# Real World Evidence of the use of Defibrotide for prophylaxis of Veno-Occlusive Disease after post-haematopoietic stem-cell transplantation in children

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Azienda

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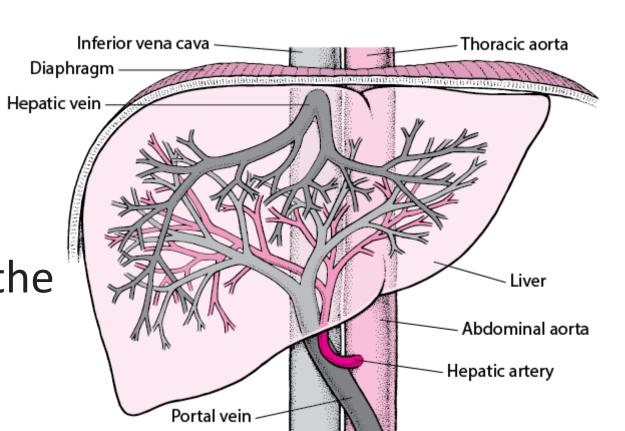


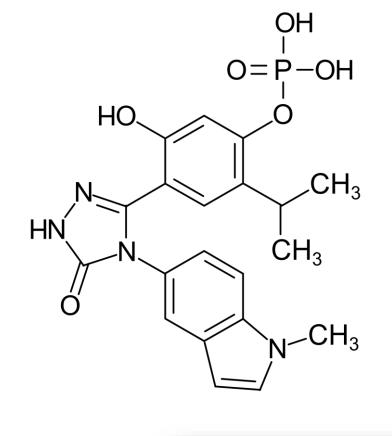
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#### **BACKGROUND**

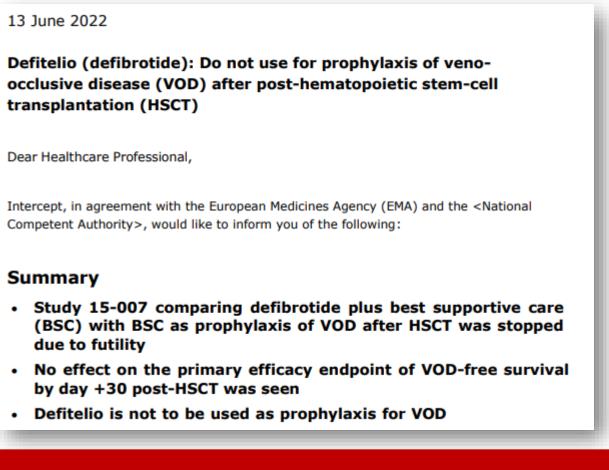
## **Hepatic Veno-Occlusive Disease (VOD) is** a life-threatening condition caused by the obstruction of liver sinusoids (1).

Since 2014, in Italy the standard of care for the management of VOD is represented by defibrotide.





Recent evidence suggested that defibrotide could help preventing the onset of hepatic VOD when allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation is needed. On June 2022, however, a "direct health professional" communication" issued by the European Medicines Agency (EMA) invoked not to use defibrotide anymore for VOD prophylaxis due to lack of effectiveness (2).

