Lung or Kidney involvement
  - For diffuse scleroderma without or with only mild internal organ involvement, rapid Skin Thickness Progression Rate
    - Onset of skin thickening defined as the first time the patient’s fingers became swollen and never again returned to normal
    - STPR (skin thickness progression rate) = mRSS / time interval between the onset of skin thickening and the documented mRSS in years
    - STPR >45 associated with survival of 76% at 2 y (compared to ~86% with STPR ≤45 (p=.002)
    - Not validated for patients with >2 y interval between the onset of skin thickening and the documented mRSS

THERAPY OTHER THAN HCT

- Systemic immunosuppressive / antifibrotic / anticytokine agents - all studies retrospective or non-randomized prospective (thus dubious efficacy), except for cyclophosphamide, which showed dubious efficacy in randomized studies.
  - Cyclophosphamide
    - In a randomized study of oral Cy vs placebo for 1 y, the Cy group had a smaller decline of FVC (1% vs 2.6% predicted, p<.03). There was no difference at 2 y.
  - Methotrexate
  - Corticosteroid (caveat: can induce renal crisis)
  - MMF
  - Cyclosporine
  - ATG
  - Rituximab
  - IVIG
  - Imatinib
  - Penicillamine
  - Tocilizumab
- Organ/Symptom-based therapies
  - Pruritus – antihistamines
  - Calcinosis cutis – minocycline
  - Raynaud / digital ulcers – Ca channel blocker, avoiding cold environment
o Contractures – physiotherapy
o Renal crisis – ACE inhibitor
o Esophageal dysmotility – proton pump inhibitor, metoclopramide
o Malabsorption/diarrhea due to bacterial overgrowth – antibiotics
o PAH – oxygen, diuretic, PAP lowering agents (bosentran, sildenafil, iloprost), lung transplantation
o Arthritis – NSAID, hydroxychloroquine
o CHF – ACE inhibitor, implantable cardioverter-defibrillator

Abbreviations: ACE = angiotensin-converting enzyme; ATG = anti-thymocyte globulin; CHF = congestive heart failure; DLCO = diffusing capacity of lung for carbon monoxide; FVC = forced vital capacity; IVIG = intravenous immunoglobulin); MMF = mycophenolate mofetil; NSAID = nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs; PAH = pulmonary arterial hypertension; PAP = pulmonary arterial pressure.

AUTOLOGOUS HCT

Multiple non-randomized and 2 randomized studies of autoHCT for SSc published (Table 1). From these studies it can be surmised that:

• AutoHCT is superior over pre-2015 conventional therapy (eg, oral or monthly IV cyclophosphamide) for
  o SSc involving skin + lungs, if FVC or DLCO 40-80% predicted or rapid decline of FVC (>10% over 12-18 mo), particularly if patient never smoked, or
  o Scleroderma without lung involvement, if mRSS ≥20 with ESR ≥25/h or rapid STPR
  o Disease duration <5 years
    ▪ No data for patients with longer disease duration. With other autoimmune disease, duration appears to matter.17,20
    ▪ Heavy pretreatment does not seem to be a contraindication21
  o No heart involvement
    ▪ May not be a contraindication in the future with non-cardiotoxic conditioning22

• Benefits
  o Survival benefit – modest in the first 4 years (86% vs 76% per ASTIS trial)
  o Skin improvement (over years; greater improvement proximally than distally)
  o Lung stabilization or slight improvement
  o QOL improvement

• Risks
  o Early TRM (treatment-related mortality) (first 5 y) ~10%
    ▪ Organ failure, particularly heart and lung
    ▪ Infections
  o Late TRM unknown
    ▪ MDS/AML (myelodysplasia/acute myeloid leukemia)
    ▪ Solid cancer (increased incidence with SSc alone)

• Method
  o Mobilization with GCSF +/- Cyclophosphamide → reliable mobilization
  o Conditioning with Cyclophosphamide + ATG +/- Other (eg, thiotepa or TBI with lung+kidney shielding)
    ▪ Optimal drugs and dose unknown, intermediate intensity may be optimal23
  o CD34 selection probably unimportant24

• Limitation
  o Unclear whether auto-HCT is superior to emerging non-HCT therapies (eg, MMF, rituximab, tocilizumab)
In Calgary, we use:

- **Mobilization**

  **Table 1. Mobilization treatment protocol**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>≥12</th>
<th>≥13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cy*</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCSF**</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apheresis of MNCs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Cyclophosphamide (2.5 g/m² dose dissolved in 500 mL D5W and infused over 2 h) with Mesna (500 mg/m² IV x 3, the first dose to be added into the Cy bag, the second and the third dose infused as IVPB at 4 and 8 h after starting Cy), hydration (500 mL NS over 1 h before each Cy infusion, and 500-1000 mL NS over 2-4 h after Cy infusion [500 mL over 2 h for <70 kg patient, 1000 mL over 4 h for ≥70 kg patient]) and antiemetics (granisetron + dexamethasone + aprepitant + prn dimenhydrinate + prn metoclopramide + prn prochlorperazine)

** 300-900 ug per dose depending on weight per SPM chapter on Mobilization; with prn codeine

- **Conditioning**

  **Table 2. Conditioning treatment protocol**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>-6</th>
<th>-5</th>
<th>-4</th>
<th>-3</th>
<th>-2</th>
<th>-1</th>
<th>0</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cy*</td>
<td>50 mg/kg</td>
<td>50 mg/kg</td>
<td>50 mg/kg</td>
<td>50 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbit ATG**</td>
<td>2.5 mg/kg</td>
<td>2.5 mg/kg</td>
<td>2.5 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl-prednisolone</td>
<td>1 mg/kg</td>
<td>1 mg/kg</td>
<td>1 mg/kg</td>
<td>x 2</td>
<td>x 2</td>
<td>x 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stem cell infusion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Cyclophosphamide (50 mg/kg ideal body weight in 250 mL D5W infused over 2 h) with Mesna (50 mg/kg ideal body weight in 1 L NS over 24 h starting with each Cy dose), hydration (NS at 75 mL/h starting the night before the first Cy dose and continuing till 24 h post the last Cy dose) and antiemetics (ondansetron + dexamethasone [except on day -3, when methylprednisolone is given as ATG premedication] + aprepitant + prn dimenhydrinate + prn metoclopramide)

** Thymoglobulin (2.5 mg/kg in 500 ml D5W infused over 4 h) with premedication (Methylprednisolone 1 mg/kg before each infusion and 1 mg/kg at the end of each infusion + acetaminophen + diphenhydramine + meperidine prn)

- **Special management notes**
  - Avoid rapid intravascular volume changes and electrolyte concentration extremes (could trigger CHF or arrhythmia due to subclinical/subechocardiographic myocardial sclerosis)\(^1\,\,2\,2\)
  - Avoid hypertension (could trigger renal crisis)

- **Supportive care post-transplant**
  - GCSF from day 7 till engraftment per our SPM
  - Valacyclovir from start of conditioning till 2 y per our SPM
  - Septra from engraftment till 6 mo per our SPM
  - Levofloxacin from day 0 till engraftment (risk of cardiac mortality with sepsis)
  - Fluconazole from day 1 till day 28 (risk of esophageal candidiasis)
  - EBV and CMV PCR weekly till day 100 (risk of PTLD)
  - Vaccination per our SPM

Abbreviations: EBV = Epstein-Barr virus; G-CSF = granulocyte colony stimulating factor; PTLD = post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder.

**ALLOGENEIC HCT**

- Case reports suggest efficacy.\(^25\,\,27\)
- The only case series is a CIBMTR registry study of 12 cases with follow up of surviving patients of at least 1 year.\(^26\) Of the 12 patients, 6 died, and 6 are alive at 13-60 months posttransplant. SSc status at last follow up was not given. Thus, this report is not informative Re efficacy, but suggests that mortality after alloHCT may be substantial.
- AlloHCT should currently be considered only in patients with concurrent hematologic disease or under a clinical trial.
PRE-TRANSPLANT TESTS (TO BE COMPLETED BEFORE STEM CELL MOBILIZATION)

- Dr. Sharon LeClercq (Rheumatology) appointment
- Dental
- Fertility
- EGD + manometry by Dr. Michael Curley (GI Motility Clinic, South Health Campus)
- ECG
- Echocardiogram – most important. On the requisition the diagnosis of systemic sclerosis should be stated, and that the report should include peak systolic pulmonary artery pressure and TAPSE
- Cardiac MRI including gadolinium (scleroderma heart disease?)
- PFTs, including spirometry and DLCO
- Chest CT
- Oxygen saturation ideally by forehead probe; if <92%, then ABG
- CBC+dif, if anemia, neutropenia or thrombocytopenia, then BMA including flow cytometry and cytogenetics
- ESR
- Urinalysis (random)
- Urine protein:creatinine ratio (from spot urine)
- Chemistries including CK and TSH
- ANA
- Scleroderma associated autoantibodies (“Scleroderma Profile” at Mitogen Advanced Diagnostics)

Abbreviations: ABG = arterial blood gas; ANA = antinuclear antibody; BMA = bone marrow aspirate; CBC = complete blood count; CK = creatine kinase; CT = computerized tomography; DLCO = diffusing capacity of lung for carbon monoxide; ECG = electrocardiogram; EGD = upper endoscopy; ESR = erythrocyte sedimentation rate; PFT = pulmonary function test; TSH = thyroid stimulating hormone.
REFERENCES


### APPENDIX A: Additional Resources for Scleroderma and Systemic Sclerosis

#### Table 1. Methods and Results of studies of autoHCT for SSc*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Patient characteristics</th>
<th>HSC mobilization</th>
<th>Conditioning (or control Rx)</th>
<th>CD34 selec - tion</th>
<th>Med F/U (y)</th>
<th>TRM</th>
<th>Efficacy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-randomized</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binks: Ann Rheum Dis 2001</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Age 41 (med)  Dis.dur. ~2 y mRSS 29 FVC &lt;70% in ½ pts</td>
<td>Cy 4 g/m² + GCSF (most pts)</td>
<td>Cy 150-200 mg/kg (most pts)</td>
<td>Yes (most pts)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17% OS at 1 y 73% mRSS improved Lung function stable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farge: Brit J Haematol 2002</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Age 46 (med)  Dis.dur. ~2 y mRSS 29 FVC 67%</td>
<td>Cy 4 g/m² + GCSF</td>
<td>Cy 200 mg/kg (most pts)</td>
<td>Yes 1 ½</td>
<td>9% OS at 1 ½ y 64% mRSS improved QOL improved</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nash: Blood 2007</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Age 41 (med)  Dis.dur. &lt;4 y mRSS 30 FVC 72%</td>
<td>GCSF</td>
<td>Cy 120 mg/kg + TBI 8 Gy + Atgam 90 mg/kg</td>
<td>Yes 5</td>
<td>24% OS at 5 y 64% PFS at 5 y 64% mRSS improved Lung function stable QOL improved</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oyama: Bone Marrow Transplant 2007</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Age 46 (med)  Dis.dur. ~3 y mRSS 30 FVC ~70%</td>
<td>Cy 2 g/m² + GCSF</td>
<td>Cy 200 mg/kg + Thymoglob. 7.5 mg/kg</td>
<td>No 2</td>
<td>0% OS at 2 y 90% PFS at 2 y 70% mRSS improved Lung function stable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vonk: Ann Rheum Dis 2008</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Age 42 (med)  Dis.dur. ~2 y mRSS 32 FVC 76%</td>
<td>Cy 4 g/m² + GCSF</td>
<td>Cy 200 mg/kg</td>
<td>Yes 5</td>
<td>4% OS at 5 y 96% PFS at r y 64% mRSS improved Lung function stable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsukamoto: Rheumatol 2011</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Age 52 (avg)  Dis.dur. &lt;5 y mRSS 22 FVC 65%</td>
<td>Cy 4 g/m² + GCSF</td>
<td>Cy 200 mg/kg</td>
<td>Yes 5</td>
<td>0% OS at 3 y 91% mRSS improved FVC 65→78% DLCO stable ↓ Scl70, TNF, TGF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Randomized</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burt: Lancet 2011 (ASSIST)</td>
<td>10 vs 9</td>
<td>Age 45 (med)  Disease duration ~1 y Cy &lt;6 IV doses mRSS ~23 FVC ~65%</td>
<td>Cy 2 g/m² + GCSF</td>
<td>Cy 200 mg/kg + Thymoglob. 6.5 mg/kg (w M-pred 1 g x 4) vs Cy 1 g/m² monthly x 6</td>
<td>No 1</td>
<td>0% vs 0% OS @ 1 y 100% vs 100% Evaluations at BL and at 1 y: mRSS 28→15 vs 19→22 FVC 62→74% vs 67→61% QOL (SF36 total score) 39→56% vs 50→40% (all differences between groups significant, except OS)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VanLaar: JAMA 2014 (ASTIS)</td>
<td>79 vs 77 **</td>
<td>Age 44 (avg)  Disease duration ~1 y Cy &lt;5 g IV total mRSS 25 FVC 80%</td>
<td>Cy 4 g/m² + GCSF</td>
<td>Cy 200 mg/kg + Thymoglob. 7.5 mg/kg (w M-pred 1 mg/kg x3) vs Cy 750 mg/m² monthly x 12</td>
<td>Yes 6**</td>
<td>10% vs 0% OS @ 4 y 86% vs 76% EFS @ 4 y 81% vs 74% (event = death or irreversible organ failure) Changes from BL to 2 y: mRSS decrease, 20 vs 9 FVC increase, 5 vs -1% QOL (SF36 physical score) Increase, 10 vs 4 (all significant)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Only studies with ≥10 patients are shown.
** Only 71 vs 57 patients completed treatment, and 8 controls received HCT at ≥2 y. The analyses under Efficacy are intention-to-treat analyses.
Figure 1. Modified Rodnan Skin Score (mRSS)

Uninvolved skin = 0, Mild thickening = 1, Moderate thickening = 2, Severe thickening (cannot pinch) = 3;
mRss is the total of points from the above locations (max 51). From Klippel JH: Rheumatology, Mosby 2000.
Figure 2. Overall survival in SSc patients randomized to hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT) vs 1 year of cyclophosphamide (control).\textsuperscript{35}

Figure 3. Between baseline and 2 years after start of treatment, mRSS dropped by mean 20 points in the patients randomized to HSCT vs 9 points in the control patients randomized to 1 year of cyclophosphamide (p<0.001), FVC improved by 6 vs -3 percentage points (p=0.004), and quality of life (QOL) assessed by Short Form 36 Physical Component improved by 10 vs 4 points (p=0.01).\textsuperscript{35}
TRANSPLANTATION FOR GERM CELL TUMORS

SUMMARY

1. High-dose chemotherapy (HDCT) is indicated in second- or third line therapy (ie. as therapy for 1st or 2nd relapse) for patients with advanced germ cell tumor. Patients in first relapse who are likely to be cured with conventional dose chemotherapy (CDCT) alone such as TIP include those with gonadal or retroperitoneal primary site, who have achieved a CR or a marker-negative PR lasting >6 months prior to their first relapse. However, patients in first relapse who are unlikely to be cured with CDCT alone should be considered for HDCT/ASCT as part of initial salvage therapy. These patients include:
   - incomplete response to first-line cisplatin-based therapy
   - primary platinum refractory disease
   - relapse 6 months or less after achieving a marker-negative PR
   For patients treated with CDCT in the initial salvage setting, HDCT remains an option in the third-line setting, should subsequent relapses occur.

2. Patients do not benefit from HDCT/ASCT if they have:
   - a late relapse >2years after completing initial chemotherapy
   - relapsed/refractory primary mediastinal non-seminomatous GCT
   - very high risk disease ( > 5 points) according to the International Prognostic Factor Study Group Score.
   There is no role for HDCT in the first-line treatment of patients with germ cell tumor.

3. Stem cell mobilization is planned with the second cycle of salvage chemotherapy, usually using TIP (paclitaxel 175 mg/m2 d1, ifosfamide 1.67g/m2 d1-3, cisplatin 33 mg/m2 d1-3), G-CSF 5-10mcg/kg/d starting day 9, and apheresis scheduled days 14-16.

4. Standard HDCT for GCT involves tandem transplants using 2 cycles of high-dose Carboplatin 700 mg/m2/d plus Etoposide 750 mg/m2/d, both given d-5,-4,-3 before ASCT. A minimum of 2 million CD34+ cells/kg is required for each cycle of HDCT. The second cycle of HDCT is given after recovery of granulocyte and platelet counts, unless there was a grade 4 nonhematologic toxic effect or no response to the first course. In general, the time between day 0 ASCT#1 and day 0 ASCT#2 is only 4-5 weeks.

BACKGROUND

Heading One

Germ cell tumors (GCTs) account for less than 1% of all cancers; however, they represent the most common malignancy in young men between the ages of 15 and 35 years. Approximately 70% of patients with advanced disease are cured with conventional-dose, platinum-based chemotherapy. For patients with advanced disease the current standard first-line therapy is 3-4 cycles of cisplatin, etoposide and bleomycin (BEP). Patients who do not achieve long-term remission with initial chemotherapy are still curable with second- and even third-line treatment strategies. Options include cisplatin and ifosfamide with either paclitaxel (TIP) or vinblastine (VIP) with durable complete response (CR) rates of up to 63% in the Phase II setting in well-selected patients. Another salvage approach is the use of high-dose chemotherapy (HDCT) with autologous stem cell transplantation (ASCT).
STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION IN GCT

In 2007, Indiana University published a large retrospective evaluation of their experience using high dose carboplatin and etoposide in 184 consecutive patients. Most patients (73%) were treated in the initial salvage setting. The high-dose regimen consisted of two cycles of 700 mg/m² of carboplatin plus 750 mg/m² of etoposide, both given intravenously 5, 4, and 3 days before ASCT. Patients with primary mediastinal nonseminomatous GCTs (NSGCTs) and late relapses were not included due to previously observed poor outcomes with HDCT in these subgroups. Four year PFS was 63% for the study cohort. Of the 184 patients, 116 had complete remission of disease without relapse during a median follow-up of 48 months (range, 14 to 118). Of the 135 patients who received the treatment as second-line therapy, 94 were disease-free during follow-up; 22 of 49 patients who received treatment as third-line or later therapy were disease-free. Of 40 patients with cancer that was refractory to standard-dose platinum, 18 were disease-free. A total of 98 of 144 patients who had platinum-sensitive disease were disease-free, and 26 of 35 patients with seminoma and 90 of 149 patients with non-seminomatous germ-cell tumors were disease-free. Among the 184 patients, there were three drug-related deaths during therapy. Acute leukemia developed in three additional patients after therapy.

Table 1. Results of multivariate cox proportion-hazards analysis and prognostic score

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prognostic Variable</th>
<th>Hazard Ratio (95% CI)</th>
<th>P Value</th>
<th>β Regression Coefficient</th>
<th>Prognostic Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Third-line or subsequent chemotherapy</td>
<td>2.19 (1.35–3.56)</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platinum-refractory disease</td>
<td>1.74 (1.01–3.00)</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGCCCG high-risk stage</td>
<td>1.67 (1.00–2.78)</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PM-NSGCT and late relapses (>2 years) were excluded. Adverse factors for DFS: IGCCCG poor-risk classification at initial diagnosis; Platinum-refractory disease, defined as tumor progression within 4 weeks after the most recent cisplatin-based chemotherapy; Receipt of HDCT as third-line or subsequent chemotherapy.

DFS is approximately 80, 60, 40% for patients with low-risk, intermediate-risk and high-risk Einhorn scores.

Figure 1. Overall survival since first day of high-dose chemotherapy
HDCT vs CDCT for relapsed GCT

The IT-94 randomized Phase III trial compared HDCT to conventional dose chemotherapy (CDCT) in the salvage setting. This multicenter international study was conducted in Europe between 1994 and 2001, and enrolled 280 patients from 43 institutions in 11 countries. The trial compared the efficacy of four cycles of CDCT using etoposide/ifosfamide/cisplatin (VIP)/VeIP versus three cycles of the same CDCT followed by one cycle of HDCT using carboplatin (200–550 mg/m2), etoposide (1800 mg/m2) and cyclophosphamide (200 mg/kg) followed by autologous stem cell rescue. Although no survival benefit was observed for HDCT:

- The majority of patients were treated during the initial salvage setting, unlike most HDCT Phase II trials;
- Patients refractory to first-line platinum-containing chemotherapy were excluded;
- Only one cycle of HDCT was provided, using relative lower doses of carboplatin, while those studies which reported an advantage of HDCT over historical results with CDCT included two or more HDCT cycles.

Data from a large multicenter, international retrospective analysis of initial salvage chemotherapy in approximately 1600 subjects were reported in 2010. Approximately equal numbers of patients were treated with CDCT and HDCT respectively. Overall, PFS and OS were found to be superior for patients treated with HDCT as compared with CDCT. On multivariate analysis, important prognostic factors were identified that allowed patient stratification into five well-defined prognostic categories. These data have since been used to develop a new prognostic model for initial salvage therapy (see later). Within these prognostic categories, PFS and OS remained superior for HDCT in each class with the exception of OS in the low-risk group.

Common Recommendation:
Patients with gonadal or retroperitoneal primary site, who have achieved a CR or a marker-negative PR lasting >6 months prior to their first relapse, could receive CDCT, usually with TIP. Patients with incomplete response to first-line cisplatin-based therapy, primary platinum refractory disease, or who relapse 6 months or less after achieving a marker-negative PR, are usually considered for salvage HDCT. For patients treated with CDCT in the initial salvage setting, HDCT remains an option in the third-line setting, should subsequent relapses occur.

2-3 Sequential HDCT Cycles vs Single HDCT/ASCT for GCT

German investigators reported the results of a randomized trial that was designed to answer the question of whether multiple sequential HDCT cycles are superior to a single HDCT cycle [43]. Between November 1999 and November 2004, 211 patients with relapsed or refractory GCT were randomly assigned to treatment with either one cycle of conventional-dose cisplatin 20mg/m2, etoposide 75 mg/m2, and ifosfamide 1.2 g/m2 for 5 days (VIP) plus three additional cycles of high-dose carboplatin 1,500 mg/m2 and etoposide 1,500 mg/m2 (CE) given in three divided doses over 3 days followed by reinfusion of autologous peripheral blood progenitor cells (PBPCs) 2 days later. Cycles were to be repeated at intervals of 21 days. Treatment in arm B involved three identical conventional dose cycles of VIP plus one additional cycle of high-dose carboplatin 2,200 mg/m2, etoposide 1,800 mg/m2, and cyclophosphamide 6,400 mg/m2 (CEC) given in four divided doses over 4 days followed by reinfusion of autologous PBPCs 2 days later. Patients with a creatinine clearance between 70 mL/min and 100 mL/min were scheduled to receive HDCT at a reduced dose of carboplatin 1,200 mg/m2 and etoposide 1,200 mg/m2 in arm A, and
carboplatin 1,600 mg/m², etoposide 1,600 mg/m², and cyclophosphamide 1,300 mg/m² in arm B. Patients with brain metastases received whole brain irradiation at a dose of 40 Gy immediately after random assignment in addition to their planned treatments.

Overall, 108 and 103 patients were randomly assigned to arms A and B, respectively. The study was stopped prematurely because of excess treatment-related mortality in arm B (14%) compared with that in arm A (4%; \( P = .01 \)). As of December 2010, nine (5%) of 211 patients were lost to follow-up; 94 (45%) of 211 are alive and 88 (94%) of 94 patients are progression free. These investigators found no statistically significant differences in event-free survival (EFS), Progression-free survival (PFS) or OS between the two groups. Five-year PFS is 47% (95% CI, 37% to 56%) in arm A and 45% (95% CI, 35% to 55%) in arm B (HR, 1.16; \( P = .454 \)). Five-year OS is 49% (95% CI, 40% to 59%) in arm A and 39% (95% CI, 30% to 49%) in arm B (HR, 1.42; \( P = .057 \)). Toxicity was more severe within the single high-dose CECy arm with 16% treatment-related deaths as compared with 4% in the sequential high-dose CE arm, which led to the premature closure of the trial and a nonsignificant trend toward improvement in OS for the sequential arm (80 vs 61%). The final conclusion of the study is that 2-3 sequential high-dose cycles remain the standard of care when HDCT is used with curative intent during the treatment of GCT.

**Figure 2.** Progression-free survival after sequential or single high-dose chemotherapy

**Figure 3.** Overall survival after sequential or single high-dose chemotherapy
Table 2. Residual tumor resections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Arm A (n = 108)</th>
<th>Arm B (n = 103)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All residual tumor resections*</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retroperitoneum</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mediastinum</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neck</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Histology of resected specimen</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Only necrosis</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visceral undifferentiated cancer†</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mature teratoma</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Patients may have had resections at multiple sites.† Patients may have had other elements such as necrosis and/or teratoma present as well.

Table 3. Survival rates according to prognostic categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prognostic Category</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Rate of PFS at 2 Years (%)</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
<th>Rate of OS at 3 Years (%)</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First salvage: very low risk</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>55 to 94</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>65 to 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arm A</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>24 to 86</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>23 to 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arm B</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First salvage: low risk</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>44 to 79</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>40 to 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arm A</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>40 to 86</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>35 to 79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arm B</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>27 to 80</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>28 to 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First salvage: intermediate risk</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>40 to 65</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>40 to 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arm A</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>35 to 65</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>39 to 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arm B</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>26 to 89</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>32 to 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First salvage: high risk</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>19 to 50</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>18 to 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arm A</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>26 to 70</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>31 to 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arm B</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2 to 37</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2 to 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First salvage: very high risk</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second or subsequent salvage</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>11 to 41</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15 to 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arm A</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>12 to 56</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>17 to 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arm B</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2 to 30</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6 to 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No unequivocal classification</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>33 to 94</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>28 to 88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Arm A, sequential high-dose chemotherapy; Arm B, single high-dose chemotherapy. Abbreviations: OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival.
Prognostic Models

Recently, Lorch and colleagues presented the results of a large retrospective international multicenter analysis conducted by the International Prognostic Factor Study Group to identify prognostic groups for initial salvage therapy independent of regimen intensity. Patients with salvage treatment administered as consolidation of first-line therapy without progression were excluded. This is the largest series ever reported and included approximately 2000 patients from 38 centers throughout 14 countries in Europe and North America. Seven factors were found to be significant for PFS on multivariate analysis including histology (seminoma vs nonseminoma); primary tumor site (mediastinal vs retroperitoneal vs gonadal); response to first-line chemotherapy (CR vs PR vs other); progression-free interval following first-line chemotherapy, α-fetoprotein (AFP) level at salvage, HCG level at salvage and the presence of nonpulmonary visceral metastases. Each factor was assigned a point value and a sum score calculated for each patient. Scores were divided into five groups (very low risk, low risk, intermediate risk, high risk and very high risk) with distinct PFS and OS rates. The large, international and multicenter population of patients included in this study and the ability of the model to predict outcomes to both HDCT and CDCT initial salvage approaches will allow this model to be more widely applicable than the prior prognostic systems. Indeed, this is now widely considered the new standard predictive model in the relapsed/refractory setting.
### Table 4. Prognostic models: international prognostic factor study group score

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Primary site</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gynadial</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retroperitoneal</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mediastinal (NSGCT)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Response to first-line therapy</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CR/PR−</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR+/SD</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PD</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Progression-free interval after first-line therapy</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;3 months</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≤3 months</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Serum hCG level</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≤1000 IU/l</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;1000 IU/l</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Serum AFP level</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≤1000 ng/ml</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;1000 ng/ml</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Liver, bone or brain metastases</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Add points for preliminary score (0–10); regroup into category score: (0): 0; (1–2): 1; (3–4): 2; (5 or more): 3. Add histology points as below to category score to determine final risk category.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Histology</th>
<th>Points</th>
<th>2-year PFS (%)</th>
<th>3-year OS (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seminoma</td>
<td>−1</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSGCT/mixed</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stratification</th>
<th>Points</th>
<th>2-year PFS (%)</th>
<th>3-year OS (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Very low risk</strong></td>
<td>−1</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Low risk</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intermediate risk</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>High risk</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Very high risk</strong></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AFP: α-feto protein; CR: Complete response; DFS: Disease-free survival; FFS: Failure-free survival; hCG: Human chorionic gonadotropin; NSGCT: Nonseminomatous germ cell tumor; OS: Overall survival; PD: Progression of disease; PFS: Progression-free survival; PR−: Partial response with negative markers; PR+: Partial response with positive markers; SD: Stable disease.
Calgary Results

**ASCT for Relapsed/Refractory Metastatic Germ Cell Tumor of the Testis in Calgary 04/2000 - 03/2014 (n=19)**

**Figure 4.** Survival after ASCT for a relapsed/refractory metastatic germ cell tumor of the testis in Calgary between April 2000 and March 2014 (n=19)

Two ASCT = 10 pts
Single ASCT = 9 pts
REFERENCES


PRETRANSPLANT CONDITIONING

SUMMARY

- A uniform approach to pretransplant conditioning is a prerequisite for an academic bone marrow transplant program wishing to produce consistent results.
- Intravenous busulfan is an integral component to many of the conditioning regimens used by the Alberta Blood and Marrow Transplant Program (ABMTP). Variable excretion and metabolism of this agent may result in additional toxicity and measurement of pharmacokinetic parameters with the first dose will be carried out in every case.
- When busulfan is combined with fludarabine and total body irradiation in a high-intensity regimen (busulfan 3.2 mg/kg x 4 doses) additional toxicity has been noted with high busulfan exposures. Busulfan exposure of 3750 micromol·minute/L will be targeted in this regimen based on a preconditioning test dose. When used in a high-intensity regimen without TBI, busulfan exposure of 4500 micromol·minute/L is targeted. When used in a reduced intensity regimen pharmacokinetics may be measured but dose adjustments are not made.
- Dosage adjustments are made according to the formula in Appendix B.
- The recommended conditioning regimens for conditions treated by the ABMTP are listed in Table 1. Details of these regimens are included in Appendix A.

INTRODUCTION

High-dose chemotherapy is used in stem cell transplantation in order to eliminate residual macroscopic or microscopic disease. In transplantation from allogeneic donors pretransplant conditioning also induces an immunosuppressed state enabling engraftment of allogeneic hematopoietic stem cells. Doses of drugs used in conditioning regimens have generally been escalated to the point at which extramedullary toxicity becomes dose-limiting, accounting for the high rates of non-hematological toxicity seen with stem cell transplantation. Reduced-intensity regimens have been developed to exploit the immunological graft-versus-malignancy effect while avoiding the risks associated with intensive conditioning in patients not felt suitable for myeloablative transplantation.

DRUGS USED FOR CONDITIONING

Busulfan

Busulfan is a bifunctional alkylating agent believed to act through alkylation and cross-linking of DNA strands. Busulfan is cell-cycle non-specific and induces prolonged cytopenias when used alone or in combination with other agents. The liver converts busulfan to inactive metabolites, which are then excreted in the urine. Very little busulfan is excreted unchanged.

Busulfan is available as oral 2 mg tablets and as a 6 mg/mL solution for intravenous administration. When used in conditioning the intravenous solution is preferred due to unpredictable absorption and metabolism of the oral form. When busulfan is administered for myeloablative conditioning within the ABMTP together with total body irradiation (TBI), an exposure (AUC) of 3750 micromol * minutes/L is targeted due to the association of higher exposures with increased toxicity.[1-3] When busulfan is administered without TBI, an exposure of 4500 micromol*minutes/L is targeted.[4] The protocol for dosage adjustment is shown in
Appendix B. Busulfan is administered at a constant rate of 80 mg/hour to facilitate pharmacokinetic modeling.

Common side effects of intravenous busulfan include nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, anorexia, skin rash, hyperbilirubinemia (grade 3/4 in 30%), electrolyte disturbances, dizziness, headache and insomnia. Serious adverse reactions include hemorrhagic cystitis, male infertility, ovarian failure and venoocclusive disease of the liver. Seizures may also occur, and busulfan is always administered with anticonvulsant medications. The ABMTP uses lorazepam 1 mg po qid until 24 hours after the last dose of busulfan for seizure prophylaxis as other anticonvulsant medications show significant drug interactions.

Fludarabine

Fludarabine phosphate (F-Ara-AMP) is a highly-immunosuppressive nucleoside analog with a profound impact on T-Lymphocytes. It is actively dephosphorylated to F-Ara-A in peripheral blood and rephosphorylated to F-Ara-ATP after intracellular transport. It inhibits DNA polymerase alpha, ribonucleotide reductase and DNA primase, thereby inhibiting DNA synthesis. It also interferes with RNA transcription and translation, and induces apoptosis.

Fludarabine is licensed for the treatment of chronic lymphocytic leukemia. Off-label indications include acute myelogenous leukemia, follicular lymphoma, certain T-cell lymphomas and membranous glomerulonephritis. Within the context of stem cell transplantation fludarabine is used for its immunosuppressive properties and is given in combination with high-dose busulfan or melphalan for myeloablation. Non-myeloablative regimens also feature fludarabine in combination with cyclophosphamide, TBI or lower-dose melphalan (70-90 mg/m2).

Side effects of fludarabine include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and immune system dysfunction. The latter include incidents of autoimmune cytopenias, hemolysis, hemophagocytic syndrome and opportunistic infection (PJP, progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy, cryptococcal infection). Herpes zoster, Cytomegalovirus and Epstein-Barr virus reactivations may occur. Overdosage may be associated with neurological effects, including blindness, coma, convulsions and death.

In the ABMTP the last dose of fludarabine is given at least 48 h prior to graft infusion, as the presence of residual fludarabine at the time of graft infusion is associated with a two-day difference in the time to neutrophil engraftment.[5] Approximately 40% of fludarabine clearance is renal; dosage adjustments are recommended for patients with compromised renal function. Patients with normal renal function (creatinine clearance > 60 ml/minute) should receive full dose, while those with moderate renal impairment (creatinine clearance 45-60 ml/minute) should receive a 30% dose reduction. Patients with severely impaired renal function (creatinine clearance < 45 ml/minute) should receive a 70% dose reduction. This information is also contained in the BMT protocol data sheets maintained by pharmacy on Unit 57.

Etoposide (VP-16)

Etoposide is a topoisomerase-II inhibitor which acts at the premitotic phase to inhibit DNA synthesis. It is cell-cycle specific with maximum activity in the S and G2 phases of cell division. Etoposide has been licensed by the US FDA for treatment of small cell lung and testicular cancers. A long list of off-label uses includes acute myeloid and acute lymphoblastic leukemia and Hodgkin and non-Hodgkin lymphomas.
Etoposide is administered at concentrations no higher than 0.4 mg/mL as it may precipitate. It is given over 4 hours as hypotension may occur with more rapid infusions. Anaphylaxis should be treated with Solucortef 250 mg IV +/- epinephrine 0.2-0.5 mg (0.2-0.5 mL of 1:1000 solution) subcutaneously or intramuscularly.

Common side effects of etoposide include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and severe mucositis. Its use in pretransplant conditioning is associated with severe cytopenias in 100% of treated patients.

**Melphalan**

Melphalan is an alkylating agent that acts primarily through the alklation and cross-linking of DNA. It is not cell cycle dependant. Melphalan is detoxified by chemical hydrolysis in plasma. The primary metabolites are inactive and dosage adjustment is not required in renal failure.

The FDA has licensed melphalan for palliative treatment of multiple myeloma and ovarian carcinoma. A black box warning indicates that severe myelosuppression may occur with melphalan. Its use has also been associated with development of chromosomal damage and leukemia, although this effect has been only rarely observed with the use of single-agent melphalan conditioning.

In addition to severe cytopenias, high-dose melphalan causes severe mucositis in transplant recipients. See guidelines on Head and Neck Complications (including mucositis) for guidelines on prevention and treatment of this complication.

**Carmustine (BCNU)**

Carmustine is a nitrosurea alkylating agent. Its excretion is primarily renal (60-70%).

Common toxicities of carmustine include nausea, vomiting and constipation. A black box warning points out that pulmonary toxicity may occur at high cumulative doses (> 1400 mg/m2 lifetime exposure), and that this toxicity may occur many years after treatment.

**Cytarabine (AraC)**

Cytarabine is a nucleoside analog and antimetabolite. It acts in a cell-cycle dependant manner to inhibit DNA synthesis in S-phase. It is incorporated into DNA and inhibits DNA polymerase. Cytarabine undergoes extensive metabolism in the liver (primarily by adenosine deaminase) and is excreted predominantly as the inactive metabolite AraU by the kidney.

Common toxicities include conjunctivitis, cytopenias, nausea and vomiting. Patients may experience hypersensitivity reactions that include skin rash and fever. Hand-foot syndrome (a painful rash of the palms and soles that may progress to bulla formation and desquamation) has been seen in recipients of high-dose cytarabine. Cerebellar toxicity may occur at high doses (> 1.5 gm/m2 per dose) and is age dependent.
Table 1. Conditioning regimen, GVHD prophylaxis and cellular therapy product preferences by diagnosis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Conditioning</th>
<th>GVHD Prophylaxis*</th>
<th>Product Preference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AML, ALL, MDS, Myelofibrosis, CML, CLL and NHL **</td>
<td>Flu-Bu(3750)-TBI400</td>
<td>ATG-CyA-Mtx</td>
<td>PBSC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second allogeneic transplant for relapse (same donor)</td>
<td>VP16-TBI500</td>
<td>CyA</td>
<td>PBSC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second allogeneic transplant for relapse (new donor)</td>
<td>VP16-TBI500</td>
<td>CyA-Mtx</td>
<td>PBSC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second allogeneic transplant for graft failure</td>
<td>Flu-TBI500</td>
<td>ATG-CyA</td>
<td>PBSC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recipients who have received TBI previously</td>
<td>Flu-Bu (4500)</td>
<td>ATG-CyA-Mtx</td>
<td>PBSC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aplastic Anemia (matched sibling)</td>
<td>Flu-Cy</td>
<td>ATG-CyA-Mtx</td>
<td>Marrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aplastic Anemia (unrelated or mismatched sib)</td>
<td>Flu-Cy-TBI200</td>
<td>ATG-CyA-Mtx</td>
<td>Marrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduced Intensity***</td>
<td>Flu-Bu(3.2 mg/kg x 2)</td>
<td>CyA-Mtx</td>
<td>PBSC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduced Intensity (NHL, HL)****</td>
<td>Flu-Mel (RIC)</td>
<td>CyA-Mtx</td>
<td>PBSC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple myeloma</td>
<td>Melphalan 200</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>PBSC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple myeloma</td>
<td>Melphalan 200 + bortezomib</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>PBSC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggressive NHL (LBCL, PTCL)</td>
<td>(R)BEAM</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>PBSC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indolent NHL (FL, MZL, LPL, CLL/SLL)</td>
<td>(R)Mel 180-TBI 500 cGy</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>PBSC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mantle cell lymphoma</td>
<td>(R)Mel 180-TBI 500 cGy</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>PBSC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hodgkin lymphoma</td>
<td>Melphalan 200</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>PBSC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary CNS lymphoma</td>
<td>Thiotepa 600 mg/m2 + Bu 9.6 mg/m2</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>PBSC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary CNS lymphoma</td>
<td>(R) Thiotepa 500 mg/m2 + Bu 9.6 mg/m2 + Melphalan 100 mg/m2</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>PBSC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double-hit lymphoma</td>
<td>R-Bu-Mel or R-Mel-TBI</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>PBSC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple sclerosis</td>
<td>Bu(&lt;4000)-Cy-ATG-methylprednisolone</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>PBSC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germ Cell Tumor</td>
<td>Carbo-VP16</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>PBSC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* NB Methotrexate is never given to recipients of umbilical cord blood transplants for GVHD prophylaxis.
** Flu-Bu without TBI should be given to recipients who have received TBI in the past.
*** Anticipate near 100% prevalence of cGVHD at 1 year posttransplant. Thus, reduced intensity conditioning should be applied only if the risk of toxicity from high dose busulfan is greater than the morbidity of cGVHD.
**** For patients with comorbidities (liver, lung, nervous system) or prior high-dose busulfan; slowly-progressive, non-bulky lymphoma. May be used with or without ATG for GVHD prophylaxis, although the impact on relapse rates with RIC conditioning has not been assessed in detail.

Abbreviations: ALL = acute lymphoblastic leukemia; AML = acute myeloid leukemia; CLL = chronic lymphocytic lymphoma; CML = chronic myeloid leukemia; FL = follicular lymphoma; HL = Hodgkin lymphoma; LBCL = large B-cell lymphoma; LPL = lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma; MDS = myelodysplasia; MZL = marginal zone lymphoma; NHL = non-Hodgkin lymphoma; PBSC = peripheral blood stem cells; PTCL = peripheral T-cell lymphoma; SLL = small lymphocytic leukemia.
REFERENCES


**APPENDIX A: Conditioning Protocol Details**

**Flu-Bu (3750)-TBI400**

Fludarabine 50 mg/m²/day on days -6 to -2  
Busulfan 3.2 mg/kg/day on days -5 to -2, adjusted based on pharmacokinetics in order to achieve targeted busulfan exposure of 3750 µmol·min·L⁻¹  
TBI 400 cGy delivered to midplane in two divided doses on day -1 or 0 (before graft infusion), at least 6 hours apart.

**Flu-Bu (4500)**

Fludarabine 50 mg/m²/day on days -6 to -2  
Busulfan 3.2 mg/kg/day on days -5 to -2, adjusted based on pharmacokinetics in order to achieve targeted busulfan exposure of 4500 µmol·min·L⁻¹

**VP16-TBI**

Etoposide 60 mg/kg on day -1  
TBI 500 cGy delivered to midplane in a single fraction on day 0 (before graft infusion)

**Flu-Bu (RIC [reduced intensity conditioning])**

Fludarabine 50 mg/m² on days -6 to -2  
Busulfan 3.2 mg/kg/day on days -3 and -2; no PK-based dose adjustment

**Flu-Cy**

Fludarabine 30 mg/m²/day on days -6 to -3  
Cyclophosphamide 60 mg/kg on days -4 and -3

**Flu-Cy-TBI**

Fludarabine 30 mg/m²/day on days -6 to -3  
Cyclophosphamide 60 mg/kg on days -4 and -3  
TBI 200 cGy delivered to midplane in a single fraction on day 0

**Flu-Mel-ATG (RIC)**

Fludarabine 30 mg/m² days -5 to -2  
Melphalan 140 mg/m² day -1  
Thymoglobulin 0.5 mg/kg on day -3, 2 mg/kg on day -2, 2 mg/kg on day -1

**Mel 200**

Melphalan 200 mg/m² on day -1
Mel-Vel

Melphalan 200 mg/m² on day -1
Bortezomib 1.3 mg/m² on days -5, -2, +1, +4

R-BEAM

Rituximab 375 mg/m² on day -6
Carmustine 300 mg/m² on day -6
Etoposide 100 mg/m² q12h x 8 doses on days -5 to -2
Cytarabine 200 mg/m² q12h x 8 doses on days -5 to -2
Melphalan 160 mg/m² on day -1

BEAM

Carmustine 300 mg/m² on day -6
Etoposide 100 mg/m² q12h x 8 doses on days -5 to -2
Cytarabine 200 mg/m² q12h x 8 doses on days -5 to -2
Melphalan 160 mg/m² on day -1

Mel 180 – TBI 500

Melphalan 180 mg/m² on day -1
TBI 500 cGy to midplane on day 0

R – Mel 180 – TBI 500

Rituximab 375 mg/m² on day -1
Melphalan 180 mg/m² on day -1
TBI 500 cGy to midplane on day 0

Thiotepa-Bu

Thiotepa 300 mg/m² on days -6 and -5
Busulfan 3.2 mg/kg/day on days -4 to -2 targeted to achieve busulfan AUC of 4500 µmol·min·L⁻¹

R-Thiotepa-Bu-M

Thiotepa 250 mg/m² on days -6 and -5
Busulfan 3.2 mg/kg/day on days -4 to -2 targeted to achieve busulfan AUC of 4500 µmol·min·L⁻¹
Melphalan 100 mg/m² on day -1
Rituximab 375 mg/m² on day -7

Flu-TBI

Fludarabine 50 mg/m² on days -6 to -2
TBI 500 cGy to midplane on day -1 or 0
R-Bu-Mel

Busulfan 3.2 mg/kg/day on days -5 to -2 targeted to achieve busulfan AUC of 4500 µmol·min·L⁻¹
Melphalan 140 mg/m² on day -1
Rituximab 375 mg/m² on day -1

Bu(<4000)-Cy-ATG-methylprednisolone

Busulfan 2.4 mg/kg/day on days -10 to -7, adjusted based on pharmacokinetics in order to achieve targeted busulfan exposure of <4000 µmol·min·L⁻¹
Cyclophosphamide 50 mg/kg/day on days -5 to -2
Thymoglobulin 0.5 mg/kg on day -3, 2 mg/kg on day -2, 2 mg/kg on day -1
Methylprednisolone 1 g before each dose of Thymoglobulin, and then taper to discontinue on day +20

Carbo-Etoposide

Carboplatin 700 mg/m²/day on days -5 to -2
Etoposide 750 mg/m²/day on days -5 to -2
Hydration: NS 3L/m²/day beginning evening of day -6 and ending day -2
APPENDIX B: Pharmacokinetic Adjustment of Busulfan

The routine use of pharmacokinetic (PK) monitoring for busulfan exposure has led to reduction in treatment-related mortality and is considered standard of care in this program. Drug exposure is estimated from the area under the plasma concentration-time curve (AUC), expressed in µmol·min·L⁻¹. The expected exposure is first determined from a test dose given prior to the start of the preparative regimen, and the first and second of 4 busulfan doses are adjusted accordingly. The exposure is also determined from the first dose (of the 4 doses), and the third and fourth doses are adjusted accordingly. Dosage adjustments are made by comparing the AUC obtained from the test or first dose with the desired AUC according to the formula:

\[
\text{Adjusted Dose (mg)} = \frac{\text{Actual Dose (mg)} \times \text{Target AUC (µmol·min·L}^{-1})}{\text{Observed AUC (µmol·min·L}^{-1})}
\]

Busulfan is infused at a constant dose of 80 mg/h. In the full intensity Flu-Bu preparative regimen pharmacokinetic testing is normally carried out on days -8 (test dose) and -5 (adjusted first full dose). The first dose (on day -5) and the second dose (on day -4) are adjusted based on the test dose PK. The third (day -3) and the fourth (day -2) doses are adjusted based on the first dose PK. Busulfan target AUC is 3750 µmol·min·L⁻¹ for patients receiving TBI as part of the preparative regimen. For patients not receiving TBI the target is 4500 µmol·min·L⁻¹. No PK determination / dose adjustment is done in the setting of reduced intensity conditioning.
COMPLICATIONS

The recommendations contained in this document are a consensus of the Alberta Bone Marrow and Blood Cell Transplant Program synthesis of currently accepted approaches to management, derived from a review of relevant scientific literature. Clinicians applying these recommendations should, in consultation with the patient, use independent medical judgment in the context of individual clinical circumstances to direct care.
ACUTE GVHD: PREVENTION AND TREATMENT

**SUMMARY**

- **Prophylaxis**: Standard GVHD prophylaxis consists of Thymoglobulin 4.5 mg/kg, Cyclosporine A 2.5 mg/kg IV bid (adjusted to maintain trough levels between 200-400 mcg/L) from day -1 until day 56 (tapered to zero by day 84) and methotrexate on day 1, 3, 6 and 11 (Table 1).
- Adjustments to standard prophylaxis are made in certain circumstances. These include omission of thymoglobulin (second transplants for relapse, RIC, cord blood transplants) and omission of methotrexate (cord blood transplants and second transplants for relapse if the same donor is used). GVHD prophylaxis is omitted entirely for recipients of syngeneic transplants.
- Post-transplant Cyclophosphamide will be used for haplo-identical transplants (with calcineurin inhibitor+ mycophenolate).
- **Diagnosis and Grading**: Acute GVHD should ideally be confirmed histologically prior to instituting therapy. Nevertheless acute GVHD is a clinical diagnosis.
- The 1994 Consensus Conference grading system should be used to grade acute GVHD.
- **Therapy**: Treatment of grade 1 acute GVHD is topical treatment or observation.
- Treatment of grade 2-4 is po prednisone 2 mg/kg daily (or equivalent iv methylprednisolone). Grade 2a can be treated with oral beclomethasone dipropionate (1mg qid) + budesonide (3mg bid) + po prednisone 1 mg/kg (or equivalent); if no response in 10 days, increase prednisone to 2 mg/kg.
- Responding patients should be tapered as follows: 2 mg/kg/day Prednisone (or equivalent) x 7 days then 1.5 mg/kg/day x 5 days then 1.0 mg/kg/day x 5 days. From 1 mg/kg patients should be tapered at a rate of 0.2 mg/kg every 5 days, until they are off corticosteroids. Faster taper is recommended for patients with grade 2a aGVHD.
- Patients whose aGVHD worsens in any organ system by one or more stages after 5 days of treatment, or whose aGVHD does not improve by one or more grade after 7 days of treatment are considered steroid-refractory and should receive second-line treatment. A responding patient whose aGVHD worsens while they are taking more than 0.5 mg/kg prednisone is also considered steroid-refractory.
- Second-line treatment for steroid-refractory GVHD is a clinical trial or extracorporeal photopheresis (ECP). Steroids and cyclosporine will be continued and, if GVHD responds to ECP, tapered.

