

問12. 機械のセッティングはどなたが行っていますか。

- a.  ME が行っている
- b.  今後、ME が行う予定である
- c.  輸血部(血液内科)医師が行っている。
- d.  その他 \_\_\_\_\_  
:(詳細)

(5) 中心静脈へのアクセスについて

ドナーへの負担と危険性から、中心静脈へのアクセスは認めない方向で考えています。しかし正中静脈が取れない可能性が10%あるというデータもあり、比較的軽大な合併症の少ない大腿静脈へのアクセスを認めた方がよいという意見も寄せられています。大変重要な問題ですので、全施設が採取する立場で教えてください。次の(6)凍結とも関連しますので、それもお話の上お答えください。

問13. 万一、正中静脈が確保できない場合、中心静脈へのアクセスを認めた方がよいでしょうか。

- a.  認めない \_\_\_\_\_  
:(理由)
- b.  認める  
(ア)  大腿静脈のみ  
(イ)  鎖骨下静脈も可能、  
(ウ)  内頸静脈も可能、  
c.  その他 \_\_\_\_\_  
:(詳細)

問14. 採取はどこで実施可能でしょうか。

- a.  外来
- b.  処置室
- c.  手術室
- d.  その他 \_\_\_\_\_  
:(詳細)

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(6) 凍結について

海外では中心静脈へのアクセスを認めており原則凍結を認めています。しかし骨髄採取への変更はドナーが承諾しない場合は認めている国もあります。前の質問で、中心静脈へのアクセスができない場合とできる場合で、どうするか変わってくると思います。また本邦では骨髄採取への急な変更は手術室、自己血確保の問題から不可能と考えられます。正中静脈での血管確保ができない可能性が数%から10%、また採取しても $2 \times 10^8$ 以下のことが10%、poor mobilizer が1%というデータがあります。いったん前処置が始まってからの採取は、細胞数が足りないというリスクを患者に与え、採取後に圧力がかかり、ドナーにも無理を強いる可能性があります。凍結を認めた場合の使われないリスクと骨髄との整合の問題のどちらを大事にするかということで、凍結を認めることとしました。使われないことがないよう、細胞数判明後にすぐに前処置に入ることを確認してから、採取を行うなど、いくつかの規定を作ることになります。

問15. 凍結について

- a.  凍結は認める方向でよい。
- b.  中心静脈へのアクセスを認める前提で凍結は認めない。
- c.  凍結を認めない。

問16. 院内における血液細胞処理のための指針について

- a.  遵守可能である。
- b.  遵守不可能である。 \_\_\_\_\_  
:(理由)
- c.  不明。

問17. 非血縁者間末梢血幹細胞採取は、凍結を認めることを前提に実施する方向で検討しておりますが、先生のご意見はいかがでしょうか。

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(7)開始方法について

現在血縁では約半数がPBSCを使っています。そうすると年間500例近い採取が必要となります。少なく見積もっても200-300例になるとして、採取施設が不足すると考えられます。また採取施設の認定にも時間がかかります。

問18. もしUR-PBSCTが可能となった場合、貴施設では年間何例くらい行いますか。予想されるUR-BMT、UR-CBTの数ともにお書きください。

UR-PBSCT ( )例  
UR-BMT ( )例  
UR-CBT ( )例

問19. 現在の骨髄採取件数を維持し、PB採血を追加することができると

- a.  はい
- b.  いいえ

問20. 今後、非血縁者間末梢血幹細胞採取を実施する予定ですが、先生のご意見はいかがでしょうか。

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(8)臨床試験について

本年1月の合同班会議の中で、会場の先生方から、前向き臨床試験でやるべきだとの意見が出されました。臨床試験で実施する場合には、UR-PBSCT vs UR-BMTのCRTと考えます。一方UR-PBの安全性について何もわからない状況で第三相の比較試験を行うべきではない、保険診療と認められた治療法に患者を制限することはできない、血縁PBSCT vs BMTのCRTでもできていないので非常に困難であるという意見もあります。現実的にはドナーにもランダムイズを行うことになり、コーディネートの現場として大変な負担になると予想されます。

問21. 臨床試験について

- a.  保険診療と認められた治療法に患者を制限することになり、現時点ではUR-PBの安全性について何もわからない状況で第三相の比較試験を行うべきではない。
- b.  骨髄移植は受けられるので患者への不利益は少ないから、臨床試験を積極的にやるべきである。
- c.  その他

ご協力ありがとうございました。  
最後にUR-PBSCTについて、何でも思われることをお書き下さい。

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【資料 3】 Acute myelogenous leukemia in a donor after granulocyte colony-stimulating factor-primed peripheral blood stem cell harvest

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Case report

Acute myelogenous leukemia in a donor after granulocyte colony-stimulating factor-primed peripheral blood stem cell harvest

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Summary:

This article describes the first case of acute myeloid leukemia (AML) in a healthy donor at 14 months after granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (G-CSF)-primed peripheral blood stem cell (PBSC) harvest. In September 2001, a healthy 61-year-old female was given G-CSF prior to PBSC harvest for her brother with multiple myeloma. In spite of successful engraftment, the recipient died from a disease relapse. In November 2002, the donor, admitted with high fever and leukocytosis with 98.5% blastoid cells, was diagnosed as having AML (M1). Her leukemia cells were positive for CD13, CD33, and G-CSF receptor without chromosomal abnormality and responded to G-CSF *in vitro*. During chemotherapy, she died of progressive pneumonia. If our case is truly the first, the incidence of leukemia in donors may not be higher than that of naturally occurring leukemia. However, efforts towards an international long-term study, or at least to report every case similar to ours, would be required to be conclusive.

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**Keywords:** acute myeloid leukemia; peripheral blood stem cell transplantation; donor; granulocyte colony-stimulating factor

Allogeneic peripheral blood stem cells transplantation (PBST) mobilized with recombinant human granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (G-CSF) has increased significantly during the last few years because of its several advantages over the use of bone marrow graft. These advantages include the higher yield of CD34-positive cells, earlier engraftment after transplantation, and no need for anesthesia and bone puncture.<sup>1</sup> Although some severe

adverse effects such as thrombotic complications, interstitial pneumonia, or splenic rupture have been reported,<sup>2</sup> the short-term complications during the administration of G-CSF and apheresis seem in general to be more tolerable compared with the bone marrow harvesting procedure.<sup>1,2</sup> On the other hand, long-term complications associated with G-CSF treatment have not been well investigated. Among the long-term adverse effects of G-CSF treatment, the possible property of G-CSF to increase the risk of leukemia has been a matter of great interest.<sup>3</sup>

We report here the first case of a healthy donor who developed acute myelogenous leukemia (AML) after G-CSF-primed PBSC harvest.

