



UZ  
LEUVEN



# (R)evolution in the knowledge and management of Sickle Cell Disease

Veerle Labarque  
Kinderhematologie UZ Leuven

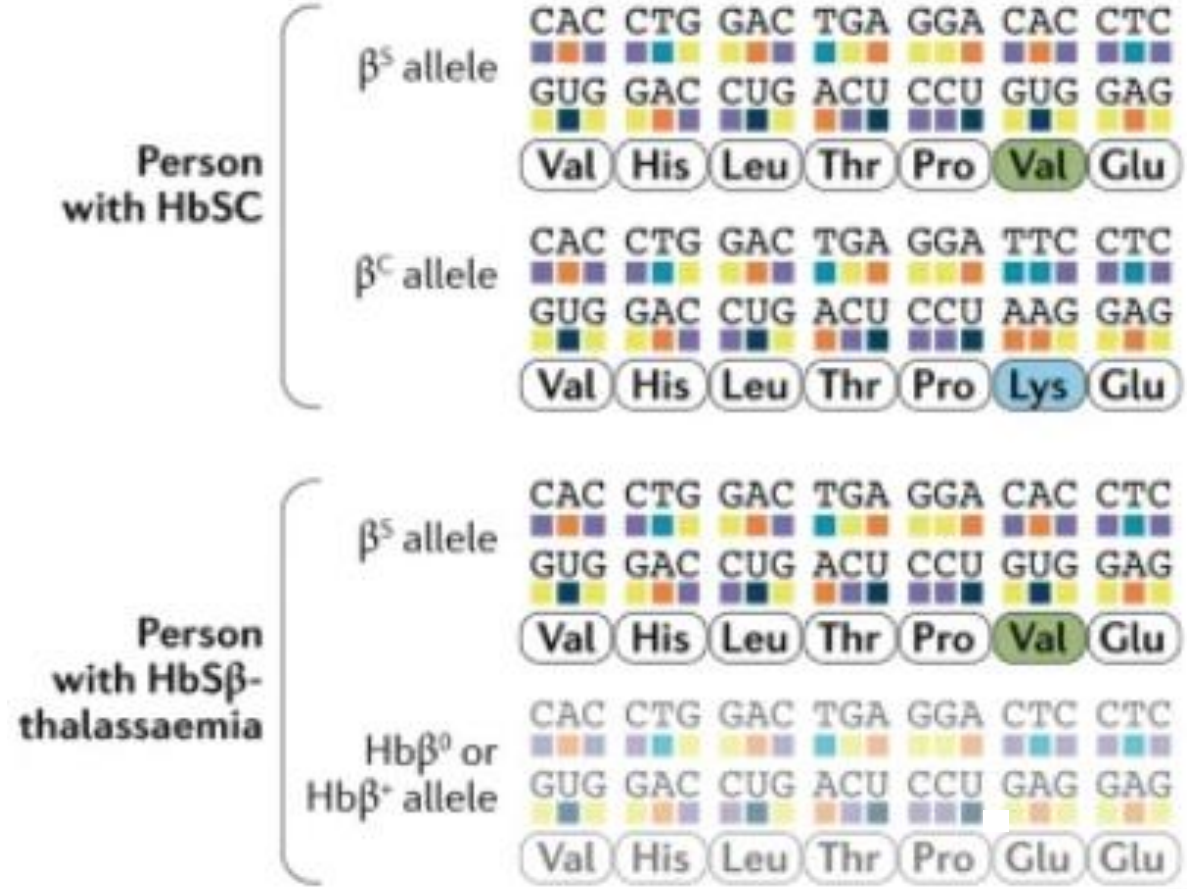
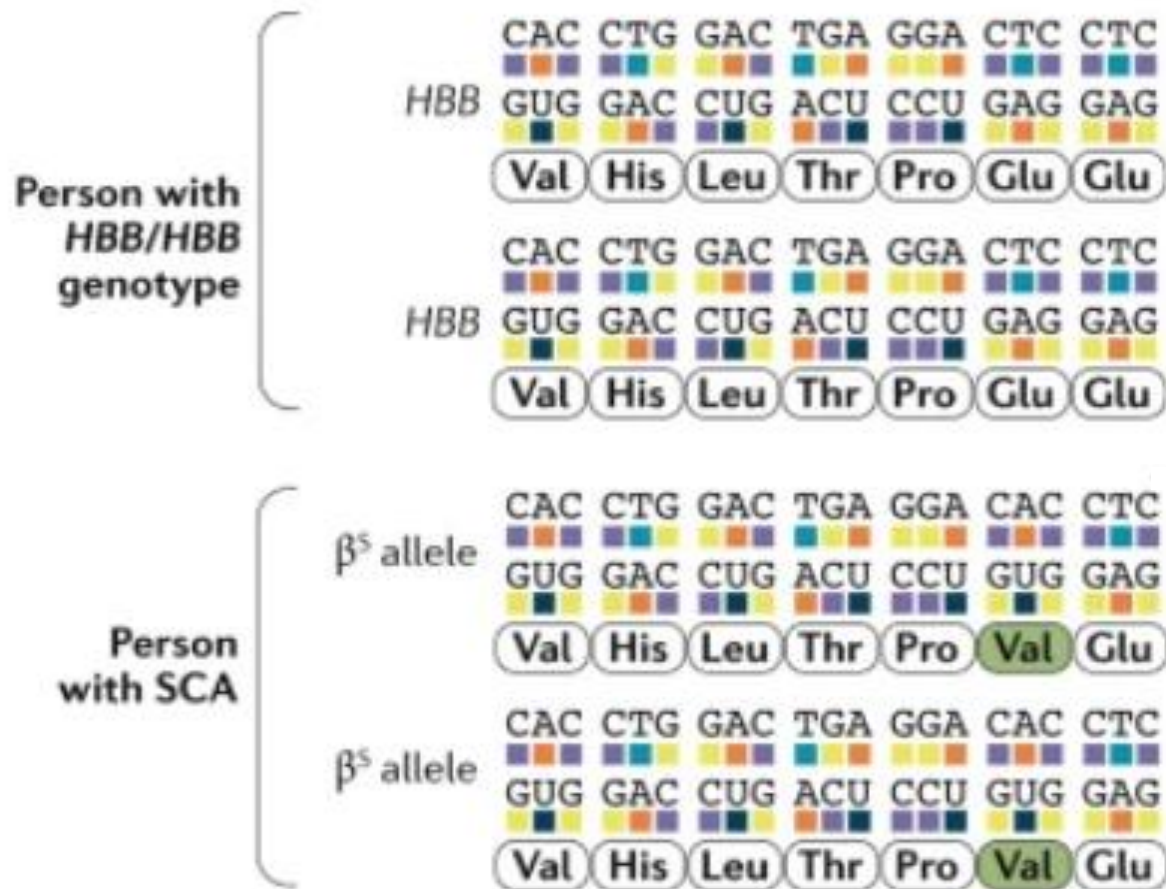
# Overview

