

**FARMACI CON USO CONSOLIDATO NEL TRATTAMENTO CORRELATO AI TRAPIANTI PER INDICAZIONI ANCHE DIFFERENTI DA QUELLE PREVISTE DAL PROVVEDIMENTO DI AUTORIZZAZIONE ALL'IMMISSIONE IN COMMERCIO**

Nome composto	Indicazioni già autorizzate	<b>Estensione di indicazione relative ad usi consolidati sulla base di evidenze scientifiche presenti in letteratura.</b>
<b>Basiliximab</b>	Indicato per la profilassi del rigetto acuto in pazienti adulti e pediatrici (1-17 anni) sottoposti a trapianto renale allogenico <i>de novo</i> . Deve essere usato in associazione ad un trattamento immunosoppressivo a base di ciclosporina in microemulsione e corticosteroidi nei pazienti con una quantità di anticorpi reattivi inferiore all'80%, o in uno schema terapeutico immunosoppressivo di mantenimento in triplice terapia comprendente ciclosporina in microemulsione, corticosteroidi e azatioprina o micofenolato mofetile	<p>Profilassi del rigetto acuto in pazienti adulti e pediatrici sottoposti a trapianto di fegato e a Trapianto isole di Langerhans.</p> <p>Profilassi del rigetto acuto in pazienti adulti sottoposti a trapianto di rene e pancreas.</p> <p>M. Spada et al. Randomized Trial of Basiliximab Induction versus steroid Therapy in Pediatric Liver Allograft Recipients Under Tacrolimus Immunosuppression Am. J. Transplantation 2006; 6: 1913-1921  S. Gruttadauria et al. A Safe Immunosuppressive Protocol in Adult to-Adult Living Related Liver Transplantation. Transplant Proc 38, 1106-1108 (2006)  Laura Lladó et al. Immunosuppression without steroids in liver transplantation is safe and reduces infection and metabolic complications: Results from a prospective multicenter randomized study. J. Hepatol 44 /(2006) 710-718  D.W. Orr et al. Anti-Interleukin 2 Receptor Antibodies and Mycorphenolate Mofetil for Treatment of Steroid - Resistant Rejection in Adult Liver Transplantation. Transplant Proc 37, 4373-4379 (2005)  R. Ganschow et al. Long-term results of basiliximab induction immunosuppression in paediatric liver transplants recipients. Pediatr Transplantation 2005; 9: 741-745  M. Spada et al. An anti-interleukin 2 receptor monoclonal antibody to reduce the incidence of acute cellular rejection after liver transplantation. Pediatr Transplantation 2000, Vol 4., p. 62 (Abs P49)  R. Ganschow et al. The anti-interleukin 2 receptor antibody basiliximab after pediatric liver transplantation: a pilot study. Pediatr Transplantation 2000, Vol. 4, p. 95 (Abs O145)  R. Ganschow et al. First experience with basiliximab in pediatric liver graft recipients. Pediatr Transplantation 2001, Vol. 5, p. 353-358  F. Filippini et al. Study of Simulect-Based, Steroid-Free Immunosuppressive Regimen in HCV+ De Novo Liver Transplant Patients: Preliminary Results. Transplantation Proceedings 33, 3211-3212 (2001)  D.A. Kelly The use of anti-interleukin 2 receptor antibodies in pediatric liver transplantation. Pediatr Transplantation 2001; 5: 386-389  P. Neuhaus et al. Improved Treatment Response With Basiliximab Immunoprophylaxis After Liver Transplantation: Results from a Double-Blind Randomized Placebo-Controlled Trial. Liver Transplantation 2002, Vol. 8, 132-142  M. Cantarovich et al. Anti-CD25 Monoclonal antibody coverage allows for calcineurin inhibitor "Holiday" in solid organ transplant patients with acute renal dysfunction. Transplantation Vol 73 