**BACKGROUND**

Despite over 30 years of experience in allogeneic stem cell transplantation, graft-versus-host disease (GVHD) remains the main cause of death of patients in remission after this treatment. To minimize the risk of developing acute GVHD (aGVHD), more and more precise HLA typing is carried out, often to the level of single nucleotides. Differences in minor antigens, however, may lead to activation of alloreactive T-lymphocytes, which then results in tissue injury and the clinical manifestations of aGVHD. Acute GVHD remains a frequent complication of allogeneic stem cell transplantation; risk factors include HLA disparity, transplantation from an unrelated donor, female-to-male transplants, and probably recipient and donor age or seropositivity for certain herpes viruses.

The main target organs for aGVHD are the skin, liver and gastrointestinal tract. Clinical features range from localized erythematous skin rash to bullae and moist desquamation. Acute liver injury, in the form of mildly abnormal liver enzymes to severe hyperbilirubinemia, or secretory diarrhea may occur. Acute
GVHD occurs in 30 – 60% of transplants from HLA matched siblings and up to 80% of transplants from matched, unrelated donors. While mild and moderate GVHD have little impact on transplant-related mortality (TRM), clinically severe aGVHD (IBMTR severity index C or D) is associated with a pronounced increase in the relative risk of TRM (4.34 (3.33-6.57) and 11.9 (9.12-15.5), respectively) and a commensurate decrease in overall survival.

GRADING OF ACUTE GVHD

While multiple grading systems have been developed for aGVHD, only two have achieved widespread clinical use. A system was initially proposed by Glucksberg and subsequently modified by Thomas that first graded severity by organ system. Overall severity was determined based upon the combination of individual organ stages. The original staging system was based on 61 recipients of bone marrow transplants from HLA-matched siblings performed in a single center. This was subsequently modified in a consensus conference, in which data on 8,249 patients from 12 transplant centers was reviewed. This has become the standard grading system used in most transplant centers, including our own. More recently the CIBMTR has reported a diversity of outcomes for patients within the same Glucksberg grade but different patterns of organ involvement, suggesting that the grading system could be improved. In suggesting this system they propose that aGVHD could be graded according to the peak severity of a single organ, and this system has shown a better correlation between treatment failure and severity of aGVHD. Grade 2a is defined by rash<50% BSA and stool <1000 L/d or only upper GI sx and no liver involvement. The table below shows the 1994 Consensus conference grading system in use in our program.

Table 1. Consensus organ staging and overall clinical grading for acute GVHD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Skin</th>
<th>Liver</th>
<th>Gut</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No rash</td>
<td>Total bilirubin &lt; 34 umol/L</td>
<td>No diarrhea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Maculopapular rash &lt;25% body surface area</td>
<td>Total bilirubin 34 to 50</td>
<td>Diarrhea 500 – 1000 mL/day or nausea with positive gastric biopsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Maculopapular rash 25 – 50% body surface area</td>
<td>Total bilirubin 51 to 100</td>
<td>Diarrhea 1000 – 1500 mL/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Maculopapular rash &gt; 50% body surface area</td>
<td>Total bilirubin 101 to 250</td>
<td>Diarrhea 1500 – 2000 mL/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Generalized exfoliative, ulcerative or bullous dermatitis</td>
<td>Total bilirubin &gt;250</td>
<td>Diarrhea &gt;2000 mL/day or severe abdominal pain or ileus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Grading of acute GVHD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Skin</th>
<th>Liver</th>
<th>Gut</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>And 0</td>
<td>And 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>And 0</td>
<td>And 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Or 1</td>
<td>Or 1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>Or 2-4</td>
<td>Or 2-4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Or 4</td>
<td>Or 4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PREVENTION OF ACUTE GVHD

Once established, aGVHD has a high mortality rate and is a cause of significant morbidity among stem cell transplant recipients. Both pharmacological and immunological, chiefly T-cell depletion, methods have been developed to prevent aGVHD. Each of these methods is associated with risks, toxicities and costs. The most widely used strategy for prevention of aGVHD employs a combination of Cyclosporine A and methotrexate. While methotrexate has been associated with high rates of mucositis, several studies have
demonstrated improved outcomes of transplantation using the combination compared with Cyclosporine A alone.\(^4,5\) Other strategies have replaced methotrexate with mycophenolate mofetil or sirolimus, resulting in lower rates of mucositis and more rapid engraftment. These alternate strategies have so far not shown an improvement in overall survival. We will continue to use Cyclosporine A and short-course methotrexate.

Depletion of donor T-cells from the stem cell product has been shown to significantly decrease rates of acute GVHD at the expense of higher rates of rejection, relapse and infection.\(^6\) The use of T-cell depleting techniques with narrow specificity appears to be associated with better leukemia-free survival than techniques based on more broadly-depleting antibodies.\(^7\) Other disadvantages of ex vivo T-cell depletion are its high reagent and labor costs, making its routine use unsuitable in a resource-constrained environment. The in vivo depletion of T-cells from both donor and recipient using T-cell depleting antibodies has been shown in a number of studies to reduce the incidence of both acute\(^8\) and chronic GVHD\(^9\) without adversely affecting survival. In our program the routine use of Thymoglobulin has led to better outcomes among recipients of stem cell products from unrelated donors\(^10\) and others.\(^11\) We will continue to offer prophylactic Thymoglobulin 4.5 mg/kg IV over three days for prevention of acute GVHD, together with cyclosporine and methotrexate as shown in Table 1.

**Table 3.** Standard immunosuppressive agents for prevention of acute GVHD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Route</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cyclosporine*</td>
<td>2.5 mg/kg every 12 hours</td>
<td>-1 until oral feasible</td>
<td>IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.25 mg/kg every 12 hours</td>
<td>Until day +56, then taper to zero by day +84</td>
<td>PO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methotrexate</td>
<td>15 mg/m(^2)</td>
<td>Day + 1</td>
<td>IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 mg/m(^2)</td>
<td>Day + 3</td>
<td>IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 mg/m(^2)</td>
<td>Day + 6</td>
<td>IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 mg/m(^2)</td>
<td>Day + 11</td>
<td>IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thymoglobulin</td>
<td>0.5 mg/kg</td>
<td>Day -2</td>
<td>IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 mg/kg</td>
<td>Day -1</td>
<td>IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 mg/kg</td>
<td>Day 0</td>
<td>IV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Adjust dose to maintain trough serum level 200 – 400 µg/L

**Methotrexate Administration and Adjustment Guidelines**

The first dose of methotrexate will be given on day +1, at least 24 hours following infusion of stem cell product. Dosage adjustments will be made for renal and hepatic function, and for patients with severe mucositis or known fluid collections (pleural effusions or ascites). Dosage reductions between categories are additive: The final dosage reduction is the sum of dosage reductions for renal or hepatic function, mucositis and fluid collections.

**Table 4.** Dosage adjustments based on direct bilirubin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct Bilirubin (micromoles/litre)</th>
<th>% Dose Reduction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 34</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34-50</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-100</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 5.** Dosage adjustments based on creatinine clearance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Creatinine Clearance (mL/minute)</th>
<th>% Dose reduction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt;65</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-65</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;40</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Methotrexate should be withheld in the presence of severe mucositis with impending airway compromise. If clinically-significant fluid collections are present they should be drained. If they can be successfully drained, reduce methotrexate by 25%. If they cannot be drained methotrexate should be withheld. Folinic acid 5 mg IV q6h will be given 24 hours after each dose of methotrexate, and continued until 12 h before the next dose of methotrexate or, in case of the last dose, until ANC>0.5/nL.

**Alternatives to Cyclosporine and Methotrexate Prophylaxis**

Patients who cannot receive Cyclosporine should receive alternate immunosuppression to prevent development of severe acute GVHD. Patients with compromised renal function (CrCl < 40 mL/min) should not receive Cyclosporine. In place of Cyclosporine patients should receive methylprednisolone and methotrexate. Methylprednisolone dosing will be as follows:

- Days 7-14 methylprednisolone 0.5 mg/kg IV
- Days 15-29 methylprednisolone 1 mg/kg IV
- Days 30-45 prednisone 0.5 mg/kg
- Days 45-60 prednisone 0.25 mg/kg

Thereafter prednisone will be tapered until discontinued on day 84 for patients without clinical acute GVHD. Patients who do not tolerate corticosteroids may be switched to mycophenolate sodium 720 mg po bid following engraftment of allogeneic stem cells. Methotrexate will be administered and adjusted according to renal function as described above.

**Post Transplant Cyclophosphamide:**

There is evidence that PTCy in combination with Calcineurin inhibitor and Mycophenolate is effective for prevention of both acute and chronic GVHD in haploidentical transplantation. For HLA matched sibling and unrelated donor transplantation, PTCy (alone or in combination) has not yet been compared to our conventional GVHD prophylaxis (Thymoglobulin+MTX+CsA) in prospective studies.

**Table 6. Dosing of cyclophosphamide, tacrolimus, mycophenolate and MESNA.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Route</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cyclophosphamide</td>
<td>50mg/kg (actual, &gt;30%-&gt; AIBW)</td>
<td>+3,+4</td>
<td>½ L NS IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tacrolimus</td>
<td>0.12 mg/kg (ideal)</td>
<td>+5 until +100</td>
<td>PO (trough 4-12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mycophenolate</td>
<td>1 g bid</td>
<td>+5 until +35</td>
<td>PO/IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MESNA</td>
<td>12.5 mg/kg (actual/AIBW)</td>
<td>+3, +4</td>
<td>QID iv</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: AIBW = adjusted ideal body weight; NS IV= normal saline IV; PO = per oral; QID = 4 times a day.

**TREATMENT OF ACUTE GVHD**

Corticosteroids remain the cornerstone of treatment of aGVHD and patients who fail to respond to these agents experience high mortality and poor outcomes. Complete responses to corticosteroids occur in 25-40% of patients, with lower rates of complete response for patients with clinically more severe disease. One typical corticosteroid regimen for patients with clinically-significant (grade 2 - 4) aGVHD involves administering prednisone 2 mg/kg (or an equivalent dose of methylprednisolone) for up to two weeks, tapering doses in patients whose aGVHD responds. Milder forms of aGVHD may be treated with less intensive regimens: Grade 1 (skin only, rash <50% BSA) aGVHD may be treated with strong topical
corticosteroids (betamethasone valerate 0.1% cream bid). Grade 2a was retrospectively assessed with equivalent outcomes for treatment with 1mg/kg + Beclomethasone dipropionate; it was also studied in a Phase III RCT with equivalent outcomes for BDP + either 0.5mg/kg vs 1mg/kg prednisone.\textsuperscript{15-18}

It is essential that patients whose GVHD is unlikely to respond to conventional treatment be identified early, as delaying the institution of second-line therapy exposes patients to the unnecessary risks of high-dose steroids and delays the institution of potentially beneficial treatment. If an organ system worsens by one or more stages after 5 days of treatment, or if GVHD has not improved by one or more grade after 7 days of treatment, GVHD will be considered steroid resistant and second-line treatment will be instituted. See below for second-line regimens. For grade 2a treated with 1 mg/kg prednisone + oral beclomethasone and no response by day 10 then increase to 2 mg/kg prednisone before concluding steroid refractory.

Patients whose aGVHD responds to corticosteroids should not remain on high doses unnecessarily, given the well-known toxicity of this class of drugs. Responding patients should be tapered as follows: 2 mg/kg/day (prednisone equivalent) x 7 days then 1.5 mg/kg/day x 5 days then 1.0 mg/kg/day x 5 days. From that point patients should be tapered at a rate of 0.2 mg/kg every 5 days, until they are off corticosteroids.

TREATMENT OF STEROID-REFRACTORY ACUTE GVHD

The choice of second-line therapy is based on institutional preferences as no clinical trials exist comparing different regimens. Favourable outcomes following second-line therapy for aGVHD are infrequent and it is reasonable to consider treatment on clinical trial for patients with steroid-refractory aGVHD if one is available. In Calgary our choice of second-line therapy has been Thymoglobulin 2.5 mg/kg (AIBW) every other day for a total of four doses. In our recent review of 718 patients treated between 1999 and 2010, 7% (50) developed grade 3-4 acute GVHD of which 76% (38) were steroid refractory. 34/38 steroid refractory patients were treated with ATG (antithymocyte globulin) with 41% RR (response rate) at four weeks, 21% at twelve weeks, but only 12% long term survival. Even steroid responsive pts only had 17% long term survival.\textsuperscript{13}

Based on recent best practice consensus recommendations from Italian centers (SIdEM and GITMO), extracorporeal photopheresis (ECP) can be useful. From 11 reports including 293 pts, overall response was reasonable (81% skin, 66% liver, and 62% GI) but the strongest predictor was severity (100% GR II, 30% Gr III/IV).\textsuperscript{14}

For steroid-refractory GVHD we will initiate ECP, 2-3 sessions per week for four weeks. Steroids and cyclosporine should be continued and tapered according to response to treatment. If GVHD has improved, ECP will be continued for several months and tapered only after immunosuppressive medications associated with toxicities in that patient have been discontinued or tapered to a dose not associated with toxicity. If during the first month of ECP GVHD has progressed, then third line therapy with another agent (mycophenolate, sirolimus) can be instituted while continuing ECP. If GVHD has not improved by one or more grade by 4 weeks into ECP (irrespective of whether another agent was added after initiation of ECP), ECP will be discontinued. At that point, palliation is reasonable; however, immunosuppressive medications deemed important for quality of life should be continued.

For ECP, Cook catheter will need to be inserted for venous access. Blood counts should be supported with transfusion and/or growth factors to maintain WBC>1.0 x 10\(^{9}\)/L, Hct>0.26, Plt>10 x 10\(^{9}\)/L.
REFERENCES


CHRONIC GRAFT VERSUS HOST DISEASE (cGVHD)

**DIAGNOSIS OF CHRONIC GVHD:**
- At least one diagnostic clinical sign of chronic GVHD or at least one distinctive sign confirmed by biopsy or other relevant tests (e.g., Schirmer’s test <5 mm, PFT+ CT findings of bronchiolitis obliterans). *For diagnostic and distinctive clinical signs, see Appendix 1.*
- Exclusion of other possible diagnoses, including late (persistent, recurrent or late onset) acute GVHD which should be treated as acute GVHD (see *Acute GVHD section of this Standard Practice Manual*).

**STAGING OF CHRONIC GVHD:**
- According to NIH Consensus Conference (see Appendix 2). An organ score from 0 to 3 is assigned to each organ. Global score (mild, moderate or severe) is then determined based on the organ scores as follows:
  - **Mild cGVHD:** involves only one or two sites (except the lung: see below), with no clinically significant functional impairment (maximum score 1 in affected sites).
  - **Moderate cGVHD** involves:
    - at least one site with clinically significant but no major disability (maximum score 2 at any affected site), or
    - three or more organs or sites without clinically significant functional impairment (maximum score of 1 in all affected organs or sites). A lung score of 1 (regardless of whether other organs are involved) is also considered moderate chronic GVHD.
  - **Severe cGVHD:** indicates major disability caused by chronic GVHD (score 3 in any organ or site). A lung score of 2 or greater is also considered as severe chronic GVHD.

**FIRST-LINE THERAPY:**
- **Mild cGVHD:** No therapy, or topical/ancillary therapy (see the table “Ancillary Therapy for Chronic GVHD”)
- **Moderate or Severe cGVHD:**
  - Prednisone 1mg/kg/day, or
  - Prednisone 1mg/kg/day + cyclosporine A (CSA) in therapeutic dose (target level 200-400 ng/mL)
  - If patient is already on prednisone or CSA for acute GVHD, increment prednisone dose to 1 mg/kg/d and CSA to therapeutic dose. If prednisone dose is already ≥1 mg/kg/d and CSA dose is therapeutic, add a second line therapy (see below)
  - Duration of prednisone therapy (including taper): At least 6-9 months

**CRITERIA FOR FAILURE OF FIRST-LINE THERAPY:**
- Progression despite prednisone 1 mg/kg/day for 2 weeks
- Stable disease despite prednisone 1 mg/kg/day for 4-8 weeks
- Inability to taper prednisone below 0.5mg/kg/day

**SECOND LINE THERAPY:**
- Add one of the following immunosuppressive modalities:
  - extracorporeal photopheresis (first choice if logistically feasible)
Infection Prophylaxis:
- Extend standard varicella zoster virus (VZV) and Pneumocystis/pneumococcal prophylaxis until ≥3 mo after discontinuation of immunosuppressive therapy (systemic and topical), when cGVHD is inactive.
- The need for topical or systemic fungal prophylaxis is controversial; we do not use it routinely.
- No live vaccine until at least 3 months after discontinuation of systemic immunosuppressive drugs(s), when cGVHD is inactive.
- For details, see Infection Prophylaxis and Vaccination sections of this Standard Practice Manual.

BACKGROUND

Chronic graft-versus-host disease (cGVHD) is a frequent and highly polymorphic complication of allogeneic stem cell transplantation often resembling autoimmune and other immunologic disorders. The incidence of cGVHD ranges from 30-70%; however, it can be less than 30% with some forms of in vivo or ex vivo T cell depletion, or more than 70%, when using blood stem cells from unrelated/HLA-mismatched donors and no form of T cell depletion. In Alberta, ~35% allo-HCT recipients whose conditioning included 4.5 mg/kg Thymoglobulin develop cGVHD needing systemic immunosuppression. Median time of onset is 3 to 5 months after transplant, but can occur also at >1 year after transplant. About half of patients experience disease involving 3 or more organs. Treatment is usually prolonged; it may take 1-2 years or more to successfully discontinue immunosuppressive therapy. Chronic GVHD is the primary cause of late non-relapse mortality; this is probably not only due to GVHD but also due to toxicity of immunosuppressive drugs and immune deficiency predisposing to infections.1,2 Chronic GVHD has a substantial impact on quality of life of survivors.3

The pathophysiology of cGVHD differs from that of acute graft-versus-host disease (aGVHD), and even now it remains poorly understood. Possibly, failure of negative selection of T cells in the thymus with breaking of immune tolerance to self-antigens plays a role in the pathogenesis. B cells and regulatory T cells may also play a role.4

Risk factors for cGVHD include:
- HLA mismatched/unrelated donor
- Older patient age in non-ATG literature. Younger patient age per one Albertan-Australian study with ATG prophylaxis (Lim, submitted)
- Older donor age
- Transplantation from a female donor to a male recipient (especially if the donor is parous)
- Blood stem cell graft source
- Prior aGVHD
- Absence of total body irradiation (TBI) in conditioning per one Albertan-Australian study with antithymocyte globulin (ATG) prophylaxis (Lim, submitted)
DIAGNOSIS AND STAGING OF CHRONIC GVHD

Chronic GVHD is a complex medical condition with a broad spectrum of clinical presentations. It was originally described in 1980, and time of onset was used to distinguish acute and chronic GVHD (before vs. after day 100). Changes in the clinical practice of bone marrow transplantation have affected this arbitrary distinction, as patients may present with classical aGVHD after day 100 after reduced-intensity conditioning. Currently the diagnosis of cGVHD is based on clinical manifestation (irrespective of time of onset) and requires:

1. Distinction from aGVHD
2. Presence of at least 1 diagnostic clinical sign of cGVHD or presence of at least 1 distinctive sign confirmed by biopsy or other relevant tests
3. Exclusion of other possible diagnoses

Appendix 1 lists the diagnostic and distinctive clinical signs of cGVHD. Diagnostic signs are sufficient to establish a diagnosis of cGVHD. They include such features as scleroderma, oral lichen-planus, poikiloderma, esophageal webs, bronchiolitis obliterans (diagnosed by lung biopsy) and fasciitis. They should be distinguished from distinctive signs, which are not normally seen in aGVHD but are not sufficiently specific to make a diagnosis of cGVHD. Distinctive signs include features such as depigmentation of skin, xerostomia or keratoconjunctivitis sicca and require confirmation of diagnosis by biopsy or other relevant tests (Schirmer’s test, pulmonary function tests, histological examination and radiology).

Diagnosis of cGVHD can be made before day 100 if the patient presents with diagnostic or distinctive clinical signs. On the other hand, GVHD presenting with only classical features of aGVHD (diffuse maculopapular rash, erythroderma, vomiting, diarrhea or jaundice) after day 100 should be classified as late aGVHD. Coincidental occurrence of features of acute and chronic GVHD fulfills criteria for diagnosis of “overlap syndrome”; whereas cGVHD without classical features of aGVHD is called “classical cGVHD”. Thus, cGVHD is subclassified into:
- Overlap syndrome
- Classical cGVHD

Higher mortality follows the overlap syndrome compared to classical cGVHD. Chronic GVHD (both overlap syndrome and classical cGVHD) are associated with lower mortality compared to late aGVHD.

Staging of Chronic GVHD

The original staging system was designed by Shulman et al. and distinguished “limited” (skin and/or liver) and “extensive” (involving other organs) forms. Its ingenious simplicity and easy applicability kept the system in use for nearly 30 years and some transplant centers are still using it. In an effort to make staging more accurate for prognosis, the NIH Consensus Conference proposed the “Clinical Scoring of Organ Systems & Global Assessment of Disease Severity” (see Appendix 2). It is becoming used in transplant centers world-wide not only for research purposes but also in daily clinical routine. We use the NIH scoring system.

Factors Predicting Survival

The NIH scoring system appears to be the major predictor of nonrelapse mortality. In the only prospective multiinstitutional study available so far, which unfortunately has a short follow up (<1 ½ years), mild
cGVHD (at its onset) was followed by 3% mortality, moderate cGVHD by 14% mortality, and severe cGVHD by 38% mortality at 2 years.55 In a retrospective single-center (Toronto) study with longer follow up (median 3 years), mild cGVHD (at its onset) was followed by ~15% mortality, moderate cGVHD by ~30% mortality, and severe cGVHD by ~50% mortality at 5 years.54 Apart from disease extent (NIH score), multiple risk factors have been reported to predict patients’ survival. Two of them, thrombocytopenia at diagnosis of cGVHD and progressive onset (acute GVHD present at diagnosis of chronic GVHD), are most consistently reported across the studies.10,11,56 A cGVHD risk scoring system was published most recently.12 Using risk score of 10 variables, it identifies 6 risk groups stratifying the 5-year non relapse mortality between 5% and 72% and 5-year overall survival between 91% and 4%. This system, constructed from retrospective data, needs further validation.

PROPHYLAXIS OF CHRONIC GVHD

The major risk factor for development of cGVHD is previous aGVHD. The prophylactic use of calcineurin inhibitors with methotrexate or other immunosuppressive drugs after transplant has decreased the aGVHD, but had little or no impact on the incidence and severity of cGVHD.13,14 Studies of T cell depletion have shown mixed results, with some studies showing no effect on cGVHD and higher rates of relapse.15,16 Recently published results of a randomized phase 3 study comparing standard GVHD prophylaxis with or without pre-transplantation ATG-Fresenius demonstrated lower incidence and severity of cGVHD in ATG-F treated patients.17 As ATG-F is not available in Canada, we use ATG-Sanofi (Thymoglobulin)57 (see section “Acute GVHD”).

TREATMENT OF CHRONIC GVHD

The goals of chronic GVHD management are to prevent death and disability, relieve symptoms while allowing for the development of immunological tolerance. An assessment of clinical response requires the distinction active cGVHD from inactive GVHD with irreversible organ damage. Using currently available therapy, effective control of symptoms within first 3-6 months is not predictive for induction of immunological tolerance and cure of cGVHD, defined by withdrawal of all systemic treatment without a subsequent flare of cGVHD.18

First Line Therapy

Mild cGVHD:
The relationship between the presence of mild/limited cGVHD and low relapse rate is well documented;19 the use of systemic immunosuppression can diminish graft-versus-leukemia effect. While systemic therapy is not indicated for this group of patients, ancillary (e.g. topical) therapy may be used. These patients may need close follow-up to recognize clinical deterioration and an indication for systemic treatment.

Moderate or Severe cGVHD:
This level of cGVHD requires prolonged systemic immunosuppressive treatment. Evidence exists supporting use of steroids in this indication, however, a randomized study has never been conducted, and steroid-free approaches have never been tested.20 Addition of another immunosuppressive drug to prednisone does not improve outcome. In a double blind, randomized study, the combination of prednisone with azathioprine showed a higher response rate than prednisone with placebo, but overall survival of patients in the combination arm was inferior.21 Koc et al. provide a randomized study comparing prednisone and cyclosporine (every other day) with prednisone alone in patients with newly-diagnosed extensive cGVHD and platelet count more than 100,000/μL.22 The combination treatment did not result in
differences in treatment-related mortality, overall survival, relapse or need for additional immunosuppressive drugs between the two groups. Glucocorticoid-related morbidity, as reflected by reduced rates of avascular necrosis, was reduced in the combination arm. Bone marrow was used as a graft in this study; similar data are lacking for PBPC or other alternative grafts increasingly used nowadays. In spite of these results, some experts still recommend to use prednisone plus calcineurin inhibitor as first line therapy, particularly in patients with severe cGVHD or platelet count less than 100,000/μL or patients who are likely to develop side effects of prednisone.

Adding yet another immunosuppressive modality to prednisone plusminus calcineurin inhibitor in the setting of first line therapy is not recommended, as so far no studies have proved any benefit of addition of third agent into first-line combination. A study of Martin et al. was discontinued prematurely because its interim analysis did not show any improvement in patients’ outcome after addition of MMF into treatment combination.

The initial dose of prednisone 1mg/kg/day is widely used and no studies are available comparing efficacy of different doses. Some experts suggest keeping the initial dose of steroids for 2-4 weeks and then tapering to half dose over 2-4 months. Depending on therapeutic response, a dose of 0.5 mg/kg/day might be either continued for next 2-4 months or tapered further by 10%-20% per month. If cGVHD flares during this period, increasing a dose by 1 or 2 taper steps may be enough to control the symptoms.

In transplant settings, there are no data comparing efficacy of equivalent doses of steroids given either daily or every other day. This issue was addressed in studies looking at the treatment of children with nephritic syndrome and adults with proctocolitis and once- and twice-daily regimens were equally effective.

No systemic immunosuppressive therapy may be considered for moderate cGVHD if only one organ/site shows clinically significant but not major disability (maximum score 2), or if three or more organs/sites are involved but show no clinically significant functional impairment (maximum score of 1 in all affected organs/sites). In such cases, ancillary (eg, topical) therapy can be used.

Progressive cGVHD:
Patients developing cGVHD directly progressing from acute GVHD are usually already treated with combination of steroids and a calcineurin inhibitor (CNI). The dose of CNI should be increased to therapeutic and the dose of prednisone should be increased to 1mg/kg/day. If the patient is already on such doses of CNI and prednisone, a second line agent (see below) should be added.

Failure of First Line Therapy:
Failure of first-line therapy is considered in the situation in which cGVHD progresses despite 2 weeks of treatment with prednisone at a dose of 1mg/kg/day, or when the disease remains stable after 4-8 weeks of prednisone 1 mg/kg/day. The inability to taper prednisone below 0.5mg/kg/day may also be considered as failure of therapy. Failure of prednisone or a significant toxicity of prednisone are indications for addition of second line therapy.

Second Line Therapy
The evidence for second line treatment is considerably weaker than the evidence for first line management; it is based on phase two studies and retrospective analyses that do not allow direct comparison of different agents. No therapeutic option is clearly superior to others and empirical attempts
are made to identify the best treatment for an individual patient. At this stage, choice of therapy depends both on the patient’s medical condition and preferences. Agents with significant side effects should be reserved for cases of treatment failure.

Assessment of response and next line therapy: Unless cGVHD has progressed, assessment of response should be performed at 2-3 months into therapy. Response is defined as improved manifestations of cGVHD or ability to taper prednisone (or other immunosuppressive therapy). If no response, a common, though unproven approach is adding additional immunosuppressive agents, one at a time. Agents toxic to the patient are discontinued, unless clearly efficacious. Extracorporeal photopheresis (ECP), if ineffective, is discontinued.

**Extracorporeal Photopheresis (ECP):**
Retrospective analyses of small series show high response rates (up to 80%), especially in patients with cutaneous manifestation of steroid refractory chronic GVHD, including scleroderma. Risks of ECP are only those related to inserting and maintaining the central venous catheter. Because of the relatively low risk profile, ECP is our first choice second line therapy, except when precluded by logistics (eg, patient lives too far from Calgary).

**Inhibitors of the Mammalian Target of Rapamycin (mTOR):**
Sirolimus combines immunosuppressive properties and antiproliferative effect on fibroblasts and smooth muscle cells. In phase II trials, its response rate ranges between 51% and 81% and its use does not seem to increase relapse rate. Recommended initial dosing is 1-2 mg/day and the target therapeutic trough level is 5-15 ng/mL. The initial dose of sirolimus must be significantly reduced in patients concomitantly treated with azole or macrolide antibiotics. Major side effects of mTOR inhibitors are hyperlipidemia, headache, poor wound healing, renal dysfunction, edema, cytopenias and hemolytic-uremic syndrome. Hemolytic-uremic syndrome is particularly problematic in patients treated concurrently with calcineurin inhibitors.

**Calcineurin Inhibitors (CNIs):**
CNIs are often used in combination with steroids in first-line therapy of cGVHD; their use in that indication is based mostly on expert opinion and clear data showing their benefit are lacking. They may be a reasonable option for patients who are refractory to first-line prednisone. After addition of tacrolimus in patients with refractory cGVHD, overall response rate was 35-46% in two small studies. The major side effects of CNIs, including nephrotoxicity, hypertension and microangiopathic hemolytic-uremic syndrome, are well known.

**Mycophenolate Mofetil (MMF):**
MMF is increasingly used in second-line therapy for refractory cGVHD; in case series, the response rate is reported between 40% and 75%. Side effects, including cytopenias, gastrointestinal discomfort and diarrhea, may require dose reduction or discontinuation. MMF can induce histopathologic changes of the GI tract mucosa which mimic intestinal GVHD. Some recent studies also raised concerns about higher risk of infectious complications in relation to MMF.

**Rituximab:**
Rituximab was initially reported to be effective in patients with cGVHD-associated immune phenomena; objective responses were also seen in more than 70% of patients mainly with cutaneous and musculoskeletal manifestations. Usual therapeutic scheme consist of 4 courses of rituximab at a dose
of 375 mg/m², but significantly lower doses may be equally effective. Side effects include infusion reactions and possibly late cytopenia.

**Imatinib:**
Imatinib, a tyrosine kinase inhibitor, has been shown to inhibit the platelet-derived growth factor receptor (PDGFR) and transforming growth factor beta (TGF-β) pathways and to have antifibrotic activity. The first case report in this area described a patient who was treated with imatinib for relapse of CML after allogeneic stem cell transplant and experienced an improvement of his concurrent bronchiolitis obliterans. Small prospective studies, using imatinib at a dose of 100-400 mg/day, indicate response rate at 6 months between 50% and 80% of patients with cutaneous, eye and gastrointestinal cGVHD. Myelosuppression, fluid retention and dyspnea are the most common side effects.
## ANCILLARY THERAPY FOR CHRONIC GVHD AND/OR STEROID TREATMENT COMPLICATIONS

### Table 1. Ancillary therapy for chronic GVHD and/or steroid treatment complications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organ/Site</th>
<th>Prevention</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Skin & Appendages | • photoprotection  
• surveillance for malignancy | • Emollients (Glaxal Base)  
• Corticosteroids (betamethasone valerate 0.1% cream/ointment Betaderm, Celestoderm, hydrocortisone 1 % - for face)  
• antipruritic agents (diphenhydramine 25-50 mg po every 6-8 hours, hydroxyzine 25 mg po TID - QID)  
• Erosions/ulcerations – microbiologic cultures  
• Topical antimicrobials (mupirocin/Bactroban)  
• Protective films or other dressings  
• Wound-care specialist consultation |
| Mouth & Oral Cavity | • Good oral/dental hygiene  
• Routine dental cleaning  
• Surveillance for infection and malignancy  
• Fluoride (Prevident rinse; prescribed by dentist when there is oral dryness) | • High-potent corticosteroids: betamethasone sodium phosphate 5mg/mL solution (Betnesol enema) 5-10 mL swish + spit QID, dexamethasone 0.5mg/5mL compounded solution 5 mL swish + spit QID, fluocinonide 0.05% gel  
• Calcineurin inhibitors: cyclosporine 100 mg/mL solution swish + spit, tacrolimus 0.1% ointment  
• Therapy of oral dryness:  
  o artificial saliva / lubricants (Moistir, Oralbalance, Biotene)  
  o salt water / baking soda or Club soda rinses  
  o pilocarpine 5-10mg po TID |
| Eyes            | • Photoprotection  
• Surveillance for infection, cataract and increased intraocular pressure | • Artificial tears (Refresh tears; bottle or individual – preservative-free, Bion tears –one time use, Systane), thicker formulations (Celluvisc, Genteal Gel), artificial tears ointment (Lacrilube, qhs)  
• Corticosteroids: Prednison 1% ophthalmic solution – Pred Forte  
• Calcineurin inhibitors: cyclosporin, ophthalmic emulsion 0.05% (Restasis), prescribed by ophthalmologist  
• Pilocarpine 5-10mg po TID |
| Vulva & Vagina  | • Surveillance for estrogen deficiency, infection (HSV, HPV, yeast, bacteria), malignancy | • Water-based lubricants (KY jelly, Astroglide, Replens)  
• Topical estrogens (Premarin - vaginal cream, Vagifem - vaginal tablet)  
• Corticosteroids: betamethasone – cream or enema  
• Dilators  
• Surgery for extensive synechiae/obliteration  
• Early gynaecological consultation |
| GI tract & liver | • Surveillance for infection (viral, fungal) | • Dietary modification  
• Corticosteroids:  
  o upper GI – beclomethasone dipropionate oral solution 1mg/mL; 1mL po QID  
  o lower GI – budesonide 3 mg po TID  
• Enzyme supplementation: pancreolipase (Cotazym, Pancrease MT, Creon, Ultrade, Viokase)  
• GI reflux management  
• Esophageal dilatation  
• Ursodeoxycholic acid (if pruritus due to cholestasis) |
| Lungs          | • Surveillance for infection (PJP, viral, fungal, bacterial) | • inhaled corticosteroids: budesonide (Pulmicort), fluticasone (Flovent)  
• SABA: salbutamol (Ventolin)  
• LABA: formoterol (Oxeze), salmeterol (Serevent)  
• Combo: formoterol + budesonide (Symbicort), salmeterol + fluticasone (Advair)  
• Anticholinergics: tiotropium (Spiriva) |
| Musculo- skeletal | • Surveillance for decreased range of motion  
• Bone densitometry  
• Calcium supplementation  
• Vitamin D supplementation | • Physical therapy  
• Treatment of osteoporosis, if present |

Abbreviations: HPV = human papillomavirus; HSV = herpes simplex virus; PJP = pneumocystis jiroveci pneumonia; QID = quarter in die (4 times a day); SABA = short acting beta agonists; LABA = long acting beta agonists; TID = 3 times a day.
INFECTIOUS PROPHYLAXIS

Patients with chronic GVHD are immunosuppressed and their treatment with currently available therapy makes their immunosuppression even more severe. As these patients are at an increased risk of opportunistic infections, adequate surveillance and prophylaxis is necessary (see sections on infection prophylaxis and vaccination).
REFERENCES


### APPENDIX A: Signs and Symptoms of Chronic GVHD

Table A1. Signs and symptoms of chronic GVHD (adapted from Filipovich et al., 2006)\(^6\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organ/ Site</th>
<th>Diagnostic (sufficient to establish the diagnosis of cGVHD)</th>
<th>Distinctive (seen in cGVHD but insufficient alone to establish a diagnosis)</th>
<th>Other Features*</th>
<th>Common (seen with both aGVHD and cGVHD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skin</td>
<td>• Poikiloderma</td>
<td>• Depigmentation</td>
<td>• Sweat impairment</td>
<td>• Erythema</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Lichten planus-like features</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Ichthyosis</td>
<td>• Maculopapular rash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Sclerotic features</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Keratosis pilaris</td>
<td>• Pruritus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Morphea-like features</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Hypo-pigmentation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Lichten sclerosus-like features</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Hyper-pigmentation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(see photos below)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nails</td>
<td>• Dystrophy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Longitudinal ridging, splitting or brittle features</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Onycholysis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Pterygium unguis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Nail loss (symmetric; affects most nails)(^1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scalp &amp; body hair</td>
<td>• New onset of scarring or nonscarring scalp alopecia (after recovery from chemoradiotherapy)</td>
<td>• Thinning scalp hair, typically patchy, coarse, or dull (not explained by endocrine or other causes)</td>
<td>• Gingivitis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Mucositis</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Erythema</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Pain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouth</td>
<td>• Lichen-type features</td>
<td>• Xerostomia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Hyperkeratotic plaques</td>
<td>• Mucocele</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Restriction of mouth opening from sclerosis</td>
<td>• Mucosal atrophy</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Pseudomembranes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Ulcers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes</td>
<td>• New onset of dry, gritty, or painful eyes(^2)</td>
<td>• Photophobia</td>
<td>• Gingivitis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Cicatricial conjunctivitis</td>
<td>• Mucositis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Keratoconjunctivitis sicca(^2)</td>
<td>• Erythema</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Confluent areas of punctuate keratopathy</td>
<td>• Pain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitalia</td>
<td>• Lichen planus-like features</td>
<td>• Erosions(^1)</td>
<td>• Anorexia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Vaginal scarring/ stenosis</td>
<td>• Fissures(^1)</td>
<td>• Nausea</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Ulcers(^1)</td>
<td>• Vomiting</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Diarrhea</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Weight loss</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Failure to thrive (infants and children)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GI Tract</td>
<td>• Esophageal web</td>
<td>• Exocrine pancreatic insufficiency</td>
<td>• T. bilirubin, ALP&gt;2 times the upper limit of normal(^1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Strictures/stenosis in the upper- to mid-third of the esophagus(^1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>• ALT or AST &gt;2 time the upper limit of normal(^1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Cryptogenic organizing pneumonia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung</td>
<td>• Bronchiolitis obliterans diagnosed with lung biopsy</td>
<td>• Bronchiolitis obliterans diagnosed with PFTs and radiology(^2)</td>
<td>• Edema</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Muscle cramps</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscles, fascia,</td>
<td>• Fascitis</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Joint stiffness or contractures</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Most non-skin signs except for nail loss
\(^2\) Whole body involvement
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organ/Site</th>
<th>Diagnostic</th>
<th>Distinctive</th>
<th>Other Features*</th>
<th>Common</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>joints</td>
<td>secondary to sclerosis</td>
<td>Arthralgia or arthritis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hematopoietic and immune</td>
<td></td>
<td>Thrombocytopenia</td>
<td>Eosinophilia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lymphopenia</td>
<td>Hypo- or hyper-gammaglobulin-emia</td>
<td>Auto-antibodies (AIHA &amp; ITP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pericardial or pleural effusions</td>
<td>Ascites</td>
<td>Nephrotic syndrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Peripheral neuropathy</td>
<td>Myasthenia gravis</td>
<td>Cardiac conduction abnormality or cardiomyopathy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: GVHD=graft-versus-host disease; ALT=alanine aminotransferase; AST=aspartate aminotransferase; BOOP=bronchiolitis obliterans-organizing pneumonia; PFTs=pulmonary function tests; AIHA=autoimmune hemolytic anemia; ITP=idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura.

* Acknowledged as part of the chronic GVHD symptomatology if the diagnosis is confirmed.
† In all cases, infection, drug effects, malignancy, or other causes must be excluded.
‡ Diagnosis of chronic GVHD requires biopsy, or radiology confirmation (for lungs) or Schirmer test <5 mm (for eyes).
Explanations of Uncommon Terms Used to Describe Some Forms of Cutaneous and Mucosal cGVHD

**Lichen planus-like lesions**: A skin eruption characterized in its most typical form by pruritic polygonal purple papules. These small flat-topped papules may show a white lacy network on their surface, Wickham's striae. The oral changes are characteristically erythema with a reticulate lacy pattern on the buccal mucosa. Erosions may also be present. The entire oral cavity may be involved, as can the genitalia of men and women.

![Figure A1. Lichen planus-like lesions](image)

**Poikiloderma**: A dermatosis characterized by variegated cutaneous pigmentation, atrophy, and teleangiectasia.

![Figure A2. Poikiloderma](image)

**Morphea**: Morphea is a localized sclerosis of the skin. Early lesions typically show evidence of inflammation. A white firm plaque appears at the inflammatory site, surrounded by remaining inflammation. This plaque, over time, spreads peripherally and may become depressed. Telangiectatic vessels may be seen as well as hyperpigmentation.