Case report

In September 2001, a 61-year-old female was admitted as a PBST donor for her younger brother, whose multiple myeloma had progressed. She had always been in excellent health except for allergies to some foods, including mackerel, and to some drugs. Her hematologic examination, performed approximately 2 months before the apheresis (10 July, 2001), showed a slightly low WBC count ( $3.69 \times 10^9/l$ ) with normal differential count, hemoglobin 14.8 g/dl, and platelet count  $201 \times 10^9/l$  (Table 1). A WBC count just before G-CSF administration had returned to normal range ( $4.11 \times 10^9/l$ ). G-CSF was administered subcutaneously from 6 to 11 September (300 µg on September 6 and 11 and 300 µg twice a day from 7 to 10 September), in accordance with the protocol approved by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare in Japan. PBST were harvested on 10 and 11 September using Cobe Spectra<sup>®</sup> and a total of  $1.35 \times 10^6$  of CD34-positive cells were collected. She was discharged from the hospital without having experienced any complications, but declined the hospital's request for follow-up. The apheresis products were transfused to her brother and resulted in successful trilineage engraftment. However, the recipient later died from a relapse of his disease. A chromosome abnormality of recipient origin at the onset of the multiple myeloma was detected in 95% of bone marrow cells during his relapse.

On 9 July 2002, the donor was asymptomatic when she underwent a routine health checkup; WBC count was  $3.30 \times 10^9/l$  (differential count unavailable), hemoglobin 12.8 g/dl, and platelet count  $206 \times 10^9/l$ . However, beginning 18 November, she suffered from a low-grade fever and

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**Table 1** Changes in the patient's peripheral blood analysis

	Before donation	During donation				Health check	Onset
		Before G-CSF	G-CSF day 3	G-CSF day 5 harvest	G-CSF day 6 harvest		
	30 July 2001	6 September 2001	8 September 2001	10 September 2001	11 September 2002	9 July 2002	21 November 2002
WBC ( $\times 10^9/l$ )	3.69	4.11	23.14	31.13	30.19	3.3	125
Neut (%)	56	81	91	83	80	—	1.0
Mon (%)	6	2	2	3	2	—	0
Eos (%)	0	0	1	0	2	—	0
Bas (%)	1	0	0	0	0	—	0
Lym (%)	37	17	6	14	6	—	0.5
Blast (%)	0	0	0	0	0	—	98.5
RBC ( $\times 10^{12}/l$ )	481	475	455	479	484	390	360
Hb (g/dl)	14.8	14.6	14.1	14.6	14.8	12.8	11.6
Plt ( $\times 10^9/l$ )	201	205	182	177	72	206	27

general fatigue. On 21 November, she was admitted to Fuchu hospital because of high fever, frequent vomiting, and leukocytosis ( $121.5 \times 10^9/l$ ).

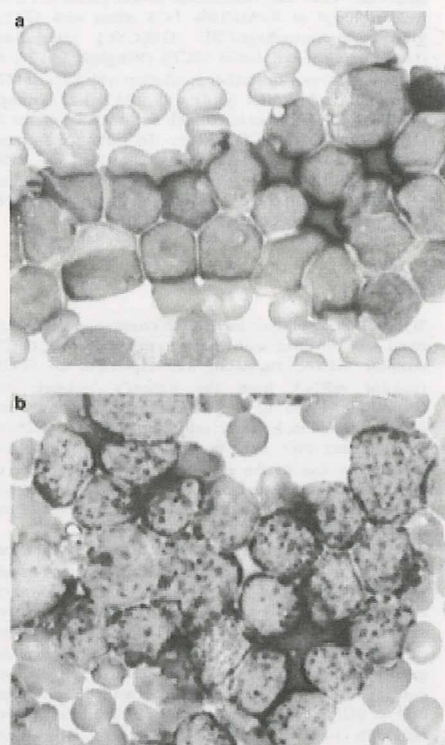
At admission, vital signs were temperature  $39.5^\circ\text{C}$ , blood pressure 109/51 mmHg, and heart rate 120/min. C reactive protein (CRP) was elevated to 12.8 mg/dl with clinical signs of acute pneumonia. In addition, she had a generalized body rash, presumably an allergic reaction to vitamins prescribed by her family physician. Her peripheral WBC count was  $125 \times 10^9/l$  with 98.5% blastoid cells, hemoglobin 11.6 g/dl, platelet count  $29 \times 10^9/l$ , and LDH 3491 U/l (normal range, 106–211 U/l). Bone marrow aspiration revealed a mononuclear cell count of  $398.8 \times 10^9/l$  with a marked increase in peroxidase-positive blastoid cells, with morphologies characteristic of AML (M1), according to FAB classifications (Figure 1). With flow cytometric analysis, leukemia cells were positive for CD13 and 33 and were negative for CD14, 16, 34, 41a, 56, HLA-DR, and lymphoid markers. No chromosomal abnormality was found in these leukemia cells. WT-1 mRNA levels<sup>8</sup> in peripheral blood were extremely elevated (160 000 copies/ $\mu\text{g}$  RNA).

On the next day, daunorubicin (40 mg) was administered for 2 days to reduce the leukemic cells while preventing severe tumor lysis syndrome. Nevertheless, on day 5 of chemotherapy, the WBC count rapidly decreased from  $165.8 \times 10^9/l$  to  $0.3 \times 10^9/l$ . Before hematopoietic recovery was obtained, her pneumonia progressed rapidly and she died of respiratory failure on 1 December.

