

Cohorte du PUT plasma convalescent dans la Covid19

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HEMOPLASM Study Group

Utiliser le plasma ou sérum de patients convalescents pour guérir ou prévenir une maladie: A propos du 1er prix Nobel de Médecine en 1901



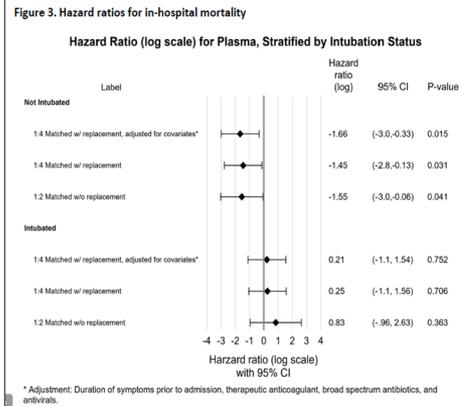
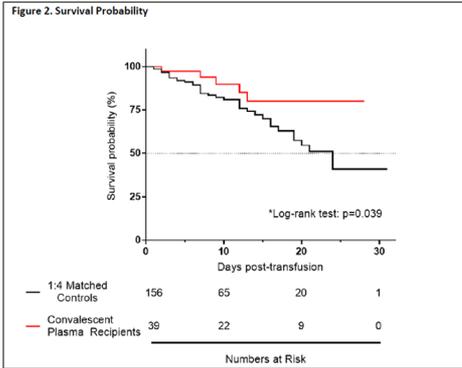
Adolf von Behring médecin allemand et premier lauréat du prix Nobel de physiologie ou de médecine en 1901 pour avoir découvert le sérum* de l'antitoxine de la diphtérie (1890) et du tétanos (1890) et démontré un transfert de l'immunité (avec Kitasato Shibasaburō, médecin japonais).

Par ailleurs :

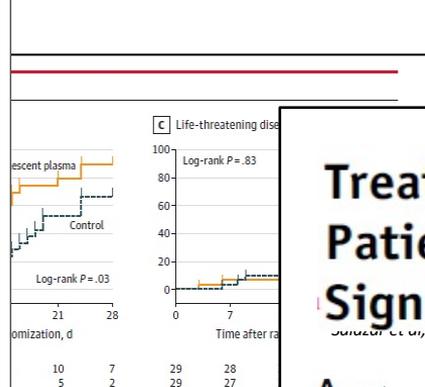
- Charles Richet: sérum anti staphylocoque (1888) sérum anti tuberculeux (1890)
- Albert Calmette: sérum antivenimeux (1890)
- Emile Roux: sérum antidiphtérique (1894)

Convalescent plasma treatment of severe COVID-19: a propensity score-matched control study

Liu et al, Nature Medicine



Time to Clinical Improvement among COVID-19



Median (IQR) follow-up times for the convalescent plasma group, respectively, were 15 (10-28) days and 24 (10-28) days among those with severe COVID-19 and 18.5 (11-26) days among those with life-threatening COVID-19.

Treatment of Coronavirus Disease 2019 Patients with Convalescent Plasma Reveals a Signal of Significantly Decreased Mortality