n 7  B. Nashan. The Interleukin " Pathway" and the Route to Logical Immunosuppression. Current Issues in Liver and Small Bowel Transplantation 2002, 9, 164-174  E. Kuse et al. Immunoprophylaxis with Simulect ® (Basiliximab) in combination with Cyclosporine and Steroids in Liver Transplantation. American Journal of Transplantation 2001, vol 1, p 202 (Abs 266)  A. Venze et al. Basiliximab monotherapy following B-cell lymphoma after pediatric liver transplantation and anti-CD20 therapy. Pediatr Transplantation 2003; 7: 404-407  R. Reding et al. Steroid-free liver transplantation in children. Lancet 2003; 362: 2068-70  C.L. Liu et al. Interleukin 2-Receptor Antibody (Basiliximab) for Immunosuppressive Induction Therapy After</p>

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		<p>Liver Transplantation: A Protocol With Early Elimination of Seroids and Reduction of Tacrolimus Dosage. Liver Transplantation, 10: No. 6 (June) 728-733  S. Grattadauria et al. Basixilimab in a Triple-Drug Regiment with Tacrolimus and Steroids in Liver Transplantation. Transplantation Proceedings, 37, 2611-2613 (2005)</p> <p><b>Trapianto di isole di Langerhans</b>  Oberholzer J, Toso C, Triponez F, Ris F, Bucher P, et al: Human islet allotransplantation with Basiliximab in type I diabetic patients with end-stage renal failure. Transplantation Proceedings, 34, (3) 823-825</p> <p><b>Trapianto di Rene-Pancreas</b>  Zhang R, Florman S, Devidoss S, Zarifian A, Yau CL, Paramesh A, Killackey M, Alper B, Fonseca V, Slakey D. A comparison of long-term survivals of simultaneous pancreas-kidney transplant between African American and Caucasian recipients with basiliximab induction therapy.  Am J Transplant. 2007 Jul;7(7):1815-21.</p> <p>Boggi U, Vistoli F, Del Chiaro M, Signori S, Amorese G, Vahadia Bartolo T, Sgambelluri F, Barsotti M, Tregnaghi C, Paleologo G, Coppelli A, Giannarelli R, Rizzo G, Marchetti P, Mosca F.  Neoral versus prograf in simultaneous pancreas-kidney transplantation with portal venous drainage: three-year results of a single-center, open-label, prospective, randomized pilot study.  Transplant Proc. 2005 Jul-Aug;37(6):2641-3.</p> <p>Chow FY, Polkinghorne K, Saunder A, Kerr PG, Atkins RC, Chadban SJ.  Historical controlled trial of OKT3 versus basiliximab induction therapy in simultaneous pancreas-renal transplantation.  Nephrology (Carlton). 2003 Aug;8(4):212-6.</p> <p><b>Profilassi del rigetto acuto in pazienti adulti e pediatrici sottoposti a trapianto di cuore.</b></p> <p><b>Trapianto di cuore</b>  J. Segovia et al  A randomized Multicenter Comparison of Basiliximab and Muromonab (OKT3) in Heart Transplantation: SIMCOR Study .  Transplantation 2006; 81:1542-1548</p> <p>F.M. Mattei et al.  Lower Risk of Infectious Deaths in Cardiac Transplant Patients Receiving Basiliximab versus Anti-thymocyte Globulin as Induction Therapy  J Heart Lung Transplantation 2007; 26:693-9</p> <p>Katrina A. Ford et al.  Initial Data on Basiliximab in Critically Children Undergoing Heart Transplantation  J Heart Lung Transplantation 2005; 24:1284-88  K.M. Ward et al.  Basiliximab in pediatric heart transplantation-Initial Experience  J Heart Lung Transplantation 2004;</p>

