

## Original article

# Indigenous antithymocyte globulin-equine to treat aplastic anaemia in adults: a case series from two centres in northeast India

Asif Iqbal <sup>a,\*</sup>, Abhijit Phukan <sup>b</sup>, Chandana Sharma <sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Medical Oncology, Dr. B. Borooah Cancer Institute, Guwahati, India

<sup>b</sup> Department of Haematology and Bone Marrow Transplant, Excel Care Hospitals, Guwahati, India

<sup>c</sup> Department of Internal Medicine and Critical care, Health City Hospital, Guwahati, India

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Immunosuppressive therapy is the standard management of adults with aplastic anaemia. Antithymocyte globulin is used as first-line treatment of patients not eligible for bone marrow transplantation. This being a rare disease, available evidence in India is scarce. This study aimed to present experience in treating adult aplastic anaemia patients by immunosuppressive therapy using antithymocyte globulin-equine (Thymogam) in two tertiary care centres of northeast India.

**Methods:** This case series was conducted at the Health city hospital, Guwahati, and Excel Care Hospital, Guwahati from 2018 to 2020. Eighteen adult aplastic anaemia patients who were treated by immunosuppressive therapy with antithymocyte globulin-equine (Thymogam) and followed up for two years were included. Treatment response and relapse are described.

**Results:** All the 18 patients, (14 severe, four very severe) were uniformly treated with immunosuppressive therapy (Thymogam 40 mg/kg/d for four days with oral Cyclosporine from Day-1). Cyclosporin A was used as a concomitant drug in 94.44 % of the patients. At two years of follow up, 66.7 % showed a response and the mortality rate was 11.1 %.

**Conclusion:** The results of this case series substantiate the effectiveness of immunosuppressive therapy with a low-cost preparation of horse antithymocyte globulin (Thymogam) along with cyclosporin A in the management of aplastic anaemia patients not suitable for bone marrow transplantation.

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## Introduction

Aplastic anaemia (AA) is an immune-mediated disorder with features of pancytopenia along with hypocellular bone marrow.<sup>1</sup> The bone marrow hypocellularity is caused by destruction of haemopoietic cells of the marrow by deregulated

\* Corresponding author at: Department of Medical Oncology, DMG: Adult Haematolymphoid, Dr. B. Borooah Cancer Institute, AK Azad Road, Gopinath nagar, Guwahati 781016, India.

E-mail address: [driqbal85.ai@gmail.com](mailto:driqbal85.ai@gmail.com) (A. Iqbal).

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T-cells.<sup>2</sup> Allogenic bone marrow transplantation reboots the aberrant immune system. Hence, it is considered the treatment of choice for young patients with AA.<sup>3</sup> However, obtaining a matched marrow for transplantation is a difficult task and only a small proportion of the patients have a matched donor.<sup>4</sup> This lack of availability of HLA-matched donors and morbidities associated with alternative donor transplants have led to the development of another treatment modality; immunosuppressive therapy (IST).<sup>5</sup> Improved survival was observed by the usage of a combination of IST with antithymocyte globulin (ATG), which acts by causing lyses of the lymphocytes, and cyclosporin A (CsA), which acts by blocking the T-cell function.<sup>6</sup>

From the early years of the 1990s, ATG along with CsA has been recognized as the standard immunosuppressive therapy for AA patients. The overall response rate produced by this combination was 60–70 % and the one-year survival rate was 60 %.<sup>6,7</sup> This regimen acts through the ability of ATG to identify lymphocyte surface antigens and subsequently causing lysis of lymphocytes. This leads to immunosuppression, which is complemented by the action of CsA that blocks T cell function. In the past, studies performed to prove the efficacy of this regimen had promising outcomes with the use of horse ATG (hATG) in comparison with rabbit ATG (rATG).<sup>8</sup>

Considering the rarity of AA, there is only limited evidence available on the efficacy of regimens and the treatment outcome, especially from developing countries. Moreover, all the major studies were undertaken with the innovator product (ATGAM @ Pfizer Ltd). Hence, this study was planned to generate evidence on the role of a hATG preparation using Thymogam (manufactured by Bharat Serums and Vaccines Ltd.), an indigenous product manufactured in India for the treatment of AA.

**Objectives:** This case series was carried out to study the treatment outcomes of AA patients of immunosuppressive therapy using a hATG preparation produced from Thymogam.

## Materials and methods

This case series describes 18 adult AA patients treated with hATG (Thymogam) across two corporate hospitals in Guwahati from 2018 to 2020. Informed written consent was obtained from study participants and data sharing was achieved with confidentiality. The clinical course, response of the patients to treatment and survival over a median follow-up period of two years were recorded.

