RAPID COMMUNICATION

Neurologic Complications After Allogeneic Marrow Transplantation for Sickle Cell Anemia


Seven of 21 patients with sickle cell anemia developed neurologic complications 5 to 243 days (median, 33 days) after allogeneic marrow transplantation. Among these 7 patients, indications for transplantation included either a past history of stroke (4 patients) or recurrent severe vaso-occlusive events (3 patients). All received marrow from an HLA-identical sibling after preparation with busulfan and cyclophosphamide, and in 4 patients with antithymocyte globulin. Five of 6 patients developing seizures received anticonvulsant and supportive treatment with resolution of neurologic abnormalities. Three patients experienced intracranial bleeding, which was fatal in two. Of the 14 patients free of neurologic complications, 4 patients had experienced stroke before transplantation. However, among all patients with prior stroke, the incidence of intracranial hemorrhage was 38% (3/8), whereas none of the 13 patients without prior stroke developed posttransplant intracranial bleeding (P = .026). We conclude that patients with sickle cell anemia are at increased risk for neurologic complications after marrow ablative therapy and that patients with prior stroke are at increased risk for intracranial hemorrhage. Transplantation of patients before the onset of overt stroke may reduce this risk.

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Marrow transplantation from HLA-identical siblings is effective therapy in children with nonmalignant disorders, including aplastic anemia, congenital immunodeficiency syndromes, thalassemia major, and certain inborn errors of metabolism. Its use in the treatment of sickle cell anemia has been limited to date but initial reports confirm that bone marrow transplantation is curative treatment for this disorder. Subsequent reports suggest that transplantation can be successfully applied to patients with symptomatic sickle cell disease, and initial data from European centers project an event-free survival of 86%. Improved outcome after marrow transplantation for hemo-globinopathies has been achieved, in part, by identifying patients earlier in the course of disease before organ damage has developed. A recent report showed a disease-free survival of 93% among 64 “good-risk” patients with thalassemia after transplantation from HLA-identical siblings. Based on these encouraging results in patients with thalassemia, a collaborative study is in progress to study the outcome of transplantation in symptomatic patients with sickle cell anemia. As part of the safety monitoring in this patient population, we report the neurologic complications observed in 7 patients after marrow transplantation. We speculate that pretransplant cytoreductive therapy may accelerate progression of pre-existing neurovascular damage in stroke patients with sickle cell anemia undergoing allogeneic marrow transplantation.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patients less than 16 years of age with symptomatic sickle cell anemia and organ dysfunction who had an HLA-identical sibling (hemoglobin genotype AA or AS) were considered for transplantation. Criteria for transplantation included prior history of a neurologic complication (stroke, hemorrhage, or neurologic defect lasting >24 hours), abnormal cerebral imaging or angiogram with impaired neuropsychologic testing, stage I-II sickle cell lung disease, sickle cell nephropathy with moderate to severe proteinuria or glomerular filtration rate of 30% to 50% predicted normal, visual impairment with bilateral proliferative retinopathy, acute chest syndrome with recurrent hospitalization or prior exchange transfusion, osteonecrosis of multiple joints, chronic debilitating pain with three or more episodes per year for several years, priapism, or chronic transfusion therapy with development of alloimmunization (>2 antibodies). Patient no. 1, transplanted at the University of Chicago, was 19 years of age but eligible for treatment at that institution. Detailed informed consent was obtained from each patient or guardian before study entry.

Patients were prepared for transplantation with a combination of busulfan and cyclophosphamide. Busulfan doses ranged from 14 to 18 mg/kg. All patients received 200 mg/kg cyclophosphamide over 4 days and three also received antithymocyte globulin. Five patients received a combination of methotrexate and cyclosporine A (CSP) for prevention of graft-versus-host-disease (GVHD). The other two patients received CSP alone or in combination with prednisone. Exact tests were calculated for statistical comparisons of proportions of patients with neurologic complications using small sample computer simulations.

RESULTS

Patient characteristics. Seven patients who experienced neurologic complications received grafts between November

From the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center and the University of Washington, Seattle, WA; the Hospital Henri Mondor, Créteil, France; the Société Française de Greffe de Moelle; The University of Chicago Medical Center, Chicago, IL; the Children’s Hospital Los Angeles, Department of Pediatrics, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA; the Children’s Hospital, Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA; and the Washington University School of Medicine, St Louis, MO.

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Address reprint requests to Keith M. Sullivan, MD, Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, 1124 Columbia St, Seattle, WA 98104.