Background

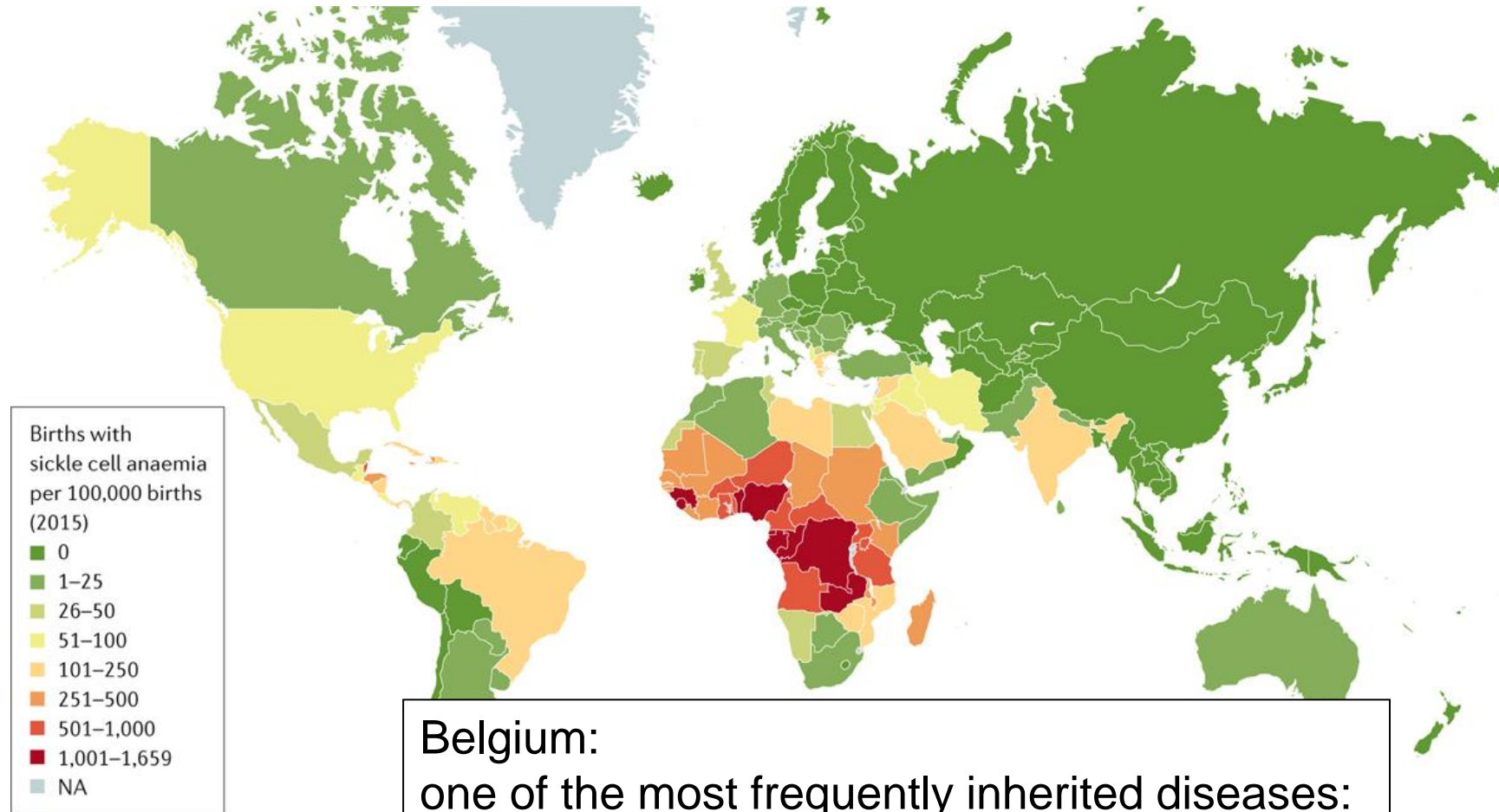
Disease-modifying therapies

Curative therapies

# Introduction: autosomal recessive disorder



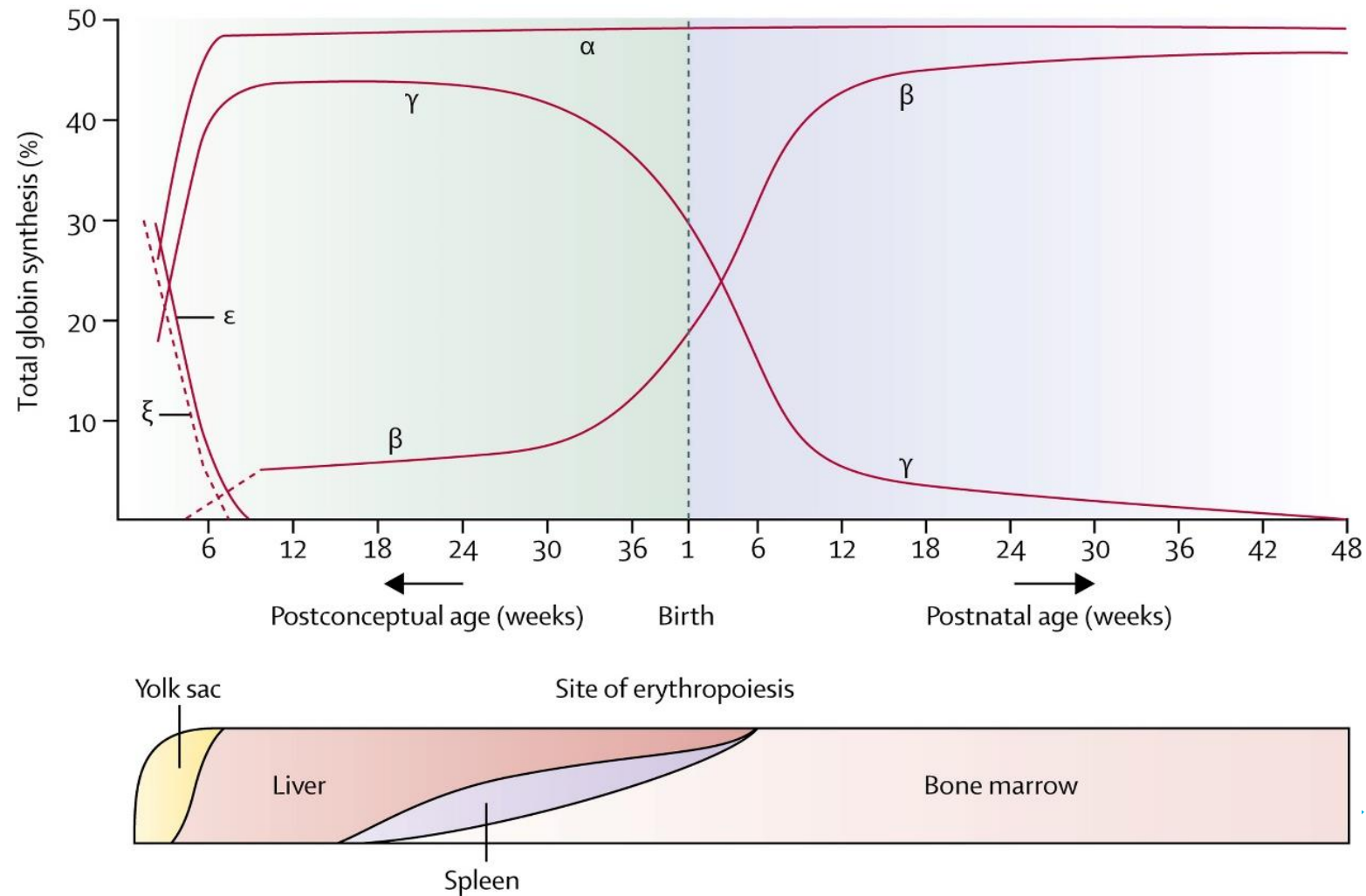
# Most prevalent hemoglobinopathy worldwide



Belgium:  
one of the most frequently inherited diseases:  
1/2,329 newborns  
Ketelslegers et al., BJH 2015

