

# Outcomes according to age at transplant with an HLA identical sibling for sickle cell disease



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## Background:

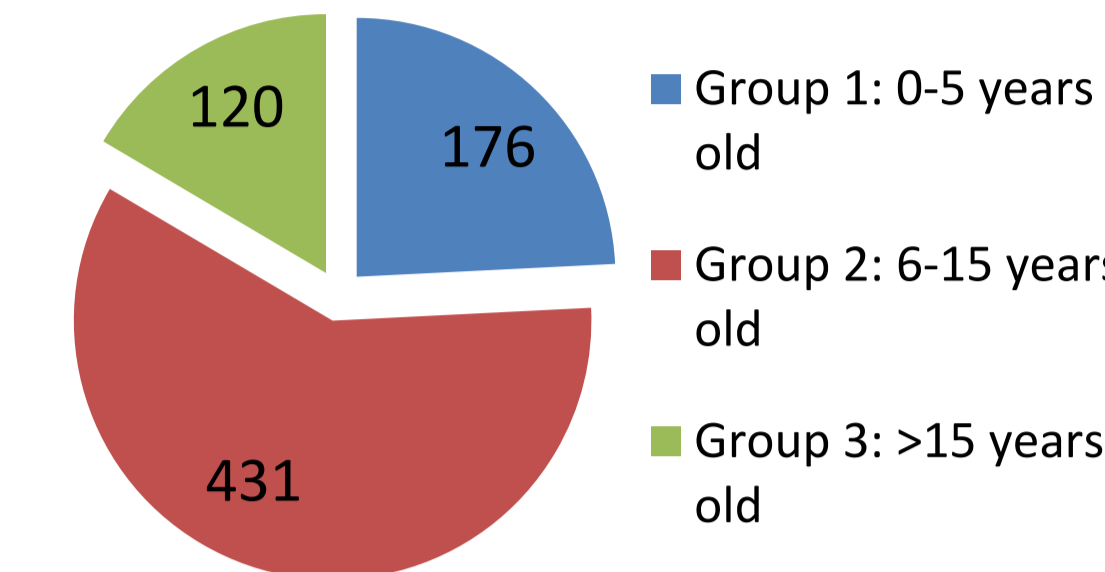
Hematopoietic stem cell transplant (HSCT) from an HLA identical (HLAid) sibling donor is a well-established curative therapy for sickle cell disease (SCD). However, the ideal age to perform HSCT in SCD patients remains controversial. We report the outcomes after HLAid sibling HSCT for SCD according to patient's age at the time of HSCT as well as their pre-transplant characteristics.

## Methods:

- Retrospective, registry based analysis on HLA identical sibling HSCT 727 patients (children and adults)
- HSCT performed from 1986-2015 in 98 EBMT centres (73% France, Belgium, UK, Italy)
- 3 age groups (0-5 years, 6-15 years, >15 years)
- Primary endpoint: 3-year overall survival (OS) according to age group.

## Patient and donor Characteristics:

Patient Characteristics (%)	Age 0-5 years	6-15 Years	>15 Years
<b>Follow Up</b> , median, months (range)	56 (3-346)	37 (0.3-323)	32 (0.5-304)
<b>Age</b> , median, years (range)	4.3 (1-6)	9.8 (6-15)	17.4 (15-39)
<b>Weight</b> , median, kg (IQ range)	17 (14-19)	29 (23-37)	53 (47-64)
<b>Hb genotype*</b> :			
HBSS	95	92	84
HBSβO	4	5	11
Other	1	3	5
<b>Received &gt;20 RBC units transfusions pre HSCT*</b>	36	46	60
<b>RBC immunisation *</b>	6	13	16
<b>Use of HU *</b>	37	60	77
<b>Performance Status pre-HSCT*</b> :			
>80%	99	98	94
≤80%	1	2	6



## Patient/Donor (P/D) Characteristics\*

<b>Donor age at transplant</b> , median, years (range)	9 (1-47)
<b>Donor Trait (%)</b>	44
<b>P/D sex match (%)</b> :	
Equal	49
Patient F/Donor M	23
Patient M/Donor F	28
<b>P/D ABO match (%)</b> :	
Compatible	65
Minor incompatible	16
Bi-directional incompatible	5
Major incompatible	14
<b>P/D CMV serology (%)</b> :	
P+/D+	58
P-/D+	11
P+/D-	17
P-/D-	14

## Risk factors

Pre HSCT Risk factors (%)*	Age 0-5 years	Age 6-15 years	Age >15 years
<b>Abnormal transcranial doppler</b>	60	57	27
<b>Previous stroke</b>	40	49	42
<b>Previous acute chest syndrome (ACS)</b>	40	49	42
<b>Previous vaso-occlusive crisis (VOC)</b>	70	79	85
<b>Previous priapism</b>	3	5	48
<b>Previous osteonecrosis</b>	3	11	30
<b>Number of organs/ systems involved in SCD complications:</b>			
1	59	43	34
2	30	38	28
3	11	19	39

