

Le plasma dans la covid19

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Liens d'intérêt au 26/11/2020*

- **COVID:** aucun
- **VIH-hépatites virales chroniques:**
 - Réunions d'experts: ViiV Healthcare, MSD, Abbvie, Gilead, Janssen
 - Soutien participation conférences: Overcome, MSD, Abbvie, Gilead, Janssen
 - Formation médicale: MSD, Abbvie, Gilead, Janssen
 - Recherche clinique : soutien institutionnel par ViiV Healthcare, MSD, Abbvie, Gilead, Janssen

* 36 mois précédent cette présentation

Utiliser le plasma ou sérum de patients convalescents pour guérir ou prévenir une maladie

A propos du 1^{er} prix Nobel de Médecine en 1901



Adolf von Behring médecin allemand et premier lauréat du prix Nobel de physiologie ou de médecine en 1901 pour avoir découvert le sérum* de l'antitoxine de la diphtérie (1890) et du tétanos (1890) et démontré un transfert de l'immunité (avec Kitasato Shibasaburō, médecin japonais).

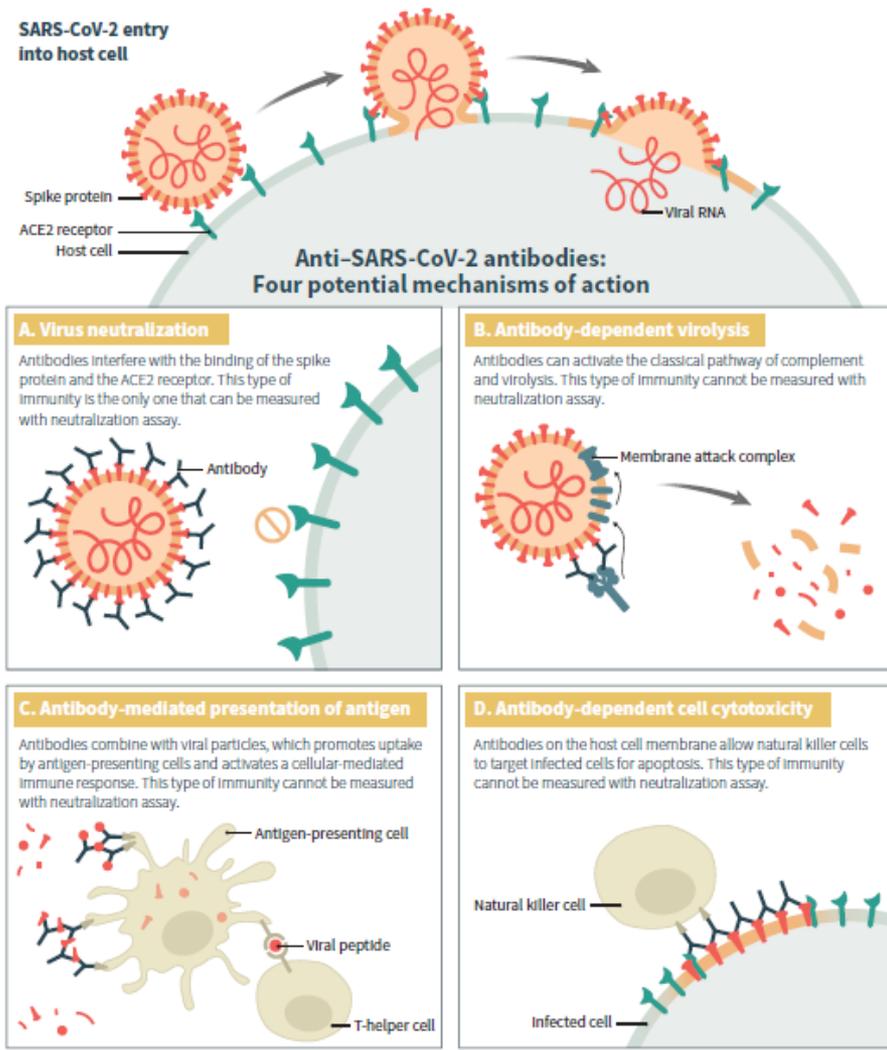
Par ailleurs :

- Charles Richet: sérum anti staphylocoque (1888) sérum anti tuberculeux (1890)
- Albert Calmette: sérum antivenimeux (1890)
- Emile Roux: sérum antidiphtérique (1894)