Thymogam, an indigenous Indian preparation of hATG, was administered to patients.<sup>9</sup> Following dosage calculation based on patient's weight, about 40 mg/kg/day of Thymogam was administered via a central line over 4–6 h per day for four days. Methylprednisolone and paracetamol were used as premedication. Patient details were collected using a pre-designed case record form. The collected data include demographic details, duration of treatment, concomitant medications and the treatment outcome at the end of the follow-up period. CsA was given at a dose of 4–6 mg/kg/day starting on day-1 of hATG administration to maintain trough

levels of 200–400 ng/mL for 6–9 months. Second-line drugs were used in case of relapse or no response to the first-line medication. The severity of AA was assessed as per Camitta,<sup>10</sup> and Bacigalupo.<sup>11</sup> The response was categorized as complete response (CR) or partial response (PR) as recommended by the 2009 version of the British Committee for Standards in Haematology guidelines.<sup>1</sup>

## Statistical analysis

Descriptive statistics are used to present the data. Data are expressed as mean, 95 % confidence interval (CI; lower and upper bounds), median, minimum and maximum, and percentage, where appropriate. Data are also represented using appropriate diagrams (bar chart, pie chart). coGuide software was used for data analysis.

## Results

A total of 18 subjects were included in the final analysis. **Table 1** depicts the demographic, treatment and outcome characteristics of all 18 AA patients included in the study. The mean age was  $43.94 \pm 13.48$  years ranging from 19 to 63 years. Out of the 18 participants, 11 (61.11 %) were female. The majority (77.78 %) of the patients had severe disease, while 22.22 % had very severe disease. The mean dose of Thymogam used was  $38.78 \pm 4.18$  mg ranging from 32 to 46 mg. amongst the concomitant drugs used, 17 (94.44 %) participants were given CsA and two (11.11 %) patients each were given romiplostin and eltrombopag. Six (33.33 %) patients were on danazol. At the end of the two-year follow-up period, seven (38.89 %) had a complete response and five (27.78 %) had a partial response. Lost response and loss to follow-up were observed in two (11.11 %) participants each. The overall response rate amongst patients was 66.7 % and the death rate was 11.1 % (**Table 2**).

**Figure 1** depicts the severity of AA amongst the study participants and **Figure 2** depicts the status at the end of the two-year follow-up period.

## Discussion

This case series reports responses to hATG (Thymogam) in the management of AA cases. This study shows that the two-year survival rate was 66 % of the patients on immunosuppressive therapy using a hATG (Thymogam) preparation.

Previous available studies have documented response rates ranging from 50 to 70 % for ATG-based immunosuppressive therapy for the management of AA in periods ranging from three months to one year.<sup>12</sup> Studies from India have reported response rates of 33.3–87.9 % in adults.<sup>13,14</sup> In this current study, the overall response rate at the end of a two-year follow-up period was 66.7 %.

In the current study, CsA was used as a concomitant drug in 94.44 % of the patients. Globally, the hATG and CsA combination is considered the standard immunosuppressive regimen for severe AA. The recent addition of the thrombopoietin

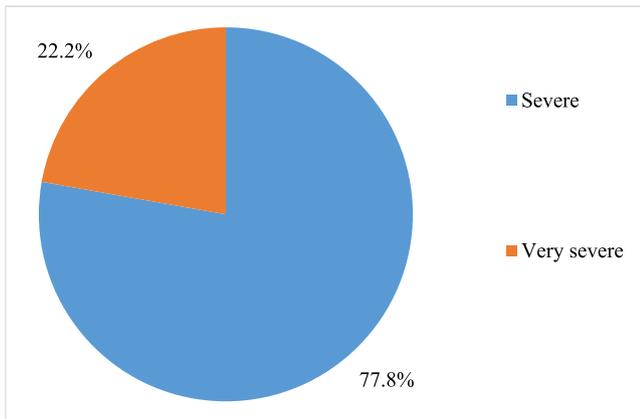
**Table 1 – Demographic, treatment, and outcome characteristics of aplastic anaemia patients (n = 18).**

Patient n°	Sex	Age	Total units of Thymogam used	Cyclosporin A	Romiplostim	Eltrombopag	Duration from the start of therapy to first response in days	Danazol	Romiplostim A	Erythropoietin	Mycophenolate mofetil	Best response	Current status (after 2-year follow up)
1	Male	40	41	Y	N	N	44	N	N	N	N	Complete response	Complete response
2	Female	54	34	Y	Y	N	111	N	N	N	N	Complete response	Complete response
3	Male	29	40	Y	N	N	158	N	N	N	N	Partial response	Partial response
4	Male	36	38	Y	N	N	81	N	N	N	N	Complete response	Complete response
5	Female	45	42	Y	N	N	61	Y	N	N	N	Partial response	Lost response
6	Male	54	41	Y	N	N	365	Y	Y	Y	N	Complete response after 2nd line	Lost response
7	Female	40	40	Y	N	N	120	N	N	N	N	Complete response	Complete response
8	Female	25	32	Y	N	Y	150	N	N	N	N	Partial response	Partial response
9	Female	50	35	Y	N	N	Never achieved	Y	N	N	Y	No Response	Lost to follow
10	Female	55	32	Y	N	N	153	Y	N	N	N	Partial response	Partial response
11	Female	63	33	N	Y	N	Never achieved	N	N	N	Y	No Response	Dead
12	Female	52	40	Y	N	Y	395	Y	N	N	Y	Complete response	Complete response
13	Female	24	37	Y	N	N	Never achieved	N	N	N	N	Never achieved	Dead
14	Female	19	42	Y	N	N	30	N	N	N	N	Complete response	Complete response
15	Male	60	45	Y	N	N	214	N	N	N	N	Partial response	Partial response
16	Male	43	46	Y	N	N	92	N	N	N	N	Complete response	Partial response
17	Female	62	41	Y	N	N	267	N	N	Y	Y	Complete response after 2nd line	Complete response
18	Male	40	39	Y	N	N	Never achieved	Y	N	N	Y	No Response	Lost to follow

Y: Yes; N: No.

