Haemopoietic stem cell transplantation in the treatment of severe autoimmune diseases 2000

A Tyndall, J Passweg, A Gratwohl

A meeting report on behalf of the European League Against Rheumatism (EULAR), the European Group for Blood and Marrow Transplantation (EBMT), the International Bone Marrow Transplantation Registry (IBMTR), and the International Autoimmune Disease Stem Cell Project

Abstract
An international meeting took place in Basel, Switzerland from 5 to 7 October 2000 involving 180 participants from 30 countries, with the aim of assessing the existing data on autologous haemopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT) in the treatment of severe autoimmune disease, and to decide on future trial planning.

Data on 390 patients were presented: 260 from the EBMT/EULAR Basel European/Asian database, 87 from North America (55 from the IBMTR), 39 from Australia, and 4 others. The major disease categories and number of patients receiving transplant were: multiple sclerosis (MS) 127, systemic sclerosis (SSc) 72, rheumatoid arthritis (RA) 70, juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA) 36, systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) 34, dermatomyositis/polymyositis (DM/PM) 5, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP) 7. Single or several cases of other autoimmune diseases were reported.

Clinically significant responses were seen in two thirds of all the cases and in all disease categories, with a more accentuated trend towards relapse in JIA and RA. Treatment was associated with a significant morbidity and mortality. In the EULAR/EBMT database (71 centres in 22 countries), a mobilisation associated mortality of 1.5% and an overall procedure related mortality (actuarially adjusted at 12 months) of 9% (confidence interval 6 to 12%) were found, with significant variation between diseases. The North American data showed similar results. Higher mortalities were seen in SSc and systemic JIA, with only one death reported in RA.

After presentation of the data and workshop discussion a consensus was reached on several aspects: prospective randomised phase III trials are now appropriate in SSc, MS, and RA. A protocol is ready for SSc (ASTIS Trial), concepts are clear for MS and RA. Further phase I and II data are required in SLE, JIA, and vasculitis. The need for continuing collection of all cases after mobilisation by the standardised EBMT and IBMTR data forms was emphasised.

Five years ago a joint committee of the EBMT and EULAR set about the task of evaluating the potential role of intensive immunosuppression and autologous haemopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT) in the treatment of severe autoimmune disease. The topic has been much discussed since then and been the subject of several reviews, small series, and case reports. Several meetings have occurred over this time bringing together colleagues from different fields, including transplantation medicine, rheumatology, immunology, neurology, and paediatrics.

This continuing discussion, shared standardised data collection (table 1), and the experience in the meanwhile acquired from breast cancer trials with HSCT have all suggested that...
This meeting aimed at summarising the accumulated evidence based data with reference to each of the above points and for each disease, with a view to designing RCTs.

**Outcome of HSCT in the treatment of ADs**

Table 2 shows a combined toxicity and benefit analysis from the Basel database, October 2000 for all the major ADs represented (269 cases). Improvement is imprecisely defined, according to the entering centre's statement of "complete remission", "partial remission", "no response", "worse", or "dead". This was adopted from the EBMT convention but will be more precisely defined in the future. As outcome varies significantly between diseases, it will be discussed in the context of each disease for which a more precisely defined retrospective analysis has been undertaken.

**Systemic sclerosis**

Analysis of data on the first 41 patients showed that 69% achieved an improved skin score of 25% or more from baseline, with a trend towards stabilisation of the lung function. A treatment related mortality (TRM) of 17% was seen early on, which came down to 12.5% when the next 24 sequentially reported patients were included10 (J van Laar, D Furst). TRM in those patients fulfilling the current entry criteria is in the order of 7.7%. Half of the patients with SSc fulfilling the entry criteria have a five year survival rate.

Several protocols were used, mostly either cyclophosphamide (Cy) + granulocyte colony stimulating factor (G-CSF) mobilisation followed by Cy 200 mg/kg body weight conditioning with a T cell depleted graft, or Cy 120 mg/kg body weight together with 8 Gy total body irradiation (TBI; USA). Different patterns of toxicity were seen: cardiac events with high dose Cy (M Binks) and pneumonitis with TBI (R Nash). In addition, patients with a mean pulmonary artery pressure of >50 mm Hg either did not respond or did not survive the stress of neutropenic fever and shock during the treatment. Future protocols have been modified according to this experience—for example, stricter cardiac screening and lung shielding with TBI based regimens.

A European based RCT is finalised, called the ASTIS (Autologous Stemcell Transplantation International Scleroderma) Trial.

This protocol is available from either the EBMT web site (www.EBMT.org) or www.astistrial.com, and in summary consists of HSCT versus 12 × monthly Cy 750 mg/m² pulse treatment. The HSCT consists of mobilisation with Cy 4 g/m² (in two doses) and G-CSF (Neupogen), followed by conditioning with Cy 200 mg/kg in 4 doses and ATG (anti-thymocyte globulin) total 7.5 mg/kg in three doses. The graft product will be CD34 selected.