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		<p>Abs 103 – Vol 23 – Number 2S</p> <p><b>Terapia immunodepressiva e antirigetto in pazienti adulti e pediatrici sottoposti a tx di intestino e multi-viscerale.</b></p> <p><i>Adenovirus Infections in Pediatric Small Bowel Transplant Recipients</i>, Diana F. Florescu, Monirul K. Islam, David F. Mercer, Wendy Grant, Alan N. Langnas, Alison G. Freifeld, Debra Sudan, Rishika Basappa, Dominick Dimaio, and Andre C. Kalil, Transplantation 2010;90: 198–204</p> <p><i>Graft-vs-host disease after small bowel transplantation in children</i>, Ane M. Andres, Manuel Lopez Santamaría, Esther Ramos, Jesus Sarriá, Manuel Molina, Francisco Hernandez, Jose L. Encinas, Javier Larrauri, Gerardo Prieto, Juan Antonio Tovar, Department of Pediatric Surgery, Hospital Universitario La Paz, Paseo de la Castellana 261, 28046 Madrid, Spain, 27 October 2009, Journal of Pediatric Surgery (2010) 45, 330–336</p> <p><i>Basiliximab Decreases the Incidence of Acute Rejection After Intestinal Transplantation</i>, D.L. Sudan, S. Chinnakotla, S. Horslen, K. Iyer, I. Fox, B. Shaw Jr, and A.N. Langnas, Transplantation Proceedings, 34, 940–941 (2002)</p> <p><i>Incidence and outcome of fungal infections in pediatric small bowel transplant recipients</i>, D.F. Florescu, K.M. Islam, W. Grant, D.F. Mercer, A. Langnas, J. Botha, B. Nielsen, A.C. Kalil, Transpl Infect Dis 2010, 1-8</p> <p><i>Graft-versus-Host Disease Presenting With Pancytopenia After En Bloc Multiorgan Transplantation: Case Report and Literature Review</i>, R. Mawad, A. Hsieh, and L. Damon, Transplantation Proceedings, 41, 4431–4433 (2009)</p> <p><i>Intestinal transplantation before and after the introduction of sirolimus</i> Thomas M. Fishbein, Sander Florman, Gabriel Gondolesi, Thomas Schiano, Neal Leleiko, Allan Tschernia, and Stuart Kaufman, Transplantation, Vol. 73, 1538–1542, No. 10, May 27, 2002</p> <p><b>Profilassi della aGVHD in pazienti sottoposti a trapianto allogenico di cellule staminali ematopoietiche non manipolate da donatore familiare HLA aploidentico</b></p> <p><i>Humanized anti-CD25 monoclonal antibody for prophylaxis of graft-versus-host disease (GVHD) in haploidentical bone marrow transplantation without ex vivo T-cell depletion</i>. Chen HR, Ji SQ, Wang HX et al. Exp Hematol 2003; 31:1019-1025.</p> <p><i>Anti-CD25 monoclonal antibody (basiliximab) for prevention of graft-versus-host disease after haploidentical bone marrow transplantation for hematological malignancies</i>. Ji SQ, Chen HR, Yan HX et al. Bone Marrow Transplantation 2005; 36:349-354.</p> <p><i>Haploidentical hematopoietic stem cell transplantation in hematologic malignancies with G-CSF mobilize bone marrow plus peripheral blood stem cells grafts without T cell depleted: a single center report of 29 cases</i>. Wang HX, Yan HM, Wang ZD et al. Leukemia &amp; Lymphoma 2012; 53:654-659.</p>

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		<p><i>Prophylaxis of graft-versus-host disease by administration of the murine anti-IL-2 receptor antibody 2A3.</i> Anasetti C, Martin PJ, Storb R et al. Bone Marrow Transplant 1991; :375-381.</p> <p><i>Comparative in vitro study of the immunomodulatory activity of humanized and chimeric anti-CD25 monoclonal antibodies.</i> Kircher B, Lätzer K, Gastl G and Nachbaur D. Clin Exp Immunol 2003; 134:426-430.</p> <p><i>Prophylactic effects of interleukin-2 receptor antagonists against graft-versus-host disease following unrelated donor peripheral blood stem cell transplantation.</i> Fang J, Hu C, Hong M et al. Biol Blood Marrow transplant 2012; 18:745-762.</p> <p><i>Haploidentical, unmanipulated, G-CSF-primed bone marrow transplantation for patients with high-risk hematologic malignancies.</i> Di Bartolomeo P, Santarone S, De Angelis G et al. Blood 2012; 121:849-857.</p>
