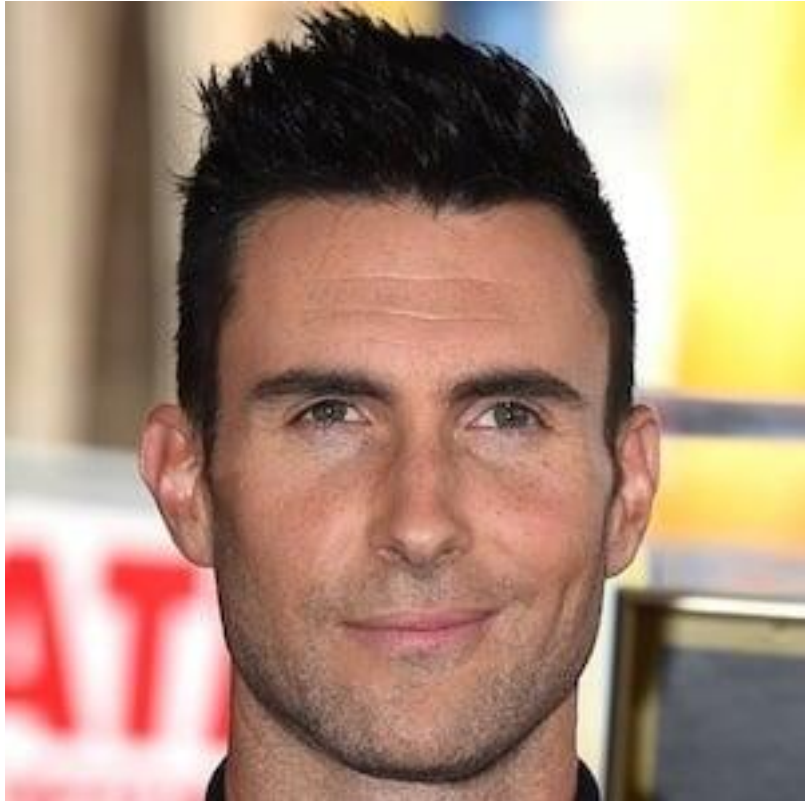


# Aplastic anemia and paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH)

Xavier Poiré, MD, PhD

18/04/2026

## Middle-aged man with pancytopenia



This is a fiction

Adam (45 yo) is complaining about fatigue and easy bruising for the past 3 weeks

Hgb 7.6 g/dL

Rc  $20 \times 10^9/L$

WBC  $1.2 \times 10^9/L$

Neutros  $0.25 \times 10^9/L$

Plts  $18 \times 10^9/L$

Normal LDH, normal bilirubin and LFT, normal coagulation test

No medical history and no family history

2 brothers and 2 sisters.

3 kids from 8 yo to 1 yo.

No current medication

## DEFINITION

Hypocellular BM  
No dysplasia

At least 2 criteria:

Hg < 10 g/dL

Plts <  $50 \times 10^9/L$

Neutros <  $1.5 \times 10^9/L$

## CAMITA CRITERIA

### SAA

- Marrow cellularity <25%
- At least 2 of the followings
  - Neutros <  $0.5 \times 10^9/L$
  - Plts <  $20 \times 10^9/L$
  - Rc <  $60 \times 10^9/L$

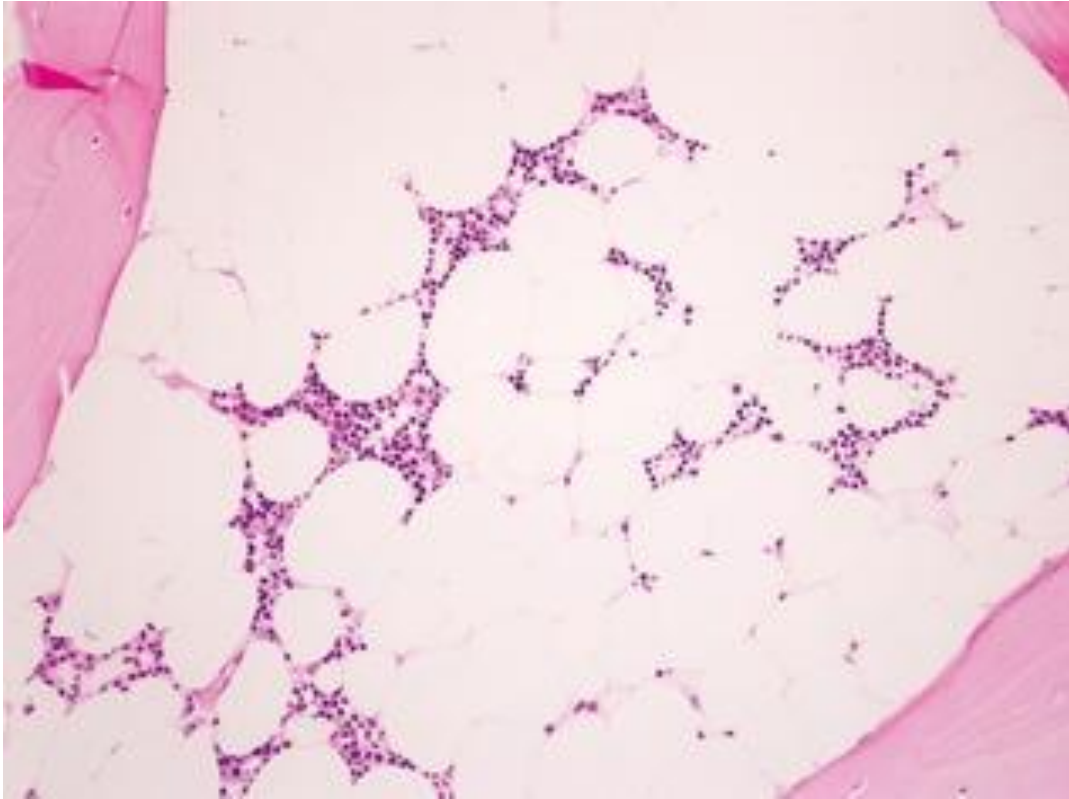
### VSAA

Same as SAA  
But Neutros <  $0.2 \times 10^9/L$

### NSAA

AA with no criteria for SAA and VSAA

# BONE MARROW



Aspirate to evaluate dysplasia (Hypocellular MDS)

Biopsy to assess cellularity

No dysplasia among megacaryocytes and granulocytes

No blasts

Sometimes hot pockets

Small lymphocytic infiltrates

Cytogenetics and FISH: del13q and +8 common

# MEDICATIONS AND SEROLOGY

Chart  
33-3

## Substances Associated With Aplastic Anemia

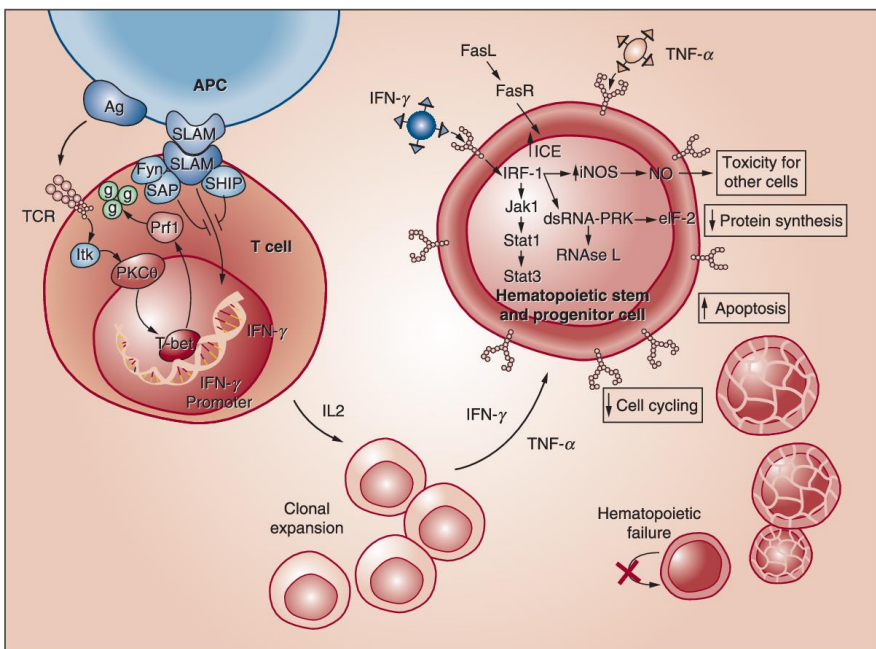
Analgesics  
 Antiseizure agents (mephenytoin, triethadione\*)  
 Antihistamines  
 Antimicrobials\*  
 Antineoplastic agents (alkylating agents, antitumor antibiotics, antimetabolites)  
 Antithyroid medications  
 Benzene\*  
 Chloramphenicol\*  
 Gold compounds\*  
 Heavy metals  
 Hypoglycemic agents  
 Insecticides  
 Organic arsenicals\*  
 Phenylbutazone\*  
 Phenothiazines  
 Sulfonamides\*  
 Sedatives

\*Most common.

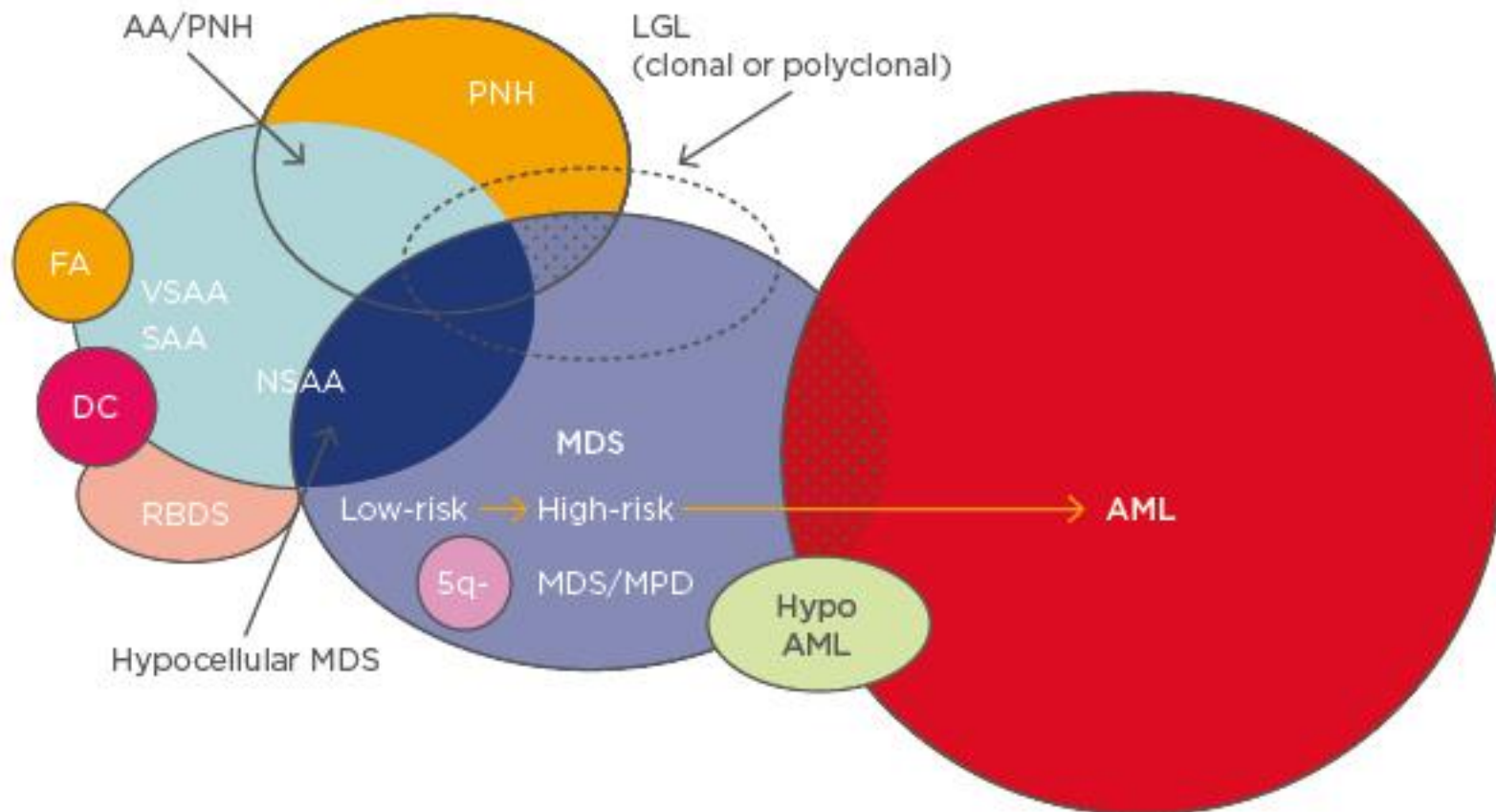
Pathology	Virus	Comments	Reference
Pancytopenia	EBV	Self-resolving	(20)
	HCV	Affected by medication	(21)
Aplastic anemia	Parvovirus B19	Driven by infection of erythroid progenitors	(22, 23)
	EBV, CMV, VZV, HHV, HIV, HAV, and HCV	Driven by a strong antiviral T cell response and ensuing cytokine production	(24, 25)
	Dengue	Mechanism unknown	(26)
	HLH	CMV	Driven by the ensuing antiviral immune response rather than the virus itself
Lymphoproliferative disorders and malignancies	Parvovirus B19		(22)
	Dengue		(29, 30)
	HAV		(31)
	HIV (acute)		(32)
Lymphoproliferative disorders and malignancies	EBV	Infectious mononucleosis and chronic active EBV disease	(20)
	HCV	Acute myeloid leukemia, primary myelodysplastic syndrome	(21)

*In this table, we summarize the viruses that can contribute to particular type of pathology in human BM.*

# PHYSIOPATHOLOGY



1. Immune pathogenesis of apoptosis of CD34 multipotential hematopoietic cells in acquired aplastic anemia. Antigens are presented to T lymphocytes



# HYPOPLASTIC MDS

**Table 4** Integrated cyto-histologic/genetic score (hg-score)

Cytological/histological variables	Score
<b>Requisite criteria</b>	
Bone marrow blasts AND/OR CD34+ cells $\geq 5\%$	2
Bone marrow blasts AND/OR CD34+ cells 2–4%	1
Fibrosis grade 2–3	1
Dysmegakaryopoiesis	1
<b>Co-criteria</b>	
Ring sideroblasts $\geq 15\%$	2
Ring sideroblasts 5–14% <sup>a</sup>	1
Severe dysgranulopoiesis	1
<b>Karyotype (co-criterion)</b>	
Presumptive cytogenetic abnormality <sup>a</sup>	2
<b>Somatic mutation (co-criterion)</b>	
Specific mutation pattern <sup>b</sup>	1

