4η Ετήσια Επιστημονική Εκδήλωση Νεφρολογικού Τμήματος Γ.Ν «Παπαγεωργίου» 14-16 Δεκεμβρίου 2018, Θεσσαλονίκη

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ΓΕΡΑΣΙΜΟΣ Ι. ΜΠΑΜΙΧΑΣ ΝΕΦΡΟΛΟΓΟΣ - ΣΥΝΤΟΝΙΣΤΗΣ ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΤΗΣ Ε.Σ.Υ Γ.Ν «Γ. ΠΑΠΑΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΥ» ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗ



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Special Issue Clinical Applications of Therapeutic Apheresis: An Evidence Based Approach. 7th Edition

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the American Society for Apheresis

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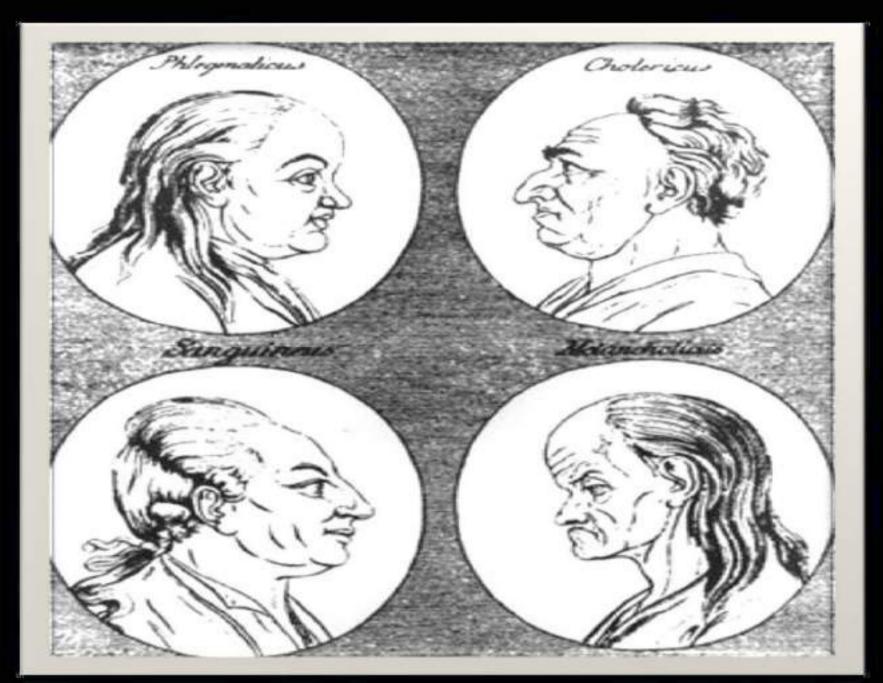
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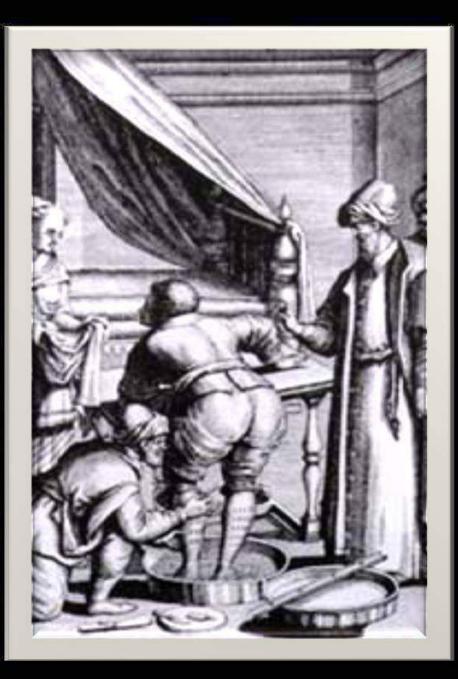
an Society for Apheresis

TABLE VI. Apheresis Procedure 1	Definitions
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Procedure/term	Definition
Adsorptive cytapheresis	A therapeutic procedure in which blood of the patient is passed through medical device, which contains a column or filter that selectively adsorbs activated monocytes and granulocytes, allowing the remaining leukocytes and other blood components to be returned to the patient.
Apheresis	A procedure in which blood of the patient or donor is passed through a medical device which separates out one or more components of blood and returns remainder with or without extracorporeal treatment or replacement of the separated component.
Extracorporeal photopheresis (ECP)	A therapeutic procedure in which buffy coat, separated from patient's blood, is treated extracorporeally with a photoactive compound (e.g., psoralens) and exposed to ultraviolet A light and subsequently reinfused to the patient during the same procedure.
Erythrocytapheresis	A procedure in which blood of the patient or donor is passed through a medical device which separates RBCs from other components of blood, the RBCs are removed and replaced with crystalloid or colloid solution, when necessary.
Filtration selective removal	A procedure which uses a filter to remove components from the blood based upon size. Depending upon the pore size of the filters used, different components can be removed. Filtration based instruments can be used to perform plasma exchange or LDL apheresis. They can also be used to perform donor plasmapheresis where plasma is collected for transfusion or further manufacture.
Immunoadsorption (IA)	A therapeutic procedure in which plasma of the patient, after separation from the blood, is passed through a medical device which has a capacity to remove immunoglobulins by specifically binding them to the active component (e.g., Staphylococcal protein A) of the device.
LDL Apheresis	The selective removal of low density lipoproteins from the blood with the return of the remaining components. A variety of instruments are available which remove LDL cholesterol based upon charge (dextran sulfate and polyacrylate), size (double-membrane filtration), precipitation at low pH (HELP), or immunoadsorption with anti-Apo B-100 antibodies.
Leukocytapheresis (LCP)	A procedure in which blood of the patient or the donor is passed through a medical device which separates out white blood cells (e.g., leukemic blasts or granulocytes), collects the selected cells and
esis	A procedure in which blood of the patient or donor is passed through a medical device wh
	separates out one or more components of blood and returns remainder with or without
	extracorporeal treatment or replacement of the separated component.
RBC exchange	A therapeutic procedure in which blood of the patient is passed through a medical device which separates RBCs from other components of blood, the RBCs are removed and replaced with donor RBCs alone and colloid solution.
Rheopheresis	A therapeutic procedure in which blood of the patient is passed through a medical device which separates out high-molecular weight plasma components such as fibrinogen, α2-macroglobulin, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and IgM in order to reduce plasma viscosity and red cell aggregation. This is done to improve blood flow and tissue oxygenation. LDL apheresis devices and selective filtration devices utilizing two filters, one to separate plasma from cells and a second to separate the high-molecular weight components, are used for these procedures.
Therapeutic apheresis (TA)	A therapeutic procedure in which a blood of the patient is passed through an extracorporeal medical device which separates components of blood to treat a disease. This is a general term which includes all apheresis based procedures used therapeutically.
Thrombocytapheresis	A therapeutic procedure in which blood of the patient is passed through a medical device which separates out platelets, removes the platelets and returns remainder of the patient's blood with or without addition of replacement fluid such as colloid and/or crystalloid solution.

ΑΦΑΙΡΕΣΗ: μέθοδος κατά την οποία το αίμα του ασθενούς ή του δότη περνά από μια ιατρική συσκευή που διαχωρίζει ένα ή περισσότερα συστατικά του αίματος και αυτό που απομένει επιστρέφει αφού υποστεί ή όχι εξωσωματική θεραπεία ή έχει αντικατασταθεί το απομακρυσμένο συστατικό.









ΙΣΤΟΡΙΚΑ ΔΕΔΟΜΕΝΑ

John J Abel (1857 - 1938)

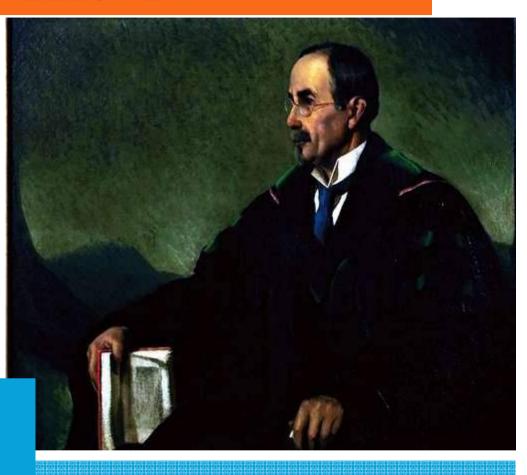
1914- πρώτη εφαρμογή διαχωρισμού συστατικών του αίματος με φυγόκεντρο σε ουραιμικούς σκύλους.

FIRST PAPER

JOHN J. ABEL, L. G. ROWNTREE AND B. B. TURNER From the Pharmacological Laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University

Received for publication, July 16, 1914

I. In connection with our experiments on vividiffusion with a view to the ultimate use of the method for the relief of toxaemia the idea suggested itself to try the effects of the repeated removal of considerable quantities of blood, replacing the plasma by Locke's solution and reinjecting this together with the sedimented Corpuscles.