<b>Etanercept</b> (e.v.)	<p>Artrite reumatoide: in associazione con metotressato è indicato per il trattamento dell'artrite reumatoide in fase attiva da moderata a grave negli adulti quando la risposta ai farmaci antireumatici modificanti la malattia, metotressato incluso (a meno che controindicato), è risultata inadeguata. Può essere utilizzato in monoterapia in caso di intolleranza al metotressato o quando il trattamento continuo con il metotressato è inappropriato. Indicato anche nel trattamento dell'artrite reumatoide grave, attiva e progressiva negli adulti non trattati precedentemente con metotressato. Da solo o in associazione con metotressato, ha dimostrato di ridurre il tasso di progressione del danno delle articolazioni, come misurato radiograficamente, e di migliorare la funzione fisica.</p> <p>Artrite idiopatica giovanile: trattamento della poliartrite (positiva o negativa al fattore reumatoide) e dell'oligoartrite estesa in bambini e adolescenti a partire dai 2 anni d'età che hanno mostrato una risposta</p>	<p>Trattamento aGvHD in prima linea o resistente a terapia con steroidi.</p> <p>1. Levine JE et al., Blood 2008;111;4: p 2470 2. Alousi AM et al., Blood 2009 114:3; p 511</p>

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	<p>inadeguata, o che sono risultati intolleranti, al metotressato.</p> <p>Trattamento dell'artrite psoriasica in adolescenti a partire dai 12 anni di età che hanno mostrato una risposta inadeguata, o che sono risultati intolleranti, al metotressato.</p> <p>Trattamento dell'artrite correlata ad entesite in adolescenti a partire dai 12 anni di età che hanno mostrato una risposta inadeguata, o che sono risultati intolleranti, alla terapia convenzionale.</p> <p>Non è stato studiato su bambini di età inferiore ai 2 anni.</p> <p>Artrite psoriasica: trattamento dell'artrite psoriasica in fase attiva e progressiva negli adulti, quando la risposta ai farmaci antireumatici modificanti la malattia è risultata inadeguata. Ha dimostrato di migliorare la funzione fisica in pazienti con artrite psoriasica, e di ridurre il tasso di progressione del danno periferico alle articolazioni come da rilevazioni ai raggi X in pazienti con sottotipi simmetrici poliarticolari della malattia.</p> <p>Spondilite anchilosante: trattamento della spondilite anchilosante grave in fase attiva negli adulti che hanno avuto una risposta inadeguata alla terapia convenzionale.</p> <p>Psoriasi a placche: trattamento della psoriasi a placche da moderata a grave negli adulti che non hanno risposto, o presentano una controindicazione, o sono intolleranti ad altre terapie sistemiche, inclusi ciclosporina, metotressato o psoralene e luce ultravioletta A (PUVA).</p> <p>Psoriasi pediatrica a placche: trattamento</p>	

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	della psoriasi a placche cronica grave nei bambini ed adolescenti a partire dagli 6 anni d'età che non sono controllati in maniera adeguata da altre terapie sistemiche o fototerapie o che sono intolleranti ad esse.	