![Figure A3. Morphea](image)
APPENDIX 2: NIH Scoring of Chronic GVHD

Table A2. NIH scoring of chronic GVHD (adapted from Filipovich et al. 2006)\textsuperscript{6}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score 0</th>
<th>Score 1</th>
<th>Score 2</th>
<th>Score 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asymptomatic and fully active (ECOG 0; KPS or LPS 100%)</td>
<td>Symptomatic, fully ambulatory, restricted only in physically strenuous activity (ECOG 1; KPS or LPS 80-90%)</td>
<td>Symptomatic, ambulatory, capable of self-care, &gt;50% waking hours out of bed (ECOG 2; KPS or LPS 60-70%)</td>
<td>Symptomatic, limited self-care, &gt;50% of waking hours in bed (ECOG 3-4; KPS or LPS &lt;60%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SKIN</td>
<td>No symptoms</td>
<td>&lt;18% BSA with disease signs but NO sclerotic features</td>
<td>19-50% BSA OR involvement with superficial sclerotic features “not hidebound” (able to pinch)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOUTH</td>
<td>No symptoms</td>
<td>Mild symptoms with disease signs but not limiting oral intake significantly</td>
<td>Moderate symptoms with disease signs with partial limitation of oral intake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EYES</td>
<td>No symptoms</td>
<td>Mild dry eye symptoms not affecting ADL (requiring eyedrops ≤ 3 times daily) OR asymptomatic signs of keratoconjunctivitis sicca</td>
<td>Moderate dry eye symptoms partially affecting ADL (requiring drops &gt;3 times daily or punctal plugs) WITHOUT vision impairment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GI TRACT</td>
<td>No symptoms</td>
<td>Symptoms such as dysphagia, anorexia, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain or diarrhea without significant weight loss (&lt;5%)</td>
<td>Symptoms associated with mild to moderate weight loss (5-15%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIVER</td>
<td>Normal LFT</td>
<td>Elevated bilirubin AP, AST, or ALT &lt;2 x ULN</td>
<td>Bilirubin &gt;3 mg/dL or bilirubin enzymes 2-5 x ULN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUNGS</td>
<td>No symptoms</td>
<td>Mild symptoms (shortness of breath after climbing 1 flight of steps) FEV1 60-79% OR LFS=3-5</td>
<td>Moderate symptoms (shortness of breath after walking on flat ground) FEV1 40-59% OR LFS=6-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOINTS &amp; FASCIA</td>
<td>No symptoms</td>
<td>Mild tightness of arms or legs, normal or mild decreased range of motion AND not affecting ADL</td>
<td>Tightness of arms or legs OR joint contractures, erythema thought due to fascitis, moderate decreased range of motion AND mild to moderate limitation of ADL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENITAL TRACT</td>
<td>No symptoms</td>
<td>Symptomatic with mild signs on exam AND no effect on coitus and minimal discomfort with gynecologic exam</td>
<td>Symptomatic with moderate signs on exam AND with mild dyspareunia or discomfort with gynecologic exam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other indicators, clinical manifestations, or complications related to cGVHD (check all that apply and assign a score to severity based on functional impact where applicable: none-0, mild-1, moderate-2, severe-3)

- esophageal stricture or web
- ascites (serositis)
- myasthenia gravis
- polymyositis
- platelets < 100,000/µL
- pericardial effusion
- nephritic syndrome
- cardiomyopathy
- cardiac conduction defects
- progressive onset
- pleural effusion(s)
- peripheral neuropathy
- eosinophilia >500µL
- coronary artery involvement

Abbreviations: ADL = activities of daily living; AP = alkaline phosphatase; AST = alanine aminotransferase; ECOG = Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; BSA = body surface area; FEV = forced expiratory volume; KPS = Karnofsky Performance Scale; LFS = lung function score; LPS = Lansky Performance Status; ULN = upper limit of normal.

*Pulmonary scoring should be performed using both the symptom and PFT scale whenever possible. When discrepancy exists between pulmonary symptom and PFT scores, the higher value should be used for final scoring. Scoring using the Lung Function Score (LFS) is preferred, but if DLCO is not available, FEV1 should be used. The percent predicted FEV1 and DLCO (adjusted for hematocrit but not alveolar volume) should be converted to a numeric score as follows: >80%=1, 70-79%=2, 60-69%=3, 50-59%=4, 40-49%=5, <40%=6. The LFS=FEV1 score + DLCO score, with a possible range of 2-12.
Mild chronic GVHD: involves only one or two organs / sites (except the lung: see below), with no clinically significant functional impairment (maximum score 1 in all affected organs / sites).

Moderate chronic GVHD: involves:
1. at least one organ or site with clinically significant but no major disability (maximum score 2 in any affected organ or site), or
2. three or more organs or sites with no clinically significant functional impairment (maximum score of 1 in all affected organs or sites). A lung score of 1 (regardless whether other organs are involved) is also considered as moderate chronic GVHD.

Severe chronic GVHD: indicates major disability caused by chronic GVHD (score 3 in any organ or site). A lung score of 2 or greater is also considered as severe chronic GVHD.
CMV, VZV, HSV, HHV6

SUMMARY

CMV (cytomegalovirus) Disease Prevention
- **Monitoring and preemptive therapy**: Monitor plasma CMV by quantitative PCR weekly until day 100, then monthly until 1 year posttransplant. If >25,000 IU/mL, treat preemptively with ganciclovir or valganciclovir.
- **Blood products**: Use CMV safe and irradiated blood products.
- **Donor selection**: Preferred are seronegative donors for seronegative recipients. Strongly preferred are seropositive donors for seronegative recipients.

VZV (Varicella Zoster Virus) and HSV (Herpes Simplex Virus) Disease Prevention
- Valacyclovir from start of conditioning until 1 day before VZV vaccination.
  - VZV vaccination should occur at 2 years posttransplant or later (later in patients on prolonged therapy with immunosuppressive drugs – wait until ≥3 mo after discontinuation of immunosuppressive therapy (systemic and topical) and no cGVHD activity).

HHV6 (Human Herpes Virus 6) Disease Prevention: None.

CYTOMEGALOVIRUS (CMV)

Background

Epidemiology: Incidences of CMV Reactivation / CMV Disease
- **Seronegative donor → Seronegative patient**
  - 70% / 35% with non-CMV safe transfusions (from random donors and not leukodepleted)
  - <2% / <2% with CMV safe transfusions (from CMV seronegative donors; if from random donors, than leukodepleted and irradiated)
- **Seropositive donor → Seronegative patient**
  - 70% / 35% with non-CMV safe transfusions
  - 15% / 5% with CMV safe transfusions, before ganciclovir
  - 14% / 3% with CMV safe transfusions, since ganciclovir
- **Seropositive donor → Seropositive patient, and Seropositive donor → Seropositive patient**
  - 70% / 35% before ganciclovir
  - 70% / 10% (3-20%) since ganciclovir (<3% in the first 3 mo after T replete HCT)
    - Lower incidence of CMV disease in D+R+ than D-R+ patients in the setting of in vivo T cell depletion with ATG, and approximately 20% absolute survival difference at 5 years.2,3
- **Autologous seropositive patient**
  - 50% / ≤2%
- **Syngeneic seropositive patient**
  - 50% / 0%

Risk factors: Seropositivity of recipient, GVHD / immunosuppressive drugs, severe T-cell depletion

Clinical manifestations of CMV disease: Pneumonia, gastroenteritis, other rare manifestations (retinitis, encephalitis, hepatitis, marrow suppression)
Prevention/Prophylaxis of CMV Disease

Transfusions and Hematopoietic Cell Donor Selection:
- All blood products collected in Canada are leuko-depleted at the time of collection (CMV safe). Moreover, blood products for HCT recipients are irradiated prior to transfusion.
- CMV seronegative HCT donor is preferred for CMV seronegative recipient.
- CMV seropositive HCT donor is strongly preferred for CMV seropositive recipient (if ATG is used).\(^2,3\)
  - If an HLA matched but CMV seronegative sibling donor is available and no HLA matched and CMV seropositive sibling donor is available, search for an HLA matched and CMV seropositive unrelated donor should be considered. There is ~20% absolute overall survival difference at 5 years posttransplant between 8/8 HLA matched and CMV seropositive unrelated donor vs HLA matched but CMV seronegative sibling donor.\(^2\)
- Recipient CMV serostatus should ideally be determined before blood product transfusions, particularly platelet or plasma transfusions or IVIG. If CMV IgG is transferred from a CMV seropositive blood donor to a CMV seronegative recipient, the recipient may become falsely CMV seropositive.\(^4\)

Preemptive Therapy with Ganciclovir:
**Benefits:** Reduction of CMV disease incidence in seropositive patients from 33% to <20%. One third of CMV diseases are pneumonias that are ~50% fatal.

**Risks:** Neutropenia (30-60% patients) → bacterial and fungal disease, late CMV disease; both risks are more likely with prolonged therapy.

**Preemptive strategy in Alberta**
- CMV DNA monitoring in plasma from day 0 to day 100 weekly, then monthly to one year posttransplant.
- Monitor all patients (including CMV seronegative patients with seronegative donors, as there is a small chance that the CMV IgG test result is falsely negative).
- If 5,000-25,000 IU/mL, repeat DNAemia in 3-7 days.
- If >25,000 IU/mL, start preemptive treatment with ganciclovir or valganciclovir (induction treatment, i.e., b.i.d.).
  - In 1999-2007 we used a threshold of 10-20 pp65 antigen positive cells per slide (containing ~200,000 granulocytes) and found it to be satisfactory (~2.8% cumulative incidence of CMV disease and no CMV pneumonia in D+R+ patients (ATG-conditioned)). Between 2007 and 2012, we used a ProvLab in-house real time PCR assay and a threshold of 50,000 U/mL plasma, which corresponded to the previous pp65 antigenemia threshold. Since 2012, we have used commercial real time PCR assay (RealStar, Altona) and a threshold of 25,000 IU/mL plasma, which corresponded to the previous in-house real time PCR threshold.
  - With this threshold, our incidence of CMV disease has been 3.8%, and our incidence of CMV pneumonia <1%.\(^2\) The incidence of CMV disease has been highest in D-R+ patients (11.2%), second highest in D+R+ patients (3.6%), and low in D+R- patients (0.8%) and D-R- patients (0%).\(^2\)
- Continue induction until a down-going trend of CMV PCR results, then switch to maintenance (q.d.). For example, if ganciclovir induction was started for 80,000 IU/mL, switch to maintenance after <80,000 IU/mL.
- Treat until <5,000 IU/mL at least twice, but treat for at least 3 weeks (e.g., one week of induction and 2 weeks of maintenance).
- Prolonged maintenance can be considered for patients at high risk of CMV disease (e.g., active GVHD, or recurrent CMV DNAemia requiring preemptive therapy).
• If preemptive treatment is given between 3 and 12 months posttransplant, check CMV DNAemia weekly. Resume monthly monitoring after DNAemia has been undetectable at least twice.

**Ganciclovir/valganciclovir dosing, and management of toxicity**

- Induction with ganciclovir 5 mg/kg IV twice daily, or valganciclovir 900 mg p.o. twice daily, for 7 days.
  - Longer induction is needed if after the 7 day induction CMV DNAemia has not dropped. In that case continue induction until DNAemia has started to decline.
  - If DNAemia has not declined after 2-3 weeks of induction, suspect ganciclovir resistance.
- Maintenance with ganciclovir 5 mg/kg IV once daily or valganciclovir 900 mg p.o. once daily, for at least 2 weeks.
- Both ganciclovir and valganciclovir doses need to be adjusted in renal insufficiency.
- If ANC<1.0/nL, give filgrastim. If ANC (absolute neutrophil count) has not increased to >1.0/nL within 3 days, switch ganciclovir to foscarnet.

**CMV Disease Diagnosis and Therapy**

- Diagnosis of CMV Enteritis requires histological or immunohistochemical evidence. PCR positivity alone is not sufficient for diagnosis.
- Diagnosis of CMV Pneumonia in the past required positive viral culture of BAL. Viral cultures were discontinued in 2015 and replaced with PCR. PCR has an excellent negative predictive value (>99%) but a poor positive predictive value (cannot distinguish CMV pneumonia from pulmonary CMV shedding). Data on BALs with concurrent viral culture and PCR were analyzed by Dr.R.Tellier of ProvLab in 2015 are shown in table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Viral load range (IU/mL)</th>
<th>Neg (0 to &lt;150)</th>
<th>150 to 10e3</th>
<th>10e3 to 10e4</th>
<th>10e4 to 10e5</th>
<th>&gt;10e5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% viral culture positive (pos/total)</td>
<td>0.33% (1/306)</td>
<td>6% (2/33)</td>
<td>27% (6/22)</td>
<td>40% (4/10)</td>
<td>100% (4/4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Based on this data and the fact that pulmonary CMV shedding predisposes to CMV pneumonia, the diagnostic and therapeutic algorithm is as follows:
  - If CMV >10e3 IU/ml BAL (bronchoalveolar lavage), CMV pneumonia is possible/proven. Treat as CMV disease (below).
  - If CMV between 150 (detection limit) and 10e3 IU/ml BAL, CMV pneumonia is unlikely. Treat the CMV shedding with 1 week induction and 1-2 weeks maintenance.
  - If CMV undetectable, CMV pneumonia is ruled out.
  - If transbrachial lung biopsy was done at the time of the BAL and is positive for CMV pneumonia by histology or immunohistology, treat as proven CMV pneumonia.

- Therapy of CMV disease:
  - Induction with ganciclovir 5mg/kg IV twice daily, or Foscarnet 90 mg/kg IV twice daily, for 2-3 weeks. Followed by maintenance ganciclovir/valganciclovir/foscarnet for 3-4 weeks.
  - For CMV pneumonia, add IVIG (intravenous immunoglobulin) 500 mg/kg every other day for 2 weeks.
HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS (HSV) & VARICELLA ZOSTER VIRUS (VZV)

Background

Epidemiology:

HSV
- ~70% adults infected
- ~70% adult HCT recipients shed HSV post transplant (typically in the first month) and ~70% of the shedders developed HSV disease in pre-acyclovir era.
- <5% pts shed HSV and <<5% pts develop HSV disease post transplant since acyclovir prophylaxis

VZV
- >90% adults infected
- 10-50% adult HCT recipients develop VZV disease (typically at 3-9 months post transplant) without acyclovir prophylaxis.
- Similar cumulative VZV disease incidence with acyclovir prophylaxis, however, the time of onset shifted to after acyclovir discontinuation.

Risk factors: Seropositivity of recipient, GVHD / immunosuppressive drugs (this may not be a risk factor for any VZV disease, but it probably is a risk factor for severe VZV disease)

Clinical manifestations of HSV disease: Painful mucocutaneous lesions of oropharynx/genitalia, internal organs may be involved, (e.g., lungs, GI tract, liver, CNS).

Clinical manifestations of VZV disease:
- Shingles (typically with reactivation) ➔ neuralgia
- Chickenpox (typically with primary infection)
- Internal organs may be involved, e.g., lungs, GI tract, liver, CNS
  - Visceral VZV disease may be rapidly progressing and fatal

Prevention/Prophylaxis of HSV and VZV Disease

HSV Prevention/Prophylaxis with Valacyclovir:
- Accepted until 1 month post transplant
- Controversial until 3 months post transplant – possibly useful for HSV seropositive recipients with HSV seronegative donors, as these patients may develop late HSV disease
- Irrelevant for patients on VZV prophylaxis, who get valacyclovir anyway

VZV Prevention/Prophylaxis with Valacyclovir:
- Use valacyclovir followed by VZV vaccination, as this strategy appears effective for eliminating post-herpetic neuralgia (Fig. 1).
- Give valacyclovir until VZV vaccination, which should occur at 24 months posttransplant in patients free of active cGVHD and off of immunosuppressive therapy.
- For patients with longer duration of immunosuppressive therapy, continue valacyclovir until VZV vaccination, which should occur at ≥3 months after the discontinuation of immunosuppressive therapy (systemic and topical), when cGVHD is inactive.
- Valacyclovir should not be taken on the day of VZV vaccination or thereafter as it could minimize the immune response to the vaccine by killing the live vaccine. Take the last dose of valacyclovir on the day preceding the day of vaccination.
- Give valacyclovir to all adult patients. For pediatric patients, refer to Table 1.
- Use valacyclovir 500 mg po once daily (preferred) or acyclovir 400 mg po twice daily (5mg/kg IV twice daily). For children <40 kg with oral intake, use acyclovir suspension 300 mg/m² po twice daily.
- If patient is on ganciclovir/valganciclovir/foscarnet/cidofovir, hold acyclovir/valacyclovir.

Table 2. Pediatric patients treated with acyclovir/valacyclovir

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HSV Recipient Serostatus</th>
<th>VZV Recipient Serostatus</th>
<th>Start and End of Prophylaxis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Positive or Negative</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>From day 0 until VZV vaccination (24 months or later)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>From day 0 until 1 month posttransplant. Consider extending prophylaxis to 3 months posttransplant if donor is HSV-seronegative. Consider immunizing VZV-seronegative contacts with VZV vaccine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>No prophylaxis. Consider immunizing VZV-seronegative contacts with VZV vaccine.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exposure prevention for VZV (recommendation only):
- Important for VZV seronegative patients who are not on valacyclovir/acyclovir. Of limited importance for VZV seropositive patients who are not on valacyclovir/acyclovir (they already have the virus, nevertheless, vesicular rash due to a different strain transferred from a contact person has been described). Of probably no importance for patients who are on valacyclovir/acyclovir.
- Vaccinate prospective contacts (caregivers, children, related BMT donors) without history of chickenpox or VZV vaccination (seronegative).
- Instruct the patient to avoid skin contact with vaccinees who have developed a rash. Approximately 20% vaccinees develop a rash at 5-42 days post-vaccination.

Post-exposure prophylaxis of VZV (recommendation only):
- Important only for patients who are not on valacyclovir/acyclovir. Definition of exposure: residing in the same household, playmate (face-to-face), other face-to-face contact with an infectious person.
- If a seronegative patient has been exposed to a person with varicella or zoster, give varicella zoster immune globulin (or intravenous immunoglobulin) and/or treat with treatment dose of acyclovir/valacyclovir for 3 weeks.
- If a seropositive patient has been exposed to a person with varicella or zoster, observe closely.

Therapy

HSV Disease:
- Valacyclovir 1000 mg twice daily or Acyclovir 400 mg po three times daily (5 mg/kg IV every 8 hours).
- Treat for 7 days or until resolution of lesions, whichever occurs later.

VZV Disease:
- Acyclovir 10-12 mg/kg every 8 hours for 1-3 days, then (if oral intake possible) switch to acyclovir 800 mg po 5x/d or valacyclovir 1000 mg po three times daily.
- Treat until 2 days after the last new lesion has crusted (generally 10-14 days).
- Hydrate patient to minimize acyclovir/valacyclovir nephrotoxicity.
Resistance to Acyclovir/Valacyclovir:
- HSV resistance is relatively common in immunocompromised persons (~5%). Resistance should be suspected if lesions progress or do not improve within 7-10 days of oral val/acyclovir therapy. Documentation of resistance (mutation of thymidine kinase or DNA polymerase) is of unproven benefit but recommended. Treatment of clinically resistant HSV disease is with high dose IV acyclovir (10 mg/kg every 8 hours). If no improvement of lesions in 7 days, switch to foscarnet. After resolution of lesions, val/acyclovir prophylaxis should be re-started, as recurrent lesions are frequently val/acyclovir-sensitive, and VZV prophylaxis needs to be continued.
- VZV resistance is extremely rare (<0.1%). Other causes of non-resolving zoster like bacterial superinfection should be suspected.

HUMAN HERPES VIRUS 6 (HHV6)

- >90% adults infected
- ~40% adult HCT recipients have HHV6 detectable in blood, typically in the first 2 months
- <10% adult HCT recipients develop HHV6 disease (encephalitis, rash, pneumonitis, bone marrow suppression/graft failure)
- **Prevention:** Insufficient data exist whether prophylaxis or preemptive therapy with ganciclovir or foscarnet is indicated. In Alberta, we use no prophylaxis or preemptive therapy.
- **Therapy of HHV6 disease:** Ganciclovir or foscarnet, same dose as for CMV disease.
REFERENCES

APPENDIX A: Cumulative incidence of post-herpetic neuralgia

Figure A1. Cumulative incidence of post-herpetic neuralgia (PHN) in patients treated with valacyclovir till 2 years followed by vaccination (New Strategy), patients treated with valacyclovir till approximately 1 year without subsequent vaccination (Old Strategy), and patients who continued valacyclovir till the end of follow up (Never off Antivirals). The difference between the New Strategy and the Old Strategy patients was significant (p=0.02). From Jamani et al.\textsuperscript{5}
EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS / POSTTRANSPLANT LYMPHOPROLIFERATIVE DISORDER

**SUMMARY**

**Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV) Monitoring**
- Use RealStar assay (the only EBV DNAemia assay ProvLab offers)
- For allograft recipients, monitor weekly until 3 months and then monthly until 12 months posttransplant
- For autograft recipients, do not monitor
- If DNAemia >30,000 IU/mL, watch for symptoms/signs of posttransplant lymphoproliferative disorder (PTLD)
- If DNAemia >300,000 IU/mL, treat PTLD preemptively

**Preemptive Therapy of PTLD**
- Rituximab 375 mg/m² i.v. weekly until undetectable EBV DNAemia, to a maximum of 4 doses, and
- Taper cyclosporine or other immunosuppression to zero over 1-2 weeks (if no GVHD)

**Therapy of PTLD**
- Establish diagnosis of PTLD by biopsy, or as EBV DNAemia >30,000 IU/mL and at least one of the following:
  - Lymphadenopathy
  - Splenomegaly
  - Mass by imaging
  - B lymphocytosis or kappa/lambda predominance
  - Fever >38.5°C after engraftment, with negative blood cultures, persisting after 48 hours of broad spectrum antibacterials, otherwise unexplained. If fever is the only symptom/sign of PTLD, treat only if EBV DNAemia is >300,000 IU/mL
- First line therapy: Rituximab and tapering of immunosuppression as for “Preemptive Therapy of PTLD” above. If no response within 2-4 weeks, proceed to second line therapy. The rituximab and tapering of immunosuppression can be skipped for a PTLD diagnosed after preemptive therapy (preemptive therapy failure)
- Second line therapy: Donor lymphocyte infusion (10^5 T cells/kg) if no GVHD and if donor is EBV seropositive. If active GVHD or if donor is EBV seronegative, use chemotherapy

**BACKGROUND**

**Epstein-Barr Virus**¹⁻³
- Second line therapy: Donor lymphocyte infusion (10⁵ T cells/kg) if no GVHD and if donor is EBV seropositive. If active GVHD or if donor is EBV seronegative, use chemotherapy
- EBV is a gamma-herpes virus infecting primarily pharyngeal epithelial cells and B cells.
- Over 90% adults are infected (seropositive)⁴
  - EBV is detectable in blood by PCR at one time in 0-16% healthy donors.
  - EBV is detectable in blood by PCR at one of multiple times in 14-83% monitored HCT recipients.
In Alberta, with ATG-based GVHD prophylaxis, 82% HCT recipients reactivate EBV (have EBV detectable in blood by PCR).
- First reactivation on median day 33 (11 – 318).
- Maximum EBV DNAemia: median ~50,000 IU/ml
- Maximum EBV DNAemia reached on median day 55 (14 – 398)
  (Data based on Kalra et al: submitted)
- Infected B cells are either quiescent (latent infection) or transformed to proliferate.
- Transformed B cells are eliminated by T cells in immunocompetent hosts
- PTLD can develop in immunocompromised hosts
  - Reported incidence after HCT 0.2% - 71%, in Alberta ~10% (using ATG)
  - PTLD may be more frequent than clinically appreciated – of 31 retrospectively monitored patients with EBV DNAemia before death due to various causes, PTLD was detected on autopsy in 19/24 patients

**Risk Factors for Developing EBV PTLD after HCT**

- T cell depletion ex vivo, without concurrent B cell depletion.
- Antithymocyte globulin (ATG) / high ATG levels.
- Unrelated/mismatched donor
- GVHD (not applicable in Alberta with ATG - >80% PTLDs occur in absence of GVHD, median day 54) (ref and Kalra, submitted)
- D+R- EBV serostatus (ref and Kalra, submitted)
- Second transplant
- Immunocompromised recipient pretransplant (i.e., SCID)

**Clinical Manifestations**

- Lymphadenopathy
- Splenomegaly
- Mass by imaging
- B lymphocytosis or kappa/lambda predominance
- Fever >38.5°C after engraftment, with negative blood cultures, persisting after 48 hours of broad spectrum antibacterial(s), otherwise unexplained

**Diagnosis**

- Biopsy is the gold standard. Biopsy should include in situ hybridization for EBER (EBV-encoded RNA).
- In Alberta, to avoid delay in therapy, we accept for diagnosis at least one of the above clinical manifestations with EBV DNAemia >30,000 IU/ml. However, if fever is the only symptom/sign of PTLD, it should be treated only if EBV DNAemia is >300,000 IU/ml.
  - Rationale for the cutoff of >30,000 IU/mL for diagnosis: This cutoff was originally formulated in 2012, one year after ProvLab’s switching from the DNAemia assay measuring EBV DNA per ug blood DNA to the assay measuring EBV genome copies per mL blood. It was based on a retrospective review of 13 patients with biopsy-proven PTLD occurring in Alberta between 2004 and 2009, who had DNAemia determined within 4 days of onset of symptoms/signs of the PTLD. It included conversion of the old units (genome copies/ug DNA) to the newer units (genome copies/ml, which later turned out to be equivalent to IU/ml), taking WBC into account. The DNAemia in the 13 cases was 42,383-19,169,040
copies/mL (median 1,633,215). The formulation of the cutoff also took into account data from the first year of EBV monitoring using the assay expressing DNAemia as copies/mL (patients undergoing HCT between Feb 2011 and Jan 2012; only biopsy-proven PTLDs were treated). In that year, 9 PTLDs were diagnosed and all of them were preceded by EBV DNAemia >30,000 copies/ml. This cutoff was further validated in 2015 based on a retrospective review of patients undergoing HCT between May 2012 and Dec 2014 (when EBV DNAemia was monitored weekly and PTLD was treated promptly). In this period, 25 PTLDs were diagnosed and all of them were preceded by EBV DNAemia >30,000 copies/ml.

- **Rationale for the cutoff of >300,000 IU/mL when fever is the sole manifestation of PTLD:**
  This cutoff was originally (in 2012) established arbitrarily, by consensus of Calgary transplant physicians, to minimize the likelihood of giving rituximab to patients with fever of etiology other than PTLD. This cutoff was validated in 2015 based on a retrospective review of patients undergoing HCT between Feb 2011 and Dec 2014. In this period, 4 patients died due to PTLD and the diagnosis of all the 4 PTLDs was preceded by EBV DNAemia >300,000 IU/mL.

- **Rationale for the conversion of EBV genome copies/mL to IU/mL of 1:1.** In mid March 2016, ProvLab started to run 2 EBV DNAemia assays, (1) the in-house assay reporting the EBV DNAemia as copies/mL whole blood, and (2) the RealStar EBV PCR assay (Altona Diagnostics) reporting the EBV DNAemia as IU/mL whole blood. The goal was to transition to running only the RealStar as of June 2016. Between mid March 2016 and mid June 2016, 91 EBV DNAemias above quantitation limit (by both assays) were determined. Results of both assays were near-identical (Kalra et al: submitted).

### Interventions for Reducing the Incidence or Mortality of PTLD

Options for reducing the incidence or mortality of PTLD include:

1. **EBV specific T cells**\(^{10-12}\) (not available in Alberta)
   - 70-100% efficacy
   - No toxicity; however, costly/impractical due to long manufacturing (weeks) or non-persistence (3\(^{rd}\) party)
   - Can be given as
     - Prophylaxis (given to all patients early posttransplant)
     - Preemptive therapy (given to patients with high EBV DNAemia in the setting of EBV monitoring)
     - Prompt therapy (given at clinical diagnosis of PTLD in the setting of EBV monitoring)
     - Therapy (given at diagnosis of PTLD in the absence of EBV monitoring)

2. **Rituximab:**
   - 50-100% efficacy (? – preponderance of single arm studies) – see Table below\(^{13-16}\)
Table 1. Efficacy of Rituximab prophylaxis, preemptive therapy, prompt therapy and therapy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Given as</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Efficacy endpoint</th>
<th>Efficacy endpoint achieved (% patients)</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prophylaxis (200 mg on d5)</td>
<td>55 vs 68 ctrl total patients</td>
<td>EBV not high PTLD incidence</td>
<td>86 vs 51% (p&lt;.001) 0% vs 3% (N.S.)</td>
<td>No impact on overall survival</td>
<td>Dominietto BMT 201217</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preemptive Therapy</td>
<td>93 w high EBV</td>
<td>EBV undetectable</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>2 patients died of PTLD</td>
<td>Garcia-Cadenas BMT 201518</td>
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<td></td>
<td>55 w high EBV</td>
<td>EBV not high</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>3 patients died of PTLD</td>
<td>Coppoletta BBMT 201116</td>
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<td></td>
<td>19 w high EBV</td>
<td>EBV undetectable</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td></td>
<td>Blaes BBMT 201019</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>49 vs 85 ctrl total pts</td>
<td>PTLD incidence Mortality 2nd PTLD</td>
<td>6 vs 12% (N.S.) 0 vs 6% (N.S.)*</td>
<td>Impact on overall survival not reported</td>
<td>VanEsser Blood 200214</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prompt Therapy</td>
<td>5 w PTLD</td>
<td>Regression</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wagner Blood 200415</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 w PTLD</td>
<td>“complete remission”</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kinch SJID 200720</td>
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<td></td>
<td>21 w PTLD</td>
<td>Sustained regression</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kalra/Roessner in preparation</td>
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<td>Therapy</td>
<td>12 w PTLD</td>
<td>Sustained CR</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td></td>
<td>Faye BJH 200121</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>146 w PTLD</td>
<td>“cure or improvement”</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>Review of case reports</td>
<td>Styczynski Transpl Inf Dis 200922</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>144 w PTLD</td>
<td>Not dying due to PTLD</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td></td>
<td>EBMT registry Styczynski CID 201323</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant difference when only patients with high EBV DNAemia were compared

- Toxicities/disadvantages of rituximab:
  - Infusion reactions
  - Hypo-IgM/IgG
  - Neutropenia, which may be clinically significant24,25
  - Vaccination onset needs to be moved to at least 6 months after the last rituximab dose

3. Reduction of immunosuppressive drug(s) preemptively
   - Efficacy and toxicity (GVHD?) in the setting of preemptive or prompt therapy not well studied
   - In the setting of Therapy, reduction of immunosuppression (RI) studied only in addition to rituximab
     - Addition of RI to rituximab ↓ed mortality due to PTLD & ↑ed overall survival23

4. Purging grafts of B cells (theoretical)

5. Alemtuzumab instead of ATG
   - PTLD still occurs, though less than with ATG26-29
   - Alemtuzumab may be associated with more CMV disease and other non-EBV viral infections.30
   - Moreover, impact of alemtuzumab on relapse has not been well studied whereas ATG with myeloablative conditioning has not been associated with increased relapse in 5 randomized studies.31

In Alberta, since September 2015 we use preemptive therapy with rituximab plus taper of immunosuppression. We use the threshold of 300,000 IU/ml. This is a compromise between trying to minimize the number of deaths due to PTLD and to minimize the number of patients exposed to the risks of rituximab/taper of immunosuppression unnecessarily (Table 2 and 3, below). The addition of the taper of immunosuppression is an extrapolation from the study of Styczynski et al23 showing overall survival benefit in the setting of therapy (not preemptive therapy). The use of preemptive therapy in patients whose conditioning includes ATG is in line with EBMT guidelines.32
Table 2. PTLD incidence and mortality according to maximum DNAemia (pre-rituximab, if given)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EBV DNAemia (max)*</th>
<th>Undetectable</th>
<th>&lt;10,000/ml</th>
<th>10,000 – 100,000/ml</th>
<th>100,000 – 1,000,000/ml</th>
<th>&gt;1,000,000/ml</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of patients with PTLD of total patients in the max DNAemia range (%)</td>
<td>0/56 (0 %)</td>
<td>0/43 (0 %)</td>
<td>0/103 (0 %)</td>
<td>25/82 (30 %)</td>
<td>18/22 (81 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of patients with fatal PTLD of total patients in the max DNAemia range (%)</td>
<td>0/56 (0 %)</td>
<td>0/43 (0 %)</td>
<td>0/103 (0 %)</td>
<td>3/82 (4 %)</td>
<td>2/22 (9 %)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* EBV genome copies/ml, which is near-equivalent to IU/ml.
** Data based on 306 Albertan patients who were monitored for EBV DNAemia but not treated preemptively.

Table 3. Possible EBV DNAemia thresholds for preemptive therapy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cut off EBV DNAemia (max)</th>
<th>Number of PTLDs avoided by preemptive therapy (%) (assuming 100% efficacy of the preemptive therapy)</th>
<th>% Patients treated with rituximab of total 306 patients</th>
<th>% Patients treated with rituximab necessarily (would develop PTLD) of total 306 patients</th>
<th>% Patients treated with rituximab unnecessarily (would not develop PTLD) of total 306 patients</th>
<th>Number of patients dying of PTLD (% of total 306 patients)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>43/43 (100 %)</td>
<td>34 %</td>
<td>14.0 %</td>
<td>20 %</td>
<td>0/306 (0.0 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>39/43 (91 %)</td>
<td>25.5 %</td>
<td>12.7 %</td>
<td>12.7 %</td>
<td>1/306 (0.3 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>33/43 (77 %)</td>
<td>16.7 %</td>
<td>11 %</td>
<td>6.2 %</td>
<td>1/306 (0.3 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>31/43 (72 %)</td>
<td>14.7 %</td>
<td>10.1 %</td>
<td>4.5 %</td>
<td>1/306 (0.3 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>23/43 (53 %)</td>
<td>11.4 %</td>
<td>7.5 %</td>
<td>3.9 %</td>
<td>1/306 (0.3 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>22/43 (51 %)</td>
<td>10.7 %</td>
<td>7.1 %</td>
<td>3.6 %</td>
<td>2/306 (0.65 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>22/43 (51 %)</td>
<td>10.1 %</td>
<td>7.1 %</td>
<td>2.9 %</td>
<td>2/306 (0.65 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>20/43 (46.5 %)</td>
<td>9.1 %</td>
<td>6.5 %</td>
<td>2.6 %</td>
<td>3/306 (1.0 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>19/43 (44 %)</td>
<td>7.5 %</td>
<td>6.2 %</td>
<td>1.3 %</td>
<td>3/306 (1.0 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>18/43 (42 %)</td>
<td>7.1 %</td>
<td>5.8 %</td>
<td>1.3 %</td>
<td>2/306 (0.65 %)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* EBV genome copies/ml, which is near-equivalent to IU/ml.
** Data based on 306 Albertan patients who were monitored for EBV DNAemia but not treated preemptively.

Length of Interval between Rituximab Doses, and When to Stop Rituximab

- In the preemptive therapy setting and therapy setting, treatment has been reported once a week (375 mg/m² i.v.), until undetectable DNAemia, maximum 4 doses. In Alberta, we adopt the weekly dosing given that:
  - It is in line with EBMT guidelines
  - There is no evidence of benefit of more frequent dosing
  - Weekly dosing saves rituximab, as most patients need only 2-3 doses to achieve undetectable DNAemia
  - One dose only may be sufficient (in preemptive setting)
- The only exception to the rule of weekly dosing is in a patient whose PTLD manifests with fever and the fever has not abated after 2-3 days following the first rituximab dose (and immunosuppression taper). In this instance twice weekly dosing is reasonable, so that failure of rituximab with immunosuppression taper can be pronounced early and second line therapy organized in 2 weeks after the first rituximab dose.
- Patients who have reached undetectable DNAemia after being treated for PTLD with rituximab have 100% likelihood of sustained clinical regression of PTLD (based on our experience in 15 patients, Kalra...
et al, ASH 2015 abstract). Thus, rituximab should be stopped when DNAemia has become undetectable.

- Patients who have not reached undetectable DNAemia after being treated for PTLD with 4 doses of rituximab have ~58% likelihood of clinical progression of PTLD (based on our experience in 12 patients, Kalra et al, ASH 2015 abstract). Thus, patients with persistently detectable EBV DNAemia after 4 weekly rituximab doses should be followed closely. Second line therapy should be instituted in case of PTLD progression or new PTLD diagnosis.

**Second Line Therapy**

1. To be used if no response to rituximab with immunosuppression taper in 2-4 weeks
2. If no GVHD and if donor is EBV seropositive, use DLI, starting with $10^5$ T cells/kg
3. If active GVHD or if donor is EBV seronegative, use chemotherapy
4. Future options may include:
   - EBV specific T cells from the original donor, manufactured in 1-2 days
   - EBV specific T cells from a partially HLA matched 3rd party donor, off shelf
   - EBV thymidine kinase inducers, making EBV-infected cells susceptible to ganciclovir
REFERENCES


PNEUMOCYSTIS AND BACTERIAL PROPHYLAXIS

SUMMARY

Bacterial prophylaxis peritransplant

- GCSF – only autologous HCT recipients and cord blood transplant recipients
  - Start on day 7. Discontinue when ANC>1.5/nl
  - In adults, use 300 micrograms qd sc for <70 kg patients, 480 micrograms qd sc for >70 kg patients
  - In children, use 5 micrograms/kg daily sc
- No growth factors for allogeneic HCT recipients (except for cord blood)
- No antibacterials routinely (both autologous and allogeneic HCT recipients)
- No IVIG routinely. IVIG can be considered for very ↓ IgG (<4g/L), or low IgG (4-6 g/L) associated with severe or recurrent non-neutropenic infections.

Pneumocystis jirovecii and Streptococcus pneumoniae prophylaxis

- Both autologous and allogeneic HCT recipients
- Start at engraftment. Discontinue at 6 months posttransplant. Continue/resume when treating chronic GVHD with systemic immunosuppressive drugs, until ≥3 mo after discontinuation of immunosuppressive therapy (systemic and topical), when cGVHD is inactive.
- Pretransplant prophylaxis should be given to patients with substantial immune deficiency, including lymphoma/myeloma patients after mobilization chemotherapy, acute leukemia patients after induction/consolidation chemotherapy, CLL patients treated with alemtuzumab, etc.
- Prefer sulfamethoxazole+trimethoprim
  - In adults, 400/80 mg po qd
  - In children, 375/75 mg/m² po qd
- For sulfa/trim-intolerant patients, use Dapsone 50 mg po qd every day (1 mg/kg po qd in children), plus Penicillin V 600 mg po qd (150-300 mg po qd in children).
- In splenectomized patients, give Penicillin (dose as above) indefinitely, except when patient is on sulfamethoxazole+trimethoprim.

BACKGROUND

The literature on bacterial/Pneumocystis prophylaxis after HCT contains few randomized trials. Most of the randomized trials on bacterial prophylaxis are of limited value due to the emergence of bacterial resistance to the drug studied in the randomized trial after the follow-up period of the trial. Most of the trials on Pneumocystis prophylaxis were performed in HIV patients and recommendations were extrapolated to HCT patients. The literature has been well summarized in international guidelines. These recommendations, including Calgary-specific deviations, are summarized below.
RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations for Peritransplant & Early Post-HCT (< 3 mo) Period

- Dental consult pretransplant
- Hand washing
- Single-bed rooms and other hospital infection control
- Household contacts and health care workers should be up-to-date with vaccines
- No gut decontamination (resistance, compliance, cost)
- No antibiotic-impregnated central catheters (controversial efficacy, high cost)
- No systemic antibacterials peritransplant
  - Advantage of systemic antibacterials: ↓ rate of bacterial infection or fever (but no survival benefit)
  - Disadvantages:
    - Resistance
    - C.difficile
- Growth factors have marginal benefit in reducing infections and shortening hospital stay (but not improving survival) in autologous HCT recipients. Thus, in Calgary, GCSF is routinely given to autologous HCT recipients. In allogeneic HCT recipients, length of hospital stay is typically not limited by neutropenia, there is a theoretical concern that T cell reconstitution may be impaired by G-CSF, and GVHD may be induced/worsened by GM-CSF. Thus, in Calgary, growth factors are not routinely given to HCT recipients, except for GCSF given to recipients of cord blood.
- No routine IVIG (only a marginal or undetectable reduction in rates of bacterial infections).
  - OK to give IVIG with very ↓IgG (<4g/L), or low IgG (4-6 g/L) associated with severe or recurrent non-neutropenic infections.
- For Pneumocystis prophylaxis, see next section.

Recommendations for Late Post-HCT (d > 100) Period

- Pneumocystis jirovecii pneumonia (PJP) incidence in pre-prophylaxis era was 4% in the first 3 months, and 6% later after allogeneic HCT. After autologous HCT, the incidence appears to be lower than after allogeneic HCT but higher than in the general population.
- PJP prophylaxis in Alberta is routinely given to patients from engraftment until 6 months posttransplant, and longer for patients treated with immunosuppressive drugs for chronic GVHD (until 3 months post discontinuation of the immunosuppressive drugs)).
  - Sulfamethoxazole+trimethoprim is preferred to dapsone/atovaquone/inhaled pentamidine due to highest efficacy (see Tables) and broader antimicrobial spectrum (some enteric/urinary/respiratory pathogens including S.pneumoniae, toxoplasma, nocardia).
  - Thus, sulfa/trim-allergic patients should be desensitized (see Appendix).
  - Multiple regimens of sulfamethoxazole+trimethoprime have been found near 100% efficacious for PJP prophylaxis (eg, 400/80 mg qd, 800/160 mg qd, 800/160 mg 3x a week) (see Tables). In Alberta, 400/80 mg qd is used due to simplicity.
- Streptococcus pneumoniae incidence is significantly higher in autologous as well as allogeneic HCT recipients compared to general population, particularly at 3-24 months posttransplant. Risk factors include
  - cGVHD (Figure A1)
Antibiotics covering S. pneumoniae are routinely given to all Albertan HCT recipients from engraftment till 6 mo posttransplant (as most Albertan patients have low IgG in the first 6 mo – Figure A2). Extended prophylaxis is given to patients with cGVHD treated with systemic immunosuppressive drugs (until 3 mo post discontinuation of the immunosuppressive drugs) and in splenectomized patients (indefinitely).

- Vaccinate patients against S. pneumoniae and with other vaccines per standard schedule (see chapter on Vaccination).
- No routine use of IVIG (only marginal benefit reducing infections, delays recovery of endogenous immunoglobulins) (Figure A3)
  - OK to give IVIG with very ↓IgG (<4g/L), or low IgG (4-6 g/L) associated with severe or recurrent infections.
REFERENCES


APPENDIX A: Additional Figures and Tables

Figure A1. Incidence of Pneumococcal Sepsis after alloHCT.³ NOTE: Red line represents data on general population from Kumar D. et al., 2008.⁴

Figure A2. IgG levels in Calgary HCT recipients, typically conditioned with fludarabine + busulfan + rabbit ATG. Error bars indicate the 25th to 75th percentiles. Stars indicate a significant difference (P < 0.05) from graft donors. Normal values (derived from graft donors) are shown as horizontal lines (solid black lines for the 10th and 90th percentiles and dotted line for the median). Days after transplantation are shown on all x-axes. On all y-axes, Ig levels are expressed in g/L serum.⁵
Figure A3. Serum Ig concentration in patients not receiving IVIgG (red line) and patients receiving IVIgG in the first 12 months posttransplant, showing that whereas IgG levels were higher in the IVIgG group till 1 year, they were paradoxically lower at 2 years, suggesting that the exogenous IgG hampered reconstitution of the production of endogenous IgG.
**Comparison of Prophylactic Dosing Schedules of Sulfamethoxazole+Trimethoprim and Alternative Anti-PJP Drugs**

**Table A1.** Efficacy and toxicity of pentamidine and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole as primary prophylaxis against *Pneumocystis pneumonia* in patients with HIV infection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Efficacy (% developing Pneumocystis pneumonia)</th>
<th>Toxicity (% discontinuing drug)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pentamidine inhaled monthly</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfa+Trim 800+160 mg daily</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfa+Trim 400+80 mg daily</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table A2.** Efficacy and toxicity of three antipneumocystis agents in patients with advanced HIV infections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Efficacy (% developing Pneumocystis pneumonia per year)</th>
<th>Toxicity (% discontinuing drug)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dapsone 50 mg bid</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentamidine inhaled monthly</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfa+Trim 800+160 mg bid</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table A3.** Efficacy and toxicity of intermittent chemoprophylaxis with trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole for *Pneumocystis pneumonitis* (patients treated with chemotherapy for acute lymphoblastic leukemia)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Efficacy (% developing Pneumocystis pneumonia)</th>
<th>Toxicity (% with adverse effect)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulfa+Trim 800+160 mg daily</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfa+Trim 800+160 mg 3x/week (3 consec.days)</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table A4.** Efficacy and toxicity of daily dapsone as prophylaxis for *Pneumocystis jirovecii* after HCT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Efficacy (% developing Pneumocystis pneumonia)</th>
<th>Toxicity (% discontinuing drug)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dapsone 50 mg bid</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfa+Trim 800+160 mg bid</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table A5.** Efficacy and toxicity of dapsone and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole prophylaxis on *Pneumocystis carinii* in allogeneic blood and marrow transplant recipients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Efficacy (% developing Pneumocystis pneumonia)</th>
<th>Toxicity (% discontinuing drug)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dapsone 50 mg bid 3x a week</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfa+Trim 800+160 mg bid twice a week</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Desensitization Protocol for HCT Patients with Sulfa Allergies*

Desensitization should be performed in the clinic (or in hospital), with the patient remaining in the clinic for 30 min after taking a dose. This is more important for a history of anaphylaxis than a history of only rash.

A stock solution (Standard Pediatric Oral Suspension, trimethoprim (TMP) 40 mg plus sulfamethoxazole (SMX) 200 mg per 5 ml) is used, followed by single-strength tablets (80 mg TMP plus 400 mg SMX).

