

hemoglobina anômala, a HbS. Essa doença tem como principal complicação as crises vaso-oclusivas (CVO), quadros de dor aguda provocados pela adesão potencializada das hemácias, leucócitos e moléculas ao endotélio vascular em indivíduos com AF. Atualmente, utiliza-se a hidroxiureia (HU) para tratamento da AF, porém tal medicamento necessita de monitoramento regular dos pacientes, além dos diversos efeitos colaterais. Desse modo, novos fármacos têm sido empregados como opção alternativa, incluindo o Crizanlizumabe. Esse anticorpo atua bloqueando a ligação da P-selectina com seu ligante 1 da glicoproteína P-selectina, isso reduz a adesão das células aos vasos sanguíneos, aprimorando o fluxo sanguíneo em microvasos e, assim, aliviando as CVOs. **Objetivos:** Este resumo visou descrever, por meio de uma revisão da literatura, a aplicabilidade do Crizanlizumabe como tratamento alternativo à HU em pacientes com AF. **Material e métodos:** A busca por artigos foi realizada no primeiro semestre de 2025, utilizou-se o idioma inglês na pesquisa das palavras-chave “Crizalizumab” e “Sickle Cell Disease” nos bancos de dados: “Pubmed” e “ScienceDirect”. Como também, foram adotados filtros de tempo, que incluíram ensaios clínicos datados entre 2016 e 2025. **Discussão e conclusão:** Foram selecionados 5 artigos, dentre eles, ATAGA et al (2017) desenvolveram o ensaio SUSTAIN, que resultou na aprovação do medicamento pela Food and Drugs Administration, pois obtiveram uma taxa de redução anual de CVOs de 45,3% para a dose de 5,0 mg/kg de Crizanlizumabe em comparação ao placebo, além de uma baixa incidência de efeitos adversos. Ademais, KUTLAR et al (2019) realizaram uma análise do estudo SUSTAIN para avaliar os diferentes desfechos em cada subgrupo do ensaio (média de CVOs anteriores, genótipo e uso de HU) e observaram que o tratamento reduz a probabilidade de ocorrência de CVO em comparação ao placebo, bem como atrasou significativamente o tempo entre a primeira e a segunda CVO. Também não houve diferença significativa entre os eventos adversos observados entre o grupo tratado e o placebo. Já KANTER et al (2023) avaliaram o perfil farmacológico, segurança e eficácia de longo prazo do Crizanlizumabe nas doses de 5,0 e 7,5 mg/kg. Para ambas as doses foram constatados os seguintes resultados: concentrações pré-dose estáveis e ausência de acúmulo; redução nas taxas anuais de CVOs, e efeitos adversos controláveis, assim, um perfil de segurança estável. Já DEBONNETT et al (2024) avaliaram o impacto de Crizanlizumabe (5 mg/kg) no número de CVOs e no uso de opióides em pacientes com AF e identificaram uma redução significativa das crises, como também, na proporção de pacientes que necessitaram de opióides para alívio da dor. Por fim, KARKOSKA et al (2020) destacaram uma reação infusional devido a infusão do Crizanlizumabe em um adolescente, criando um sinal de alerta para o uso fora dos ensaios clínicos, e em um estudo posterior (2025) questionaram a aprovação acelerada do fármaco, levantando dúvidas sobre sua eficácia e segurança, o que contribuiu para sua retirada do mercado europeu. Todavia, apesar das vantagens apresentadas nos estudos, os benefícios desse fármaco não foram comprovados em sua totalidade. Além disso, os efeitos adversos ainda levantam dúvidas sobre sua segurança, exigindo vigilância pós-comercialização. Sendo assim, necessário investigações que visem o desenvolvimento de novas alternativas farmacológicas.

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ELEVATED SYSTEMIC IMMUNE-INFLAMMATION INDEX (SII) IS ASSOCIATED WITH GLOMERULAR HYPERFILTRATION IN ADULTS WITH SICKLE CELL ANEMIA

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Introduction: Sickle cell anemia (SCA) is characterized by hemolytic anemia, vaso-occlusive manifestations and inflammation, leading to progressive kidney injury. Hematological indices as neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (NLR), derived neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (d-NLR), lymphocyte-to-monocyte ratio (LMR), platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio (PLR), neutrophil-to-platelet ratio (NPR), Systemic Immune-Inflammation Index (SII), and Systemic Inflammation Response Index (SIRI), have been reported as clinical outcomes predictors in various diseases. **Objectives:** To evaluate the hematological indices NLR, d-NLR, LMR, PLR, NPR, SII, and SIRI in adults with SCA, in association with renal parameters such as proteinuria and glomerular hyperfiltration. **Material and methods:** A cross-sectional study was performed with participants ≥ 18 years with SCA recruited from the Hematology outpatient clinic at Hospital Universitário Antonio Pedro, Universidade Federal Fluminense. Blood and urine samples were collected for routine laboratory assessment. Estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) was calculated using the CKD-EPI 2021 equation and the protein-to-creatinine ratio (PCR) was also determined. The following indices were calculated: NLR; d-NLR (total number of neutrophils divided by the difference between the total leukocyte and the neutrophil count); LMR; PLR; NPR; SII (multiplying the platelet count by the neutrophil count and dividing the result by the lymphocyte count); and SIRI (multiplying the neutrophil by the monocyte count and dividing the result by the lymphocyte count). Participants were stratified according to the presence of glomerular hyperfiltration (defined as $eGFR > 130 \text{ mL/min/1.73m}^2$ for women and $> 140 \text{ mL/min/1.73m}^2$ for men) and proteinuria (defined as $PCR > 200 \text{ mg/g}$). **Results:** A total of 48 individuals (66.7% women) with SCA were included. The median age was 33 years (IQR: 26–46 years). No participant had an eGFR below $60 \text{ mL/min/1.73m}^2$. However, 12 participants (25.0%) presented glomerular hyperfiltration and 13 individuals (27.1%) presented proteinuria. Patients with glomerular hyperfiltration had significantly higher SII values ($P = 0.013$) and a trend toward higher SIRI values ($P = 0.092$) in comparison to those without hyperfiltration. In addition, participants with proteinuria showed a trend toward higher d-