<b>Everolimus 0,25/0,5/0,75/1mg</b>	<p>Profilassi del rigetto d'organo in pazienti adulti, a rischio immunologico da lieve a moderato, sottoposti a trapianto renale o cardiaco allogenico. Everolimus deve essere utilizzato in associazione con ciclosporina in microemulsione e corticosteroidi.</p> <p>Profilassi del rigetto d'organo in pazienti sottoposti a trapianto di fegato. Nel trapianto di fegato, everolimus deve essere utilizzato in associazione con tacrolimus e corticosteroidi.</p>	<p>Profilassi del rigetto acuto in pazienti pediatriche sottoposti a trapianto di rene.</p> <p>Profilassi del rigetto acuto in pazienti adulti sottoposti a trapianto di polmone.</p> <p>Pazienti con trapianto di fegato che necessitano la riduzione/sospensione nell'inibitore della calcineurina con problemi di tossicità renale.</p> <p>L.Pape et al. Reversal of loss of glomerular filtration rate in children with transplant nephropathy after switch to everolimus and low-dose cyclosporine A. <i>Pediatr Transplantation</i> 2007; 11: 291-293</p> <p>Vester U et al. Everolimus (Certican) in combination with Neoral in Pediatric Renal Transplant Recipients: Interim analysis after 3 Months. <i>Transplantation Proceedings</i>, 34, 2209-2210 (2002)</p> <p>P. Hoyer et al. Everolimus in Pediatric de Novo Renal Transplant Patients. <i>Transplantation</i> Vol 75; 2082-2085 (2003)</p> <p>R. Van Damme-Lombaerts et al. Single-dose pharmacokinetics and tolerability of everolimus in stable pediatric renal transplant patients. <i>Pediatric Transplantation</i> 2002; 6: 147-152</p> <p>J.M. Kovarik et al. Everolimus in Pulmonary Transplantation: Pharmacokinetics and Exposure-Response Relationship. <i>The Journal of Heart and Lung Transplantation</i> Vol. 25 No 4 (2006)</p> <p>Everolimus versus Azathioprine in Maintenance Lung Transplant Recipients: An International, Randomized Double-Blind Clinical Trial. <i>American Journal of Transplantation</i> 2006; 6: 169-177</p> <p>Azzola et al. Everolimus and Mycophenolate Mofetil are potent inhibitors of fibroblast proliferation after lung Transplantation. <i>Transplantation</i> Vol 77, No. 4 (2004)</p> <p>G. Everson. Everolimus and mTOR Inhibitors in Liver Transplantation: Opening the "Box". <i>Liver Transplantation</i> 12: 1571-1573, 2006</p> <p>C.D. Poirier Promise of Neoral C2; Basiliximab and Everolimus in Lung Transplantation. <i>Transplantation Proceedings</i>, 36 (Suppl 2S)N, 509S-513S (2004)</p> <p>Levy et al. Safety, Tolerability and Efficacy of Everolimus in De Novo Liver Transplant Recipients: 12-and 36-Month Results. <i>Liver Transplantation</i> 12: 1640-1648, 2006</p> <p><b>Trapianto di fegato pediatrico</b>  <b>Trapianto di fegato</b>          Katrina A. Ford          Paediatric Immunosuppression Following Solid Organ Transplantation  <i>Arch Dis Child Educ Ed</i> 2006; 91:87-91</p> <p>Terapia immunodepressiva e antirigetto in pazienti adulti e pediatriche sottoposti a tx di intestino e multi-viscerale.</p>

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<p><b>Fattori di crescita dei leucociti:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>filgrastim</b></li> <li>• <b>lenograstim</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>Filgrastim:</b>  Riduzione della durata della neutropenia e dell'incidenza di neutropenia febbrile in pazienti trattati con chemioterapia citotossica standard per affezioni maligne (con l'eccezione della leucemia mieloide cronica e delle sindromi mielodisplastiche) e per la riduzione della durata della neutropenia in pazienti sottoposti a terapia mieloablattiva seguita da trapianto di midollo osseo considerati a maggior rischio di neutropenia grave prolungata. La sicurezza e l'efficacia di filgrastim sono simili negli adulti e nei bambini trattati con chemioterapia citotossica. Indicato per la mobilitazione delle cellule progenitrici del sangue periferico (PBPC).  