#### Materials and methods

##### Detection of G-CSF receptor

To detect the G-CSF receptors on her peripheral leukemic cells, we used three different approaches, including reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR), flow cytometry, and radio-receptor assay. For RT-PCR of G-CSF receptor, mononuclear cells were isolated using density gradient centrifugation on Ficoll-Paque (Pharmacia). After confirming microscopically that the cells exclusively consisted of leukemic cells, total RNA was



**Figure 1** Light microscopic features of leukemic cells from the patient. Bone marrow aspirate specimens obtained on November 2002 admission was observed with (a) May-Giemsa staining or (b) peroxidase staining.



extracted using a commercially available kit (RNAeasy, Qiagen), followed by RT using another kit (Omniscrypt, Qiagen). The cDNA was then subjected to PCR using upper primers (5'-ATG GAGGAGGATG CCTTC-3') and lower primers (5'-TGGTGCCAGACTGGGATTG-3').<sup>5</sup> For flow cytometric analysis, anti-CD114 antibodies conjugated with biotin and FITC-conjugated avidin were used as previously described.<sup>6</sup> To evaluate the expression of cell surface receptor for G-CSF in the leukemic cells of this patient, G-CSF was iodinated using the lactoperoxidase method.<sup>7</sup>

#### In vitro growth properties

Standard MTT assay was performed for leukemia cells obtained from peripheral blood samples as previously described.<sup>8</sup> Cells were cultured on 96-well plates at  $1 \times 10^5$ /well in 100  $\mu$ l of RPMI/10% FCS either with G-CSF, granulocyte-macrophage-CSF (GM-CSF), interleukin-3 (IL-3), or stem cell factor (SCF) (50 ng/ml) for 36, 60, and 84 h, followed by further incubation with 10  $\mu$ l of MTT (5 mg/ml) for 4 h. After lysing with 0.04 N HCl/isopropanol, the lysate was measured with a microplate reader for OD 570 nm against OD 630 nm. To obtain the growth curves, the leukemic cells were cultivated in RPMI containing 10% FCS in 25 cm<sup>2</sup> flasks with (1) no cytokine, (2) SCF (10 ng/ml), (3) G-CSF (10 ng/ml), (4) SCF and G-CSF, or (5) SCF, G-CSF, and IL-3 (10 ng/ml).

#### Results

With RT-PCR analysis for G-CSF receptor, a single sharp band was obtained with a size compatible with G-CSF receptor cDNA, suggesting the expression of G-CSF receptor mRNA from the patient's leukemic cells (Figure 2). From flow cytometric analysis using anti-CD114 antibodies, however, only a small portion (4.2%) of the leukemia cells were positive for G-CSF receptors, presumably due to the extremely low frequency of the receptor on the cell surface.<sup>9</sup> Similarly, the radio-receptor assay results were positive in only small portions of cells (data not shown).

With MTT assays, on the other hand, leukemia cells responded to all of the cytokines tested in the present study, with the response to G-CSF being the most apparent (Figure 3a). As shown in Figure 3b, growth curve analysis showed that the effects of G-CSF alone on the leukemic cells were likely to be as a 'survival factor' rather than as a growth promoting factor. These G-CSF effects were comparable, or even stronger than those of SCF alone. SCF or SCF plus IL-3 synergistically affected the leukemic cells with G-CSF and transiently stimulated their growth. However, none of the conditions used in this study was able to keep them growing for longer than 2 weeks.

#### Discussion

We report here the first case of a healthy donor who developed AML, presumably 14 months after G-CSF-

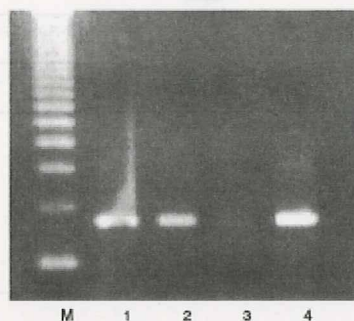
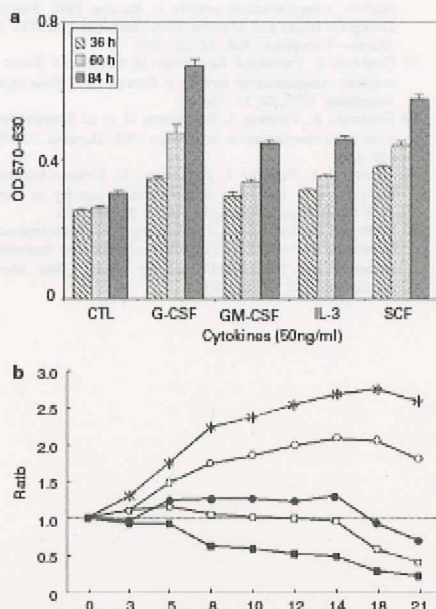


Figure 2 Expression of G-CSF receptor mRNA in patient's leukemia cells. Total RNA obtained from the patient's peripheral mononuclear cells was reverse-transcribed and amplified with PCR using primer pairs specific for human G-CSF receptor. The amplified products were electrophoresed on 3% TBE agarose gel. Lane 1, DNA size marker (123bp DNA ladder); lanes 2 and 3, HL-60 (positive controls); lane 3, negative control; lane 4, leukemia cells from the patient. A sharp single band was obtained of a size compatible with proposed PCR products (203bp).

primed PBSC harvest. Although it was also possible that the patient already had the disease at the time of a health checkup (10 months after the donation), when mildly decreased WBC and hemoglobin were noted, no detailed information, including blood smears at the time of donation or of health checkup, was available.

Her leukemia cells did express G-CSF receptors and further studies with cell cultures suggested that G-CSF is able to support proliferation and survival of AML cells. According to previous reports, although the expression of G-CSF receptors is found in 97% of AML cases, a proliferative response to exogenous G-CSF, as seen in our case, is restricted to about 67% of cases.<sup>9</sup> These observations may be of importance in that the possible contribution of G-CSF to leukemogenesis, by a mechanism such as the selection of leukemic cells already present at the time of donation,<sup>3</sup> could not be completely excluded. In addition, it might have indirectly caused leukemic transformation of normal precursor cells *de novo* via an unusual promotion of the cycling of myeloid progenitor cells, thereby increasing the risk of replication errors.

In general, however, previous findings suggest a minor role for G-CSF as a leukemogenic agent. For instance, although possible roles are suggested for exogenous GM-CSF during the progression from myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) to AML, this is not the case for G-CSF.<sup>10</sup> Furthermore, in a series of studies to monitor long-term adverse effects of G-CSF administration in donors (each study consists of 3-281 donors with mean follow-up of 1-5 years), no donors subsequently develop leukemia.<sup>11-13</sup> However, the information available to date is extremely limited if based on the calculation by Hasendever *et al*<sup>6</sup> that more than 10 years of follow-up of 2000 donors is required to determine statistically a 10-fold increase in the risk of leukemia.



**Figure 3** Effects of hematopoietic growth factors on leukemia cells evaluated by MTT assay (a). Leukemia cells from the patient were cultured on 96-well plates at  $1 \times 10^5$ /well in 100  $\mu$ l of RPMI/10% FCS either with G-CSF (50 ng/ml), GM-CSF (50 ng/ml), IL-3 (50 ng/ml), or stem cell SCF (50 ng/ml) for 36, 60, or 84 h and analyzed by standard MTT assay. The data were expressed as mean  $\pm$  s.d. of triplicate cultures. Effects of hematopoietic growth factors on growth curves of leukemia cells (b). Leukemia cells from the patient were cultured at  $2 \times 10^4$ /ml in RPMI/10% FCS containing no cytokine (closed square), SCF (open square), G-CSF (closed circle), G-CSF and SCF (open circle) or G-CSF, SCF, and IL-3 (asterisk) for 3 weeks. All the growth factors were used at 10 ng/ml and were freshly added twice a week. Half of the medium was replaced every week. The cells were counted with a counter counter and represented as ratios to the initial cell numbers.