Table 3 summarises the entry criteria. The principles are to select patients with a poor prognosis, but not so severely damaged as to attract a high TRM or hopeless outcome.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inclusion:</th>
<th>Age 16–60</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diffuse skin SSc* plus at least one vital organ affected (defined)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration of skin disease ( excluding sclerodactyly)</td>
<td>&lt;4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial skin score ( modified Rodnan max 51) &gt;14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exclusion:</th>
<th>Left ventricular ejection fraction &lt;45% normal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uncontrolled cardiac arrhythmias</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncontrolled hypertension</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulmonary diffusion capacity &lt;40% predicted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory failure—PaO₂ &lt; 8 kPa (60 mm Hg)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean pulmonary artery pressure &gt;50 mm Hg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renal failure—creatinine clearance &lt;40 ml/min</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;5 g cumulative dose Cy* or &gt;3 months Cy 2 mg/kg/day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further details available at: www.astistrial.com

*SSc = systemic sclerosis; Cy = cyclophosphamide.
Multiple sclerosis
MS is still a difficult disease to assess, being heterogeneous and probably having different causes—for example, primary progressive MS may be purely degenerative. Still, some conclusions can be reached based on this early experience.

Of the 85 patients with more than two months’ follow up, 47 (55%) had secondary progressive disease and 19 (22%) primary progressive disease. The median time interval between diagnosis and HSCT was 7.5 years (1–33), and 76/85 (89%) had had a deterioration of at least one EDSS (Expanded Disability Status Scale—ranging from 0 = no disability to 10 = dead from disease) point in the year before the HSCT. Median entry EDSS was 6.5 (4.5–8.5) points (A Fassas, G Mancardi, H Oppenshaw).

In the whole group 72% (61/85) survived for three years without progression and in the non-primary progressive group (the majority—67/85 (79%) patients) this was 78% (52/67). This compares with 60% in β interferon trials.

Improvement of more than one EDSS point was seen in 18 (21%), with later progression in six.

TRM occurred in five (6%) patients and death from progressive disease in two (2%).

Active magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) lesions in the central nervous system, a surrogate marker for treatment success, were markedly reduced, even from the first mobilising doses of Cy. All MRIs which were inactive at baseline remained so. In secondary progressive MS, 38% were active before and 13% after transplant. For primary progressive MS, these figures were 27% before and 1% after transplant.

G-CSF mobilisation associated flares, in one case fatal, were reported and need to be taken into account when planning prospective trials. Also, flares after transplant (possibly related to infection activation) and fatal infection suggest that a functional disability of more than 6.5 on the EDSS should be an exclusion criterion. Such patients are, in general, at higher risk from concomitant illness.

RCTs are both desired and in the USA becoming mandatory from the health authorities.

Patient selection: Secondary progressive MS with an EDSS score of 3.5–6.5.

At least three years’ follow up in most patients is required to confirm the current data on shorter follow up times.

Rheumatoid arthritis
A retrospective analysis was performed on 70 cases (P Emery, J Snowden). The procedure was well tolerated, with one only death overall and none in the Cy only conditioning regimens.

Most patients responded, sometimes dramatically, with ACR responses similar to those seen after anti-TNF α treatment. However, around 50% relapsed having synovitis flares. All groups reported that many relapses responded well to standard treatment with a single disease modifying antirheumatic drug (DMARD)—methotrexate, leflunomide, or cyclosporin, drugs which had failed before transplant. A small number of observations indicate that cyclosporin A may have a negative impact on T cell immune reconstitution after transplant for naive T cell repopulation and thymic function, and it is not recommended as the first DMARD for maintenance after transplant (abstract P30).

There was no suggestion that T cell depletion of the graft product gave a more favourable outcome, as reported by the five centre, Australian study of 33 patients (S Milikan), and no one regimen was clearly better than another. Some patients with RA were found to have improved significantly after 4 g Cy as mobilisation, and did not proceed to HSCT.

Consensus was reached on the need and feasibility for an HSCT RCT in RA. This is called the ASTIRA (Autologous Stemcell Transplantation International Rheumatoid Arthritis) Trial (S Bingham, P Emery).

Patient selection: Those (a) for whom treatment for at least three months with three DMARDs or more (including methotrexate and one combination) as well as anti-TNF α treatment has failed; (b) who have had RA for more than two years and less than 10 years; and (c) who have progressive, destructive, seropositive disease.

At entry all patients are mobilised with 4 g Cy/m² and harvested, then randomly allocated to a group receiving Cy 200 mg/kg HSCT or a group continuing with “best available” maintenance treatment.