In pazienti, bambini o adulti, con neutropenia grave congenita, ciclica o idiopatica, con una conta assoluta di neutrofili (CAN) <math>\leq 0,5 \times 10^9/l</math>, e una storia di infezioni gravi o ricorrenti, una somministrazione a lungo termine del farmaco è indicata per incrementare la conta dei neutrofili e per ridurre l'incidenza e la durata delle complicanze correlate all'infezione. Indicato per il trattamento della neutropenia persistente (CAN minore o uguale a <math>1,0 \times 10^9/l</math>) in pazienti con infezione da HIV avanzata, per ridurre il rischio di infezioni batteriche quando non siano appropriate altre opzioni per controllare la neutropenia</p> <p><b>Lenograstim:</b>  Riduzione della durata della neutropenia in</p>	<p><i>Persistent effects of everolimus on strength of experimental wounds in intestine and fascia</i>, Martine C. M. Willems, MD1; J. Adam van der Vliet, MD, PhD1; Ben M. de Man, BSc1; Jeroen A. W. M. van der Laak, PhD2; Roger M. L. M. Lomme, BSc1; Thijs Hendriks, PhD1, Wound Rep Reg (2010) 18; 98–104</p> <p><b>Neutropenia (neutrofili <math>&lt; 750/L</math>) nei pazienti trapiantati di fegato o con diagnosi clinica di cirrosi, che ricevono interferone standard o peghilato in monoterapia o in combinazione con ribavirina e che presentano risposta virologica precoce alla terapia.</b></p> <p>Manns MP, et al. and the International Hepatitis Interventional Therapy Group. Peginterferon alfa-2b plus ribavirin compared with interferon alfa-2b plus ribavirin for initial treatment of chronic hepatitis C: a randomised trial. Lancet 2001;358:958-65.</p> <p>Fried MW, et al. Peg Interferon alfa 2a plus Ribavirin in chronic hepatitis C virus infection. N Engl J Med 2002; 347: 975-82.</p> <p>Higashi Y, et al. Case report: agranulocytosis induced by interferon alpha therapy for chronic hepatitis C J Gastroenterol Hepatol 1996; 11:1012-1015.</p> <p>Van Thiel DH, et al. Combination treatment of advanced HCV associated liver disease with interferon and G-CSF. Hepatogastroenterology 1995; 42:907-12</p> <p>Fukuda A, et al. Effects of interferon alpha on peripheral neutrophil counts and serum granulocyte colony-stimulating factor for the treatment of chronic hepatitis C Cell Mol Ther 2000; 6:149-154.</p> <p>Carreno V, et al. Randomized controlled trial of recombinant human granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor for the treatment of chronic hepatitis C Cytokine 2000; 12: 165-70.</p> <p>Shiffman ML, et al. Use of granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor alone or in combination with interferon-alpha-2b for treatment of chronic hepatitis C J Hepatol 1998; 28: 382-89.</p> <p>National Institutes of health consensus development conference statement: Management of hepatitis C: 2002 – June 10-12 2002. Hepatology 2002; 36: S3-S20.</p> <p><b>Neutropenia nei pazienti trapiantati di rene</b></p> <p>Hurst FP et al. Poor outcomes associated with neutropenia after kidney transplantation: analysis of United States Renal Data System. Transplantation. 2011 Jul 15;92(1):36-40.</p> <p>Zafrani L, et al. Incidence, risk factors and clinical consequences of neutropenia following kidney transplantation: a retrospective study. Am J Transplant. 2009 Aug;9(8):1816-25.</p>

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	<p>pazienti (con neoplasia non mieloide) sottoposti a terapia mieloablativa, seguita da trapianto di midollo osseo (BMT), considerati ad aumentato rischio di neutropenia grave prolungata.</p> <p>Riduzione della durata della neutropenia grave e delle complicanze associate in pazienti sottoposti a schemi di chemioterapia citotossica associati ad una incidenza significativa di neutropenia febbrile.</p> <p>Mobilizzazione delle cellule progenitrici del sangue periferico (PBPC).</p>	