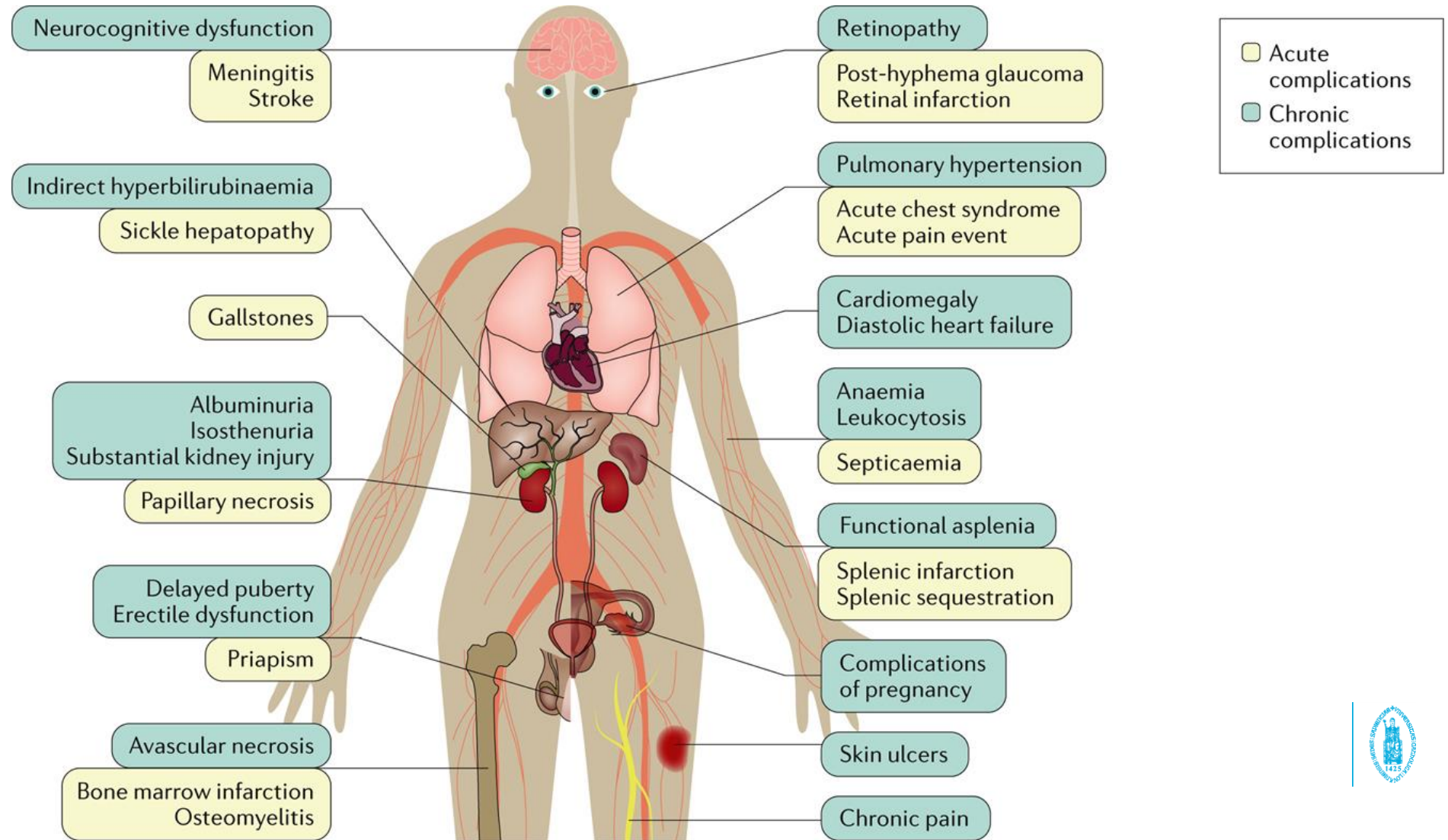


# Symptoms occur from the age of 6 months

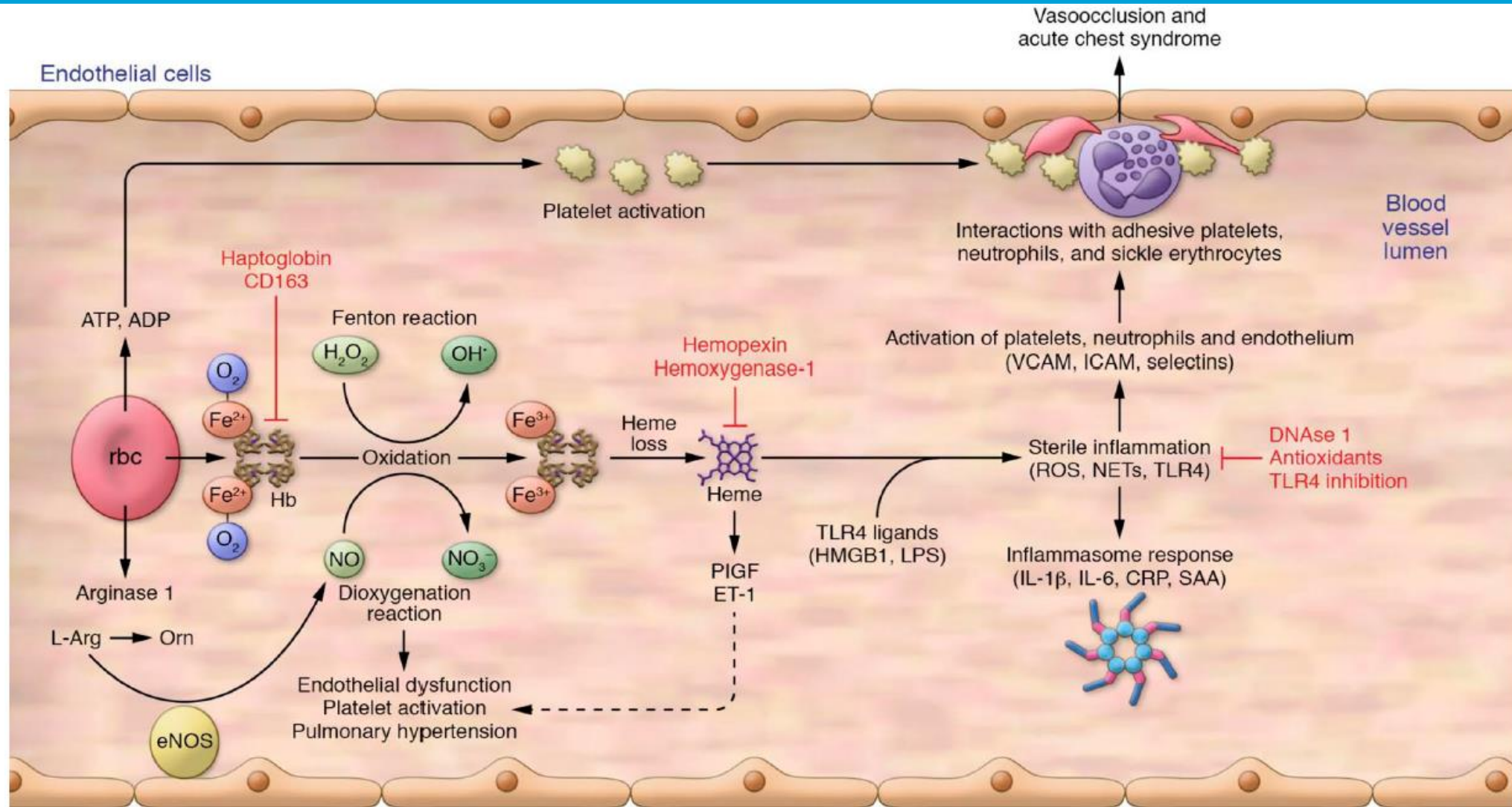




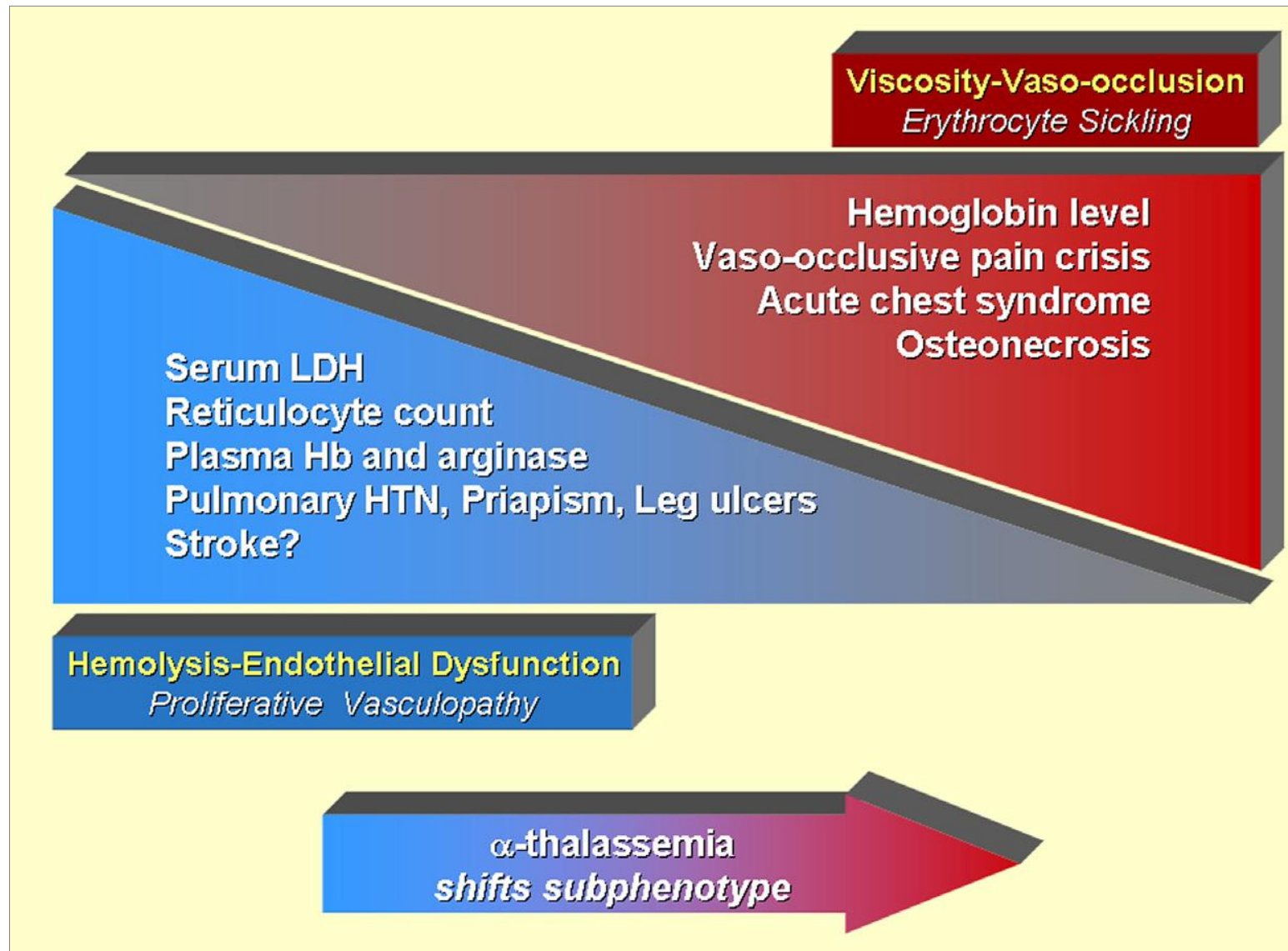
# Fatal in childhood > chronic in adulthood



# Pathophysiology is multifactorial and complex



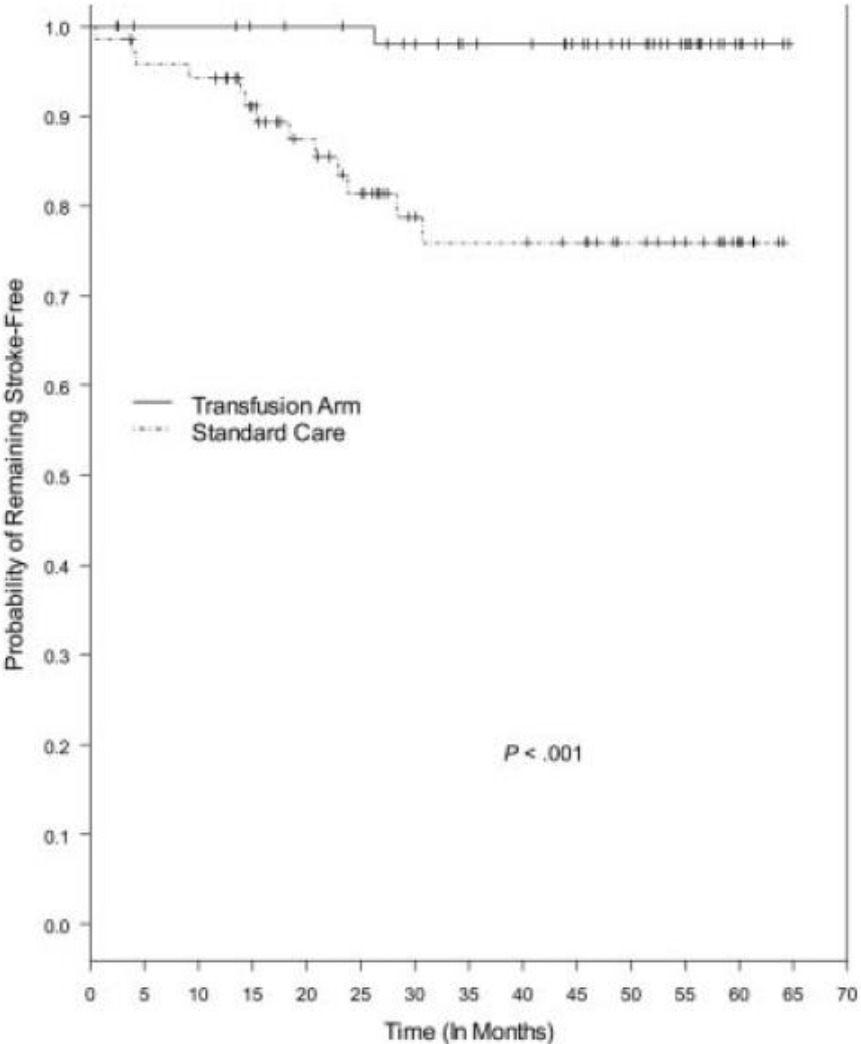
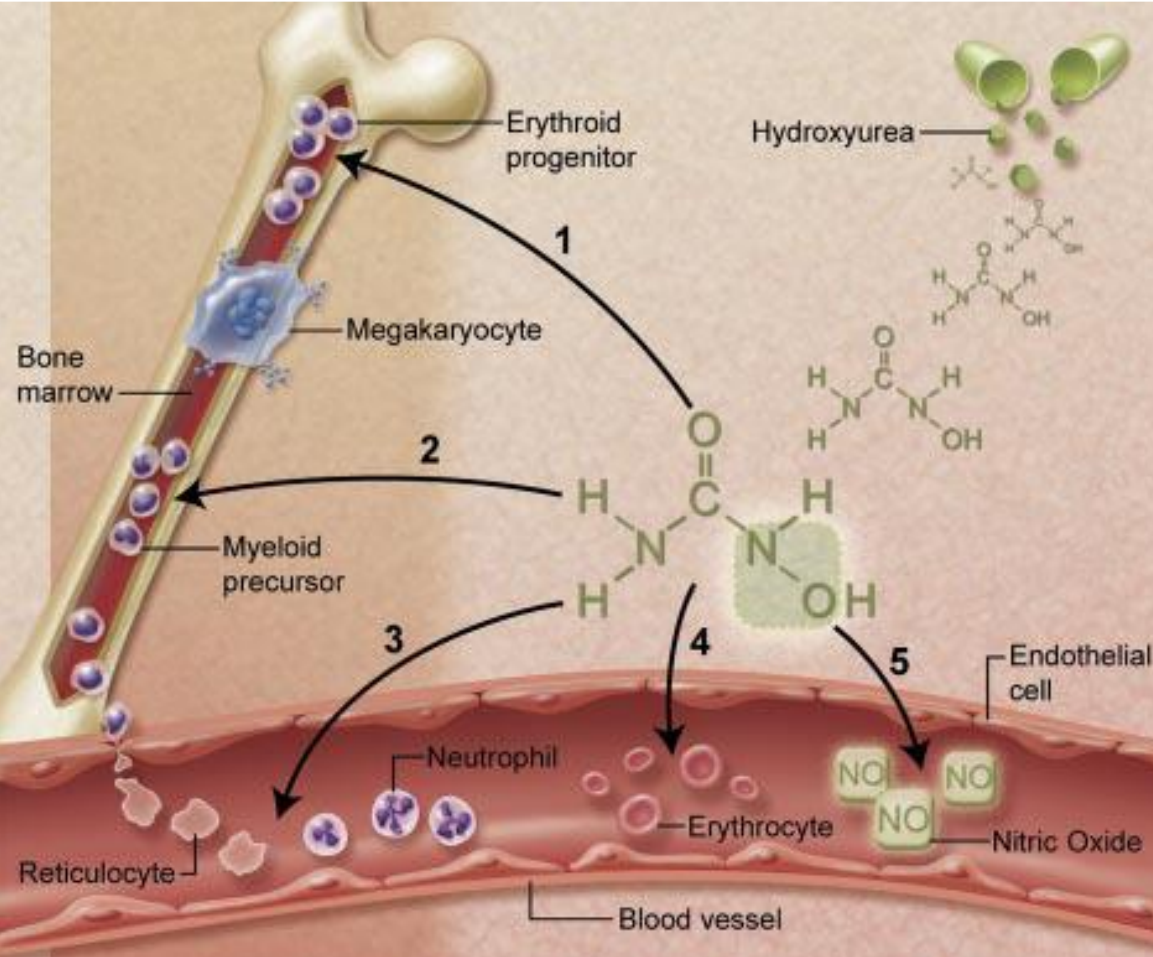
# Heterogeneous spectrum of phenotypes