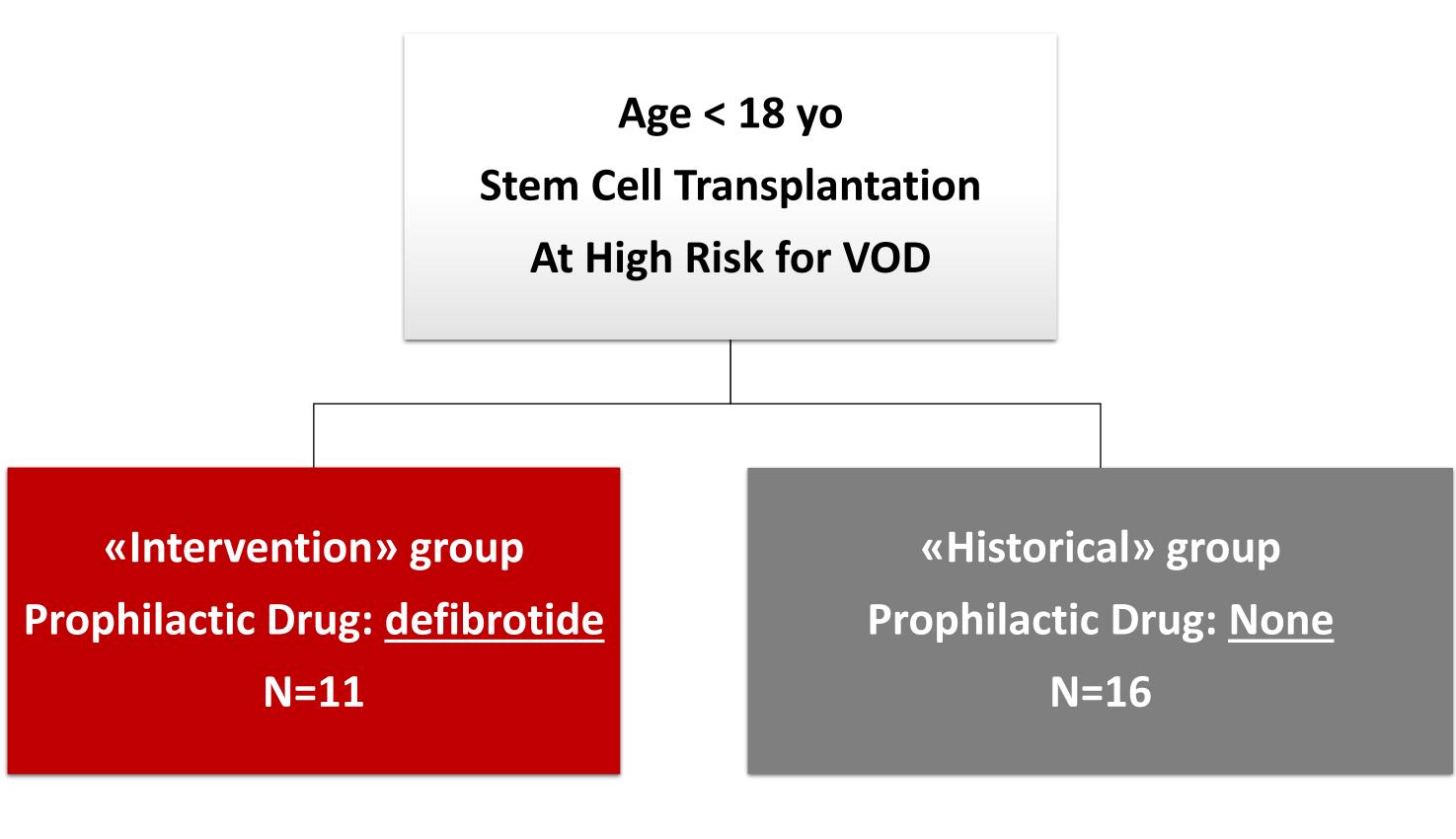




#### MATERIAL AND METHODS

A single-centre, retrospective study was conducted at our University Hospital. All data were collected from electronic health records. These data were cross-checked with data from an integrated analytics application (Qlikview<sup>®</sup>, QlikTech International AB, King of Prussia, USA).

All pediatric patients (age <18 years) undergoing hematopoietic stem cell transplantation for onco-haematological diseases and considered at high-risk for developing VOD were enrolled.



#### AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of this work is to explore the difference in the incidence of VODs at 30 days in 2 groups of children, with and without prophylaxis therapy with defibrotide before undergoing hematopoietic stem cell transplantation.

#### RESULTS

#### BASELINE CHARACTERISTICS ACCORDING TO PROPHYLAXIS TREATMENT

Between 2020 and 2022, data were collected from 27 patients.

	Overall, N = 27 <sup>1</sup>	Historical	Defibrotide,	p-value <sup>2</sup>
		Group,	N = 11 <sup>1</sup>	
		N= 16 <sup>1</sup>		
Age	9.0 (7.0, 12.5)	9.0 (7.0, 13.2)	9.0 (7.0, 12.0)	>0.9
Age(<=2 yo)				>0.9
Age >2	23 (85%)	14 (88%)	9 (82%)	
Age<=2	4 (15%)	2 (12%)	2 (18%)	
Gender				>0.9
Female	10 (37%)	6 (38%)	4 (36%)	
Male	17 (63%)	10 (62%)	7 (64%)	
Haematological Disease				0.5
Aplastic Anemia	2 (7.4%)	2 (12%)	0 (0%)	
Acute lymphoblastic leukemia	12 (44%)	6 (38%)	6 (55%)	
Acute myeloid leukemia	5 (19%)	2 (12%)	3 (27%)	
Hodgkin lymphoma	2 (7.4%)	2 (12%)	0 (0%)	
Ewing Sarcoma	2 (7.4%)	2 (12%)	0 (0%)	
Other	4 (15%)	2 (12%)	2 (18%)	
Conditions determining a very high-				0.4
risk				
No	26 (96%)	16 (100%)	10 (91%)	
Yes	1 (3.7%)	0 (0%)	1 (9.1%)	
Very high-risk patients	5 (19%)	2 (12%)	3 (27%)	0.4
<sup>1</sup> Median (IQR); n (%)	·			
21441				