There is no detailed information on the number of allogeneic PBSC transfusions performed worldwide. In Japan, the Japanese Society of Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation has to date collected and analyzed the follow-up data of more than 2000 PBSC donors. A series of reports presented by the European Group for Blood and Marrow Transplant (EBMT) shows that approximately 14 000 allogeneic PBSC transfusions were performed from 1996 to 2001 in Europe and Israel with an estimated mean follow-up duration of 2.8 years as of 2002.<sup>16-20</sup> On the other hand, since 1994, 19 938 allogeneic peripheral blood stem cell transplants have been registered with the International Bone Marrow Transplant Registry (IBMT); 44% were done in North America, 4% in South America, 33% in Europe, 5% in Australia/New Zealand, 8% in Africa/the Middle East, and 6% in Asia. We estimated that this represents 40-50% of the total number done worldwide,

thus making a total number 40 000-50 000. Therefore, if the median follow-up duration of these cases was estimated as 2-3 years, there are 80 000-150 000 patient years of observation. If the natural incidence of acute leukemia was around five cases per 100 000 patient years,<sup>2</sup> we would expect to have seen 4-7.5 cases of acute leukemia in these donors. Thus, if our case is truly the first in the world, the incidence of leukemia in donors may not be higher than that of naturally occurring leukemia. However, this calculation no doubt has a high risk of underestimation due to unreported patients. In addition, it is of note that our patient was 61 years old. Since the age of recipients, and hence of related donors, can be expected to increase with the establishment of safer transplantation procedures such as nonmyeloablative approaches,<sup>20</sup> it is increasingly important to evaluate whether previous data on the safety of donors are applicable to an older population. In the face of the difficult situation of promoting an immediate worldwide prospective study, what must be urged is, at the very least, to ask all physicians to report every case that is similar to ours.

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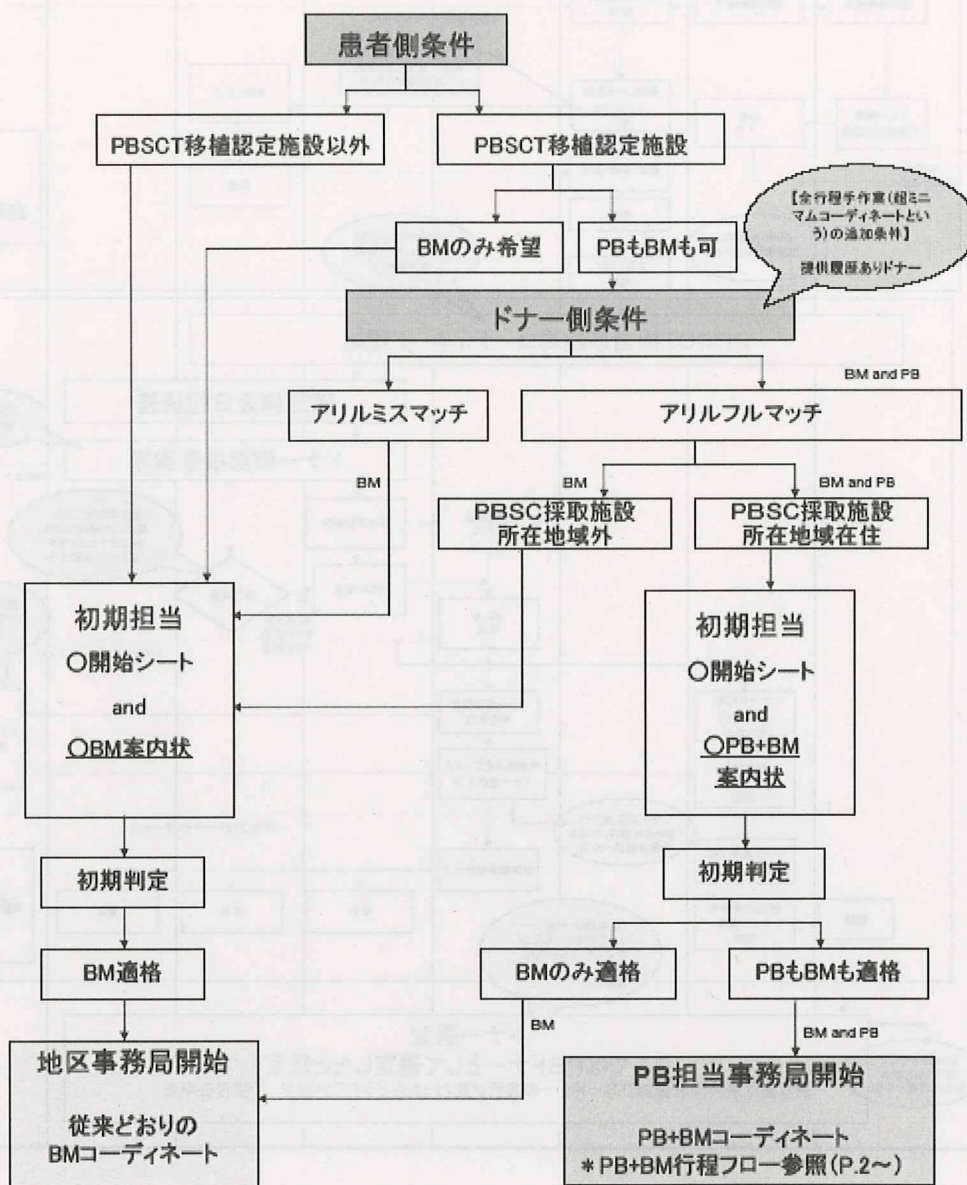
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Figure 1. Trends in blood and marrow transplantation activity in Europe from 1996 to 2001. The graph shows a general increase in activity across most categories, with a notable rise in reduced intensity conditioning transplants.

The data indicates a significant increase in the number of transplants performed in Europe over the period from 1996 to 2001. This growth is particularly evident in the area of reduced intensity conditioning transplants, which have become a more prominent part of the transplant landscape. The overall activity reflects a growing reliance on transplantation for the treatment of various hematological malignancies and other conditions.