**Sulfa Desensitization Schedule** (same for adults and children)

On Days 1 through 5: the **stock suspension is diluted**: One (1) ml of stock + 9 ml saline in a 10 ml syringe = 4 mg/ml SMX

- Day 1: Take 0.25 ml = 1 mg SMX
- Day 2: Take 0.50 ml = 2 mg SMX
- Day 3: Take 1 ml = 4 mg SMX
- Day 4: Take 2 ml = 8 mg SMX
- Day 5: Take 4 ml = 16 mg SMX

On Days 6 through 9, the **stock solution is used full strength**:

- Day 6: Take 0.5ml of stock = 20 mg SMX
- Day 7: Take 1 ml of stock = 40 mg SMX
- Day 8: Take 2 ml of stock = 80 mg SMX
- Day 9: Take 4 ml of stock = 160 mg SMX
- Day 10: Take 1 single-strength tablet (400 mg SMX).

If no reaction occurs, patient can continue dosing at 1 single-strength tablet once daily. Allergic reaction can occur up to 30 days into this dosing, however, the reaction is usually mild so the doses do not have to be given in the clinic.

**If a mild allergic reaction occurs** or if the desensitization process is interrupted for reasons other than allergic reaction, then give a test dose of half the last dose. If the patient tolerates this test dose, then restart dosing at the last dose.

**If a severe allergic reaction occurs**, administer epinephrine, 0.3-0.5 mL of 1:1000 dilution, subcutaneously every 10-20 min.
If needed, follow by a corticosteroid (eg, 50 mg methylprednisolone IV q 6 h).
If needed, follow by an antihistamine (eg, diphenhydramine 25-50 mg IV or IM or PO q 6 h) and normal saline IV.

*Modified from Purdy et al., 1984.¹²
FUNGAL PROPHYLAXIS

SUMMARY

- Primary prophylaxis with fluconazole 400 mg daily should be given to all allogeneic hematopoietic cell transplant recipients from days 1 to 28. Fluconazole prophylaxis is accompanied by galactomannan monitoring during neutropenia (twice a week). Two consecutive positive values (defined by optical density ≥0.5) should be followed by diagnostic workup for invasive fungal infection.
- Primary prophylaxis with Posaconazole 300 mg daily is given to patients with Grade 3-4 acute graft-versus-host disease (GVHD) for 90 days.
- No primary prophylaxis or galactomannan screening should be applied to those who develop grade 1-2 acute GVHD, chronic GVHD (irrespective of severity), or to autologous transplant recipients.
- Secondary prophylaxis may be used. It requires consideration of the etiologic agent identified from the previous episode of invasive fungal disease, and of the previous response to antifungal therapy.
- Empiric antifungal treatment is given to patients with persistent neutropenic fever not responsive to at least 4 days of appropriate antibacterial coverage. Micafungin or liposomal amphotericin B is used. The empiric antifungal treatment will be discontinued after 2 days of absolute neutrophil count (ANC)>0.5/nl for afebrile patients and after 4 days of ANC>0.5/nl for those who are persistently febrile.

BACKGROUND

Despite the recent development of novel and extended spectrum antifungal antibiotics, invasive fungal infections remain a significant cause of morbidity and mortality in stem cell transplant recipients. Mortality with these infections remains extremely high. These antifungal standard practice recommendations derive primarily from:

- European Conference on Infections in Leukemia (ECIL) 5 guidelines (2013);
- 2016 Aspergillosis and candidemia treatment guidelines of the Infectious Diseases Society of America;
- Analysis of the important supporting literature; and
- Local considerations (fungal epidemiology, drug availability, ongoing construction projects)

PRIMARY PROPHYLAXIS

Primary antifungal prophylaxis is indicated for populations at high risk of developing invasive fungal disease, those being leukemic patients receiving chemotherapy, and allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplant (HSCT) recipients. Conceptually, prophylactic recommendations for the allogeneic HSCT population have been divided into the early neutropenic and the GVHD phases.

The risk of invasive candidiasis is greatest in the early post-transplant period (phase I) due to the presence of neutropenia, severe mucositis, and central venous catheter use. In the post-engraftment period (phase II and III), few HSCT recipients require prophylaxis against Candida species, unless gastrointestinal GVHD or a central venous catheter (CVC) (the main risk factors) are present. Dissemination of endogenous Candida species colonizing the gastrointestinal (GI) tract is the usual cause of invasive candidiasis, although more rarely, it may be spread on the hands of healthcare workers.
Autologous hematopoietic cell transplant (HCT) recipients have minimal risk for invasive candidiasis once neutropenia and mucositis resolve.

The risk of mold infection, while higher during the GVHD phase, is also relevant during the initial neutropenic phase. During phase I, prolonged neutropenia is the main risk factor for mold infection, being higher in bone marrow and umbilical cord blood transplants, and lower in nonmyeloablative and peripheral blood transplants. In phase II and III, cell-mediated immunodeficiency caused by GVHD and its treatment is the main risk factor, especially in those receiving unrelated donor, mismatched or haploidentical transplants.

For these reasons, even though fluconazole is highly recommended in the initial neutropenic phase, it should only be used when combined with a mold-directed diagnostic approach (i.e. galactomannan or CT-based) or a mold-directed therapeutic approach (i.e. empiric antifungal therapy). Of note, a number of prospective and retrospective studies (as cited below) have evaluated various mold-active antifungals versus fluconazole as primary prophylaxis in the neutropenic phase and have failed to demonstrate differences in important clinical endpoints such as incidence of proven and probable invasive fungal infection and overall survival.

Primary antifungal prophylaxis in the neutropenic phase at our center is with fluconazole for 28 days, though extended prophylaxis until 75-100 days is used at some other centers. It should start from the end of the conditioning regimen. The incidence of invasive mold infection in the neutropenic phase is felt to be low at our centre (<5%, Dr A. Chaudhry), however, recent and ongoing construction projects at the site may increase this risk. In this setting, routine serum galactomannan monitoring twice a week during neutropenia (followed by CT imaging +/- bronchoscopy for positive values defined by optical density ≥0.5 on two separate occasions, followed by anti-aspergillus therapy if proven or probable aspergillosis) was initiated at our centre in April 2015. Since that time, approximately 130 patients have been screened and there have been 2 true positives (with positive galactomannan driving the workup), 1 false negative and no false positives. Given the ongoing construction work, routine serum galactomannan monitoring in addition to prophylaxis with fluconazole will continue but the results of galactomannan monitoring should be re-evaluated again in ~1 year. Maertens et al. have demonstrated that such a fluconazole plus galactomannan monitoring approach can be highly successful.*
### Table 1. Evidence and grading for antifungal agents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evidence and Tolerability</th>
<th>ECIL 5 Grading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Efficacy and Tolerability</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluconazole* (400 mg once daily i.v. or p.o.)&lt;sup&gt;6-7,32&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>AI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voriconazole (200 mg twice daily p.o.)&lt;sup&gt;33-34&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>BI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posaconazole (Susp. 200 mg tid/DR tab or IV 300 mg bid day 1 then 300 mg daily)&lt;sup&gt;**&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>BII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Efficacy but Poor Tolerability</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aerosolized L amphotericin B + Fluconazole&lt;sup&gt;13&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>CIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Itraconazole oral solution (2.5 mg/kg twice daily)&lt;sup&gt;14-25&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>BI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micafungin (50 mg once daily i.v.)&lt;sup&gt;35, *&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>BI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV L amphotericin B&lt;sup&gt;26-30&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>CII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Against Efficacy</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aerosolized AMB&lt;sup&gt;d31&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>All against</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Fluconazole should only be used when combined with a mould diagnostic approach in centers that do not have HEPA-filtered rooms or have a high baseline incidence of mould infection.

### Allogeneic HSCT Recipients, GVHD Phase

While fluconazole, itraconazole and voriconazole have been studied through the initial neutropenic phase and into the GVHD phase, posaconazole and fluconazole are the only anti-fungals that have been studied specifically in the setting of significant GVHD (grade 2-4 acute or extensive chronic). This was in a head to head prospective, randomized, placebo-controlled trial which revealed reduced proven/probable invasive aspergillosis and fewer deaths from invasive fungal infection in the posaconazole group. Overall survival and treatment–related adverse effects were similar.<sup>36</sup>

In the setting of grades 3-4 acute GVHD (aGVHD), a prophylactic posaconazole strategy can be justified on a number of levels:

- Patients with aGVHD continue to have risk factors for invasive candidiasis, i.e. central venous catheter, potential GI aGVHD involvement, recently healed/healing conditioning-related mucositis.
- The recent large (1800 patients) Italian prospective observational study demonstrated that grade 2-4 aGVHD remains an independent significant risk factor for invasive fungal infection (IFI) (hazard ratio of 6), predominantly invasive aspergillosis.
- Ongoing construction at our centre may increase the risk of IFI in at risk patients.
- In the two most recent trials of mould-active anti-fungal (posaconazole and voriconazole) vs fluconazole (+galactomannan monitoring) essentially performed equally well. In the voriconazole trial, there was no difference in fungal-free survival or overall survival and a majority of invasive aspergillus infections in the fluconazole arm were picked up by galactomannan screening. While the posaconazole trial demonstrated a reduction in death from fungal infection in the posaconazole arm.
- This will be a relatively small number (5-10/yr) high risk patient population.
In the setting of chronic GVHD (cGVHD) requiring immunosuppression there are little data to guide prophylaxis:

- In the posaconazole trial, the rate of IFI in those with cGVHD was low in both arms and there was no significant benefit of posaconazole (5% in the posaconazole arm vs. 6% in the fluconazole arm). Details of the cGVHD were not provided.
- The prospective Italian study revealed a striking difference in the incidence of IFI in those with de novo cGVHD (3.2%) versus those with cGVHD preceded by acute GVHD (19.4%).
- There are no studies evaluating a galactomannan screening approach in patients with cGVHD and this approach is impractical to apply as these patients do not routinely have weekly lab work/follow-up.
- Patients with cGVHD are likely not at high risk of invasive candida infections and therefore there is likely limited benefit to fluconazole prophylaxis.

**Autologous HSCT recipients**

There is no evidence for primary prophylaxis improving outcomes after autologous transplantation. Therefore, we do not use it routinely. Based upon expert opinion only, prophylaxis may be considered for autologous HCT recipients who have, or are expected to have, the following conditions:

- Prolonged neutropenia and mucosal damage from intense conditioning regimens or graft manipulation
- Receipt of fludarabine or 2-CDA (2-chlorodeoxyadenosine) within 6 months of HCT

**SECONDARY PROPHYLAXIS**

Patients who received treatment for suspected or proven invasive fungal infection earlier in their disease course are at high risk of recurrent infection during subsequent treatment. The goal of secondary prophylaxis is to prevent relapse of prior invasive fungal disease, or the occurrence of another invasive fungal disease during a new high risk period (prolonged neutropenia, or a period of severe immunosuppression). No randomized clinical trials exist to guide choice of secondary prophylaxis, and no standard approach exists. Small retrospective studies have been published using liposomal amphotericin B, voriconazole, and caspofungin. Benefit from secondary antifungal prophylaxis has been suggested by two large retrospective studies of allogeneic HSCT recipients, and a prospective study of voriconazole in this population. No randomized clinical trials have been conducted.

The choice of antifungal agent should be based on: 1) the etiologic agent identified from the previous episode of invasive fungal disease; and 2) the previous response to antifungal agents (ECIL 3 AII).

Where ongoing antifungal therapy is considered prudent, clinicians must be mindful of drug interactions, especially between azoles and calcineurin inhibitors.

**EMPIRIC ANTIFUNGAL THERAPY DURING FEBRILE NEUTROPENIA**

Early studies demonstrated that treatment of neutropenic patients with persistent or recurrent fever (variably defined as fever after 4 – 7 days of broad-spectrum antibacterial therapy) with amphotericin B reduced the incidence of documented invasive fungal infection and improved survival. This has led to a strategy of empiric antifungal therapy for patients with persistent fever in neutropenia, and over time the agent of choice has moved away from amphotericin B deoxycholate to less toxic alternatives.
Several principles guide the choice of initial empiric antifungal therapy:

- Liposomal amphotericin B (L ampho B) is as effective as amphotericin B deoxycholate (AMBd), with fewer breakthrough infections at completion of therapy. There are also fewer infusion-related adverse events (IRAEs) and less nephrotoxicity. AMBd receives a D1 grading in the presence of risk factors for renal toxicity and should be avoided.45

- Caspofungin is as effective as L ampho B in empiric treatment of suspected invasive fungal infections.48-50

- Voriconazole actually failed the 10% non-inferiority cut-off when compared with L ampho B for empiric therapy and did not receive FDA approval for this indication. It is included in the table below because it is superior to AMBd for the treatment of IA, effective therapy for candidiasis, and efficacious for prevention of break through invasive fungal disease.52

- Fluconazole has no activity against Aspergillus species or other molds, and is not approved by the FDA for this indication.

- Only amphotericin B preparations and posaconazole would be expected to have activity against Mucorales species.

The caveat is that empiric antifungal therapy has never been directly compared with placebo or other antifungal strategies. Less desirable aspects of this strategy include over-treatment of patients without invasive fungal disease, with the associated side effects and costs. The strategy is also limited by the fact that fever is a non-specific marker of fungal infection and will miss invasive fungal disease not associated with fever (estimated to be approximately 7% from the preemptive strategy literature46).

### Table 2. Dose and grading of antifungal agents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antifungal Agent</th>
<th>Daily Dose</th>
<th>ECIL 3 Grading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L ampho B47,48</td>
<td>3 mg/kg</td>
<td>AI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caspofungin48-50</td>
<td>50 mg</td>
<td>AI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Itraconazole51</td>
<td>200 mg i.v.</td>
<td>BI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voriconazole52,53</td>
<td>2 x 3 mg/kg i.v.</td>
<td>BI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micafungin54,55</td>
<td>100mg</td>
<td>BII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMBd47</td>
<td>0.5 - 1 mg/kg</td>
<td>BI/DI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluconazole66</td>
<td>400 mg i.v.</td>
<td>CI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For patients with prolonged antibiotic resistant fever in neutropenia (3-5 days of fever despite appropriate antibacterial coverage and no clinical or radiographic focus of infection) empiric antifungal therapy with L ampho B or Caspofungin/Micafungin will be added. Axial imaging studies (equivalent to HRCT of chest, and ultrasound/CT abdomen and pelvis) will be carried out for patients who remain febrile after 72-96 hours of empiric antifungal therapy. If these studies fail to demonstrate a clinical focus, treatment with G-CSF will also be instituted.

Patients who receive conventional amphotericin B deoxycholate (0.5 mg/kg, titrated to 1 mg/kg over 5 days if persistently febrile) should receive:

- 500cc normal saline prior to, and a further 500cc normal saline during amphotericin B dosing for prevention of renal failure.
- Premedication with acetaminophen 650 mg and diphenhydramine 50 mg for prophylaxis of reactions.
- Methylprednisolone in the setting of severe infusion reactions.
If an Amphotericin B protocol exists on SCM, it should be used. If not, one should be developed.

Empiric antifungal coverage should be discontinued in afebrile patients once ANC > 0.5 for two days. In patients with persistent fever and no clinical or radiographic focus of infection, empiric treatment with antifungal antibiotics should be discontinued once ANC > 0.5 for four days. Alternative causes including CVC infection, drug fever and GVHD should also be considered.
REFERENCES


POOR GRAFT FUNCTION AND ENGRAFTMENT FAILURE

SUMMARY

- Early recognition of graft rejection is essential to avoid unnecessary delays in retransplantation. The diagnosis requires the following:
  - Severe pancytopenia (ANC < 0.5, reticulocytes < 1%, platelets < 20) for more than two weeks beyond day +14.
  - Bone marrow biopsy showing severely hypocellular bone marrow without evidence of recurrent malignancy.
  - Persistence or reemergence of host T-Cell and myeloid chimerism.
- Successful treatment requires close communication between treating physicians, workup and, where necessary, donor registries.
- Continue supportive care until repeat transplant can be carried out. The choice of donor for a second transplant depends on availability of the initial or backup donor, outcome of the first marrow harvest or stem cell collection and timing of repeat collection.
- Poor graft function should be distinguished from rejection, as repeat conditioning is not a prerequisite for successful cellular therapy. The criteria for poor graft function are:
  - Two to three lineage cytopenias with transfusion requirement sustained for more than two weeks beyond day +14.
  - Bone marrow biopsy showing severely hypocellular bone marrow without evidence of recurrent malignancy.
  - Absence of severe GVHD.
  - Complete donor chimerism in T-Cell and myeloid compartments.
- A CD34-enriched stem cell boost may improve peripheral blood counts in patients with poor graft function.

BACKGROUND

Engraftment

Engraftment is a complex process involving homing of hematopoietic stem cells to the stem cell niche, interaction with bone marrow stroma and cytokines, differentiation into maturing and lineage-committed precursors and production of mature blood elements. In addition to the potency of the stem cell product, engraftment is affected by the following factors:
1. Use of growth factor support
2. Graft source (marrow, peripheral blood or umbilical cord blood)
3. Graft composition (CD34 cell dose, CD34 subsets and CD8 cell dose
4. Bone marrow microenvironment
5. Preformed host antibodies against disparate HLA antigens
6. Donor/host HLA mismatch

ENGRAFTMENT FAILURE

Failure of sustained allogeneic engraftment is an uncommon but serious complication of myeloablative stem cell transplantation. The term primary engraftment failure is used to describe a situation in which engraftment fails to occur, usually in relation to a preset timeframe. Secondary engraftment failure
describes a situation in which engraftment has occurred but subsequently is lost. Clinically, persistence or recurrence of pancytopenia is noted without evidence of relapse of the underlying malignancy. The diagnosis of engraftment failure requires the following:

1. Severe pancytopenia (ANC < 0.5, reticulocytes < 1%, platelets < 20) for at least 2 weeks after day +14.
2. Bone marrow biopsy showing severely hypocellular bone marrow without evidence of recurrent malignancy
3. Reemergence of host T-cells and loss of donor myeloid cells

Most cases of engraftment failure are believed to be immune-mediated, although certain viruses (parvovirus B-19, human herpes virus-6 (HHV-6), cytomegalovirus and Epstein-Barr virus) and medications (ganciclovir, Septra) are also believed to contribute on occasion. Rates of graft failure vary with stem cell source, with engraftment failure (primary and secondary) occurring in 14% of transplants using unrelated bone marrow and 8-21% engraftment failure in adults receiving umbilical cord blood transplants. Mortality rates range between 40-50%, with infection as the primary cause of death in the majority of cases.

POOR GRAFT FUNCTION

Engraftment failure should be distinguished from poor graft function, in which a recipient with complete donor T-cell chimerism shows persistently low blood counts in the absence of severe GVHD and relapse. The mechanism underlying poor graft function is unclear but, like engraftment failure, it may be primary (peripheral blood counts do not recover after conditioning-related nadir) or secondary (occurring at some time after engraftment).

Criteria for the diagnosis of poor graft function include the following:

1. Two to three lineage cytopenias with transfusion requirement
2. Sustained for at least two weeks beyond day +14
3. Hypoplastic or aplastic bone marrow
4. Complete donor chimerism
5. Absence of severe GVHD and relapse

MANAGEMENT OF GRAFT FAILURE

Due to the high mortality of sustained pancytopenia and the inevitable delays in procuring new stem cell products for repeat transplantation, early diagnosis of engraftment failure is essential. This requires a high degree of suspicion in patients at higher than average risk of graft failure combined with early diagnostic testing in suspected cases. In the case of primary engraftment failure a bone marrow biopsy and peripheral blood chimerism (sorted to test T-cells and disease phenotype cells separately) should be carried out on day +28 in the case of transplant from adult donors and day +42 in the case of umbilical cord blood transplants. The same investigations should be carried out if unexplained pancytopenia persists for more than two weeks in a previously engrafted patient.

Early management of patients with engraftment failure includes supportive care with blood transfusions and treatment of infection. Definitive management requires repeat conditioning and stem cell infusion. The choice of donor for a repeat transplant in engraftment failure depends on the availability of the initial or backup donor, the outcome of the first marrow harvest or blood stem cell collection and the timing of repeat collection. The ability to move quickly to re-transplantation depends on close communication.
between the clinical team, workup office and registries. The choice of conditioning regimen is shown in the ABMT Program Standard Practice Manual section on pre-transplant conditioning.

**MANAGEMENT OF POOR GRAFT FUNCTION**

The presence of fully donor T-cells suggests that the mechanism of poor graft function is not immune-mediated, which makes conditioning unnecessary prior to repeat stem cell therapy.

A report from Italy published in 2006 describes the outcome of 54 patients with poor graft function. Patients received no additional cellular therapy (group A), unmanipulated G-CSF mobilized peripheral blood or bone marrow (group B) or CD34-selected blood stem cells (group C). Trilineage recovery occurred more frequently in group C patients than others (75% vs. 36%, p=0.02) and non-relapse mortality was significantly lower in recipients of CD34-selected products than others (group A 55% vs. group B 64% vs. group C 20%, p=0.06). Graft-versus-host disease (grade III-IV) occurred in 21% of patients who received unmanipulated cells, compared with none of the patients who received CD34-selected cells. Median time to trilineage recovery was approximately six months in group C.¹

In Calgary, management of patients with poor graft function may include administration CD34-selected blood stem cells. The minimum target for blood stem cell collection will be 5 x 10^6 CD34 cells/kg in a single G-CSF mobilized collection.
REFERENCES

MANAGEMENT OF RELAPSE AFTER STEM CELL TRANSPLANT

SUMMARY

- Patients who relapse after stem cell transplant have poor prognosis. It is doubtful that repeat transplantation improves this.
- Patients with acute leukemia relapsed after transplant should be considered for palliative chemotherapy, clinical trials or palliative care. It is possible that highly selected patients with relapsed acute leukemia may benefit from a repeat transplant. These patients will typically be:
  - Young (age < 40) and fit
  - In remission for > 1 year after first transplant
- Second autologous or allogeneic transplantation in lymphoma is rarely beneficial. We will consider allogeneic transplantation after failed autologous transplantation in selected cases (chemosensitive, >1 year from autologous transplantation) (see Lymphoma section of this Manual)
- Patients with CML should be considered for treatment with TKI, DLI or DLI augmented with TKI or interferon, based on prior response to TKI.
- Patients with CLL should be considered for DLI or DLI augmented by rituximab (or similar antibodies) and/or chlorambucil.
- The role of second transplant in the management of patients with CML or CLL who fail non-transplant modalities is unclear.
- Second autologous stem cell transplants in multiple myeloma may be done for patients who are unable to tolerate novel agents due to intensive prior therapy. Allogeneic transplantation in this condition cannot be routinely recommended.
- For second transplant conditioning or DLI dosing, see Conditioning or DLI section of this Manual.

BACKGROUND

Despite the use of intensive, myeloablative conditioning, relapse remains the most common cause of treatment failure following allogeneic and autologous stem cell transplantation. Patients with chemosensitive disease may be considered for repeat transplants, but it remains unclear whether this represents optimal care. This review attempts to outline areas in which a second transplant should be considered for individual patients who relapse.

Acute Leukemia

The natural history of acute leukemia that has relapsed following allogeneic bone marrow transplantation has been described in two reports. A report by Mortimer et al. described the outcome of 95 patients treated at a single center. Fewer than half of these patients received intensive chemotherapy for the purpose of reinduction of remission, and this was successful in only 15/44 patients treated. Two patients who entered remission survived for longer than 18 months. A larger report by the EBMT (European Group for Blood and Marrow Transplantation) describes the outcome of 117 patients with acute leukemia who relapsed following allogeneic transplant. Only 32/77 patients treated with chemotherapy entered a complete remission. Patients who entered remission experienced median survival of 1 year, while those who failed reinduction survived a median of only 4.5 months. Second transplants had a negligible impact on overall survival in this cohort, as 8/9 second transplant recipients died of complications.
Aside from conventional chemotherapy, as described above, non-transplant options for acute leukemia patients who relapse after allogeneic transplant include cellular therapy in the form of donor lymphocyte infusion (DLI). While AML is of intermediate sensitivity to DLI (reported response rates vary from 0 – 60%), most patients treated in this way do not experience prolonged survival due to graft-versus-host disease, infection and relapse. Despite the sensitivity of acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) to graft-versus-leukemia effects, responses to DLI in this disease are almost never seen and tend to be short-lived. When DLI is preceded by chemotherapy the results appear superior, although selection bias, deferral of DLI in chemo-refractory cases and time censoring of worse cases by DLI acquisition time make interpretation of these phase II studies difficult. Phase III studies have not been carried out.

More recently, novel therapies have been identified with activity in relapsed/refractory acute leukemia. Clofarabine, a second-generation nucleoside analogue, has shown activity in this setting. The combination of clofarabine and high-dose cytarabine shows overall response rate of 47% vs. 23% (p<0.0001) for high-dose cytarabine alone. Included in this response rate are complete responses of 12% vs. 5% (p=0.0005). While event-free survival appeared superior with the combination of clofarabine and cytarabine, overall survival was still poor and identical between the two arms of this phase III study. Azacytidine, a DNA demethylating agent with activity in myelodysplasia (MDS) and acute myeloid leukemia (AML) can be safely given after stem cell transplant and survival may be prolonged in a subset of patients with “indolent” progression of AML when azacytidine is used in combination with DLI.

Second allogeneic transplants have been offered to highly selected patients with acute leukemia that has relapsed after a prior transplant. Overall survival following a second allogeneic transplant is limited by high treatment-related mortality (TRM) (30-36%) and frequent relapses (44-70%). Most reports describe event-free survival (EFS) between 14-31%. While second transplants may be of benefit to some patients who relapse, it is clear that they are only offered to a minority. For instance, in a review of second transplants carried out for the Center for International Blood and Marrow Transplant Research (CIBMTR) by Eapen et al., only 6% of acute leukemia patients reported to the registry who relapsed received a second transplant. This report clearly demonstrates that the outcome of a second transplant depends strongly on disease status at the time of second transplant, the duration of remission after the initial transplant and the age of the patient. While several reports have described the negative effect of rapid relapse after allogeneic transplant, none has been able to clearly define a true cutpoint that separates good from poor outcomes. Results from our program, shown in the figure below, suggest that patients retransplanted within one year of an allogeneic transplant experience poor outcomes. It is reasonable to take this as a cutoff.
Second Transplants for AML

Figure 1. Outcome of second allogeneic transplants performed in Calgary for patients with AML who have relapsed following a prior allogeneic transplant. Eligible patients (top line) are those who remained in remission for > 1 year following their initial transplant.

Most reports describing the outcome of second allogeneic transplants have identified an effect of age on TRM and overall survival. None of these studies was designed to define a cut-point, and the ideal age cutoff remains unclear. The majority of these studies, however, report better outcomes for patients younger than 16 – 34. When examined in multivariate models, age usually remained a significant predictor of increased TRM and often of overall survival. Results from our program support the idea that age influences the outcome of second allogeneic transplant, with survivors of second transplants being significantly younger than those who do not survive (25.4 years vs. 40.4 years, p=0.017). In our program only 3/27 patients receiving more than one allogeneic transplant for AML experienced prolonged survival. These patients were aged 19.9, 23.8 and 31.6 years at the time of their second transplant. Within our program it would be reasonable to limit second transplants to patients below the age of 40.

Other unresolved areas include the use of reduced-intensity conditioning for patients undergoing repeat transplants. While such conditioning may result in lower conditioning-related mortality, late effects due to graft-versus-host-disease (GVHD) and infection are largely unchanged and relapse rates are higher. Reduced intensity conditioning (RIC) transplants for patients with prior relapse are associated with relapse rates of between 45-70%. Use of RIC conditioning has been associated with unfavourable outcome of second transplants in registry studies.

Lymphoma

Fifty to 70% of patients with lymphoma relapse after autologous hematopoietic stem cell transplant. Despite this high relapse rate, little is known about the natural history of lymphoma in this setting. A single institution, retrospective report suggests that prolonged survival is possible in a subset of these patients with non-transplant salvage treatment. Of 35 patients treated in this manner, responses (complete response (CR) or partial response (PR)) were observed in about one third. Patients who responded to chemotherapy enjoyed median overall survival of 27.8 months, while non-responders fared poorly with median survival of only 8 months. Two-year OS was 30%. A similar report describes the outcome of 169 patients with lymphoma relapsed after autologous stem cell transplant. Salvage therapy was given to 115 patients: Patients with Hodgkin lymphoma and those who responded to salvage therapy experienced more favourable survival. Longer time from transplant to relapse was associated with longer survival after relapse for patients with non-Hodgkin lymphoma, but not for those with Hodgkin lymphoma. Patients with...
non-Hodgkin lymphoma who relapsed > 1 year after transplant had still not reached their median survival after 3 years of observation. Only one of seven patients undergoing repeat transplantation in this cohort experienced prolonged survival.

It is unclear whether the results of second transplant for patients with lymphoma differ from those of conventional salvage therapy. As was noted in the case of acute leukemia, second transplants are offered to a minority of patients who relapse after autologous transplant. For instance, a report from the MD Anderson Cancer Center describes the outcome of second transplants in 12/75 (16%) patients with lymphoma relapsed after a prior autologous transplant. Of these patients 5/12 remained alive a median of two years after second transplant, 3 after allogeneic and 2 after autologous. In a similar report for the EBMT, Lenain and colleagues describe the results of second autologous transplants in 18/225 patients with relapsed NHL. Twelve of 18 patients achieved CR, but 9 relapsed a median of 4 months later. With four toxic deaths, two-year overall survival was 27%. The CIBMTR reports the outcome of second transplants from allogeneic donors in 114 patients with lymphoma relapsed after autologous transplant. These patients had a median age of 34 years and 56% were chemosensitive. There was a median 16 months from BMT1 to BMT2. High TRM and relapse rates resulted in very low 5-year progression-free survival (5%).

Given the above, it is clear that only a minority of patients appears to benefit from second transplants for lymphoma. These patients are typically younger than patients reported in series of first transplants. The interval between transplants and disease status at second transplant remain significant predictors of outcome for the second transplant.

**Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia (CML) and Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL)**

In the case of CML and CLL, the risk of recurrence is related to the status of the disease at the time of transplantation. Outcomes of transplantation for CML beyond first chronic phase or for CLL that has transformed to aggressive lymphoma remain inferior to those of less advanced disease. Outcomes of transplantation for CLL with adverse cytogenetics (17p-, 11q-), advanced stage at diagnosis or that is fludarabine-refractory are inferior to those of patients without these features.

The existence of an immunological graft-versus-leukemia effect in these diseases is well described. In both diseases relapses are more common using T-cell depleted grafts, relapses are less common once chronic GVHD develops, responses are delayed and tend to deepen over time. DLI are a practical way of exploiting this graft-versus-leukemia effect, although they are not without significant toxicities of their own. The majority of patients who respond to DLI develop some degree of acute or chronic GVHD and 8% of patients treated with DLI develop aplasia and may require retransplantation.

The table below summarizes the response of relapsed CML to DLI. While responses are seen in the majority of patients with early relapse, responses in accelerated phase disease are more the exception than the rule. Similar results are observed in CLL, although large series have not been published to date. The existing literature suggests that 44 – 86% of patients with relapsed CLL will respond to DLI, and this response may be enhanced by the addition of rituximab. In the case of CML, the addition of tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI)’s or interferon may enhance response to DLI, while in CLL chlorambucil or rituximab may be used to delay progression of disease until a graft-versus-leukemia effect occurs. Fludarabine should not be used for this purpose, as it may abrogate the allogeneic T-cell responses necessary for a graft-versus-leukemia effect to take place.
Table 1. Response to donor lymphocyte infusion in relapsed chronic myeloid leukemia patients (adapted from Dazzi et al. 1999)\textsuperscript{21}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MRel/CRel</th>
<th>CP</th>
<th>AP</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Van Rhee</td>
<td>11/11</td>
<td>8/14</td>
<td>1/5</td>
<td>20/30 (66%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collins</td>
<td>3/3</td>
<td>25/34</td>
<td>5/18</td>
<td>33/42 (78%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drobyski</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>6/8</td>
<td>6/8 (75%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porter</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>6/8</td>
<td>0/3</td>
<td>6/11 (54%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kolb</td>
<td>14/17</td>
<td>39/53</td>
<td>1/14</td>
<td>54/84 (64%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MacKinnon</td>
<td>8/8</td>
<td>9/10</td>
<td>2/4</td>
<td>19/22 (86%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacigalupo</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>10/18 (55%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alyea</td>
<td>15/19</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>0/5</td>
<td>15/24 (62%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verdonck</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>9/9</td>
<td>4/5</td>
<td>13/14 (93%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sehn</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>19/23 (82%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: AP = accelerated phase; CP = chronic phase; CRel = correctly released; MRel = mistakenly released.

The literature is surprisingly silent on the topic of repeat transplantation for relapsed CML or CLL. While such transplants have no doubt taken place they are likely restricted to the small number of patients whose disease fails to respond to DLI and whose performance status, comorbidities and disease status permits. It remains uncertain what additional benefit is to be derived from retransplantation in the setting of disease that fails to respond to the graft-versus-leukemia effect engendered by DLI.

**Multiple Myeloma**

Autologous blood stem cell transplantation remains the standard of care for young patients with multiple myeloma. Despite intensive chemotherapy, however, myeloma remains incurable and relapse almost invariably occurs. Patients with multiple myeloma that relapses following autologous transplantation are generally treated with novel agents and many are eligible for clinical trials. As a result, few are even considered for a second autologous transplant. One exception to this is the patient with a protracted course who suffers clinically-significant marrow damage as a result of prior therapy. These patients may be considered for repeat autologous transplantation, provided sufficient numbers of autologous blood stem cells were collected at the time of initial mobilization.

Allogeneic stem cell transplantation in multiple myeloma remains controversial. High TRM from traditional myeloablative transplantation limits the applicability of such transplants in this group of older and less medically fit patients. A recent multi-center report compared the outcome of RIC transplants carried out on 75 patients with multiple myeloma who had a suitably-matched related or unrelated donor with 94 similar patients without an allogeneic donor. Ninety-one percent of patients with allogeneic donors underwent RIC transplant. NRM was 22\% in the donor group and 1\% in the no-donor group, with higher progression-free survival in the donor group (42\% vs. 18\%, p<0.0001). Two-year OS was similar between the two groups (54\% vs. 53\%, p=0.329).\textsuperscript{25} The routine use of allogeneic stem cell transplantation in patients with multiple myeloma is not recommended.
REFERENCES


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NEUTROPENIC FEVER

SUMMARY

- Febrile neutropenia is a medical emergency and should be treated rapidly. The initial evaluation should include blood cultures drawn peripherally and through a central line (if present). Further investigations should be carried out based on foci identified on clinical examination.
- Empiric antibiotics should be administered within one hour of presentation.
- Empiric therapy for stable patients, without a clinical focus:
  - Piperacillin/tazobactam 4.5 g IV stat and every 6 hours, OR ceftazidime 2 g IV every 8 hours, OR meropenem 500 mg IV every 6 hours.
  - Gentamicin 7 mg/kg (AIBW for obese) IV q24-36h, OR ciprofloxacin 750 mg po twice daily or 400 mg IV twice daily can be added, if beta lactam resistance is suspected, or for probable gastrointestinal (GI) source.
  - Above doses assume normal renal function.
- Additional empiric therapy for unstable patients:
  - Vancomycin 1 gram (or 25mg/kg) IV loading dose.
  - IV fluids, oxygen, early ICU support.
- If blood cultures negative, continue antibacterials until absolute neutrophil count (ANC) ≥0.5/nl for 2 consecutive days.
- If blood cultures positive, adjust coverage based on organism and sensitivity.
- Empirical anti-fungal therapy should be considered in patients who have persistent or recurrent fever after 4-7 days of treatment with broad spectrum antibacterials. (See chapter on Fungal prophylaxis).

DEFINITIONS

Fever: single core temperature of ≥ 38.5°C (or oral > 38.3), or a core temperature of ≥ 38.3°C (or oral>38.0) sustained over a 1 hour period. Neutropenia: an absolute neutrophil count of <0.5/nl, or an ANC that is expected to decrease to <0.5/nl during the next 48 hours.

INVESTIGATIONS

In addition to a focused history, review of systems and physical examination, all patients with fever in neutropenia should be investigated as follows:

1. Routine blood cultures drawn through central line and peripheral vein.
2. Chest X-ray (posterior-anterior (PA) and lateral views) if clinically indicated.
3. Culture specimens from other sites of suspected infection should be obtained if clinically indicated
4. If fevers persist then repeat blood cultures should be drawn every 48 hours from central line only.

EMPIRIC THERAPY

Both ASCO (American Society of Clinical Oncology) and Surviving Sepsis campaigns recommend TTA (time to antibiotic) of < 60minutes. Mortality rates of 5- 20% have been noted directly related to comorbidities and complications.
Stable Patients

1. Piperacillin/tazobactam at 4.5 grams every 6 hours is started and continues until ANC \( \geq 500 \text{cells/mm}^3 \) for 2 consecutive days despite negative blood culture. Acceptable alternatives include ceftazidime and meropenem.
2. Gentamicin at 7 mg /kg/day (AIBW) given every 24-36 hours or Ciprofloxacin (750mg po bid/400mg IV q12) may be initiated if antimicrobial resistance is suspected or GI source.
3. Ceftazidime 2 grams q8h is given to patients who may have allergy to penicillin, recognizing that 5% of patients may still cross react.
4. True penicillin anaphylaxis likely requires an Infectious Diseases consult, but consider:
   - Aztreonam 2 grams IV every 6 hours (only gram-negative coverage) + vancomycin 1 gram IV every 12 hours (gram-positive coverage), OR
   - Levofloxacin 500 mg IV daily (gram-negative coverage) + tobramycin 6mg/kg/day, OR
   - Ciprofloxacin 400 mg IV every 12 hours + clindamycin 600mg IV every 8 hours

Unstable Patients

Severe sepsis is a syndrome defined by evidence for SIRS (systemic inflammatory response syndrome) (defined by \( \geq \) two of the following criteria):

- body temperature > 38°C or < 36°C,
- heart rate > 90 beats/minute,
- respiratory rate > 20/minute,
- Pa CO\(_2\) < 32 mmHg,
- an alteration in the total leukocyte count to \( > 12 \times 10^9/L \) or \( < 4 \times 10^9/L \), or the presence of > 10% band neutrophils in the leukocyte differential

plus evidence of infection and end-organ dysfunction (altered mental status, hypotension (systolic blood pressure < 90 mmHg, mean arterial pressure < 70 mmHg, or systolic blood pressure decrease of > 40 mmHg), elevated serum lactate >4 mmol/L, oliguria (urine output < 0.5 mL/kg/hour), and/or hypoxia).

Patients with sepsis or pneumonia with bacteremia have mortality >50% despite prompt antibiotics. Aggressive fluid resuscitation, oxygen and early physiological goal directed therapy, including ICU support, is critical.

Vancomycin is added empirically for SIRS, hospital acquired pneumonia (HAP), gram-positive bacteremia, endocarditis, meningitis and osteomyelitis. Vancomycin loading dose (25-30mg/kg ABW) should be considered if practical for HAP or SIRS (although TTA may be more important). Maintenance dosing (15mg/kg ABW) is then continued. Trough levels should be considered if plasma creatinine >40 mmo/L above baseline, BMI>40, age>60, duration>7d, or target 15-20 for HAP/MRSA (methicillin-resistant \( Staphylococcus aureus \)) and 10-20 for empiric therapy. First trough should be taken at steady state (pre 4\(^{th}\) or 5\(^{th}\) dose) and repeated after adjustment in new steady state, every 7-10d or if concurrent nephrotoxic drugs.

Vancomycin may be added in the case of blood cultures showing gram- positive organisms, although in this case one set of blood cultures each should be collected peripherally and centrally to confirm
persistent bacteremia and exclude a false-positive (i.e. contaminated) blood culture.

There is no proven advantage to adding vancomycin empirically in the setting of persistent or recrudescent fever and neutropenia in an otherwise asymptomatic hemodynamically stable patient. If treatment with vancomycin (trough target 10-20) was added empirically at the outset of therapy, it should be stopped if blood cultures have incubated for 48 hours and demonstrated no pathogenic gram-positive organisms.

Re-Assessment

Patients are reassessed for response to treatment daily. Antibacterial coverage is adjusted to ensure coverage of organisms grown in culture, preferably on the basis of in vitro sensitivity testing.

Table 1. Reassessment criteria for patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Persistent fever after 3 to 5 days of treatment:</th>
<th>Afebrile after initial antimicrobial treatment with no etiology identified:</th>
<th>Positive blood cultures/focus:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Repeat blood cultures and other investigations as indicated above.</td>
<td>1. High risk patients should continue antibiotics until ANC greater than 500 cells/mm³ for 2 consecutive days.</td>
<td>1. Treat according to sensitivities if available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Imaging of the chest (CT non/enhanced), abdomen/pelvis (CT enhanced/ultrasound) on day 5.</td>
<td>2. Antimicrobials are stopped for ATG (antithymocyte globulin) related fevers if afebrile and blood culture is negative after 48 hours.</td>
<td>2. For blood culture positive for gram positive microorganism, repeat another set of blood culture centrally and peripherally before starting Vancomycin to rule out possibility of contamination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Empirical antifungal treatment as indicated (see chapter on Fungal prophylaxis).</td>
<td>3. Low risk patients may step down to outpatient treatment (Cipro+ Clavulin)</td>
<td>3. For documented infection with positive culture, the duration of antimicrobial therapy depends on the type, site and source of infection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Add vancomycin for 48hrs if criteria are met, e.g. skin and soft tissue infection, catheter related infection, pneumonia or hemodynamic instability.</td>
<td></td>
<td>4. Consider central line source if &gt; 2hr difference in TTP (time to positivity).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5. Investigate focus appropriately and treat according to common pathogens.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REFERENCES


CENTRAL VENOUS CATHETER (CVC)-RELATED COMPLICATIONS

SUMMARY

Line Type Preferences

Autologous transplant recipients:
- The recommended catheter for patients undergoing apheresis is the COOK 12.5Fr triple-lumen silicone tunneled catheter (Product Code: G13490 – lumen diameter: red 2.5x1.2mm, blue 2.5x1.2mm, white 0.5mm), and is to remain in place until after autologous transplant.
- If apheresis is not necessary, a flexible triple-lumen catheter as recommended for allogeneic transplant is acceptable.

Allogeneic transplant recipients:
- The recommended catheter used for allogeneic transplantation is the Bard 12.5Fr Triple Lumen Hickman silicone tunneled catheter (Product Code: #0600650 – lumen diameter red 1.5mm, blue 1.0mm, white 1.0mm).
- Non-rigid 12.5F catheters are preferred for patient comfort.

Healthy donors:
- Peripheral venous access is preferred for collection from healthy donors. Two large-bore antecubital lines will be inserted just prior to apheresis.
- If large bore antecubital lines cannot be inserted a double-lumen Quinton Mahurkars (8 or 12 French diameter, length 15 cm) will be inserted under image guidance and removed prior to the patient leaving the apheresis unit.

Prevention of Central Venous Catheter Infections

- The central venous catheter care clinical bundle (including hand hygiene, maximal barrier precautions, and chlorhexidine skin antisepsis) will be used for placement and maintenance of all CVCs.
- Rigorous attention to hand hygiene and aseptic technique is essential before inserting, removing, or manipulating the CVC.
- Prepare clean skin with a >0.5% chlorhexidine preparation with alcohol before CVC insertion and during dressing changes.
- Use sterile gauze or sterile, transparent, semi permeable dressing on CVC insertion site. For tunneled CVCs, dressings may be removed as per unit policy and procedure.
- Promptly remove CVC lines that are no longer being used.
- Avoid femoral vein.

Treatment of Central Venous Catheter (CVC) Infections

Empiric treatment:
- Collect bacterial cultures from CVC entrance/exit site and blood prior to initiating treatment.
- Vancomycin at FMC as MRSA circulates periodically on the BMT unit.
- In order to cover *Staphylococcus aureus*, coagulase negative *Staphylococcus* and *Enterococcus* sp.

Continued on next page
Empiric treatment (continued):
- Cover Gram-negative bacilli including *Pseudomonas* in neutropenic, markedly immunocompromised or severely ill patients.
- Third or fourth generation antipseudomonal penicillin (i.e., cefepime).
- Alternatives could include meropenem or tazocin.

Treatment of proven or complicated infection:
- Treat according to IDSA guidelines as described in main text below.

Treatment of Line Occlusion (Thrombotic or Mechanical)
- Occluded CVCs will be treated with r-tPA.
- Unless mechanical occlusion is suspected radiographic imaging is not necessary prior to r-tPA instillation.
- If a mechanical issue is suspected an x-ray and/or dye study will be carried out.