J. Pharmacol Exp Ther, 5:625, 1914



1951 -1952 1952 Πολλαπλούν μυέλωμα υπεργλοιότητα

Edwin J. Cohn & Jose A. Grifols Lucas at the 4th International Congress of Blood Transfusion, Lisbon, 1951





TABLE V	/I.	Apheresis	Procedure	Definitions
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		separates out plasma from other components of blood and the plasma is removed (i.e., less than
		15% of total plasma volume) without the use of replacement solution. separates out plasma from other components of thood, the plasma is removed and replaced with a replacement solution such as colloid solution (e.g., albumin and/or plasma) or combination of crystalloid/colloid solution.
	Plasmapheresis	A procedure in which blood of the patient or the donor is passed through a medical device which separates out plasma from other components of blood and the plasma is removed (i.e., less than 15% of total plasma volume) without the use of replacement solution.
	Plateletapheresis	A procedure in which blood of the donor is passed through a medical device which separates out platelets, collects the platelets and returns remainder of the donor's blood. This procedure is used in preparation of blood components (e.g., apheresis platelets).
	RBC exchange	A therapeutic procedure in which blood of the patient is passed through a medical device which separates RBCs from other components of blood, the RBCs are removed and replaced with donor RBCs alone and colloid solution.
	Rheopheresis	A therapeutic procedure in which blood of the patient is passed through a medical device which separates out high-molecular weight plasma components such as fibrinogen, \(\alpha \)-macroglobulin, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and IgM in order to reduce plasma viscosity and red cell aggregation. This is done to improve blood flow and tissue oxygenation. LDL apheresis devices and selective filtration devices utilizing two filters, one to separate plasma from cells and a second to separate the high-molecular weight components, are used for these procedures.
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ΚΑΤΕΥΘΥΝΤΗΡΙΕΣ ΟΔΗΓΙΕΣ ASFA 2016



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Special Issue
Clinical Applications of Therapeutic Apheresis:
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The Official Journal of 4554 the American Society for Apheresis

Indication. Category Goate Page Disease name 20, 163 Auto discontinued enciphaloxyethis Swood Refrancey \$A 165 Auto inflamming dangelisating Private Treatment polyradic plane ecopolis/ After IVE Cital Line Line syndrome THE 28 167 TPE-HV DV. 18 199 Age school mandar degraphism, do Rheophoresis Anylottom, gotosic 281 171 \$5 kilistreglehelin colome: 33% IV 307 ANCA-sees taked rapidly progressive IA 127 District dependence plome of oreptants (Chamberotos) WE DAH with polyangins; and Microscopic 1791 Distysts, independence III 201 Aux-plantingler histories mentioner Dialgos dependence, on DATI (Bease (Goodpatery's quelving) DAR 196 Distysis interpretations m Aplastic arresta, pure red cell aplants 1150 123 ECT 111 201 179 Alopic Incare-Literaphilis (angle serving), recalcined TA III WE 111 3C-11% 20, 181 Assessment heavy to proud. Severe WADIA TING Service cold agglorisis discuss 11 WARIA; sold application discour-RIPC enchance 201 183 Barn shock imascitation THE Confine neveral lapses Cardia: Inemplantation Cellulariorarest repoting DOP ZA IC Rejection proute lasts Discount training

TABLE IV. Casquey and Grade Recommunication for Threapastic Aphenysis

TABLE II. Category Definitions for Therapeutic Apheresis

Category	Description		
I	Disorders for which apheresis is accepted as first-line therapy, either as a primary standalone treatment or in conjunction with other modes of treatment.		
п	Disorders for which apheresis is accepted as second-line therapy, either as a standalone treatment or in conjunction with other modes of treatment.		
ш	Optimum role of apheresis therapy is not established. Decision making should be individualized.		
IV	Disorders in which published evidence demonstrates or suggests apheresis to be ineffective or harmful. IRB approval is desirable if apheresis treatment is undertaken in these circumstances.		







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Νόσημα

Διαθέσιμη βιβλιογραφία

Περιγραφή του νοσήματος

Διαχείριση - θεραπεία

Αιτιολόγηση



THROMBOTIC THROMBOCYTOPENIC PURPURA

Incide nee: 0.37/100,000/yr (US)		Procedure TPE	Recommendation Grade 1A	Category 1
No. of reported patients: >300	RCT	CT	CS	CR
65	7(301)	2(133)	38(1541)	N/A

Description of the disease

Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP), also known as TMA-ADAMTS13 deficiency, is a systemic thrombotic illness affecting mostly small vessels. Originally defined by the pentad of thrombocytopenia, microangiopathic hemolytic anemia (MAHA), mental status changes, renal failure, and fever, currently, clinical findings of unexplained thrombocytopenia and MAHA are sufficient to diagnose TTP. Because TTP is potentially fatal if left untreated, there should be a low threshold to treat presumed TTP. Treatment is usually initiated urgently within 4-8 h of diagnostic suspicion, after other causes of systemic TMA such as disseminated intravascular coagulopathy, severe malignant hypertension, pernicious anemia (vitamin B12 deficiency), HUS, and post-transplant TMA have been considered unlikely and working clinical diagnosis of TTP is made. TTP is associated with a severe (<10%) deficiency of plasma ADAMTS13 enzyme activity, which is responsible for maintaining normal distribution of VWF multimers. Severe ADAMTS13 deficiency becomes a corner stone for making a diagnosis of TTP; however lacking so does not exclude TTP. Congenital TTP is associated with somatic mutations resulting in severely deficient ADAMTS13 function. Autoantibody presence in the majority of patients with idiopathic acquired TTP and severe ADAMTS13 deficiency suggests an acquired autoimmune disorder. IgG4 is the most common anti-ADAMTS13 IgG subclass and appears to be related to disease recurrence, Pregnancy, connective tissue disease, medications, infection, cancer, and transplantation are associated with TTP, HUS, and TMA syndromes. Diagnostic criteria to differentiate TTP from different types of HUS (characterized by TMA, thrombocytopenia, and renal failure) are still evolving.

Current management/treatment

TPE has decreased overall mortality of idiopathic TTP from nearly uniformly fatal to < 10%. TPE should be initiated emergently once TTP is recognized. If TPE is not immediately available, plasma infusions may be given until TPE can be initiated. Corticosteroids are often used as an adjunct at 1 mg/kg/day; however, no definitive trials proving their efficacy have been performed. Rituximab is now often used to treat refractory or relapsing TTP and recent studies have described incorporation of rituximab as adjunctive agent with initial TPE. Since rituximab immediately binds to CD20-bearing lymphocytes, a 18-24 h interval between its infusion and TPE is used in practice. Other adjuncts include cyclosporine, azathioprine, vincristine, and other immunosuppressive agents. Splenectomy was used in the past. Although platelet counts can be very low, patients with TTP have thrombotic rather than hemorrhagic tendency. Bleeding, if present, is typically limited to skin and mucous membranes. Platelets should only be transfused for significant clinical indications such as potential life-threatening bleeding. Because congenital TTP is characterized by constitutive deficiency of ADAMTS13 activity without an inhibitor, simple infusions of plasma (10-15 mL/kg) or cryoprecipitate (which contains ADAMTS13) or plasma derived von Willebrand factor concentrates (used to treat von Willebrand disease) have been used. Most recently the use of anti-von Willebrand antigen antibody is being evaluated.

Rationale for therapeutic apheresis

TPE with plasma replacement has significantly improved patients' clinical outcomes. One hypothesis is that TPE removes anti-ADAMTS13 autoantibody, while replacing ADAMTS 13 protease activity. However, clinical course does not always correlate with plasma ADAMTS13 activity or ADAMTS13 inhibitor levels.

Technical notes

Transfusion of RBC, when medically necessary, may be given emergently around the time of apheresis. Allergic reactions and citrate reactions are more frequent due to the large volumes of plasma required. Since plasma has citrate as an anticoagulant, ACD-A can be used in a higher ratio (to whole blood) to minimize citrate reactions, especially for patients with moderate to severe throm-bocytopenia. Fibrinogen levels may decrease following serial TPE procedures with cryoprecipitate poor plasma as replacement. One recent study showed that the use of cryoprecipitate poor plasma as replacement may be associated with more frequent acute exacerbations. In patients with severe allergic reactions to plasma proteins or limited supply of ABO compatible plasma, 5% albumin may be substituted for the initial portion (up to 50%) of replacement. Solvent detergent treated plasma may be used for patients with severe allergic reactions. In addition, combined use of 50% albumin and 50% plasma has been reported to result in similar treatment efficacy as compared to the replacement of 100% plasma (O'brien, 2013), Albumin alone without any plasma replacement or infusion however has never shown efficacy.

Volume treated: 1-1.5 TPV
Replacement fluid: Plasma

Duration and discontinuation/number of procedures

TPE is generally performed daily until the platelet count is >150 × 10 °/L, and LDH is near normal for 2-3 consecutive days. Role of tapering TPE over longer duration has not been studied prospectively but is used frequently. Persistence of schistocytes alone on peripheral blood smear, in the absence of other clinical features of TTP, does not preclude discontinuation of treatment.

ΠΑΘΟΓΟΝΑ ΠΟΥ ΜΕΤΑΚΙΝΟΥΝΤΑΙ

- •Αντισώματα ή πιθανά αντισώματα
- •Ανοσοσυμπλέγματα
- •Παραπρωτεϊνες
- •Ενδογενείς τοξίνες
- •Εξωγενή δηλητήρια

ΑΠΟΜΑΚΡΥΝΣΗ

- •AYTOANTIΣΩMATA: TTP, Myasthenia gravis (MG), Neuromyel' (NMO), Anti-GBM, ANCA-associated vasculitis, etc.
- •ΠΙΘΑΝΑ ΑΥΤΟΑΝΤΙΣΩΜΑΤΑ: Multiple sclerosis, Guillain, DP, etc.
- •ANOΣΟΣΥΜΠΛΕΓΜΑΤΑ: HCV vasculitis, S.L.E., etc.
- •AΛΛΟΑΝΤΙΣΩΜΑΤΑ: Transplant sensitization, Transfusion reactions, etc.
- •PΠΑΡΑΠΡΩΤΕΪΝΕΣ: Waldenstrom's, Hypervis ght-chain neuropathy, Light-chain glomerulopathy, Myeloma cast athy, etc.
- •Non-Ig ΠΡΩΤΕΪΝΕΣ: Focal Segmental Gl
- •ENΔΟΤΟΞΙΝΕΣ: Hyperlipidemia, Liver pepsis, etc.
- •ΕΞΩΓΕΝΗ ΔΗΛΗΤΗΡΙΑ: Amanita, dr

ΑΝΑΠΛΗΡΩΣΗ

•FFP: TTP (ADAMTS13), MPGN subtype (complement factor H).



