

**THE ROLE OF PERIPHERAL BLOOD STEM
CELL TRANSPLANTATION IN TREATMENT
OF HEMATOLOGICAL MALIGNANCY**

Essay Submitted for the Partial Fulfillment of the Master
Degree in Radiotherapy and Nuclear Medicine

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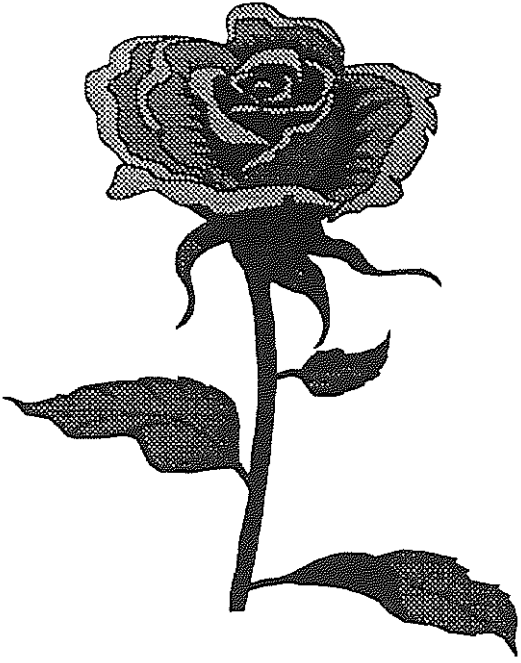
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

**قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا،
إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ**

صدق الله العظيم

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To My Family

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List of Contents

	Page
• Introduction and aim of the work	1
• Histology of Haematopoietic tissues	3
• Biology of stem cells	38
• Regulation of haematopoiesis and growth factors	69
• Preparation and technique of peripheral blood stem cell transplantation	110
• Role of peripheral blood stem cell transplantation in haematological malignancy	180
• Summary	207
• References	209
• Arabic Summary	

List of Figures

	Page
• Fig. (1): Differentiation from rubriblast to erythrocyte in BM and PB smears	5
• Fig. (2): Peripheral blood smears demonstrating a neutrophilic band and several monocytes	7
• Fig. (3): Marrow smears showing osteoclast, endothelial cells and adipocytes	14
• Fig. (4): Bone marrow smear showing several cell types	20
• Fig. (5): Histological structure of thymus gland	23
• Fig. (6): Sectional view in thymic gland	26
• Fig. (7): Lymphocytes	29
• Fig. (8): Lymph node structure	32
• Fig. (9): Panoramic view of spleen	34
• Fig. (10): Sectional view of spleen	36
• Fig. (11): Hierarchical model of lymphopoiesis	46
• Fig. (12): Division of progenitor cell	47
• Fig. (13): Current scheme of hematopoiesis	72
• Fig. (14): Schematic representation of the regulation of hematopoiesis by growth factors	77
• Fig. (15): Semi-continuous flow cell separator machine	116
• Fig. (16): Continuous flow cell separator machine	117
• Fig. (17): Insertion of central venous line	118
• Fig. (18): Diagram showing Hickman line tunneling	119
• Fig. (19): Preparation for cryopreservation	138
• Fig. (20): Protocol for tumor cell purging of PBSCs for subsequent transplantation	142
• Fig. (21): Treatment protocol for mobilization and transplantation of PBSC in patients with pretreated lymphoma	149

List of Tables

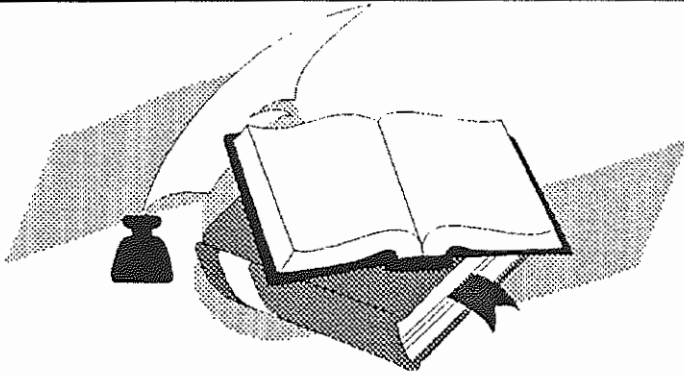
	Page
• Table (1): Haematopoiesis stem and progenitor cells	56
• Table (2): Normal precursor cell kinetics	64
• Table (3): Major hematopoietic growth factors	74
• Table (4): Indications for stem cell transplantation	111
• Table (5): PBSC mobilization data with chemotherapy regimens	127
• Table (6): Cytokine concentration in supernatant of four-day cultures	132
• Table (7): Cellular composition of marrow and PBSC	133
• Table (8): PB versus BM as a source of hematopoietic progenitor cells for transplantation	161
• Table (9): Comparison of number of bone marrow and peripheral blood stem cells	190
• Table (10): Number of peripheral blood plasma detected in serial apheresis samples from 28 patients	206