Main Indication for HSCT*	Age 0-5 years	Age 6-15 years	Age >15 years
<b>1st</b>	CNS vasculopathy	VOC	VOC
<b>2nd</b>	VOC	CNS vasculopathy	ACS
<b>3rd</b>	ACS	ACS	CNS vasculopathy

\* % of evaluable patients

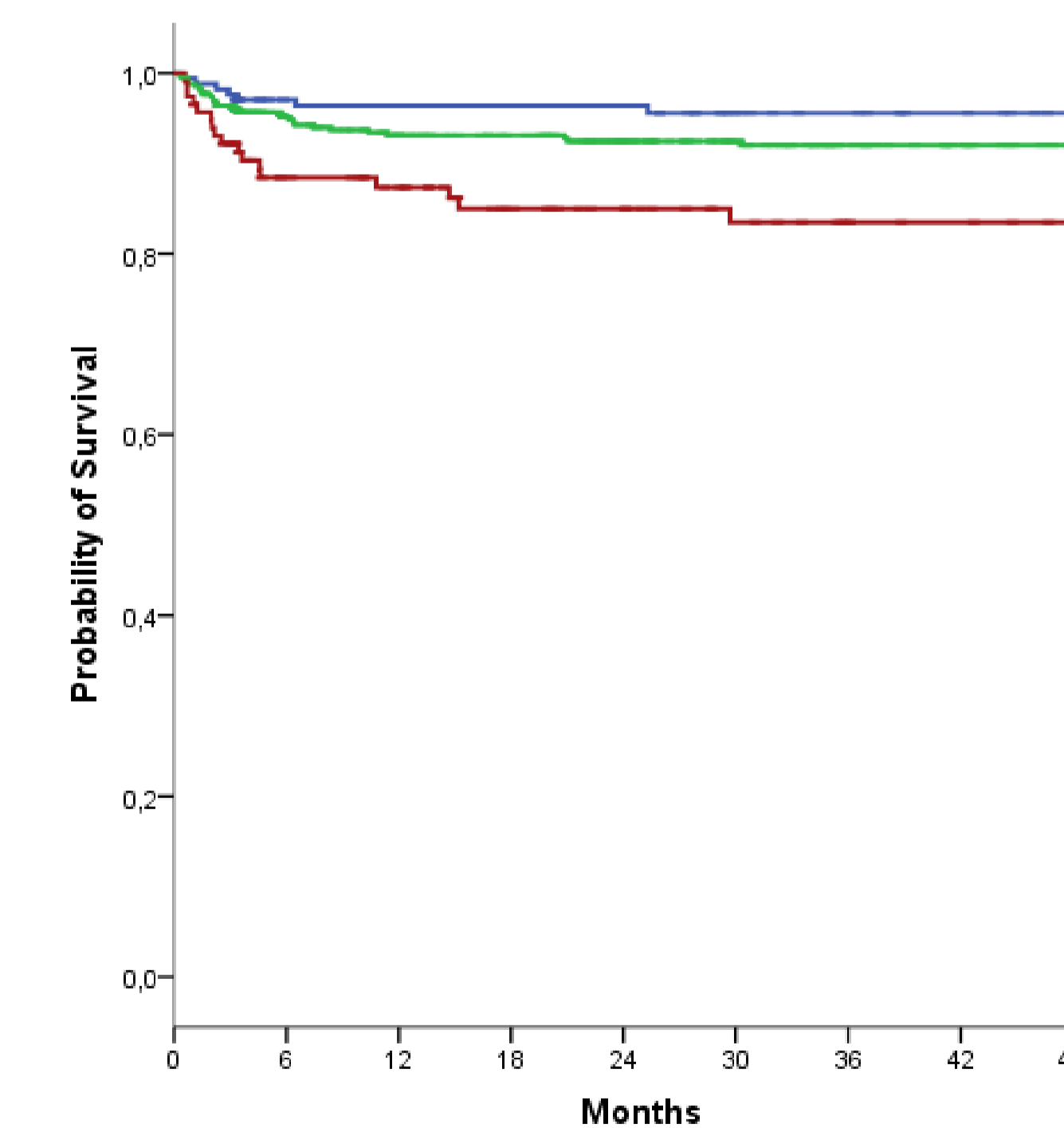
## Results:

Cell Source/Conditioning regimen %	Age 0-5 years	Age 6-15 years	Age >15 years	p
<b>Stem cell source:</b>				
BM	74	85	78	<0.001
PBSC	3	4	20	
CB	23	11	2	
<b>Conditioning Regimen# :</b>				
RIC	3	4	17	<0.001
MAC	97	96	83	
<b>In vivo T-cell depletion:</b>	ATG	69	79	<0.001
<b>GVHD Prophylaxis:</b>				
CSA + MTX	50	68	66	
CSA + MMF	5	7	6	
CSA ± other	43	24	18	
Other	2	1	10	