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ΕΝΤΥΠΟ ΕΝΗΜΕΡΩΣΗΣ - ΕΠΙΠΛΟΚΕΣ

- Σχετιζόμενες με την αγγειακή προσπέλαση
 - Κεντρικός καθετήρας vs περιφερική φλέβα
- Υπόταση
- Σχετιζόμενες με την αντιπηκτική αγωγή
 - •Υπασβεστιαιμία οφειλόμενη στα κιτρικά
 - •Μεταβολική αλκάλωση
 - •Ηπαρίνη: αιμορραγία, ΗΙΤ
- Διαταραχές πήξης λόγω απομάκρυνσης παραγόντων πήξης
- Λοιμώξεις
- Ηλεκτρολυτικές διαταραχές
- Αναφυλακτοειδής αντιδράσεις
- Εμβολή αέρα

- συνήθεις επιπλοκές <10%
- σπάνιες <1.5%

Calcium regimen	Symptom rate (%)	Authors
No calcium	9.1%	Mokrzycki M, Kaplan A.
I.V. 10% Ca ⁺⁺ gluconate	1 %	Am J Kidney Dis 1994
Calcium added to Albumin before infusion	2.7%	Kankirawatana et al. J Clin Apheresis 2007

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- Επείγουσα έναρξη θεραπείας (TTP)
- Τοποθέτηση προσωρινού καθετήρα ή μόνιμου καθετήρα
- Περιφερική φλέβα εάν εφαρμόσουμε μέθοδο φυγοκέντρησης

Ως ιατρός που θα εφαρμόσω την μέθοδο τι πρέπει να γνωρίζω;

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Δραστικότητα ADAMTS13 Αναστολέας ADAMTS13 Έλεγχος πηκτικότητας Έλεγχος λήψης φαρμάκων

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Νόσημα

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Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP), also known as TMA-ADAMTS13 deficiency, is a systemic thrombotic illness affecting mostly small vessels. Originally defined by the pentad of thrombocytopenia, microangiopathic hemolytic anemia (MAHA), mental status changes, renal failure, and fever, currently, clinical findings of unexplained thrombocytopenia and MAHA are sufficient to diagnose TTP. Because TTP is potentially fatal if left untreated, there should be a low threshold to treat presumed TTP. Treatment is usually initiated urgently within 4-8 h of diagnostic suspicion, after other causes of systemic TMA such as disseminated intravascular coagulopathy, severe malignant hypertension, pernicious anemia (vitamin B12 deficiency), HUS, and post-transplant TMA have been considered unlikely and working clinical diagnosis of TTP is made. TTP is associated with a severe (<10%) deficiency of plasma ADAMTS13 enzyme activity, which is responsible for maintaining normal distribution of VWF multimers. Severe ADAMTS13 deficiency becomes a corner stone for making a diagnosis of TTP; however lacking so does not exclude TTP. Congenital TTP is associated with somatic mutations resulting in severely deficient ADAMTS13 function. Autoantibody presence in the majority of patients with idiopathic acquired TTP and severe ADAMTS13 deficiency suggests an acquired autoimmune disorder. IgG4 is the most common anti-ADAMTS13 IgG subclass and appears to be related to disease recurrence, Pregnancy, connective tissue disease, medications, infection, cancer, and transplantation are associated with TTP, HUS, and TMA syndromes. Diagnostic criteria to differentiate TTP from different types of HUS (characterized by TMA, thrombocytopenia, and renal failure) are still evolving.

Current management/treatment

TPE has decreased overall mortality of idiopathic TTP from nearly uniformly fatal to < 10%. TPE should be initiated emergently once TTP is recognized. If TPE is not immediately available, plasma infusions may be given until TPE can be initiated. Corticosteroids are often used as an adjunct at 1 mg/kg/day; however, no definitive trials proving their efficacy have been performed. Rituximab is now often used to treat refractory or relapsing TTP and recent studies have described incorporation of rituximab as adjunctive agent with initial TPE. Since rituximab immediately binds to CD20-bearing lymphocytes, a 18-24 h interval between its infusion and TPE is used in practice, Other adjuncts include cyclosporine, azathioprine, vincristine, and other immunosuppressive agents. Splenectomy was used in the past. Although platelet counts can be very low, patients with TTP have thrombotic rather than hemorrhagic tendency. Bleeding, if present, is typically limited to skin and mucous membranes. Platelets should only be transfused for significant clinical indications such as potential life-threatening bleeding, Because congenital TTP is characterized by constitutive deficiency of ADAMTS13 activity without an inhibitor, simple infusions of plasma (10-15 mL/kg) or cryoprecipitate (which contains ADAMTS13) or plasma derived von Willebrand factor concentrates (used to treat von Willebrand disease) have been used. Most recently the use of anti-von Willebrand antigen antibody is being evaluated.

Rationale for therapeutic apheresis

TPE with plasma replacement has significantly improved patients' clinical outcomes. One hypothesis is that TPE removes anti-ADAMTS13 autoantibody, while replacing ADAMTS 13 protease activity. However, clinical course does not always correlate with plasma ADAMTS13 activity or ADAMTS13 inhibitor levels.

Technical notes

Transfusion of RBC, when medically necessary, may be given emergently around the time of apheresis. Allergic reactions and citrate reactions are more frequent due to the large volumes of plasma required. Since plasma has citrate as an anticoagulant, ACD-A can be used in a higher ratio (to whole blood) to minimize citrate reactions, especially for patients with moderate to severe throm-bocytopenia. Fibrinogen levels may decrease following serial TPE procedures with cryoprecipitate poor plasma as replacement. One recent study showed that the use of cryoprecipitate poor plasma as replacement may be associated with more frequent acute exacerbations. In patients with severe allergic reactions to plasma proteins or limited supply of ABO compatible plasma, 5% albumin may be substituted for the initial portion (up to 50%) of replacement. Solvent detergent treated plasma may be used for patients with severe allergic reactions. In addition, combined use of 50% albumin and 50% plasma has been reported to result in similar treatment efficacy as compared to the replacement of 100% plasma (O'brien, 2013). Albumin alone without any plasma replacement or infusion however has never shown efficacy.

Volume treated: 1-1.5 TPV
Replacement fluid: Plasma

Duration and discontinuation/number of procedures

TPE is generally performed daily until the platelet count is >150 × 10⁹/L, and LDH is near normal for 2-3 consecutive days. Role of tapering TPE over longer duration has not been studied prospectively but is used frequently. Persistence of schistocytes alone on peripheral blood smear, in the absence of other clinical features of TTP, does not preclude discontinuation of treatment.

ΚΑΤΑΝΟΜΗ ΟΛΙΚΟΥ ΣΩΜΑΤΙΚΟΥ ΝΕΡΟΥ

Standard 70 Kg Adult

Total body water (TBW) = 50% - 60% of weight, say 57% = 40 liters

> Intracellular 25 liters

Interstitial 12 liters

Plasma 3 liters Interstitial fluid (third space) = 25 - 30% of TBW, say 30% = 12 liters

Plasma ~8% = 3 liters

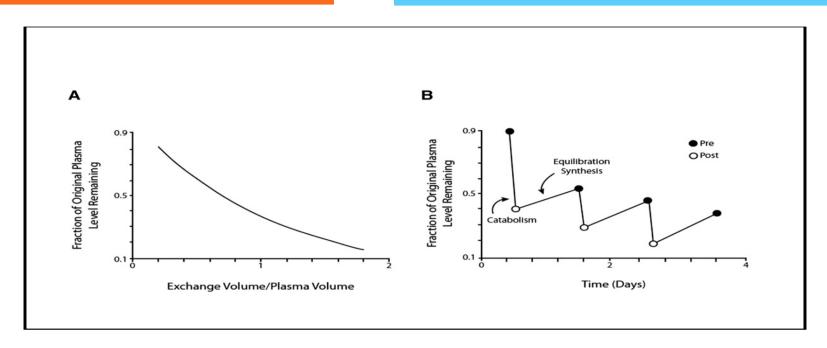
Intracellular fluid = 60 - 65% of TBW, say 62.5% = 25 liters

Extracellular fluid = 35 - 40% of TBW, say 37.5% = 15 liters

ΓΕΝΙΚΕΣ ΟΔΗΓΙΕΣ

όγκος που θα μετακινηθεί

- εξαρτάται από την επιφάνεια σώματος και Hct
- 1-1.5 x όγκος πλάσματος



Όγκος που θα μετακινηθεί

• EPV= $(0.065 \times Weight [Kgr]) \times (1 - Hct/100)$.