Bono Leukemia 2019

## Defining cytogenetic abnormalities

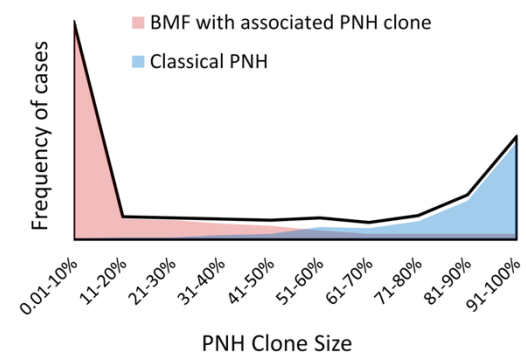
Complex karyotype ( $\geq 3$ abnormalities)
5q deletion or loss of 5q due to unbalanced translocation
Monosomy 7, 7q deletion, or loss of 7q due to unbalanced translocation
11q deletion
12p deletion or loss of 12p due to unbalanced translocation
Monosomy 13 or 13q deletion
17p deletion or loss of 17p due to unbalanced translocation
Isochromosome 17q
idic(X)(q13)

## Defining somatic mutations

ASXL1
BCOR
EZH2
SF3B1
SRSF2
STAG2
U2AF1
ZRSR2

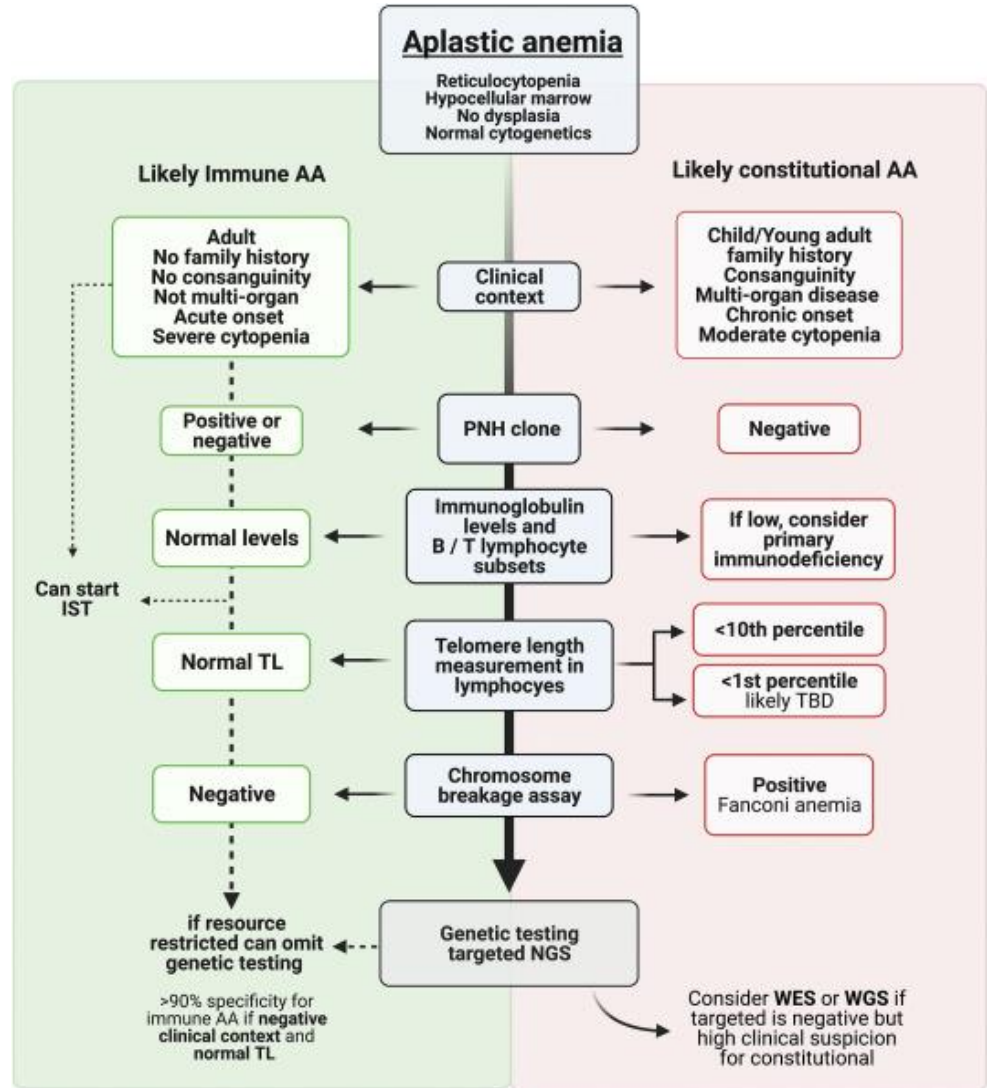
Khoury Leukemia 2022

# ACQUIRED versus CONSTITUTIONAL



**PNH > 1%**

**OTHER TESTS**  
 Vitamin B12 and folates  
 LFTs  
 ANA and anti-dsDNA  
 Abdominal US



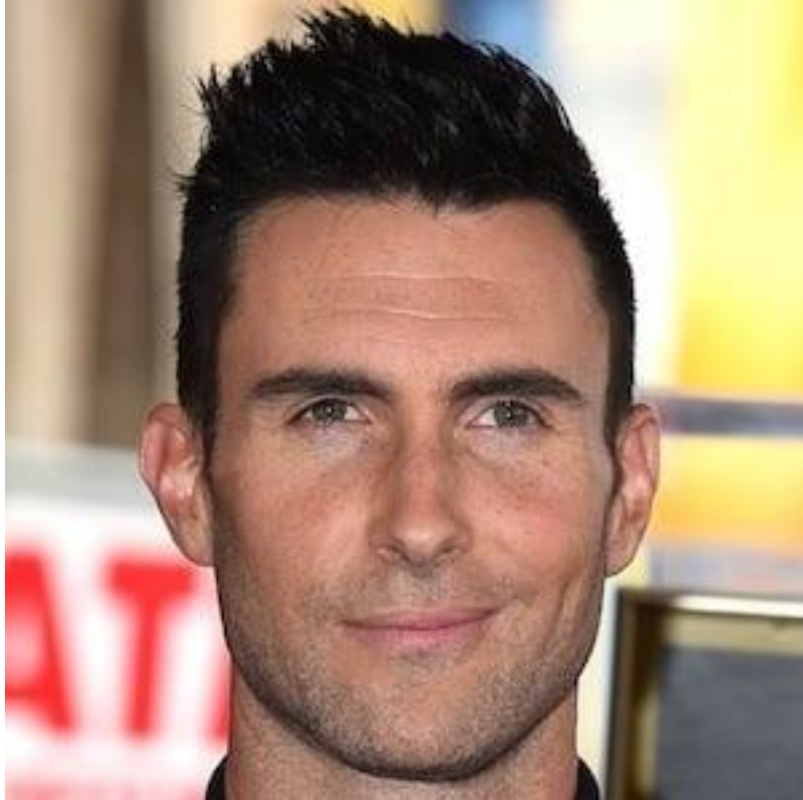
**Excess HbF**

**FCM**

**Telomere length – FLOW-FISH**

**Chromosomal breakage**

## ADAM, 45 yo, with aplastic anemia



This is a fiction

Hgb 7.6 g/dL

Rc  $20 \times 10^9/L$

WBC  $1.2 \times 10^9/L$

Neutros  $0.25 \times 10^9/L$

Plts  $18 \times 10^9/L$

BM: 20% marrow cellularity, no dysplasia

Normal LDH, normal bilirubin and LFT, normal coagulation test, normal vitamin B12 and folate

No medical history and no family history

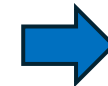
2 brothers and 2 sisters. All are haplo-identical