List of Abbreviations

ABMT	Autologous bone marrow transplantation
ABSCT	Autologous blood stem cell transplantation
ACD-A	Acid citrate dextrose formula-A
ALL	Acute lymphoblastic leukemia
AML	Acute myeloblastic leukemia
ANLL	Acute non-lymphoblastic leukemia
AP	Accelerated phase
ara-c	Cytosine arabinose
ASCO	American Society of Clinical Oncology
BC	Blastic crisis
BCGF-II	B-cell growth factor-II
BCNU	Bischlorethyl nitrosourea
BFU-E	Burst forming unit-erythroid
BFU-Meg	Burst forming unit-megakaryocyte
BM	Bone marrow
BM MNC	Bone marrow mononuclear cells
BSC	Blood stem cell
BSF-1	B cell stimulating factor-1
Bu	Buslphan
CE	Etoposide
CEP	Cisplatin
CFU	Colony forming unit
CFU-Bas	Colony forming unit-basophil
CFU-blasts	Colony forming unit-blast
CFU-E	Colony forming unit-erythroid
CFU-Eo	Colony forming unit-eosinophil
CFU-G	Colony forming unit-granulocyte
CFU-GM	Colony forming unit-granulocyte macrophage
CFU-M	Colony forming unit-macrophage
CFU-Meg	colony forming unit-megakaryocyte
CFU-S	Colony forming unit-spleen
CML	Chronic myeloid leukaemia
CMV	Cytomegalovirus
CR	Complete remission
CSF	Colony stimulating factor
CY	Cyclophosphamide
d	Delton

Dexa-BEAM	Dexamethasone, BCNU, etoposide, cytarabine, melphalan
DFS	Disease-free survival
DMSO	Dimethyl sulfoxide
EDF	Eosinophil differentiation factor
EPO	Erythropoietin
FDC	Follicular dendritic cell
GM-CSF	Granulocyte macrophage-colony stimulating factor
GVHD	Graft versus host disease
HDM	High dose melphalan
HGFs	Haematopoietic growth factors
HM	Hematopoietic microenvironment
HPP-CFC	High proliferative potential-colony forming cell
HSC	Haematopoietic stem cell
ICDs	Interdigitating cells
IL	Interleukin
IP-10	Interferon-inducible protein-10
KD	Kilodelton
LIF	Leukemia inhibitory factor
LTC-IC	Long term culture-initiating cell
M-CSf	Monocyte-colony stimulating factor
MALT	Mucosa-associated lymphatic tissue
MDS	Myelodysplastic syndrome
Mel	Melphalan
MHC	Major histocompatibility complex
MIP-1 α	Macrophage-inflammatory protein-1 alpha
MIP-1 β	Macrophage-inflammatory protein-1 beta
MMC	Marrow mononuclear cells
MNC	Mononucleated cell
MZ	Marginal zone
NAP-2	Neutrophil activating peptide-2
NHL	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
NK	Natural killer
P	Probability factor
PBPC	Peripheral blood progenitor cell
PBSC	Peripheral blood stem cell
PC	Plasma cells
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction
PDGF	Platelet derived growth factor
PF4	Platelet factor-4
ph	Philadelphia chromosome
ph+	Philadelphia chromosome positive

PSCs	Peripheral stem cells
PSR	Progenitor stimulating rate
rHGM-CSF	Recombinant human granulocyte-macrophage colony stimulating factor
rHuG-CSF	Recombinant human granulocyte-colony stimulating factor
RLP	Recirculating lymphocyte pool
RP	Red pulp
TBI	Total body irradiation
TNF- α , β	Tumor necrosis factor- α , β
TPO	Thrombopoietin
TRF	T-cell replacing factor
TT	Thiotepa
VOD	Veno-occlusive disease
WBC	White blood cell
WP	White pulp



Introduction and Aim of the Work



INTRODUCTION

For the last decade, peripheral blood stem cell transplantation has been increasingly used for treatment of haematological malignancy (*Körbling et al., 1995a*).

The biology of bone marrow transplantation (BMT) is determined by the different cell types transplanted from the donor, mature T-lymphocytes, lymphoid stem cells and haemopoietic stem cells, the biology of different cell types defines the clinical and biological events that occurs following transplantation (*Parkman, 1993*).

The use of haematopoietic growth factors in particular, colony stimulating factor, granulocytes (CSF-G) and colony stimulating factor granulocyte-macrophages (CSF-GM) to accelerate haematopoietic recovery following peripheral blood stem cell transplantation (PBSCT) is becoming more prevalent (*Devereux et al., 1989*).

Filgrastim (G-CSF) stimulated allogenic peripheral blood stem cells (PBSC) may be a suitable alternative to allogenic marrow for transplantation for refractory leukaemia and lymphoma with advantage of more rapid platelet recovery (*Körbling et al., 1995b*).

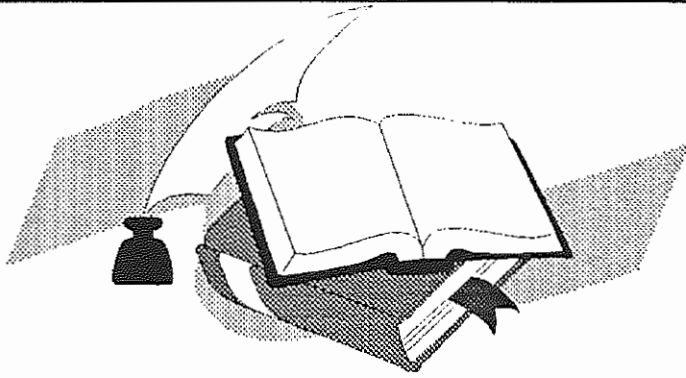


There are also several major clinical indications for autologous blood stem cell transplant: acute non-lymphoblastic leukaemias, low-grade non-Hodgkin's lymphomas, multiple myeloma, chronic myeloid leukaemia and even some solid tumors (*Hénon, 1993*).

A retrospective comparison with bone marrow transplantation (BMT) in advanced haematological malignancies suggests that compared to marrow transplantation from HLA-identical donors allogenic blood stem cell transplantation (PBSCT) from HLA identical donors is associated with faster engraftment, fewer transfusions and no greater incidence of acute or chronic graft versus host disease (GVHD) (*Bensinger et al., 1996b*).

AIM OF THE WORK:

Revision of the role of peripheral blood stem cell transplantation (PBSCT) in treatment of haematological malignancies.



Histology of Haematopoietic Tissues