Αξιολόγηση τελικής συγκέντρωσης ουσίας

 $X_1 = X_0 e^{-Ve/EPV}$

EPV = BW x 1/13 x (1 - Ht/100) 65x0,076x(1-0,4) 65x0,076x0,6=2,96Patient BW = 65 kg, Ht = 40% \Rightarrow EPV = 3.0 Liter

ΥΠΟΛΟΓΙΣΜΟΣ ΟΛΙΚΟΥ ΟΓΚΟΥ ΑΙΜΑΤΟΣ (ΤΒV) & ΟΓΚΟΥ ΠΛΑΣΜΑΤΟΣ

Gilcher's Rule of Fives Blood Volume (mL/kg of Body Weight)

	Παχύς	Λεπτός	Φυσιολογικός	Μυώδης
Άνδρας	60	65	70	75
Γυναίκα	55	60	65	70

Ένας όγκος πλάσματος = TBV x (1-Hct) Περίπτωση ασθενούς: 55kg γυναίκα με Hct 21%

• TBV =
$$55 \text{kg x } 65 \text{ml/kg} = 3,575 \text{ mL}$$

• PV =
$$3,575 \times (1-0.21) = 2824.25 \text{ mL}$$
 3L exchange

- Ποια είναι η ένδειξη;
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 - Συχνότητα

- •Φρέσκο κατεψυγμένο πλάσμα
 - •Αντικατάσταση με Full FFP στηνTTP
 - •Αντικατάσταση μεσυνδυασμό FFP σε διάχυτη κυψελιδική αιμορραγία (DAH), αιμορραγία, σοβαρή διαταραχή πήξης από απώλεια παραγόντων κλπ
 - •ANCA associated vasculitis s/p που υποβάλλεται σε βιοψία νεφρού με ή χωρίς DAH
- •5% Albumin
 - •Περισσότερες των περιπτώσεων(Myasthenia, Guillain-Barre, NMDA-R encephalitis etc)
- •Συνδυασμός φυσιολογικού ορού και λευκωματίνης
 - •Όχι περισσότερο από1/3rd φυσιολογικό ορό, κίνδυνος υπότασης
- •πλασμοθεραπεία
 - •Το πλάσμα του ασθενούς που έχει υποστεί θεραπεία on-line επιστρέφει ως υγρό υποκατάστασης
 - •Επιλεκτική μέθοδος/ στήλες (LDL apheresis)

Όταν υπολογίζουμε 3L ανταλλαγής. Κάθε μονάδα FFP ~250mL, έτσι απαιτούνται 12 ασκοί FFP

ΛΕΥΚΩΜΑΤΙΝΗ

- $N\alpha^+ 145 \pm 15 \text{ mEq/L}$, $K^+ 2 \text{ mEq/L}$
- Σπάνια αναφυλακτική αντίδραση
- Πιθανές διαταραχές πηκτικότητας
 - Μετά από 1 ΤΡΕ αύξηση κατά 30% του ΡΤ και διπλασιασμός του PTT.
 - Επάνοδος στα φυσιολογικά 1 μέρα μετά
 - Επανειλημμένες ΤΡΕ σημαίνει παράταση PT, PTT
 - Χορήγηση FFP στο τέλος της TPE μειώνει τον κίνδυνο

αιμορραγίας





Έλλειψη ανοσοσφαιρινών

- 1 ΤΡΕ ενός όγκου πλάσματος μειώνει τα επίπεδα ανοσοσφαιρινών κατά 60%
- Επανειλημμένες ΤΡΕ μειώνουν τα επίπεδα ανοσοσφαιρινών για μερικές εβδομάδες
- ■Έγχυση IVIG μετά από μια σειρά TPE αποκαθιστά φυσιολογικά επίπεδα ανοσοσφαιρινών

Κίνδυνος λοιμώξεων

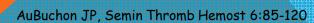
- Πρακτικά ανύπαρκτος

Φρέσκο κατεψυγμένο πλάσμα

- Αναφυλακτοειδής αντίδραση
 - Πυρετός, ρίγος, δερματικό εξάνθημα, δύσπνοια, υπότο οίδημα λάρυγγα
 - Απόφυγη χορήγησης αΜΕΑ
 - Προληπτική χορήγηση αντιισταμινικών IV
 - Επινεφρίνη σε βαριές καταστάσεις
- Τοξικότητα από τα κιτρικά
 - 14% κιτρικά σε κάθε FFP
 - Υπασβεστιαιμία, μεταβολική αλκάλωση
- Κίνδυνος λοιμώξεων
 - 1/63 000 yıa HBV, 1/100 000 yıa HCV, 1/680 000 yıa HIV
 - 3 L FFP χρειάζονται 10-15 δότες

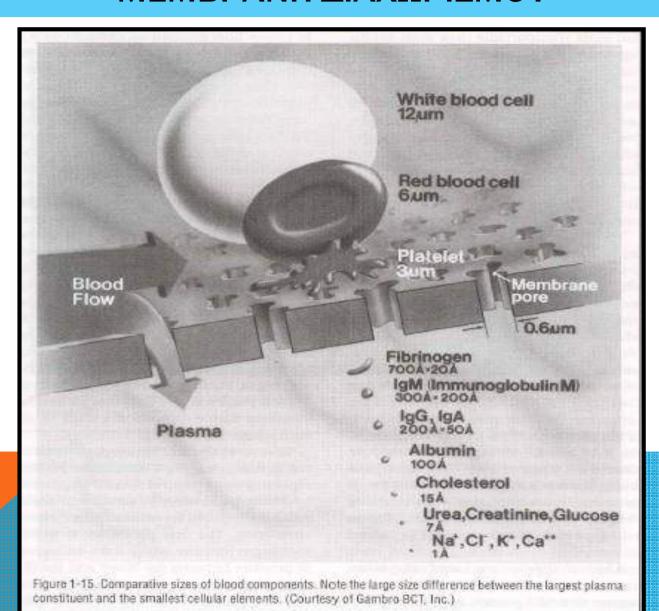




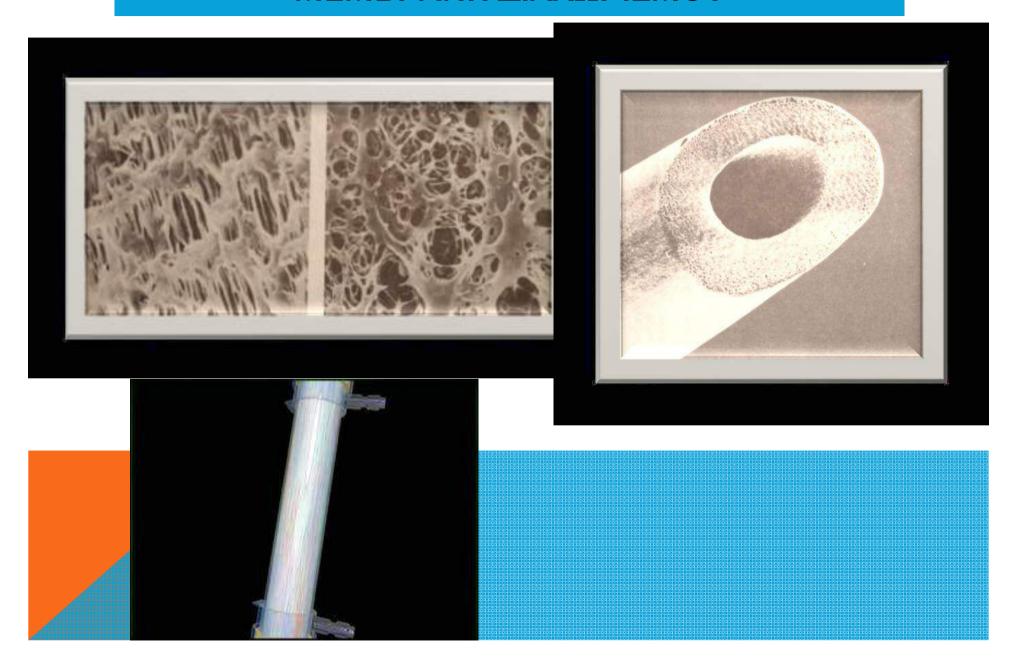


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ΜΕΜΒΡΑΝΗ ΔΙΑΧΩΡΙΣΜΟΥ



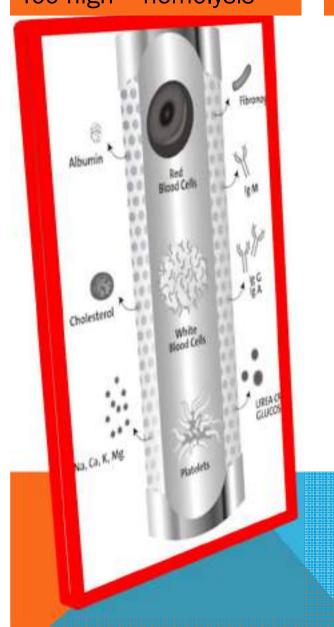
ΜΕΜΒΡΑΝΗ ΔΙΑΧΩΡΙΣΜΟΥ

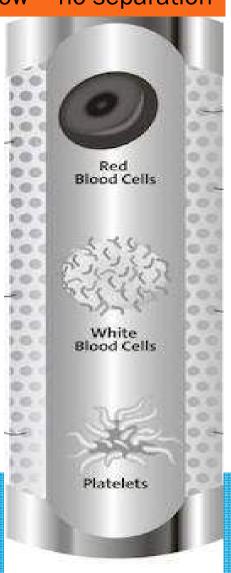


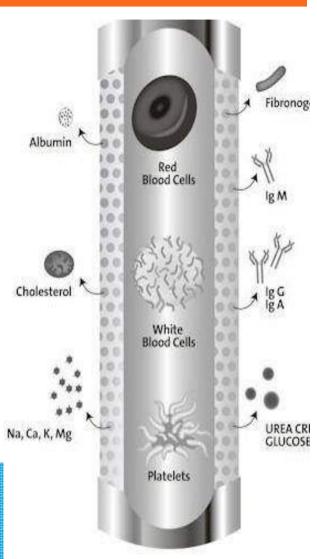
(TMP)
Too high = hemolysis

(TMP)
Too low = no separation

(TMP)
optimal= good separation







THERAPEUTIC PLASMA EXCHANGE

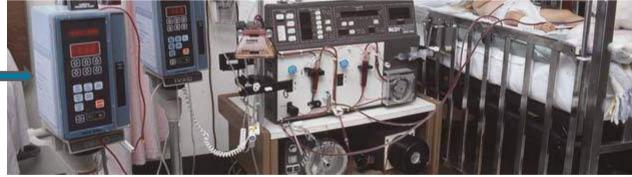
Aminco Celltrifuge, Glasgow, circa 1973

IBM 2997 centrifuge, UCSD, 1982





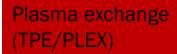
Membrane plasmafiltration, UCSD, 1983



PLASMA REMOVAL WITH RETURN OF CORPUSCLES (PLASMAPHAERESIS) FIRST PAPER

JOHN J. ABEL, L. G. ROWNTREE AND B. B. TURNER From the Pharmacological Laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University Received for publication, July 16, 1914