**Table 2 – Summary of baseline parameters (n = 18).**

Parameter	Summary
Age (in years) mean $\pm$ SD	43.94 $\pm$ 13.48 (Range: 19 to 63)
Gender	
Male	7 (38.89 %)
Female	11 (61.11 %)
Mean units of Thymogam used	38.78 $\pm$ 4.18 (Range: 32 to 46)
Concomitant Drugs Used	
Cyclosporin A (CsA)	17 (94.44 %)
Romiplostin	2 (11.11 %)
Eltrombopag	2 (11.11 %)
Second line	
Danazol	6 (33.33 %)
Mycophenolate mofetil	5 (27.78 %)
Erythropoietin	2 (11.11 %)
Romiplostin	1 (5.56 %)
Best Response	
Complete Response	7 (38.89 %)
Partial response	5 (27.78 %)
No Response	4 (22.22 %)
Complete Response after 2nd line	2 (11.11 %)
Overall response rate	12 (66.7 %)
Overall death rate	2 (11.1 %)

**Figure 1 – Pie chart of the severity of aplastic anaemia of the study population (n = 18).**

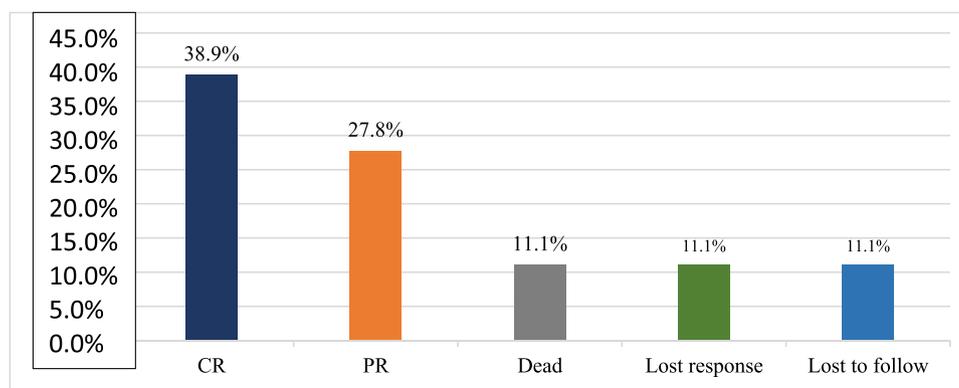
receptor agonist, eltrombopag, is an effective and safe first-line regimen. For younger adults without a matched sibling donor and older adults, IST, including ATG and CsA, is considered to be the first-line option. In the current study, as a second-line drug treatment, 33.3 % of the patients received danazol. Danazol acts by increasing T-regulatory cells in acquired idiopathic AA. In a study by Zhang W et al., it was found that low-dose CsA combined with danazol has a better therapeutic effect in the treatment of chronic AA by significantly improving the hemograms and myelograms of the patients.<sup>15</sup>

The cost of hATG is expensive and its availability is sparse. In India, there are only two preparations of hATG available - ATGAM (Pfizer) and Thymogam. In a developing country like India, with people belonging to varied socioeconomic statuses, cost limits the use of ATG in a large number of eligible patients.<sup>13</sup> Given this situation, an indigenous Indian preparation of hATG (Thymogam), with a comparable efficacy and safety profile as reported globally and its availability at our centre, is an advantage for low socioeconomic patients. The treatment response rate observed in this study is comparable to global studies and substantiates the role of IST with the indigenous preparation of hATG in AA along with CsA.

The key limitation of this study is that it is a simple case series with a limited number of patients, hence the potential role of chance, bias and confounding factors could not be assessed. In addition, it was not possible to assess the factors that can influence the overall response rate to the treatment.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, the usage of an indigenous preparation, Thymogam, in AA has shown a response rate of 66.7 %. This strengthens existing evidence regarding the effectiveness of immunosuppressive therapy with an indigenous ATG preparation (Thymogam) along with CsA for AA. There is a need for further research with a larger sample size and more robust study designs to document the comparative efficacy and safety.

**Figure 2 – Bar chart of current status (after 2-year follow-up period) (n = 18).**

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## Authorship contributions

Conceptualization, data curation, formal analysis, project administration, methodology, supervision, writing, review and editing: Asif Iqbal; Data curation, resources, software: Abhijit Phukan; Data curation, visualization, investigation: Chandana Sharma.

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## Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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