* Le sérum: un plasma dépourvu de facteurs de la coagulation

4 mécanismes d'action potentiels des Ac anti-SARS-CoV2

- Neutralisation des virions
- Virolyse anticorp s-dépendant
- Présentation d'Ag anticorps-médié
- Cytotoxicité Ac-médiée (apoptose par attraction des cellules NK)

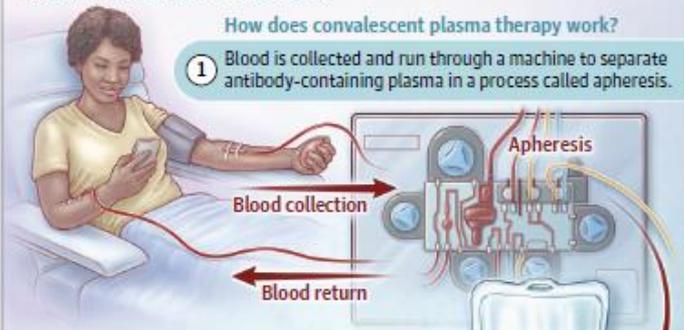


Convalescent plasma and COVID-19

The blood of recovered COVID-19 patients contains proteins called antibodies developed by the immune system to fight the SARS-CoV-2 virus. Antibodies are found in the blood plasma, which can be collected and used to treat other COVID-19 patients with a **convalescent plasma** transfusion that is safe and has few side effects.

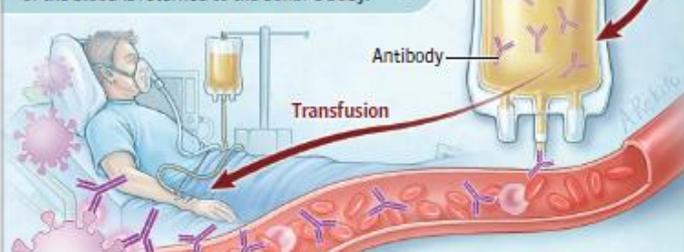
How does convalescent plasma therapy work?

- 1 Blood is collected and run through a machine to separate antibody-containing plasma in a process called apheresis.



Convalescent plasma is collected and the rest of the blood is returned to the donor's body.

2



- 3 Convalescent plasma is given to COVID-19 patients through intravenous transfusion to deliver antibodies to their blood.

Who can become a convalescent plasma donor?

People who tested positive for COVID-19 and have been symptom free for 14 days.
People never confirmed to have had COVID-19 but who have recovered from COVID-19 symptoms and also tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 antibodies.

All donors must meet all other standard blood donation criteria.

Convalescent donor selection

Standard eligibility criteria, including a delay of 14 days since COVID-19 symptoms resolution (fever, dyspnea)

Apheresis : standard procedure, 650 ml

Frequency : up to 3 times with a minimum of 15 days interval (per standard regulation)

Donor qualification:

Neutralizing activity titer $\geq 1/40$ and/or Euroimmun Elisa ratio $> 5,6$

Plasma:

Pathogen reduced (Intercept) and cryopreserved for use as:

- Convalescent plasma (neutralizing titer $\geq 1/40$)
- Standard plasma (neutralizing titer $< 1/40$)

From 07/04 to 12/06:

- 2869 plasma donations (apheresis)
- 64 to 55% qualified donations
- 4700 qualified convalescent plasma units (200 to 220 ml/unit)

Enjeu autour de l'utilisation du plasma convalescent covid19

**Efficacité /
sécurité d'emploi?**

**Timing de la
transfusion?**

**Population cible
de la transfusion ?**



Sécurité d'emploi

Transfusion reactions associated with COVID-19 convalescent plasma therapy for SARS-CoV-2

- 427 transfusions to 215 patients
- 55 reactions (12,9% incidence), among which 13 (3,1%) were attributed to transfusion (FNRH, TACO mainly)
- 42 reactions (fever, hypoxia) (9,8%) were attributed to underlying disease

