focus only on proportion of committed myeloid HSC: optimal HSC content to be transplanted should be in a certain balance.

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PP 40

HEMATOLOGICAL FINDINGS IN COVID-19 AND INSIGHTS TO STEM CELL THERAPY

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Objective: As the COVID-19 was spreading to all countries, its manifestations were identifying gradually, which were related to several organs. COVID-19 is associated with distinct hematological changes, increased serum inflammatory markers, and coagulopathy. **Methodology:** Most of the known COVID 19 complications are related to the patients' prognosis and mortality, particularly in those with severe disease, the issue which attract the scientists and the medical physicians all over the world to find the proper treatment for such monter, we discussed the associations between COVID-19 clinical features and complications, and secondly, its hematological findings and coagulopathy are investigated. **Conclusions:** Such associations not only may shed light on our prognostic view of patients with COVID-19 but also will entail significant therapeutic implications. One of its key implications is to utilize the mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) to treat patients with COVID-19. Herein, this kind of novel therapy has been discussed, as well with its cons and pros points

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PP 41

OUTCOMES OF ALLOGENEIC SC TRANSPLANT IN HEMATOLOGICAL MALIGNANCY PATIENTS USING BUSULFAN 3 (9.6 MG/KG) BASED CONDITIONING REGIMEN

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Objective: To study the outcomes of allo-HCT in patients with hematological malignancy who received BU3 (9.6 mg/kg) based conditioning from matched related or unrelated donors. **Methodology:** A retrospective analysis of KFSHRC-BMT Database, we identified 65 patients who received Allo-HCT between October 2005 and December 2019 at King Faisal Specialist Hospital & Research Center. The patients received SCT from full HLA matched related or unrelated donors. We excluded Mismatched MUD, Cord & Haplo-identical Stem Cell sources. **Results:** We identified 47 AML (72.3%), 8 MDS (12.3%), 8 Myelofibrosis (12.3%) & 2 CML (3.1%) patients. Acute GvHD grade II-IV and III-IV occurred in 29% and 14% respectively. Chronic GvHD occurred in 55% and was extensive in 24% of patients. With Median follow-up 60.5 months, 2 years and 5 years OS were 58.5 % and 44.1% respectively. The 2 years and 5 years DFS were 52.9% and 44.5% respectively. Cumulative incidence of relapse and NRM at 2- years were 29.5% and 17.4% respectively. Day +100 TRM were 10.7% **Conclusion:** Allogeneic SCT using BU3 based regimen appears feasible to use in patients who are not suitable for fully myeloablative (BU4) regimen. TRM, DFS & OS rate were comparable to reports from studies using BU4 based regimen, warranting prospective studies in these patients.

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PP 42

A CASE OF REFRACTORY IMMUNE THROMBOCYTOPENIA APPLIED WITH AUTOLOGOUS HEMATOPOETIC STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION

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Case report: A 61-year-old male patient who had previously been splenectomized for immune thrombocytopenia, hospitalized with mucosal bleeding. Upon failure to respond to steroid, intravenous immunoglobulin, rituximab, danazol, azathioprine and eltrombopag treatment, autologous hematopoietic stem cell transplantation was performed to the patient. At the end of the first month, he had normal platelet count.

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PP 43

INVESTIGATION OF DRUG-DRUG INTERACTIONS INVOLVING ANTI-INFECTIVE DRUGS IN PATIENTS UNDERWENT HEMATOPOIETIC STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION

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Objective: Drug-drug interactions are an important cause of adverse drug events. The preventable or manageable nature of drug-drug interactions puts them at the center of interventions. Since hematopoietic stem cell transplantation is a challenging and multi-drug process, drug-drug interactions are frequently encountered. **Methodology:** In our study, the drugs used by a total of 100 patients with 50 autologous and 50