Treatment of Line Related Venous Thrombosis
- There is insufficient evidence to recommend routine removal of clinically-necessary, functioning and non-infected CVC’s in the setting of catheter-related thrombosis. If anticoagulation is not feasible then line removal is indicated.
- Anticoagulation should be continued for the duration of line placement if removal is not feasible.
- Anticoagulation duration is controversial and CVC catheter-related thrombosis should be treated as per established guidelines for DVT.
- Catheter-related thrombosis should be treated as a provoked thrombosis and treated with anticoagulation for 3 months.
- Patients whose lines have been removed and who experience bleeding complications while on anticoagulation may be taken off of anticoagulation before completing 3 months of treatment provided symptoms of catheter-related thrombosis have resolved. They should be reimaged in 10-14 days to exclude propagation of venous thrombus if anticoagulation is discontinued early.
- Patients with active malignancy should receive anticoagulation with low molecular weight heparin until complete remission has been achieved.
- Tinzaparin 175 IU/kg once daily may provide easier and more reliable anticoagulation compared with warfarin in patients taking multiple interacting medications, antibiotics and/or with unpredictable dietary intake. Caution should be exercised when using low molecular weight heparins in individuals with impaired renal function.

The duration of central line insertion should be minimized for all patients.

**BACKGROUND**

Multiple lumen catheters are placed prior to transplant to facilitate transfusions, blood draws and medication administration and are preferably tunneled to decrease infection risk.
Line Type Preferences

Autologous transplant recipients:
- For autologous transplantation, a rigid line is needed for apheresis/stem cell collection. The current recommended catheter used prior to apheresis is the Cook 12.5Fr triple lumen silicone tunneled catheter (Product Code: G13490 – lumen diameter: red 2.5x1.2mm, blue 2.5x1.2mm, white 0.5mm), and is to remain in place until after autologous transplant.
- High dose heparin (5,000u/ml) is instilled in all lumens of the CVC for the 4 days prior to apheresis, if platelets are >50. High dose heparin shall be aspirated before line use.
- If a patient has had a previously installed portacath, it need not be removed prior to transplant but a triple lumen catheter will also be placed.
- If apheresis is not necessary a flexible double or triple (preferred) lumen catheter is acceptable for transplant (same as for allogeneic transplantation).
- If a peripherally inserted central catheter (PICC) line will be used for transplant instead of a tunneled central line a Bard Groshong silicone PICC line should be used instead of a Power PICC Solo polyurethane catheter. ABMTP (Alberta Bone Marrow Transplant Program) has experience infusing dimethyl sulfoxide through a silicone line but not a polyurethane line.

Allogeneic transplant recipients:
- In allogeneic transplantation, a large bore, triple lumen catheter is required for transfusions and medication administration.
- The current recommended catheter used for allogeneic transplantation is the Bard 12.5Fr Triple Lumen Hickman silicone tunneled catheter (Product Code: #0600650 – lumen diameter red 1.5mm, blue 1.0mm, white 1.0mm).
- Non-rigid 12.5F catheters are preferred for patient comfort (i.e. Raff, Bard)
- If a PICC line needs to be inserted pre transplant or while a patient is on IVPB cyclosporine a Bard Groshong silicone line should be used instead of a Power PICC Solo polyurethane catheter. ABMTP has experience infusing DMSO, busulfan, cyclosporine through a silicone line but not a polyurethane line.

Healthy donors:
- Two large bore antecubital lines are to be inserted.
- If large bore antecubital line insertion is not possible or donor is unwilling a double lumen Quinton Mahurkars (8 or 12 French diameter), length 15 cm, is inserted the day of collection to facilitate apheresis and then removed the same day post apheresis.

COMPLICATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH CENTRAL VENOUS CATHETERS

Bleeding Following Insertion
- The bleeding risk associated with insertion of a tunneled central line is variable and depends on coagulative function as well as operator experience and skill.
- To minimize bleeding risk for line insertion, ensure platelets >50 and INR <1.4 prior to line insertion, or as specified by radiologist or surgeon.
- Avoid high dose heparin.
- Bleeding can be managed with local pressure to site, reversal of anticoagulation (i.e. heparin from line, PT and PTT must be checked), clotting factors if necessary, tranexamic acid, gelfoam.
- Rarely, surgical intervention may be required to repair site.
Catheter-Related Infections

Catheter-related infections are important causes of morbidity, mortality and health care costs, with an infection rate of approximately 5 per 1000 catheter days in the critical care population. In a meta-analysis of 2573 catheter-related blood infections, case-mortality rate was 14% with 19% of deaths due to catheter-related infection.\(^1\) Mortality was the highest with *Staph. aureus* at 8.2% and lowest with coagulase negative *Staph.* at 0.7%.\(^1\)

Skin organisms predominate in the first few weeks as they migrate into the catheter tract and cause tip infections. In long term catheters, hub infections become a more common source. Line infections can also result from hematogenous seeding from other sites.

- Peripheral IV – 0.5/1000 catheter days
- Cuffed Tunneled CVC – 1.6/1000
- PICC – 2.1/1000
- Temporary non cuffed CVC – 2.7/1000

Catheters made of Teflon, silicone elastomer, or polyurethane are less likely to cause infection than catheters of polyvinyl chloride or polyethylene.\(^2,3\) Surface irregularities enhance the microbial adherence of some organisms (i.e. coagulase negative *Staph.*, *Acinetobacter calcoaceticus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*). Some catheters are also more thrombogenic, which can contribute to subsequent infections. Host factors can be important; for example *Staph. aureus* adheres to proteins such as fibronectin that are commonly present on catheters and this can make infection difficult to clear. In addition, coagulase negative *Staph.* adheres well to polymer surfaces and can produce an extra cellular polymer “slime” which allows it to withstand host defences by killing neutrophils and acting as a barrier to antibiotics and phagocytes. *Candida* can also produce slime in presence of glucose-containing fluids, which may contribute to increased fungal infections in people on total parenteral nutrition. The most common organisms cultured from patients with central line infections are as follows:\(^4\)

- Coagulase negative *Staphylococcus* (31%)
- Gram negative organisms (21%)
  - Increasing third generation cephalosporin resistance in E.coli and Klebsiella, increasing imipenem and ceftazidime resistance among pseudomonas aeruginosa
- *Staphylococcus aureus* (20%)
  - Increasing MRSA frequency
- *Enterococci* (9%)
  - Increasing VRE frequency at FMC (Foothills Medical Center)
- *Candida species* (9%)
  - Increasing fluconazole resistance

**History suggesting catheter-related infection:**
Components of the patient history supporting the presence of a catheter-related infection include continuous or persistent bacteremia, sepsis after infusing through a line, blood cultures of organisms known to colonize/infect lines, catheter thrombosis, clinical improvement with catheter removal, and the lack of another clinical source of infection. Physical exam findings are unreliable but can include fever or inflammation/purulence at the exit, entrance or tunnel site.
Diagnostic tests:
If a catheter-related infection is suspected, the following tests should be ordered:

- Gram stain and culture of exudate if present
- Culture of line tip if removed (best if plated at bedside)\(^5\)
  - Positive result when >15 colony-forming units present on tip
- Central and peripheral blood cultures drawn prior to antibiotics (min 10 mL/bottle, yield increases 3% per additional mL blood up to 20 mL)
  - A difference in the time to positivity of 120 minutes or less between centrally- and peripherally-drawn blood cultures is 91% sensitive, and 94% specific for catheter infection\(^5\)
  - Negative predictive value for central line infection when negative culture drawn from central line prior to antibiotics: 99%\(^6\)
  - Cultures of *Staph. aureus*, coagulase negative *Staph.* and *Candida* are most suggestive of central line-related infection
- If the infection occurred within 48 hours after insertion initiate “FMC DI/IP&C/BMT/Hematology Cluster Investigation Form for CVC Insertion Related Infections”

PREVENTION OF CVC INFECTIONS (ADAPTED FROM IDSA GUIDELINES)\(^2\)

- Rigorous attention to hand hygiene and aseptic technique is essential before inserting, removing, or manipulating the CVC.
- Prepare clean skin with a >0.5% chlorhexidine preparation with alcohol before CVC insertion and during dressing changes.
- Evaluate the catheter site daily by palpation through the dressing for tenderness and by inspection if transparent dressing; if opaque dressing this does not need to be removed.
- Consider removal of CVC if intraluminal catheter thrombosis cannot be corrected
- Promptly remove CVC lines that are no longer being used.

The use of occlusive or non-occlusive dressings on CVC exit sites is controversial. Catheter care will be based on Standard Operating Procedures developed in collaboration with the Inpatient and Outpatient units. See the Dressing Removal Algorithm BMTC4023 found on SharePoint (hyperlink below)
Unit 57 SharePoint link: [Unit 57 ABMTP CVC Standard Operating Procedures](#)

TREATMENT OF CVC INFECTIONS

Definite indications for tunneled catheter removal are as follows\(^7\):

- Complicated infections (septic thrombosis, endocarditis, osteomyelitis, possible metastatic seeding).
- Tunneled catheter pocket infections or port abscess.
- Persistently positive cultures or persistent fever (>72 hours) while on treatment for a known line infection
- Relapse after antibiotics are discontinued.

There should be a low threshold for catheter removal with catheter related blood stream infections including *Burkholderia cepacia, Actinobacter baumannii, Stenotrophomonas* species, *Bacillus* species, and *Corynebacterium* species. For coagulase negative *Staph.* bacteremia, recurrence by 12 weeks was seen in 20% of patients with line salvage versus 3% with line removal; another study found *Staph. aureus* patients were 6.5 times more likely to relapse or die of infection without line removal (studies were done without antibiotic lock therapy).\(^7,8\) Reinsertion of central lines should be postponed until after serial
negative blood cultures are obtained; although not always practical, this is ideally done after negative blood cultures are obtained 5-10 days after completion of antibiotics.

There are limited prospective randomized controlled trials examining the optimal treatment choices and duration of therapy for CVC infections. Based largely on published guidelines, the following empiric therapy is suggested:

- Vancomycin in hospitals/areas with MRSA; if resistance to vancomycin is seen, daptomycin is the alternative and linezolid is not indicated as empiric therapy for CRBSI (catheter-related bloodstream infection)
  - Covers *Staph. aureus*, coagulase negative *Staph.* and *Enterococci*
- Gram negative bacilli coverage (including *Pseudomonas*) in neutropenic/markedly immunocompromised or severely ill patients
  - Third or fourth generation antipseudomonal penicillin (i.e., cefpirome, ceftazidime)
  - Alternatives could include meropenem or tazocin
- Empiric fungal coverage in high risk patients/suspected fungal disease, patients on TPN or with prolonged use of antibiotics, known candida colonization
- Step down antibiotics once organisms/ sensitivities are known
- Avoid use of topical antibiotic ointment or cream at insertion sites

The optimal duration of therapy remains controversial. General guidelines include the following:

- If prompt antibiotic response, treat 10-14 days for pathogens other than coagulase negative *Staph.* (7 days plus antibiotic lock therapy or 10-14 days) if no valvular heart disease or intravascular prosthetic device
- 4-6 weeks antibiotics should be considered if persistent bacteremia or fungemia after catheter removal (>72 hours post catheter removal), endocarditis, septic thrombosis
- 6-8 weeks of therapy for the treatment of osteomyelitis
- For complicated infections, consultation with Infectious Diseases is suggested
Antibiotic Lock Therapy

Antibiotic lock therapy, with pharmacologic doses of antibiotics instilled into the lumen of a line daily for hours, could be considered in uncomplicated tunneled CVC infections (i.e., no tunnel infection or abscess) with *Staph. aureus*, coagulase negative *Staph.*, and gram negative bacilli. This method is not effective in fungemia, and responses with coagulase negative *Staph.* have been better than with *Staph. aureus* and *Pseudomonas*. When data from four trials were pooled, antibiotic lock therapy plus IV antibiotics were associated with clearance of an organism in 138/167 (82%) of catheter infections compared to pooled data from 14 trials showing clearance of 342/514 (66.5%) with IV antibiotics alone (response rate (RR) of catheter salvage 1.24).  

Two weeks of antibiotic lock therapy can be considered in CVC infections with coagulase negative *Staph.* and gram negative bacilli and in uncommon situations with *Staph. aureus* where line removal is not feasible. Ethanol locks have also been associated with decreased primary catheter related bloodstream infections.
Specific Management Challenges

**Staphylococcus aureus:**
- *Staph. aureus* bacteremia is associated with a high risk of metastatic infections and provides a management challenge (25% - 32% occult endocarditis in patient with staph aureus bacteremia), hematogenous complications in 25-30%.
- Beta-lactam drugs (cloxacillin) are preferred therapy if the *Staph. aureus* is sensitive.
- If the bacteremia is not cleared by 72 hours after antibiotics, long-term therapy is required (minimum 4 weeks).
- Non-tunneled catheters should be removed.
- Tunneled catheters should be removed if possible, and must be removed in the presence of abscess or tunnel site infection.
- Search for metastatic infection is indicated, including a TEE (transesophageal echocardiography) if there are no contraindications, and clinical monitoring for osteomyelitis, septic arthritis, and other sites of infection.

**Enterococcus:**
- Ampicillin is treatment of choice +/- gentamicin; vancomycin in cases of ampicillin resistance.
- Linezolid or daptomycin in cases of VRE (vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus*) based on susceptibility.
- Line removal is preferred. Lines should be removed in the case of vancomycin resistant species.

**Fungal infections:**
- If there is documented catheter-related fungal infection, the CVC should be removed.
- Antifungal therapy should continue until 14 days after last positive blood cultures and signs/symptoms resolved.

**Septic thrombophlebitis:**
- The most common organisms implicated in septic thrombophlebitis are *Staph. aureus, Candida* species and gram negative bacilli; the presence of thrombus greatly increases the risk of CVC-related infections.
- In the presence of septic thrombophlebitis, the catheter should be removed.
- Surgical consultation is indicated in the case of suppurative thrombophlebitis, infection persists on antibiotics or there is pseudo aneurysm formation.
- Routine anticoagulation of patients with septic thrombophlebitis is not recommended. It can be considered for selected patients, such as those who are highly symptomatic of their thrombosis.
- Thrombolysis is not indicated. Infectious disease consultation is suggested.

**CATHETER-RELATED THROMBOSIS OR MECHANICAL OCCLUSION**

**Line Occlusion**

**Thrombotic occlusions:**
- Occluded CVCs should be treated with r-tPA.
- Unless mechanical occlusion is suspected radiographic imaging is not necessary prior to tPA instillation.
- 2 mg alteplase (Cathflo) is reconstituted with 1.8mL sterile water by a certified RN. As much as possible up to 2mg is instilled into the blocked CVC lumen and as per nursing procedure.
- Place r-tPA into lumen for 2-24 hours then aspirate. R-tPA can be aspirated after 30 minutes if line access is urgent.
- Can be repeated x1 if unsuccessful; tPA can be left in situ overnight.
Figure 2. Rate of restoration of function to catheters by dwell time (cumulative rate) following 2 mg alteplase administration. Note: subjects with occluded, no dialysis CVCs were enrolled, not specifically neutropenic patients.

Mechanical occlusions:
- If line patency is not restored, consider consulting interventional radiology (line stripping, TPA drip in IR). If this is unsuccessful the line is to be removed as soon as safe to do so.

Catheter-Related Venous Thrombosis

The incidence of symptomatic catheter-related deep vein thrombosis (DVT) in patients with malignancies is approximately 3-4%, although ultrasound surveillance documents clots in about 12% of patients. A small series in bone marrow transplant patients showed an incidence as high as 50% although the majority were asymptomatic. Risk factors include malplacement of the catheter, >1 insertion attempt, a previous CVC, placement of the catheter on the left-hand side and malignancy.

Symptoms that suggest an upper extremity DVT include erythema and swelling (which may be exercise-dependent or gravity-dependent), and pain or tenderness at the base of the neck, superclavicular fossa, arm or shoulder. Collateral blood flow often develops and vessels may be visible. Embolization is the major cause of morbidity and mortality, and pulmonary embolism (PE) occurs in up to 20% of patients with symptomatic thrombosis. The following tests may confirm the diagnosis:
- Ultrasound or venogram of extremity
- If symptoms of respiratory compromise/pulmonary embolism, workup requires a PE protocol CT scan or V:Q scan; rarely pulmonary angiogram is indicated

Prophylaxis of CVC-related Thrombosis and Deep Venous Thrombosis

- DVT prophylaxis should be carried out as per established guidelines for the medical patient in the absence of significant bleeding, coagulopathy or thrombocytopenia (platelets < 50). Options for thromboprophylaxis include low-dose unfractionated heparin, low molecular weight heparin or mechanical prophylaxis.
- Mobilization should be encouraged
- Use of anticoagulation for routine prophylaxis of catheter-related thrombosis is not recommended.
Treatment of CVC-related Thrombosis and Deep Venous Thrombosis

- There is insufficient evidence to recommend routine removal of clinically-necessary, functional and non-infected central lines in the setting of catheter-related thrombosis.
- Anticoagulation should be continued for the duration of line placement if removal is not feasible.
- Anticoagulation duration is controversial and catheter-related thrombosis should be treated as per established guidelines for provoked DVT.¹²,¹⁵-¹⁷
  - Catheter-related thrombosis should be treated as a provoked thrombosis and treated with anticoagulation for a total of 3 months.
  - Patients whose lines have been removed and who experience bleeding complications while on anticoagulation may be taken off of anticoagulation before completing 3 months of treatment provided symptoms of catheter-related thrombosis have resolved. They should be reimaged in 10-14 days to exclude propagation of venous thrombus if anticoagulation is discontinued early.
  - Patients with active malignancy should receive anticoagulation with low molecular weight heparin until complete remission has been achieved.
  - Tinzaparin 175 IU/kg once daily may provide easier and more reliable anticoagulation compared with warfarin in patients taking multiple interacting medications, antibiotics and/or with unpredictable dietary intake. Caution should be exercised when using low molecular weight heparins in individuals with impaired renal function.

CATHETER CARE

Patients should be educated about their own catheter care in preparation for outpatient therapy. Written instructions for catheter care should be given to patients prior to discharge as per nursing policy and procedures (ie see “How to protect your CVC while showering BMTE40250”, which is found on SharePoint, hyperlink below).

Unit 57 ABMTP SharePoint Link: How to protect your CVC while showering BMTE40250

CATHETER REMOVAL

With all central line removals informed consent shall be obtained and sterile technique maintained. Central line removals should be done in the supine position during exhalation to minimize air embolus risk.

All patients shall have their central lines removed once they are no longer using it regularly. All patients shall have line removed if they are eating/drinking well and not requiring transfusions or IV medications. A new line should be inserted if it is again needed (i.e. second transplant).

Prior to line removal, platelets should ideally be >50 and INR <1.4. Send catheter for review if mechanical issue/infection potential suspected during line removal.
REFERENCES


Additional Resources


STOMATITIS

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

BACKGROUND

TREATMENT

TO BE DEVELOPED

REFERENCES
HEPATIC COMPLICATIONS AND VIRAL HEPATITIS

SUMMARY

- All recipients and their donors should be screened for Hepatitis B and C.
- Recipients or donors with positive Hepatitis B (HBsAg or HBCAb with loss of anti-HBs antibody) or Hepatitis C serology should undergo viral load testing. Patients with positive serology or viral load and elevated ALT levels should see a hepatologist and undergo transient elastography (i.e. Fibroscan™) or liver biopsy prior to transplant.
- Established cirrhosis is associated with high risk of severe veno-occlusive disease (VOD), multiorgan failure and death in recipients of HDCT/BCT. Myeloablative stem cell transplantation will not be offered to this group of patients. Potential options for reduced intensity conditioning may be explored.

Hepatitis C:

- There is no basis to offer pre-emptive antiviral therapy to patients with Hepatitis C before or during transplant. They should be monitored for VOD. VOD patients should be offered treatment based on relevant guidelines or on study, if available.
- Recipients with hepatitis C should be observed for chronic hepatitis by monitoring liver enzymes and Hepatitis C viral load after transplant. They should be offered treatment with appropriate antiviral medications, once marrow reserve permits their use, in order to prevent late development of cirrhosis and HCC.

Hepatitis B:

- Hepatitis will likely be transmitted if donors are HBV-DNA positive at transplant. These donors should be assessed by a specialist in Viral Hepatitis and receive antiviral treatment if time permits, or another donor should be sought. Newer hepatitis B treatments are highly effective and response may be prompt.
- Recipients with hepatitis B are at risk of FHF if they or their donors are HBsAg positive or HBV-DNA positive at the time of transplant. In this situation, the recipient should be treated with antiviral agents as directed by a specialist in Viral Hepatitis beginning as soon before transplant as feasible, ideally at least within 30 days before chemotherapy.
- Recipients with occult hepatitis B (HBsAg negative, HBcore antibody positive) are at significant risk of reactivation, especially with the use of rituximab, doxorubicin or high dose steroids. In this situation, the recipient should be treated with prophylactic antiviral agents as directed by a specialist in Viral Hepatitis beginning as soon before transplant as feasible, ideally at least within 30 days before chemotherapy is received. Prophylaxis will continue 6-12 months after the chemotherapy regimen is complete.
- Long-term risks of developing cirrhosis and HCC appear to be similar to untransplanted population with HBV. Guidelines for antiviral therapy should be similar to untransplanted patients.

Sinusoidal Obstruction Syndrome (SOS):

- SOS should be suspected in the patient with weight gain, hyperbilirubinemia and hepatomegaly early post transplant. The diagnosis should be made based on established criteria and confirmed by ultrasound, liver biopsy or measurement of hepatic vein wedge pressure gradient if possible. Low SAAG would argue against VOD as a cause of ascites.
Sinusoidal Obstruction Syndrome (continued):

- Ursodiol 15-20 mg/kg/day will be given for the first 80 days post-transplant for prophylaxis of SOS in allogeneic HCT recipients.
- Standard treatment of SOS includes careful attention to fluid balance and renal perfusion, elimination of hepatotoxic medications and supportive care. When SOS is severe or associated with other organ dysfunction the use of defibrotide 25 mg/kg/day should be considered.

BACKGROUND

Prior to universal screening of blood products, viral hepatitis was very common among bone marrow transplant (BMT) recipients. In one Italian program, Locasciulli et al. reported that 30 of 145 (21%) consecutive BMT recipients were positive for hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg). A high risk of hepatitis C from unscreened blood products has also been reported by Strasser et al., with a risk of hepatitis C of 17% prior to transplant and 32% by day 100. Universal screening of blood products in recent years has reduced the risk of hepatitis B transmission to 1 per 82,000 and the risk of hepatitis C transmission to 1 per 3,100,000 per screened unit. Currently, the majority of viral hepatitis in BMT recipients is likely acquired from other sources.

Hepatitis C

The hepatitis C virus is a single-stranded RNA virus. Transmission is most effective by direct blood-to-blood inoculation. The incubation period is 6 – 12 weeks, followed by a generally mild, self-limiting hepatitis. 85% develop chronic infection, and of these 20% will develop cirrhosis and 5% will die of liver failure or hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC).

The course of hepatitis C after BMT appears to be generally mild. While some reports suggest an increased rate of severe veno-occlusive disease (VOD) in BMT recipients who are positive for the hepatitis C virus (HCV), most suggest that the risk is not substantially higher than in HCV-negative recipients. Strasser et al. reported the results of BMT in patients who were HCV-positive at the time of transplant, and they found the risk of severe VOD in HCV-positive patients was 48%, compared with 14% in HCV-negative control patients. The risk of VOD was only increased in this report if patients had elevations of ALT at the time of BMT. Most other reports suggest that the rate of VOD in patients with HCV is approximately 8%, roughly that seen in HCV-negative recipients. Over the long term, patients with hepatitis C do show features of mild, chronic hepatitis after BMT. AST levels are generally higher for 5 to 10 years, although the risk of fulminant hepatic failure (FHF) is not increased. There does not appear to be excessive mortality in long-term (> 3 years) survivors who are HCV+.

Patients with hepatitis C who undergo BMT do appear to be at higher risk of developing cirrhosis than similar patients who do not undergo BMT. As shown in the figure below, in one series measuring time to progression to cirrhosis (from time of infection with HCV), the median time to cirrhosis was 18 years in BMT recipients versus 40 years in non-transplant patients. The cumulative incidence of cirrhosis in transplanted patients was 24% at 20 years.

A recent European prospective trial of 195 patients who had undergone stem cell transplant (134 allogenic, 61 autologous hematopoietic HCT) demonstrated an overall survival probability of 82% and 6.1% death rate due to liver disease. The rate of decompensated liver disease and death was 12% at 20
years post transplant. HCV infection was associated with increased risk of morbidity and mortality while treatment was associated with improved outcomes.5

Figure 1. Cumulative incidence of cirrhosis, as reported by Peffault de Latour et al. (2004).6

Hepatitis B

Worldwide, over 350 million people are hepatitis B virus (HBV) carriers. In general, hepatitis B runs a more aggressive course than hepatitis C. Risk of cirrhosis in patients with hepatitis B is between 12 and 23%, and the risk of decompensation or HCC is between 6 and 15%. As shown in the figure below, Hepatitis B proceeds in a two-stage process: first infection/replication, then immune reaction. It is the immune reaction that is responsible for many of the clinical features of acute infection.

Hepatitis B and BMT:

Figure 2. Relative concentration of hepatitis B virus markers.

Hepatitis B does not appear to increase the incidence of VOD after transplant. VOD is reported to occur in approximately 8% HBV-exposed recipients. The incidence of serious liver disease is increased in HBV carriers after BMT. Chen et al. (1999) reported that 81% of hepatitis B carriers developed impaired liver function after a median follow-up of 68 months from alloBMT.7 In addition, 12% developed FHF (median day+170) post BMT. The risk of chronic hepatitis (19.5% versus 0.3%, p<.001) and cirrhosis (9.8% versus 0%, p<.001) are also higher in these patients.8 The risk of cirrhosis is comparable with untransplanted patients with HBV. Sustained clearance has been reported in HBsAg+ recipients receiving transplants from donors with natural immunity to HBV.8,9
Table 1. Hepatitis B serology and BMT (adapted from Strasser SI, et al. (1999)).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient Result</th>
<th>Donor Result</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anti-HBs</td>
<td>Anti-HBs</td>
<td>Exposed or vaccinated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-HBc</td>
<td>Anti-HBc</td>
<td>Exposed. Risk of reactivation low but present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HBSAg positive</td>
<td>HBSAg positive</td>
<td>Active infection: Liver biopsy and start treatment if HBV DNA +</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Transient Elastography (i.e. FibroScan™)**

Transient elastography is a non-invasive test of liver stiffness which uses a vibrating ultrasound probe to transmit a shear wave into the liver. The rate at which the vibrating pulse returns to the probe from the liver is directly proportional to the stiffness of the liver; stiffness in this context correlates to the degree of fibrosis. A liver stiffness of less than 11 kPa makes cirrhosis unlikely. Transient elastography is of limited utility in morbidly obese patients and patients with ascites. Liver biopsy may still be required to clarify the degree of fibrosis.

**TREATMENT OF VIRAL HEPATITIS**

Treatment of chronic viral hepatitis has improved significantly over the past decade. Newer antiviral agents, as well as novel preparations of old agents, have significantly improved the management of these diseases.

Lamivudine, a nucleoside analogue antiviral medication originally described as treatment for HIV infection, has shown considerable activity in hepatitis B. Lai et al. (1998) reported that among non-transplant patients, treatment with lamivudine was associated with normalization of ALT in 72% and a 98% reduction in HBV DNA after 1 year. In the non BMT population, lamivudine is not favoured given its high rate of resistance approaching 70% at 4 years. Higher success rates of viral clearance are seen with the use of tenofovir or entecavir with DNA levels dropping by 6-7 log after 1 year of treatment.

In BMT, lamivudine has been reportedly used in three Japanese autologous peripheral blood stem cell transplant recipients. No effects on engraftment or stem cell collection were noted and HBV DNA remained negative. Lamivudine has also been reported in combination with recipient vaccination in 29 recipients of HBsAg+ marrow (comparison group of 25 historical controls). Rates of HBV hepatitis (48% versus 6.9%, p=.002) and HBV FHF (24% versus 0%, p=.01) were substantially reduced by treatment with lamivudine. The role of passive immunization with hepatitis B immunoglobulin is unclear, but this strategy is not likely to result in sustained benefit.

Newer antiviral agents of use in hepatitis B include tenofovir and entecavir. These agents rapidly suppress viral replication and so result in rapid suppression of the hepatitis B viral load. There is limited data on the use of these newer agents in patients undergoing stem cell transplantation although small case series have demonstrated good outcomes.

The interferons are a group of cytokines that exhibit a broad range of antiviral and immunomodulatory activities. Pegylated interferon, in combination with ribavirin, results in sustained clearance of hepatitis C and serum ALT responses in 50-75% of immunocompetent patients depending on the genotype.
Because of concern over the use of immunomodulatory and myelosuppressive agents in the BMT population, there are relatively few reports of interferon therapy for hepatitis C in BMT recipients. One case series, reporting results in 11 patients with thalassemia who underwent BMT, suggests that this treatment is safe and of similar efficacy compared with non-BMT patients (negative HCV viral DNA in 5/11) after 6 to 12 months of treatment. Treatment was delayed 2 to 5 years after BMT to allow for reestablishment of marrow reserve. Treatment of 4 HCV-positive allogeneic BMT recipients with single-agent ribavirin has also been described by Ljungman et al. (1996). In this series, 1 patient died early while 2 showed clearance of HCV DNA. There were no adverse effects attributable to ribavirin in this small report. Treatment of hepatitis C has dramatically changed over the past 5 years with interferon free regimens now becoming the preferred first line therapy. There is currently no data with regards to interferon free regimens in the BMT population and there are significant challenges with regards to reimbursement by payers. Likely, these regimens will be better tolerated in the BMT population given the lack of interferon.

**SINUSOIDAL OBSTRUCTION SYNDROME (SOS)**

Hepatic veno-occlusive disease (VOD), increasingly referred to as sinusoidal obstruction syndrome (SOS), is a well-recognized complication of all stem cell transplantations, irrespective of the stem cell source, type of conditioning therapy, or underlying disease. Although the incidence has decreased in recent years, it is still between 5 and 55% for myeloablative transplants. The table below describes the patient, disease, and transplant factors associated with SOS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient Factors</th>
<th>Disease Factors</th>
<th>Transplant Factors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prior liver disease</td>
<td>Advanced disease</td>
<td>Ablative conditioning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age &gt; 20 years</td>
<td>Prior SCT</td>
<td>Busulfan-based</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior fungal infection</td>
<td>Malignant disease</td>
<td>High Busulfan AUC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis C infection</td>
<td>Abdominal radiation</td>
<td>Unrelated or mismatched donor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron overload</td>
<td>Mylotarg</td>
<td>Sirolimus GVHD prophylaxis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HFE C282Y genotype</td>
<td>Prior chemotherapy</td>
<td>Norethisterone use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Patient, disease and transplant factors associated with sinusoidal obstruction syndrome.

Diagnosis of SOS can occur using either the Seattle Criteria or the Baltimore Criteria, outlined in the table below. Prior to assuming SOS however, it is important to consider and rule out: congestive heart failure, fungal or viral liver infections, sepsis- or drug-induced cholestasis, and tumour infiltration of the liver.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seattle Criteria**</th>
<th>Baltimore Criteria**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Development of 2 of the following within 20 days of transplant:</td>
<td>Hyperbilirubinemia (&gt; 34 micromolar) within 21 days of transplant and 2 of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Hyperbilirubinemia (&gt; 34 micromolar)</td>
<td>• Ascites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Tender hepatomegaly</td>
<td>• Hepatomegaly (may be painful)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Weight gain (&gt; 2%)</td>
<td>• Weight gain (&gt; 5%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Comparison of Seattle and Baltimore Diagnostic Criteria for sinusoidal obstruction syndrome.

Ultrasound features associated with SOS include: increased gallbladder (GB) thickness, elevated hepatic artery resistive index (SV-DV/SV), decreased portal flow, and ascites. However, ultrasound results generally have low sensitivity and specificity. Ascites generally shows a high serum-albumin ascites gradient (> 11.1 gm/l). The use of transvenous liver biopsy has been shown to confirm diagnosis or reveal an alternate diagnosis in the majority of cases of early posttransplant liver disease. Shulman et al. (1995)
reviewed 60 BMT patients with liver dysfunction who underwent transvenous liver biopsy and measurement of the hepatic venous pressure gradient. The wedged hepatic venous pressure gradient > 10 mmHg correlated with a histologic diagnosis of SOS (p =0.001), and this gradient value provided 91% specificity and 86% positive predictive value. Bleeding complications were reported in 11 cases, and there were 3 procedure-related deaths.

**Treatment of SOS**

Results of a randomized controlled trial of ursodiol for SOS prophylaxis were reported by Essell et al. (1998). The patients were 67 consecutive recipients of allogeneic BMT, and they all received a busulfan plus cyclophosphamide conditioning regimen. Patients were randomly assigned to receive ursodiol, 300 mg twice daily (or 300 mg in the morning and 600 mg in the evening if body weight was > 90 kg), or placebo until day +80. The incidence of SOS was 40% (13 of 32 patients) in placebo recipients and 15% (5 of 34 patients) in ursodiol recipients (p = .03). The authors concluded that ursodiol prophylaxis seemed to decrease the incidence of hepatic complications after allogeneic BMT. A larger randomized controlled trial involving 242 patients reported no significant impact of ursodiol on the incidence of SOS, but did report significantly lower incidences of grades III and IV acute GVHD, stage II and IV liver and intestinal GVHD, and stage III and IV skin GVHD. In addition, among the patients given ursodiol, the survival at 1 year was significantly better, (71% versus 55%, p=.02), and the non-relapse mortality rate was lower (19% versus 34%, p=.01), when compared to the control group. A systematic review of three randomized controlled trials (RCTs), including the two mentioned above, of ursodiol as compared to placebo demonstrated a reduced risk of SOS on ursodiol; response rate (RR) 0.34, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.17-0.66 although no significant difference in survival.

Defibrotide is a single-stranded polydeoxyribonucleotide that has anti-inflammatory and antithrombotic properties, and has been suggested for use in cases of severe SOS. Richardson et al. (2002) reported on the use of defibrotide in 88 patients who developed severe SOS and multisystem organ failure after stem cell transplantation. The patients ranged in age from 8 to 62 years (mean 35 years), and were assessed according to the Baltimore Criteria. Defibrotide was administered IV in doses ranging from 5 to 60 mg/kg per day for a median of 15 days. Complete resolution of SOS was reported in 32 patients (36%), with 35% survival at day +100. There was no worsening of clinical bleeding or attributable grade III or IV toxicity noted in the patients. Grade I/II toxicities included hypotension, fever, abdominal cramping, and hot flashes. In a multi-centre phase II study, 75 patients taking 25 mg/kg/day of defibrotide were compared to 75 patients on 40 mg/kg/day of defibrotide. The 141 evaluable patients ranged in age from 0.5 to 63 years (mean 36 years), and 99% of patients were in multisystem organ failure. Complete resolution of SOS was reported in 65 patients (46%), with an overall survival rate of 42% at day +100. There was no difference in response rates between the 2 doses, but the higher dose was associated with more grade III and IV toxicities, as well as a greater risk of bleeding. Early stabilization or lower bilirubin was associated with better outcome. A multi-centre, presented at ASH 2012 compared 333 patients with SOS to historical controls. More patients on defibrotide had complete resolution of their SOS (29% vs. 9%; p=0.0019) and improved D+100 survival (49% vs. 25%; p=0.0016).

Potentially there may be a role for defibrotide as prophylaxis for SOS; a systematic review of 1230 patients from one RCT, 4 cohort studies and 8 case series studies showed an incidence of about 5% with defibrotide versus controls (14%) with a relative risk of 0.46 (95% CI 0.31-0.73). British guidelines suggest giving defibrotide at 6.25 mg/kg IV q.i.d. for prophylaxis in adults undergoing allogenic stem cell transplant with a history of pre-existing liver disease, second myeloablative transplant, allogenic transplant for leukemia beyond second relapse, conditioning with busulfan-based regimens, past treatment with...
gemtuzumab or ozogamicin, diagnosis of primary hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis, adrenoleucodystrophy or osteopetrosis. Given that current studies in this area are limited, as well as the considerable cost and lack of access of defibrotide, further research is needed and routine use of defibrotide is not routinely recommended.

Management of SOS

• Careful management of fluid balance to limit third-space fluid and maintain renal perfusion.
• Limit hepatotoxic medications.
• Transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt (TIPS) may improve fluid balance. Hyperbilirubinemia responds poorly, and survival is not improved.
• Thrombolytic therapy has been given with limited success and a high rate of fatal bleeding.

Summary of Recommendations for Treatment of SOS

• The diagnosis of SOS should be made based on established criteria with support of ultrasound or liver biopsy if possible.
• Ursodeoxycholic acid prophylaxis should be given for the first 80 days after transplant.
• Standard management of SOS includes supportive care, careful attention to fluid balance and renal perfusion, and elimination of unnecessary hepatotoxic medications.
• The use of defibrotide should be considered in patients with severe SOS or SOS with dysfunction of extrahepatic organs.
REFERENCES


REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM COMPLICATIONS

SUMMARY

- All patients should be advised prior to transplantation of a high rate of infertility post transplantation, especially if age >30 or TBI.
- Prior to transplant, specialist referral should be made as early as possible for women to discuss fertility options if desired.
- Men should be counselled and offered sperm banking if further fertility desired.
- Patients fertility status should be assessed at repeat time intervals post transplant if fertility desired.
- All patients should be educated regarding estrogen deficiency syndromes and genital tract GVHD prior to transplant. Baseline assessment by a gynecologist pretransplant should be carried out for all female patients.
- All female patients should receive regular assessment by a gynecologist after transplantation. Routine follow-up care for these patients should include review of hormone therapy, sexual function and vaginal self-surveillance. Annual Pap smears with cytology.
- Women with genital tract lesions suspicious for vaginal graft-versus-host disease should be swabbed for herpes simplex virus and evaluated by a gynecologist with experience in care of patients with graft-versus-host disease.
- Gonadal function (FSH, LH, estrogen) should be checked in women of uncertain menopausal status.
- Systemic and topical therapies are available for vaginal graft-versus-host disease and should be used in conjunction with a skilled gynecologist. Vaginal dilatation or surgery may be recommended for women with vaginal narrowing.
- Sexual dysfunction should initially be addressed by reviewing medications for contributing factors, assessing gonadal function and testosterone levels (women with low libido).
- Menopausal symptoms may respond to hormone replacement therapy or antidepressants (venlafaxine).
- Low libido in men or women and male erectile dysfunction may respond to testosterone replacement therapy. Men with ED may also respond to sildenafil or related drugs.
- Water soluble vaginal lubricants may relieve vaginal dryness and dyspareunia.
- Referral for sexual or relationship counselling may improve sexual function.

INFERTILITY

Female Infertility

In women, chemotherapy has a greater effect on follicle development than on the resting oocytes. Some women may have recurrence of menopause and ovulation months or years post chemotherapy or possibly post transplantation. The degree of impact is dependent on patient age; women given daily cyclophosphamide at an average dose of 100 mg/day have been shown to reach amenorrhea at a mean of 9.5g for patients under 40 years and 5.3g if older than 40 years.¹

Radiation is more toxic to oocytes and can sometimes cause transient amenorrhea in young women which resolves after recruitment and development of a new cohort of primary follicles. A single high dose of radiation causes ovarian failure in all women (>6 Gy in all women > 40 years). The predicted radiation to cause immediate and permanent infertility in 97.5% of patients decreases with age: 20.3 Gy at birth, 18.4 Gy at age 10 years, 16.5 Gy at age 20 years, and 14.3 Gy at age 30 years.² In addition, pelvic radiation is known to alter uterine vasculature and blood flow, with restricted uterine growth in young girls (mean age
12.5 years) undergoing HCT with cyclophosphamide and total body irradiation (TBI) at a dose of 8.5 to 11.7 Gy. There is an associated increased risk of miscarriage, mid-trimester pregnancy loss, preterm birth, and low birth weight post-HCT with high dose TBI.

The rate of infertility with FLUBUP and TBI is unclear; pregnancies have occurred following this regimen. In a retrospective review of 619 women and partners of men treated with auto- (n=241) or allo-HCT (n=378) and transplanted at age 21-45 years (median 33.3 years), Carter et al. reported 54 pregnancies in 34 patients (26 males, 40 pregnancies; 8 females, 14 pregnancies) and 46 live births. Factors associated with no conception included age >30 years at HCT (OR=4.8), female sex (OR=3.0), and TBI (OR=3.3). Survivors were not more likely than siblings to report miscarriage or stillbirth (OR=0.7).

Options for preventing infertility after HCT in females include:
1. Ovulation induction, oocyte retrieval, IVF followed by cryopreservation of embryos
   - Proven to be successful, but requires a partner or sperm donor
   - May take several weeks to develop and retrieve oocytes
   - Less effective if initiated between or after rounds of chemotherapy
2. Oocyte cryopreservation
   - Remains investigational with a poor success rate (3.4% live births) due to cryoinjury
   - Timeframe required for oocyte stimulation
3. Ovarian tissue cryopreservation
   - Ovarian tissue is obtained and later re-implanted
   - No delay is needed to stimulate the ovary
   - Case reports of successful return of menses, pregnancy and delivery have been reported
   - Unknown risk of contamination of tissue by malignant cells (i.e., leukemia cells)

Male Infertility

Radiation damage to gonads and disruption of endocrine production results in increased luteinizing hormone (LH) and follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) levels with azoospermia, testicular atrophy, and infertility in many patients post-HCT. In pediatric patients who undergo TBI, gonadal shielding has been shown to preserve testosterone production, but fertility rates are still low in these patients.

Leydig cells are relatively resistant to chemotherapy or radiotherapy, and testosterone usually remains in the normal range with some decrease in total and free testosterone, especially in males over age 45. Again, azoospermia and infertility is dependent on age at transplant, radiation and chemotherapy doses, and type of chemotherapy especially alkylators.

Sperm cryopreservation is a simple and low risk procedure for males prior to HCT. Schmidt et al. (2004) reported the results of a retrospective series involving 67 couples in which the male patient had received chemotherapy for lymphoma or germ cell tumours (8 with BMT). 151 cycles of in vitro fertilization with fresh or cryopreserved (58%) sperm were performed, and per cycle pregnancy rates were: 14.8% after intrauterine insemination, 38.6% after intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI), and 25% after ICSI-frozen embryo replacement. Live births were achieved in 11.1, 30.5 and 21% of the cases, respectively.

In general, most studies show an approximate 40% success rate per cycle. Intracytoplasmic sperm injection is an option for men with low sperm quality. Epididymal sperm aspiration or testicular sperm extraction are also options.
Recommendations

- All patients should be advised of a high rate of infertility post transplantation, especially if they are over the age of 30 or have received TBI.
- Prior to transplant, specialist referral should be made as early as possible for women to discuss fertility options if desired. While this is costly, there are some funding options available for cancer patients.
- Men should be counselled and offered sperm banking if further fertility is desired.
- Patients fertility status should be assessed at repeat time intervals post transplant if fertility is desired.

PREMATURE MENOPAUSAL SYMPTOMS

Following HCT, menopause is rapid rather than gradual as in natural menopause. Symptoms include hot flashes, night sweats, insomnia, mood swings, irritability, depression, vaginal dryness, vaginal atrophy and fibrosis, pruritis, and urogenital symptoms. In a series of 15 women already menopausal pre transplant, 53% experienced hot flashes, 40% poor libido, and 53% painful intercourse. Post-HCT, commonly prescribed doses of hormone replacement therapy (HRT) have been associated with low estradiol levels and often ongoing symptoms; therefore the optimal hormone dose is unclear. Syrjala et al. (1998) reported that at 3 years posttransplant, although 76% of women were taking HRT, 52% still reported problems with lubrication and arousal, 33% reported dyspareunia, and 46% had difficulties with orgasm.

VAGINAL GRAFT VERSUS HOST DISEASE

Symptoms of vaginal graft versus host disease (GVHD) include vaginal dryness, pain, discomfort, and vaginal scarring with strictures and dyspareunia. Often the vaginal mucosa is excoriated, ulcerated and thickened with a narrowed or obliterated introitus from scar tissue. Synechiae most commonly obliterate the upper vaginal canal or are circumferential around the introitus. Milder cases have open, flat sores, erythematous and excoriated mucosa which is tender and friable. These changes do not improve with estrogen therapy.

In one series of 11 patients, Spiryda et al. (2003) reported that symptoms developed at a mean of 10 months posttransplant, when all but one patient was receiving systemic steroids. Excoriated mucosa and moderately thickened mucosa successfully treated with topical cyclosporine with response taking 2 weeks, while synechiae and obliteration of the vaginal canal required surgical lysis and postoperative topical cyclosporine with dilators in 7 of the 11 patients. These patients found intercourse possible in 6-12 weeks. However, 2 of the 11 developed persistent high grade squamous intraepithelial lesions.

Zantomio et al. recently reported the results of a series of 61 patients with a median follow up of 24 months (range 6-60 months). 29 of these patients developed GVHD (36% at 1 year, 49% at 2 years), and 90% had chronic GVHD of other organs. Stem cell source was the only variable that was found to be a risk factor for genital tract GVHD; peripheral blood progenitor cells (PBPCs) were associated with a higher risk than bone marrow-harvested cells (HR=3.07, p=.017). One third of the cases of GVHD were mild, one third were moderate, and one third were rated as severe. All were treated with topical estrogens and all but 2 with systemic hormones; 7 patients required additional topical cyclosporine and dilators were used in 9 patients. No patient required surgery and 15 of 28 had complete resolution of their vaginal GVHD, with a median time to CR of 12 months and median treatment time of 15 months. Twenty-two of 28 were able to resume sexual activity, while six reported dyspareunia.
Recommendations - Pretransplant

- All patients should be educated regarding estrogen deficiency syndromes and genital tract GVHD prior to transplant.
- Referral to gynecologist for assessment and education pretransplant.