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Table 1. Patient and Transplant Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient No.</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Donor Hemoglobin Genotype</th>
<th>Indication for Transplant</th>
<th>Pretransplant Neurologic Status: Clinical/Imaging</th>
<th>Preparative Regimen</th>
<th>GVHD Prophylaxis</th>
<th>Acute GVHD Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>19 yr</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>Stroke</td>
<td>History of seizure with rt. hemiparesis/bilateral MCA occlusion with watershed infarction/ Moya-moya</td>
<td>Bu (16) + CY (200)</td>
<td>MTX + CSP</td>
<td>Gr I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5 yr 6 mo</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>AS</td>
<td>Recurrent VOC</td>
<td>Normal exam with no history of dysfunction/ none performed</td>
<td>Bu (16) + CY (200)</td>
<td>MTX + CSP</td>
<td>Gr I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>13 yr 2 mo</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>AS</td>
<td>Recurrent VOC</td>
<td>Normal exam with no history of dysfunction/ normal cranial CT</td>
<td>Bu (18) + CY (200)</td>
<td>MTX + CSP</td>
<td>Gr III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>6 yr 7 mo</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>AS</td>
<td>Recurrent VOC</td>
<td>Normal exam with no history of dysfunction/ none performed</td>
<td>Bu (16) + CY (200)</td>
<td>CSP</td>
<td>Gr I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>10 yr</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>AS</td>
<td>Stroke</td>
<td>History of left hemiplegia and seizure/right MCA occlusion with watershed infarction</td>
<td>Bu (14) + CY (200)</td>
<td>MTX + CSP</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>10 yr 6 mo</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>Stroke</td>
<td>History of rt. hemiparesis and aphasia/left MCA occlusion with watershed infarction</td>
<td>Bu (14) + CY (200)</td>
<td>MTX + CSP</td>
<td>Gr I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>11 yr</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>AS</td>
<td>Stroke</td>
<td>History of seizure with coma/microvascular abnormalities in occipital lobes</td>
<td>Bu (16) + CY (200)</td>
<td>Pred + CSP</td>
<td>Gr I</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: ATG, antithymocyte globulin; Bu, busulfan; CY, cyclophosphamide; Gr, grade; MCA, middle cerebral artery; MTX, methotrexate; Pred, prednisone; VOC, vaso-occlusive crisis.

On January 29, 1993 among a total of 21 transplant recipients (16 in France and 5 in the United States) with sickle cell anemia. As shown in Table 1, the 7 patients ranged in age from 5.5 to 19 years (median, 10.5 years). Five had narrow donors of AS hemoglobin genotype and two patients had AA genotype donors. Indications for marrow transplantation included prior stroke (N = 4) and frequent vaso-occlusive crises (N = 3). Patients with a history of stroke ranged in age from 10 to 19 years. All were previously managed for 1.5 to 7 years with red blood cell transfusions to maintain an Hb S fraction less than 30%. Three patients had radiographic evidence of cerebral infarction with intracerebral vascular disease involving major vessels; the fourth patient (patient no. 7) had evidence of microvascular neurologic disease. Neuropsychologic testing was performed before transplantation in three patients and was abnormal in two. Pretransplant neurologic examination was abnormal in only one patient with a history of stroke (patient no. 1). None of the three patients with recurrent vaso-occlusive crises had previous history of neurologic events, and all had normal neurologic exams.

Fourteen of the 21 patients did not experience neurologic complications after transplantation. Four of these 14 patients experienced stroke before transplantation (Table 2). Although screening neuroimaging studies were not performed in all 14 patients, among the 10 patients without prior stroke, neuroimaging studies were normal with the exception of a single patient with an abnormal transcranial doppler study and normal cerebral magnetic resonance imaging/magnetic resonance angiography (MRA/MRA). In addition, these 14 patients did not differ in age or experience GVHD at a different rate from those patients with neurologic complications, but did appear to have fewer hypertensive episodes (Table 2). Indications for transplantation among the 10 patients without prior stroke included frequent vaso-occlusive crises (N = 10), recurrent acute chest syndrome (N = 7), and osteonecrosis (N = 3).