# Disease-modifying therapies

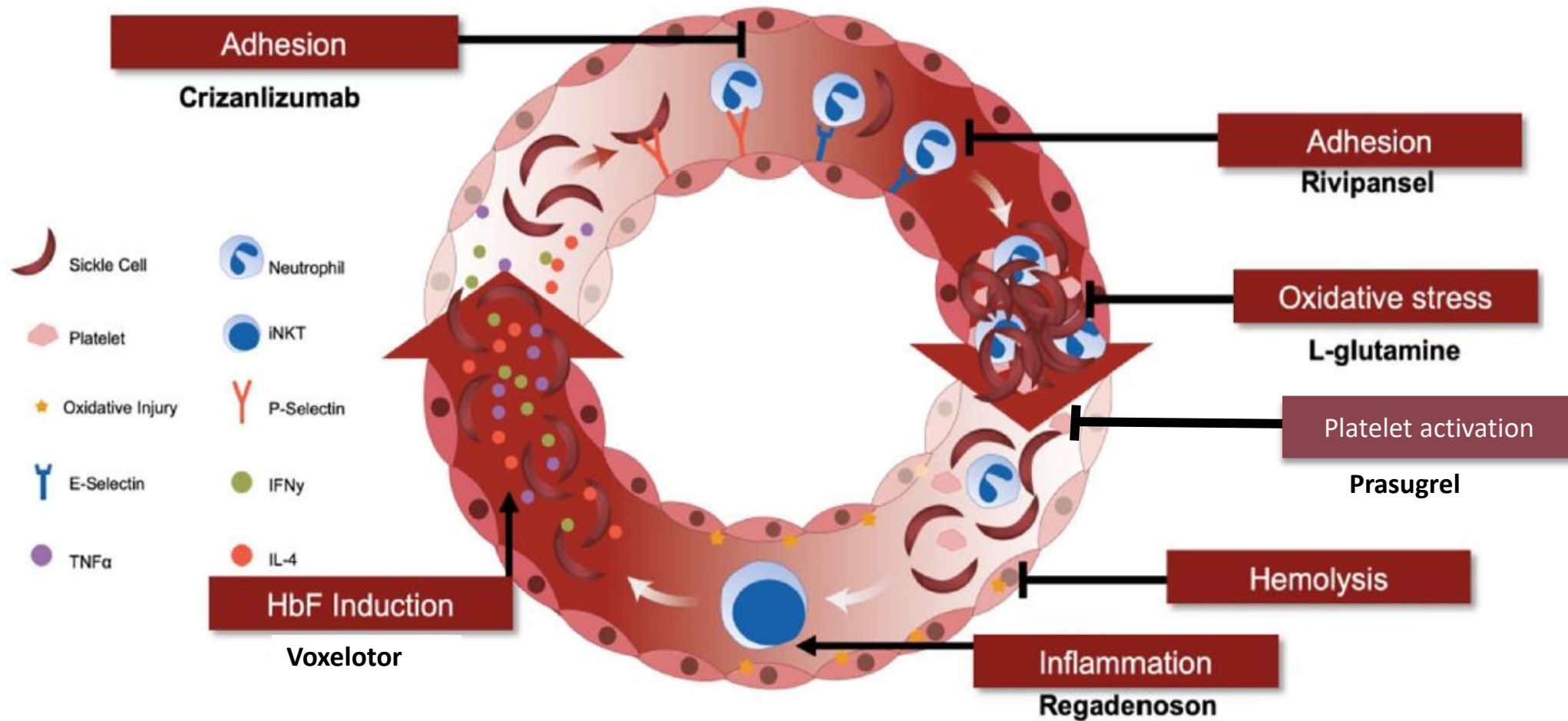
# Current standard-of-care: hydroxyurea or chronic (exchange) transfusions



Ware et al., Blood 2010  
Lee et al., Blood 2006



# New disease-modifying therapies on the way



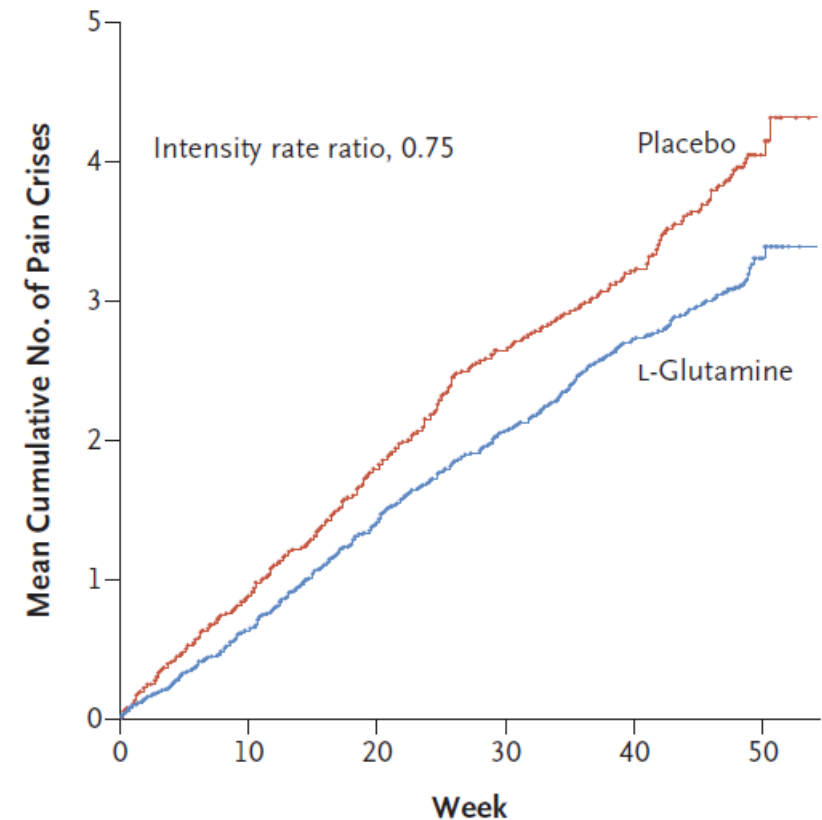
# L-glutamine: antioxidant

multicenter, randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind, phase 3 trial: oral L-glutamine (0.3 mg/kg; 2x/day)

156/230 patients (5 - 58 years); HbSS / HbS $\beta^0$ thal;  
2/3 on concomitant HU

fewer pain crises; fewer hospitalizations

low-grade nausea, non-cardiac chest pain, fatigue,  
musculoskeletal pain





# Voxelotor: stabilizator of oxygenated HbS state

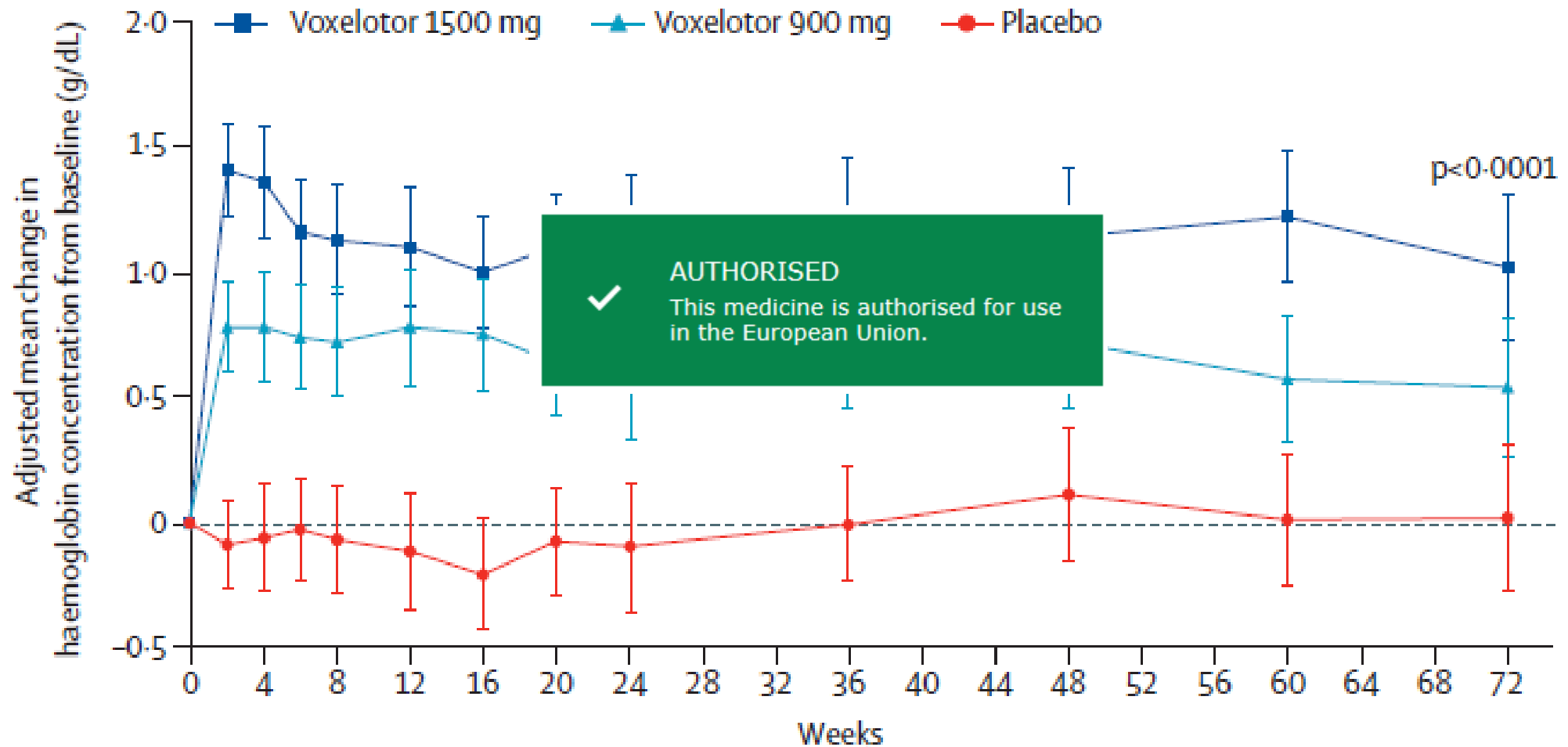
multicenter, randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind, phase 3 trial: oral voxelotor (1500 mg or 900 mg daily vs placebo) for 72 weeks