No current medication or toxic

PNH 2% on granulocytes

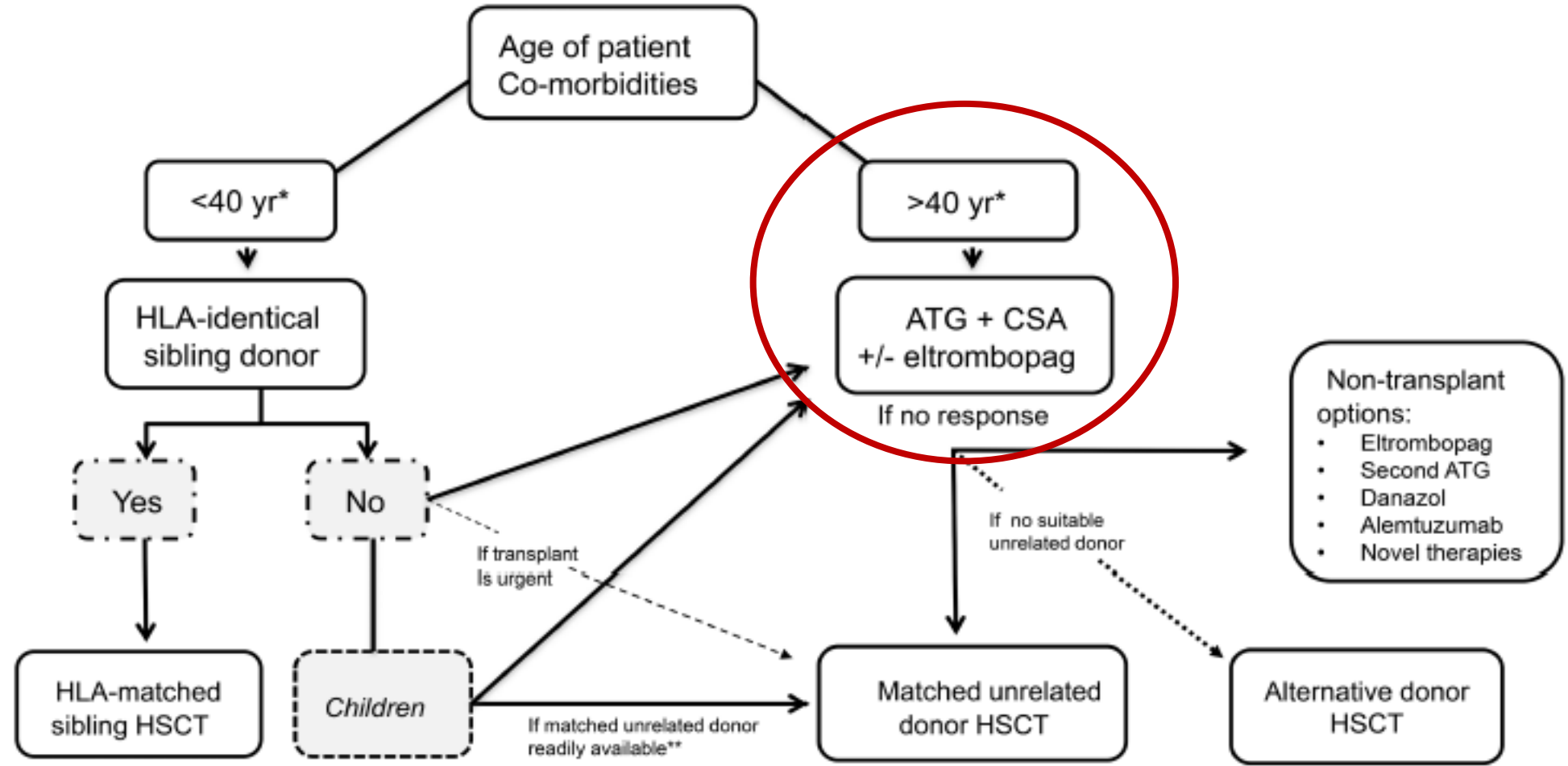
Telomere length 20%, No DNA breakage

Cytogenetics: +8



SAA

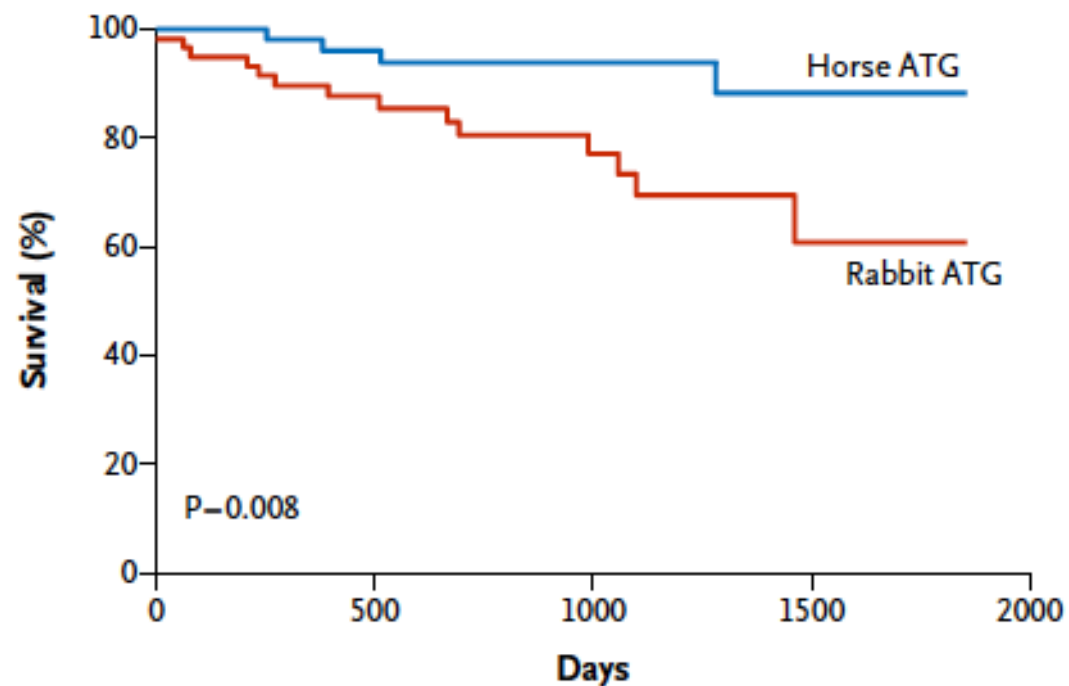
# TREATMENT ALGORITHM in AA



Kulasekararaj BJH 2024

# IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE THERAPY IN AA

ATG + CsA

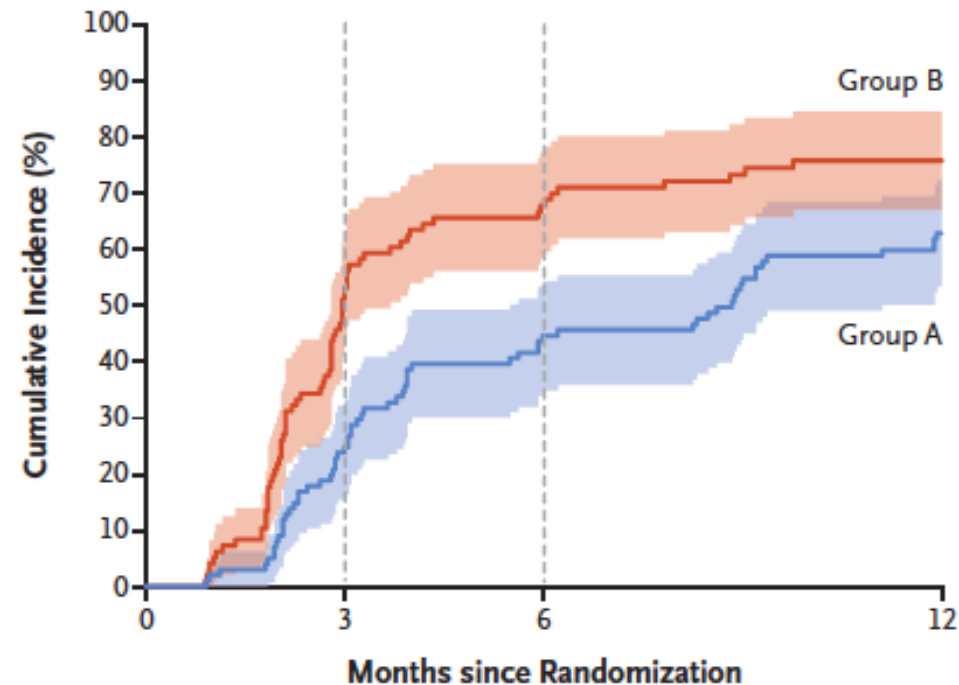


No. at Risk	
Horse ATG	60
Rabbit ATG	60

60	44	27	12
60	41	22	6

Scheinberg NEJM 2011

hATG + CsA + EPAG



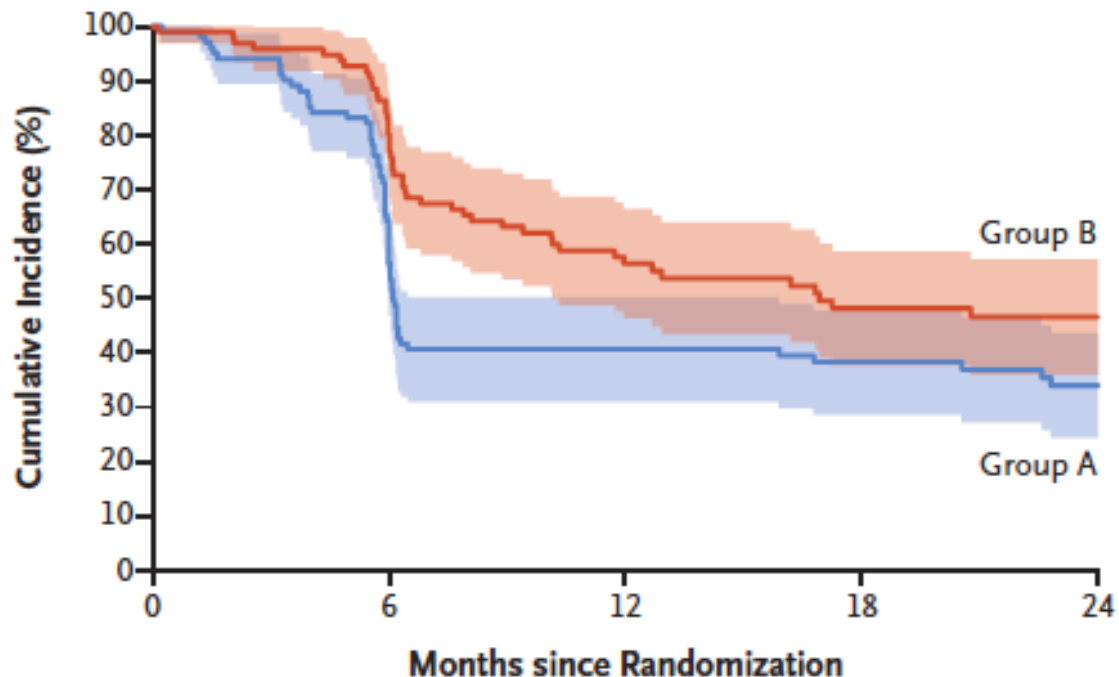
No. at Risk	
Group B	96
Group A	101

96	25	4
101	40	14

Peffault NEJM 2022

# IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE THERAPY IN AA

hATG + CsA + EPAG



No. at Risk

Group B	96	76	45	31	15
Group A	101	60	38	30	10

Peffault NEJM 2022

G-CSF not recommended  
 hATG 40 mg/kg x 5 days  
 CsA 150-250 during 9-12 months, then taper every 3 months  
 EPAG 150 mg starting day 14 or day 1 for 6 months  
 Steroids for serum sickness prophylaxis

RELAPSE 30-40% at 5 years

CLONAL EVOLUTION 10-15% at 10 years - BM

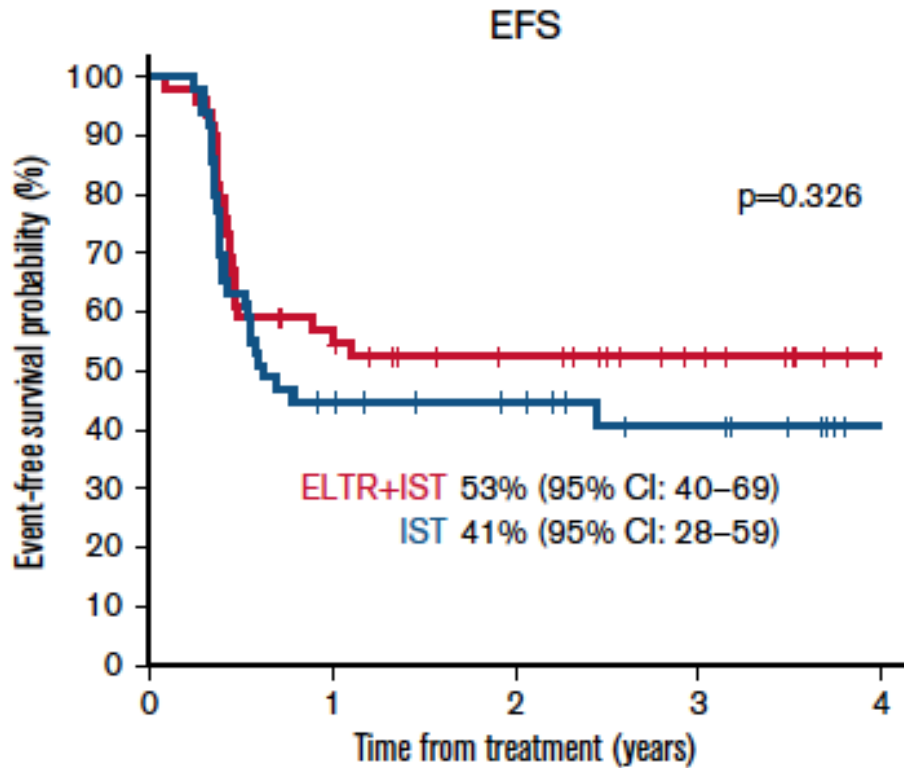
PNH expansion

Anti-herpes prophylaxis during IST

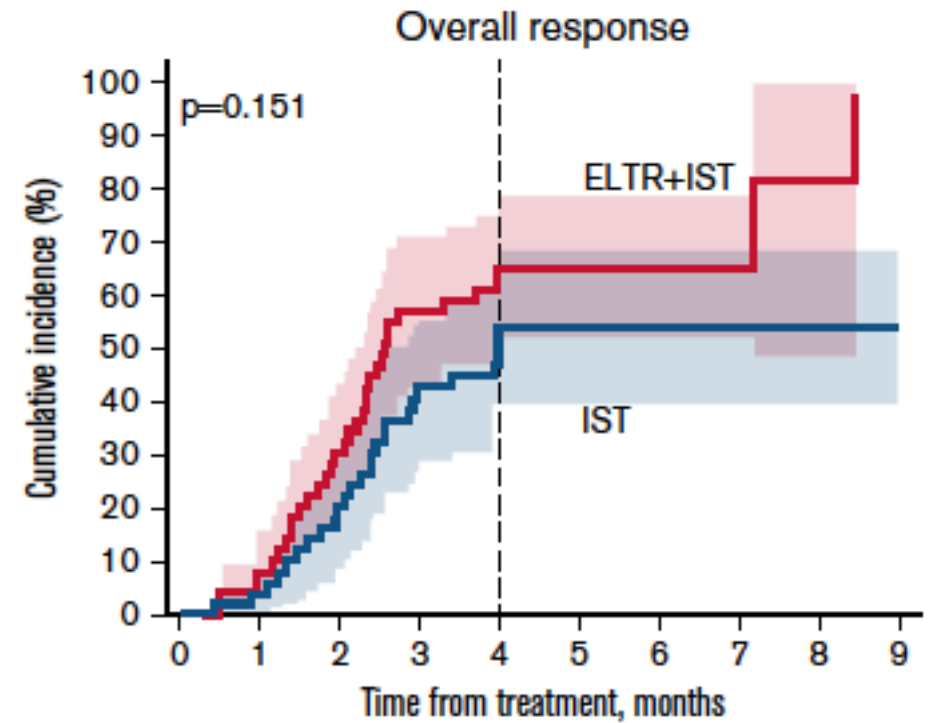
Bactrim no recommended

Restrictive blood transfusion – irradiated RBC

# IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE THERAPY IN CHILDREN



Number at risk		0	1	2	3	4
ELTR+IST	49	26	18	11	3	
IST	49	21	15	9	2	



Number at risk		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ELTR+IST	49	44	33	20	16	9	2	2	1	0	
IST	49	47	39	27	20	7	6	3	1	1	

Goronkova BloodAdv 2023

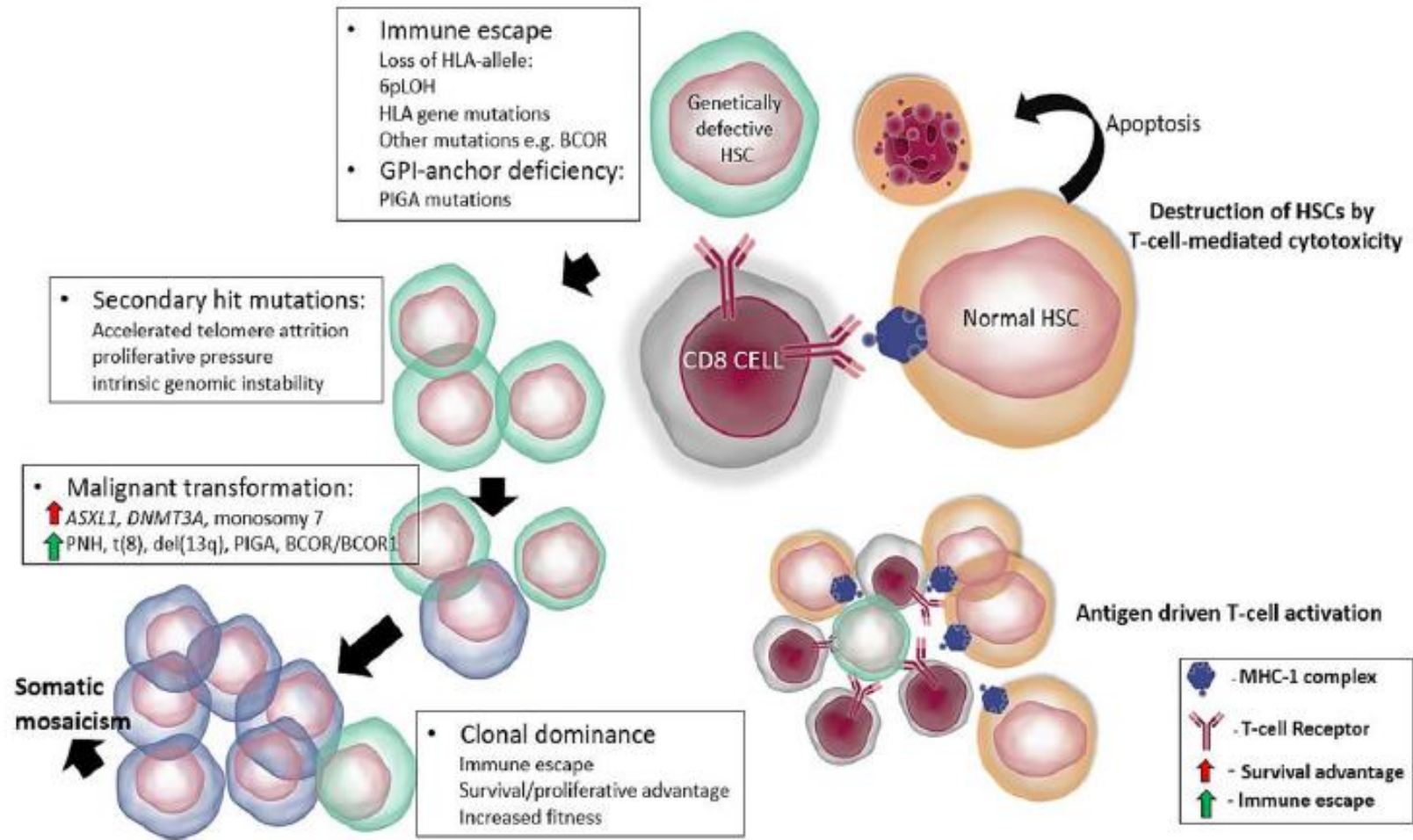
# IMMUNE ESCAPE AND CLONAL EVOLUTION IN AA