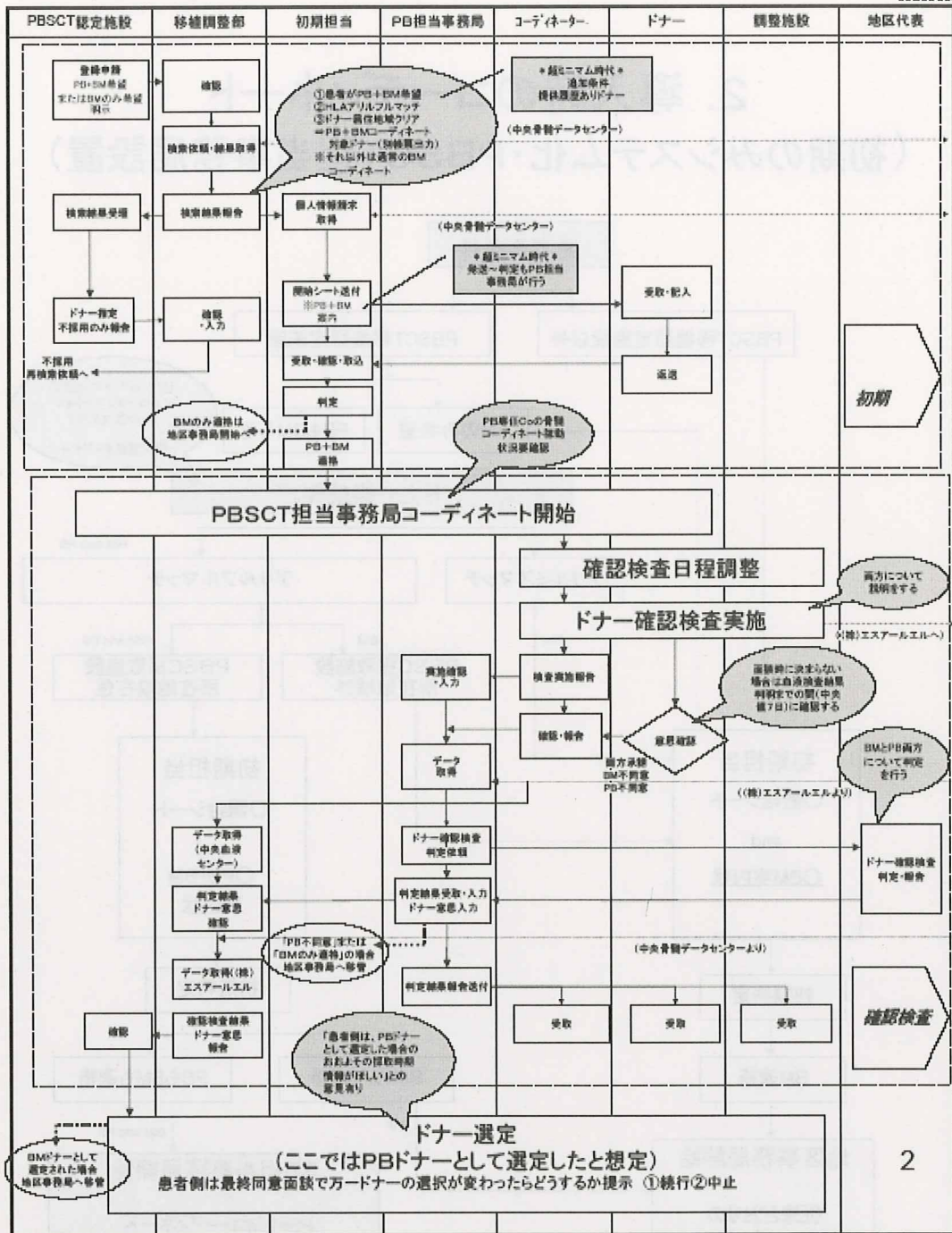
## 2. 導入時のコーディネート (初期のみシステム化・PBSCT担当事務局設置)





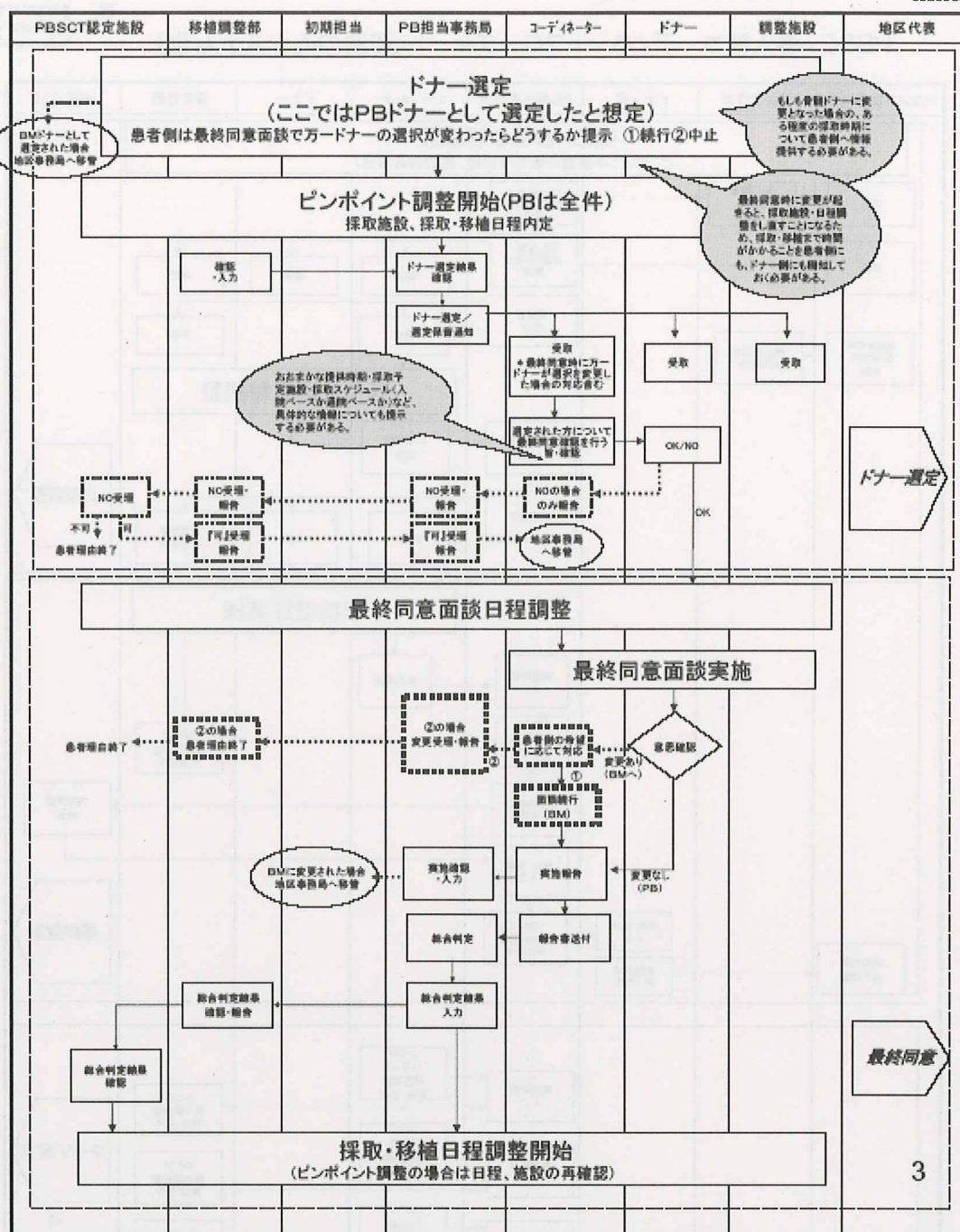
PB SCT導入時コーディネートフローチャート(初期のみシステム化)