274 patients (12 - 65 years); all genotypes; 2/3 on concomitant HU

@ 72 weeks: increased hemoglobin; decreased bilirubin and reticulocytes

no difference in adverse events between groups; most not related

# Voxelotor: stabilizer of oxygenated HbS state



# Crizanlizumab: humanized, anti-P-selectin monoclonal antibody

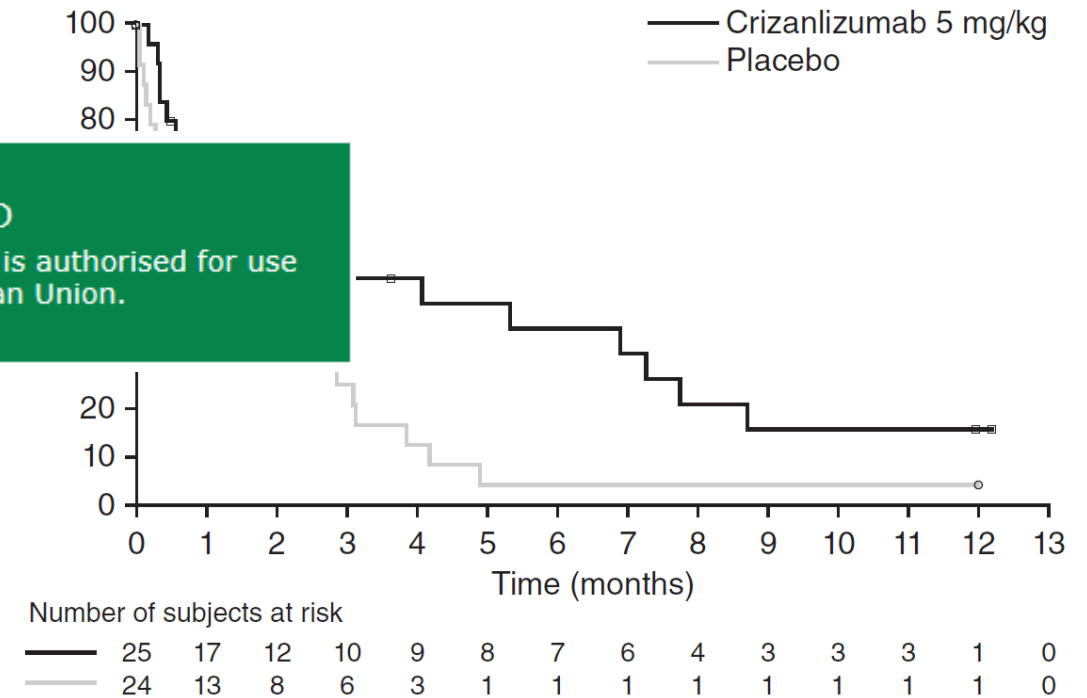
randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind, phase 2 trial: IV crizanlizumab (5 mg/kg or 2.5 mg/kg monthly)

198 patients (16 - 65 years); all genotypes  
40% on concomitant HU

more patients VOC-free and fewer pain crises  
irrespective of prior severity, genotype, HU use

rates of adverse events similar between groups

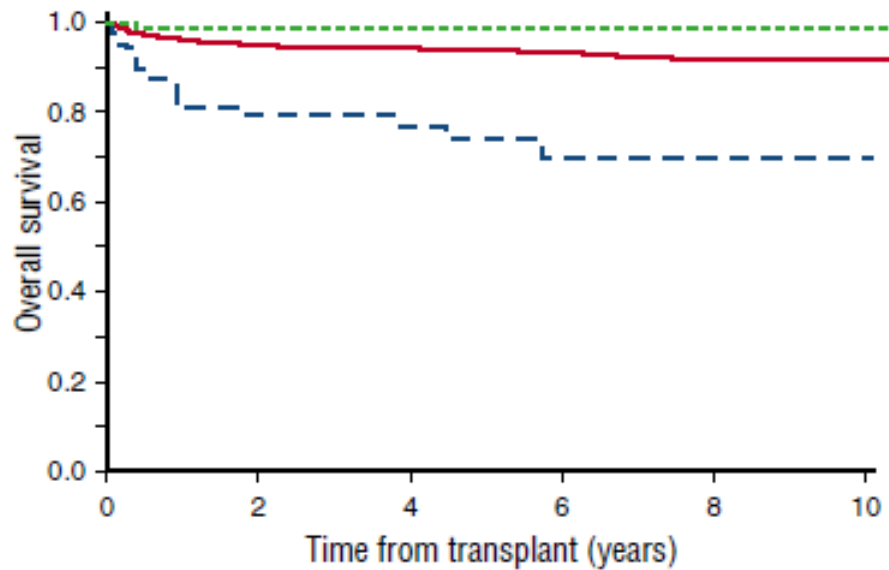
✓ **AUTHORISED**  
This medicine is authorised for use in the European Union.



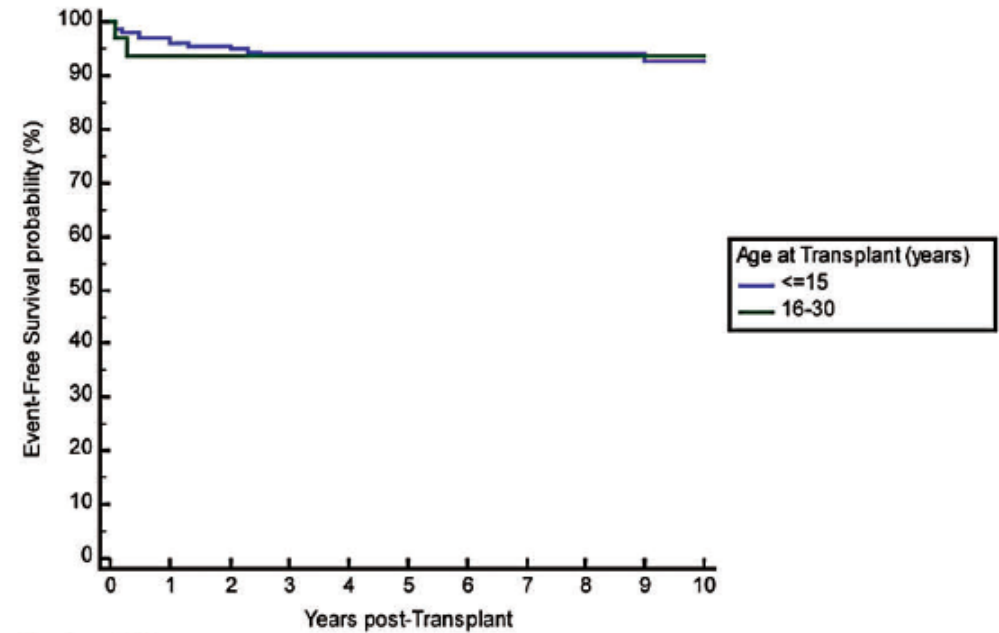
# Curative therapies



# Transplantation: MSD



		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
— BM	839	673	546	446	383	322	262	215	177	152	120	
- - PB	73	49	41	33	28	24	14	10	9	7	5	
... CB	88	81	70	60	47	37	29	27	24	17	13	



Number at risk	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Group: <=15	201	188	181	169	165	155	133	107	88	76	61
Group: 16-30	32	30	26	26	25	19	18	16	13	10	8

# Haplo-identical stem cell transplantation + PTCY

n=17 (14 haplo; 3 MSD)

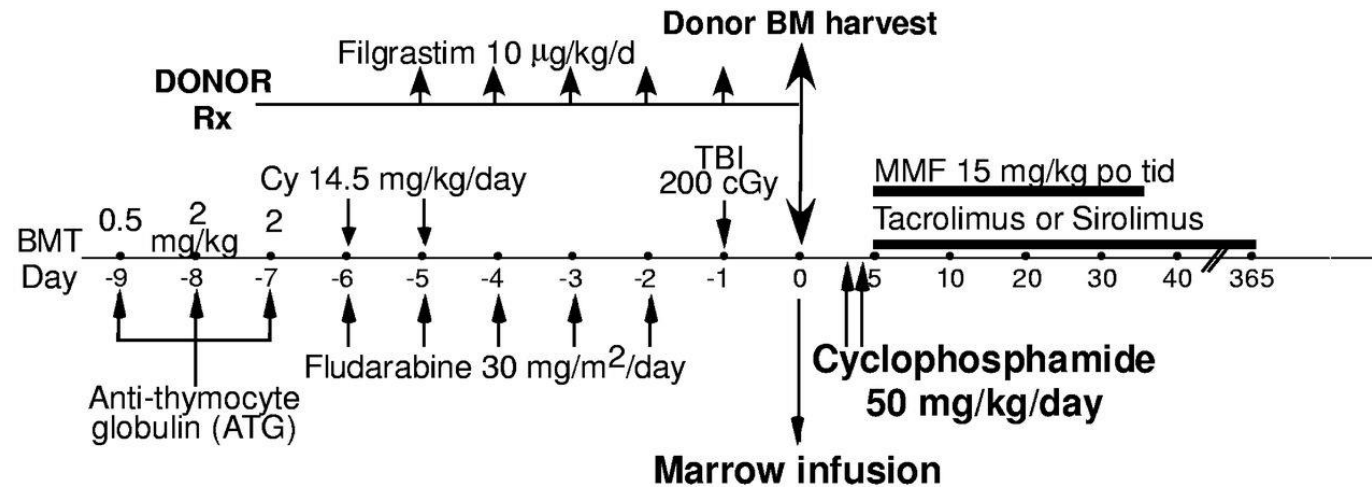
median age 30 years (15 - 46)