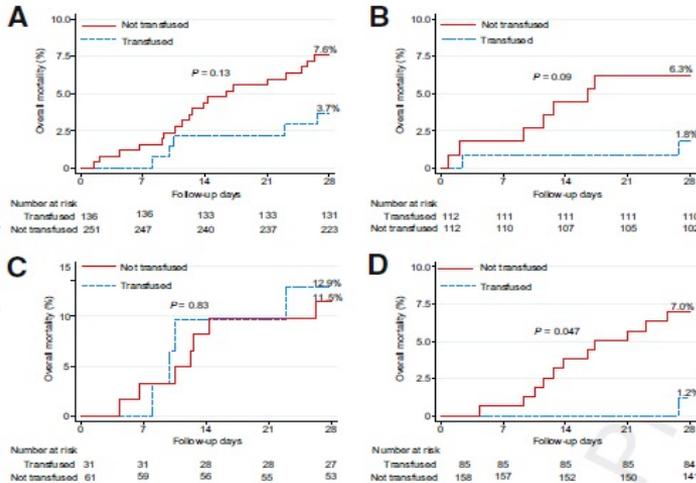


Figure 2 Kaplan-Meier curves for mortality within 28 days post-day 0 for secondary matched cohorts. **A:** All secondary matched patients. **B:** Secondary matched patients transfused within 72 hours of admission. **C:** Secondary matched patients transfused >72 hours after admission. **D:** Secondary matched patients transfused within 72 hours of admission with plasma with anti-receptor binding domain IgG titer $\geq 1:1350$.



Agence nationale de sécurité du médicament
et des produits de santé

PROTOCOLE D'UTILISATION THERAPEUTIQUE

24 avril 2020

Plasma convalescent COVID-19

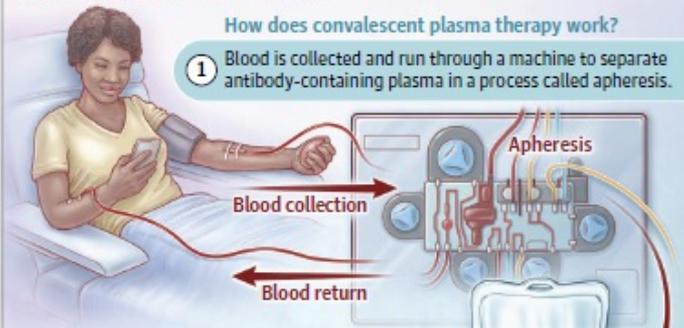
Infection par le coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 (maladie COVID-19)

Convalescent plasma and COVID-19

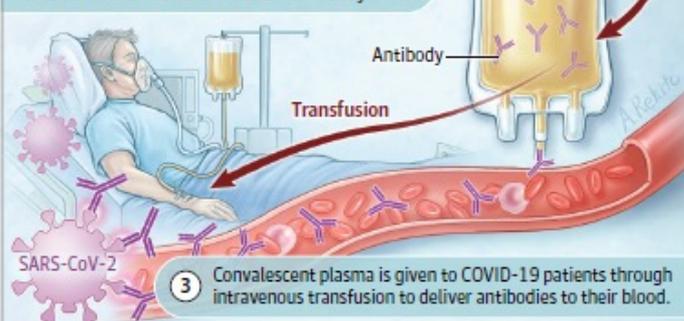
The blood of recovered COVID-19 patients contains proteins called antibodies developed by the immune system to fight the SARS-CoV-2 virus. Antibodies are found in the blood plasma, which can be collected and used to treat other COVID-19 patients with a **convalescent plasma** transfusion that is safe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

JAMA patient page 2020

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, 3 units / donation), among which 563 PlasmaCoV2 donations
- 64 to 55% qualified donations (76% among PCR+ donors)
- 4700 qualified convalescent plasma units (200 to 220 ml/unit)

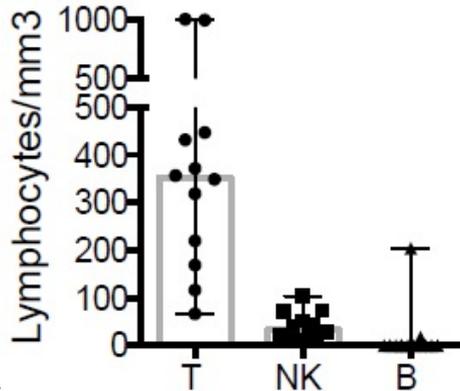
Reinitiation of CCP collection **since 26/10**: 100 to 200 plasmapheresis / week with a focus on B, AB CCP donors)

CORIPLASM-ID: évaluation du plasma convalescent chez les immunodéprimés covid19, preuve de concept