The primary end point is the number of patients who, at six months after transplantation, respond to drugs to which they were previously resistant—that is, the number of patients achieving a moderate/good EULAR or ACR 20 response. Patients in the mobilisation only arm who fail to respond adequately will switch to HSCT at six months.
Juvenile idiopathic arthritis

Most of the cases of juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA) were the systemic, polyarticular type, and 15 of these were from the two centre Netherlands groups in Utrecht and Leiden (reported by N Wulvaart). These children received a bone marrow obtained HSCT and were conditioned with Cy 200 mg/kg, TBI (4 Gy), and ATG. In this cohort eight full remissions and two partial remissions were recorded, as well as two deaths through macrophage activation syndrome. Internationally, a further 10 complete remissions were noted, and one other death through macrophage activation syndrome (table 4).

Protocols were modified accordingly to avoid transplantation during a phase of significant systemic activity, which should be controlled with corticosteroid treatment.

The impact of the modified protocol using bolus prednisolone to control systemic disease before HSCT has not been assessed, but may reduce it to below the current 15%, making a comparative trial feasible. The final protocol, hopefully international, will be worked on over the next 12 months and reported (chairperson N Wulvaart).

Systemic lupus erythematosus

In the combined international experience of 34 patients with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), the largest series is from Chicago11 with one mobilisation death, one death from disease progression three months after mobilisation, and seven patients in remission, median follow up eight months (range 1–25). The protocol was mobilisation with Cy 2 g/kg body weight and G-CSF, followed by conditioning with Cy 200 mg/kg and ATG (reported by R Burt).

In the 23 patients registered in Basle, 14 are described as improved, five initially improved then relapsed, and one progressed despite HSCT. There were three TRMs. Median follow up 14 months (D Jayne, A Marmont).

The heterogeneity of patient selection criteria and treatment protocols was especially noted in the SLE subgroup.

Insufficient data are available to allow immediate RCT planning. A summary of the overall experience will be written using the EBMT/ EULAR, IBMTR, and other data sources. This was presented at the 6th International SLE Congress, Barcelona, 27 March 2000.

A focus group under the chairmanship of D Jayne will meet to define further the required phase I and II data lacking.

Future multicentre RCTs will exclude critically ill patients with vital organ failure.

Vasculitis

Experience is essentially anecdotal at present (P Bacon).

Four cases of Wegener’s granulomatosis were reported, all having an initially complete response, and two then relapsing at 2.3 and 3 years, respectively. As with other autoimmune diseases, relapse was often easier to control after transplant.
Table 5  Cause of death—EBMT/EULAR database

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause of death</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haemorrhage (CNS, pulmonary)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiac</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intestinal pneumonitis</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Septicaemia/infection NOS</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fungal</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viral</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protozoal</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaso-occlusive disease</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cryoglobulinaemia, with variable degrees of vasculitis features, was reported, with a complete response in two cases. One case of classical polyarteritis nodosa with complete remission and three cases of Behcet’s disease with an unknown degree of vasculitis and short follow up were also presented.

Insufficient data are present to allow RCT planning; more phase I and II pilot data are required.

Toxicity and deaths

Appropriately, safety was the main aim of the initial phase I studies reported to the different databases. In the Basel database (A Gratwohl, J Passweg) the overall TRM of 9%, actuarially adjusted to 12 months, is comparable with that in North America of 11% (K Sullivan).

Causes of death were as previously seen in transplantation medicine (table 5), with some unexpected trends. As previously mentioned, patients with SSC seem to have an increased susceptibility towards cardiotoxicity or failure to adapt to even minor infection complications, possibly reflecting occult SSC myocardial involvement. This has led to stricter cardiac patient exclusion criteria. Also, the use of rabbit ATG in the conditioning of some patients has been associated with an Epstein-Barr virus lymphoproliferative syndrome in two cases (R Nash, Seattle, personal communication). Future trials with rabbit ATG will use a maximum total dose of 7.5 mg/kg recipient’s body weight. This might have been a dose effect or related to the radiation conditioning (8 Gy). Two episodes of suspected radiation induced fatal lung disease have resulted in the incorporation of lung shielding into future protocols. Since this modification, no further such events have been reported.

A G-CSF induced flare, leading to a fatal outcome in one case of MS,8 might be prevented by simultaneous pulse prednisolone treatment.

In systemically ill patients with JIA, a macrophage activation syndrome was associated with a fatal outcome in three patients. Clearly, active systemic disease should be controlled (for example, with methylprednisolone pulse treatment) before HSCT.

A positive note was that although not significant, a trend towards a reduced TRM was seen in 1999 and 2000, reflecting perhaps tighter patient selection or a learning curve.

Only prospective studies and follow up will prove if the early TRM will be counterbalanced by better survival than for conventionally treated patients.

