

**Issues on quality aspects applied to off-line  
Extra Corporeal Photopheresis (ECP).  
From our center experience.**

**F.Sanderson\*, P.Poullin\*, C.Farnarier\*\*,  
J.Veran\*\*\***

\*Service d'Hémaphérèse et Autotransfusion

\*\* Laboratoire d'Immunologie

\*\*\*Laboratoire de Thérapie Cellulaire

Hôpital de la Conception

Marseille

*SFH Paris 10-12 dec 2014*



# OVERVIEW OF OUR ECP PRACTICE

Off-line ECP since 1998 (ANSM agreement 2013)

## □ MNC cytopheresis :

Cell separators: Terumo Spectra<sup>®</sup> & Optia<sup>®</sup>, Fresenius Comtec<sup>®</sup>

1,5 blood volume processed – targeted haematocrit (2-3%)

ACD ratio 1/12 -1/10 - Calcium IV infusion



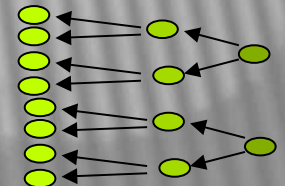
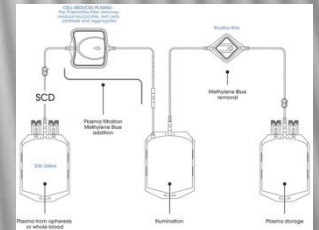
## □ Cell Therapy Laboratory

volume/haematocrit adjustment

MOP injection ([C] 200 ng/ml) – UV (2 J/cm<sup>2</sup>) Macopharma<sup>®</sup>

**Hospital Stay: ≈ 3h1/2**

Quality controls: BCC at reception , BCC & bacteriology on final product



# lymphoproliferation test by CFSE method

CFSE incorporates nucleus in phase M of cell division

CFSE becomes fluorescent when cleaved by cell esterases

Fluorescence fades through cell proliferation

Reading by cytometry at D4 after PHA and OKT3 stimulation

Results expressed by the Remaining Proliferation Index (RPI) :

$\% (\text{cell CFSE dim}) \text{ stimulated cells} - \% (\text{cell CFSE dim}) \text{ non stimulated cells}$

