STEM CELL TRANSPLANT

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The role of T helper 22 cells during engraftment at hematopoietic stem cell transplantation

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Objective: T helper 22 (Th22) and T helper 17 (Th17) cells that are especially a subtype of CD4+ T lymphocyte are known to secrete interleukin 22 (IL-22). Th22 cells have been reported to play a role in infection, chronic inflammation, tumor development, autoimmune disease pathogenesis, and cell development. However, the role and number of cells whose carrying IL-22 in patients with hematopoietic stem cell transplantation is unknown. In this study, the number of circulating cells carrying IL-22, IL-17A, TNF-α and IFN-γ were investigated before hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (at stem cell infusion day) and during engraftment.

Methodology: A total of 10 patients who underwent autologous or allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation consecutively at the Department of Stem Cell Transplantation at Akdeniz University School of Medicine between July and December 2019 and 10 healthy people as a control group were included in this study. After separating the peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) from the peripheral blood both at the transplantation day (before stem cell infusion) and at the engraftment, PBMCs were incubated by phorbol myristate acetate (PMA), ionomycin and monensin for 4 h. After that, the number of absolute lymphocytes carrying IL-22, IL-17A, TNF-α and IFN-γ among CD3 and CD4 double-positive T cells were determined by flow cytometry in patient and control groups, respectively.

Results: The diagnosis of patients' were multiple myeloma (6/10), B cell acute lymphoid leukemia (1/10), acute myeloid leukemia (1/10), non-hodgkin lymphoma (1/10), and gestational trophoblastic disease (1/10), respectively. While 6 of patients (') had autologous stem cell transplantation, 4 patients (@) had allogeneic stem cell transplantation. The number of absolute lymphocytes carrying IL-22, IL-17A, TNF-α and IFN-γ was found significantly lower in the patient group compared with the control group as shown in Table 1. In the patient group, although, there was no statistically significant difference between them, the number of absolute lymphocytes carrying IL-22, IL-17A, TNF-α and IFN-γ at engraftment were higher than stem cell infusion day (D0). Table 1 The absolute count of lymphocytes carrying IL-22, IL-17A, TNF-α and IFN-γ at stem cell infusion day (D0).

Conclusion: In our study, we detected that the number of absolute lymphocytes carrying IL-22, IL-17A, TNF-α and IFN-γ at stem cell infusion day (D0) were significantly lower in the patient group compared with control group. This might be related with previous received treatments including conditioning regimen, chemotherapy or radiotherapy. In addition to, although there was a trend increased the absolute count of lymphocytes carrying IL-22, IL-17A, TNF-α and IFN-γ at engraftment in the patient group, there was no significant difference between D0 and engraftment. This could be related to small sample size as well. In conclusion, we think that further larger prospective studies are needed to clarify for this issue in patients with hematopoietic stem cell transplantation.

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OP 17

Story of success of haploidentical hematopoietic stem cell transplantation in aplastic anemia: a systematic review and meta-analysis of clinical outcome and risk assessment

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Objective: Story Of Success Of Haploidentical Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation in Aplastic Anemia: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis of Clinical Outcome and risk assessment. Authors: Ghada ElGohary1,2 1King Khalid University Hospital, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia 2Faculty of Medicine Ain Shams University, Cairo Egypt Running title: Haploidentical Stem Cell Transplantation in Aplastic Anemia.

Case report: Abstract Aplastic anemia (AA) is a very serious hematological disorder which can be solely cured by hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT). Haploidentical HSCT is a new emerging modality with encouraging outcomes in several blood conditions,yet it is still under several trials in AA Objectives: To assess the feasibility and safety of the haploidentical HSCT in patients with severe and very severe AA.

Methodology: This is a systematic review and meta-analysis of studies related to haploidentical stem cell transplantation in idiopathic aplastic anemia emphasizing the investigating rates of successful engraftment, acute graft-versus-host-disease (aGvHD), chronic GvHD (cGvHD), besides the transplant-related mortality (TRM), and post-transplantation viral infections (including cytomegalovirus [CMV]) in patients with AA.

Results: The effects of reduced intensity (RIC) and non-myeloablative conditioning (NMA) as well as various GvHD-prophylaxis regimens on these outcomes were evaluated in our study. In total of fifteen studies that were identified, (577 patients, 58.9% males), successful engraftment was observed in 97.3% of patients (95% CI, 95.9–98.7) while grade II-IV aGvHD and cGvHD has been reported in 26.6% and 25.0%, respectively. The incidence of TRM was 6.7% per year (95% CI, 4.0 to 9.4). RIC regimens were associated with higher proportions of successful engraftment (97.7% vs. 91.7%, $p = 0.03$) and aGvHD (29.5% vs. 18.7%, $p = 0.008$) when compared to NMA regimens with no differences in cGvHD or mortality incidence. When compared to methotrexate-containing regimens and other regimens, post-transplant-cyclophosphamide-containing regimens (PTCy) has helped to reduce the rates of aGvHD (28.6%, 27.8%, and 12.8%, respectively, $p = 0.02$), CMV viremia (55.7%, 38.6%, and 10.4%,