Posttransplant neurologic events. The overall incidence of neurologic complications after transplantation was 50% (4/8) in patients with prior stroke and 23% (3/13) in those without prior stroke (P = .5). Seizures were the most common complication (Table 3). With one exception, these occurred early after transplantation, generally within the first 30 days. Hypertension was present in 4 of 6 patients with seizures in whom systolic pressures ranged from 140 to 200 mmHg and diastolic pressures from 96 to 120 mmHg, whereas only 1 of the 14 patients without neurologic complications was hypertensive (Table 2). In addition, it was observed that 3 of 7 patients who experienced neurologic events after transplantation were thrombocytopenic and 3 of 7 were relatively polycythemic for patients with sickle cell disease. Seizure management included institution of anticonvulsants, discontinuation of CSP, and administration of antihypertensive agents. CSP was subsequently resumed in all cases and
patients were maintained on therapeutic levels of anticonvulsants. Control of hypertension was achieved with administration of nifedipine, atenolol, and/or hydralazine. One patient (patient no. 6) experienced a second episode of seizures when she became hypertensive with subtherapeutic plasma levels of phenytoin. Once adequate levels of anticonvulsants were restored, the seizures resolved. Patient no. 5 developed headache and hypertension on day 7 posttransplant and 24 hours later experienced generalized tonic-clonic seizures. A cerebral computed tomography (CT) scan showed diffuse subarachnoid hemorrhage most prominent in the left para-mesencephalic cistern with increased ventricular size. The platelet count had been less than 10,000/μL despite support with random donor platelet transfusions. With control of hypertension, initiation of anticonvulsant therapy, and adequate platelet support with HLA-matched platelet transfusions, the subarachnoid hemorrhage resolved. None of the other patients had neurologic sequelae after the initial seizure.

Intracranial hemorrhage occurred in three patients after marrow transplantation (Table 3). The incidence of intracranial hemorrhage in patients with prior stroke was 38% (3/8), compared with 0 of 13 patients without prior stroke (P = .026). Mortality from neurologic complications was 25% among patients with prior stroke and there were no deaths from a neurologic complication among patients without prior stroke (P = .08). Two patients with intracranial hemorrhage died and their course is summarized below.

**Case reports.** Patient no. 1 experienced multiple cerebral vascular accidents beginning at 2 years of age and was managed on a transfusion program for 6 years. After discontinuation of transfusions, she remained symptom free for 7 years, at which time she developed headache, followed by right focal seizures. Neuro-imaging studies documented bilateral watershed infarction and MRA showed occlusion of both internal carotid arteries, with flow voiding in the region of the posterior corpus callosum and abundant collateral vascularization, consistent with Moya-moya disease. Hypertransfusion therapy was resumed and referral was made for marrow transplantation. Five days after transplantation, she

### Table 2. Clinical Characteristics of Patients Without Neurologic Complications After Transplantation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient No.</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Pretransplant Neuro-Imaging Studies</th>
<th>Prior stroke</th>
<th>Acute/Chronic GVHD (Gr)</th>
<th>Episodes of Hypertension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>8 yr 7 mo</td>
<td>Abnormal cranial MRI/MRA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>5 yr 10 mo</td>
<td>None performed</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1/0</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>8 yr 9 mo</td>
<td>Normal cranial CT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>11/11</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>11 yr 5 mo</td>
<td>Normal cranial CT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>2 yr 8 mo</td>
<td>Normal cranial CT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>9 yr 6 mo</td>
<td>None performed</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>14 yr 9 mo</td>
<td>Abnormal cranial CT</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>8 yr 7 mo</td>
<td>Normal cranial CT</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>8 yr</td>
<td>Abnormal cranial CT</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>10 yr 7 mo</td>
<td>None performed</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>2 yr 3 mo</td>
<td>None performed</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>12 yr 8 mo</td>
<td>Normal cranial MRI</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>8 yr 4 mo</td>
<td>Abnormal TCD/normal cranial MRI</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>7 yr 10 mo</td>
<td>Abnormal TCD/abnormal cranial MRI/MRA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3. Neurologic Events After Transplantation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient No.</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Day Posttransplant</th>
<th>CSP Level (ng/mL)</th>
<th>BP (mm Hg)</th>
<th>Hgb (g/dL)</th>
<th>PLT (x10^3/μL)</th>
<th>Neuroimaging Study Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Seizure</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>116/76</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>Not changed from baseline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IVH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cranial CT: rt. subdural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hematoma, progressing to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>massive IVH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Seizure</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>759</td>
<td>200/100</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Normal cranial CT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Seizure</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>190/100</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>Normal cranial CT, MRI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Seizure</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>140/-</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>Cranial CT: small right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>parietal hypodense lesion;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>spontaneously resolved 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mo-later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Seizure, SAH</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>146/96</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Cranial CT: diffuse SAH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Seizure</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>&lt;50</td>
<td>140/102</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>Stable cranial CT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>ICH</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>160/120</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>Cranial CT: massive ICH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: BP, blood pressure; Hgb, hemoglobin; ICH, intracranial hemorrhage; IVH, intraventricular hemorrhage; nl, normal; PLT, platelet; SAH, subarachnoid hemorrhage.
developed right-sided focal seizures that resolved once thera-
peutic plasma phenytoin levels were restored. The remainder 
of the immediate posttransplant course was unremarkable 
except for development of mild skin GVHD. Five months 
after transplantation, the patient developed hepatic function 
abnormalities and liver biopsy evidenced chronic GVHD, 
hemosiderosis, and cirrhosis. Immunosuppression with CSP 
and prednisone was resumed and chelation therapy was 
added. Hepatic function improved, but several weeks later 
she developed respiratory insufficiency. Bronchiolitis obli-
erans was suspected and CSP/prednisone doses were in-
creased and azathioprine was added. She developed mild 
hypertension on corticosteroids and, while hospitalized, the 
patient complained of headache followed by loss of con-
sciousness. A cranial CT showed a large right subdural he-
matoma. At the time of this event, the platelet count was 
313,000/µL, prothrombin time (PT) was 13.0, partial throm-
boplastin time (PTT) was 25.6, and the fibrinogen level was 
217 mg/dL. Although her clinical condition stabilized with 
subdural clot removal, 48 hours later she became unrespon-
sive. A second cranial CT scan documented massive intra-
ventricular hemorrhage and the patient died 243 days after 
marrow transplantation. Autopsy confirmed the hepatic pro-
cesses and showed pulmonary lesions consistent with bron-
chiolitis obliterans. Fungal abscesses involving the left kid-
ney and adrenal gland were noted with morphology 
consistent with mucormycosis. Permission to examine the 
brain was denied.