<b>Fotemustina</b> (e.v.)	<p>Melanoma maligno disseminato, comprese le localizzazioni cerebrali.</p> <p>Tumori cerebrali primitivi.</p>	<p>In sostituzione della carmustina nel condizionamento BEAM.</p> <p>1. Musso M. et al., Bone Marrow Transplantation 2009 November 1-7.</p>
<b>Imatinib</b> (os)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pazienti adulti e pediatrici con leucemia mieloide cronica (LMC) con cromosoma Philadelphia (bcr-abl) positivo (Ph+) di nuova diagnosi, per i quali il trapianto di midollo osseo non è considerato come trattamento di prima linea.</li> <li>• pazienti adulti e pediatrici con LMC Ph+ in fase cronica dopo il fallimento della terapia con interferone-alfa, o in fase accelerata o in crisi blastica.</li> <li>• pazienti adulti con leucemia linfoblastica acuta con cromosoma Philadelphia positivo (LLA Ph+) di nuova diagnosi integrato con chemioterapia.</li> <li>• pazienti adulti con LLA Ph+ recidivante o refrattaria come monoterapia.</li> <li>• pazienti adulti con malattie mielodisplastiche/mieloproliferative (MDS/MPD) associate a riarrangiamenti del</li> </ul>	<p>Terapia della malattia del trapianto contro l'ospite comprensiva dei quadri di bronchiolite.</p> <p>1. Olivieri A. et al., Blood 2009 114; 3 p 709</p> <p>2. Magro L. et al., Blood 2009 114; 3; p 719</p>



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	<p>gene del recettore per il fattore di crescita di origine piastrinica (PDGFR).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pazienti adulti con sindrome ipereosinofila avanzata (HES) e/o con leucemia eosinofila cronica (LEC) con riarrangiamento FIP1L1-PDGFR<math>\alpha</math>.</li> <li>• il trattamento di pazienti adulti con tumori stromali del tratto gastro-intestinale (GIST) maligni non operabili e/o metastatici, positivi al Kit (CD 117).</li> <li>• il trattamento adiuvante di pazienti adulti con un significativo rischio di recidiva dopo resezione di GIST positivi al Kit (CD 117). I pazienti con un rischio di recidiva basso o molto basso non dovrebbero ricevere il trattamento adiuvante.</li> <li>• il trattamento di pazienti adulti con dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans (DFSP) non resecabile e pazienti adulti con DFSP recidivante e/o metastatico non eleggibili per la chirurgia..</li> </ul>	
<b>Immunoglobulina di coniglio antitimocitaria</b>	<p>Profilassi e trattamento degli episodi di rigetto dopo trapianto di rene, cuore, fegato, pancreas. Profilassi nell'adulto della malattia acuta e cronica da trapianto verso ospite (Graft versus Host Disease, GvHD). Trattamento dell'anemia aplastica quando le altre terapie sono inefficaci</p>	<p>Trattamento e profilassi nell'adulto della malattia acuta e cronica da trapianto verso ospite (Graft versus Host Disease, GvHD)</p> <p>Profilassi e trattamento nel paziente pediatrico della malattia acuta e cronica da trapianto verso ospite (Graft versus Host Disease, GvHD)</p> <p>Regime di condizionamento nel trapianto autologo per malattie autoimmuni</p> <p><i>Use of antithymocyte globulin for treatment of steroid-refractory acute graft-versus-host disease: an international practice survey</i> B Hsu, R May, G Carrum, R Krance and D Przepiorka Bone Marrow Transplantation (2001) 28, 945–950.</p> <p><i>Treatment of acute graft-versus-host disease with low-dose, alternate-day antithymocyte globulin</i> Francesco Graziani, Maria Teresa Van Lint, Alida Dominiotto, Anna Maria Raiola, Carmela Di Grazia, Teresa Lamparelli, Francesca Gualandi, Stefania Bregante, Merilù Fiorone, Barbara Bruno, Andrea Bacigalupo haematologica 2002; 87:973-978.</p> <p><i>Fludarabine, cyclophosphamide and anti-thymocyte globulin for alternative donor transplants in acquired severe aplastic anemia: a report from the EBMT-SAA Working Party.</i> A Bacigalupo, F Locatelli, E Lanino, J Marsh, G</p>