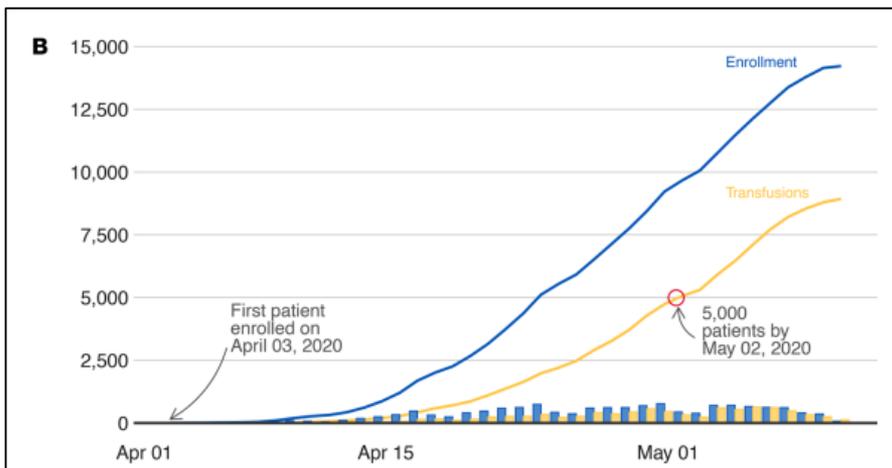


Table 2. Serious adverse event characteristics (n = 5,000)

Four-hour reports	Reported (n = 36)	Related ^A (n = 25)	Estimate (95% CI)
Mortality	15	4	0.08% (0.03%, 0.21%)
Transfusion-associated circulatory overload	7	7	0.14% (0.07%, 0.29%)
Transfusion-related acute lung injury	11	11	0.22% (0.12%, 0.39%)
Severe allergic transfusion reaction	3	3	0.06% (0.02%, 0.18%)
Seven-day reports			
Mortality	602		14.9% (13.8%, 16.0%) ^B

^AThis category of serious adverse events (SAE) reports the aggregate total of possibly, probably and definitely related SAEs, as attributed based on the site investigator's determination. The estimate is based on the number of related SAEs relative to the denominator of 5,000. ^BThe estimated 7-day mortality rate is based on a Kaplan-Meier estimate using all reported deaths. See Methods for further estimation details including handling of censoring due to ongoing data collection.



Agence nationale de sécurité du médicament
et des produits de santé

PROTOCOLE D'UTILISATION THERAPEUTIQUE

24 avril 2020

Plasma convalescent COVID-19

Infection par le coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 (maladie COVID-19)

Efficacité du plasma / covid19 modéré – sévère mais non critique

Essai	n	% cas modérés / sévères	Temps médian Début S. / transfusion	Titre Ac plasma	Nb de poches / volume plasma	OR amélioration clinique	OR mortalité 28 jours
Li, et al. JAMA 2020*	52 PCC 51 SOC	M: 23/28 PCC S: 22/28 SOC	14 jours	1/40	J0: 2x200ml	M: 91,3% v. 68,2%, P=0,03 HR: 2,15 [1,07 – 4,32] S: 20,7% v. 24,1%, p=0,8 HR: 0,88 [0,30 – 2,63]	15,7% v. 24,0%, p=0,30 HR: 0,65 [0,29 – 1,46]
Agarwal BMJ 2020	235 PCC 229 SOC	100% modéré	8 [6 -11]	-	J0: 200ml J1: 200ml	Critère composite progression /décès	19% v. 18% RR: 1,04 [0,71 – 1,54]
Simonovitch NEJM 2020**	228 PCC 105 SOC	65% mask 25% HFO / VNI	8 [5 – 10]	1/400	J0: 200ml	OR: 0,81 [0,50 – 1,31]	11% v. 11,4%

