Home Treatment With Intravenous Enzyme Replacement Therapy for Gaucher Disease: An International Collaborative Study of 33 Patients

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Intravenous enzyme replacement therapy (Alglucerase; Ceredase; Genzyme Corp, Boston, MA) is an effective and safe treatment for patients with type 1 Gaucher disease. However, frequent infusions creates a burden for many patients. We now report the safety and feasibility of low-dose/high-frequency home intravenous enzyme-replacement therapy in 33 patients with Gaucher disease. The chronic nature of the treatment, its safety, lack of adverse effects, the stable condition of most patients, and the need to reduce the high cost make enzyme replacement for Gaucher disease a good candidate for intravenous home therapy.

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RESULTS

Our patient population included 17 women and 16 men, ranging in age from 4 to 53 years old, with a mean age of 29.5. Their mean severity score index was 15.7 (range, 5 to 30), indicating moderate-to-severe phenotypic expression of the disease. They received a total of approximately 4,500 infusions during a period that ranged between 13 and 82 weeks per patient.

Side effects. One patient complained of some abdominal discomfort after Ceredase infusion. Another patient reported 2 episodes of a visual disturbance occurring during...

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Submitted February 1, 1993; accepted April 13, 1993.

Supported by the Helen Manuel Foundation (A.Z.), by National Institutes of Health Grants No. DK36639 and RR00833, and the Sam Stein and Rose Stein Charitable Trust Fund (E.B.). This is manuscript 7474-MEM from the Scripps Research Institute.

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0006-4971/93/8204-0032$3.00/0
early infusions in the course of his treatment. These were diagnosed by an ophthalmologist as “ocular migraine.” Subsequent infusions were not associated with any symptoms. There were no reports of side effects among any of the other patients during home therapy.

Complications. There have been no serious complications associated with either the insertion of the needles or with the infusions of the enzyme itself. Phlebitis of a peripheral vein without systemic symptoms occurred in a single case. In another case, infection of a central line required a brief hospitalization and was resolved by intravenous antibiotics without the need to remove the line. Replacement of the Port-a-cath device was performed in a single case, because initially it had been placed on a painful spot on the chest. In another case, repositioning of the Port-a-cath line into the subclavian vein was required shortly after the implantation.

Patient satisfaction. Patient satisfaction was not specifically addressed in this study. However, because all the patients received the treatment at home by choice, the patients, in general, reported satisfaction with the infusions of the enzyme itself. Phlebitis of a peripheral vein without systemic symptoms occurred in a single case. In another case, infection of a central line required a brief hospitalization and was resolved by intravenous antibiotics without the need to remove the line. Replacement of the Port-a-cath device was performed in a single case, because initially it had been placed on a painful spot on the chest. In another case, repositioning of the Port-a-cath line into the subclavian vein was required shortly after the implantation.

Therapeutic responses. Every patient experienced a satisfactory response to treatment as judged by changes in blood counts and of organomegaly, measured either by ultrasound scanning or by quantitative magnetic resonance imaging. Indeed, as had been reported previously, the results of low-dose/high-frequency therapy were indistinguishable from the much more costly low-frequency/high-dose therapy usually recommended by Genzyme Corp and by some investigators. Details of the responses of the patients treated are presented elsewhere.10,11

Costs. When the treatment is performed in a hospital, the approximate costs of hospital visits three times a week in Israel, the United States, and the Netherlands are, in United States dollars, $1,700, $4,810, and $2,750, respectively, per month. The costs of home treatment plus a monthly visit to the hospital for follow-up are estimated to be $240, $500, and $320, respectively, representing approximately a 90% reduction in the costs (excluding the cost of the enzyme).

DISCUSSION

Increasing numbers of patients suffering from different major diseases are receiving intravenous therapy at home. These home treatments include hemodialysis, intravenous antibiotics, γ-globulin, chemotherapy, blood, parenteral nutrition, heparin, and factor VIII. Although these treatments are associated with some risk of complications, they were still found suitable for home therapy. Among the major advantages of home therapy are the ability to maintain a near-normal lifestyle, including work or school attendance, in a comfortable and private environment; the patient’s choice of the most convenient time for therapy; and cost-effectiveness. With a proper selection of patients, basic education, and periodic monitoring and with the advent of various access devices that provide an easy way to insert a needle, intravenous home treatment has become feasible for very sick patients who otherwise would be hospitalized for long periods of time. Although originally used mainly by adults, recent reports have shown the applicability of this approach to children.

Low-dose enzyme-replacement therapy for Gaucher disease seems to be an ideal candidate for intravenous home therapy. The treatment, administered over a long period of time with high frequency, is very safe and practically free of significant complications. Most of the patients are clinically stable and, therefore, do not require frequent examinations by a physician. In some of the patients, especially children, contact with other patients with various hematologic and malignant disorders may create additional fears. The lowering of the cost of the treatment is particularly important, because alglucerase is presently one of the most expensive drugs in the world.

Because, safety is a major consideration, after a single report of a putative anaphylactic reaction in a patient treated by the high-dose protocol in hospital (G. Pastore, Mount Sinai Medical Center, New York, NY, personal com-
munication), we reviewed the course of our population of 61 Gaucher patients treated with Ceredase (both in the hospital and at home) and found 1 patient with a single minor episode of hives and pruritus that did not reoccur during later infusions. Combining the minimal adverse effects with the large number of infusions (~9,000 to date), we suggest that the safety profile of low-dose Ceredase compares very favorably with that of other medications that are administered at home. The absence of severe infectious complications is also remarkable in this population of Gaucher patients, which includes some who are relatively immunocompromised because of splenectomy or defective neutrophil function. Thus, we find that home intravenous enzyme-replacement therapy for Gaucher disease is safe, feasible, and well accepted by the patients and their families.

REFERENCES

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