## ADAPTATIVE

BCOR  
 BCOL1  
 PIGA  
 +8  
 Del13q  
 6pUPD

## MALADAPTATIVE

ASXL1  
 DNMT3A  
 RUNX1  
 TP53  
 SRSF2  
 Abn 7q



Boddu Eur J of Haematology 2019

## Younger female with pancytopenia

Admitted to the ER with gums bleeding

Hgb 8.2 g/dL  
Rc  $35 \times 10^9/L$   
WBC  $0.9 \times 10^9/L$   
Neutros  $0.15 \times 10^9/L$   
Plts  $9 \times 10^9/L$

Normal LFTs, coagulation, vitamine B12 and folates

BM: 15% marrow cellularity, no dysplasia, normal KT

PNH 5% on granulocytes

No personnel and family history

No medication

Telomere length 40%, no DNA breakage



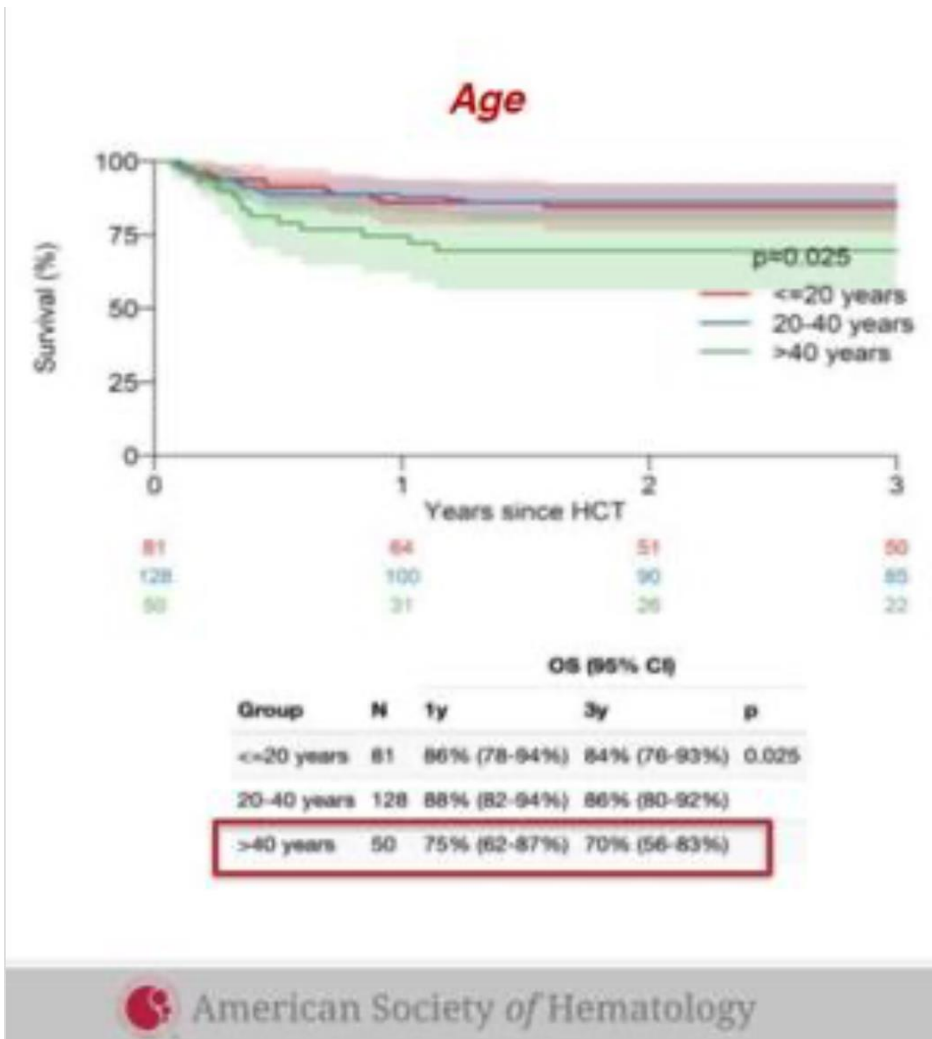
This is a fiction



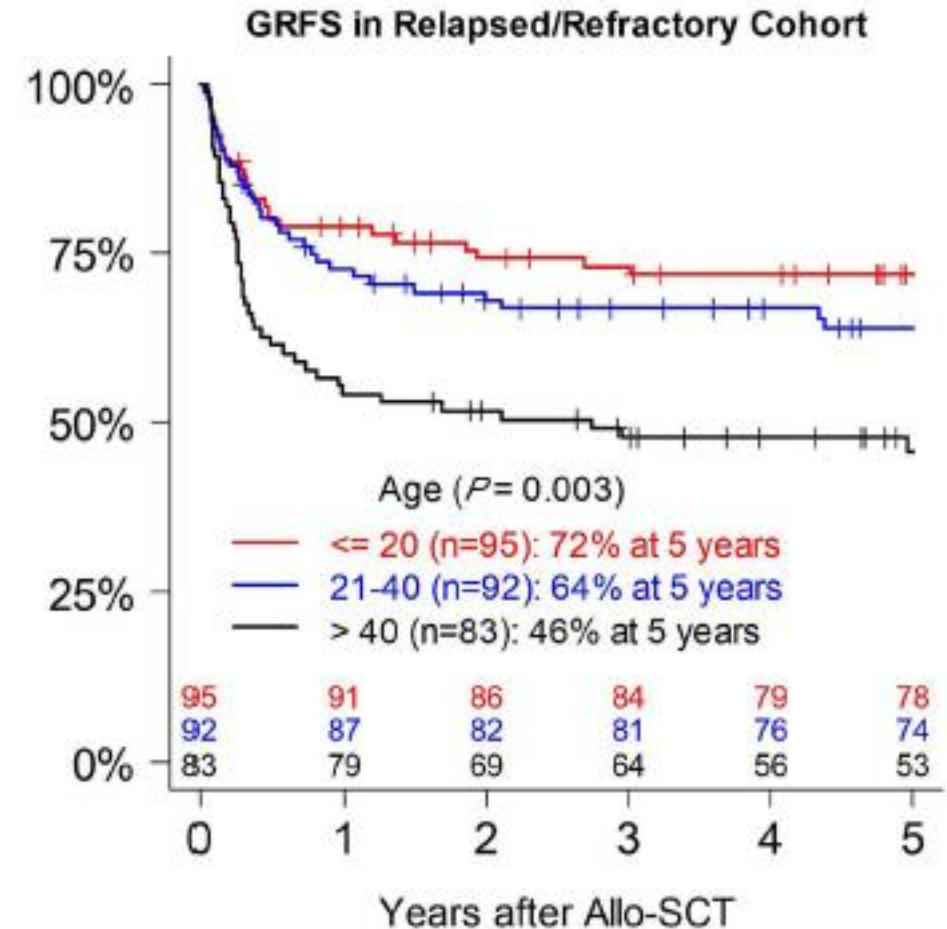
**VSAA**



# ALLOGENEIC TRANSPLANTATION IN AA

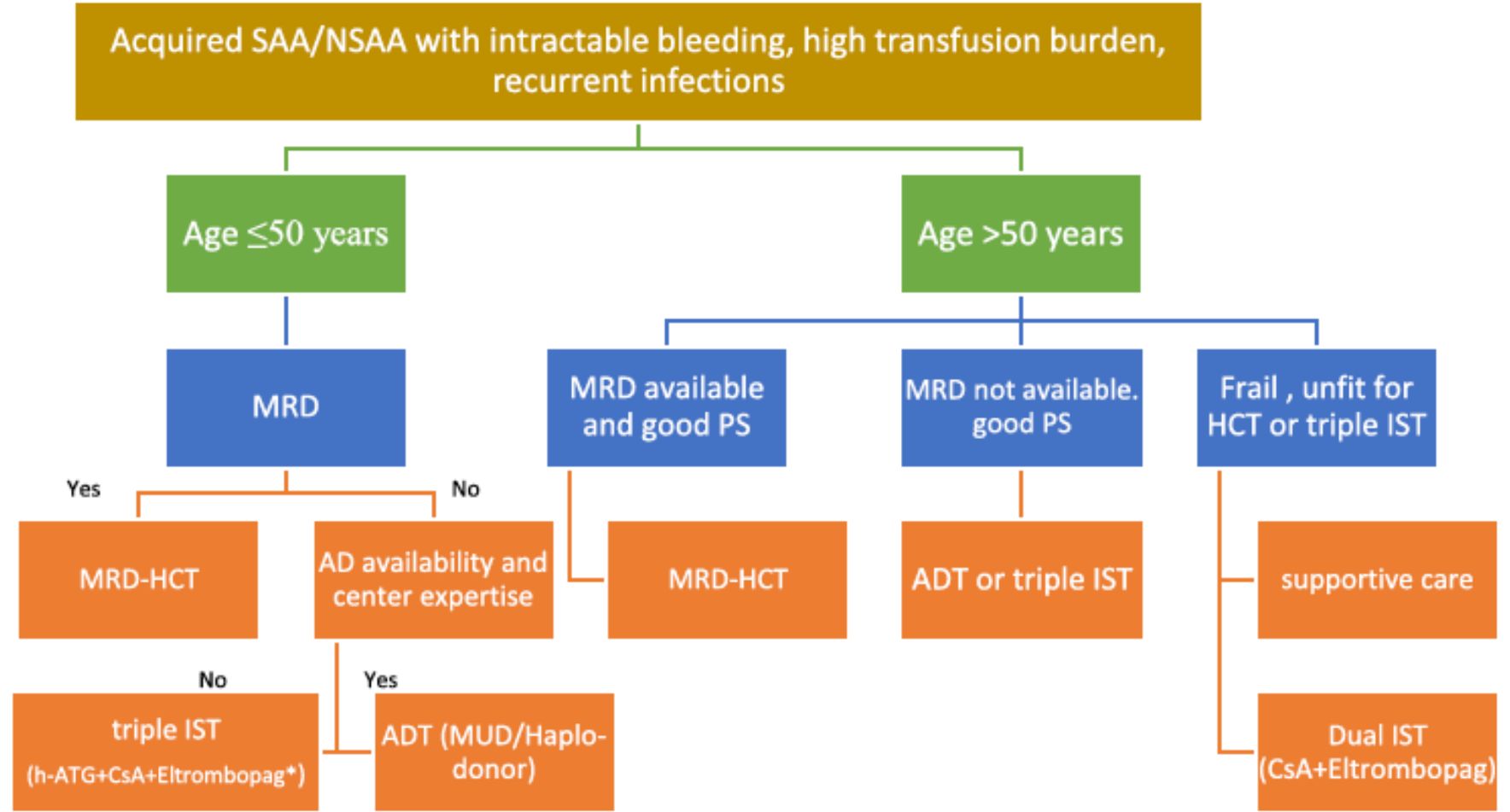


Risitano ASH 2024



Devillier Haematologica 2023

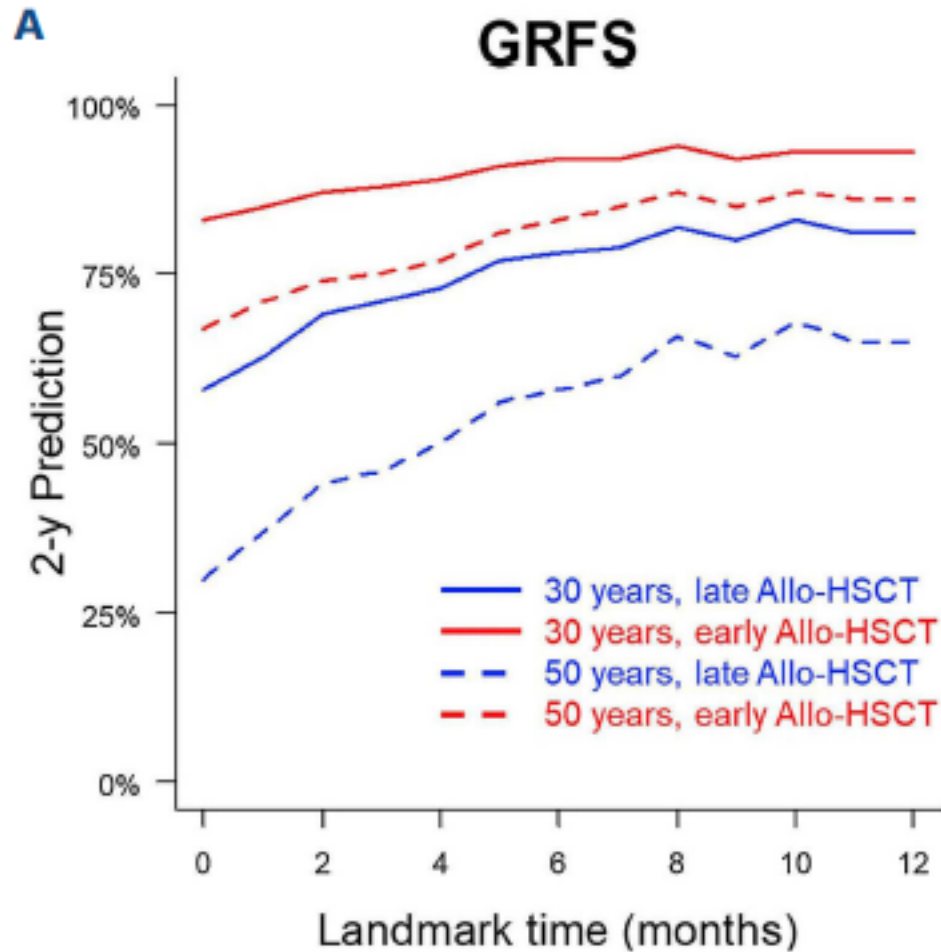
# ASTCT Guidelines



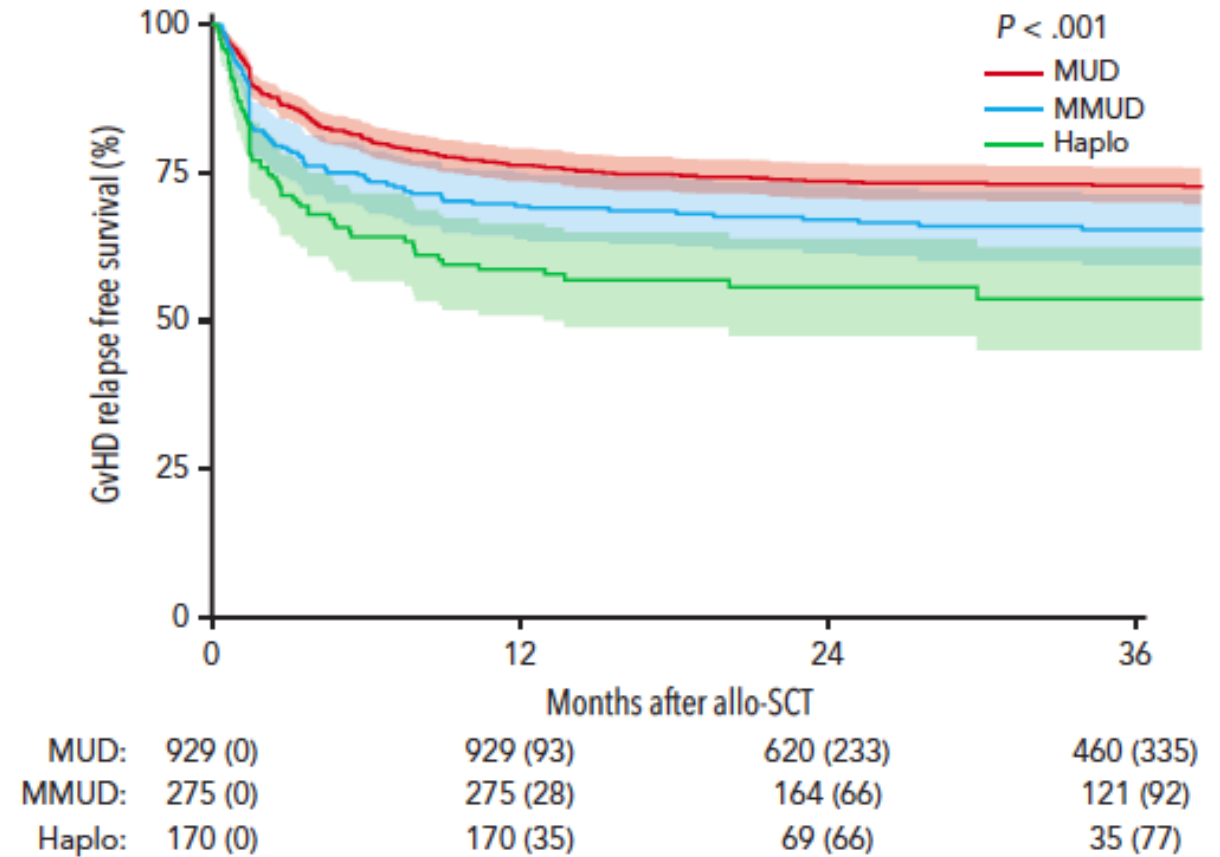
MRD=matched-related donor

Iftikhar TCT 2024

# ALLOGENEIC TRANSPLANTATION IN AA

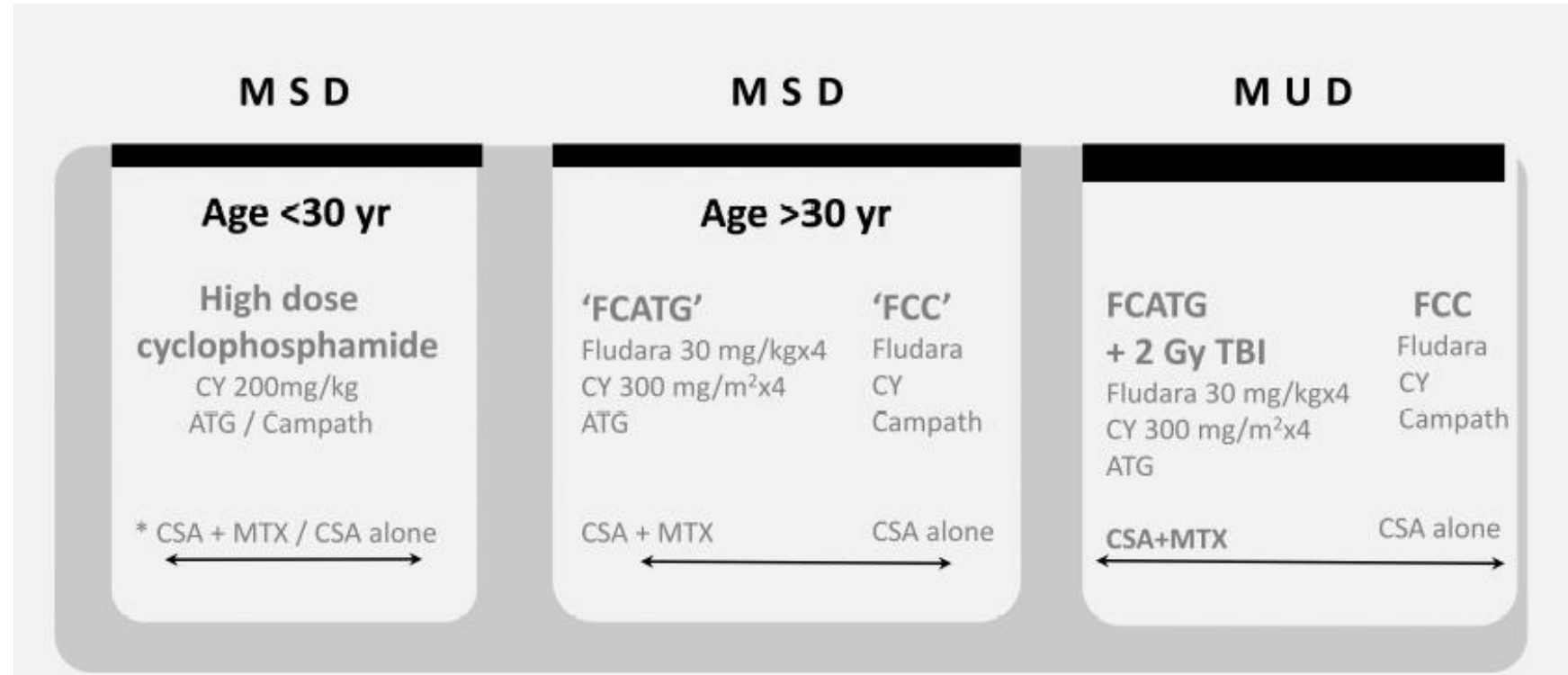