NLR ($P=0.062$), NPR ($P=0.053$), and SII ($P=0.070$) when compared to those without proteinuria. **Discussion and conclusion:** Hematological indices are increasingly studied due to their cost-effectiveness and because they are easily calculated using routine blood tests. They also have been studied in conditions marked by prominent inflammatory processes. However, data in SCA are limited. Here, we observed higher SII levels in patients with glomerular hyperfiltration, as well as trends toward higher d-NLR, NPR, and SII in SCA patients with proteinuria. These findings suggest a potential contribution of inflammation to kidney injury and support further research to assess the role of inflammatory indices as markers of renal damage in SCA. Therefore, we conclude that in adults with SCA, glomerular hyperfiltration is significantly associated with higher SII levels, whereas proteinuria may be linked to elevated d-NLR, NPR, and SII.

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EPIDEMIOLOGY OF LEG ULCERS IN SICKLE CELL DISEASE: MULTICENTER REAL-WORLD DATA STUDY IN BRAZIL

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Introduction: Sickle cell disease (SCD) is an inherited hemoglobinopathy characterized by abnormal red blood cell shapes that lead to vaso-occlusion, chronic inflammation, and tissue ischemia. Among its chronic complications, leg ulcers (LU) represent one of the most prevalent cutaneous manifestations, especially in individuals with a homozygous genotype. These lesions are difficult to heal, have a high recurrence rate, and are associated with pain, functional limitation, and a negative impact on quality of life. The pathophysiology involves multiple factors, such as endothelial dysfunction, hypercoagulability, chronic venous insufficiency, and exacerbated local inflammation, all contributing to the persistence and refractoriness of the lesions. Despite therapeutic advances in sickle cell anemia, leg ulcers remain a significant

clinical challenge, with substantial physical, psychological, and economic implications. **Objectives:** To assess the prevalence, incidence, and recurrence of leg ulcers in patients with SCD according to sex, age group, center, and genotype. **Material and methods:** A cohort study including 2,793 SCD patients enrolled in the Recipient Epidemiology and Donor Evaluation Study-III (REDS-III) project, conducted in six Brazilian blood centers: Belo Horizonte, Montes Claros, Juiz de Fora, São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Recife. Prevalence, incidence, and recurrence rates of LU were presented as percentages with corresponding 95% confidence intervals (95% CI). **Results:** In the sex-based analysis, no significant differences were found between women and men in prevalence (4.53% vs. 3.81%), incidence (0.54% vs. 1.07%), or recurrence (3.65% vs. 4.49%). By age group, all indicators were higher among adults compared to children (prevalence 8.77% vs. 0.33%; incidence 1.33% vs. 0.33%; recurrence 8.46% vs. 0.33%). Regarding centers, the highest prevalence rates were observed in Belo Horizonte (5.37%) and Recife (4.91%); the highest incidence in Recife (2.36%); and the highest recurrence rates in Juiz de Fora (6.57%) and Recife (5.45%). By genotype, LUs were more prevalent in SS (5.29%) and SB⁰ (4.60%) patients, while the highest incidence was observed in SB⁺ (2.38%). The highest recurrence rates occurred in SS (5.34%) and in other less frequent genotypes (5.45%). **Discussion and conclusion:** Leg ulcers represent a relevant and recurrent complication in individuals with sickle cell disease, with a greater impact among adults, particularly those with SS and SB⁰ genotypes. The variation among centers suggests possible regional differences in clinical management, access to specialized care, or sociodemographic characteristics. These findings highlight the need for targeted prevention and management strategies focusing on high-risk groups to reduce the clinical burden and improve the quality of life of patients with SCD.

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ESTUDO DA PREVALÊNCIA E DISTRIBUIÇÃO GENOTÍPICA DAS HEMOGLOBINOPATIAS NAS REGIÕES METROPOLITANA I E II DO RJ – EM PACIENTES ATENDIDOS NO HEMORIO

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Introdução: As hemoglobinopatias são um grupo de doenças genéticas que afetam a hemoglobina, podendo causar anemia e outras complicações. No Brasil, as mais comuns incluem HbS, HbC, HbD, HbE e talassemia. **Objetivos:** O presente estudo analisou a prevalência dessas hemoglobinopatias em pacientes atendidos no Instituto Estadual Arthur de Siqueira Cavalcanti (Hemorio), com foco nas Regiões Metropolitanas I e II do estado do Rio de Janeiro, visando identificar sua distribuição geográfica e o perfil epidemiológico dos pacientes. **Material e métodos:** O estudo, de natureza observacional, transversal e retrospectiva, analisou prontuários eletrônicos do Hemorio entre junho de 2020 e junho de 2024. A pesquisa