Recommendations – Three Months Posttransplant

- Encourage self-surveillance.
- Systemic or topical estrogens can be used.
  - 0.1% estriol vaginal cream or 0.5g topical cream 2 times per week in all patients for prophylaxis.
- A decision regarding systemic hormones should be discussed with the gynecologist.

Recommendations – Subsequent Care

- Regular gynecologic follow-up at a frequency determined by gynecology service.
- Review of hormone therapy, sexual function and vaginal self-surveillance.
- Annual Pap smears with cytology.
- Consider androgen replacement if indicated.

If Suspicious of Vaginal Graft versus Host Disease

- Swab for herpes simplex virus.
- Check hormone levels (LH, FSH, estrogen) if menopausal status is unclear.
- Refer patient to a gynecologist experienced in the care of vaginal GVHD.
- Biopsy of the affected site to confirm diagnosis is recommended if there is no response to initial steroids.

Treatment Options for Graft versus Host Disease of the Vagina/Vulva

- Topical immunosuppression
  - Steroids
    - Introital/vulvar lesions: high dose steroid ointment (Ultravate or Celestoderm)
    - Mid-vaginal lesions: betnesol douche (rectal enema preparation) or steroid foam (hydrocortisone acetate 100mg/g mucoadherent rectal foam 1g daily x 4-6 weeks, then taper)
    - High vaginal lesions (associated with dyspareunia, stenosis): steroid ointment applied to vaginal dilator and used 2x/day
  - Calcineurin inhibitors
    - Can be used if steroids alone are ineffective
    - Cyclosporine A:
      - 200 mg oral suspension compounded with evaporation of the alcohol and mixed into 5g anhydrous ointment base
      - Twice daily for 4 weeks, then taper over 2 months
      - Alternative regimen is 100 mg/mL solution 1 mL in 20 mL normal saline; high vaginal installation 15 min/day for 4-6 weeks, then taper
    - Topical tacrolimus can be used; less data is published
Mechanical methods
  - Vaginal Dilators (or intercourse) 2 times/week for prophylaxis, 1-2 times daily dilators for established narrowing
  - Surgery

SEXUALITY POSTTRANSPLANT

The diagnosis of cancer, malignancy, pretransplant therapy, preparatory regimen, complications and treatment affect feelings of sexuality and the sexual response cycle, which consists of desire, arousal, orgasm and resolution. This can have an impact on relationships and quality of life posttransplant.

In the UK MRC-AML10 trial conducted by Watson et al., 55% of allotransplant and 42% of autotransplant patients reported worsening of their sex life posttransplant, and BMT patients fared worse than chemotherapy patients with decreased interest in sex (48% versus 24%), decreased sexual activity (53% versus 35%), decreased pleasure from sex (36% versus 18%), and decreased ability to have sex (38% versus 18%). In addition, patients with GVHD experienced a higher loss of sexual functioning than patients without GVHD; however, when the patients with GVHD were removed from analysis, the transplant patients still experienced poorer sexual functioning than chemotherapy patients.

Sexual dysfunction is common posttransplantation. In the Syrjala et al. study, 102 sexually active allogeneic stem cell transplant survivors were prospectively followed and assessed at 1 and 3 years posttransplant; while they reported equal sexual satisfaction pretransplant, 80% of women and 29% of men reported at least 1 sexual problem posttransplant. Predictors for men included older age, poorer psychological function, unmarried status and lower pretransplant sexual satisfaction. In addition, the group of more dissatisfied women were less likely to have received HRT.

Male sexual dysfunction can result from hormone level abnormalities, peripheral neuropathy from the preparatory regimen, vessel damage from cyclosporine or high doses of radiation, fatigue, and decreased physical stamina. Erectile dysfunction is present in 25 to 38% of cases, arousal problems in 20% of cases, and orgasm difficulties in 6 to 13% of cases.

Female sexual dysfunction can result from amenorrhea, vaginal alterations from chemotherapy or radiotherapy, or GVHD of the vagina or vulva.

Recommendations – Females

- Review medications to assess for contributing factors.
- HRT can be considered for menopausal symptoms such as hot flashes, vaginal atrophy and lubrication, or changes in the skin or breasts.
- Testosterone level testing for patients with low libido.
- Antidepressants such as venlafaxine may be effective in treatment of hot flashes e.g. venlafaxine.
- Water soluble vaginal lubricants may relieve vaginal dryness and dyspareunia.

Recommendations – Males

- Review of all medications is indicated to assess for interference in sexual function.
• Check total testosterone, sex hormone binding globulin, free androgen index, LH, FSH, and prolactin levels.
• Referral to an endocrinologist or urologist for specific testing and therapy.
• Testosterone replacement may improve libido and erectile function in men with low testosterone and free androgen index.
• Sildenafil and related drugs may improve erectile function.
REFERENCES

The recommendations contained in this document are a consensus of the Alberta Bone Marrow and Blood Cell Transplant Program synthesis of currently accepted approaches to management, derived from a review of relevant scientific literature. Clinicians applying these recommendations should, in consultation with the patient, use independent medical judgment in the context of individual clinical circumstances to direct care.
SUMMARY

1. We recommend the routine documentation and use of the Hematopoietic cell transplantation specific comorbidity index (HCT-CI) and its components as part of the pre-transplant evaluative process.
2. We suggest a Geriatric Assessment of activities of daily living (ADL) in patients >65 years of age who are considered for HCT to better aid decision making.
3. The following are relative contraindications for HCT. A referral to appropriate subspecialty services is indicated if HCT is being considered for a patient who does not meet any of these minimal thresholds:
   a. Age >65
   b. Karnofsky performance score (KPS) <60
   c. FEV1 or DLCO <60% predicted
   d. LVEF <45% or arrhythmia
   e. Bilirubin/ALT/ALP >2x upper normal limit (UNL)
   f. Creatinine >2x UNL
   g. Uncontrolled infection, including dental
4. The following are absolute contraindications for HSCT.
   a. Active second malignancy
   b. Cirrhosis of the liver
   c. Pregnancy
   d. HCT-CI ≥3 plus one abnormal ADL
5. Early (ideally at diagnosis of malignancy) referral of the patient with mental illness or other psychosocial concerns to psychology, social work, psychiatry as appropriate is important. When psychosocial factors severely impair functioning and/or adherence to treatment plan, or place the patient at immediate safety risk (e.g., actively psychotic, suicidal, substance dependent, extreme poverty, high degree of family conflict), HSCT may be deferred in order to prioritize stabilization of psychosocial concerns.
6. The ultimate decision to proceed to HSCT is an interdisciplinary team-based decision paying attention to recipient characteristics and their perceived “trade-offs” with disease and donor characteristics.

BACKGROUND

Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT) is a potentially curative therapy for a variety of malignant and nonmalignant hematological disorders. The decision to recommend and proceed with HSCT is complex and multi-faceted. Prior to recommendation a throughout assessment of 1) Disease characteristics, 2) Patient characteristics – Physical and Psychosocial, and 3) Donor characteristics (allogeneic setting) is required.

The relative contributions of these characteristics (potentially overlapping) to HSCT success is not and unlikely to be clearly defined. In part, evaluations of individual characteristics within observational studies variably consider other pertinent characteristics. Moreover, secular trends in HSCT technology and supportive care would suggest the relative contributions would be “fluid”. The ultimate decision to proceed to HSCT is an interdisciplinary team-based decision paying attention to these characteristics and their perceived “trade-offs”.

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While it is important to acknowledge that patient characteristics are associated with post-HSCT outcomes, there is no clear and/or consistent evidence that modification of these characteristics clearly attenuates post-HSCT outcomes. This review focuses on Patient characteristics and draws attention to assessments and variables that might influence the decision to proceed with a HSCT.

**PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT(S)**

A detailed history, physical examination complemented with investigative diagnostics is a crucial 1st step in documenting and assessing comorbidities\(^1\-^3\). A modified table in Appendix 1 as presented by Hamadini et.al serves as a reasonable guide\(^1\). The rationale is presented in the following sections:

**Age**

An ideal HSCT candidate should be in excellent physical and physiologic health at the time of HSCT. There is a movement to consider physiologic age over chronologic age in the determination of HSCT eligibility. However, the chronologic age could be considered a simple variable that embraces a multitude of patient characteristics.

Data on the impact of age on outcomes post-auto HSCT is predominantly in myeloma setting, based on retrospective observational studies\(^4\-^8\). There are fewer studies examining its impact in the lymphoma setting\(^9\-^11\). In brief, biologic age should not be key criteria used to determine eligibility for autologous HSCT. Rather, one may need to consider attenuating the dosing of the conditioning regimen.

In the allogeneic setting, CIBMTR registry data suggests that the median age of HSCT has increased to up to 75 years over the last few decades\(^12\). Indeed, a retrospective study from EBMT suggests that there is no significant association between age and relapse or non-relapse mortality in a cohort of 1333 patients (age 50-74 years)\(^13\). Further, a similar analysis from CIBMTR in 1080 patients (>40 years) receiving a reduced intensity conditioning found that chronologic age did not impact rates of non-relapse mortality, relapse or GVHD\(^14\). Finally, a review of 372 patients aged 60-75 enrolled in prospective clinical trials of a reduced intensity conditioning determined that age did not appear to influence GVHD, PFS or OS but older individuals had increased bacterial infections and hospitalization\(^15\).

There is increasing interest in utilizing biomarkers of physiologic age\(^16\). There are numerous candidate markers including: p16\(^{INK4A}\), Leukocyte telomere length, DNA methylation, miRNA, Immunosenescence, SASP, Anemia, IL-6, CRP, NT-proBNP, Albumin, D-dimer, TNF and sICAM-1. Further, various geriatric assessment scales have also been used\(^17, 18\). In brief, it appears that p16\(^{INK4A}\) may be a leading biomarker candidate – a molecular maker of cellular senescence\(^19\-^21\).

Observational health outcomes research evaluating age is confounded by indication - suggesting a more conservative approach. Taken together, it is reasonable to consider a HSCT up to the age of 65. In individuals who are >65 years of age, the case will be discussed at an individual basis.

**Performance Status and Geriatric Assessments**

With respect to performance status assessment, we prefer the Karnofsky Performance Score (KPS) score over Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) score as it allows a more “granular” range to base one’s assessment. Moreover, the assessment of performance status is subjective and a wider scoring range may improve the quality of the assessment.
Given concerns that performance status is clinician assigned with overestimation\textsuperscript{22}, a geriatric assessment (GA) has its proponents in older patients\textsuperscript{23,24}. There are many variants of GAs with different domains. However, the comprehensive geriatric assessment (CGA) include domains of functional status, cognitive function, comorbidities & geriatric syndromes, polypharmacy, psychological status, social support and nutritional status\textsuperscript{25} and is suggested in the practice guidelines developed by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network. The use of GA was able to identify older patients with inferior survival undergoing allogeneic HSCT\textsuperscript{26}. Specifically, limitations in instrumental activities of daily living (HR 2.38, 95%CI: 1.59–3.56; P<0.001), slow walk speed (HR 1.80, 95%CI: 1.14–2.83; P=0.01), high comorbidity by hematopoietic cell transplantation-specific comorbidity index (HR 1.56, 95%CI: 1.07–2.28; P=0.02), low mental health by short-form-36 mental component summary (HR 1.67, 95%CI: 1.13–2.48; P=0.01), and elevated serum C-reactive protein (HR 2.51, 95%CI: 1.54–4.09; P<0.001) were significantly associated with inferior overall survival. Further, it is notable that the 2 year overall survival was zero if the presence of one abnormal Activity of Daily Living (ADL) and a HCT-CI score of ≥3 (see Section 3.4 for discussion on HCT-CI).

We suggest that it is reasonable to proceed with HSCT if the KPS score >60 and consider utilizing CGA in individuals who are >65 years of age to better guide decision making. We suggest that a HSCT be deferred in the presence of a HCT-CI score of ≥3 and one abnormal ADL.

Pulmonary Evaluation

Post-HSCT pulmonary complications such as therapy related lung toxicity, pulmonary GVHD and its variants, TRALI and infectious complications can occur. Pre-existing lung disease as measured by pulmonary function tests (PFTs) can increase the risk and morbidity of post-HSCT pulmonary complications with up to 3% and 24% of autologous and allogeneic HSCT patients developing severe pulmonary complications requiring mechanical ventilation\textsuperscript{27}. Indeed, an abnormal PFT pre-HSCT is associated with poorer post-transplant outcomes\textsuperscript{28–31}. Further, smoking pre-HSCT is independently associated with poor outcomes\textsuperscript{32}.

The proposed cutoff for eligibility in HSCT in clinical trials is typically a corrected DLCO >50% although a true cutoff is unknown. This cutoff which may be dependent on the planned conditioning chemotherapy\textsuperscript{33}. In the allogeneic setting, a higher threshold of DLCO>60% has been used. Moreover, the PAM score (described in Section 3.2) uses a DLCO cutoff of 60%\textsuperscript{34}. The correlation between FEV\textsubscript{1} and DLCO pretransplant is poor, with pre-HSCT FEV\textsubscript{1} independently predictive of early respiratory failure\textsuperscript{35,36}.

Taken together, it is optimal to consider a HSCT in an individual with a DLCO >60% and a FEV\textsubscript{1}>60%. In all other scenarios, the case will be discussed at an individual basis.

Cardiac Evaluation

In general, individuals with poor cardiac reserve with a LVEF <40%, uncontrolled arrhythmia or coronary artery should not proceed with HSCT\textsuperscript{37}. Overall, the rate of major or life threatening cardiac events post-HSCT has been estimated to be <1%\textsuperscript{38}.

Cardiac injury can occur post HSCT, and it is assumed to be more serious in individuals with less cardiac reserve. A higher LVEF threshold maybe warranted when cardiotoxic conditioning (e.g., cyclophosphamide or TBI) is contemplated. However, it may be reasonable to accept a LVEF of >45% in
most circumstances.\textsuperscript{39,40} Separately, there is also an association between prolonged QT and QT dispersion noted on routine EKG with post-HSCT morbidity from heart failure.\textsuperscript{41,42} Further, it would be important to optimize cardiac risk factors prior to HSCT.\textsuperscript{43}

Taken together, it is optimal to consider a HSCT in an individual with a LVEF>45% with a normal EKG. In all other scenarios, the case will be discussed at an individual basis.

**Hepatic and Nutritional Evaluation**

Baseline elevations of serum transaminases and alkaline phosphatase are associated with an increased risk of sinusoidal obstruction syndrome (SOS) post-HSCT in the allogeneic setting.\textsuperscript{44} Further, serum hyperferritinemia is also associated with increased risk of SOS, disease free and overall survival.\textsuperscript{45-49} It may be reasonable to consider chelation therapy for iron overload prior to HSCT, in particular patients with multiple red cell transfusion supports.

Overall, it is reasonable to proceed with HSCT if the liver function tests as measured by (Bilirubin, AST, ALT or ALP) are < 2 times upper limit of the normal reference range.

Seropositivity for Hepatitis B, C or HIV should not preclude HSCT, recognizing that it affects peri-transplant care, where viral prophylaxis or optimization of anti-viral therapy would be required. Unsurprisingly, viral hepatitis is associated with increased risk of reactivation, SOS, liver disease post-HSCT and non-relapse mortality.\textsuperscript{50-52} The use of Transient Elastography (Fibroscan) is suggested if there is clinical concern of cirrhosis.

In general, it is reasonable to exclude patients with frank cirrhosis from HSCT.

There is a paucity of evidence to suggest a specific nutritional state that would preclude HSCT. However, it is notable that patients with high BMI have similar post- autologous HSCT outcomes as patients with a normal BMI.\textsuperscript{53-56} Interestingly, obesity is associated with higher non-relapse mortality but a lower relapse rate, resulting in similar overall survival in the allogeneic setting.\textsuperscript{57}

**Renal Function Evaluation**

Renal dysfunction is associated with a higher morbidity and mortality in patients undergoing autologous HSCT for myeloma.\textsuperscript{58-60} Importantly, the value of autologous transplants studied in a randomized fashion only included patients with good renal function. In contrast, there is a paucity of data in the autologous setting in lymphoma given that traditional conditioning chemotherapy was not administered in patients with a serum creatinine >177 micromol/L.

A similar argument applies in the allogeneic setting and maybe more pertinent given that acute renal injury can occur 15-18% of patients receiving allogeneic HSCT.\textsuperscript{61} Further, there is some evidence to support an increased risk of non-relapsed mortality in patients with renal impairment pre-HSCT.\textsuperscript{62} Indeed, long-term follow-up data suggests that the more severe the acute renal injury peri-HSCT, the higher the likelihood of chronic kidney disease.\textsuperscript{63} Interestingly, the risk of acute renal injury could be anticipated using the HCT-CI (see Section 3.4).\textsuperscript{64}
Overall, it is reasonable to proceed with HSCT where the Creatinine is < 177micromol/L and are < 2 times upper limit of the normal reference range. All other scenarios will be discussed on an individual basis.

Dental Evaluation

The goal of pre-HSCT dental assessments is to identify potential sources of infection during the peri-HSCT period. This appears to be good practice but there has been no clear evidence to support an association between radiographic periodontal disease and infections/mortality post-HSCT.

Active Infections Section

HSCT will be deferred and/or excluded if there is active systemic infection or infection(s) that are not responding to therapy.

COMORBIDITY INDICES

There are multiple standardized co-morbidity indices in clinical use that aims to aid pre-HSCT assessments. The purpose would be to incorporate and assign differing weights to characteristics considered in the above sections. However, it is important to note that not all characteristics are considered or considered in the same fashion in the derivation studies.

Kaplan-Feinstein Scale

Artz et al. evaluated 105 consecutively enrolled patients who underwent HCT, receiving reduced intensity conditioning with fludarabine, melphalan, and alemtuzumab. A simple scale combining the Kaplan-Feinstein Scale (KFS) and Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group Performance Status (PS) scale enabled separation of high- from low-risk patients, with 6-month cumulative incidences 50% and 15%, respectively for transplant-related mortality (P = .001).

Pretransplant Assessment of Mortality Score – PAM Score

This risk score was developed at the Fred Hutchinson center and incorporates 8 pre-transplantation clinical variables: patient age, donor type, disease risk, conditioning regimen, FEV1, carbon monoxide diffusion capacity, serum creatinine level, and serum alanine aminotransferase concentration. This score is useful for predicting the risk for death within the first 2 years after hematopoietic cell transplantation.

The authors re-evaluated the PAM score using a contemporary cohort (2003-2009) to update and recalibrate its predictive capability and the score was also validated in non-Caucasians. Importantly, the score was modified where carbon monoxide diffusing capacity, serum alanine aminotransferase, and serum creatinine concentrations were no longer significantly associated with 2-year mortality, whereas patient and donor cytomegalovirus serology was associated with mortality. The following is a link to an online calculator: http://pamscore.org/

However, there is also literature to support an assertion that the PAM score may not be useful in all allogeneic or autologous settings.
EBMT Score

The EBMT risk score incorporates both recipient and disease variables. It evaluates five factors: age of patient, disease stage, time interval from diagnosis to transplant, donor type and donor recipient sex combinations. The current EBMT risk score is an extension of the “old” CML risk score. This scoring system explains 63% of the post-transplant outcomes in the EBMT registry. More recently, the EBMT was re-evaluated in patients with primary or secondary myelodysplasia undergoing an allogeneic transplant where the EBMT score predicts overall survival and transplant related mortality but did not correlate with relapse risk. Similarly, the EBMT score has utility in the autologous setting.

Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation Specific Comorbidity Index (HCT-CI)

Using the Charlson Comorbidity Index as a template, Sorror et al. re-developed this tool as a prognostic tool to better gauge post-allogeneic transplant survival outcomes – HCT-CI. This index embraces the variables discussed in Section 2. This index has been validated and is independent of disease characteristics. Importantly, the variables that were considered in this model are predominantly physical with little to no evaluation of mental or psychosocial variables. The use of the HCT-CI allows an estimation of the transplant-related mortality (see appendix 1). The following is web link to facilitate score calculations: http://www.hctci.org/Home/Calculator

HCT-CI in Clinical Settings and Comparisons with Other Scoring Systems

The HCT-CI has been evaluated and deemed prognostically useful in a variety of allogeneic transplant settings with modifications to incorporate combinations of age, remission status and performance status. Further, modifications of the HCT-CI have been used in the autologous setting.

Others have attempted to compare the accuracy of EBMT Score and the HCT-CI. For instance, Michaelis et al., in a single centre retrospective analysis using regression modeling suggest that a modified Pre-Transplant EBMT Risk Score is superior to the HCT-CI Score in predicting overall survival and non-relapse mortality after allogeneic HSCT in patients with acute myeloid leukemia. Separately and similarly, Terwey el al. evaluated HCT-CI and modified EBMT Risk score in the adult patients with ALL within a single European center and suggests that the EBMT risk score may be preferable over the HCT-CI.

The PAM score was compared with the HCT CI at a single institution and suggests the HCT-CI was more predictive of overall survival but the conclusions are inconsistent.

There is no clear co-morbidity index that clearly embraces all aspects of recipient and/or disease variables. Moreover, the accuracy of prediction tools is likely dependent on local variables that are either known or unknown. It is the author’s opinion that the HCT-CI is the most widely used tool for pre-transplant comorbidity assessment. The routine use of this tool would allow within center and cross center outcome comparisons. Moreover, it has been adopted by the CIBMTR. Taken together, we recommend the routine use of the HCT-CI as an evaluative standard of care.
PSYCHOSOCIAL ASSESSMENT

Psychosocial assessment(s) forms an important piece in pre-HSCT evaluation, performed by different clinicians—physicians, psychologists, social workers and nurses. A dedicated programme and staff is preferred to ensure consistency and expertise.

The observations in Sections 4.2 to 4.7 could suggest that measures (complex interventions) that broadly support and improve psychosocial health may lead to improve post-transplant psychosocial, patient reported outcomes as well as traditional medical post-HSCT outcomes (e.g. survival).

Psychosocial Uncertainties

Foster et al. performed a survey of HSCT professionals in 2006 using 17 case vignettes each representing a different psychosocial issue to which respondents indicated whether or not they would recommend proceeding with allogeneic HSCT. In six vignettes, at least 64% indicated do not proceed: suicidal ideation (86.8%), uses additive illicit drugs (81.7%), history of noncompliance (80.5%), no lay caregiver (69.3%), alcoholic (64.8%), and mild dementia/Alzheimer's (64.4%). In 10 vignettes, at least 73% indicated proceed. On four vignettes, professional subgroups differed in their recommendation on whether or not to proceed with allogeneic BMT.

Interestingly, a follow-up survey of 62 chairpersons of the hospital ethics committees (HEC) with an accredited HSCT program elicited whether they would recommend HSCT in the 6 scenarios (as above) where the majority HSCT clinicians would not. Opinions regarding transplant differed in one case only, in a patient with mild dementia; 27% of HEC chairpersons recommended not proceeding with BMT, which was significantly lower than that of nurses (68%, P<0.001), physicians (63.5%, P<0.001) and social workers (51.9%, P=0.05).

Psychosocial pre-HSCT Assessment Tools

Although a Gestalt approach to assessment is feasible, a formal validated tool is preferred. Indeed, there are numerous general screening tools including distress screening tools, but may not be specific to the HSCT population.

Garcia et al. developed a psychosocial structured interview to assess candidates for hematopoietic stem cell transplantation with the interview averaging 50 minutes to complete.

Separately, the Psychosocial assessment of candidates for transplantation (PACT) scale captures information in four domains (social support, psychological health, lifestyle factors, and patients understanding of the transplant process) with eight subscales, each rated on a 5-point scale. This scale was originally developed for clinical decision-making in psychosocial screening of organ transplant (heart and liver) candidates. The use of PACT rating at a single institution study was associated with non-relapse mortality (HR 0.82 per point increase [95% CI, 0.69-0.98], P=0.03), but not with overall survival (HR 0.91 [95% CI, 0.79-1.05], P=0.18). There was no association between final PACT rating and neutrophil or platelet engraftment, acute or chronic graft-versus-host disease, or relapse.

In a small randomized study, the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ) was used to assess for depressive disorders, anxiety, substance abuse, and problems in occupational or interpersonal functioning.
(functional disruption) and was provided to patients before meeting with their medical provider (n = 50; experimental group) or afterwards (n = 51; control group). The prevalence of clinically significant depression (21%), anxiety (14%), or suicidal ideation (8%) did not differ between the 2 groups. Patients in the experimental group were likely to have discussion of psychological symptoms than the control group (68% versus 49%, P = .05). Medical providers were significantly more satisfied with the management of psychological issues for the experimental group (P < .001). Patients with depression or anxiety were significantly more likely to prefer the PHQ be used at future visits (P = .02 and P = .001, respectively).

Distress

Distress is a complex term that is utilized to embrace multiple aspects mental health states. This broad concept has been evaluated in the context of HSCT using different scales (validated and unvalidated). Consequently, it is challenging to given firm conclusions on its association with post-HSCT outcomes.

Cancer and treatment specific distress pre-allogeneic HSCT is associated with Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Specifically, uncertainty, appearance and sexuality as well as health burden were concepts associated with PTSD. Pre-transplant psychological distress as measured with an unvalidated Likert-like scale was unrelated to survival in a single centered study.

Taken together, the presence of pre-transplant patient distress may have psychologic consequences post-transplant, but does not clearly influence survival. Moreover, the management of distress of peri-transplant is not well-defined with a recent systematic review suggesting psychological interventions (cognitive behavioral or emotional processing methods) may provide some benefit in alleviating distress in HSCT but conclusions remain tentative in light of methodological limitations and risk of bias in their included studies.

Depression

Pre-transplant clinical depression is associated with lower overall survival and higher acute GVHD among allogeneic transplant recipients. Further, it is associated with fewer days alive and out of hospital within the 1st 100 days after autologous and allogeneic setting. This could suggest routine screening for depression and providing pre-emptive pharmacologic and/or psychologic therapies to mitigate this risk factor – the assumption (not proven) is that it would result in superior post-transplant outcomes.

Non-Compliance

Compliance has been defined as the extent to which a person's behavior (in terms of medication, following diets, or executing lifestyle changes) coincides with medical or health advice. The prevalence on non-compliance is unknown in the HSCT population. Moreover, there is a paucity of research that evaluates the consequences of noncompliance in adult HSCT patients, nor the predictive value of pre-transplant compliance in determining post-transplant behavior. Further, the impact of compliance on therapeutic outcomes and the interventions that effectively increase compliance are all unknown.

Mumby et al. in a study of 151 autologous HSCT patients suggests 80% of patients were deemed non-compliant with an aspect of the transplant on ≥1 day. Non-compliance was defined as refusal of oral hygiene, prescribed exercise programs, oral nutrition and/or prescribed medications. In a multivariate analysis, the predictors of non-compliance in their cohort of patients were 1) gender - men, 2) presence of
depression, 3) global distress and 4) nausea and vomiting severity. Interestingly, a small and older study of 92 HSCT patients did not identify compliance as predictive of post-HSCT outcomes110.

It has been suggested that the following considerations may improve compliance108: 1) Provision of clear and consistent information with specific information on why consistent compliance is beneficial, 2) simplify treatment, 3) prioritize environmental precautions and health behaviors, 4) suggest ways to assist with forgetfulness, and 5) tailor the regimen as much as possible to the lifestyle of the patient.

Due to the paucity of data, non-compliance should not be an absolute contraindication to HSCT.

Substance Abuse

Lifetime substance abuse appears to be associated with adverse outcomes post HSCT111. In a single center case–control study, Chang et al. identified 17 individuals with lifetime substance abuse where with alcohol (71%), marijuana (30%), and opiates (30%) were identified as the principal substances of abuse. They identified controls, matching for disease and stage, type of transplant, pretransplant conditioning regimen, and age. Survival analysis demonstrated reduced survival times for patients with substance abuse (p = .0022)112 with 15 of 17 patients dying within the first year. Interestingly, a follow-up study did show this association113.

Due to the paucity of data, substance abuse should not be an absolute contraindication to HSCT.

Other Psychological Functioning and Coping Styles

Data on other aspects of psychological functioning/coping style is sparse and have not been clearly evaluated precluding discussion.

Financial/Socioeconomic Status

The socioeconomic status (SES) of the recipient is associated with poor-HSCT outcomes due to multiple interrelated factors114,115. Specifically, lower attained education was associated with increased distress (P = .002), lower income was related to worse physical functioning (P = .005) and increased distress (P = .008), lack of employment before transplantation was associated with worse physical functioning (P < .01)116.

Further, low SES is also associated with higher risks of all-cause mortality (hazard ratio (HR) 1.98, P=0.012) and non-relapse mortality (NRM) (HR 2.22, P=0.028), but similar risks of relapse mortality (HR 1.01, P=0.97) compared with high SES patients. A trend toward better survival and lower NRM for high SES patients with no chronic GVHD was observed; low SES patients without GVHD had similar survival as patients with chronic GVHD117. Similar results were noted by Silla et al118.

Interestingly, Knight et al. suggests that low SES effects are modulated through upregulation of conserved transcriptional response to adversity (CTRA)119. From a psychologic perspective, it has been suggested that the effects of “objective” SES is modulated through the individual’s “subjective” SES120.

The influence of SES is less clear in the autologous setting121,122 and it is likely that other patient and/or disease factors are more important in this setting.
Caregiver Considerations

The consistent presence of a caregiver is independently associated with superior post-allogeneic HSCT overall survival\(^9,10,12^3\). The optimal caregiver(s) and the qualities of the caregiver remains unclear, however there is evidence to suggest the quality of the caregiver may matter more than caregiver consistent presence\(^12^4\). Interestingly, patient’s perception of over-benefiting within a dyadic relationship was associated with patient distress, but not the patient’s self-perceived burden\(^12^5\). Separately, there is evidence to suggest that unmarried status is associated with worse sleep in the allogeneic setting\(^11^6\). Overall, there is a paucity of evidence to guide practice as summarized by a systematic review\(^12^6\).

Psychosocial Assessment Summary

Due to lack of definitive evidence, none of the psychosocial factors discussed above represent absolute contraindications to HSCT. However, it needs to be recognized that there is also a lack of safety data for patients who exhibit severe psychiatric illness (e.g. major depression, suicidal ideation/planning, psychotic illness with delusions/hallucinations, etc.), active abuse of alcohol or street drugs, or those who demonstrate profound degrees of non-compliance. Prior to accepting that such patients are eligible to proceed with HSCT, they require early referral (ideally at diagnosis of malignancy) to psychology, social work, or psychiatry as appropriate. If the patient does not demonstrate engagement and compliance with psychosocial services, or if psychosocial concerns are not stabilized, transplant may be deferred in order to prioritize patient safety. This would be considered especially when psychosocial factors severely impair functioning and/or adherence to treatment plans, or place the patient at immediate safety risk (e.g., actively psychotic, suicidal, substance dependent, extreme poverty, high degree of family conflict).
REFERENCES


57. Swiekk K, Patel S, Culos K, Oh A, Rondelli D, Patel P. Melphalan 200 mg/m2 in patients with renal impairment is associated with increased short-term toxicity but improved response and longer treatment-free survival. Bone Marrow Transplant. 2016;51(10):1337-1341.


### APPENDIX A. Optimal Physiologic Parameters for Transplant Eligibility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Autologous SCT</th>
<th>Allogeneic SCT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age and Performance Status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum age limit (years)</td>
<td>≤65</td>
<td>≤65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KPS</td>
<td>&gt;60</td>
<td>&gt;60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pulmonary</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEV₁ (% of predicted value)</td>
<td>&gt;60</td>
<td>&gt;60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLCO (% of predicted value)</td>
<td>&gt;60</td>
<td>&gt;60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cardiac</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVEF (%)</td>
<td>&gt;45</td>
<td>&gt;45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart rhythm</td>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hepatic</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serum Bilirubin</td>
<td>&lt;2 x normal</td>
<td>&lt;2 x normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALT/AST/ALP</td>
<td>&lt;2 x normal</td>
<td>&lt;2 x normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Renal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serum Creatinine</td>
<td>&lt;2 x normal</td>
<td>&lt;2 x normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Second active malignancy</strong></td>
<td>Must be absent</td>
<td>Must be absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pregnancy test</strong></td>
<td>Must be absent</td>
<td>Must be absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Uncontrolled Infections including dental</strong></td>
<td>Must be absent</td>
<td>Must be absent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KPS=Karnofsky performance Status; FEV₁=force expiratory volume in 1 second; DLCO=diffusion capacity; ALT/AST/ALP=alanine aminotransferase/aspartate aminotransferase/alkaline phosphatase; LVEF= Left ventricular ejection fraction
## APPENDIX B. Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation Specific Comorbidity Index (HCT-CI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Co-morbidity</th>
<th>Definition/compartment</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Arrhythmia</td>
<td><em>Atrial fibrillation</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Atrial flutter</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Sick sinus syndrome</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Ventricular arrhythmia</em></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Cardiovascular</td>
<td><em>Coronary artery disease</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Congestive heart failure</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Myocardial infarction</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*Ejection fraction ≤50%§</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Inflammatory bowel disease</td>
<td><em>Crohn’s disease</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Ulcerative colitis</em></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Diabetes</td>
<td>*Treated with insulin or oral hypoglycemic drugs§</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Cerebro-vascular</td>
<td><em>Transient ischemic attack</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Cerebro-vascular ischemic or hemorrhagic stroke</em></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Depression/anxiety</td>
<td>*Requiring psychological consultation and/or specific treatments§</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Hepatic - mild</td>
<td>*Bilirubin &gt;ULN 1.5 X ULN§</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*AST/ALT &gt;ULN 2.5 X ULN§</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Obesity</td>
<td>*Body mass index &gt;35 (adults)§</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*Body mass index-for-age ≥55% percentile (children)§</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Infection</td>
<td>*Requiring anti-microbial treatment before, during, and after the start of conditioning§</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Rheumatologic</td>
<td><em>Requiring Treatment</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Peptic ulcer</td>
<td><em>Confirmed by endoscopy and requiring treatment</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Renal</td>
<td>*Serum creatinine &gt;2mg/dl (or &gt;177μmol/L)§</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*On dialysis§</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Prior renal transplantation</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Pulmonary - Moderate</td>
<td>*DLco corrected for hemoglobin 66-80% of predicted §</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*FEV1 66-80% of predicted §</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*Dyspnea on slight activity§</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>14. Pulmonary - Severe</td>
<td>*DLco corrected for hemoglobin ≤65% of predicted §</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*FEV1 ≤65% of predicted §</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*Dyspnea at rest or requiring oxygen therapy§</td>
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<tr>
<td>15. Heart valve disease</td>
<td>*Except asymptomatic mitral valve prolapse§</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>16. Prior solid malignancy</td>
<td><em>Treated with surgery, chemotherapy, and/or radiotherapy, excluding non-melanoma skin cancer</em></td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>17. Hepatic - moderate/severe</td>
<td>*Liver cirrhosis§</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*Bilirubin &gt;1.5 X ULN§</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*AST/ALT &gt;2.5 X ULN§</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Diagnosed at any time in the patient’s past history
§Detected at the time of pretransplant assessment; ULN indicates upper limit of normal; DLco, diffusion capacity of carbon monoxide; FEV1, forced expiratory volume in one second; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; and ALT, alanine aminotransferase
The HCT-CI is able to classify allo-HCT patients into three risk groups:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Non-Relapse Mortality</th>
<th>Overall Survival</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HR (95% CI)</td>
<td>2-year %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>1.42 (0.8-2.7)</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;3</td>
<td>3.54 (2.0-6.3)</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX C. Psychosocial Assessment Interview of Candidates for Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation (PAIC-HSCT)  

1. IDENTIFICATION, SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1.1. Name: ________________________________________________

1.2. Gender: _____ (1-Male / 2-Female)

1.3. Date of birth: _______ / _______ / _______

1.4. Marital status: _____ (1-Single / 2-Married / 3-Widowed / 4-Divorced)

1.5. Instruction level: _____ years

1.6. Do you have any difficulties to read? _____ (1-Yes / 2-No)

1.7. Occupation: ____________________________________________

1.8. Current job status: _____ (1-Employed / 2-Unemployed / 3-Retired / 4-Sick leave)

1.9. Job contract: _____ (1-Formal / 2-Unofficial)

1.10. What is the longest period you remained in a job? _____ years

1.11. Monthly income: __________________________

1.12. Ethnicity: _____ (1-Caucasian, 2-Black, 3-Asian, 4-Brown)

1.13. Religion: 1. ___________________________ 2. None

1.14. How often do you visit temples or participate at church meetings? _____ times/month

1.15. Children: _____________________________________________

1.16. Home address: _________________________________________

1.17. Telephone number: ______________________________

1.18. Person who takes care of you: ___________________________

1.19. Your family relationship with this person: __________________

1.20. His/her telephone number: ______________________________

1.21. Donor: _______________________________________________

1.22. Family relationship with your donor: 1. ___________________________ 2. None

2. COMPREHENSION OF THE ILLNESS

2.1. How have you discovered you are sick? 

2.2. Do you know what your illness is?  

☐ Y ☐ N ☐ Partially

2.3. Do you know any possible causes of this illness?  

☐ Y ☐ N ☐ Partially

2.4. Do you know consequences and treatments of your illness?  

☐ Y ☐ N ☐ Partially

2.5. Have you got any previous medical treatment?  

2.6. What medicines do you currently take?  

☐ Y ☐ N ☐ Partially
3. **COMPREHENSION OF THE TRANSPLANTATION**

3.1. What is bone marrow

☐ Y ☐ N ☐ Partially

3.2. What is a hematopoietic stem cell transplant and how can it help your health?

☐ Y ☐ N ☐ Partially

3.3. Considering your clinical condition, what are the advantages and disadvantages of the HSCT?

☐ Y ☐ N ☐ Partially

3.4. Do you know why you have been chosen to undergo a HSCT?

☐ Y ☐ N ☐ Partially

3.5. Can you tell me what you know about what will happen during the transplant once you are in hospital?

☐ Y ☐ N ☐ Partially

3.6. Can you tell me what you know about the period following your discharge from hospital?

☐ Y ☐ N ☐ Partially

3.7. What are the possible side effects of the medicines used during the transplantation?

☐ Y ☐ N ☐ Partially

3.8. Do you think you understand all the risks of the treatment you are going to go through?

☐ Y ☐ N ☐ Partially

3.9. What are the possible complications and late effects of a HSCT?

☐ Y ☐ N ☐ Partially

3.10. Did you have the chance to meet somebody who has already undergone a HSCT?

☐ Y ☐ N ☐ Partially

3.11. How was this meeting?

3.12. Do you believe you have received enough information to make a decision about HSCT?

☐ Y ☐ N ☐ Partially

4. **MEDICAL COMPLIANCE**

4.1. In previous medical treatments did you miss consultations? Did you refuse to take prescribed drugs or did you stop taking them without medical consent? Did you refuse to follow medical advices or restrictions? Did you refuse to do any exams prescribed by your doctor?

☐ Y ☐ N ☐ Partially

4.2. Have you ever interrupted a medical treatment before the scheduled end?

☐ Y ☐ N ☐ Partially

(Questions 4.3 - 4.5 are about the pre-transplant procedures)

4.3. Did you miss any consultations with your doctor? If yes, tell us why.

☐ Y ☐ N

4.4. Did you refuse to follow medical advices or restrictions or did you refuse to do any exams prescribed by your doctor? If yes, tell us why.

☐ Y ☐ N ☐ Partially

4.5. Did you refuse to attend the psychosocial assessment? If yes, tell us why.

☐ Y ☐ N ☐ Partially

(Question 4.6 should be answered by the interviewer)

4.6. Is the patient against the psychosocial evaluation?

☐ Y ☐ N ☐ Partially
5. **LIFE STYLE**

5.1. Do you practice physical exercises regularly or did you use to do it before the illness?  
☐ Y ☐ N ☐ Partially

5.2. Do you have a healthy eating pattern?  
☐ Y ☐ N ☐ Partially

5.3. BMI: ___________  
Weight: ___________ kg  
Height: ___________ m

5.4. Do you usually have spare moments or meetings with friends?  
☐ Y ☐ N ☐ Partially

5.5. Are you satisfied with your sexual performance?  
☐ Y ☐ N ☐ Partially

5.6. Has the illness affected your sexual performance?  
☐ Y ☐ N ☐ Partially

5.7. After the transplant you will need to change your way of living. Do you agree with this?  
☐ Y ☐ N ☐ Partially

5.8. Are you satisfied with the your quality of life  
☐ Y ☐ N ☐ Partially

**Smoking:**

5.1. Do you smoke? (If you have stopped, please answer the next items 5.2 and 5.4)  
☐ Y ☐ N

5.2. How long did you smoke? ___________ years

5.3. How long did you stop smoking? ___________ years

5.4. The fact of being ill has affected your decision of stopping smoking?  
☐ Y ☐ N ☐ Partially

**Alcoholism:**

5.5. Have you ever felt you should cut down on your drinking?  
☐ Y ☐ N

5.6. Have people annoyed you by criticizing your drinking?  
☐ Y ☐ N

5.7. Ever felt bad or guilty about your drinking?  
☐ Y ☐ N

5.8. Have you ever had a drink first thing in the morning to steady your nerves or get rid of a hangover?  
☐ Y ☐ N
6. **COPING STRATEGIES**

6.1. How do you usually behave in difficult situations?

6.2. How did you face the fact of being sick when your illness was diagnosed?

6.3. How have you changed your life due to the illness?

6.4. How do you face the fact that you need to undergo transplantation?

As you respond to each of the statements below, please keep in mind the moment when your doctor told you would need to undergo to a Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation. Read each statement carefully and indicate to what extent you used it in the situation, by putting on a circle in front of the response. (0 – Does not apply or not used; 1 – Used somewhat; 2 – Used quite a bit; 3 – Used a great deal)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.5. I took it out on other people</td>
<td>0 1 2 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.6. I expressed anger to the person(s) who caused the problem</td>
<td>0 1 2 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.7. I made light of the situation and refused to get too serious about it</td>
<td>0 1 2 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.8. I refused to believe that it had happened</td>
<td>0 1 2 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.9. I tried to keep my feelings to myself</td>
<td>0 1 2 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.10. I looked for the silver lining, so to speak; I tried to look on the bright side of things</td>
<td>0 1 2 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.11. I asked a relative or friend I respected for advice</td>
<td>0 1 2 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.12. I talked to someone about how I was feeling</td>
<td>0 1 2 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.13. I made a promise to myself that things would be different next time</td>
<td>0 1 2 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.14. I criticized or lectured myself</td>
<td>0 1 2 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.15. I wished that the situation would go away or somehow be over with</td>
<td>0 1 2 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.16. I fantasized or wished about how things could turn out</td>
<td>0 1 2 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.17. I knew what had to be done, so I doubled my efforts to make things work</td>
<td>0 1 2 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.18. I am making a plan of action and following it</td>
<td>0 1 2 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.19. I rediscovered what is important in life</td>
<td>0 1 2 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.20. I changed or grew as a person in a good way</td>
<td>0 1 2 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. MENTAL STATUS EXAMINATION

7.1. Memory disorders

7.2. Attention or concentration disorders

7.3. Sleep disorders

7.4. Appetite disorders

7.5. Energy level change

7.6. Loss of interest in activities

7.7. Panic attack

7.8. Speech disturbance

7.9. Impulsiveness

7.10. BPRS (Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale)\(^2\) This form consists of 18 symptom constructs, each to be rated on a 7-point scale of severity ranging from "not present" to "extremely severe" If a specific symptom is not rated, mark "NA" (not assessed). Circle the number headed by the term that best describes the patient's present condition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptom</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Somatic concern</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Anxiety</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emotional Withdrawal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conceptual disorganization</td>
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<td>Guilt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tension</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mannerisms and posturing</td>
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<td>Grandiosity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Depression</td>
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<td>Hostility</td>
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<td>Suspiciousness</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hallucinations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor retardation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uncooperativeness</td>
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<td>Unusual thought content</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Blunted affect</td>
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<tr>
<td>Excitement</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disorientation</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. **PSYCHIATRIC HISTORY**

8.1. Psychotic disorders ☐ Y ☐ N
8.2. Depressive disorders ☐ Y ☐ N
8.3. Anxiety disorders ☐ Y ☐ N
8.4. Eating disorders ☐ Y ☐ N
8.5. Suicide attempts ☐ Y ☐ N
8.6. Psychiatric hospitalizations ☐ Y ☐ N
8.7. Use of psychotropic drugs (What of them) ☐ Y ☐ N
8.8. Use of home-made teas or beverages with calming effects? ☐ Y ☐ N
8.9. Use of alcohol (Duration and intensity) ☐ Y ☐ N
8.10. Use of prohibited or illegal drugs (Kind, duration of use motivation to quit) ☐ Y ☐ N
8.11. Violent behavior ☐ Y ☐ N
8.12. Problems with the police ☐ Y ☐ N

9. **FAMILY HISTORY**

9.1. Are there in your family any relatives who have or had any psychiatric problems (treatments, hospitalizations, suicide, and use of calming drugs or antidepressants)? ☐ Y ☐ N
9.2. Has anyone in your family used illegal drugs? ☐ Y ☐ N
9.3. Did anyone in your family die in the past six months? ☐ Y ☐ N
9.4. Has any relative or friend of yours had cancer? If yes, could you please tell me how this experience was? ☐ Y ☐ N

10. **SOCIAL AND FAMILY SUPPORT**

10.1. In some of the stressful situations you have been through, who has given you emotional support? ______________________
10.2. In financial difficulty, who has given you economic support? ______________________
10.3. Since the beginning of your disease, who has given you emotional support? ______________________
10.4. Since the beginning of your disease, who has given you financial support? ______________________
10.5. Who will take care of you (caregiver) during your hematopoietic stem cell transplant (HSCT)? ______________________
10.6. Did your caregiver attend consultations with you? Do you think he/she was well informed about the care you will need during your recovery? ______________________
10.7. Please, tell me about the relationship between you and the caregiver? ______________________
11. EXPECTATION OF THE TRANSPLANTATION

11.1. How do you think this treatment will be?

11.2. Do you worry about the failure of this treatment?

11.3. How do you think your hospitalization time will be? And the recovery time after HSCT?

11.4. Do you believe you will recover your previous health status after the transplant? If you believe it, how long you think it will take you to be recovered? □Y □N □Partially

11.5. Considering your answers above tell us about your plans for the future?

(Make the following questions only at the end of the interview, after all other questions are answered)

While you answered these questions you had the opportunity to think about many aspects of this moment of your life: your understanding about the illness and about your transplant, your expectations, your emotional feelings, the way you face crisis situations, the way you follow medical prescriptions, your lifestyle, how your family is and how you can count or rely on it. Furthermore, you had the opportunity to think about how you enjoy your life:

Do you think this interview is too long or boring? □Y □N □Partially

Do you think this interview helped you get prepared for the transplant? □Y □N □Partially

Do you think this interview helped you think about aspects concerning your illness or your transplant which you had not considered before? □Y □N □Partially

Would you like to make any comments? □Y □N □ __________________________________________________________________________
CRITERIA FOR DONOR SELECTION

**SUMMARY**

- Donor selection will be based on human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-match and important non-HLA factors that influence transplant outcomes (e.g. urgency of transplant, cytomegalovirus (CMV) serostatus, age of donor).
- The ideal donor is one that is both HLA-matched and matched for CMV serostatus. If this is not available in a timely fashion, other suitable donors are as follows (in descending order of preference):
  - HLA-matched, CMV serostatus mismatched
  - 1 allele/antigen mismatched (HLA-A,B,C or DR)
    - If multiple HLA-mismatched donors are available, avoid mismatches of HLA-DR if possible
    - Permissive HLA-mismatches not associated with any significant clinical outcomes are acceptable for patients without other suitable donors
  - Haploidentical related donor (i.e. first degree relative)
  - Umbilical cord blood unit with adequate cell dose
    - Note: For a pediatric recipient, umbilical cord blood as a stem cell source appears to be as useful as bone marrow for children requiring allogeneic stem cell transplantation.
    - Refer to “Umbilical Cord Blood Transplantation” of the Standard Practice Guideline
- Syngeneic donors may be preferred for aplastic anemia and other non-malignant conditions, and disorders with minimal reliance on graft-versus-tumour effect.
- After HLA-matching and CMV serostatus, consider younger donors (esp. age<30 for unrelated donor), and other non-HLA factors in no particular order including male donor, nulliparous female, ABO compatibility, and donor size
- For recipients with potential HLA-mismatched donors, graft failure has been reported in patients with donor-specific HLA antibodies, thus careful antibody testing should be performed prior to transplantation
- For donor eligibility (acceptable health), refer to ABMTP Donor Eligibility and Suitability Standard Operating Procedures for allogeneic and cord blood donations. This is located on ABMTP Sharepoint.