Devillier Haematologica 2023



Montoro Blood 2024

# ALLOGENEIC TRANSPLANTATION IN AA



## Immunosuppressive, non-myeloablative regimens

### Stem cell source and dose:

- BM for ATG-based regimens
- PB (or BM) for Campath regimens
- Low dose is associated with graft failure

### \*Post-graft immune suppression:

- For 9 months, then 3 months taper to prevent late graft failure
- Keep CSA levels >250 µg/l\*

Conditioning regimen for second transplants: fludarabine, ATG and CSA

Kulasekararaj BJH 2024

## 50 yo male with mild pancytopenia



This is a fiction

Hgb 8.7 g/dL  
Rc  $45 \times 10^9/L$   
WBC  $2 \times 10^9/L$   
Neutros  $0.9 \times 10^9/L$   
Plts  $40 \times 10^9/L$

BM: 25% cellularity, no dysplasia, normal KT

Normal LFTs, coagulation, vitamine B12 and folates



**NSAA**

No personal or family history

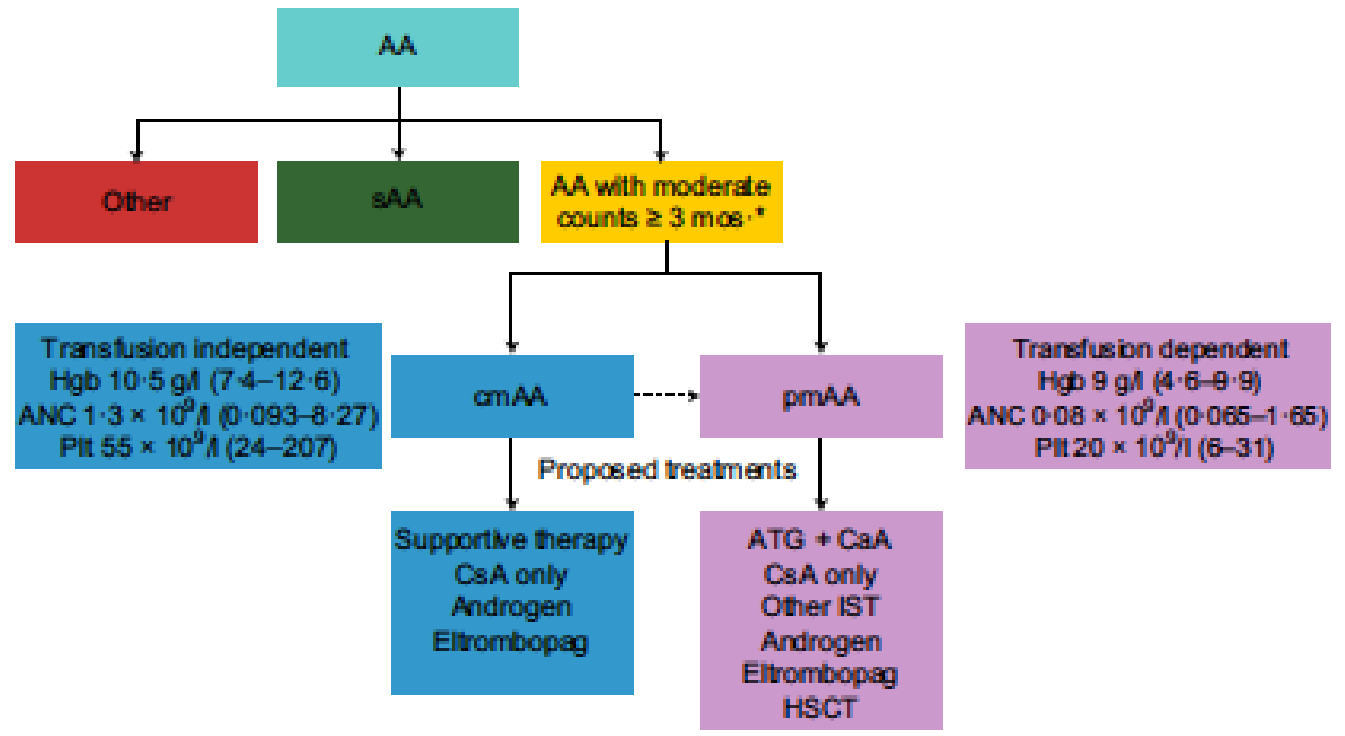
No medication or toxic

Normal telomere length and no DNA breakage

No PNH clone

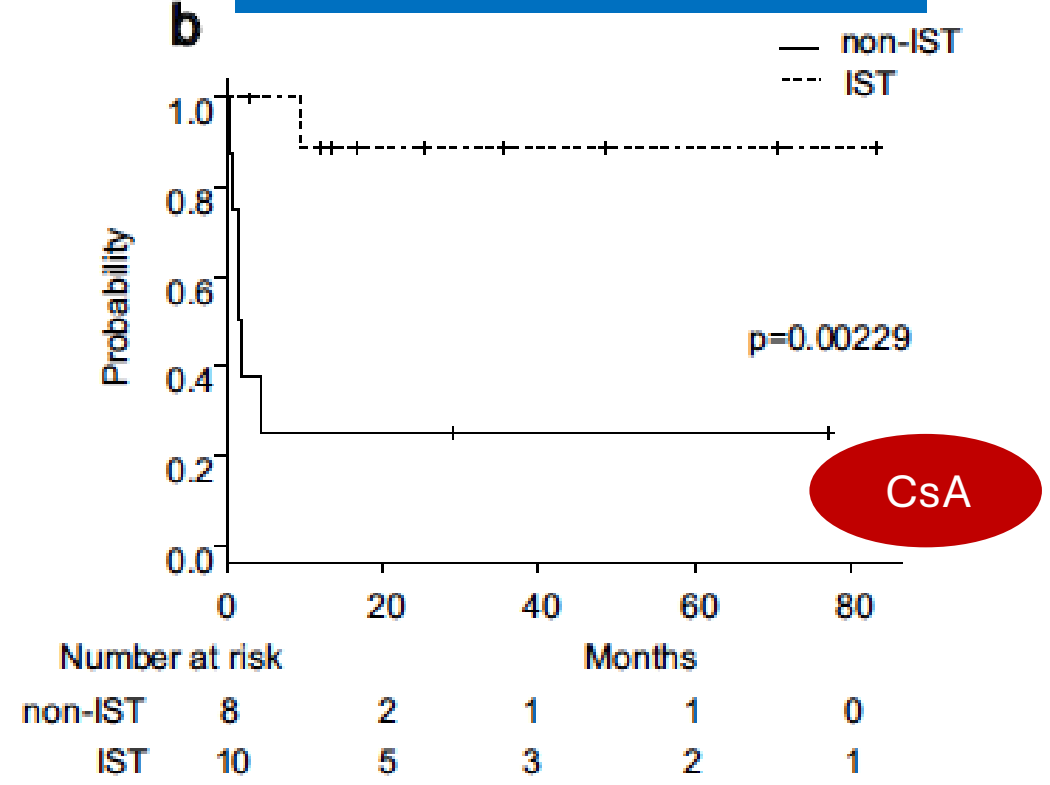
# TREATMENT OF NSAA

(B)