**Result « efficient » if CFSE < 20 % (proliferation after UV)**

**Test is invalid if proliferation < 10 % prior to UV irradiation**



# **CFSE vs 3H Thymidin (PHA)**

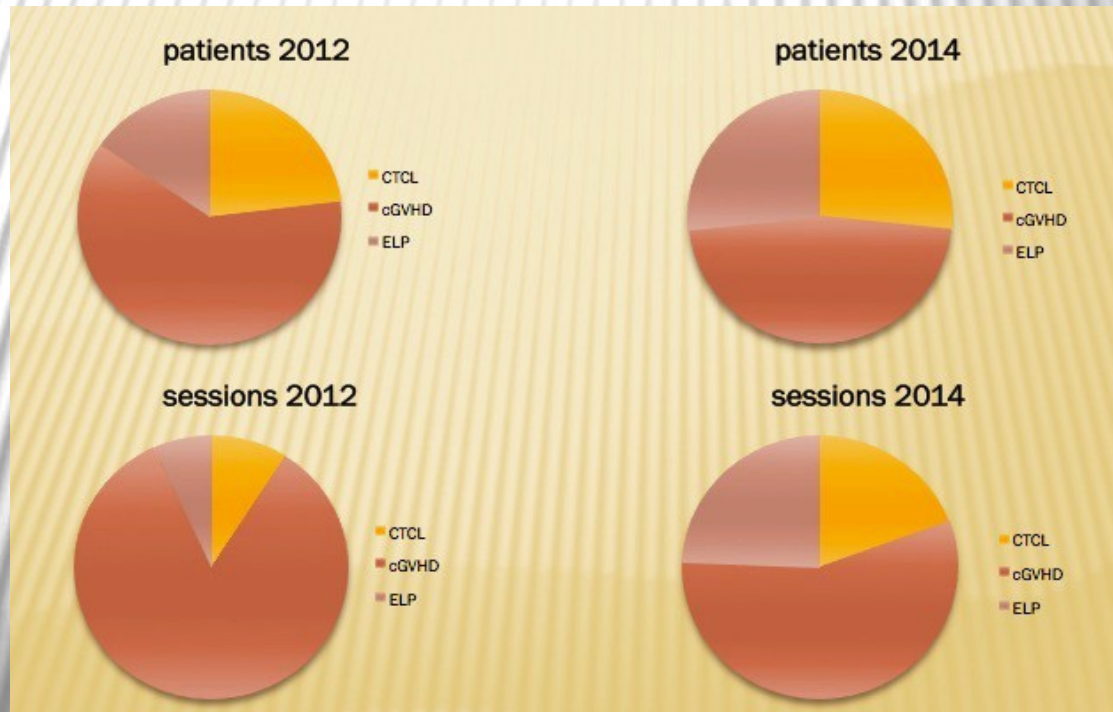
## **30 healthy subjects**

	<b>CFSE dim</b>	<b>3H Thymidin</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>70,1%</b>	<b>119021 cpm</b>
	57,3 -78,3	89482-146324
<b>Average</b>	<b>65,5%</b>	<b>117055 cpm</b>
<b>Standard-deviation</b>	<b>17,8</b>	<b>41314</b>

# TREATED PATIENTS

PCE operation 01/01/2012-31/10/2014*		CTCL	cGVHD	ELP	Misc
nb patients	35	5	22	6	2
nb sessions	996	101	752	120	23

## 2 YEARS EVOLUTION OF OUR INDICATIONS



# Quality OF THE MNC HARVEST: OUR RESULTS\*

<b>VOLUME MNC</b>	<b>94,4 ± 28,4ml</b>	<b>22 - 252 ml</b>
<b>HAEMATOCRIT</b>	<b>0.85 ± 0.68 %</b> 1/393 out limit, uncontroled	<b>0-4%</b>
<b>Nb WC</b>	<b>6.7 ± 5.9 G</b>	<b>0.6 - 42.5 G</b>
<b>WCC</b>	<b>22.6 ± 19.7 G/L.</b>	<b>2.1 -141.6 G/L.</b>
<b>Monocytes</b>	<b>33,4 ± 12.8 %</b>	<b>4 – 68%</b>
<b>Lymphocytes</b>	<b>58.8 ± 14.9 %</b>	<b>8 – 88 %</b>
<b>PMN</b>	<b>7,4 ± 10,5 %</b>	<b>0 - 53</b>
<b>Platelets</b>	<b>931.3 ± 567.3 G/L.</b>	<b>68 – 2741 G/L.</b>

*\*Survey on 393 collections (2013-2014)*

# Quality OF THE MNC PRODUCT: OUR RESULTS\*

- Differences between cell separators

	Platelets (G/L)	PMN (%)
<b>SPECTRA (n=106)</b>	<b>929,1</b>	<b>6,2</b>
<b>OPTIA (n=25)</b>	<b>655,9</b>	<b>9,8</b>
<b>COMTEC (n=56)</b>	<b>1060,7</b>	<b>3,4</b>