J Pharmacol Exp Ther, 5:625, 1914

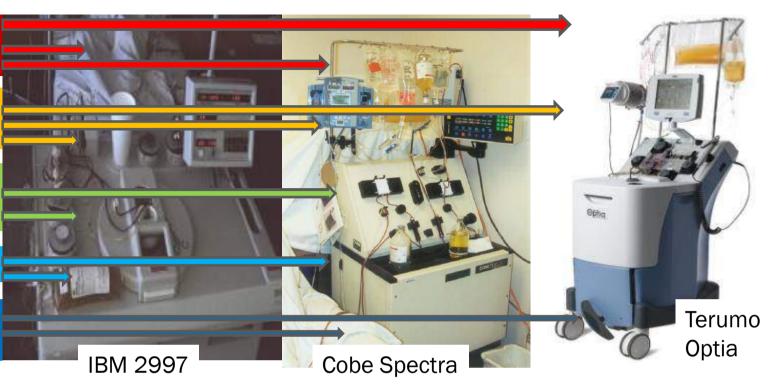


RBC exchange (RBCX-A)

WBC / platelet depletion

Research

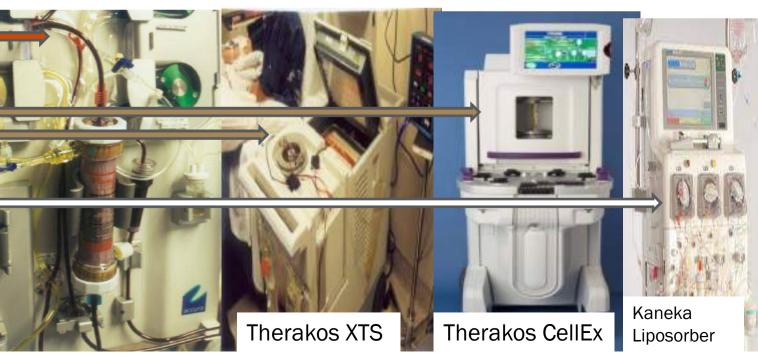
Stem cell harvest (HPC-A)

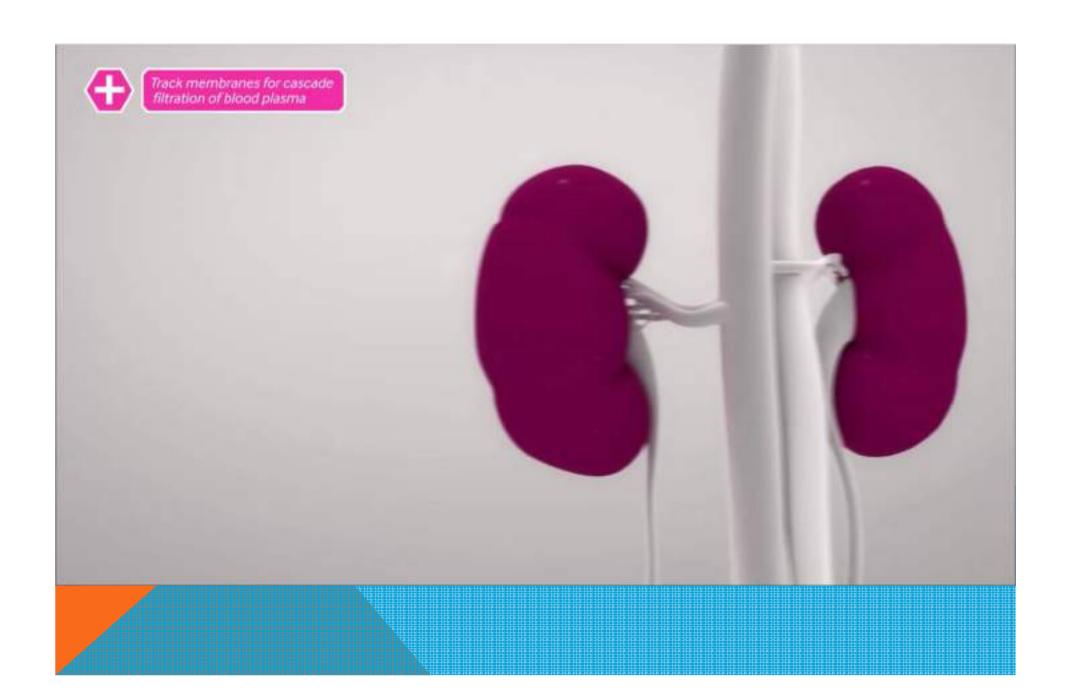


Membrane TPE (mTPE/mPLEX)

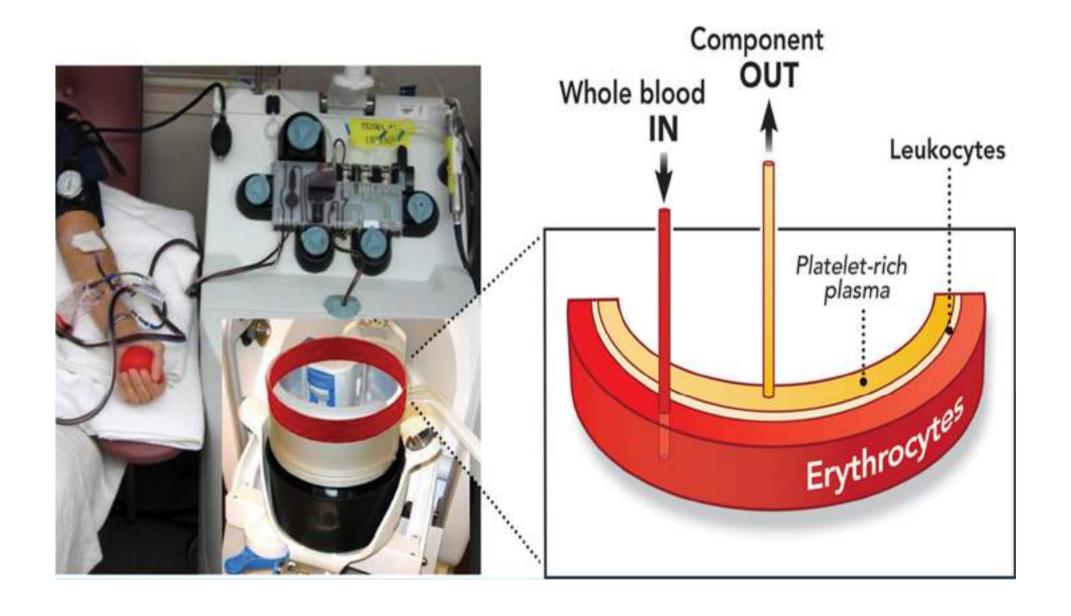
Photopheresis (ECP)

LDL-apheresis (LDL-A)