Mobilising and conditioning regimen effects (A Gratwohl, A Kashyap)

An overall 1.5% procedure related mortality was seen in the Basle database from mobilisation. Some of these were considered due to CY cardiotoxicity and others to a G-CSF associated autoimmune disease flare. In others, especially pulmonary hypertension associated with SSC, neutropenic fever and shock were overwhelming events due to a compromised cardiopulmonary system. Such patients are excluded from future trials.

Although most of the phase I and II studies employed one of the four basic conditioning protocols originally proposed in a consensus statement,9 there was a significant variation in the intensity relating to the use of ATG or antilymphocytic globulin and purging.

The more intense regimens were associated with more complications, and to see if a clinical benefit was also obtained, an analysis of the whole Basle database was undertaken. The TBI and/or busulfan based regimens were considered to be intense (n=58), BEAM as moderate (n=80), and CY and fludarabine (n=123) as less intense. The TRM probabilities at one year were respectively 9% to 29% (95% CI), 3% to 13%, and 0% to 8%.10 These data should be interpreted with caution because diseases more likely to be associated with vital organ dysfunction (for example, SSC) tended to receive more intense regimens, as compared with RA, which has fewer risk factors and less intense conditioning. Although there was no clear improvement in remission induction or durability from the more intense regimens, a trend towards fewer relapses was seen with the more intense protocols. More data are required.

For conventional allografting and the recently developed non-myeloablative (mini) allograft, the risk of graft versus host disease and the early positive results from autologous HSCT exclude this from currently planned RCTs, though it may soon be time to consider such HSCTs for patients who have relapsed after autografting for whom a matched related donor is available.

Stem cell biology and immune reconstitution

The plasticity of haemopoietic stem cells was demonstrated by the observation that differentiation and commitment of B cells are separately controlled (C Schaniel). If the Pax 5 gene was knocked out, then an early B cell could, under appropriate “biological pressure” (that is, a T cell deficient animal) return to a stem cell status and then differentiate into T cells.11 The same pre-B cell could replenish all haemopoietic cell lines except erythrocytes.

Despite general statements that the immune system “repeats ontogeny” after autologous HSCT, this is only partly so for B cell reconstitution, with B cell subsets seen which normally only appear in neonates (E Roosneck). T cells which have recently left the thymus retain a circular piece of DNA, the result of T cell receptor gene splicing, called a T cell receptor excision circle (TREC). They are only present
Table 6 Recommended core set of parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Immune reconstitution</th>
<th>Serum Igs</th>
<th>Serum IgG subclases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Full blood count and differential</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• B cells</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• T cells</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• NK cells</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| | CD19 | CD3, CD4, CD8 | CD4/CD45 RA, CD4/CD34RO | CD16/CD56+ | CD3+ |

CD1, CD2, CD3, CD4, CD8, CD19, CD45, CD45RA, CD34, CD34RO, CD16, CD56

Contact Dr J Isaacs (rrrjjdi@leeds.ac.uk) or Dr F Ponchel (mmefp@leeds.ac.uk) for studies of thymic function after stem cell transplantation.

Patients in clinical trials should also be so registered.


For managing and coordinating the central data collection: C Bocelli-Tyndall.

The database was partly supported by unrestricted educational grants from Amsen and Frenesius and Swiss National Fonds research grant No 31–45938.95. The planning of the randomised trials ASTIS and ASTIRA was partly facilitated by support from the Horton Foundation, Switzerland.

13 Tyndall A, Gratwohl A. Blood and marrow stem cell transplants in autoimmune disease: a consensus report written on behalf of the European League Against Rheumatism (EULAR) and the European Group for Blood and Marrow Transplantation (EBMT). Bone Marrow Transplant 1997;19:643–5.
Haemopoietic stem cell transplantation in the treatment of severe autoimmune diseases 2000

A Tyndall, J Passweg and A Gratwohl

Ann Rheum Dis 2001 60: 702-707
doi: 10.1136/ard.60.7.702

Updated information and services can be found at:
http://ard.bmj.com/content/60/7/702

These include:

References
This article cites 15 articles, 4 of which you can access for free at:
http://ard.bmj.com/content/60/7/702#BIBL

Email alerting service
Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up in the box at the top right corner of the online article.

Topic Collections
Articles on similar topics can be found in the following collections

- Epidemiology (1390)
- Immunology (including allergy) (5144)
- Connective tissue disease (4253)
- Degenerative joint disease (4641)
- Musculoskeletal syndromes (4951)
- Rheumatoid arthritis (3258)
- Systemic lupus erythematosus (571)
- Vascularitis (294)

Notes

To request permissions go to:
http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions

To order reprints go to:
http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform

To subscribe to BMJ go to:
http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/