OS 100% (median FU 24 mths)

no GVHD

viral reactivation: n=4 (24%)

**graft failure (43%) is main problem**



# Haplo-identical stem cell transplantation + TT + PTCY

n=15 (all HbSS)

median age 20 years (12 - 26)

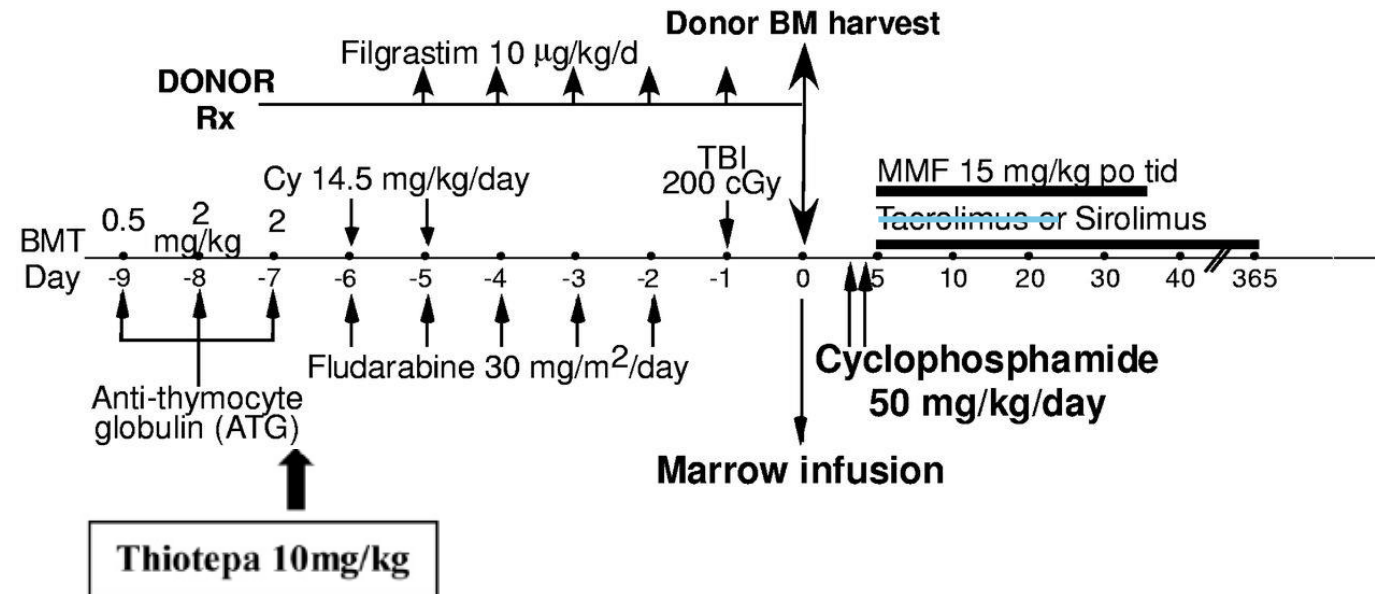
OS 100% (median FU 13 mths)

aGVHD II-IV: n=3 (20%)

cGVHD moderate: n=1 (7%)

**viral reactivation: n=9 (60%)**

**graft failure: 7% (n=1 @ D+31)**



# Haplo-identical stem cell transplantation + $\alpha\beta$ /CD19 T-cell depletion

38 pts transplanted for advanced stage SCD-related complications

- bone marrow from an MSD : n=13
- peripheral blood stem cells from a haploidentical donor: n=25

conditioning regimen: thiotepa (2x5mg/kg), fludarabine (4x40mg/m<sup>2</sup>),  
treosulfan (3x14g/m<sup>2</sup>) and ATG (3x15mg/kg)

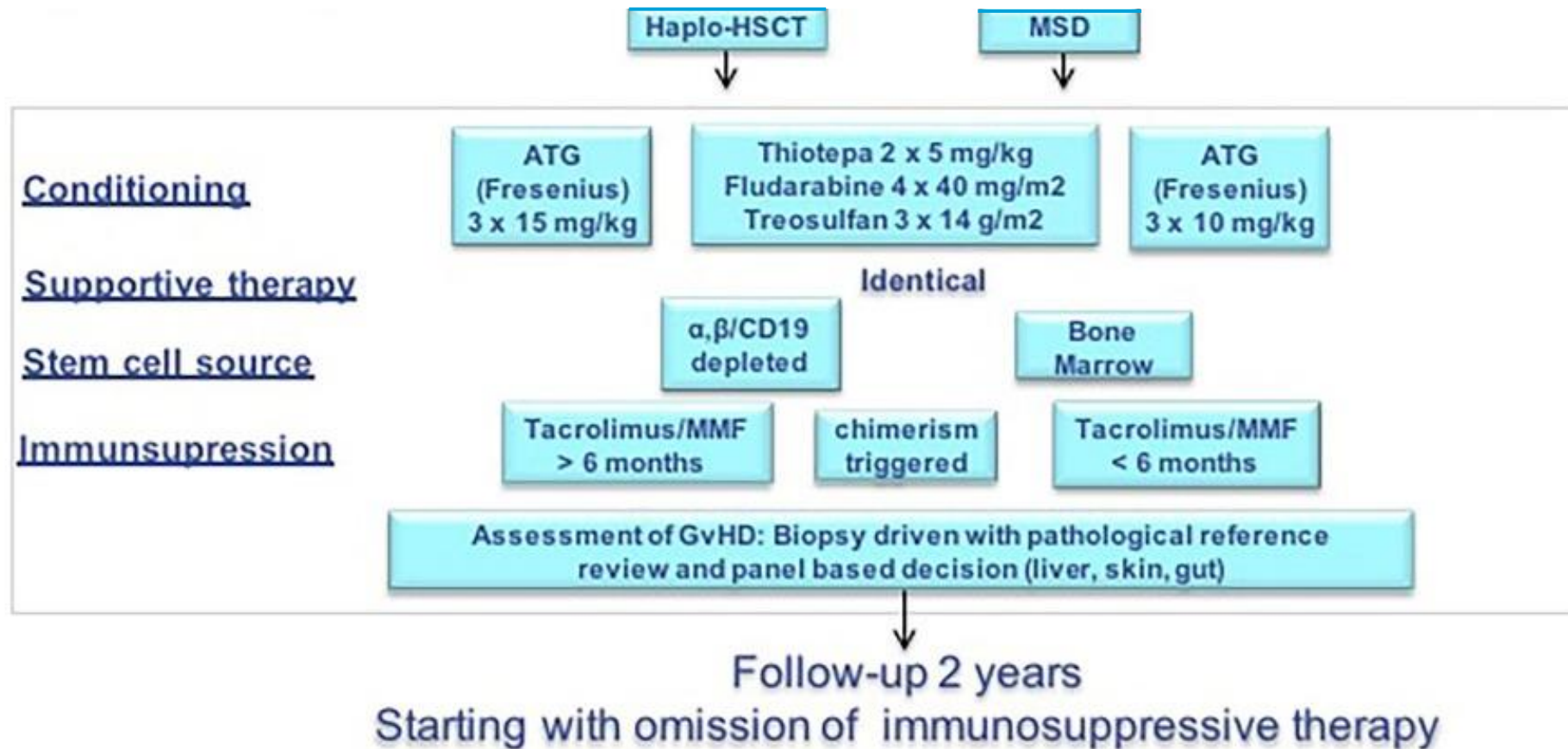
GvHD prophylaxis: CSA or Tacrolimus and MMF



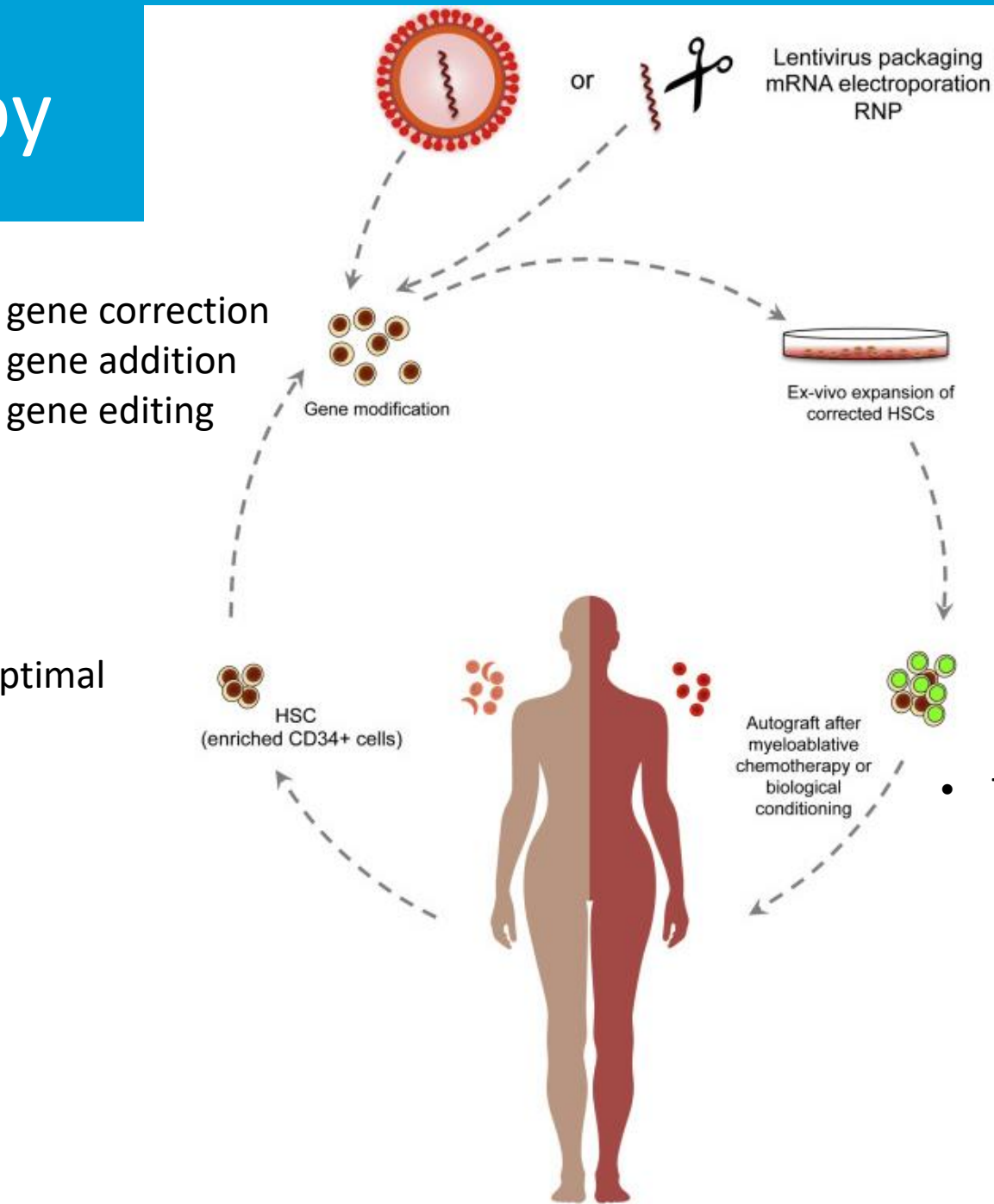
# Haplo-identical stem cell transplantation + $\alpha\beta$ /CD19 T-cell depletion