* interrompu par manque de malades. ** double aveugle

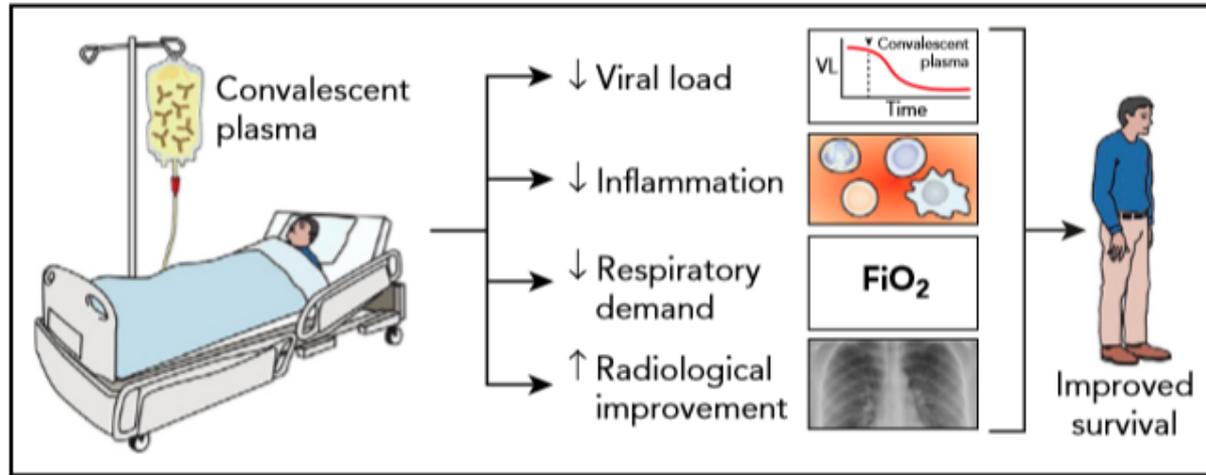
Efficacité du plasma en prévention des formes sévères chez le sujet âgé

- Essai randomisé double aveugle 250ml plasma titre 1/1000
- Transfusion dans les 3 jours du début des symptômes
- Critère de jugement: sat O₂<94% ou FR >29/mn

PRIMARY ENDPOINT	Plasma (n=80)		Placebo (n=80)		Relative Risk (95% CI)	P value
	n/N	%	n/N	%		
Severe Respiratory Disease	13/80	16.2	25/80	31.2	0.52 (0.29; 0.94)	0.026
SECONDARY ENDPOINTS						
Life-threatening respiratory disease	4/80	5.0	10/80	12.5	0.40 (0.13; 1.22)	0.094
• 100% oxygen support	4/80	5.0	6/80	7.5	0.67 (0.20; 2.27)	0.514
• Non-invasive ventilation	1/80	1.2	6/80	7.5	0.17 (0.02; 1.35)	0.054
• Intensive care admission	2/80	2.5	6/80	7.5	0.33 (0.07; 1.60)	0.148
• Mechanical ventilation	2/80	2.5	4/80	5.0	0.50 (0.09; 2.65)	0.406
Critical systemic illness	5/80	6.2	6/80	7.5	0.83 (0.27; 2.62)	0.755
• Acute respiratory failure	2/80	2.5	5/80	6.2	0.40 (0.08; 2.00)	0.247
• Shock	2/80	2.5	1/80	1.2	2.00 (0.19; 21.62)	0.561
• Multiorgan distress syndrome	3/80	3.8	5/80	6.2	0.60 (0.15; 2.43)	0.469
Death due to COVID-19	2/80	2.5	4/80	5.0	0.50 (0.09; 2.65)	0.406
Any of three endpoints above	7/80	8.8	12/80	15.0	0.58 (0.24; 1.41)	0.223

Earlier the better: convalescent plasma

Aaron A. R. Tobian¹ and Beth H. Shaz² | ¹The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine; ²New York Blood Center Enterprises



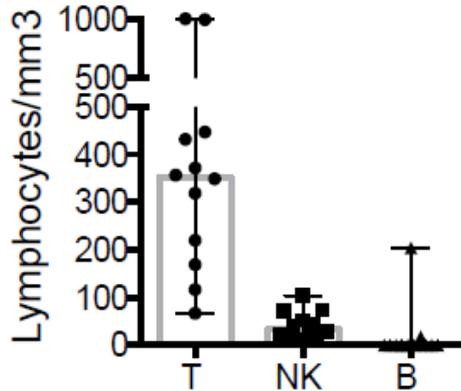
Convalescent plasma improves patient outcomes. Studies have demonstrated when convalescent plasma is given prior to the onset of critical disease in COVID-19 patients, it decreases patient's viral load, inflammatory state, and respiratory demand and improves their outcomes with fewer fatalities. VL, viral load.