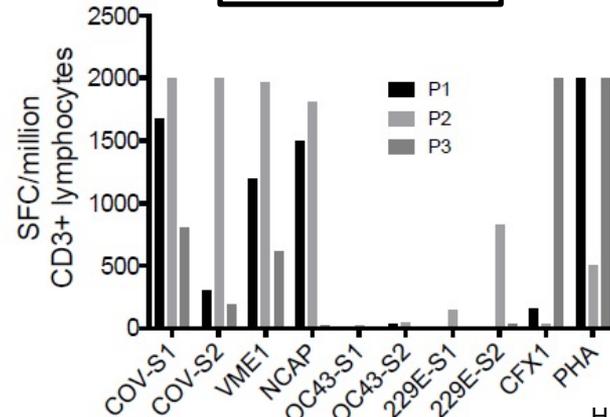
Description : profil immunologique des 17 patients

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

Immunophénotypage lymphocytaire

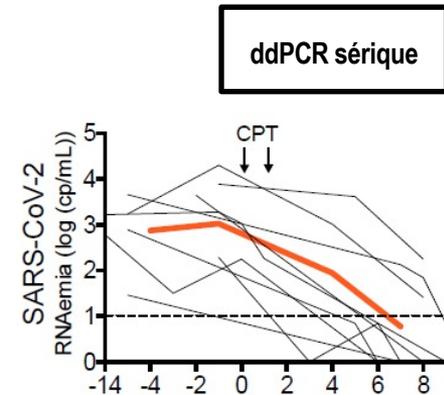
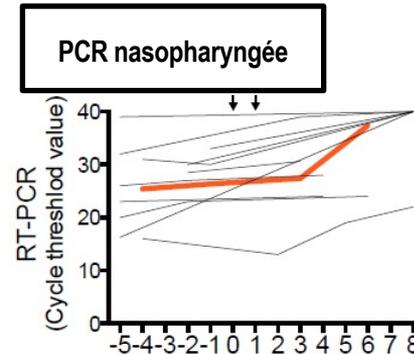
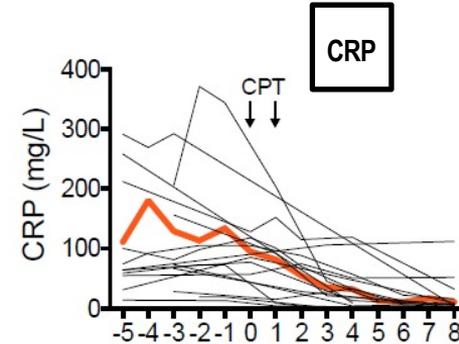
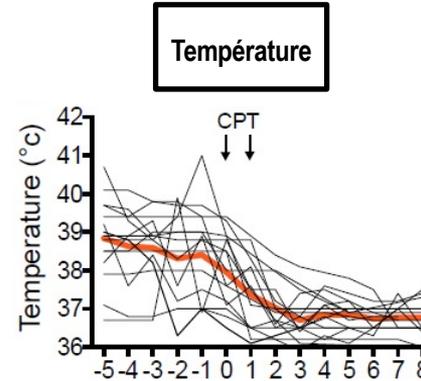


ELISPOT (N=3)