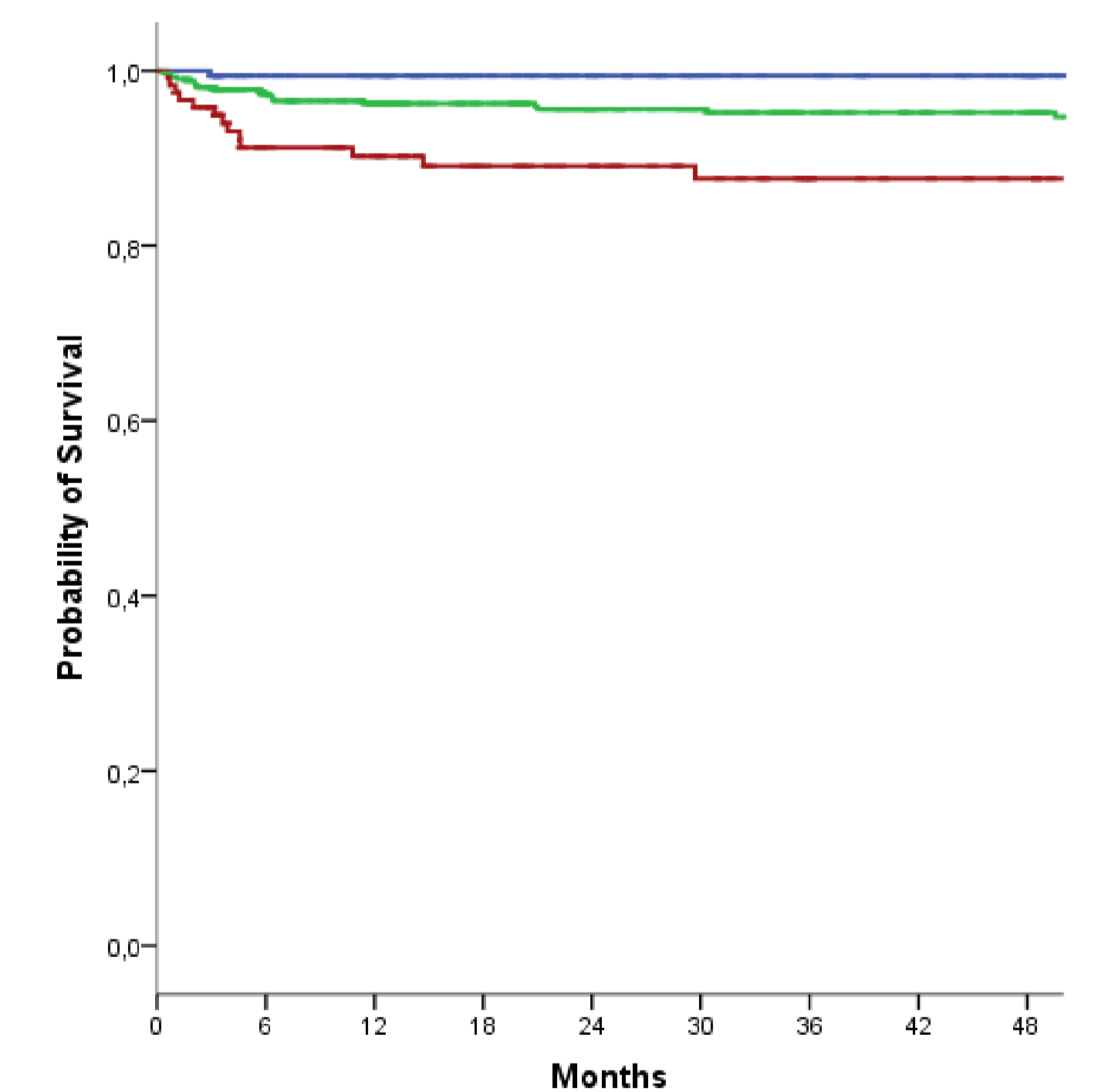
Outcomes	Age 0-5 years	Age 6-15 years	Age >15 years	p
<b>Neutrophil engraftment (only for BM) @60d</b>	97%±2	98%±1	98%±2	0.432
<b>acute GvHD @100d</b>	9%±2	18%±2	17%±4	0.022
<b>chronic GvHD @3 yrs</b>	9%±2	12%±2	20%±4	0.006
<b>Chimerism(%):<sup>§</sup></b>				
Full donor	65	65	46	0.006
Mixed chimera	32	32	49	
Autologous	3	3	5	
<b>3- year EFS</b>	96±2%	92±1%	84±4%	0.001
<b>3- year OS</b>	99±1%	95±1%	88±3%	<0.001

<sup>§</sup>Subset of 405 patients with available chimerism

## 3 year EFS



## 3 year OS



■ Age 0-5 years ■ Age 6-15 years ■ Age >15 years

## Conclusions:

Patients transplanted at a young age have a better 3-year OS and 3-year EFS, with lower incidence of aGvHD and cGvHD. These findings outline the importance of early referral to HSCT for SCD patients. Strategies to further evaluate pre HSCT, HSCT and donor factors that may influence survival and adverse outcomes could help improve HSCT results.

There are no conflicts of interest to disclose. For more information please contact us at: [monacord@centrescientifique.mc](mailto:monacord@centrescientifique.mc)