**INTRODUCTION TO HLA ANTIGENS AND TESTING**

HLA antigens are peptides that present antigens to the T-cell receptor (TCR) to stimulate an immune response against endogenous (Class I HLA presenting to CD8+ T-cells) or exogenous (Class II HLA presenting to CD4+ T-cells) antigen. Class I antigens considered in HLA matching hematopoietic stem cell donors consist of HLA-A, HLA-B, and HLA-C antigens, and Class II antigens include HLA-DR, HLA-DQ, and HLA-DP. HLA antigens are encoded in the Major Histocompatibility Complex (MHC) on chromosome six and are inherited in a Mendelian fashion.

Linkage disequilibrium exists and therefore some gene combinations are found together more frequently than is explained by chance alone; some combinations of genes are found together more frequently in populations with different ethnic origins. This can greatly increase or decrease the likelihood of finding a
full allelic match. In addition, minor histocompatibility antigens are found outside of the MHC complex that may impact engraftment and graft-versus-host disease (GVHD).

In the past, serologic typing defined antigen groups on lymphocytes using antisera to different antigens in the presence of complement to induce cell death. More recently, DNA technology has changed the face of HLA typing, with >1000 alleles detected. Difficulties arise in knowing which antigens/alleles mediate graft rejection and GVHD, and as testing becomes more specific, the pool of available donors for each patient becomes smaller.

Initial sibling screening as potential donors will be performed by medium-resolution DNA-based HLA typing for HLA class I genes (HLA –A, B, or C). Sibling donors matched at HLA class I genes will then be confirmed by medium-resolution DNA-based HLA typing for HLA class II genes (HLA-DRB1, DQB1) together with high-resolution typing for HLA-DRB1. High resolution DNA-based HLA typing will be used to confirm non-matched sibling and unrelated donors. A concurrent matched unrelated donor (MUD) search is recommended for patients requiring urgent transplantation.

NOMENCLATURE

Terminology is standardized through the WHO nomenclature committee.

- **Serologic and cellular defined entities**: antigens or specificities
- **Molecular defined entities**: genes or alleles

HLA-A and HLA-B are named as if they are 1 locus i.e. A34, B35, A36, B37
All other loci have alleles and specificities numbered for that locus i.e. Cw1, Cw2, etc., DR1, DR2 etc.

Low resolution typing uses probes or a primer that detect all the alleles of an HLA gene to identify a gene group. Intermediate resolution typing identifies multiple but limited alleles, and high resolution provides accurate typing at the allele level.

Class I nomenclature is relatively straightforward with HLA-A, -B, and C antigens. Class II is termed HLA-D then a letter that identifies locus by location and gene similarity i.e. HLA-DQ or HLA-DR

- Followed by A (α chain) or B (β chain), then a number if >1 α or β chain to a locus i.e. DQA1, DQB1
- This is followed by a 4-digit number – the first 2 digits identify the antigen, latter 2 numbers are the allele/variant i.e. DRB1*1201
- Some alleles have different sequences but code for same amino acids; they are given a fifth digit i.e. DRB1*12021 and DRB1*12022

If the recipient and donor are homozygous at a mismatched locus, this is considered a two-locus mismatch. In addition, if a recipient is homozygous at a locus and the donor is mismatched at that locus, this is considered a mismatch in the rejection direction.
ROLE OF ALLELE AND ANTIGEN MATCHING

The role of allele matching is to decrease GVHD and treatment-related mortality. Numerous small studies assessing the impact of individual antigens have yielded conflicting results. Several larger studies are now making clearer the negative impact on transplant outcomes seen with HLA mismatches.

A Japanese study revealed that HLA-A disparities were associated with increased mortality and acute GVHD, and HLA-C disparities were an independent risk factor for acute GVHD. Another retrospective study of 1298 donor-recipient pairs matched for HLA-A, -B, and DRB1 and later undergoing high resolution typing revealed that single disparities of the HLA-A, -B, -C, or -DRB1 alleles were associated with increased acute GVHD (aGVHD), and that there was a synergistic effect of the HLA-C allele mismatch with other HLA allele mismatches on aGVHD. Chronic GVHD was related to HLA-A and/or HLA-B allele mismatch, higher engraftment failure was seen in HLA –A, -B, or –C mismatches, and decreased overall survival was seen with HLA-A and/or HLA-B allele mismatch in leukemia.

In a study of 831 chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) patients, a DRB1 mismatch correlated with lower overall survival (OS) but single locus DQ or DP disparities did not. Another analysis of 423 donor-recipient pairs high-resolution matched for HLA-A, -B, and DRB1, most of which were T-depleted, found that matching of DPB1 was associated with higher relapse rates for leukemia and worse overall survival in ALL. A single centre analysis of 948 donor-recipient pairs found that a single HLA mismatch increased mortality in low risk leukemia but not in patients with intermediate or high risk disease.

The largest study to date is a retrospective typing of 1874 donor-recipient pairs transplanted through the National Marrow Donor Program (NMDP) between 1988 and 1996. High resolution typing for HLA-A, -B, -C, -DRB1, -DQA1, -DQB1, DPA-1, -DPB1 was completed and patient outcomes were compared using high and low resolution typing. When combining low and high resolution mismatches, results were as follows:

- HLA-C mismatches associated with graft failure (OR 0.54, p=0.02)
- HLA-A mismatches associated with increased Grades III/IV aGVHD (RR 1.41, p=0.005) and chronic GVHD (cGVHD) (RR 1.35, p=0.006)
- Mismatches for -B, -C, -DR and -DP had RR ~1.2 for aGVHD, (p=0.03-0.06)
- HLA-A, -B, -C and -DR mismatches were associated with increased mortality
- HLA-DQ and -DP mismatches did not impact outcomes

All of the above effects of antigen mismatches are also significant if detected with low resolution typing alone. When looking at high-resolution mismatches alone, adverse relative risks and trends (0.01<p<0.05) were seen with HLA-A mismatches for acute GVHD and mortality, and HLA-DR for acute GVHD, chronic GVHD and mortality. Only low resolution mismatches revealed trends of HLA-B effects on acute GVHD and HLA-C on engraftment and acute GVHD.

A single low resolution mismatch at HLA-A, -B or high-resolution mismatch at DRB1 had similar effects on increasing grade 3-4 GVHD (8-10%) and mortality (8-12% at 5 years). In patients matched by low resolution at -A, -B and high resolution at DRB1, an additional class I mismatch increased mortality by 7-8%. The small subset of low resolution mismatches at DRB1 had the highest mortality. Overall, a high-resolution (only) mismatch at a single locus had no independent effect on outcomes, but pooling of high-resolution mismatches from class I were significant.
For recipients with potential HLA-mismatched donors and haploidentical donors, HLA antibody screening will be performed. If HLA antibody screening is positive then Single Antigen Bead analysis will be performed to assess the presence of donor-specific HLA antibodies (HLA-DSA). In recipients positive for HLA-DSA, a T and B cell flow crossmatch will be performed using donor lymphocytes and recipient serum.

**Permissive Mismatches**

HLA typing focuses on resolving alleles differing in the antigen recognition site (ARS) due to implications on all important transplant outcomes. Alleles in the same G group (i.e. sharing the same nucleotide sequence across the ARS) and P group (sharing the same protein sequence across the ARS) are considered matched. Alleles that result in amino acid differences across the ARS, or differences located outside the ARS, are considered mismatches, but may not necessarily be clinically significant. The importance of matching for differences outside this functional site is not yet known, and the possibility exists that amino acid mismatches located outside the ARS binding groove may be permissive. A permissive mismatch is one that would not be expected to elicit alloreactivity *in vitro*, and more importantly must not show differences in hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT) outcomes.

As an example, in a study by the Italian BMT group, 2723 unrelated HSCT performed between 1995-2006 were reviewed and only 189 pairs were HLA-DRB1*1401 positive (6.9%); of these, 103/189 with good historical DNA were retyped for HLA-DRB1*14 and HLA-DRB3 at-high resolution level. 31/103 pairs had HLA-DRB1*14 and/or HLA-DRB3 mismatched – of the 31 mismatched pairs, 21 were mismatched for both HLA-DRB1*14 and HLA-DRB3, six were mismatched only for DRB1*14 and four only DRB3. 99/103 who had complete clinical data underwent statistical analysis for OS, TRM (transplant related mortality), DFS (disease-free survival), and acute and chronic GVHD. 5-yr OS was 40% in DRB1*14 matched and 37% in mismatched groups (p=NS). There was also no difference in TRM, acute GVHD, chronic GVHD, or DFS. HSCT outcome also evaluated according to DRB3 – again, no differences were observed in OS, TRM, acute or chronic GVHD, or DFS. No significant involvement of HLA-DRB1*14:01/*14:54 or HLA-DRB3*02:01/*02:02 mismatches was found, either alone or combined. Findings suggest that mismatches outside the HLA-DRB1 antigen recognition site, as well as those related to HLA-DRB3*02 alleles, are not significantly associated with adverse reactions in both directions.

As more data becomes available regarding these permissive matches, it is best to defer HLA interpretation to those with the expertise to do this.

**Role of Minor Histocompatibility Antigens**

These antigens are coded outside of the MHC and consist of peptides from intracellular proteins with limited polymorphisms on autosomal or Y chromosome genes, presented on HLA class I or II molecules. T-cell specific for these minor antigens have been isolated in patients with GVHD or graft rejection, and male specific minor histocompatibility antigens (miHAs) can be involved in GVHD after a sex-mismatched transplant. Given limited donor pool and the unproven effect of selecting donors based on miHAs, we do not type donors or recipients for minor histocompatibility antigens.
Syngeneic Stem Cell Sources

Minor histocompatibility mismatches exist and can cause GVHD but these are uncommon in syngeneic transplants. Subsequently, there is minimal need for GVHD prophylaxis. These transplants are associated with a higher relapse rate compared to matched sibling transplants in malignancies where a graft-versus-leukemia effect is important; such as acute myeloid leukemia (AML) (52 versus 16%), CML (40 versus 7%), and acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) (36 versus 26% at 3 years)\(^7\). No graft-versus-lymphoma effect has been seen in non-Hodgkin lymphoma syngeneic versus allogeneic registry data, and syngeneic transplants may be a good option for lymphomas or benign disorders.

ROLE OF NON-HLA FACTORS

A retrospective review by the NMDP of 6978 unrelated bone marrow transplants from 1987 to 1999 assessed the impact of donor age, sex, parity, CMV status, ABO incompatibility, and ethnicity on transplant outcomes\(^8\). Only increasing donor age was associated with decreasing 5-year overall survival, and increased acute grade $\geq 3$ and chronic GVHD. Overall survival at 5 years was 33% with donors 18-30 years old, 29% with donors 31-45 years old, and 25% if donors were $>$45 years old ($p=0.0002$). Multiparous female donors were associated with a higher likelihood of GVHD than male donors (54 versus 44%, $p<0.0001$) but there was no impact on overall survival.

Selecting a CMV seronegative donor for a CMV seronegative recipient is a commonly accepted practice based on multiple reports of worse survival of seronegative recipients receiving grafts from seropositive donors\(^9\)\(^-\)\(^11\), but this is generally based on studies in which GVHD prophylaxis did not include rabbit ATG (anti-thymocyte globulin). Kalra et al. recently published the outcomes in 928 Alberta patients who underwent myeloblastic HSCT in hematological malignancies between 1999 and 2014 who received ATG as part of the conditioning regimen, and focused on the impact of donor and recipient CMV serostatus on transplant outcomes\(^12\). In this study, donor CMV serostatus had no impact on recipients who were CMV sero-negative, whereas there was a substantially lower survival in the D'R\(^+\) patient group versus D'R\(^+\) (41% vs. 59% at five years, $p=0.001$). Survival rates were also lower in D'R\(^-\) HLA-matched sibling transplant recipients compared with D'R\(^+\) HLA matched unrelated donor transplant recipients (44% vs. 66%) at 5 years, $p=0.009$). The differences in survival were being attributed to higher non-relapse mortality. The conclusion from this study was that, when using ATG for patients with malignancies, choosing a CMV seropositive donor for a CMV seropositive recipient is important, even if this requires an unrelated graft.

A study conducted in Calgary had shown that allogeneic HSCTs performed with MUD donors carrying high IL-10 producing genotypes have 2 fold lower incidence of acute GVHD grade II-IV and a significantly improved overall survival (Tripathi et al., unpublished data). Further validation is needed.

Thus after matching for HLA and CMV serostatus, younger age of donor (particularly if unrelated), and other less important factors (eg, gender, ABO compatibility, donor size, in no particular order) can be considered.

KIRs

Natural killer (NK) cell function is regulated by a balance between numerous activating and inhibitory receptors. Killer-cell immunoglobulin like receptors (KIRs) allow NK cells to recognize
downregulation/absence of HLA I class molecules as target cells (non as missing-self). In an allogeneic environment, donor NK cells that express inhibitory KIR for an HLA I class molecule that is absent on recipient targets (i.e. KIR/KIR-ligand mismatch), can recognize and react to this missing-self and mediate cytotoxicity. Because KIRs segregate independently from HLA genes, a donor-recipient pair can be HLA-matched and KIR-ligand mismatched at the same time. This generates a situation in which alloreactive donor NK cells elicit a graft-vs-tumor effect without increasing risk of GVHD. KIR-ligand mismatch in the GVH direction has been associated with a significant reduction in the risk of relapse and improved survival in patients with AML. A KIR-ligand calculator to predict NK cell alloreactivity based on donor-recipient HLA-B and C typing is available at the Immuno Polymorphism Database website https://www.ebi.ac.uk/ipd/kir/. KIRs are associated not only with relapse but also with GVHD. A study conducted in Calgary (Faridi et al.) has shown that allogeneic HSCTs performed with KIR genotype matched donors have 2.5 fold lower incidence of chronic GVHD and a significantly improved chronic GVHD and relapse free survival. If these findings are validated in a prospective study and/or multicenter cohort, then KIR genotype matching may be included as potential immunogenetic factor for donor selection. Until more information has become available, we will not routinely type donors and patients for KIR.

DONOR ELIGIBILITY

Please refer to the ABMTP Donor Eligibility and Suitability Standard Operating Procedures for allogeneic and cord blood donations. This is located on ABMTP Sharepoint:


An exceptional release may be requested in cases of urgent medical need.
REFERENCES


DONOR MANAGEMENT, INCLUDING MOBILIZATION

SUMMARY

Autologous Stem Cell Collections

- For autologous stem cell collection, mobilization options include growth factors alone (for patients who have not had prior chemo- or radio-therapy) or combined chemotherapy and growth factor mobilization (for those who have had prior chemo- or radio-therapy).
- Stem cell factor is indicated for patients who are at risk for poor mobilization, and those who have failed a previous mobilization attempt.
- Plerixafor is indicated for patients who are at risk for poor mobilization, those who have failed a previous mobilization attempt, and for salvage during a suboptimal mobilization attempt.
- Peripheral blood is the recommended source of stem cells for autologous transplantation. Bone marrow harvests are not recommended.
- Ex-vivo purging of autologous stem cell products is not recommended.

Allogeneic Stem Cell Collections

- Allogeneic donors undergoing mobilization will receive G-CSF daily for four days. Additional dose(s) should be given on day 4 and/or day 5 if day 4 blood CD34 count is <30x106/L (see text).

AUTOLOGOUS STEM CELL MOBILIZATION OPTIONS

Option 1. Granulocyte Colony Stimulating Factor (G-CSF) Only

Indications: Mobilization of peripheral blood stem cells for autologous stem cell transplant patients who have not had prior chemotherapy or radiotherapy.

G-CSF dosing - autologous donor: G-CSF 5-10 μg/kg/day for 4 days (days 1, 2, 3, 4), rounded to nearest vial size and fewest injections.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor Weight (kg)</th>
<th>G-CSF Dose (μg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 60</td>
<td>300 - 480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 - 90</td>
<td>480 - 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;90</td>
<td>600 - 960</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Option 2. Combined Chemotherapy and G-CSF Stem Cell Mobilization

Indications: Mobilization of peripheral blood stem cells for autologous stem cell transplant patients who have had prior chemotherapy or radiotherapy.

Standard intensity regimen indications:
- Myeloma
- Germ cell tumours
• Most other miscellaneous cancers
• Lymphoma with largest tumour mass less than 5 cm and negative marrow biopsies

**Standard intensity regimens include:**
• Cyclophosphamide 2.5 g/m² on day 1 OR standard dose regimen such as DHAP, ESHAP, ICE, VIP, or TIP
• G-CSF starting on day 7
• Apheresis scheduled for days 12 to 14

**High intensity regimen indications:**
• Lymphoma with mass greater than 5 cm
• Bone marrow involvement
• Refractory disease

**High intensity regimens include:**
• DICEP regimen
  - Cyclophosphamide 1.75 g/m²/day x 3 days
  - Etoposide 350 mg/m²/day x 3 days
  - Cisplatin 35 mg/m²/day x 3 days
  - G-CSF starting day 14 to 19
  - Apheresis days 19 to 21
  - Eligibility includes all of the following patients:
    - less than 60 years of age
    - LVEF greater than 50%
    - creatinine less than 100
    - platelets greater than 150

• MICE regimen
  - Cyclophosphamide 1.5 g/m²/day x 3 days
  - Etoposide 200 mg/m²/day x 3 days
  - G-CSF starting on day 9
  - Apheresis day 14 to 16
  - Eligibility includes all of the following patients:
    - greater than 60 years of age
    - LVEF less than 50%
    - creatinine greater than 100
    - platelets less than 150

**G-CSF dosing:**
• Patients without risk factors for poor mobilization should receive G-CSF 5-10 μg/kg/day for 4 days (days 1, 2, 3, 4), rounded to nearest vial size and fewest injections.

**Table 2. Dosing for granulocyte colony stimulating factor based on weight**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor Weight (kg)</th>
<th>G-CSF Dose (μg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 60</td>
<td>300 - 480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 - 90</td>
<td>480 - 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;90</td>
<td>600 - 960</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Patients with risk factors for poor mobilization should receive G-CSF 5 to 8 µg/kg twice daily and
- Stem cell factor 20 µg/kg/day
- Administer G-CSF in the morning daily until apheresis completed; patients on apheresis do not require further doses of stem cell factor

**Risk Factors for poor mobilization:**
1. Prior chlorambucil, fludarabine, melphalan, Hoeltzer ALL-therapy, high dose cytarabine, more than 2 cycles of chemotherapy + G-CSF in the past 6 months, or radiotherapy to greater than 25% of bone marrow
2. Platelets less than 150x10^9/L prior to mobilization
3. Prior failed mobilization

**Option 3. Plerixafor for Stem Cell Mobilization**

**Indications:** Plerixafor (AMD3100) use should be considered for in the following settings:
1. Preemptively for patients predicted to mobilize poorly based on the risk factors above. It should be used in combination with G-CSF with or without chemotherapy and stem cell factor.
2. For salvage immediately prior to apheresis for patients with suboptimal mobilization. Plerixafor should be given if the post nadir WBC count is >5 x 10^9/L and CD34 count is >5 but <30 x 10^9/L or if <50% of the target CD34 yield was achieved on the first day of apheresis.
3. Re-mobilization for patients with a prior failed attempt at mobilization with G-CSF with or without chemotherapy.

**Plerixafor dosing:** The recommended dose of Plerixafor is 0.24 mg/kg body weight by subcutaneous injection, given the day before apheresis is expected to occur, and then daily until apheresis is complete.

**Option 4. Stem Cell Collection after Combined Chemotherapy plus GCSF Mobilization**

**Apheresis:**
- Performed on the day when the post-chemotherapy nadir blood counts have recovered to:
  - WBC greater than 10 x 10^9/L
  - Platelet greater than 75 x 10^9/L
  - CD34+ count greater than 20 x 10^6/L
- Plan for large volume apheresis (≥3 blood volumes, approximately 15 L) using a central venous catheter. Minimum apheresis volume of 8L.
- Target CD34+ collection:
  - Minimum target all patients: 2.5 x 10^6 CD34+ cells/kg/transplant
  - Ideal target 5 to 10 x 10^6 CD34+ cells/kg/transplant (preferred)

**Autograft purging:**
- *In-Vivo:* for patients not in complete remission at the time of stem cell mobilization, chemotherapy (with rituximab for B-cell lymphomas), plus G-CSF is standard to assess chemosensitivity, minimize tumour contamination of autografts, and mobilize blood stem cells for apheresis.
- *Ex-Vivo:* routine ex-vivo autograft purging is not recommended.
Bone marrow harvests: Peripheral blood stem cell collection is preferred over bone marrow harvest for autologous stem cell transplantation. Salvage bone marrow harvest for patients with failed peripheral blood stem cell mobilization is not recommended.

ALLOGENEIC STEM CELL TRANSPLANT DONORS

Indications: mobilization of peripheral blood stem cells in allogeneic peripheral blood stem cell donors.

G-CSF dosing - allogeneic donor: for donors weighing more than 48 kg, G-CSF 8-10 µg/kg/day, rounded to nearest vial size (see table). Individualize dosing for donors weighing < 48 kg or > 120 kg, irrespective of vial sizes. Doses are given daily for four days (days 1, 2, 3 and 4).

Table 3. Dosing for granulocyte colony stimulating factor based on weight (allogeneic donor)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor Weight (kg)</th>
<th>G-CSF Dose (µg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48 - 59.9</td>
<td>480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 - 75</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75.1 – 97.5</td>
<td>780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;97.5</td>
<td>960</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional doses of G-CSF for allogeneic donors:
- If CD34+ count (from a.m. blood work) is less than 20 on day 4, order two additional doses of G-CSF to be administered in the evening prior to collection (day 4) and on day 5 in the morning prior to the start of apheresis.
- If CD34+ count (from a.m. blood work) is 20-30 on day 4, order one dose of G-CSF to be given on day 5, prior to apheresis.
- Apheresis on day 5.
- Normal donors who require a second day of collection should receive an additional dose of G-CSF in the morning prior to the second apheresis session.

Apheresis:
- Plan for a large volume apheresis (≥3 blood volumes) performed on day 5 using a central venous catheter. A second collection day may be required if the minimum dose is not reached on one day of apheresis.
- Minimum of 8L apheresis
- Target CD34+ Collection: 5 - 10 x 10^6/kg recipient weight
- Minimum dose: 2.5 x 10^6/kg recipient weight

Weekend Apheresis:
If a Weekend Apheresis Collection is probable or confirmed, the most responsible physician shall contact personnel in Flow Cytometry, Apheresis and Cellular Therapy Laboratory by Friday at noon.
- Apheresis Manager: (403) 944-4059
- Flow Cytometry, Tech III: (403) 944-4765
- Cellular Therapy Lab: (403) 944-4439
REFERENCES

Stem Cell Graft
3. Lewis A. Autologous stem cells derived from the peripheral blood compared to standard bone marrow transplant; time to engraftment: a systematic review. Int J Nurs Studies 2005 Jul;42(5):589-96.

Mobilization


### Purging


CHIMERISM AND ITS USES

SUMMARY

- Chimerism of blood T cells (CD3+) and blood malignancy lineage cells (e.g., CD13/33+ cells in case of myeloid leukemia or CD19+ cells in case of B cell malignancy) is routinely determined in all allotransplant recipients at 3 months. This is to document engraftment, and to generate baseline values for potential later chimerism testing (when rejection or relapse is suspected). Results are interpreted as shown in Appendix 1. No therapy should be given based on the 3 mo or post-3 mo chimerism result, as blood chimerism has limited positive and negative predictive values for relapse.

- Chimerism of marrow cells enriched for malignancy lineage/phenotype cells is useful for distinguishing relapse from benign conditions resembling relapse (e.g., increased percentage of marrow blasts due to “regeneration”). This should be ordered by hematopathologist.

TECHNIQUES FOR CHIMERISM DETERMINATION

Chimerism (% cells of donor versus recipient origin)\(^1\) can be determined using one of the techniques described in the table below (courtesy of F.Khan).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technique</th>
<th>Sensitivity (%)</th>
<th>Quantitation Accuracy</th>
<th>Informativeness (likelihood of finding alleles different between donor &amp; recipient)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fluorescent dye-labeled STR, multiplex, capillary electrophoresis</td>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(^{32})P-labeled STR/VNTR, multiplex, gel electrophoresis</td>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XY Cytogenetics</td>
<td>10-20</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Sex-mismatched only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XY FISH</td>
<td>0.1-0.2</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>Sex-mismatched only, potential origin of sex-mismatched cells from transfusion, mother or offspring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFLP</td>
<td>5-20</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real time PCR using ‘indels’ (insertion/deletion polymorphism)</td>
<td>0.001-0.1</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Moderate-High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Calgary, we use fluorescent dye-labeled short tandem repeat (STR) polymorphism, multiplexed (a total of 16 polymorphic genomic segments are assayed), and analyzed by capillary electrophoresis. The reasons are the very high quantitation accuracy, which facilitates comparison of current result to previous result(s), high informativeness (which means that chimerism can be reliably determined in >99% donor-recipient pairs), acceptable sensitivity (no data exist suggesting that sensitivity below 1-5% is clinically valuable), and applicability to all donor-recipient pairs (irrespective of sex matching).

The principle of the assay is explained using the following example: in a short tandem repeat segment of genome, the donor has 3 tetranucleotide repeats (GCTG GCTG GCTG) on both paternal and maternal chromosomes whereas the recipient has 4 tetranucleotide repeats (GCTG GCTG GCTG GCTG) on both paternal and maternal chromosomes (simple scenario, as in reality most persons are heterozygous). In a post-transplant patient specimen, the segment of genome is amplified by PCR, using primers for conserved sequences flanking the segment. The PCR product is subjected to electrophoresis, which separates the 3 tetranucleotide repeat amplicons from the 4 tetranucleotide repeat amplicons (the former...
amplicons move faster). As the amplicons are fluorescent dye-labeled, the ratio of donor to recipient chimerism is determined as the ratio of fluorescence of the donor (3 repeat) amplicons to the fluorescence of the recipient (4 repeat) amplicons.

**CLINICAL UTILITY**

**Chimerism of blood cells can be used for:**

1. **Detection of graft rejection**
   - Rejection is defined as <5% donor cells among T cells.

2. **Detection of relapse**
   - The sensitivity and specificity of relapse detection is increased when chimerism is determined in FACS-sorted leukemia lineage cells (and, for comparison, in FACS-sorted T cells). The specificity is further increased if comparison to a baseline result is possible. Therefore, in Alberta, we routinely determine chimerism of sorted blood malignancy lineage cells and T cells at 3 months post-transplant (baseline), and subsequently when and if rejection or relapse is suspected. However, it needs to be emphasized that the blood chimerism even among sorted leukemia lineage cells has only limited positive predictive value (~75% per our October 2014 analysis of patients undergoing HCT in 2010-2013), and limited negative predictive value (~93%), so if relapse is suspected strongly, more sensitive and specific tests (e.g. bone marrow morphology, flow cytometry and cytogenetics/nucleic acid tests) should be used. For interpretation of blood chimerism, see the table in Appendix 1 below. The recommended algorithm is:
   - if at >3 months post-transplant there is a weak suspicion for relapse, and it is desired to avoid an invasive test like marrow aspiration → order chimerism
     - f >95% leukemia lineage cells and >95% CD3 cells are donor → routine follow up
     - If ≤95% leukemia lineage and ≤ 95% CD3 cells are donor →
       - if stable chimerism → routine follow up
       - if decreasing donor chimerism → close follow up for relapse and rejection
     - If ≤95% or decreasing percent of leukemia lineage cells and >95% CD3 cells are donor → close follow up for relapse
   - if there is a strong suspicion for relapse, do a definitive diagnostic test (e.g., marrow aspiration), particularly if treatment would change if relapse was known.

3. **Prediction of rejection**
   - This is primarily useful in the setting of nonmyeloablative transplants or transplants using alemtuzumab during conditioning, as in these settings low donor chimerism (risk factor for rejection) can be converted to full donor chimerism by donor lymphocyte infusion (DLI), which appears to prevent rejection. This is not applicable to routine Albertan patients (conditioning with fludarabine + busulfan + TBI + ATG).

4. **Prediction of relapse**
   - To achieve a useful sensitivity, serial testing may be required, probably every 1-2 months for 2 years; but this is costly. Moreover, there is no conclusive data on whether impeding relapse can be safely and effectively treated (e.g., with DLI or discontinuation of pharmacologic immunosuppression). Thus, routine serial chimerism testing is currently not recommended. In Alberta, patients should be encouraged to enter the trial “Predictors of Relapse”.

www.albertahealthservices.ca
REFERENCES


### APPENDIX A. Interpretation of Blood Chimerism Results

**Table A1. Interpretation of blood chimerism results.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% Donor Among Blood</th>
<th>CD3 Cells</th>
<th>Leukemic Lineage Cells</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>&gt; 95%</td>
<td>&gt; 95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benign mixed chimerism</td>
<td>5 – 95%,* stable or increasing</td>
<td>5 – 95%, stable or increasing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impeding rejection (per other centers’ experience)</td>
<td>5 – 95%,* decreasing</td>
<td>variable, typically decreasing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rejection</td>
<td>&lt;5%*</td>
<td>variable, typically &lt;5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impeding relapse or bonified relapse**</td>
<td>&gt;95% or stable/increasing</td>
<td>decreasing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Per preliminary analysis of Albertan patients transplanted in 2010-2013 (performed in October 2014), ~20% HCT recipients are incomplete chimeras (<95% donor) among T cells at 3 mo posttransplant. This incomplete chimerism among T cells does NOT predispose to relapse, as long as it is associated with complete chimerism among leukemia lineage cells. Moreover, <5% donor T cells with >95% donor leukemia lineage cells at 3 mo does not appear associated with rejection or relapse, as 2/2 such patients are alive and well >3 years posttransplant, without any therapy for rejection or relapse.

** Per the same preliminary analysis, <95% or declining % donor among leukemia lineage cells at >3 mo posttransplant (with >95% or stable/increasing % donor among T cells) appears to have a positive predictive value (PPV) of 75% and a negative predictive value (NPV) of 93% for relapse.
VACCINATION

SUMMARY

Transplant recipients should be immunized according to the Guidelines of Community and Population Health Division ("Public Health"), Alberta Health and Wellness, posted at http://www.health.alberta.ca/professionals/manuals.html. For abbreviated version of the adult schedule, see Appendix 1.

Highlights of the schedule:
- 6 mo posttransplant, start non-live vaccines (given at 6, 7, 8, 12, 14 and 24 mo)
- 24 mo posttransplant, start live vaccines (given at 24 and 27 mo) – contraindicated in patients with relapse or active cGVHD – delay in patients on prolonged therapy with immunosuppressive drugs – wait until ≥3 mo after discontinuation of immunosuppressive therapy (systemic and topical) and no cGVHD activity. Discontinue valacyclovir 1 day before first VZV vaccine dose.
- 36 mo posttransplant, check antibody levels to tetanus, hepatitis B, measles and rubella, and order boosters if needed

BACKGROUND AND PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Antibody levels to vaccine-preventable diseases decline during 1-10 years posttransplant if the recipient is not revaccinated.
  - The decline is more substantial in allogeneic compared to autologous HCT recipients.
    - Therefore, and because influenza, pneumococcal disease and shingles are less frequent after autologous than allogeneic HCT, vaccination is less important after autologous than allogeneic HCT.
- Why to vaccinate?
  - Let transplant recipients enjoy the same protection from vaccine-preventable diseases as the general population
    - Haemophilus influenzae type b
    - Neisseria meningitidis
    - Diphteria
    - Tetanus
    - Pertussis
    - Poliomyelitis
    - Hepatitis B
  - Protect against infectious diseases that occur more frequently in transplant recipients than in the general population, or are more severe in transplant recipients, in particular
    - Influenza virus
    - Streptococcus pneumoniae
    - Varicella zoster virus (?)
- When to revaccinate? - Depends on multiple considerations, which were taken into account when creating the schedule and should be taken into account by clinicians when adjusting the schedule to a specific patient
  - B cell counts recover to normal at 3-6 mo, memory B cells later
In case of B cell depleting antibodies (eg, rituximab), B cell counts near-zero for 6 mo after last dose. If a patient was treated with a B cell depleting antibody posttransplant, delay start of vaccination till at least 6 mo after the last antibody dose.

- CD4 T cell counts recover to normal at >1 year, but T cell responses detectable earlier
- In case of T cell depleting antibodies (eg, rabbit ATG for GVHD), T cell counts are very low for 6 mo after last dose. If a patient was treated with a T cell depleting antibody posttransplant, delay start of vaccination till at least 6 mo after the last antibody dose.

- Antigen consideration
  - Antibody responses to recall protein antigens (eg, diphtheria toxoid, tetanus toxoid) recover early
  - Antibody responses to neoantigens (eg, hepatitis B vaccine in individuals not vaccinated and not infected) and to polysaccharides (eg, pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine) recover late, especially late in patients with GVHD
    - For polysaccharides, the response occurs earlier and even in patients with GVHD if conjugated to a recall protein (eg, pneumococcal polysaccharide-protein conjugate vaccine)

- Live vaccine consideration
  - Safety documented in patients at 2 y posttransplant
    - If no relapse
    - If no active GVHD
    - Off of immunosuppressive drugs for at least 3 mo
    - Off of IVIG for 7 months (efficacy of live vaccines is decreased with IVIG; washout of 3 months is probably sufficient; however, Public Health official recommendation is to wait 7-11 months)
  - Probably safe as early as 1 year posttransplant, so could be used during outbreak

- GVHD status consideration
  - Patients with active GVHD and/or treated with systemic immunosuppressive drugs mount lower antibody responses to vaccines than patients without GVHD/ off of immunosuppressive drugs. However, even the low response is thought to protect at least some patients from influenza or pneumococcal disease. Given that protection against influenza and pneumococcus is more important in these patients (compared to patients without GVHD/ off of immunosuppressive drugs), immunization with non-live vaccines should not be delayed. Live vaccines are contraindicated.

- Malignancy status consideration
  - Patients with relapsed original malignancy or second malignancy treated with chemotherapy, radiation or comfort measures only should not get any vaccine. Live vaccines are contraindicated and non-live vaccines are probably ineffective and/or futile.
  - Patients on prophylactic anti-cancer therapy (eg, maintenance lenalidomide in myeloma patients) may receive non-live vaccines at the discretion of attending physician. No data is available to guide the decision.

- Donor vaccination
  - Useful and practical only for
    - Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine and Influenza Vaccine
    - Related donors
    - If vaccine can be given at least 10 days before stem cell collection
  - Consider if recipient at high risk of GVHD
• Close contact vaccination (eg, vaccination of family members)
  o Important for influenza
  o Recommended for VZV if no history of chickenpox or shingles or vaccination, or for seronegative family members; however, practical issues limit use.
    ▪ If a family member or a health care worker vaccinated with a VZV vaccine (live) develops a vesicular rash, there is a small chance of transmitting the virus and, theoretically, causing VZV disease in the immunocompromized patient. Thus, it may be prudent to advise VZV vaccinees that if they develop a rash within 6 weeks post-vaccination, they should avoid contact with immunocompromized patients, particularly VZV seronegative immunocompromized patients.

• Non-routine vaccines
  o Funding
    ▪ If used for medical/occupational reason, funded by Alberta Public Health. Examples:
      • Hepatitis A for illicit drug users or patients with chronic liver disease
      • Rabies for handlers of potentially rabid animals
      • Salmonella typhi for close contacts of carriers or lab workers
    ▪ If used for travel reason, NOT funded by Alberta Public Health. Examples:
      • Hepatitis A
      • Salmonella typhi
      • Tick-borne encephalitis
      • Japanese encephalitis
      • Yellow fever (live)
  o Timing
    ▪ Non-live vaccines can be given already at 6-24 mo posttransplant, however, immunogenicity is limited. If travel is planned at 2 ½ y posttransplant or later, vaccinate at 24 mo. In case of GVHD, wait until at least 3 mo after immunosuppressive drugs have been discontinued.
    ▪ Live vaccines (yellow fever) can be given at 24 mo (if off of immunosuppressive drugs)
      • Disclaimer: Probably safe, however, data is limited.
APENDIX A. Adult Reimmunization Schedule as of Feb 2013.

For detailed, up-to-date, both adult and pediatric schedules, see [http://www.health.alberta.ca/professionals/manuals.html](http://www.health.alberta.ca/professionals/manuals.html).

**Table A1. Adult reimmunization schedules (as of Feb 2013)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>6 mo</th>
<th>7 mo</th>
<th>8 mo</th>
<th>12 mo</th>
<th>14 mo</th>
<th>24 mo</th>
<th>27 mo</th>
<th>36 mo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Influenza</strong></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>S.pneumoniae</strong></td>
<td>Conjug</td>
<td>Conjug</td>
<td>Conjug</td>
<td>Polysacc</td>
<td>Polysacc</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>H.influenzae b</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>N.meningitidis</strong></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DTaP</strong></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Booster if tetanus Ab low***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Poliomyelitis</strong></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hepatitis B</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Booster if hepB Ab low and patient is at high risk (eg, health care worker)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MMR</strong></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Varicella</strong>**</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Annual administration starting pretransplant, typically in the fall. The pretransplant dose should be given at least 10 days before the start of conditioning. If a related donor has not received influenza vaccine of that season, consider donor vaccination at least 10 days before stem cell collection, particularly if the recipient is at high risk of GVHD. Use non-live (intramuscular) vaccine; live (intranasal) vaccine is contraindicated. Vaccination of recipients already between 4 and 6 months posttransplant is given as a non-routine option in the detailed Guidelines (see the web link above); in such case a second dose should be given 1 month after the first dose.

** Diphteria, tetanus and acellular pertussis vaccine.

*# If a related donor, consider donor vaccination with Conjugate vaccine at least 10 days before stem cell collection, particularly if the recipient is at high risk of GVHD. At 14 and 24 mo posttransplant, if pneumococcal antibody level is low, use Conjugate vaccine (13-valent polysaccharide-protein conjugate) if patient is on systemic immunosuppressive drug(s), and use Polysaccharide vaccine (23-valent polysaccharide vaccine) if patient is off of systemic immunosuppressive drugs(s).

**# If rubella antibody is low, booster only if a woman of childbearing potential.

**** Not zoster vaccine. Zoster vaccine contains more attenuated live virus particles than varicella vaccine.
UMBILICAL CORD BLOOD TRANSPLANTATION (UCBT)

SUMMARY

- Umbilical cord blood as a stem cell source appears to be as useful as bone marrow for children requiring allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation.
- Data supports umbilical cord as a stem cell source for adults when no HLA-matched donor is available.
  - Simultaneous unrelated donor search and cord blood unit search is appropriate and optimizes timely acquisition of a graft for urgent transplantation.
- Total nucleated dose and degree of HLA-matching are the most important factors when selecting units for cord blood transplantation.
- For single umbilical cord blood transplantation in malignant conditions:
  - For 5/6 or 6/6 HLA match, TNC at freezing must be $\geq 2.5 \times 10^7$/kg.
  - For 4/6 HLA match, TNC at freezing must be $\geq 3.5 \times 10^7$/kg.
  - HLA-A or –B mismatch is preferable over DRB1 mismatch.
  - Absence of donor specific antibodies.
  - Other factors to consider if multiple units available – high-resolution HLA-matching, accreditation of cord blood bank and location, RBC-depleted units.
- For non-malignant conditions, higher TNC doses are required and HLA-antibodies seem to be more important in these conditions to avoid graft failure.
- Double unit cord blood transplantation is feasible if no adequate single unit available.
  - Two best available cord blood units, each with minimum TNC dose of $2.0 \times 10^7$/kg and best HLA match to recipient.
  - Unit-unit HLA match should not be considered in selection of double unit graft since there is no association with sustained engraftment or speed of neutrophil engraftment.
- Methotrexate should be omitted from GVHD prophylaxis due to its association with increased graft failure.
- Red blood cell replete units will be thawed and washed to remove cellular debris prior to infusion. Buffy coat and red blood cell depleted units will be thawed and diluted. DMSO content for thawed and diluted products will not exceed 5 mL/kg of 20% DMSO solution per day.

BACKGROUND

The first successful umbilical cord blood transplantation was performed in 1998, on a 5-year old male with severe Fanconi’s anemia who received cord blood stem cells from an HLA-identical sibling. Decades later, his graft remains durable with no evidence of disease. Since that time, umbilical cord blood stem cells have become a well-established source of hematopoietic stem cells for allogeneic stem cell transplantation. It is estimated that >25,000 patients to date have undergone UCBT for malignant and non-malignant conditions. In Canada, in the year 2007, 68% of all unrelated pediatric stem cell transplants, and 9% of unrelated adult stem cell transplants were performed with umbilical cord blood stem cells.

When selecting a donor source for hematopoietic stem cell transplantation, consider the impact of the donor source on transplant outcomes, in particular engraftment, graft-versus-host disease, treatment-related mortality, and survival. Urgency of transplantation is an important factor as well. A 10/10 human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-matched unrelated donor graft is first choice for the 70% of patients who must look outside their families for donors. Unfortunately, unrelated volunteer registries are limited in ability to
provide a prompt source of hematopoietic stem cells for many patients, particularly ethnic minorities. 60% of Caucasians and only 20-25% of ethnic minorities will be matched to an unrelated donor on a registry, thus a simultaneous cord blood search should be performed, especially if transplantation is urgent. Other alternative donor options to consider include HLA-mismatched unrelated donor or related haplo-identical donor.