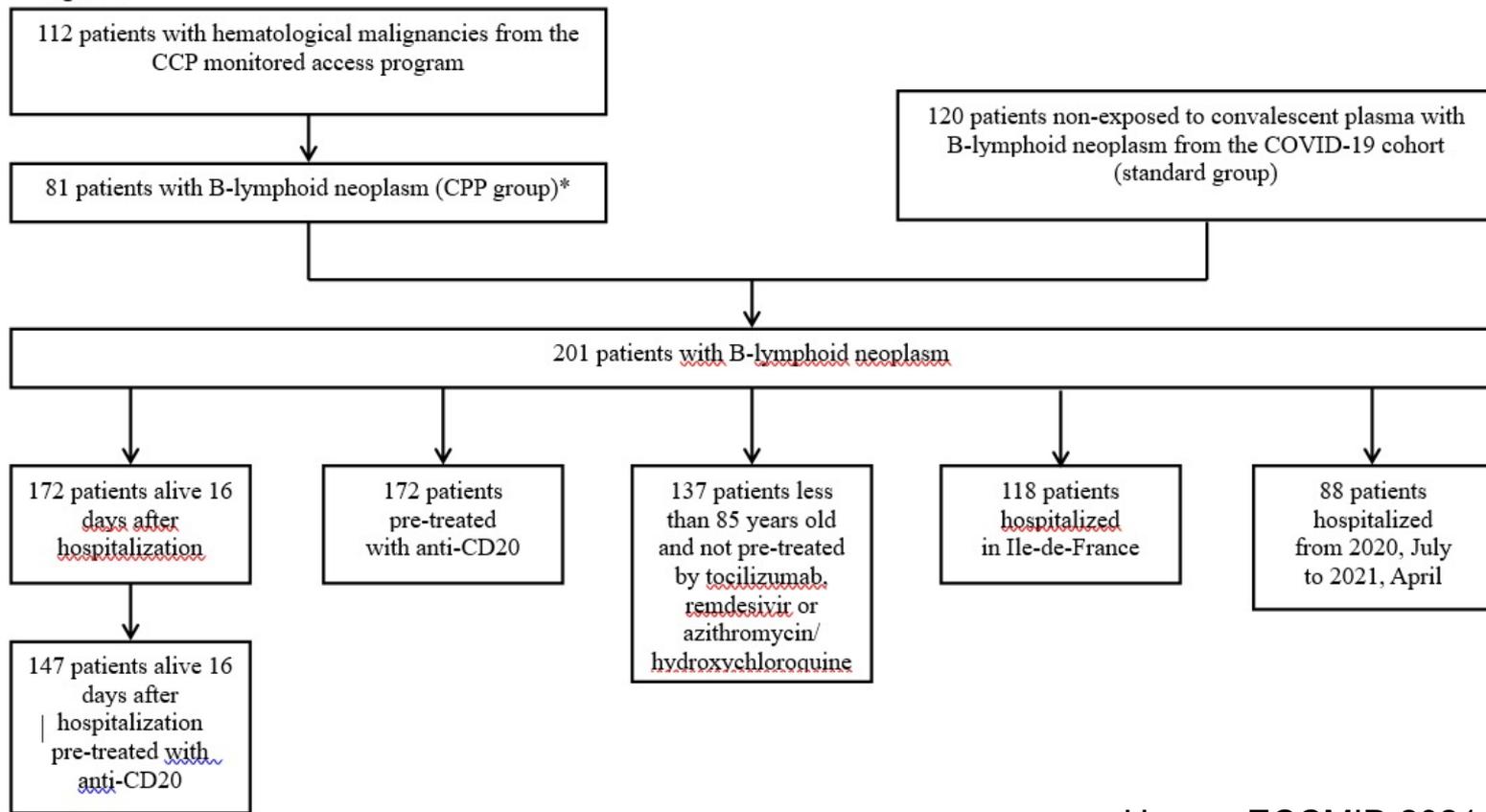


CORIPLASM-ID: évaluation du plasma convalescent chez les immunodéprimés covid19, preuve de concept