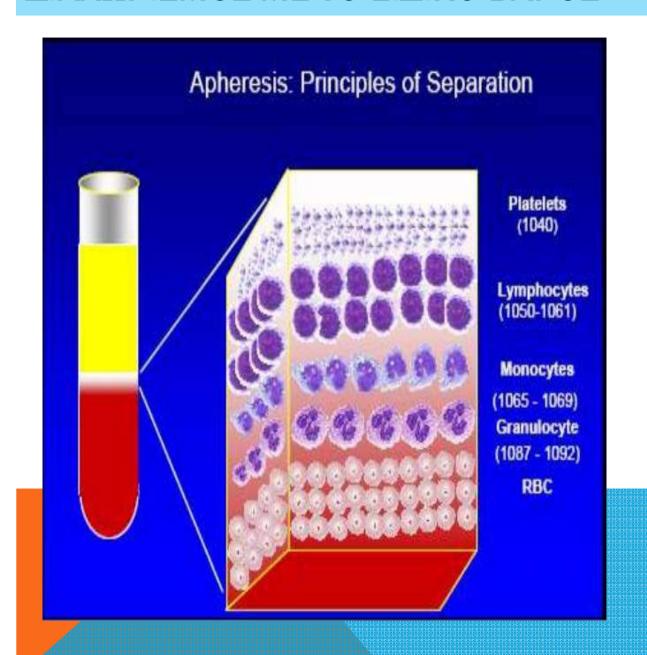


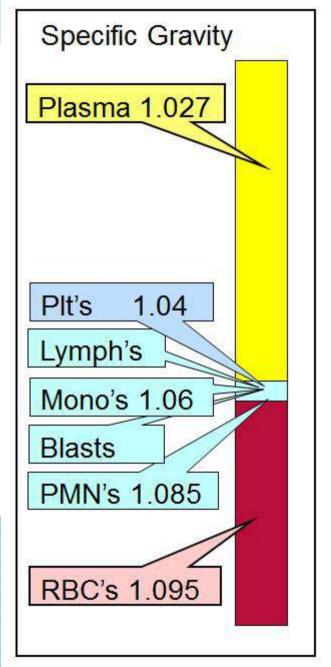


ΘΕΡΑΠΕΥΤΙΚΗ ΑΦΑΙΡΕΣΗ ΜΕ ΦΥΓΟΚΕΝΤΡΟ

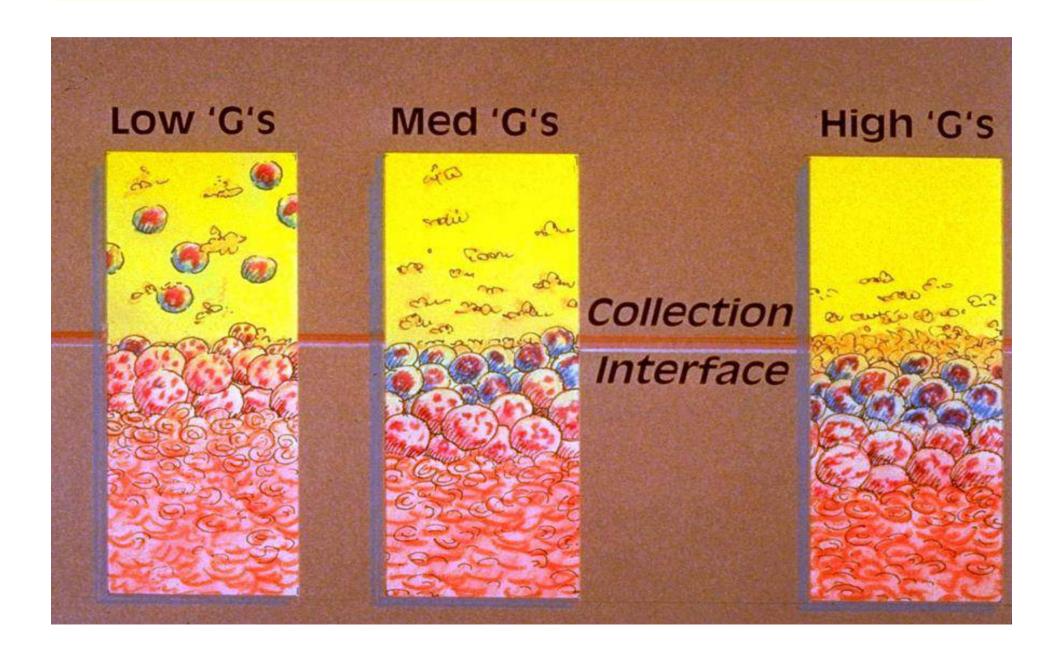


ΔΙΑΧΩΡΙΣΜΟΣ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΕΙΔΙΚΟ ΒΑΡΟΣ





SEPARATION FACTOR (SF): ΣΥΝΤΕΛΕΣΤΗΣ ΔΙΑΧΩΡΙΣΜΟΥ



ΦΥΓΟΚΕΝΤΡΟΣ VS. ΜΕΜΒΡΑΝΗ ΔΙΗΘΗΣΗΣ

	Φυγόκεντρος	Μεμβράνη διήθησης	
Ροή αίματος	10 - 100 ml/min	150 ml/min	
Ικανότητα μετακίνησης πλάσματος	60 - 65%	30%	

Φυγόκεντρος

Κλασσική μέθοδος στις ΗΠΑ

- πολύ καλή τεχνική υποστήριξη Δυνατότητα πολλών επιλογών (cytapheresis)
- δυνατότητα εφαρμογής κυτταρικών θεραπειών

Μεμβράνη διήθησης

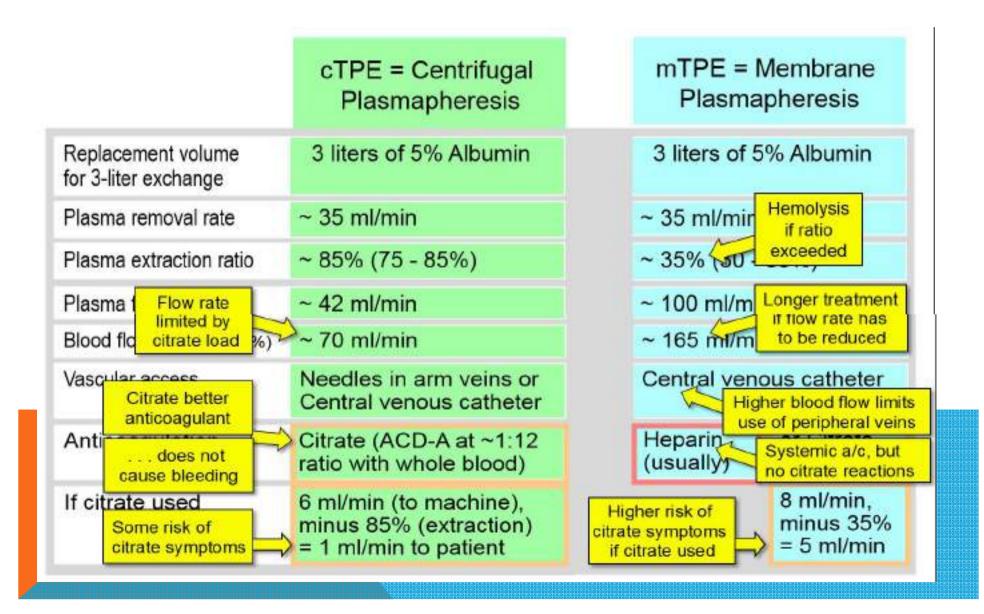
Περιορισμένη διαθεσιμότητα στις ΗΠΑ

- περιορισμένη τεχνική υποστήριξη Εφαρμογή κυρίως στην πλασμαφαίρεση
- περιορισμένη απόδοση

Carsten Hafer et al. Int Urol Nephrol. Nov 2015

ΣΥΓΚΡΙΣΗ: Centrifugal vs Membrane TPE					
	cTPE = Centrifugal Plasmapheresis			Membrane apheresis	
Replacement volume for 3-liter exchange	3 liters of 5% Albumin		3 liters of 5% Albumin		
Plasma removal rate	~ 35 ml/min		~ 35 ml/min		
Plasma extraction ratio	~ 85% (75 - 85%)		~ 35% (30 - 35%)		
Plasma flow rate	~ 42 ml/min		~ 100 ml/min		
Blood flow rate (Hct 40%)	~ 70 ml/min		~ 165 ml/min		
Vascular access	Needles in arm veins or Central venous catheter		Central venous catheter		
Anticoagulation	Citrate (ACD-A at ~1:12 ratio with whole blood)		Heparin (usually)	or Citrate (at ~1:20)	
If citrate used	6 ml/min (to machine), minus 85% (extraction) = 1 ml/min to patient			8 ml/min, minus 35% = 5 ml/min	

ΣΥΓΚΡΙΣΗ: Centrifugal vs Membrane TPE



ΤΙ ΠΡΕΠΕΙ ΝΑ ΓΝΩΡΙΖΩ;

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ΑΓΓΕΙΑΚΗ ΠΡΟΣΠΕΛΑΣΗ

Φλέβες στο αντιβράχιο

- Ιδανικές για θεραπείες με χαμηλές ροές
- Πρόβλημα οι επανειλημμένες παρακεντήσεις



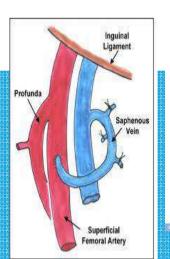
Μηριαία, υποκλείδιος, σφαγίτιδα

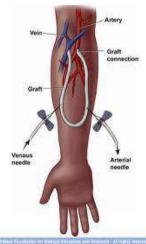
Μόνιμη αγγειακή προσπέλαση

- Επιλογή σε μακροχρόνιες θεραπείες (υπερλιπιδαιμία)
 - Μόνιμος καθετήρας
 - Αρτηριοφλεβική αναστόμωση
 - Αγγειακό μόσχευμα







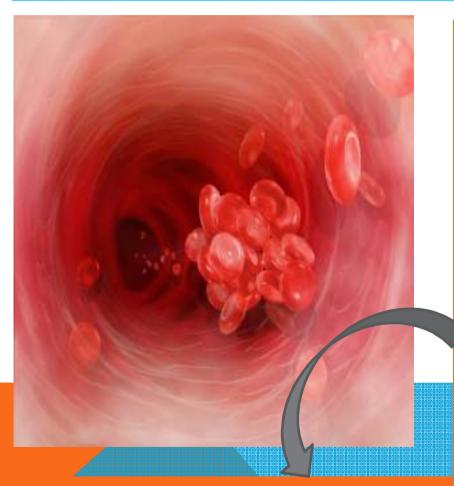


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ANTINHKTIKA



Έλεγχος δοσολογίας της κλασικής ηπαρίνης με ΑСΤ

Στην τεχνική φυγοκέντρησης κιτρικά

Στις μεμβράνες διαχωρισμού και στα μηχανήματα κάθαρσης

ΚΛΑΣΙΚΗ ΗΠΑΡΙΝΗ40-70 ΙU/KgΣΒ άπαξ στην έναρξη5-10 ΙU/KgΣΒ/ώρα πριν το φίλτρο

Kaplan AA, Am J kid Dis 2008; 52:1180

ΦΟΡΤΙΟ ΚΙΤΡΙΚΩΝ

	Citrate for a/c	Citrate if FFP replacement*
	(mmol)	(+ extra = total)
Centrifugal TPE using citrate	14 /hr	64 /hr
Membrane TPE using citrate	14-56 /hr	64-106 /hr
Membrane TPE using heparin	0	50 /hr
Continuous hemodiafiltration (UCSD citrate-anticoagulated CRRT)	20 /hr	*FFP at 30ml/min = 1800 ml/hr
FFP (1 unit = ~250 ml) *	~ 7 /unit	= 7+ units/hr
Packed RBC's (1unit = ~300 ml)	2-3 /unit	⇒ citrate at ∼50 mmol/hr