	<b>T-haplo (n=25)</b>	<b>MSD (n=13)</b>
median age (range)	13 yrs (3-31)	11 yrs (5-36)
median FU	22 months	19 months
<b>OS n (%)</b>	<b>22/25 (88%)</b>	<b>13/13 (100%)</b>
aGVHD I-II	7/25 (28%)	3/13 (23%)
aGVHD III-IV	0%	0%
cGVHD mild-to-moderate	n=4 (16%)	n=2 (15%)
<b>viral reactivation</b>	<b>n=13 (52%)</b>	<b>n=6 (46%)</b>
mortality	n=3 (12%)	0%
	CMV pneumonitis (n=1)	
	MAS (n=1)	
	<b>graft failure D+200 (n=1)</b>	

# Haplo-identical stem cell transplantation + $\alpha\beta$ /CD19 T-cell depletion



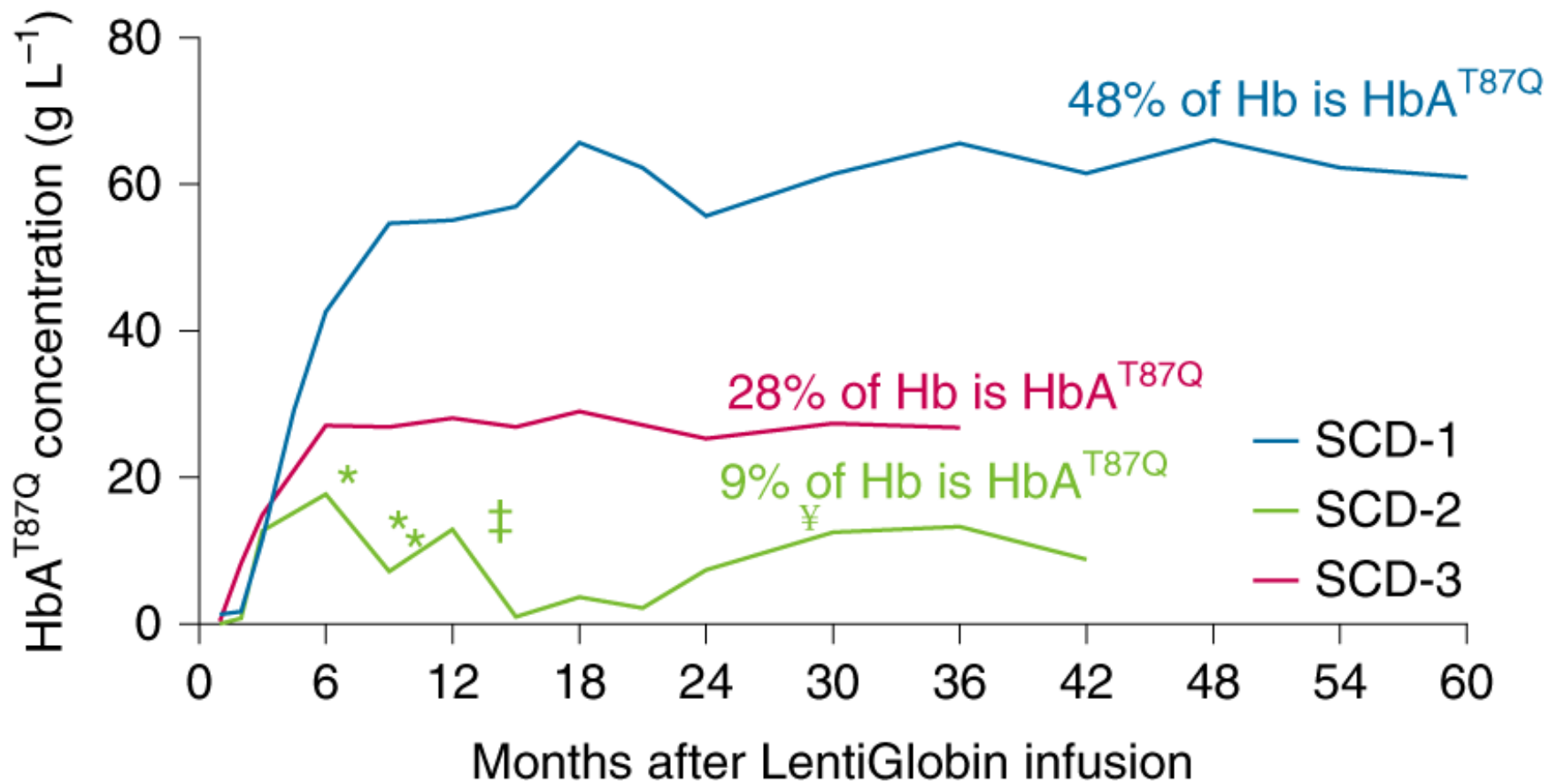
# Gene therapy



- harvest suboptimal
- plerixafor

- Toxic conditioning regimen

# Gene addition: lentivirus with anti-sickling $\beta$ -globin variant, T87Q

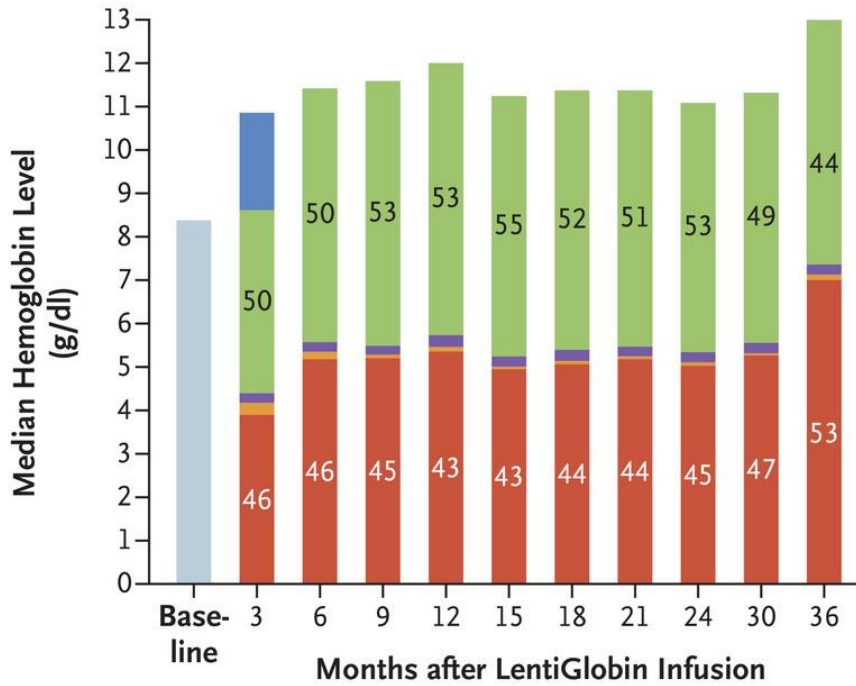




# Gene addition: lentivirus with anti-sickling $\beta$ -globin variant, T87Q

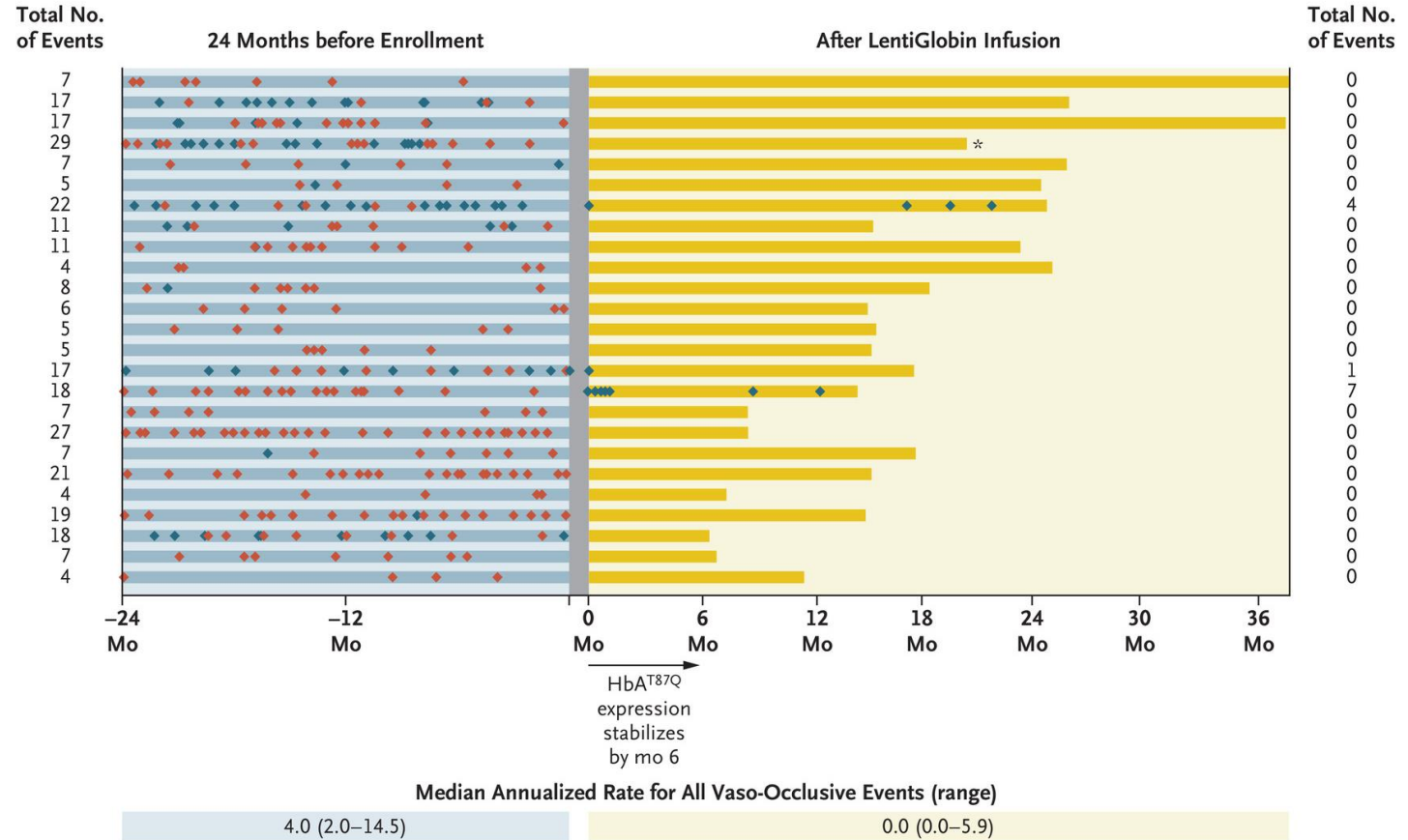
## C Hemoglobin Fractions

■ Nontransfused total Hb 
 ■ HbA<sup>T87Q</sup>
■ HbF 
 ■ HbA<sub>2</sub>
■ HbS 