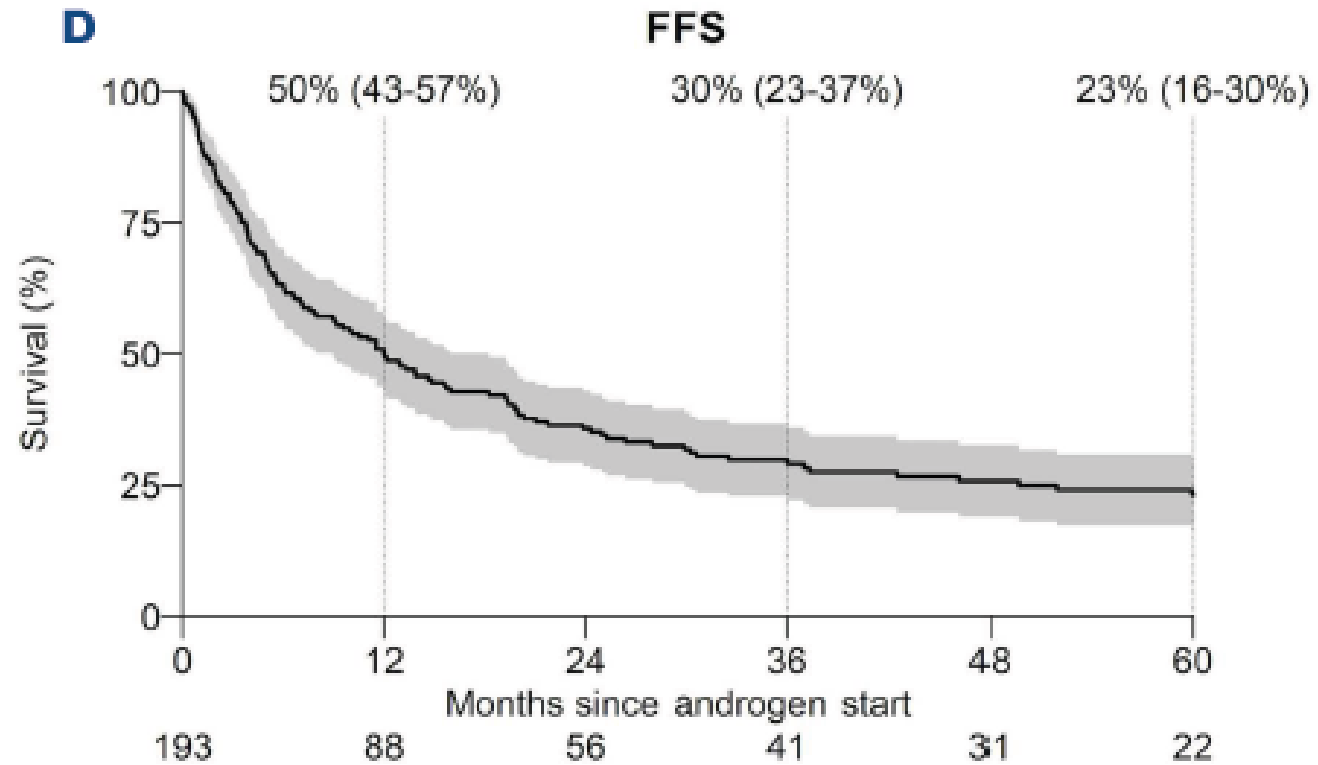
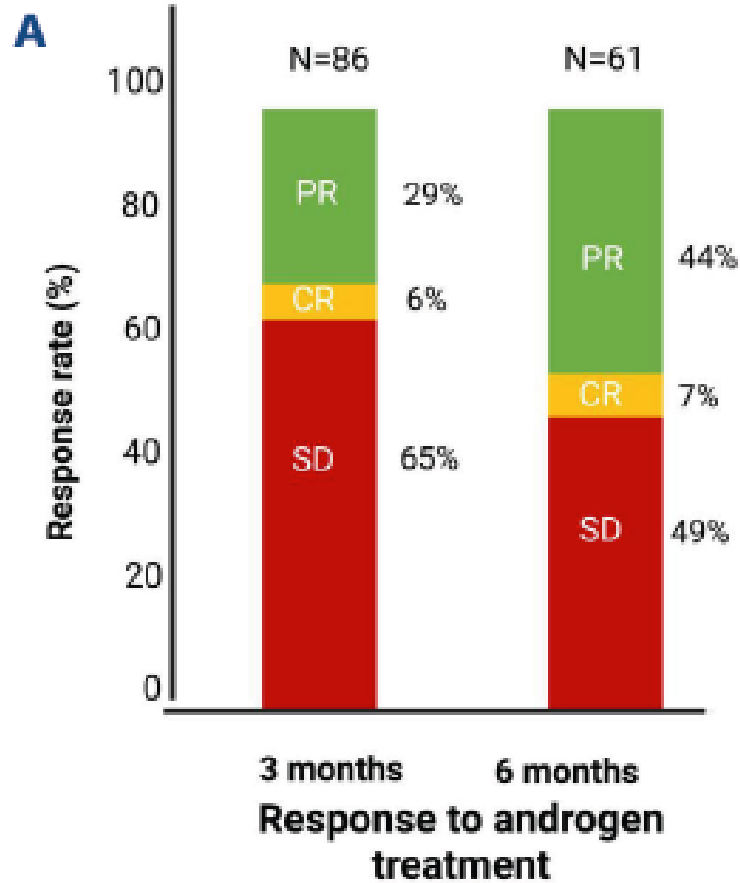
Patel BJH 2020

Rc < 60K, Plts < 50K, neutros > 1K



Matsuda Intern Med 2019

# ANDROGENS IN AA



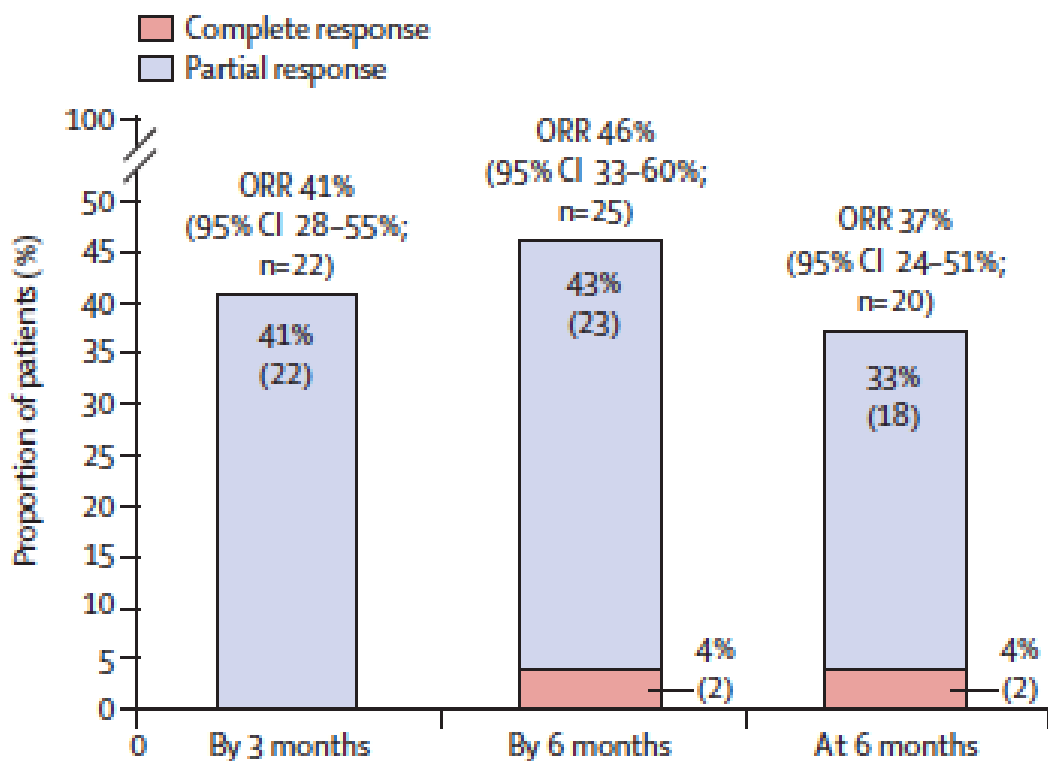
PSA  
Liver MRI

Danazol  
400 mg BID

Pagliuca Haematologica 2024

# ALTERNATIVE THERAPIES in AA

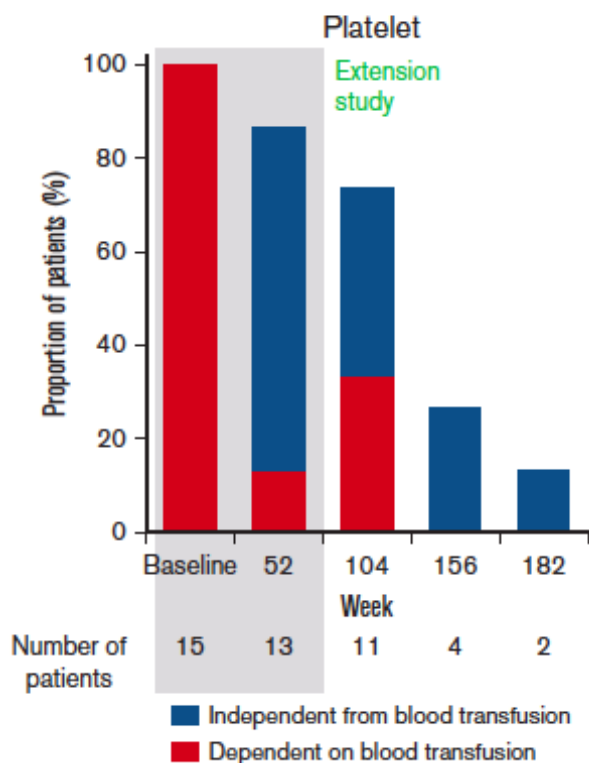
## CsA + EPAG



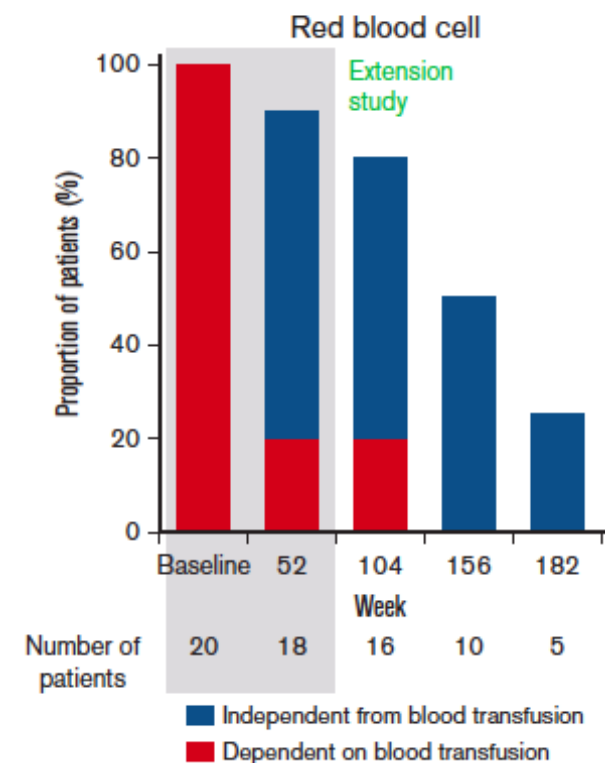
Scheinberg Lancet Hemato 2024

## ROMIPLOSTIM

A

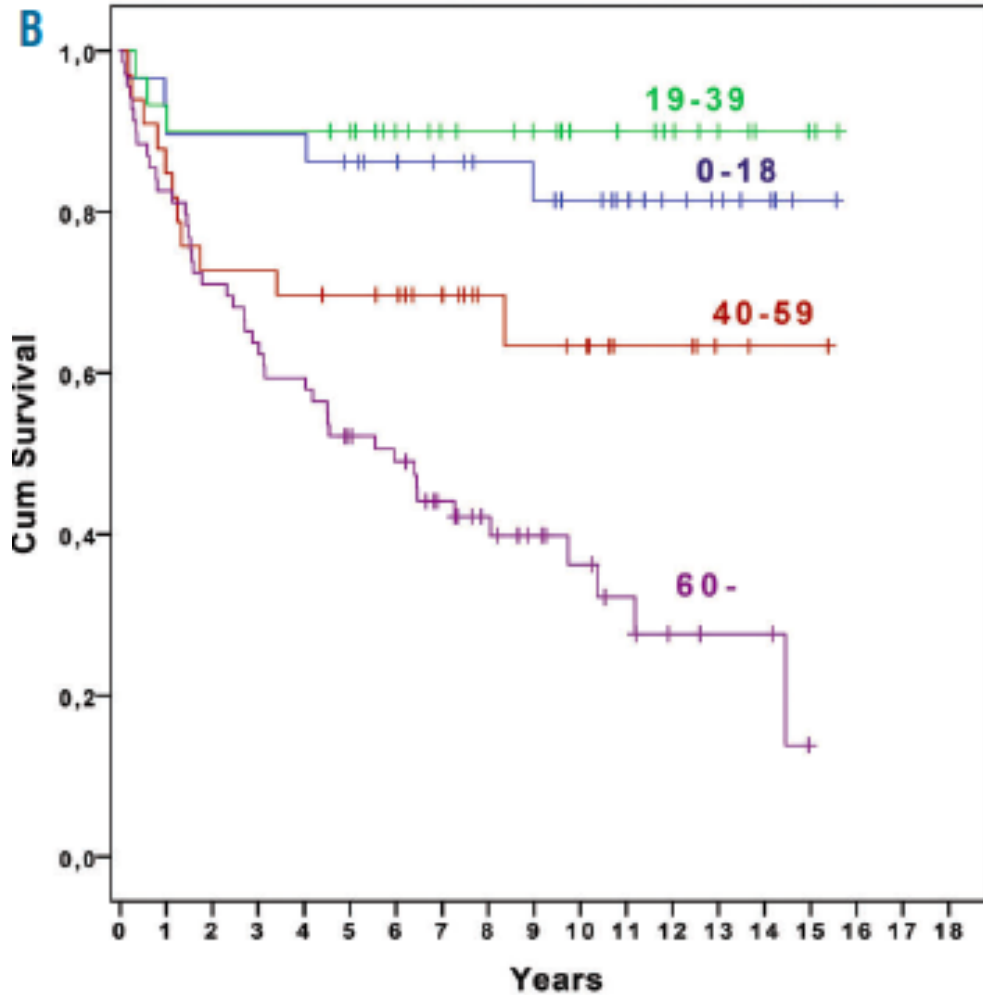


B



Miltani BloodAdv 2024

# AA in ELDERLY



Vaht Haematologica 2017

ATG + CsA as first line  
PFT and echocardiography

Alternatives:

CsA+EPAG

Danazol

CsA

Romiplostim

No SCT beyond 60 yo?