※ 例外対応



PBSCT導入時コーディネートフローチャート(初期のみシステム化)

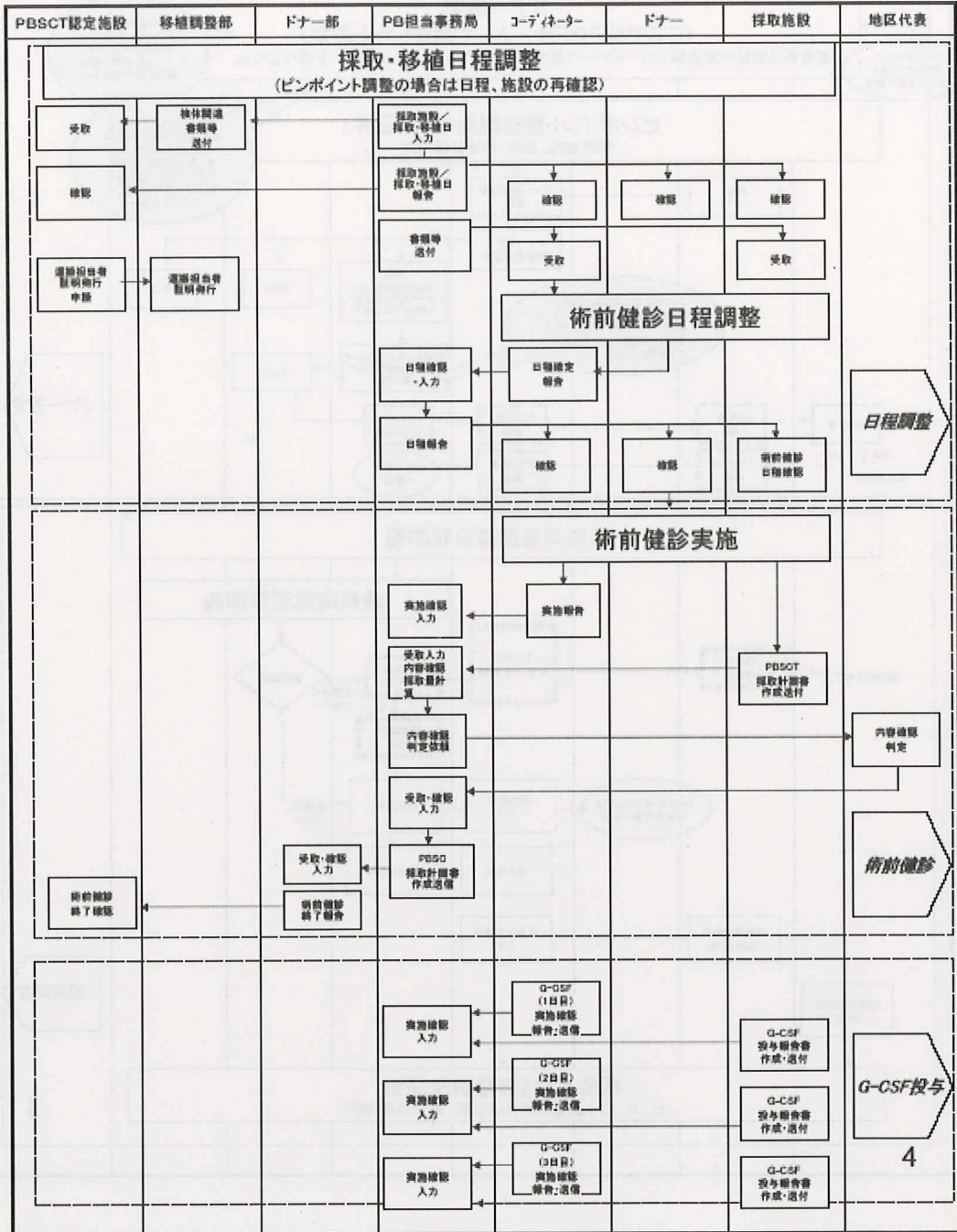
※ 例外対応





PBSCT導入時コーディネートフローチャート(初期のみシステム化)