Advantages of umbilical cord blood transplantation include:
- Rapid availability – median 25-36 days sooner than unrelated volunteer marrow/blood stem cells
- Larger donor pool – tolerance of 1-2/6 HLA mismatches (i.e. 4-6/6 HLA-A, -B antigen, and DRB1 allele)
- Lower incidence and severity of acute graft-versus-host-disease (GVHD)
- Lower incidence of chronic GVHD
- Lower risk of viral transmission (e.g. CMV, EBV)
- Lack of donor attrition
- Lack of risk to donor

Disadvantages of umbilical cord blood transplantation include:
- Lower number of progenitor cells and stem cells – higher risk of graft failure, delayed engraftment
- Delayed immune reconstitution – increased risk of infection leading to death
- Not possible to obtain more cells for future treatment (e.g. donor lymphocyte infusion, second transplant)
- Genetic history of donor unknown

UMBILICAL CORD BLOOD TRANSPLANTATION

There are no randomized clinical trial data comparing transplantation of umbilical cord blood vs. related or unrelated marrow or peripheral blood stem cell donors. The best data available comes from retrospective, comparative registry data available for both children and adults.

Umbilical cord blood transplantation using related donors is performed almost exclusively in children. A Eurocord and IBMTR (International Bone Marrow Transplant Registry) joint study compared children who received umbilical cord blood from HLA-identical siblings (n=113) to children who received marrow from HLA-identical siblings (n=2052)². Umbilical cord blood recipients had slower engraftment and lower risk of GVHD compared to those who received marrow, and there was no difference in relapse-related deaths, 100-day mortality, and overall survival (3-yr overall survival (OS) 86% vs. 84% for non-malignant conditions, 46% vs. 53% for malignant). Factors influencing outcomes after related HLA-identical UCBT in children were found to be cell dose, GVHD prophylaxis not including methotrexate, and disease status at transplantation³. When UCBT was compared to unrelated marrow donors in children with acute leukemia, there were lower rates of acute GVHD in the HLA-matched umbilical cord blood group compared to HLA-matched bone marrow (RR 0.45, p=0.0387), similar survival outcomes between bone marrow and 1-2 antigen mismatched cord blood, and improved survival with HLA-matched cord blood compared to bone marrow⁴. Thus, it appears that umbilical cord blood as a stem cell source is as useful as bone marrow for children requiring allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation.

In adults, the large retrospective EBMT/CIBMTR (European Group for Blood and Marrow Transplantation / Center for International Blood and Marrow Transplant Research) study compared leukemia-free survival for umbilical cord blood, peripheral blood progenitor cell, and marrow transplantation in 1525 patients aged 16 or older.⁵ When compared to 7-8/8 allele-matched peripheral blood or marrow transplantation, umbilical cord blood transplantation had comparable leukemia-free survival, higher transplant-related mortality, and
lower rates of graft-vs-host disease. The authors concluded that data support umbilical cord blood transplantation for adults with acute leukemia when no HLA-matched donor is available for urgent transplants.

### SELECTION OF CORD BLOOD UNIT FOR SINGLE UNIT CORD BLOOD TRANSPLANTATION

**Cell Dose & HLA Match**

Both the total nucleated cell dose and degree of HLA-match of the umbilical cord blood unit in single cord blood transplantation have a strong impact on survival via effect on transplant-related mortality. In an analysis of 1061 recipients of single-unit myeloblastic UCBT for the treatment of hematological malignancies, the best transplantation outcomes were in recipients of 6/6 units regardless of pre-cryopreservation TNC (total nucleated cell) dose (though median dose was 4.0x10⁷/kg)⁶. Recipients of 4/6 HLA-matched units required a TNC ≥5.0x10⁷/kg to achieve comparable TRM (treatment-related mortality) and DFS (disease-free survival) to that of recipients of 5/6 units with a TNC of ≥2.5x10⁷/kg. This study shows that the greater the HLA mismatch, the higher the required TNC dose to ensure transplantation survival; conversely, the better the HLA match, the less important the TNC dose⁶. Other studies⁷-¹² consistently demonstrate cell dose to be the most important factor on survival outcomes, and Eurocord has previously recommended using >3x10⁷ total nucleated cells/kg at collection for patients with malignant disease, and >4.9x10⁷ nucleated cells/kg for those with non-malignant disease⁷. An increasing number of HLA mismatches is associated with delayed engraftment, higher treatment-related mortality, higher rates of chronic GVHD, and decreased relapse rates⁹. The Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center (MSKCC) has similar guidelines for single UCBT, suggesting a minimum nucleated cell dose of 2.5x10⁷ with 1 or 2 mismatches at the HLA-A, -B antigen, or –DRB1 allele¹³. There is no data to guide dosing of TNC by actual versus ideal or adjusted body weight, thus the dose should be based on the patient’s actual weight at time of transplantation.

HLA matching in UCBT is based on HLA antigen typing for –A and –B, and allelic typing for HLA-DRB1. A single institution retrospective analysis of 79 adults with AML who received single unit UCBT was analyzed for the impact of directional donor-recipient HLA disparity using allele-typing at HLA-A, -B, -C, and DRBI¹⁴. With the extended high-resolution typing, the donor-recipient compatibility ranged from 2/8 to 8/8, but this did not have a negative impact on non-relapse mortality, GVHD or engraftment. The 5-year cumulative incidence of relapse was 44% vs. 22% for patients receiving an UCB unit matched ≥6/8 or <6/8, respectively (p=0.01). In fact, on multivariate analysis, a higher HLA-disparity in the GVH direction and first complete remission at time of transplantation were the only variables significantly associated with an improved DFS. The effect of allele-level matching on non-relapsed mortality in 1568 single umbilical cord blood transplantations for hematological malignancy was recently published¹⁶. Only 7% of donor-recipient pairs were matched at HLA-A, -B, -C, and DRB1; 15% were mismatched at one, 26% at two, 30% at three, 16% at four, and 5% at five alleles. Only 54% of units matched at HLA-A, -B, and –DRB1 were actually matched at the allele-level at all loci. Non-relapse mortality was higher with units mismatched at one (26%), two (26%), three (34%), four (37%), or five alleles (41%) compared to HLA-matched units (9%). Cell dose <3.0 x10⁷/kg was associated with higher NRM independent of HLA-match. Neutrophil recovery was lower with mismatches at 3-5 alleles but not at 1 or 2 alleles. These data support allele-level HLA-matching in the selection of single UCB units.
Donor Specific Antibodies (DSA)

Since most UCBT are performed with HLA-mismatched CB units, the presence of anti-HLA donor-specific antibodies in the patients against the UCB can result in failure or delay of engraftment. Anti-HLA antibodies before transplant may occur due to alloimmunization to HLA through blood transfusions, pregnancy, and also in some unexposed individuals. In the UCBT setting, few studies with controversial results are available on the impact of DSA and outcomes. One analysis showed an increased risk of graft failure and lower survival for patients with positive DSA undergoing single (n=386) or double (n=73) UCBT. Another report showed no association between the presence of DSA and transplant outcomes in 126 double UCBT recipients. Presence of DSA was found to be associated with higher 1-year TRM (46%) vs. 32% in patients without antibodies (p=0.06), and lower engraftment (44% vs. 81%, p=0.006). Based on these data, whenever possible, it is important to avoid selecting a unit when the patient has donor specific anti-HLA antibodies.

Other factors to consider:
- It is desirable to obtain cord blood units from FACT-accredited banks and those that are closer in location.
- CD34+ cell count can be considered when choosing between multiple cord units that are otherwise similar from the same bank.
- Red blood cell (RBC) content of the unit. Buffy coat enriched and RBC depleted units should be considered over RBC replete units. RBC replete units contain a significant amount of red cell debris and free hemoglobin, which can be associated with infusion reaction and washing of these RBC replete units can result in progenitor cell loss.
- Natural killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor mismatch, non-inherited maternal antigens and inherited paternal antigens may influence decisions about which units to select in the future.

DOUBLE UNIT UMBILICAL CORD BLOOD TRANSPLANTATION

The use of single unit UCBT is limited since the majority of adults do not have access to a single cord blood unit with the recommended TNC dose. Double unit UCBT as a strategy to augment cell dose of the graft has been successful with improved sustained donor engraftment and post-transplantation survival compared with historic single unit controls. Sustained hematopoiesis is accounted for by only one of the two units, with demonstration of dominance as early as Day +21 post-transplant; higher CD3+ cell dose and percentage of CD34+ cell viability was associated with unit dominance. The exact biological mechanism responsible for single-donor predominance after double unit CBT remain incompletely understood.

Preliminary data support the use of this procedure to overcome the cell dose barrier in adults. In one study with 177 patients who underwent myeloblastic UCBT, there was lower risk of relapse in double unit recipients (19%) vs. single unit (34%) at 5-years, primarily due to higher rates of GVHD (acute GVHD 48% vs. 29%, chronic GVHD 18% vs. 10%), and leukemia-free survival was 51% for double UCBT vs. 40% for single UCBT. Given that either unit may engraft after a double unit UCBT, each unit of a double-unit graft is equally important and the same unit selection principles should apply to both units. How to trade off cell dose versus HLA match in this setting is unknown. It is important to note, however, that there is no relationship between unit-unit HLA match and the likelihood of sustained donor engraftment. In 84 recipients of double unit UCBT, there was no difference in the distributions of the unit-unit HLA match in the 79 patients with sustained engraftment and the 5 patients with graft failure when analyzed at HLA-A, -B antigen, -DRB1 allele, or 10 HLA-allele match, and there was also no association between unit-unit HLA...
match and the speed of neutrophil engraftment or unit dominance. Thus, unit-unit HLA match should not be considered in the selection of a double-unit graft, particularly at the expense of available grafts with higher cell doses. At the MSKCC, for double-unit UCBT, each unit must have >2.0x10⁷ and preference to HLA match above this threshold is given, and HLA match of units to each other is not considered.

Whether double UCBT is preferable to single unit UCBT when the cell dose in one unit is acceptable is unknown in the adult setting. The Blood and Marrow Transplant Clinical Trials Network randomized trial (BMT CTN 0501) was a phase III trial that randomized patients to receive a single (n=113) or double (n=111) UCBT, with median pre-cyropreserved TNC dose of 4.8 and 8.9 x10⁷/kg, respectively. The results of this study showed no survival advantage after double unit UCBT compared to single unit UCBT in children with hematological malignancies (1 year OS 65% vs. 71%, p=0.13). Except for a higher risk of grade III-IV acute GVHD in recipients of a double UCBT, all outcomes were similar between the two groups.

**SCHEMA FOR UNRELATED CORD BLOOD UNIT SELECTION**

**Step 1**
Evaluate search reports for units 4-6/6 HLA-matched with TNC ≥2.5 x 10⁷/kg.

**Step 2**
Review information and bank of origin for each unit. Obtain missing unit information. Prepare cord blood search summary report.

**Step 3**
Rank units according to HLA-A, -B antigen, -DRB1 allele match. List highest to lowest TNC within each HLA-match grade.

1st choice: 6/6 HLA match with largest TNC
2nd choice: 5/6 HLA match with largest TNC
3rd choice: 4/6 HLA match with largest TNC, minimum 3.5 x10⁷/kg

**Step 4**
If suitable cord unit available, proceed with single unit UCBT. If no suitable cord unit available, proceed with double unit UCBT using two best available units each with minimum TNC 2.0 x10⁷/kg
Infusion of Cord Blood Units

Cord blood units are processed and infused according to established standard operating procedures. Processing requirements for Cord Blood Units are determined by transplant physician, in consultation with the Cellular Therapy Laboratory (CTL), prior to planned infusion. The following considerations are taken into account when determining processing requirements:

1. Red Cell Content
   - Buffy coat and Red Cell Depleted units are typically thawed and diluted for Adult Recipients
   - Red Cell Replete units are thawed and washed for Adult Recipients
2. DMSO content
   - DMSO content in thawed & diluted products should not exceed 5 mL/kg/day of 20% DMSO
3. Infusion of Double Cords for transplant
   - For double cord blood transplants, the first unit must be thawed, processed and administered safely prior to thaw and processing of the second unit.
REFERENCES


**THERAPEUTIC DRUG MONITORING**

### SUMMARY

Immunosuppression is required for allogeneic transplant patients to prevent the residual immune system from destroying the infused donor cells while preventing the donor cells from causing graft-versus-host disease (GVHD). Pharmacological agents used to prevent and treat GVHD have previously been discussed in Sections of the BMT Standard Practice Manual Acute GVHD: Prevention and Treatment and Management of Chronic Graft versus Host Disease. Please refer to these sections for their place in therapy.

Therapeutic drug monitoring of blood concentrations is required for Cyclosporine, Tacrolimus and Sirolimus due to their narrow therapeutic range and pharmacokinetic variability. Subtherapeutic concentrations may result in increased risk of GVHD, whereas supratherapeutic concentrations result in undesired toxicity.

BMT Clinical Pharmacists in the outpatient setting are currently monitoring drug levels and reporting to physicians if values are outside of therapeutic range, if patients would benefit from dose reduction due to side effects or for review of accompanying abnormal lab values (ex: nephrotoxicity).

Cyclosporine, Tacrolimus and Sirolimus are all metabolized primarily by the hepatic CYP450 system. The addition or discontinuation of drugs that inhibit or induce CYP3A4 may cause changes in blood concentrations. Additional monitoring needs to be considered with potential drug interactions. A table of clinically significant pharmacokinetic drug interactions is attached for reference.

### CALCINEURIN INHIBITORS

Cyclosporine and Tacrolimus act by competitively binding and inhibiting the activity of a protein phosphatase, calcineurin. Inhibition of calcineurin is thought to mediate immunosuppressive activity by suppressing the T lymphocyte activation.

**Cyclosporine**

The activity of Cyclosporine is mediated through inhibition of T-cell function, with minimal activity against B-cells. It inhibits production and release of interleukin-2 (IL-2) and other cytokines including interferon-gamma. This results in an inhibition of the early events of T-cell activation, sensitization and proliferation.

Cyclosporine is a first line drug for immunosuppression in the prevention of GVHD. It may also be used during the treatment of acute and chronic GVHD.

Side effects of Cyclosporine include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, hypertension, tremor, headache, paresthesia, dizziness, encephalopathy, nephrotoxicity, hepatotoxicity, hypomagnesemia and microangiopathic hemolytic-uremic syndrome. Hypertrichosis and gingival hyperplasia are less frequent side effects of Cyclosporine.
Some side effects may be dose related and therefore resolved or minimized by a reduction in dose. In addition to monitoring drug levels, regular monitoring should also include blood pressure, CBC, serum electrolytes (Mg, K), renal function and hepatic function.

Upon initiation of Cyclosporine (CSA) and for the duration of stay in hospital, trough levels are drawn three times a week (Monday, Wednesday and Friday). If infused intravenously, Cyclosporine blood specimen should not be drawn from the same line used for administration. Cyclosporine trough levels are to be drawn within 60 minutes of next scheduled dose. When transferred to the outpatient clinic for follow up, levels are then drawn weekly, at a minimum. Consider repeating levels within 2-4 doses after a dose adjustment or the initiation/discontinuation of an interacting medication. Once maintenance dose is established for patients on long term Cyclosporine for chronic GVHD (cGVHD), frequency of trough level collection may decrease to a monthly or as needed basis. Levels should no longer be collected upon initiation of a taper.

Recommended initial doses are 2.5mg/kg IV q12h or 6.25mg/kg po q12h. Conversion of IV to oral requires a 2.5 to 3 fold increase in dosage. Cyclosporine is available as a soft gelatin capsule (10mg, 25mg, 50mg, 100mg), a solution (100mg/ml) or intravenously (50mg/ml).

The Cyclosporine trough level target for GVHD prophylaxis is 200-400 ug/L until taper (day 56-84), providing no GVHD. For non-malignant indications (eg. Aplastic Anemia), Cyclosporine taper is initiated on day 180. Trough level targets are the same during treatment of GVHD or based on clinical response (physician discretion).

The degree of dose adjustment is empiric, although the drug does follow a linear pharmacokinetic pattern. The algorithms below can be utilized in guiding dose adjustment.

**Table 1. Dosing adjustments for cyclosporine**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CSA level</th>
<th>Adjustment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;200 ug/L</td>
<td>Increase by 25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200-400 ug/L</td>
<td>No change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>350-400 ug/L</td>
<td>Consider decrease by 25% if level trending upwards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400-450 ug/L</td>
<td>Decrease by 25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;450 ug/L</td>
<td>Hold 1-2 doses, decrease by 25-50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

New dose = \( \frac{(\text{current dose})(\text{target whole blood level})}{(\text{current whole blood level})} \)

Dosing in renal impairment and hepatic impairment should be reviewed with the transplant physician. Doses may still be adjusted to achieve therapeutic levels, however targeting the lower therapeutic range should be considered. Monitor closely.

Drug interactions should be considered when initially dosing Cyclosporine. Additional monitoring and dose adjustment may be required when starting or stopping drugs that inhibit or induce CYP3A4 while maintained on Cyclosporine.

Patients are reminded to take Cyclosporine consistently with or without food to minimize variability. High fat meals can decrease the rate and extent of absorption by approximately 15%. Soft gelatin capsules should be kept in the foil packaging until dose is ready to be taken. Patients are asked to leave capsules
open to the air for no more than 15 minutes. Oral solution can be diluted in a glass container. Orange juice and apple juice are recommended by the manufacturer. Chocolate milk has also been used. Plastic or styrofoam containers should not be used. The provided syringe can be wiped clean, but not washed.

**Tacrolimus**

The activity of Tacrolimus is similar to that of Cyclosporine. Tacrolimus inhibits the production of IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, interferon-gamma, TNF and granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF). It has variable effect on B-cell response and has anti-inflammatory effects.

Tacrolimus can be used as an alternative to Cyclosporine as prophylaxis for GVHD. It is more commonly used in the treatment of cGVHD.

Side effects are similar to those of Cyclosporine including nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, hypertension, tremor, headache, paresthesia, dizziness, nephrotoxicity, hepatotoxicity, hypomagnesemia and microangiopathic hemolytic-uremic syndrome. Tacrolimus can also cause alopecia and increase blood glucose (provoking diabetes mellitus).

Some side effects may be dose related and therefore resolved or minimized by a reduction in dose. In addition to monitoring drug levels, regular monitoring should also include blood pressure, blood glucose, CBC, serum electrolytes (Mg, K), renal function and hepatic function.

Tacrolimus trough levels are to be drawn within 60 minutes of next scheduled dose. If infused intravenously, Tacrolimus blood specimen should not be drawn from the same line used for administration. Levels are drawn weekly, at a minimum, for outpatients and up to three times a week of inpatients. Consider repeating levels within 3-4 doses after a dose adjustment or the initiation/discontinuation of an interacting medication. Once maintenance dose is established for patients on long term Tacrolimus for cGVHD, frequency of trough level collection may decrease to a monthly or as needed basis. Levels should no longer be collected upon initiation of a taper.

Recommended initial doses are 0.03mg/kg IV as a continuous infusion or 0.12-0.15mg/kg/day po divided q12h. Conversion of IV to oral requires a 3-4 fold increase in dosage. Tacrolimus is available as a capsule (0.5mg, 1mg or 5mg) or intravenously (5mg/ml). A 1mg/ml oral suspension can also be compounded.

Tacrolimus trough level target for GVHD prophylaxis/treatment is 5-15 ug/L. In the setting of cGVHD, dose may achieve subtherapeutic levels and dose adjustments should be based on clinical response (physician discretion).

The degree of dose adjustment is empiric, although the drug does follow a linear pharmacokinetic pattern. The following algorithms can be utilized in guiding dose adjustment:

\[
\text{New dose} = \frac{(\text{current dose})(\text{target whole blood level})}{(\text{current whole blood level})}
\]

Dosing in renal impairment and hepatic impairment should be reviewed with the transplant physician. Doses may still be adjusted to achieve therapeutic levels, however targeting the lower therapeutic range should be considered. Monitor closely.
Drug interactions should be considered when initially dosing Tacrolimus. Additional monitoring and dose adjustment may be required when starting or stopping drugs that inhibit or induce CYP3A4 while maintained on Tacrolimus.

**m-TOR INHIBITOR: Sirolimus**

Sirolimus binds and inhibits the activity of the mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR), therefore reducing DNA transcription, translation, protein synthesis, and cell cycle arrest in the G1 phase in activated lymphocytes. Sirolimus is an inhibitor of late T-cell activation. It blocks the response of T cells and B cells, such as IL-2.

Sirolimus is used in the treatment of cGVHD.

Side effects include hypertension, dyslipidemia, proteinuria, edema, acne, rash, mucosal ulcers, and anemia. Interstitial pneumonia is a rare but serious side effect associated with Sirolimus.

Some side effects may be dose related and therefore resolved or minimized by a reduction in dose. In addition to monitoring drug levels, regular monitoring should also include blood pressure, lipid profile, CBC, and renal function.

Sirolimus trough levels are to be drawn within 1-2 hours of the next scheduled dose and are initially drawn weekly. Levels should be drawn 7 days after a dose adjustment or the initiation/discontinuation of an interacting medication. Once maintenance dose is established, frequency of tough level collection may decrease to a monthly or as needed basis. Levels should no longer be collected upon initiation of a taper.

Recommended initial dose is 2mg po daily targeting a trough level target of 5-15 ug/L. Target may be subtherapeutic and therefore dosed based on clinical response (physician discretion). Sirolimus is available as 1mg tablet or 1mg/ml oral suspension.

The degree of dose adjustment is empiric, although the drug does follow a linear pharmacokinetic pattern. The following algorithms can be utilized in guiding dose adjustment:

\[
\text{New dose} = \frac{(\text{current dose})(\text{target whole blood level})}{(\text{current whole blood level})}
\]

Dosing in renal impairment and hepatic impairment should be reviewed with the transplant physician. Doses may still be adjusted to achieve therapeutic levels, however targeting the lower therapeutic range. Monitor closely.

Drug interactions should be considered when initially dosing Sirolimus. Additional monitoring and dose adjustment may be required when starting or stopping drugs that inhibit or induce CYP3A4 while maintained on Sirolimus.

Patients are reminded to take Sirolimus consistently with or without food to minimize variability. Oral solution should be diluted with 60ml of water or orange juice in a glass or plastic cup.
REFERENCES

MANAGEMENT OF THE ABO-INCOMPATIBLE GRAFT AND RECIPIENT

SUMMARY

- An ABO compatible donor is preferred over ABO incompatible donor.
- Donor/recipient pairs of different blood groups may exhibit Major ABO incompatibility (the recipient has preformed hemagglutinin antibodies reactive against donor red blood cells), minor ABO incompatibility (the donor has preformed hemaggluin antibodies reactive against recipient red blood cells) or bidirectional (the donor and recipient both have hemagglutinin antibodies reactive against the other).
- Major ABO incompatibility, including bidirectional incompatibility:
  - For adult recipients, if the red cell volume is > 30mL, the product is split into aliquots with no greater than 30ml red cells per unit. If the initial incompatible red cell volume is < 30mL, no further action is taken. No more than 30 mL of incompatible red blood cells should be infused in a 6 hour period.
  - For pediatric recipients, the accepted range for ABO incompatible blood volume transfused is 0.2 to 0.5 mL/kg. The transplant physician will be contacted with the volume of incompatible RBC and will direct Cellular Therapy Lab (CTL) on desired final RBC content per infusion bag. CTL will aliquot and/or red cell reduce product as necessary for infusion into the patient.
  - For products with very large volumes of red cells, where dividing into several aliquots is not practical, red cell reduction by centrifugation, pentastarch, or apheresis can be considered.
- Minor ABO incompatibility:
  - For adult recipients, no action is taken. The recipient should be monitored for hemolysis.
  - For pediatric recipients, CTL will determine antibody titres and provide the information to the transplant physician. In the case of high titres, the transplant physician may request plasma reduction if deemed necessary (e.g., if the recipient has renal insufficiency).

BACKGROUND

Up to 50% of related and 50% of unrelated donor transplants involve an ABO incompatible donor and recipient, not including differences between minor red cell antigens. Donor-recipient pairs with the same ABO blood type are said to be compatible. Minor incompatibility occurs when the donor has antibodies against recipient ABO antigens, and major incompatibility occurs when the recipient carries antibodies against donor red cells. When both occur in the same donor-recipient pair, a bi-directional incompatibility is present, as shown in Table 1 below. Major incompatibility can result in acute hemolytic transfusion reaction at the time of stem cell infusion, and delayed red cell engraftment. Minor incompatibility rarely causes at the time of transplant hemolysis from infusion of incompatible donor plasma, but can result in delayed transfusion reaction 7-14 days post transplant from production of isohemagglutinins by lymphocytes infused with the graft. ABO antigens are the primary concern in graft compatibility, though non-ABO antigens such as Rh and Kidd have been reported to cause post transplant hemolysis.
Table 1. Donor-recipient ABO compatibility.3

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECIPIENT</th>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>Compatible</th>
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CONSEQUENCES OF ABO INCOMPATIBLE TRANSPLANT

There have been a number of single center reports as well as four large registry reports2,6-8 describing the impact of ABO incompatibility on transplant outcomes. Overall the results are inconsistent though some show a negative effect on neutrophil engraftment,2,6 acute graft versus host disease,2,6 non-relapse mortality,2,7 and overall survival.2,7

Acute Hemolytic Reaction

Acute hemolytic reactions occur in 15% of transplants with major ABO incompatibility,9 and in almost half of those receiving a high volume (>50mL) of incompatible red cells10 resulting in renal failure and even death in some patients. Transplants with minor ABO compatibility will rarely cause acute hemolysis from the transfusion of donor isoagglutinins against recipient red cells.

Delayed Red Cell Engraftment and Pure Red Cell Aplasia (PRCA)

Recipient antibodies directed against donor red cells (isoagglutinins) are usually cleared rapidly following transplant, with the only consequence being a slight increase in transfusion requirements compared to ABO compatible grafts.11 Isoagglutinins disappear more rapidly following unrelated donor compared to related donor transplants,1,12 and in those with graft versus host disease,1,13 and more slowly following non-myeloablative transplant.14 Persistent anti-donor red cell isoagglutinins can cause delayed red cell engraftment that may persist for months or even years following transplant. In some cases bone marrow biopsy will show normal erythroid precursors up to the point of expression of the incompatible antigen, with absence of precursors beyond that point reflecting the expression of ABO antigens at different stages of red cell development.15 There is an increase in transfusion requirements contributing to iron overload.

Delayed Transfusion Reaction

Infusion of grafts with minor ABO incompatibility has rarely resulted in a delayed transfusion reaction, thought to be due to production of anti-host red cell antibodies by donor B-cells infused with the graft. These have mostly occurred 7-10 days after the transplant in red cell group A recipients of group O grafts.16 Almost all patients had GVHD prophylaxis consisting of cyclosporine without methotrexate.
Neutrophil and Platelet Engraftment

It is not clear if ABO incompatibility can affect neutrophil and platelet engraftment, or contribute to graft failure. Major incompatibility was associated with delayed neutrophil engraftment in two registry studies, but was not observed in 2 other studies. Major incompatibility was associated with delayed neutrophil engraftment in two registry studies, but was not observed in 2 other studies. The median 1-2 day delay in engraftment is not likely to be clinically relevant. One registry study suggests delayed platelet recovery with major incompatible grafts. Some single center studies have reported both platelet and neutrophil engraftment issues, but the majority of studies find no impact of incompatibility. A significantly higher rate of graft failure was reported in major or bidirectional incompatible transplants (6/83 vs 0/141 compatible transplants), though one or more HLA mismatches was also present in 3 of the 6 cases. Two small series also suggested a risk of graft failure that was not seen in a number of other reports.

Graft Versus Host Disease (GVHD)

Red blood cell membranes are rich in proteins of great structural diversity. Polymorphisms of these antigens, incompatible ABO antigens, and allelic variations of ABO antigens could serve as minor histocompatibility antigens influencing rates of GVHD. Expression of similar antigens on endothelial and epithelial tissues could serve targets for the donor immune system, inciting a GVH response. Increased rates of grade II-IV aGVHD were reported in two cohort studies as well as two registry studies, but were not seen in most other reports. There are no studies linking chronic GVHD with ABO incompatibility.

Relapse, Non-Relapse Mortality, and Survival

There is little evidence to suggest an influence of ABO incompatibility on relapse. None of the four registry studies found this association. One case series reported a decrease in relapse when minor or bidirectional incompatible grafts were used compared to major incompatible or ABO matched grafts on univariate analysis, but this association was not significant on multivariate analysis. By contrast, cohort and registry studies have found an increase in NRM and decrease in overall survival, though these findings were not confirmed by other studies.

TREATMENT

An ABO compatible donor is preferred over ABO incompatible donor, once other factors such as HLA matching, donor age and sex, CMV (cytomegalovirus) status, etc. have been taken into account. The risk of acute hemolytic reactions can be reduced by decreasing the red cell content of the graft, or the isoagglutinin titers of the recipient. The safe volume of transfused incompatible red cells has not been established in large studies. In one case series, sixteen of 36 patients receiving over 50 mL of incompatible red cells experienced signs or symptoms of an acute hemolytic reaction, 10 had renal failure, and 6 died, compared to no deaths, no renal failure, and only 3 hemolytic reactions in 12 patients transfused less than 50 mLs. Thresholds of 20mL and 30mL have been reported as associated with minimal toxicity. Apheresis can reduce the red cell content of the graft by 90-98%. The main concern with red cell reduction is loss of stem cells. Apheresis may be able to reduce the volume of incompatible red cells infused while preserving an adequate graft, with loss of less than 20% of CD34+ cells.

In Calgary, the Alberta Bone Marrow Transplant Program (ABMTP) work-up obtains donor and recipient blood type information prior to selection of suitable donor for transplant. The transplant physician reviews
the donor and recipient blood type information and is responsible for determining compatibility and indicating on the order for stem cell collection the compatibility status of the donor product. Compatibility is determined based on Table 25-1 in AABB Technical Manual (Table 1 above). The Cellular Therapy Laboratory will determine the product compatibility at the time of receipt of a cellular therapy product. If there is major incompatibility, the red cell volume is then determined (SOP: CTL.725 Preparing Cellular Therapy Products for Infusion or Processing).

- For pediatric recipients, the accepted range for ABO incompatible blood volume transfused is 0.2 – 0.5 mL/kg. The transplant physician will be contacted with the volume and will direct CTL on desired final RBC content per infusion bag (based on hydration status and renal function of the recipient). CTL will aliquot and/or red cell reduce product as necessary.

- For adult recipients, less than or equal to 30 mL +/- 1 mL of incompatible red cells will be allowed per infusion bag of apheresis product (HPC(A)). If product contains greater than 31 mL of incompatible red cells the product will be split into aliquots. HPC(M) will be red cell reduced to achieve ≤ 30 mL/infusion. If the initial incompatible red cell volume is < 30mL, no further action is taken.

- For products with very large volumes of red cells, where dividing into aliquots is not practical, red cell reduction by centrifugation, pentastarch, or apheresis can be considered.

For plasma incompatible transplants (minor incompatibility), no action is taken for adult recipients. For pediatric transplant patients, the Cellular Therapy Laboratory (CTL) will determine antibody titres on product and provide information to the transplant physician. The transplant physician will request plasma reduction if deemed it necessary (e.g., in case of renal insufficiency).

Following transplants with minor ABO incompatible grafts, the appropriate red cell type to be transfused cannot be determined by the usual blood bank techniques. Blood bank is notified about these transplants in order to provide appropriate blood product support (see Table 2).3

There is little evidence to guide the management of pure red cell aplasia (PRCA) beyond transfusion support until red cell engraftment occurs. There have been case reports of improvement following administration of erythropoietin,23-25 though this was unsuccessful in other reports.14,26 There are also case reports of successful treatment of PRCA with rituximab,27,28 plasma exchange,26,27 anti-thymocyte globulin,29-31 and donor lymphocyte infusion.32, 33 There is insufficient evidence to support the routine use of these treatments for PRCA following ABO incompatible transplant.

There is a suggestion that methotrexate based GVHD prophylactic regimens will result in fewer cases of delayed transfusion reactions. However, given that this is so rare, its clinical impact is negligible compared to that of GVHD. The choice of GVHD regimen should therefore reflect optimal management/prevention of graft versus host disease.
Table 2. Recommended blood products for compatible and incompatible transplant recipients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recipient</th>
<th>Donor</th>
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<th>1st Choice red cells</th>
<th>2nd Choice red cells</th>
<th>1st choice platelets</th>
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REFERENCE


LONG-TERM FOLLOW-UP AND SURVIVORSHIP

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

BACKGROUND

TREATMENT

TO BE DEVELOPED

REFERENCES
DISTRIBUTION OF MICROBIALY-CONTAMINATED OR NON-CONFORMING CELLULAR THERAPY PRODUCTS

SUMMARY

Upon notification of a potentially or confirmed microbially-contaminated cellular therapy product the recipient’s transplant physician will:
- Notify the recipient of the non-conformance and ensure the recipient receives follow up care. This will be documented in the recipient’s medical record.
- Notify the donor transplant physician.
- Notify the Program Quality Manager.
- In the case that the donor is an unrelated donor the physician will contact the OneMatch Case Manager on call at 613-780-3328. OneMatch must notify the transplant centre of the Non-Conformance.

Upon notification of a potentially or confirmed microbially-contaminated cellular therapy product the donor’s transplant physician will:
- Notify the donor of the positive microbial result. Ensure the donor receives follow up care if applicable. This discussion shall be documented in the donor’s medical record and the donor’s regular physician should be advised.

Upon notification of a non-conformance (defined below) the recipient’s transplant physician will:
- Notify the recipient of the non-conformance and any potential management to mitigate risks associated with the non-conforming product. Document this discussion in the medical record.
- Institute treatment to reduce risks associated with the non-conforming product.
- A non-conforming product investigation will be initiated by the Cellular Therapy Laboratory according to applicable SOP’s.

BACKGROUND

Despite rigorous quality control and adherence to good manufacturing practices, cellular therapy products (CTPs) may occasionally fail to meet the high standards set for cellular therapy. These products may still be suitable for use, and in most cases are the most appropriate products for the patient. The purpose of these guidelines is to ensure notification and appropriate follow-up of the donor and recipient of these products, notification of the donor and recipient physicians and to ensure notification of regulatory agencies. These guidelines are also intended to standardize the management of patients receiving non-conforming products, in accordance with the foundation for accreditation of cellular therapy (FACT) standards.

Non-Conforming Products

Non-conforming products include but are not limited to products with the following types of deficiencies:
1. Those with potential or proven microbial contamination
   - Positive microbial testing
• Cracked or damaged storage bag
• Improper transport or storage
• CTP variance at time of infusion

2. Those with increased potential for infusion-related adverse events
   • Failed release criteria (clots, clumps, abnormal colour)
   • Deficiencies or errors in processing

3. Those that increase risk of engraftment failure
   • Low cell dose
   • Improper storage or handling

Non-Conforming Product Protocol(s)

The identification of any of the above situations will require the following protocol(s) to be followed:

1. For cellular therapy products with potential or proven microbial contamination:
   a. A non-conforming product investigation will be initiated by the Cellular Therapy Laboratory.
   b. The recipient and donor transplant physicians shall be informed of the positive culture result or a potentially contaminated product, and this discussion shall be documented in the medical record.
   c. In the case of allogeneic cellular therapy products with positive microbial cultures, the donor physician shall be advised of the positive result in order that he or she can arrange appropriate follow-up of the donor.
   d. All products will have aerobic, anaerobic and fungal cultures drawn and kept in culture for 5-14 days to allow isolation of fastidious organisms. This should be indicated on the requisition.
   e. Patients should receive a dose of Vancomycin after infusion of the product, with further doses based upon results of repeat cultures, likelihood of falsely positive cultures and the patient’s clinical status.
   f. Daily blood cultures will be drawn from the patient for a minimum of 3 days after infusion of the cellular therapy product.
   g. Fevers should be managed according to appropriate guidelines, with repeat blood cultures drawn according to guidelines for management of febrile neutropenia or based on advice of the infectious disease consultant.
   h. The potential for infusion of a microbially- or endotoxin-contaminated cellular therapy product should be considered in patients with flushing, high fever (> 2 degree C rise from baseline), rigors, confusion or circulatory collapse shortly after infusion and appropriate management instituted. Appropriate antibiotic treatment should be initiated and an infectious disease consult called as needed.
   i. Canadian Blood Services / OneMatch must be informed immediately of positive microbial test results on products collected for distribution outside the ABMTP. They can be reached by calling the Onematch on-call Case Manager at 613-780-3328.

2. For cellular therapy products with increased potential for infusion-related adverse events:
   a. A non-conforming product investigation should be initiated by the Cellular Therapy Laboratory (CTL) for products that fail to meet release criteria or when a deficiency or error occurs during processing.
b. The patient should be advised of the product variance and of any action to mitigate risk (such as increased premedication or monitoring post-infusion). This should be documented in the patient’s medical record.

3. For cellular therapy products with higher risk of engraftment failure:
   a. Inform the CTL and workup nurse of the deficiency.
   b. Inform the patient and the transplant physician of the risk of engraftment failure and any action that may be taken to decrease the risk (such as early infusion of a new cellular therapy product or enhanced monitoring for engraftment failure). Document this discussion in the patient’s medical record.
MISCELLANEOUS

The recommendations contained in this document are a consensus of the Alberta Bone Marrow and Blood Cell Transplant Program synthesis of currently accepted approaches to management, derived from a review of relevant scientific literature. Clinicians applying these recommendations should, in consultation with the patient, use independent medical judgment in the context of individual clinical circumstances to direct care.
RATIONALE FOR STANDARD PRACTICE MANUAL

It is estimated that between 45,000 and 50,000 hematopoietic stem cell transplants (blood and marrow) are performed worldwide every year to treat patients with malignant and non-malignant hematological diseases. In North America, over 18,000 patients received either allogeneic or autologous stem cell transplantations for the treatment of a hematologic cancer in 2005.

Stem cell transplant can be performed with cells from a family member or an unrelated volunteer (allogeneic transplantation) or with cells previously collected from the patient (autologous transplantation); the choice between procedures depends on the patient’s age, the underlying disease, availability of a donor, and the preferences and practices of the cancer centre.

Common indications for allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation include: acute leukemia, myelodysplastic syndrome, chronic myeloid leukemia (CML), severe aplastic leukemia, indolent lymphoma, and chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL). Common indications for autologous hematopoietic stem cell transplantation include: progressive large-cell lymphoma, progressive Hodgkin’s disease, multiple myeloma (MM), and relapsed germ cell tumours.

The care of the patient after transplantation can present many challenges, and therefore requires a multidisciplinary team of health care practitioners. Complications from hematopoietic cell transplantation can develop long after a patient leaves the cancer centre and returns to his or her primary care physician.

This manual represents the standard transplantation practices of the Alberta Bone Marrow and Blood Cell Transplant Program, and was developed by members of the Alberta Provincial Hematology Tumour Team, the Alberta Bone Marrow and Blood Cell Transplant Program, and the Guideline Utilization Resource Unit. Contributors include hematologists, medical oncologists, radiation oncologists, surgical oncologists, nurses, nurse-practitioners, hematopathologists, and pharmacists. Portions of this manual are presented, discussed, reviewed, and agreed upon at weekly rounds, and the contents of the manual are updated on a regular basis.

The following guidelines apply to adults over 18 years of age. Different principles may apply to pediatric and adolescent patients.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Participation of members of the Alberta Bone Marrow and Blood Cell Transplant Program in the development of this standard practice manual has been voluntary and the authors have not been remunerated for their contributions. There was no direct industry involvement in the development or dissemination of this manual. Alberta Health Services – Cancer Care recognizes that although industry support of research, education and other areas is necessary in order to advance patient care, such support may lead to potential conflicts of interest. Some members of the Bone Marrow and Blood Cell Transplant Program are involved in research funded by industry or have other such potential conflicts of interest. However the developers of this standard practice manual are satisfied it was developed in an unbiased manner.

REFERENCES

# Glossary of Abbreviations

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>AAIPI</td>
<td>age-adjusted international prognostic index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABMTR</td>
<td>Alberta Bone Marrow Transplant Registry</td>
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<tr>
<td>ABVD</td>
<td>adriamycin + bleomycin + vinblastine + dacarbazine</td>
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<td>additional cytogenetic abnormalities</td>
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<td>ACTH</td>
<td>adrenocorticotropin hormone</td>
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<td>adjusted ideal body weight</td>
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<td>alanine transaminase</td>
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<td>acute myeloid leukemia</td>
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<td>ANC</td>
<td>absolute neutrophil count</td>
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<td>AST</td>
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<td>area under the curve</td>
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<td>bronchoalveolar lavage</td>
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<td>complete cytogenetic response</td>
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<td>CR2</td>
<td>second complete response</td>
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<td>Cyclophosphamide + vincristine + doxorubicin + methylprednisolone</td>
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<td><em>Pneumocystis jirovecii</em> pneumonia</td>
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<td>PET</td>
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<td>progression-free survival</td>
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<td>PFT</td>
<td>pulmonary function test</td>
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<td>PNH</td>
<td>paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria</td>
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<td>PPI</td>
<td>proton pump inhibitor</td>
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<td>PR</td>
<td>partial response</td>
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<td>prothrombin time</td>
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<td>PTT</td>
<td>partial thromboplastin time</td>
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<td>PUD</td>
<td>peptic ulcer disease</td>
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<td>R</td>
<td>rituximab</td>
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<td>R-CHOP</td>
<td>rituximab + cyclophosphamide + Adriamycin + vincristine + prednisone</td>
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<td>rituximab + cyclophosphamide + vincristine + prednisone</td>
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<td>rituximab + fludarabine + cyclophosphamide + mitoxantrone</td>
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<td>RIT</td>
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<td>Southwest Oncology Group</td>
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<td>TBC</td>
<td>thiotepa + busulfan + cyclophosphamide</td>
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<td>TBI</td>
<td>total body irradiation</td>
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<td>TEE</td>
<td>transesophageal echocardiography</td>
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<td>transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt</td>
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<td>TMP-SMX</td>
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<td>TSH</td>
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<td>UGI</td>
<td>upper gastrointestinal series (test)</td>
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<td>upper limit of normal</td>
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<td>upper respiratory tract infection</td>
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<td>ultraviolet</td>
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<td>vincristine + Adriamycin + dexamethasone</td>
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<td>WBRT</td>
<td>whole-brain radiotherapy</td>
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<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
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### SUMMARY OF REVISIONS

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<td>Management of Relapse after Stem Cell Transplantation</td>
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<td>Sept 14, 2011</td>
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<td>Oct 4, 2011</td>
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<td>Oct 5, 2011</td>
<td>Management of Chronic Graft Versus Host Disease</td>
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<td>Oct 25, 2011</td>
<td>Chimerism and Its Uses</td>
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<td>Dec 13, 2011</td>
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<td>Acute GVHD: Prevention and Treatment</td>
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<td>Catheter-Related Complications</td>
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<td>Head and Neck Complications, Including Mucositis</td>
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<td>Donor Management, Including Mobilization</td>
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<td>Fungal Infections Before, During and After Transplant</td>
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<td>CMV and other Herpes Viruses</td>
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<td>Mar 16, 2012</td>
<td>Acute GVHD: Prevention and Treatment</td>
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<td>Workup and Treatment of Fever Post-Transplant</td>
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<td>Criteria for Donor Selection</td>
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<td>June 20, 2013</td>
<td>Vaccination</td>
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<td>Aug 21, 2013</td>
<td>Catheter-Related Complications</td>
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<td>Mar 13, 2014</td>
<td>Criteria for Donor Selection</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mar 14, 2014</td>
<td>Cord blood transplants</td>
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<td>Mar 14, 2014</td>
<td>Acute GVHD, Prevention and Treatment</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 28, 2014</td>
<td>CMV, VZV, HSV, HHV6 (formerly CMV and other Herpes viruses)</td>
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<td>Jul 22, 2014</td>
<td>Management of Chronic Graft Versus Host Disease</td>
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<td>Oct 17, 2014</td>
<td>Distribution of Microbially-Contaminated or Non-Conforming Cellular Therapy Products</td>
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<td>Oct 17, 2014</td>
<td>Pretransplant Conditioning</td>
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<td>Chimerism</td>
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<td>Nov 10, 2014</td>
<td>Autologous Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantiation for Active Multiple Sclerosis</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Transplantation for Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia</td>
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<td>Feb 18, 2015</td>
<td>Pneumocystis and Bacterial Prophylaxis</td>
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<td>Feb 26, 2015</td>
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<td>BCR-ABL1 Negative Myeloproliferative Neoplasms</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feb 26, 2015</td>
<td>Acute Myeloid Leukemia: Indications for Stem Cell Transplant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feb 26, 2015</td>
<td>Hodgkin and Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma: Indications for Transplantation</td>
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<td>Mar 17, 2015</td>
<td>Transplantation for Germ Cell Tumours</td>
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<td>April 28, 2015</td>
<td>Hepatic Complications and Viral Hepatitis</td>
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<td>Sep 8, 2015</td>
<td>CMV, VZV, HSV, HHV6</td>
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<td>Sep 15, 2015</td>
<td>Epstein-Barr Virus/Posttransplant Lymphoproliferative Disorder</td>
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<td>Transplantation for Scleroderma/Systemic Sclerosis</td>
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<td>Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation for Severe Aplastic Anemia</td>
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<td>Acute GVHD: Prevention and Treatment</td>
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<td>Pneumocystis &amp; Bacterial Prophylaxis</td>
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