Efficacité du plasma chez les patients avec déplétion LyB

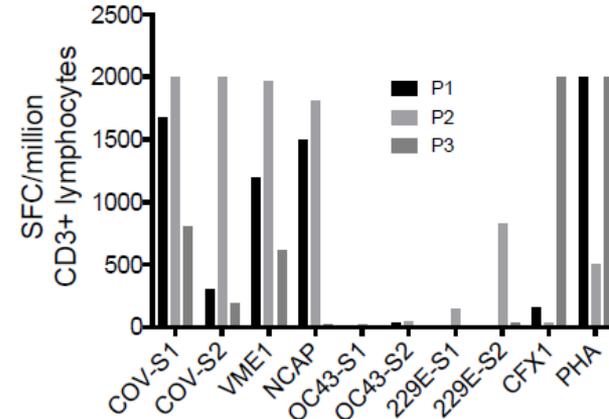
Description : profil immunologique des patients

- Hypogammaglobulinémie profonde (médiane 3,5g/L)
- Absence de lymphocytes B circulants pour 16 patients
- Une réponse cellulaire T effective et spécifique

Immunophénotypage lymphocytaire

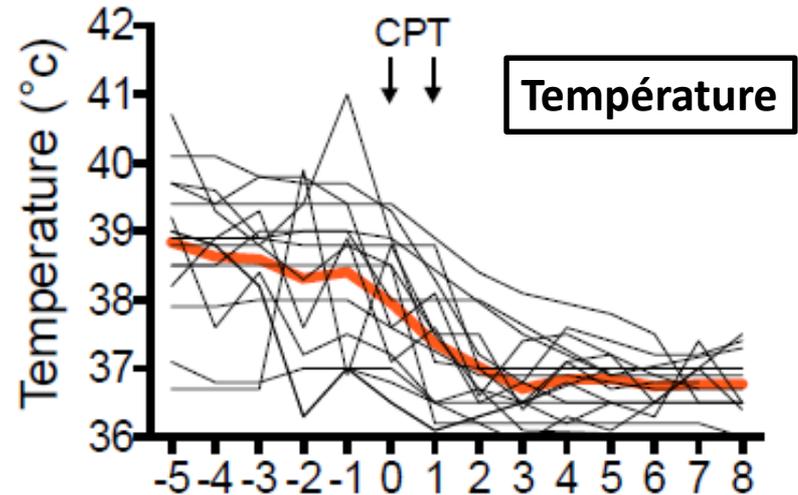


ELISPOT (N=3)



Evolution après CPT : sur le plan clinique

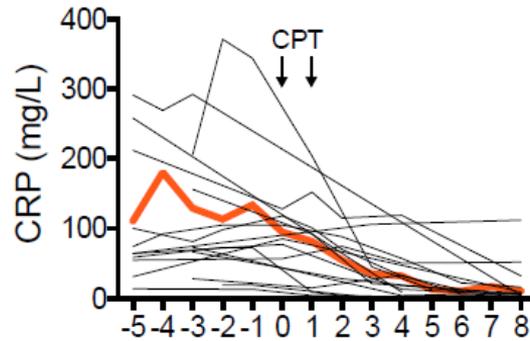
- **Aucun effet indésirable** rapporté
- **Bénéfice clinique :**
 - Apyrexie dans les 48h pour tous les patients
 - 10 patients sous oxygénothérapie : sevrage sous 5 [1-45] après la transfusion
 - 2 patients sous ventilation mécanique :
 - 1 décès (J7, PAVM)
 - 1 sevrage de la ventilation mécanique avec sevrage de l'O₂ à J14.
 - Sur les 16 patients vivants à J15, tous déclarés asymptomatiques



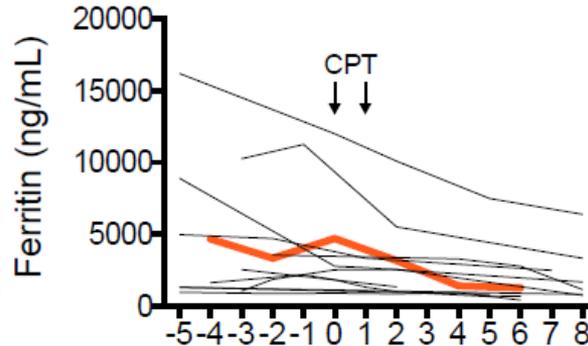
Evolution après CPT : sur le plan biologique