※ 例外対応

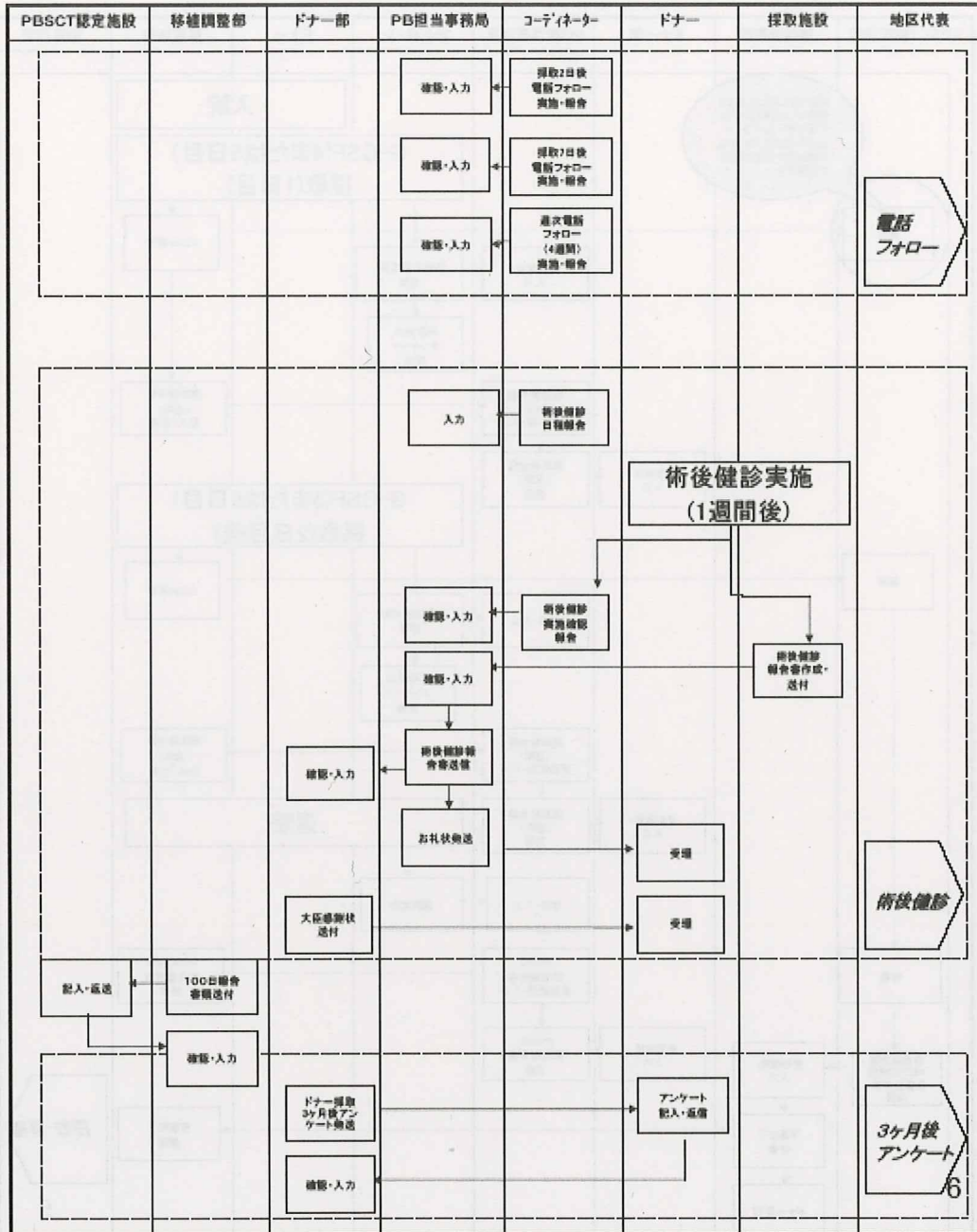






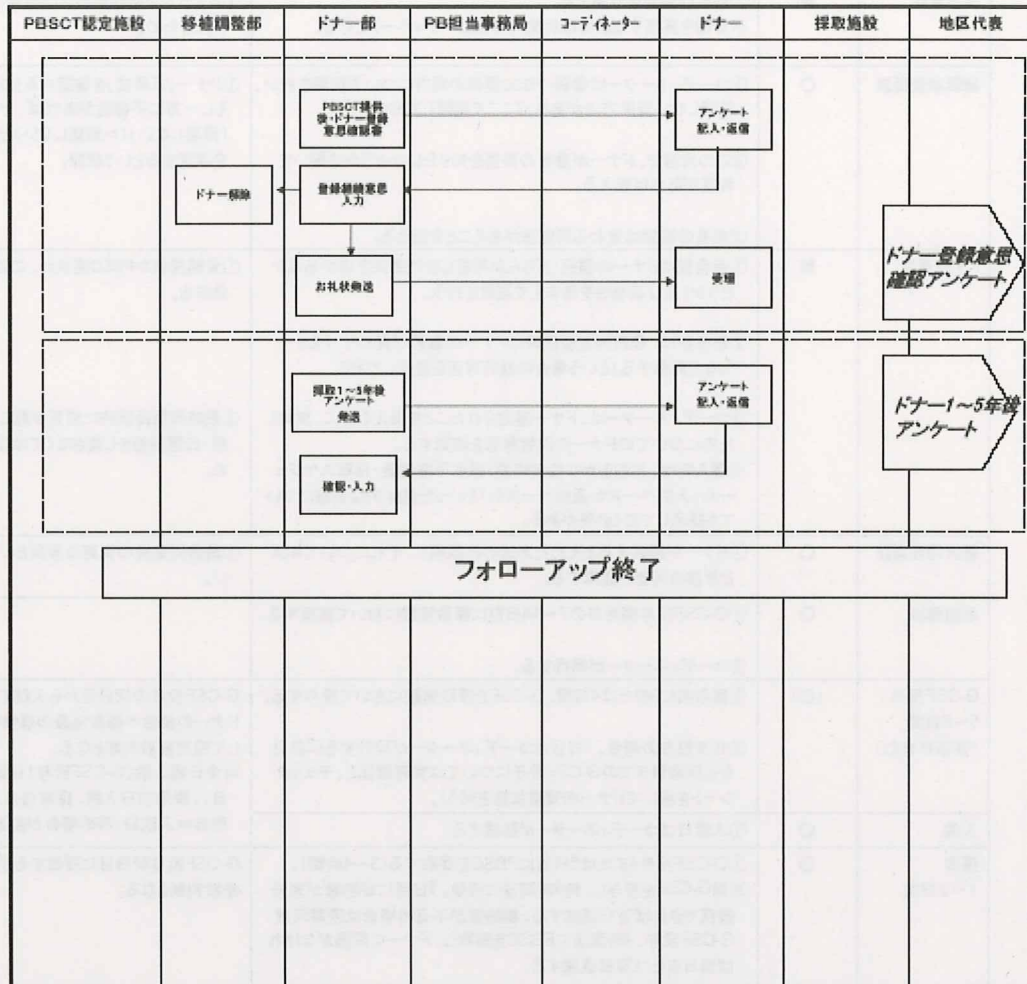
PBSCT導入時コーディネートフローチャート(初期のみシステム化)

※ ..... 例外対応



※ 例外対応

PBSCT導入時コーディネーターフローチャート(初期のみシステム化)