Patient no. 7 had evidence of pretransplant microvascular 
neurologic disease. Cerebral MRI showed demyelination of 
the left corona radiata and the centrum semiovale bilaterally 
with normal MRA. A positron emission tomography scan 
showed decreased cerebral glucose metabolism and reduced 
blood flow in the anterior superior frontal cortex, bilaterally, 
and in the right occipital cortex. Stationary photon emission 
imaging demonstrated defects in both anterior cerebral ves-
sels and right occipital vessels and visual evoked potentials 
documented a severe postchiasmal lesion in the right occipit.

Two months after transplantation, he experienced an episode 
of aphasia and confusion. Cerebral CT and MRI showed no 
significant changes and this event was attributed to hyperten-
sion because of CSP toxicity. Three months after transplanta-
tion, he developed thrombocytopenia with platelet counts 
ranging between 15,000 and 20,000/µL and required transfu-
sion of HLA-matched platelets. The patient was subse-
quently found unconscious at home with fixed and dilated 
pupils. The platelet count was 21,000/µL, PT was 11.5, PTT 
was 29, and blood pressure and serum CSP levels were 
within normal limits. Cerebral CT imaging showed a massive 
intracerebral hemorrhage with involvement of the frontopari-
etal lobes and midline shift. He died 24 hours later and 
postmortem examination was not performed.

**DISCUSSION**

Indications for marrow transplantation in patients with 
sickle cell anemia remain incompletely defined. Ideally, 
candidates at risk for early morbidity and mortality from 
sickle vasculopathy would be identified before development 
of irreversible organ damage, thereby diminishing the risks 
associated with transplantation. Although unanimous agree-
ment regarding indications for transplantation may not exist, 
most clinicians agree that patients with prior stroke should 
be considered for marrow transplantation.2 15

Stroke occurs in 6% to 12% of patients with sickle cell 
disease.15 18 Although blood transfusions are effective in 
preventing recurrent strokes, chronic transfusions can be associ-
ated with serious complications such as infection, red blood 
cell alloimmunization, and iron overload.19 20 There appears 
to be no treatment interval after which transfusions can be 
safely discontinued. One prospective study demonstrated 
subsequent recurrent strokes in 50% of patients transfused 
for 5 to 12 years.21 Moreover, even during chronic transfu-
sion therapy, patients appear to be at increased risk for intra-
cranial hemorrhage.22 23