### REFERENCES

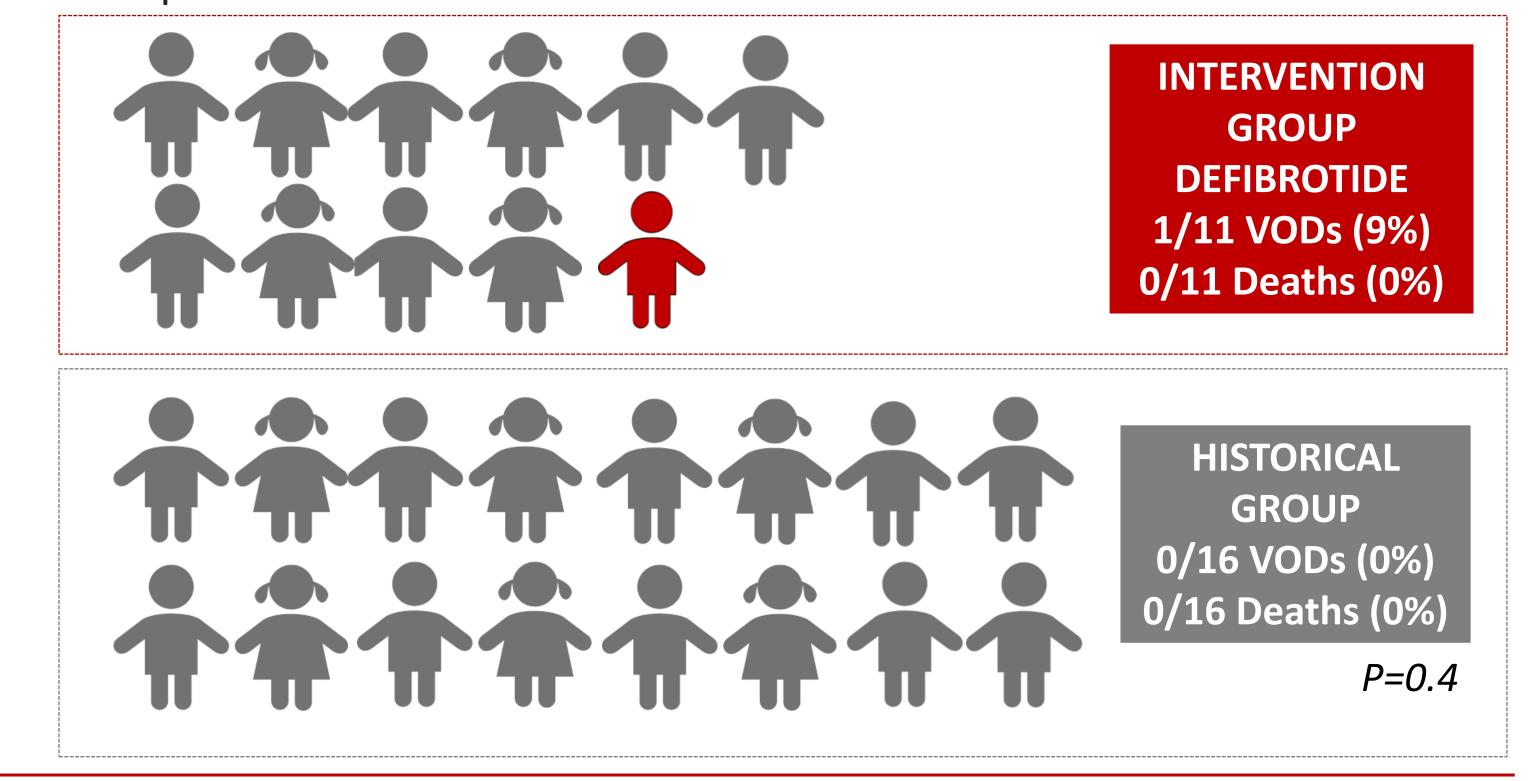
1. Senzolo, M.; Germani, G.; Cholongitas, E.; Burra, P.; Burroughs, A. Veno Occlusive Disease: Update on Clinical Management. World J Gastroenterol

<sup>2</sup>Wilcoxon rank sum test; Fisher's exact test

2007, 13, 3918–3924, doi:10.3748/wjg.v13.i29.3918. 2. EMA Defitelio (Defibrotide): Do Not Use for Prophylaxis of Veno-Occlusive Disease (VOD) after Post-Hematopoietic Stem-Cell Transplantation (HSCT) Available online: https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/medicines/dhpc/defitelio-defibrotide-do-not-use-prophylaxis-veno-occlusive-disease-vodafter-post-hematopoietic (accessed on 30 August 2022).

# **OUTCOMES**

In terms of outcome, we witnessed only one episode of VOD, in the treatment group (1 of 11 patients, 9%), at 30 days after transplantation. No episodes were documented in the controls.



## CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

According to the recent statement made by the EMA, our data – although not definitive – show that the proportion of VOD in children undergoing blood stem transplantation who received a prophylaxis treatment with defibrotide was comparable with the one in children where no prophylaxis strategy has been adopted.