## 20 yo female with recurrent abdominal pain



This is a fiction

April : abdominal pain

Splenomegaly  
Acute EBV infection  
Thrombocytopenia, LDH 1338

May : acute torsion-like abdominal pain

Gastroscopy : oesophagitis

May : temporal headache, speech and behavior disorders

MRI: cortical venous thrombosis with left temporal venous  
infarction and hemorrhagic transformation  
RF : pill  
R/ Sintrom

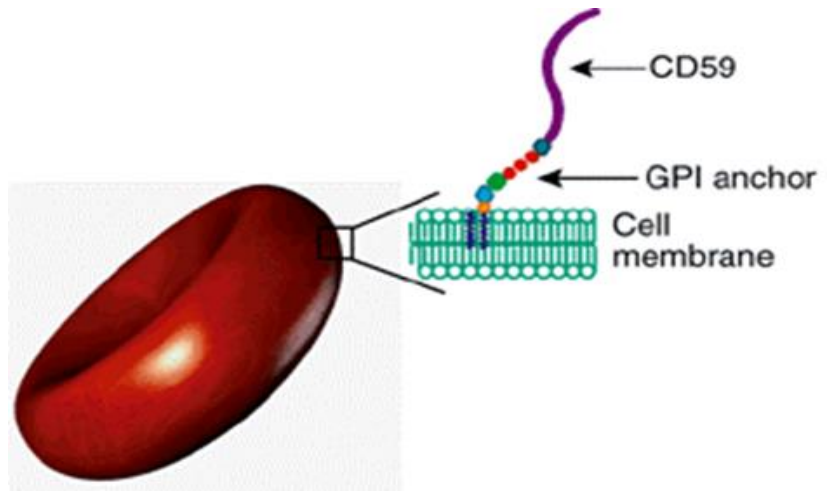
June : acute abdominal pain

Thrombocytopenia  
Regenerative anemia (ARC 150.000)  
Undetectable Haptoglobin, elevated bilirubin  
Coombs negative, no schizocyte

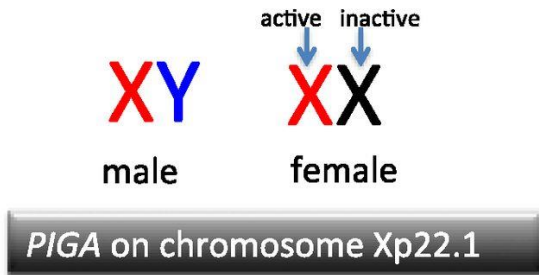
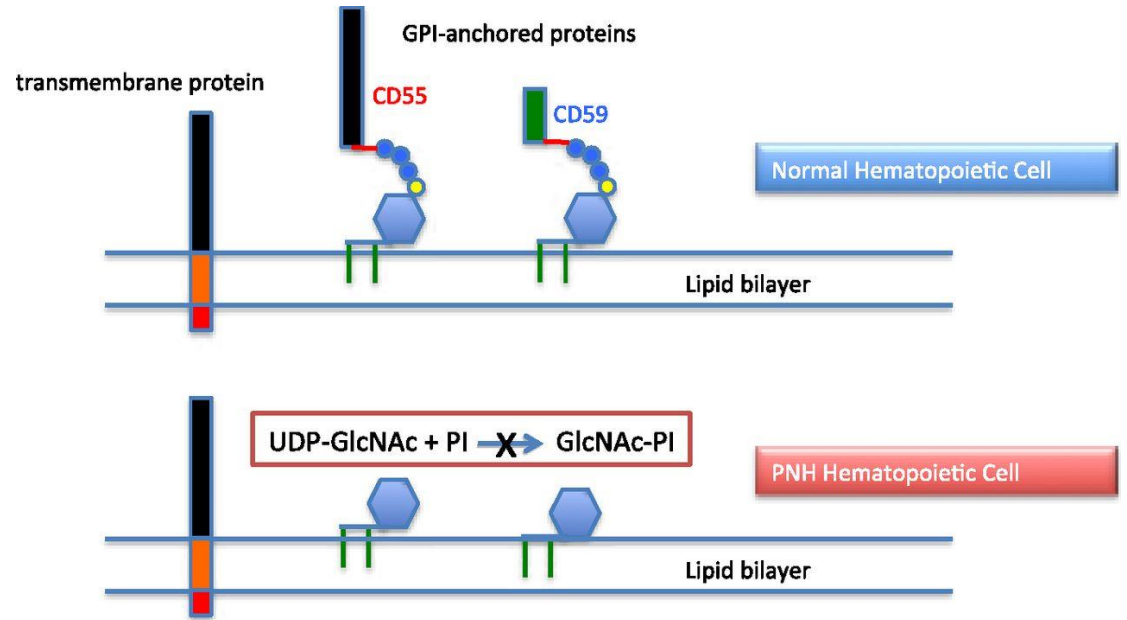


PNH

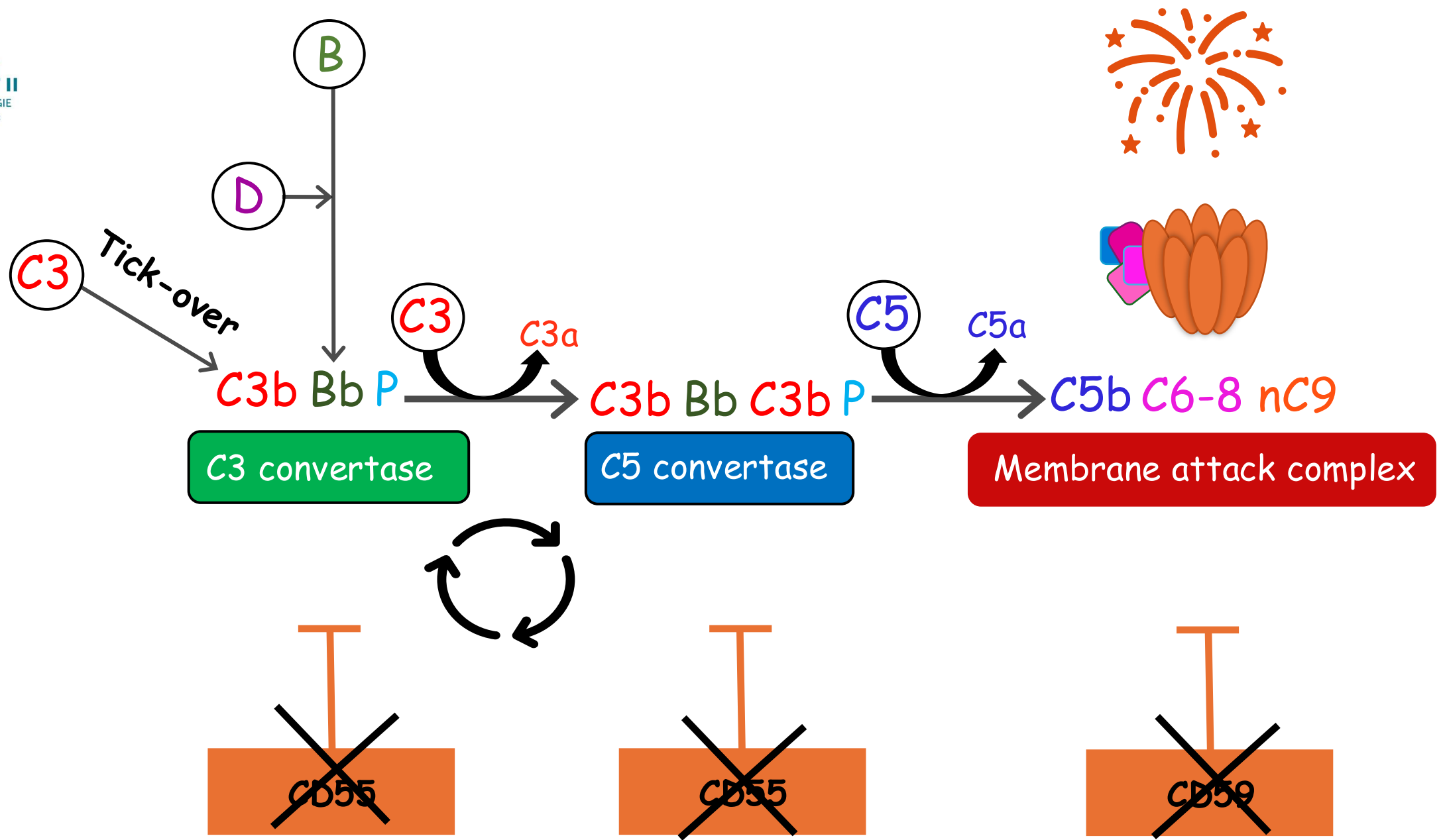
# PNH physiopathology : PIGA mutation



Red Blood Cells  
 Platelets  
 White Blood Cells

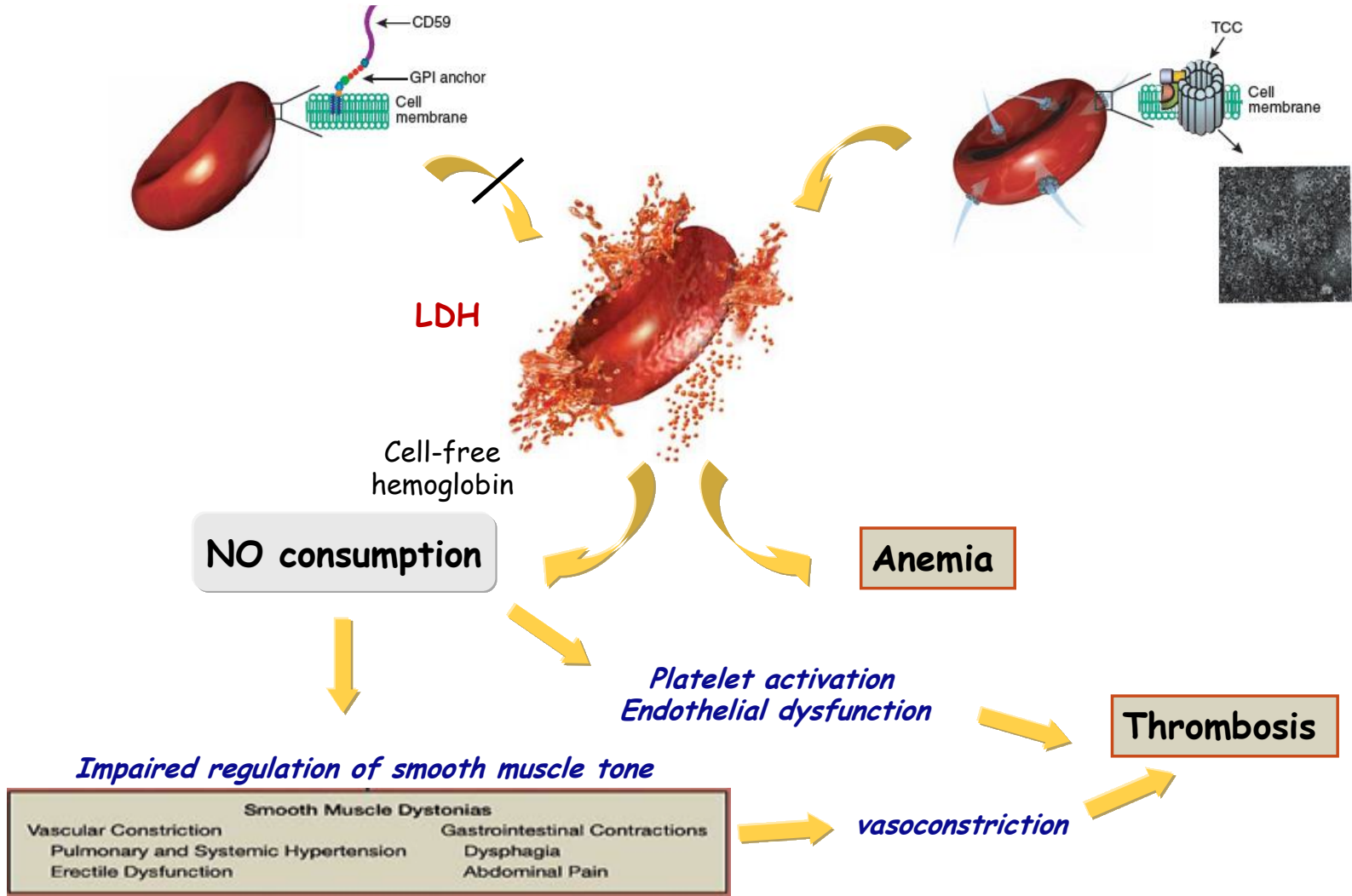


Brodsky *Blood* 2015, Parker *Blood* 2016, Risitano et al *Front Immunol* 2019



Brodsky *Blood* 2015, Parker *Blood* 2016, Risitano et al *Front Immunol* 2019, Lee et al *Exp Rev Clin Pharmacol* 2022, Risitano *Immunol Rev* 2022