## 「PBSC提供も選択可能なコーディネーター」の内容(案)

行程	Coの 同行訪問	内容	理由／考え方
ドナー登録	無	①ドナーは提供する幹細胞の希望を選択しない。 ②PBSCと骨髄の選択肢があるということを説明しておく。	①医師の同意もなく、十分な理解を得られるか不明なため。
患者登録	無	①患者は要望を申請する。 ※骨髄を要望する患者は従来の骨髄コーディネーターとなる。	①ドナーから希望があれば患者の要望を伝えるため。
確認検査面談	○	①コーディネーターは骨髄・PBSC提供の両方について説明を行い、希望しない提供方法があればここで確認しておく。 ②この段階で、ドナーが患者の要望を知りたいかどうかを聞いて、希望があれば伝える。 ③患者の要望は変わる可能性があることを伝える。	①ドナーの「希望」を確認するものではなく、もし一方に不都合があれば、そちらは「同意しない」(＝承諾しない)ということを確認するという認識。
ドナー選定	無	①患者側はドナーの選択(どちらか希望しない提供方法があるかどうか)及び適格性を踏まえて選定を行う。 ②患者側は、最終同意面談時にドナーの意思が変わり、「もう一方なら同意する」という場合の進行可否を提示しておく。 ③コーディネーターは、ドナー選定されたことを伝える際に、決定した方についてのドナーの提供意思を確認する。 ※導入時は、おおまかな提供時期・採取予定施設・採取スケジュール(入院ベースか通院ベースか)といった具体的な情報についても提示しておく必要がある。	①骨髄提供かPBSC提供か、この時点で決まる。  ③最終同意面談時に変更が起こると、施設・日程調整をし直さなくてはならないため。
最終同意面談	○	①ドナーが提供すると決めた方法のみ説明し、それについて本人と家族の同意を確認する。	①最終同意後の変更は原則として認めない。
術前健診	○	①G-CSF投与開始日の7～14日前に採取施設において実施する。 ②コーディネーターが同行する。	
G-CSF投与 5～6日間 (採取日含む)	(○)	①採取前に3または4日間、G-CSFを採取施設において投与する。 ②外来投与の場合、1日目はコーディネーターが同行する(2日目から採取日までのG-CSF投与については実施確認と、チェックシートを用いてドナーの健康状態を伺う)。	G-CSF投与の何日目から入院するかは、ドナーの都合や採取施設の事情等と考慮して採取施設判断となる。 ※全日程入院(G-CSF投与1日目＝入院日)、採取前日入院、採取当日入院(採取日＝入院日)等の場合がある。
入院	○	①入院日はコーディネーターが訪問する。	
採取 1～2日間	○	①G-CSF投与4または5日目にPBSCを採取する(3～4時間)。 ※朝G-CSFを投与し、約4時間後に採取。1日目に細胞数が充分確保できれば翌日退院する。細胞数が不足の場合は翌朝再度G-CSF投与、4時間後にPBSCを採取し、ドナーに問題がなければ当日または翌日退院する。 ②採取日はコーディネーターが訪問する。	G-CSF投与何日目に採取するかは採取施設判断となる。
退院	○	①退院日はコーディネーターが訪問する。	
術後健診	無	①採取から1週間後に採取施設において実施する。 ②原則コーディネーターは同行しない。	

確認検査～術前健診までのコーディネーターの活動回数  
(面談・同行・訪問)

パターン 行程	全日程入院 (G-CSF投与1日目=入院日)	採取前日等入院 (G-CSF投与1日目≠入院日)	採取当日入院 (採取日=入院日)
確認検査	○	○	○
最終同意	○	○	○
術前健診	○	○	○
G-CSF投与 1日目	○	○	○
入院日		○	○
採取日 ※1または2日間	○	○	
退院日 ※採取が2日間 にわたった場合、採 取2日目当日に退 院する場合もある	○	○	○
術前健診	原則なし	原則なし	原則なし



## Ⅶ. 平成 21 年度研究班会議記録

平成 21 年度 厚生労働科学研究免疫アレルギー疾患等予防・治療研究事業  
「同種末梢血幹細胞移植を非血縁者間で行う場合等の医学、医療、社会的基盤に関する研究」班

内 容	
事前打合せ	<p>日 時 : 平成 21 年 4 月 26 日 (日) 12 : 30~14 : 00 場 所 : キャッスルプラザ 名古屋</p> <p>【審議事項】</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.凍結について</li> <li>2.ドナーの意思決定</li> <li>3.NMDP での PBSC 導入時について</li> <li>4.施設認定基準</li> <li>5.ドナー適格性</li> </ol>
第 1 回	<p>日 時 : 平成 21 年 6 月 21 日 (日) 7 : 30~9 : 00 場 所 : 愛知県がんセンター 視聴覚室</p> <p>【審議・確認事項】</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.ドナー適格性基準</li> <li>2.ドナーの提供意思決定</li> <li>3.施設基準</li> <li>4.ガイドライン、指針改訂</li> <li>5.中心静脈</li> <li>6.G-CSF の外来投与</li> </ol>
第 2 回	<p>日 時 : 平成 21 年 8 月 30 日 (日) 8 : 00~9 : 00 場 所 : 早稲田大学 14 号館 102 教室</p> <p>【審議・確認事項】</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.施設基準</li> <li>2.財団 PBSC に関する委員会 (以下、PB 委員会という) からの宿題事項について</li> <li>3.凍結について</li> </ol>
第 3 回	<p>日 時 : 平成 21 年 11 月 8 日 (日) 08 : 30~09 : 00 場 所 : 財団法人 骨髄移植推進財団 8 階 会議室</p> <p>【報告事項】</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.(財)骨髄移植推進財団「(第 1 回~第 4 回) PBSC に関する委員会」報告</li> <li>2.(財)骨髄移植推進財団第 5 回「PBSC に関する委員会」審議事項「ドナーフォローアップ」未定事項について</li> <li>3.(財)骨髄移植推進財団「PBSC に関する委員会」とのすり合せが必要な事項について</li> </ol> <p>①確認事項および要検討事項 本研究班決定・見解事項と (財)骨髄移植推進財団「PBSC に関する委員会」とのすり合せ」</p> <p>②凍結について※別紙資料 3 「PBSC の凍結について」</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4.施設チェックリスト完成に向けて</li> <li>5.開始に向けて</li> </ol>
第 4 回	<p>日 時 : 平成 22 年 1 月 10 日 (日) 10 : 30~12 : 50 場 所 : 東京都立駒込病院 別館 3 階 カンファレンスルーム</p> <p>【報告事項】</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.非血縁者間末梢血細胞移植 開始に関して(口頭報告)</li> </ol> <p>【審議・確認事項】</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.(財)骨髄移植推進財団「PBSC に関する委員会」と当研究班との相違について</li> <li>3.臨床研究について</li> <li>4.凍結について班の見解の取りまとめ</li> <li>5.NMDP 訪問報告</li> </ol>

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平成 21 年度

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