Initial reports from transplant centers in Belgium did not 
note an increase in neurologic complications after marrow 
transplantation for sickle cell anemia; however, only 2 of 
those 28 patients experienced overt stroke before transplanta-
tion.6 9 20 Three French patients with prior stroke reported here 
also did not experience neurologic complications after trans-
plantation. However, these patients received marrow trans-
plants within 6 months of the initial stroke, and posttrans-
plant platelet counts were maintained to levels greater than 
50,000/µL (F. Bernaudin, unpublished data). It is possible 
that adverse neurologic events may be reduced by aug-
menting supportive measures to prevent hemorrhage and sei-
zures and by proceeding promptly to marrow transplantation 
before additional neurovascular damage has developed.24 In-
deed, some experts have advocated early transplant for the 
asymptomatic child given the magnitude of morbidity and 
mortality associated with sickle cell disease.25

The frequency of adverse neurologic events in the 
21 patients with sickle cell anemia reported here is far higher 
than in other transplant recipients. Among 265 patients with 
aplastic anemia, paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria, or 
yelodysplastic syndrome from the Seattle series, only 10 
(3.8%) patients experienced seizures and none developed 
intracranial hemorrhage more than 100 days after HLA-iden-
tical transplantation; even in a larger cohort of 895 patients 
with malignancy prepared for transplant with total body ir-
radiation and intrathecal and intravenous chemotherapy, 21 
(2.3%) experienced seizures and only 7 (0.8%) developed 
intracranial hemorrhage as a late complication (unpublished 
data). These results suggest that patients with sickle cell 
anemia are at increased risk for neurologic complications 
after marrow transplantation; in particular, patients with 
prior stroke are at increased risk for intracranial hemorrhage.

Although the precise etiology of neurologic complications 
remains unclear, we speculate that pre-existing cerebral vas-
culopathy may predispose these patients to posttransplant 
complications. It has been previously noted that intracranial 
hemorrhage is frequent in sickle cell patients with prior cere-
bral infarction.22 23 26 27 In one report, patients ranging in age 
from 2 to 15 years at the time of cerebral infarction experi-
enced intracranial hemorrhage at 14 to 39 years of age.25 The 
3 patients with intracranial hemorrhage described in the 
present report ranged in age from 10 to 19 years, suggesting 
that therapy may have accelerated progression from cerebral
infarction to intracranial hemorrhage. Another recent report described a fatal episode of intracranial hemorrhage in a 20-year-old patient with prior stroke who was receiving hydroxyurea treatment resulting in a 10-fold increase in fetal hemoglobin (HbF) levels to 30%.28 The investigators noted that increased HbF levels did not protect from progressive vascular damage and that chemotherapy did not stop progression of advanced cerebral vasculopathy.

Other factors may also contribute to neurologic complications in patients with sickle cell anemia undergoing transplantation. Neurotoxicity has been reported in 3% to 8% of marrow transplant patients receiving CSP for immunosuppression.29,30 CSP has been shown to lower the seizure threshold and has been associated with motor, spinal, and cerebellar-like syndromes and mental confusion. Seizures may be provoked by concomitant hypertension, hypomagnesemia, or hypocholesterolemia.31-34 Other neurologic findings in CSP recipients include tremors, paresthesias, encephalopathy, cortical blindness, paresis, and coma; however, several large series have not described intracranial hemorrhage associated with CSP administration.29,33,35,36 Thus, a recent observation from the Toronto group of intracranial hemorrhage in one patient with sickle cell anemia receiving CSP after orthotopic liver transplantation is also of considerable interest.37

It is still too early to fully determine the benefits and risks of marrow transplantation for sickle cell anemia. Initial reports have shown the resolution of pain and morbidity from vaso-occlusive crises, an improvement in osteonecrosis, and a reversal of splenic reticuloendothelial dysfunction.34,38,39 For patients with other life-threatening hematologic diseases, the long-term quality of life after bone marrow transplantation has been reported to be excellent in cross-sectional and longitudinal studies.40-44 We have continued accrual of patients with prior stroke, but have instituted posttransplant supportive measures to prevent neurologic complications after transplantation; for patients with sickle cell anemia, further follow-up is needed to determine whether marrow transplantation can prevent late progression of cerebral damage. Extended duration of anticonvulsant prophylaxis and intensified antihypertensive management and platelet support may diminish the frequency of peritransplant seizures. Transplantation of patients before the development of stroke and overt cerebral vasculopathy will also be likely to decrease the risk of subsequent neurologic complications in patients with sickle cell anemia.

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Neurologic complications after allogeneic marrow transplantation for sickle cell anemia [see comments]

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