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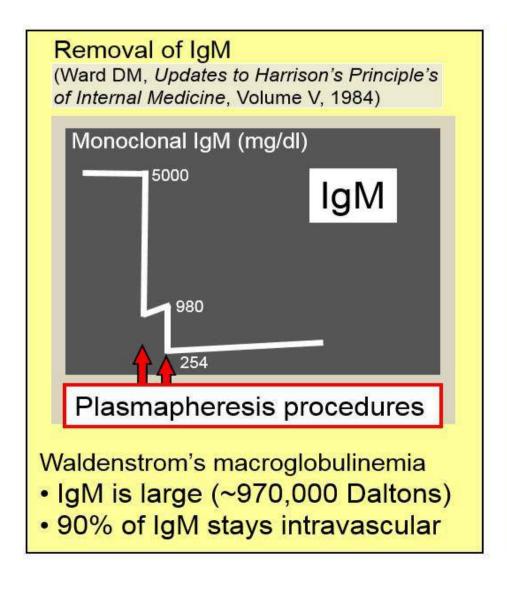
ΣΥΝΤΑΓΟΓΡΑΦΗΣΗ ΤΡΕ: ΣΥΧΝΟΤΗΤΑ

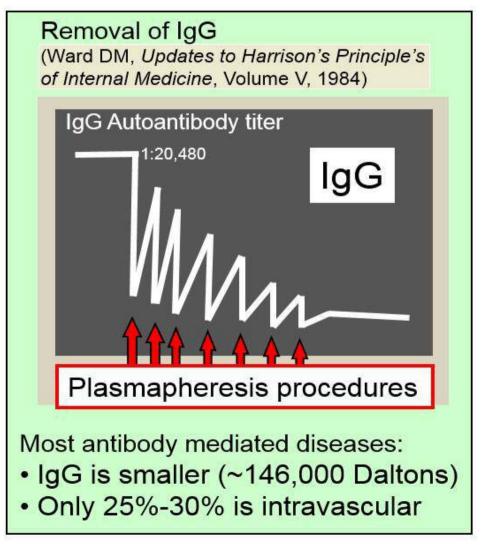
Number and frequency of treatments depends upon:

⇒ Pathogenic molecule

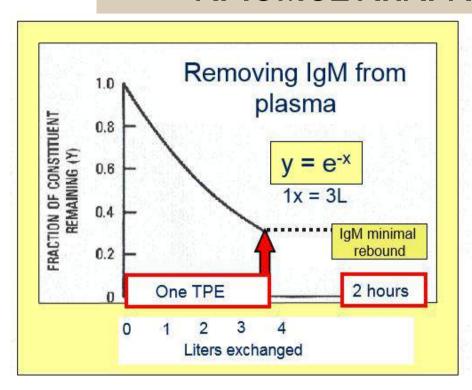
✓ Volume of Distribution

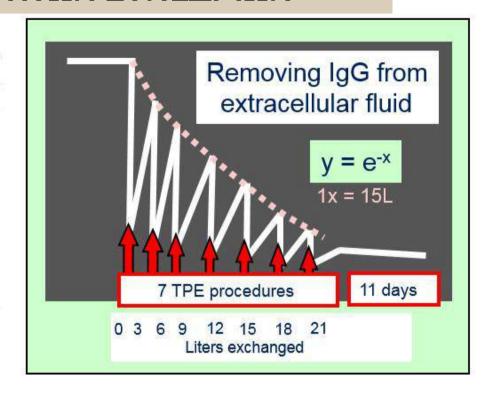
✓ Disease characteristics

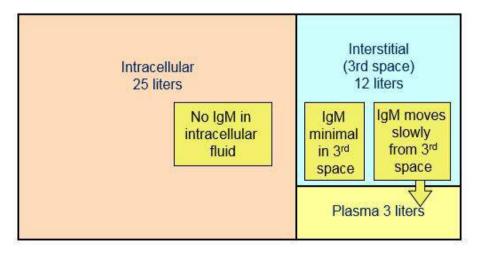


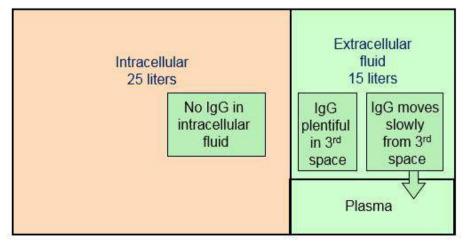


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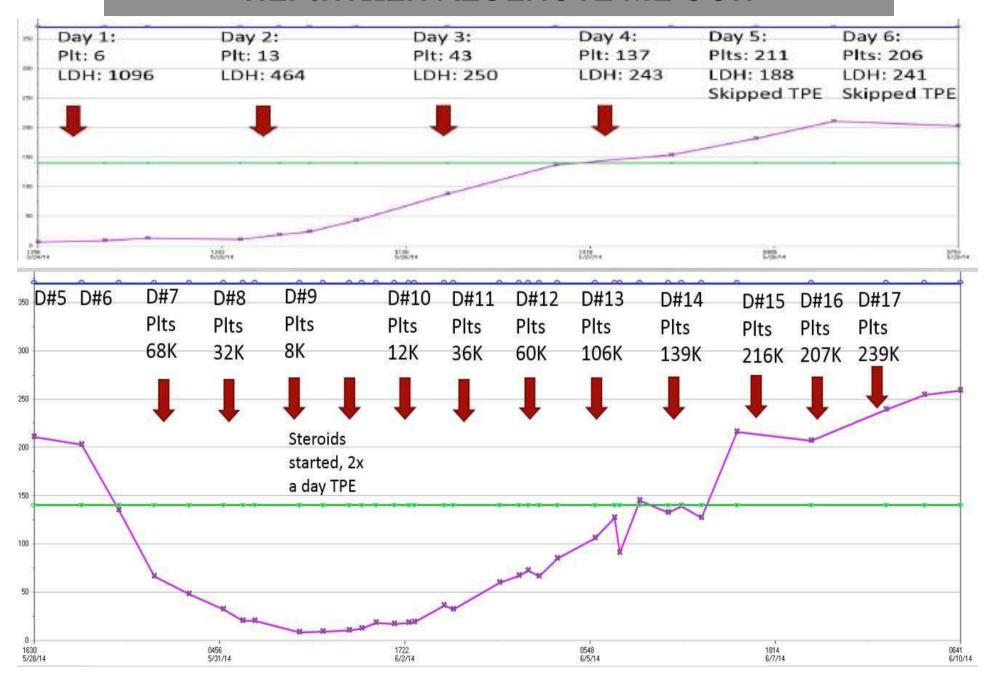