# PNH : Symptoms



Adapted from Brodsky 2005, Rother et al JAMA 2005

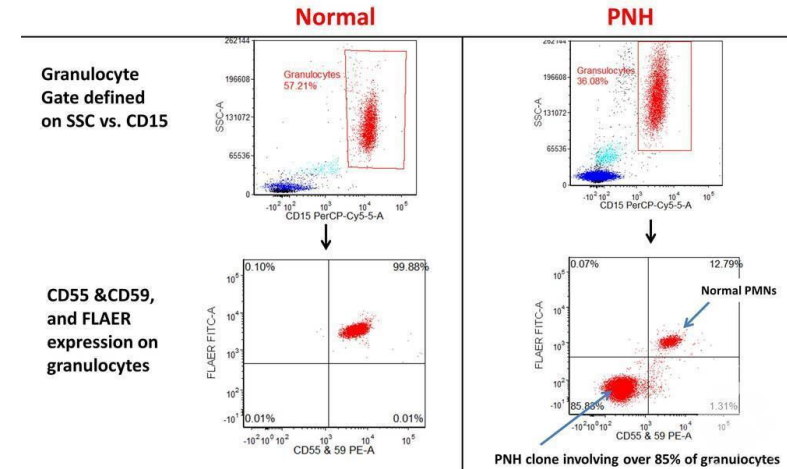
# PNH : diagnosis

## When : CATCH criteria

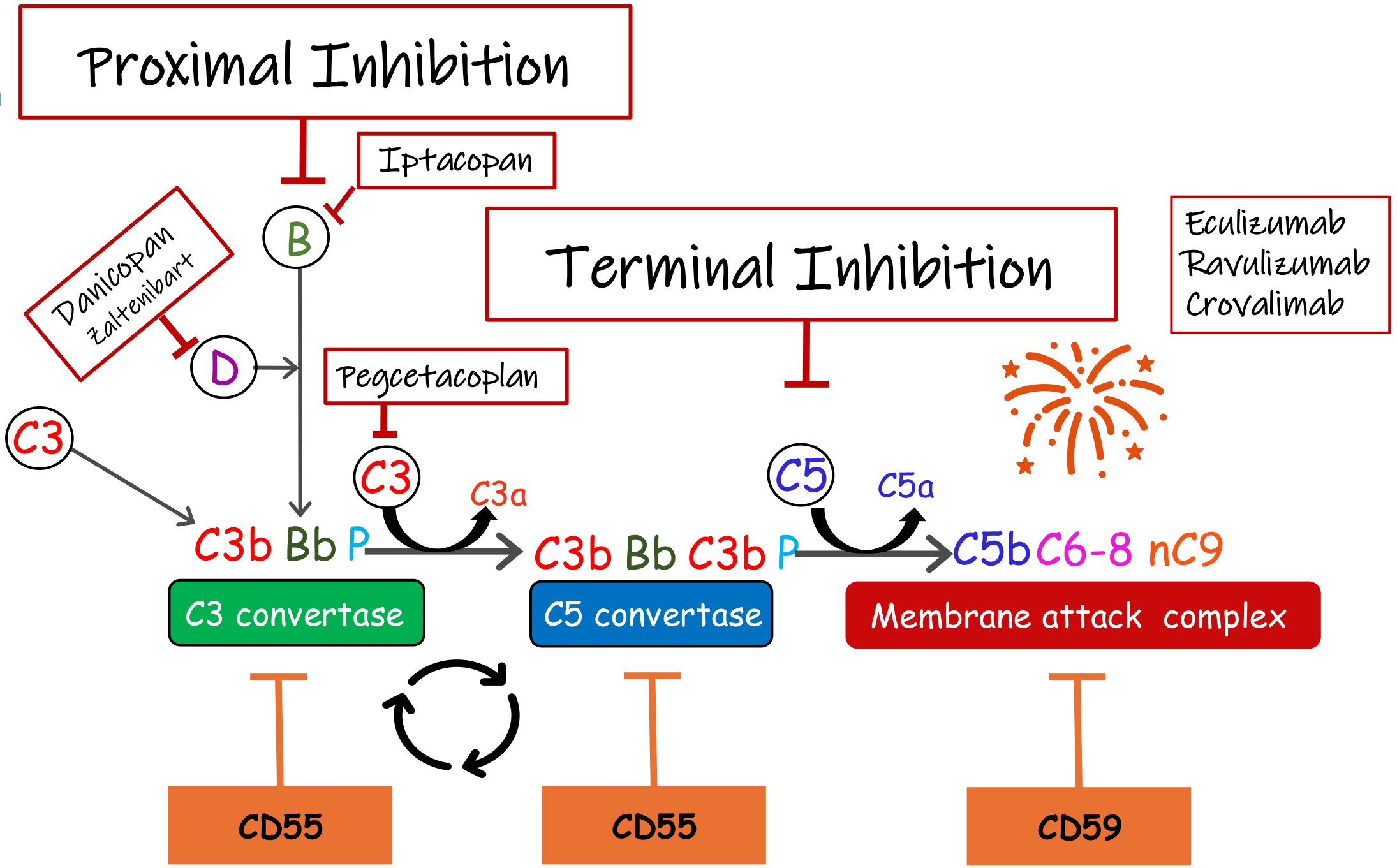
- Unexplained **C**ytopenia
- **A**plastic anemia, hypoplastic MDS
- Unprovoked and/or unusual site  
**T**hrombosis
- **C**oombs-negative hemolysis
- Unexplained **H**emoglobinuria

## How : Flow cytometry

- At least 2 markers (CD55, CD59, Flaer)
- At least 2 cell lineages
  - Type III : RBC totally deficient in GPI anchor
  - Type II : RBC partially deficient in GPI anchor
  - Type I : normal RBC

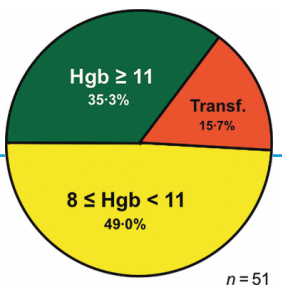


Patriquin et al *Eur J Hematol* 2019, Brodsky et al *Blood* 2009



# PNH : Terminal inhibition

	Ecuzumab Soliris®	Ravulizumab ALXN1210 Ultomiris®	Crovalimab RO7112689 SKY59	Coversin (Nomacopan)	Pozelimab REGN 3918	Zilucopan	Cemdisiran ALN-CC5	Tesidolumab LFG316
<b>Chemistry</b>	mAb	mAb	mAb	Tick saliva protein	mAb	Macrocyclic peptide	RNAi	mAb
<b>Target</b>	C5	C5	C5	C5	C5	C5	Liver C5 mRNA	C5
<b>Route</b>	IV	IV, (SC)	IV, SC	SC	IV, SC	SC	SC	IV
<b>Frequency</b>	1/W x 4, 1/2W	Every 8 weeks	Every 4 weeks	BID	1/W		Weekly-monthly	Biweekly/monthly
<b>Comments</b>		FcRn sweeping technology Same epitope	FcRn and C5 sweeping technology Other epitope	Bifunctional activity inhibiting C5 + Leukotriene		Not taken forward in Ph. III	Inadequate in monotherapy	



Non inferior Reimbursed

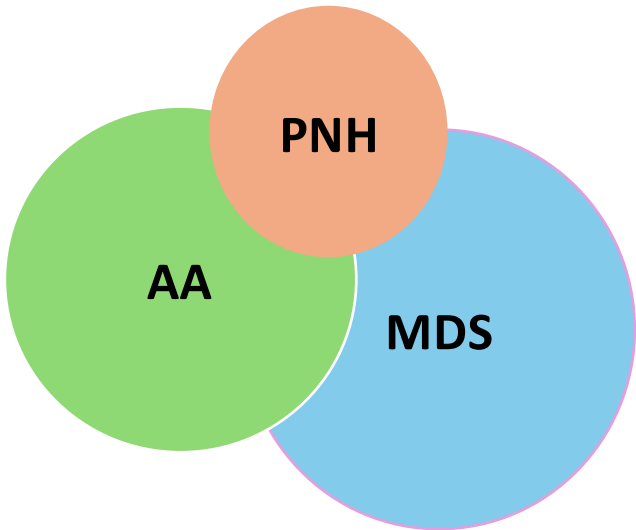
Meningococcal vaccination

Kulasekararaj et al, Am J Hematol 2023

Adapted from Peffault de Latour, 2019

# PNH : persistent anemia

AA-related

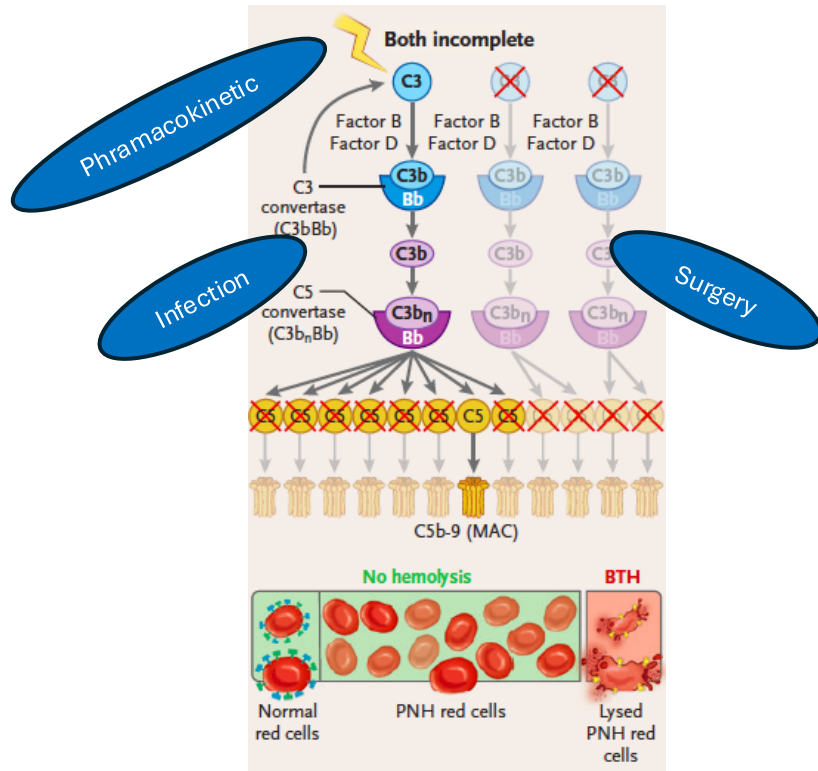


Ferritin/folates/Vit B12

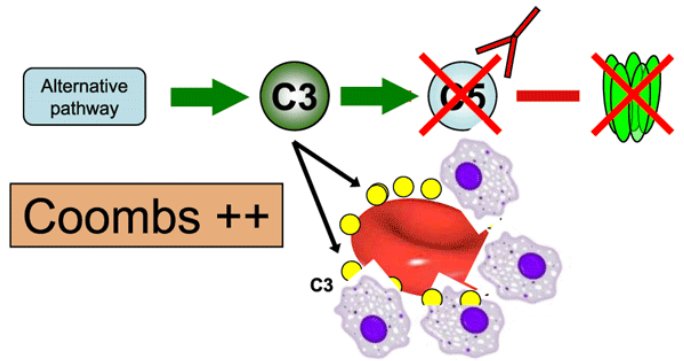
BM/18m

BTH

Chronic/Acute, LDH > 2 ULN, PNH symptoms, Hgb drop



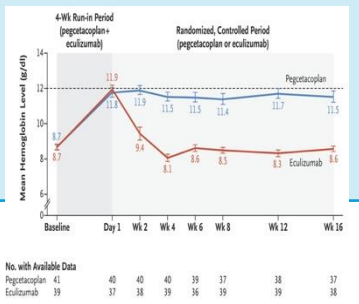
EVH



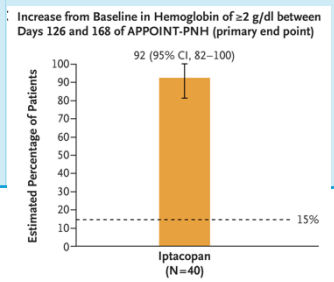
10-30%  
 C3d by Flow or C3d Coombs  
 LDH ≤ 1.5 ULN  
 Rc ≥ 100 × 10<sup>9</sup>/L

# PNH : proximal inhibition

	<b>Apellis - Sobi</b>	<b>Alexion</b>	<b>Novartis</b>	<b>Omeros</b>
	Pegcetacoplan APL-2	Danicopan ALXN2040	Iptacopan LNP023	Zaltenibart <b>OMS 906</b>
<b>Chemistry</b>	Cyclic peptide pegylated	Small molecule	Small molecule	MoAB targeting MASP-3
<b>Target</b>	C3	Factor D	Factor B	<b>ProFactor D</b>
<b>Administration</b>	SC	oral	oral	<b>SC</b>
<b>Frequency</b>	Twice/W	TID	BID	<b>1/4W</b>



Add-on

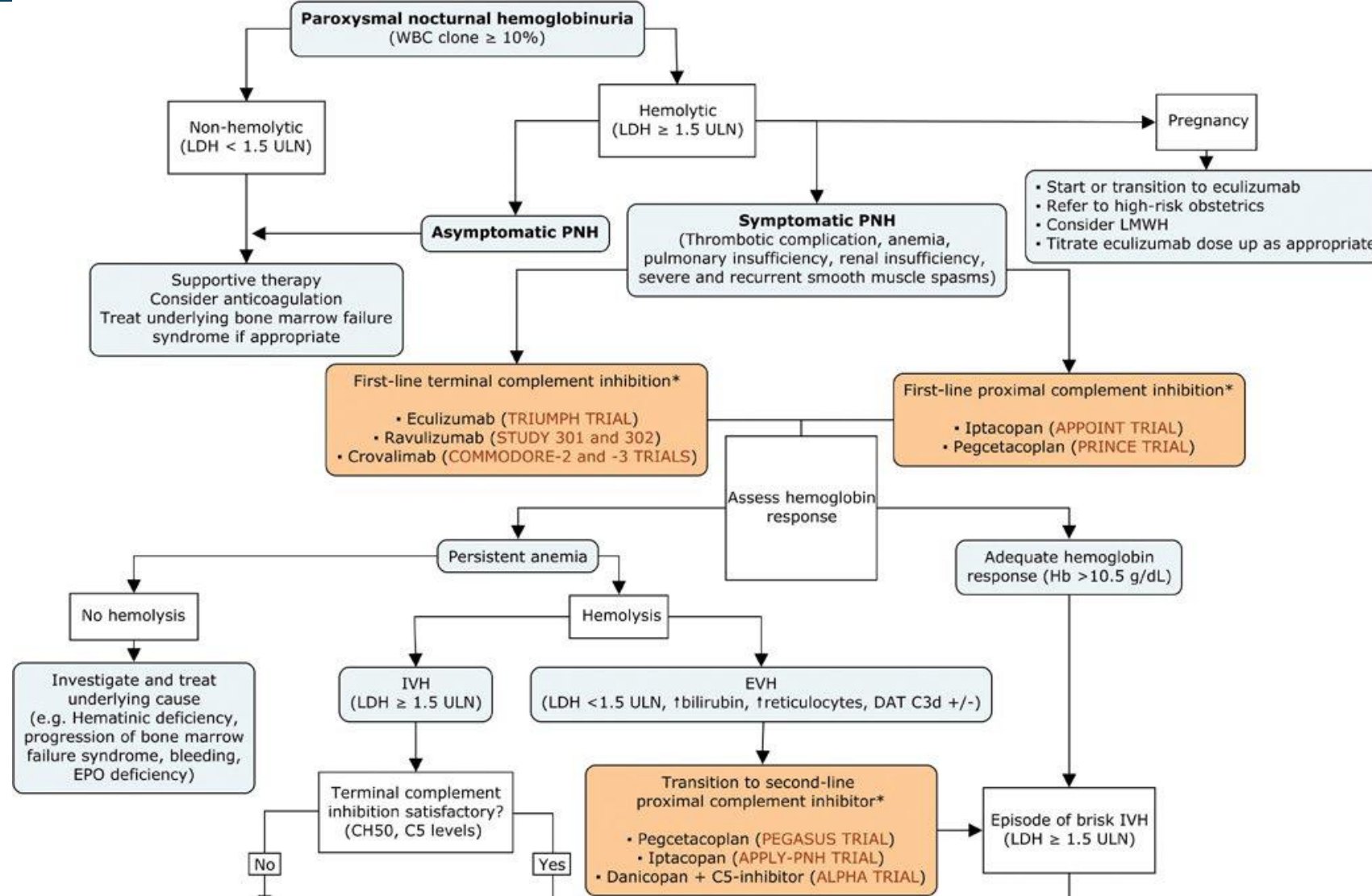


Vaccines  
MenB+PCV+HIB

Kulasekararaj et al, Am J Hematol 2023; Karnabeda et al Blood ASH 2023

Adapted from Peffault de Latour, 2019

# PNH Management



## References

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