一般演題1-13D ／ 移植：合併症

[座長]
桑師神 公和 (神戸大学　腫瘍・血液内科)

2022/10/14 16:30~17:30 第13会場 マリンメッセB館 2F　会議室2

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The pathogenesis of sinusoidal obstruction syndrome (SOS) and transplant-associated thrombotic microangiopathy (TA-TMA), acquired thrombotic disorders are based on endothelial cell damage, and they are occasionally accompanied by disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC). We previously reported that plasma levels of intranuclear proteins such as high mobility group box 1 (HMGB1) and histone H3 were elevated in patients with leukemia-induced DIC. Furthermore, syndecan1 (SDC1), component of proteoglycan on the endothelial cells of vessels, was reported to be associated with development of DIC and endothelial cell damages. We measured plasma levels of coagulation markers, intranuclear proteins and syndecan1 in consecutive patients who received SCT (n=60) from April 2017 to December 2021. A total of 318 blood samples were successively collected from patients from pre-conditioning. The chronological changes of plasma levels of HMGB1 were similar to that of white blood cell (WBC) counts. On the other hand, the values of SDC1 were inversely increased after conditioning. The levels of SDC1 in the patients who developed TA-TMA (n=4) were significantly greater than those in non-TA-TMA patients (n=56) at day21 (median 19.4 vs 5.0 ng/mL, p=0.05). An increase in SDC1 levels was associated with an exacerbation of coagulation markers in these patients. Also, an increase in levels of HMGB1 was noted in some patients with thrombotic complications. Taken together, HMGB1 and SDC1 may be a useful marker to diagnose thrombotic complications after SCT.