*\*Survey on 187 collections (2014)*



# Quality OF THE MNC PRODUCT: STANDARDS?

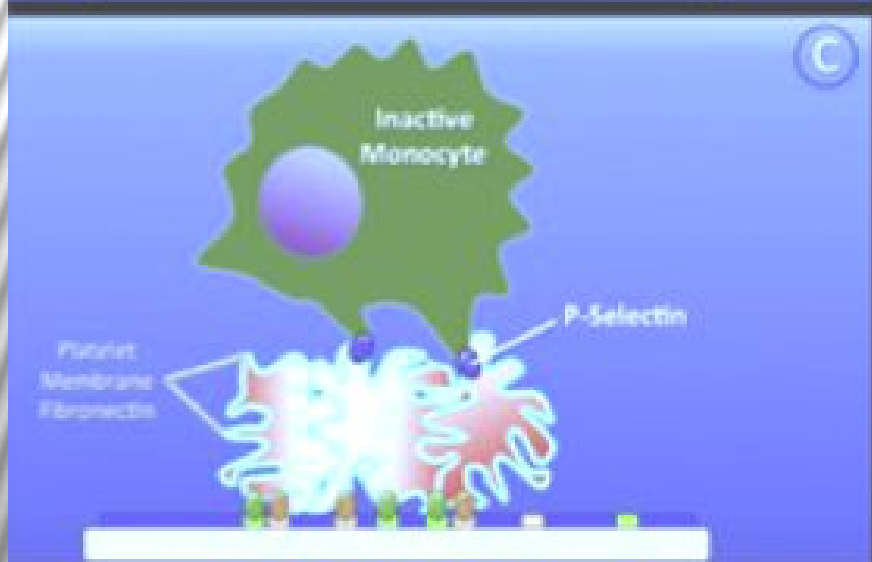
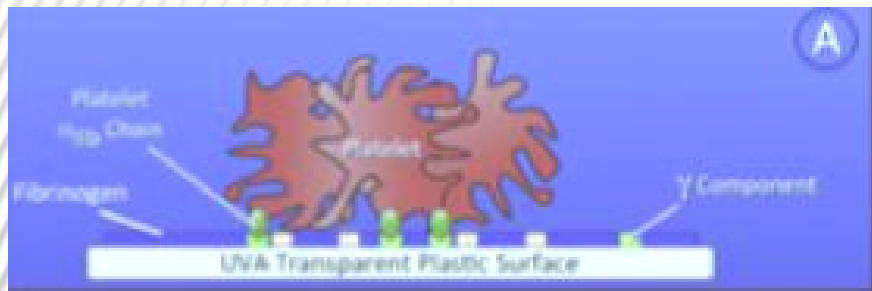
Features	Our defined standards	Comment
<b>VOLUME MNC</b>	<b>none</b>	Volume is optimized to 300 ml for MOP injection and UV irradiation
<b>HAEMATOCRIT</b>	<b>≤ 3%</b>	<b>Consensus (2% - 3%)*</b>
<b>Nb WC</b>	<b>none</b>	<b>Does Nb influence treatment efficacy?***</b>
<b>Lymphocytes/ Monocytes/PMN</b>	<b>none</b>	<b>Which MNC is important?***</b>
<b>Platelets</b>	<b>none</b>	<b>Aggregates troubling cell manipulation, problem with cytopenic patients</b>

\*Andreu G et al. *Transfus Apher Sci.* 1994 Dec;15(4):443-54

Schooneman F. *Transfus Apher Sci.* 2003 Feb;28(1):51-61

\*\*\* Perseghin P et al. *Ther Apher Dial.* 2007 Apr;11(2):85-93.





Shear stress 0.5 dyne/cm<sup>3</sup>  
 Mono → DC: (CD40, CD80, CD83, CCR7)



Edelson RL et al., *Transfus Apher Sci* 2014  
 Durazzo et al., *Transfus Apher Sci* 2014

# Quality OF THE FINAL PRODUCT: results\*

Haematocrit	6/393 controls (2 suitable, 4 needed dilution)
Bacteriology control	2 contaminated products

lymphoproliferation tests (CFSE – PHA/OKT3)	RPI invalid: no proliferation before UV radiation	RPI unefficient: proliferation after UV radiation
cGVH (50)	3~	2~
CTCL (13)	1~	0
ELP (2)	1~	0
-----		
New MOP batches (7)	0	0

~ all invalid/unefficient results were rechallenged and not confirmed

\*Survey on 393 collections (2013-2014)

# Quality OF THE FINAL PRODUCT: STANDARDS?

Features	Our defined standards	Comment
<b>Invalid RPI</b>	<b>&lt; 10 % proliferation</b>	<b>Apoptosis markers?</b>
<b>Unefficient RPI</b>	<b>&gt; 20 % proliferation</b>	<b>rechallenge</b>
-----	-----	-----
<b>Bacteriology control</b>	<b>negative</b>	<b>Management of a positive result*?</b>

*\*Larrea L. et al., Haematologica 2004;89:1232-1237*

# CONCLUSION

- ✘ In our center, most of the quality requirements were met following an almost 2 years period
- ✘ For future, our quality policy should be unchanged but...
- ✘ Should we go on with costly quality controls?



## × ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- × Apheresis unit:
  - + Dr Poullin
  - + clinic staff
- × Cell Therapy Laboratory
  - + Dr Veran
  - + Laboratory staff
- × Immunology Laboratory

## × DISCLOSURE

- × Terumo BCT
- × No conflict of interest for that topic