 ■ HbA (transfused)

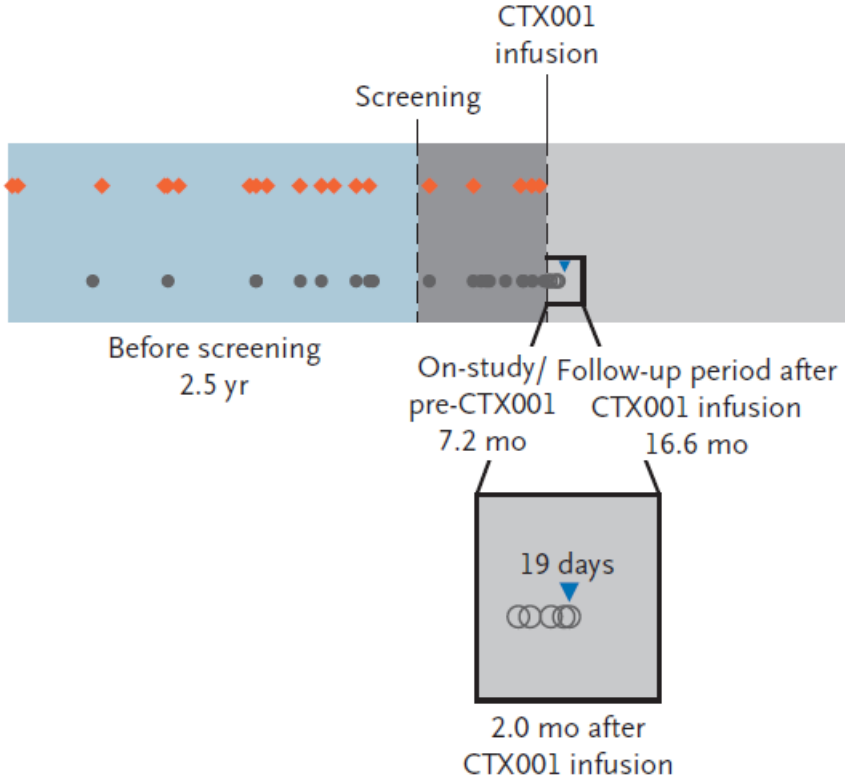
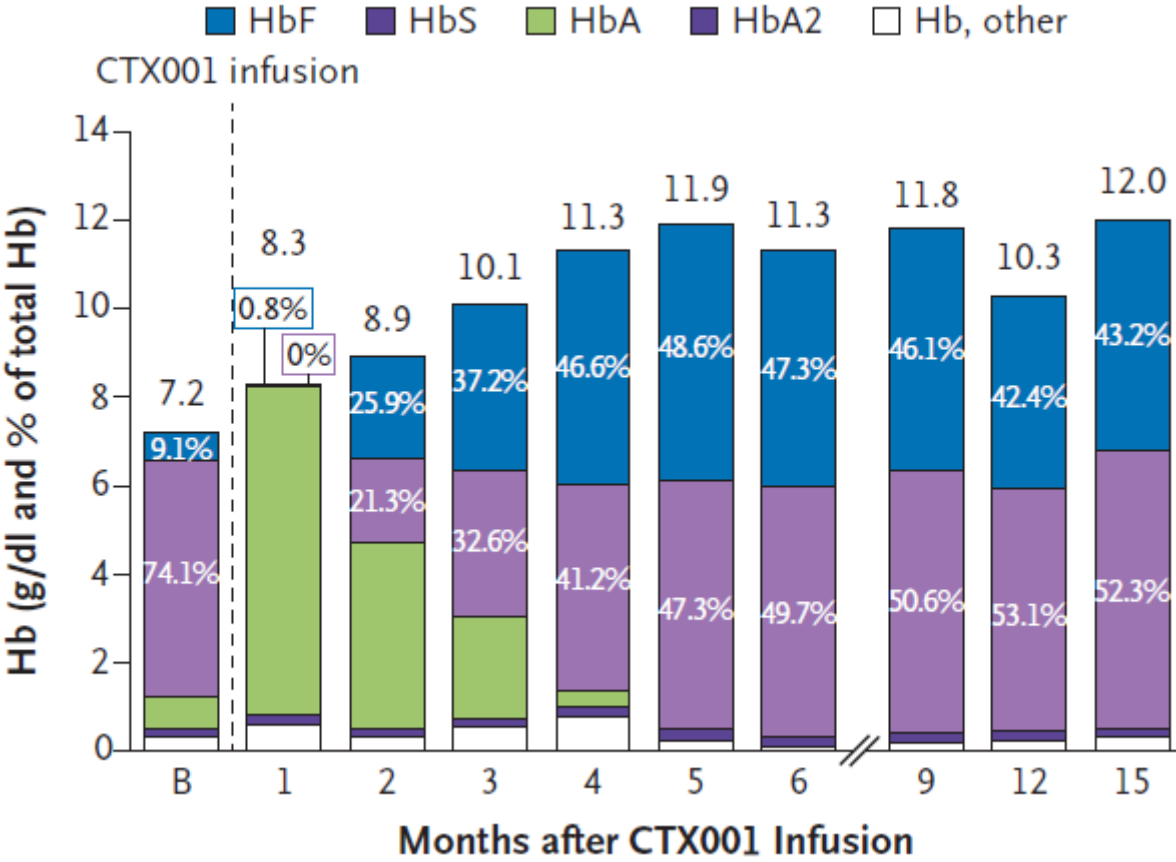


No. of Patients	22	35	30	23	25	19	14	12	12	6	2
Total Hemoglobin, Median (g/dl)	8.5	11.4	11.6	11.9	12.1	11.7	11.7	11.0	11.4	11.5	13.0

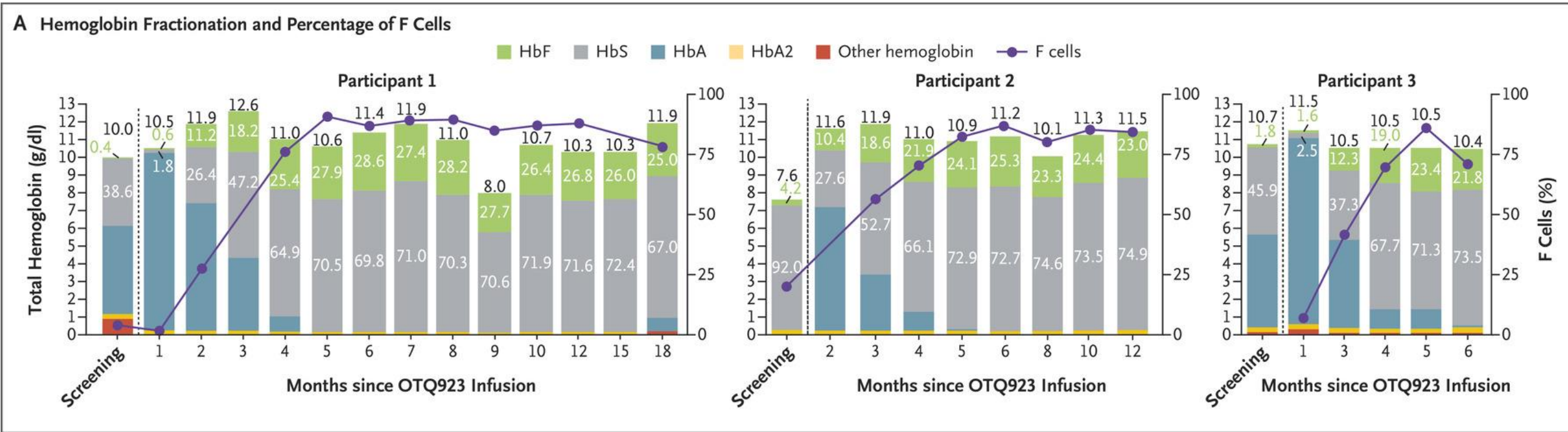
## B All Vaso-Occlusive Events



# Gene editing: CRISPR-Cas9 at erythroid-specific enhancer region of BCL11A



# Gene editing: CRISPR-Cas9 at HBG1 and/or HBG2



# Take home messages

- Pathophysiology of sickle cell disease includes much more than hemolysis and vaso-occlusion alone
- New disease-modifying therapies are being studied, none are (yet) available in Belgium
- Changes in the field of HSCT and advances in the success of gene therapy hold promise for a cure

Sağol شڪرا Ευχαριστώ 谢谢 Hvala  
Tack Tak Danke 감사합니다 Asante  
謝謝 Merci Thank you Gracias תודה  
Dankon Grazie Obrigado Спасибо  
धन्यवाद Kiitos تشكرام Dank u Хвала  
ขอบพระคุณ Terima kasih Благодаря  
Köszönöm Mulțumesc 有り難う