- Franche diminution des différents marqueurs sériques de l'inflammation

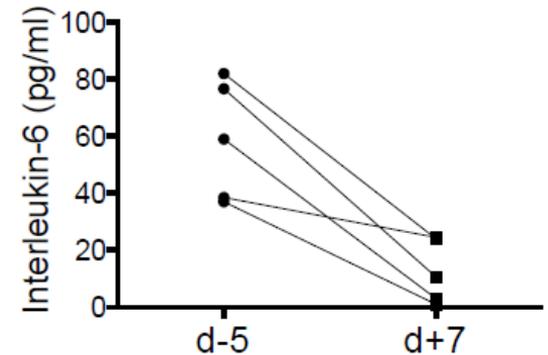
CRP



Ferritine

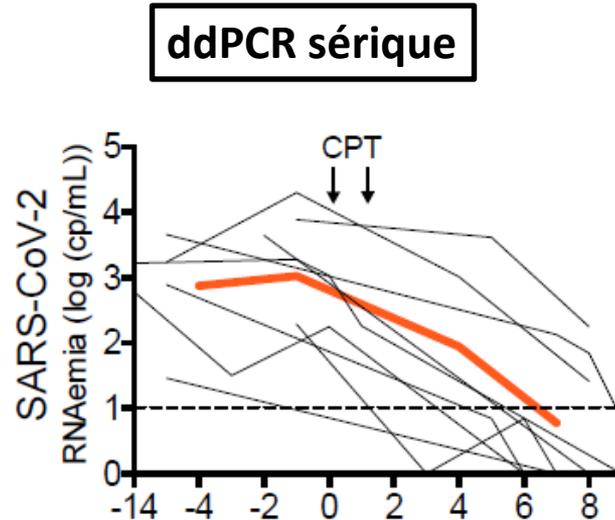
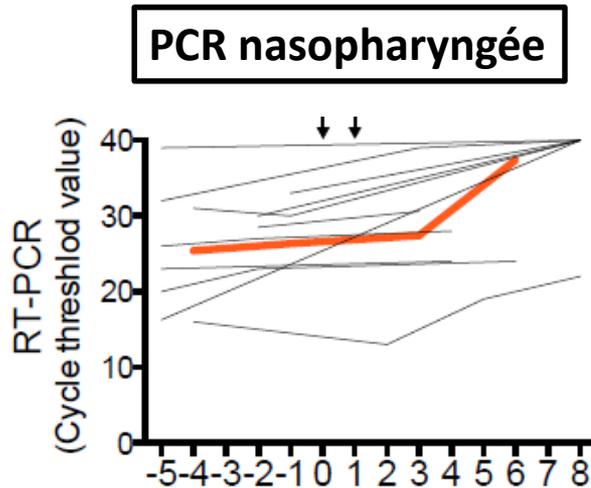


IL-6



Evolution après CPT : sur le plan virologique

- Négativation de la PCR sur écouvillon nasopharyngée inconstante (reste + pour 5 patients)
- Diminution de la virémie pour les 9 patients testés



Effacité du plasma dans les autres formes d'immunodépression

Therapeutic use of convalescent plasma in COVID-19 patients with immunodeficiency

Jonathon W. Senefeld^{1#}, PhD, Stephen A. Klassen^{1#}, PhD, Shane K. Ford^{1#}, BS, Chad C. Wiggins¹, PhD, Bruce C. Bostrom², MD, Michael A. Thompson, MD, PhD³, Sarah E. Baker¹, PhD, Wayne T. Nicholson¹, MD, Patrick W. Johnson⁴, BS, Rickey E. Carter⁴, PhD, Jeffrey P. Henderson⁵, MD, PhD, William R. Hartman⁶, MD, Liise-anne Pirofski⁷, MD, R. Scott Wright⁸, MD, DeLisa Fairweather⁹, PhD, Katelyn A. Bruno⁹, PhD, Nigel S. Paneth^{10†}, MD, Arturo Casadevall^{11†}, MD, PhD and Michael J. Joyner^{1†}, MD*

Conclusion

- Disparité des protocoles de transfusion (nombre d'unité, volume)
- Disparité des taux d'Ac neutralisants
- Disparité des délais de transfusion (the sooner the better...)
- ➔ Enjeu+++ : identifier les patients les plus à même de bénéficier de la transfusion de plasma:
 - ➔ Post-exposition ?
 - ➔ Prévention ?
 - ➔ Patients immunodéprimés ?

Merci

KARINE LACOMBE FIAMMA LUZZATI

LA MÉDECIN



UNE INFECTIOLOGUE AU TEMPS DU CORONA

Stock

- SMIT St Antoine
- GH Sorbonne Université, site St Antoine (M. Garnier, A. Mekinian)
- Collègues du groupe PUT plasma (dont l'EFS)
- REACTing (Y. Yazdanpanah, C. Costagliola)