- 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

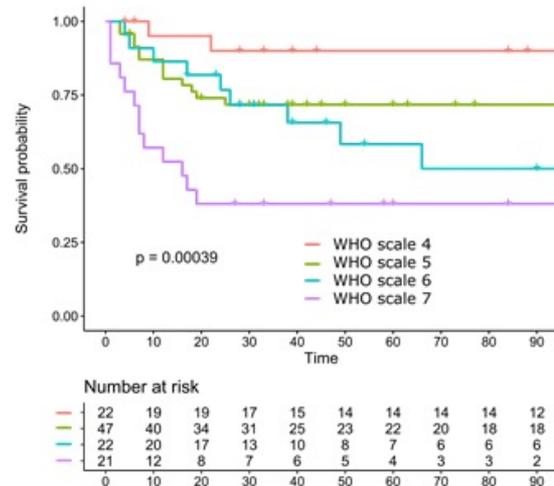
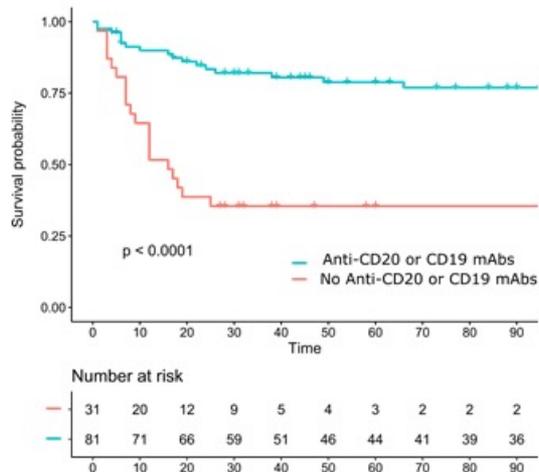
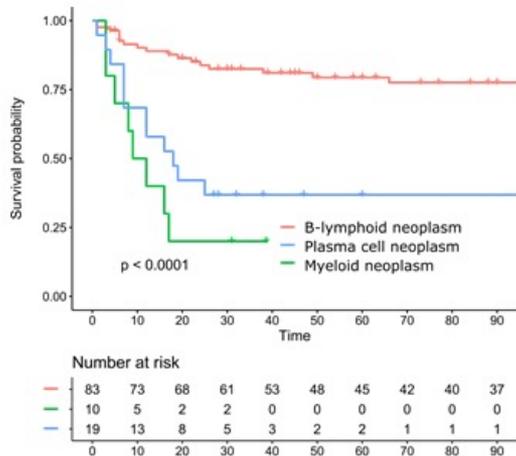


HEMOPLASM: cohorte exposé/non exposé avec score de propension – Evaluation du plasma convalescent dans les hémopathies malignes



*ALL were excluded form analysis

HEMOPLASM: cohorte exposé/non exposé avec score de propension – Evaluation du plasma convalescent dans les hémopathies malignes



➔ Meilleur pronostic si hémopathies lymphoïdes B, utilisation d'antiCD19-20, transfusé tôt

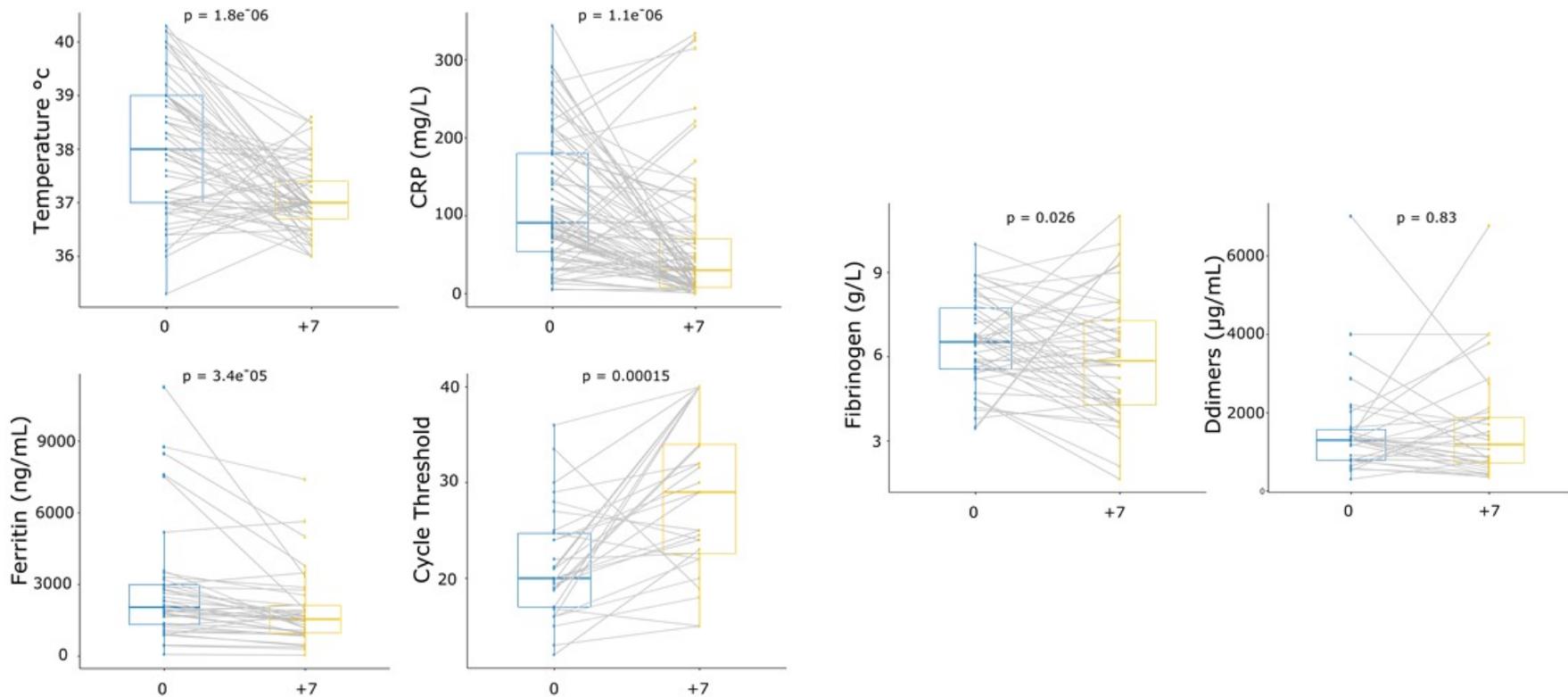
HEMOPLASM: cohorte exposé/non exposé avec score de propension – Evaluation du plasma convalescent dans les hémopathies malignes