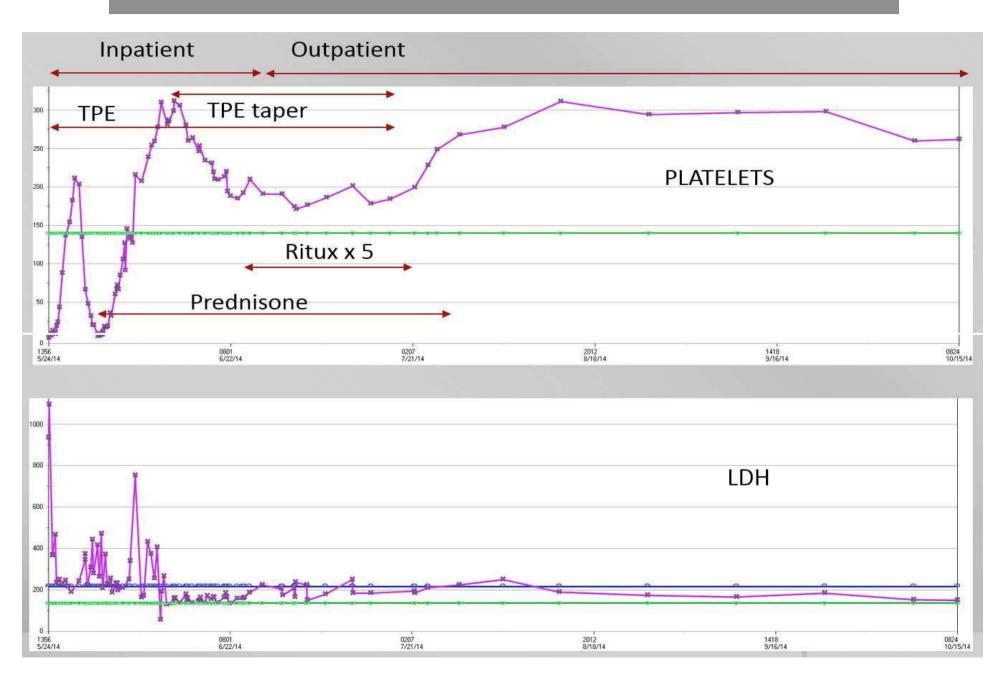




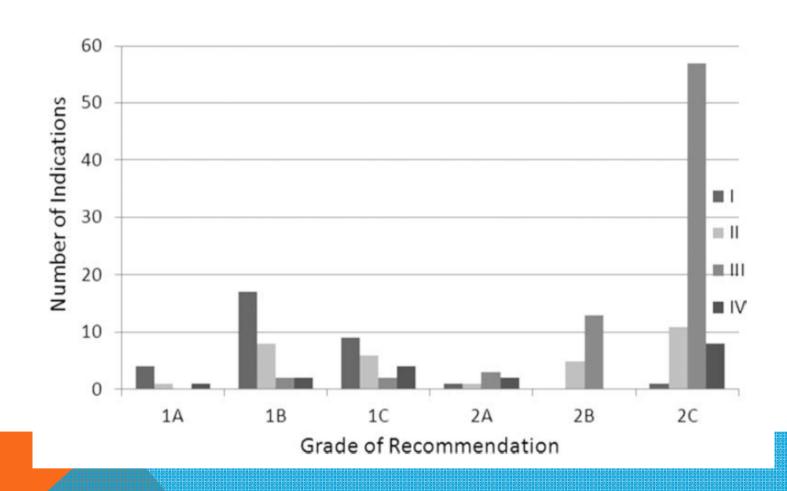
ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΗ ΑΣΘΕΝΟΥΣ ΜΕ ΘΘΠ



ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΗ ΑΣΘΕΝΟΥΣ ΜΕ ΘΘΠ



ΕΦΑΡΜΟΓΗ ΤΗΣ ΜΕΘΟΔΟΥ



ΕΠΙΠΛΟΚΕΣ

Transfusion and Apheresis Science 54 (2016) 2–15



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Review

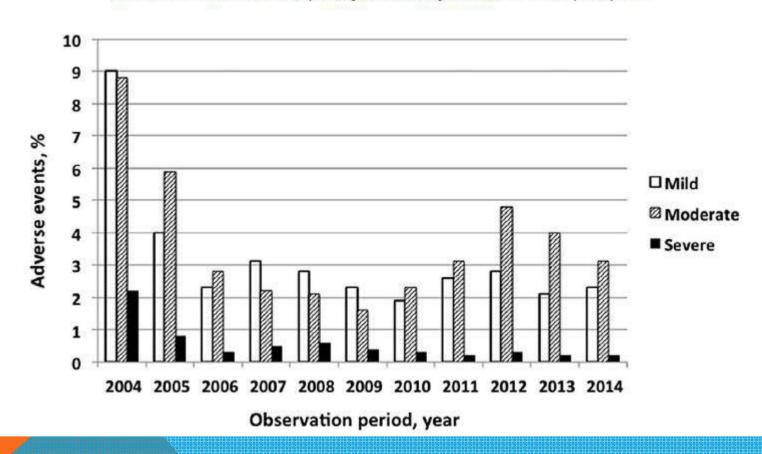
Adverse events in apheresis XVI update of the WAA registry data



- M. Mörtzell Henriksson L. Newman ², V. Witt ³, K. Derfler ⁴, G. Leitner ⁴,
- S. Eloot 5, A. Dhondt D. Beeren 6, G. Rock 7, J. Ptak 8, M. Blaha 9, M. Lanska 9,
- Z. Gasova 10, R. Hiclick va 11, W. Raniow 12, H. Prophet 12, G. Liumbruno 13,
- E. Mori 13, A. Griskevicius 14, Junidzijoniene 14, H. Vrielink 15, S. Rombout 16,
- A. Aandahl 17, A. Sikole 18, I. Jomaz 19, K. Lalic 20, S. Mazic 21, V. Strineholm 22,
- B. Brink ²³, G. Berlin ²⁴, J. Dykes ²⁵, F. Toss ²⁶, C.G. Axelsson ²⁶, B. Stegmayr ^{1,*},
- T. Nilsson 27, R. Norda 28, F. Knutson 28, B. Ramsauer 29, A. Wahlström 30

ΚΑΤΑΝΟΜΗ ΕΠΙΠΛΟΚΩΝ ΣΤΗΝ ΠΟΡΕΙΑ ΤΩΝ ΧΡΟΝΩΝ

M. Mörtzell Henriksson et al./Transfusion and Apheresis Science 54 (2016) 2-15



ΦΥΛΛΟ ΚΑΤΑΓΡΑΦΗΣ ΕΠΙΠΛΟΚΩΝ

Treatment number Patient identity/code WAA-testname Apheresis performed due to (ICD code) "Treatment of disease" "Take" of components (i.e., stem cells) Acute indication for Apheresis (YES: in-hospital treatment), No 'Ves Locked upon request (e.g., by participation in clinical study) Age (years) Gender (sex) , Male Femele Weight (kg) (i.e. 78,5) Height of patient (cm) (i.e. 176) Hematocrite (give value as % i.e. 33) Date for first apheresis 216-01-06 (yyy) (yes) Date for this apheresis Diagnose for Apheresis indication - 1 CD code or text Septic chock Previous Apheresis Access Other access- specify Device (Filter or Machine 1) for treatment (soul) Access Access	WAA Apheresis Registry				
Apheresis performed due to (ICD code) Treatment of disease Take* of components (i.e., stem cells) Acute indication for Apheresis (YES: in-hospital treatment; NO: outpatient treatment) No Yes Age (years)	Treatment number				
Acute Indication for Apheresis Lecked upon request (e.g., by participation in clinical study) Age (years) Gender (sex) . Male Female Weight (kg) Height of patient (em) Date for first apheresis (i.e. 78,5) Hematocrite Date for first apheresis (give value as % i.e. 33) Date for this apheresis Diagnose for Apheresis indication - ICD code or text Septic chock Previous Apheresis Access Other access- specify Device (Filter or Machine 1) for treatment Device (Filter or Machine 2) for treatment/ (sole - Agentystytion - Ag					
(YES: in-hospital treatment; NO: outpatient treatment) No Yes Locked upon request (e.g., by participation in clinical study) Age (years) Gender (sex) Male Female Weight (kg) (i.e. 78,5) Height of patient (cm) (i.e. 176) Hematocrite (give value as % i.e. 33) Date for first apheresis 2016-01-06 (yyyy) (yyy) Date for this apheresis Diagnose for Apheresis indication - ICD code or text Septic chock Previous Apheresis Access Other access- specify Device (Filter or Machine 1) for treatment flower or the filled for treatment flower or treatment flower or the filled for the filled for each row Removed volume (ml) or processed (i.e., go printers or IA) Noted Only one replacement fluid for each row Replacement fluid 2 Replacement fluid 2 Replacement fluid 3 Replacement fluid 3 Replacement fluid 4 Comments Adverse Event (AE) No Yes If yes - give degree of sevenity (1-4) Condition of Adverse Event Worst Adverse Event (AE) Not worst AE Diagnosis/reason for AE Diagnosis/reason for AE	VALUE OF THE PARTY	Treatment of disease "Ta	ke" of components (i.e., ste	m cells)	
Age (years) Gender (ex)MaleFemale	Acute indication for Apheresis (YES: in-hospital treatment; NO: outpatient treatment)	No Yes			
Gender (sex) Male Female Weight (kg) (i.e. 78,5) Height of patient (cm) (i.e. 176) Hematocrite Date for first apheresis 2016-01-06 (give value as % i.e. 33) Date for first apheresis Date for		Locked upon request (e.g.,	by participation in clinical st	udy)	
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Next worst AE				0	
				0	
DIO TOPE AL	3:rd worst AE		Diagnosis/reason for AE	0	
Interrupted treatment No Yes					
Reason for interrupted apheresis		The state of the s			
Died due to apheresis	이 나는 그는				
(Fax Serious AE to +46-90-134550)	To the state of th		84550)		

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ΥΠΕΡΤΡΙΓΛΥΚΕΡΙΔΑΙΜΙΑ	2	III	0/2		
ΣΕΛ ΜΕ ΣΥΜΜΕΤΟΧΗ ΚΝΣ	2	II	1/2		
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ΕΜΦΡΑΓΜΑ ΜΥΟΚΑΡΔΙΟΥ	1	
ΘΡΟΜΒΩΣΗ ΜΗΡΙΑΙΑΣ ΦΛΕΒΑΣ*	1	
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ΥΠΟΤΑΣΗ***	33	

- * δεν σχετίζεται με την αγγειακή προσπέλαση
- ** στο σημείο εισόδου του καθετήρα
- *** που απαιτείται χορήγηση υγρών

ΝΟΣΟΚΟΜΕΙΟ «Γ. ΠΑΠΑΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΥ» ΠΛΑΣΜΑΦΑΙΡΕΣΗ ΜΕ ΜΙΝΙ-ΡUMP ΚΑΙ ΖΥΓΟ



ΝΟΣΟΚΟΜΕΙΟ «Γ. ΠΑΠΑΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΥ» ΠΛΑΣΜΑΦΑΙΡΕΣΗ ΜΕ ΜΙΝΙ-ΡUMP ΚΑΙ ΖΥΓΟ



ΣΥΜΠΕΡΑΣΜΑ

Η εφαρμογή οποιασδήποτε τεχνικής αφαίρεσης είναι εύκολη για τον Νεφρολόγο

Οι τεχνικές αφαίρεσης είναι ασφαλείς και αποτελεσματικές



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Περί θεραπευτικής Αφαίρεσης