Table 4: Estimation of hazard ratio (HR) of death associated with plasma therapy and its 95% confidence interval (CI)

Analysed population	Crude association		Adjusted association		Adjusted association including sex		IPW		IPW including sex	
	HR of death associated with plasma therapy [95%CI]	p-value	HR of death associated with plasma therapy [95%CI]	p-value	HR of death associated with plasma therapy [95%CI]	p-value	HR of death associated with plasma therapy [95%CI]	p-value	HR of death associated with plasma therapy [95%CI]	p-value
16 day- anti-cd20 population	0.47 [0.16;1.3]	0.157	0.33 [0.11;0.99]	0.049			0.37 [0.20;0.69]	0.002		
Overall population	0.45 [0.26;0.79]	0.005	0.46 [0.26;0.84]	0.012	0.45 [0.25;0.83]	0.010	0.50 [0.34;0.72]	<0.001	0.48 [0.33;0.69]	<0.001
RCT-like population	0.54 [0.29;1.0]	0.064	0.58 [0.29;1.2]	0.117			0.57 [0.37;0.89]	0.014		
Wave 2-4 population	0.44 [0.20;0.97]	0.042	0.50 [0.23;1.1]	0.083			0.60 [0.35;1.0]	0.069		
IdF population	0.40 [0.17;0.95]	0.039	0.39 [0.16;0.96]	0.040			0.40 [0.24;0.67]	<0.001		
16 day- population	0.55 [0.19;1.6]	0.263	0.46 [0.15;1.4]	0.165			0.43 [0.23;0.78]	<0.001		
Anti-CD20 population	0.37 [0.21;0.65]	<0.001	0.32 [0.17;0.60]	<0.001			0.39 [0.26;0.58]	<0.001		

Adjusted associations and IPW models were controlled for age (<65 years vs. ≥65 years), arterial hypertension or diabetes or body mass index >25kg/m² (yes vs. not) and corticotherapy (yes vs. not). IdF: Ile-de-France, IPW: inverse probability of convalescent plasma exposure weighting, RCT: randomized controlled trial

HEMOPLASM: cohorte exposé/non exposé avec score de propension – Evaluation du plasma convalescent dans les hémopathies malignes



En conclusion

- **Efficacité du plasma convalescent covid19 dans les hémopathies malignes, en particulier lymphoïdes B**
- **Facteurs associés à un bon pronostic : antécédent de traitement par rituximab, stade précoce, (femme)**
- **Comme pour les mAbs, la sérologie neg. est également associée à un meilleur pronostic**