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<b>Micofenolato Mofetile</b>	Profilassi del rigetto acuto in pazienti che ricevono un allotrapianto renale, cardiaco o epatico in associazione con ciclosporina e corticosteroidi.	<p><b>Trapianto cuore pediatrico; trapianto fegato pediatrico; trapianto pancreas; trapianto polmone; Profilassi e trattamento della GVHD nel trapianto di cellule staminali emopoietiche; trapianto isole di Langerhans</b></p> <p><b>Trapianto di cuore pediatrico</b>  J. Agüero et al. Influence of Immunosuppression Regimen on Heart Transplantation Survival. Transplantation Proceedings 2006; 38: 2550–2  Olivia Boyer et al. Improvement of Renal Function in Pediatric Heart Transplant Recipients Treated with Low-Dose Calcineurin Inhibitor and Mycophenolate Mofetil. Transplantation 2005; 79 (10): 1405–1410  Dipchand AI et al. Mycophenolate mofetil in pediatric heart transplant recipients: A single-center experience. Pediatr Transplantation 2001; 5: 112–118  Tonshoff B et al. Treatment strategies in pediatric solid organ transplant recipients with calcineurin inhibitor-</p>

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<b>Micofenolato Sodico</b>	E' indicato in associazione con ciclosporina e corticosteroidi, per la profilassi del rigetto acuto, in pazienti adulti che ricevono un trapianto allogenico di rene.	<p><b>Profilassi del rigetto acuto in pazienti adulti con trapianto di cuore. Pazienti adulti con trapianto di fegato e di cuore in cui il micofenolato mofetile dia effetti collaterali di tipo gastroenterico che richiedano la diminuzione/sospensione della dose.</b></p> <p>J. Kobashigawa et al. Similar Efficacy and Safety of Enteric-coated Mycophenolate Sodium (E-MPS, Myfortic)</p>

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		<p>compared with Mycophenolate Mofetil (NNF) in de Novo Transplant Recipients: Results of a 12-Month, Single-blind, Randomized, Parallel-Group, Multicenter Study. The Journal of Heart and Lung Transplantation. Vol. 25, Number 8, 2006</p> <p>M. Zackliczynski et al. Letter: Elective conversion from CellCept to Myfortic under Control of Mycophenolate Acid Concentration in Stable Heart Transplant Recipients. The Journal of Heart and Lung Transplantation, Vol. 26, No. 3, 2007</p> <p>Pharmacokinetics and variability of mycophenolic acid from enteric-coated mycophenolate sodium compared with mycophenolate mofetil in de novo heart transplant recipients. Clin Transplant 2007; 21: 18-23</p> <p>J. Dumortier et al. Conversion from Mycophenolate Mofetil to Enteric-coated Mycophenolate Sodium in Liver Transplant Patients Gastrointestinal Disorders: A Pilot Study. Liver Transplantation 12: 1342-1346, 2006</p> <p>Cantisani G.P.C. Enteric-coated Mycophenolate Sodium Experience in Liver Transplant Patients. Transplantation Proceedings, 38: 932-933, 2006</p> <p>H.W. Sollinger. Mycophenolate in transplantation. Clin Transplant 2004; 18: 485-492</p> <p>L. Chan et al. Patient-Reported Gastrointestinal Symptom Burden and Health-Related Quality of Life following Conversion from Mycophenolate Mofetil to Enteric-Coated Mycophenolate Sodium. Transplantation Vol 81, No 9 2006</p> <p><b>Profilassi del rigetto acuto nel trapianto di rene in associazione con Tacrolimus</b></p> <p><b>Trapianto di rene</b> J.M. Puig et al. Comparison of Mycophenolate Mofetil (MMF) and enteric-coated mycophenolate sodium (EC-MPS) pharmacokinetic profile in stable renal transplant (RT) patients treated with tacrolimus (FK) without steroids American Journal of Transplantation 7: 349-349; 780 Suppl. 2 May 2007</p> <p>P. Bolin et al. Improvement in 3-Month Patient Reported Gastrointestinal Symptoms After Conversion From Mycophenolate Mofetil to Enteric-Coated Mycophenolate Sodium in Renal Transplant Patients Transplantation 2007; 84:1443-1451</p> <p>K. Budde et al. Conversion from Mycophenolate Mofetil to Enteric-Coated Mycophenolate Sodium in Maintenance Renal Transplant Recipients Receiving Tacrolimus: Clinical Pharmacokinetics, and Pharmacodynamic Outcomes Transplantation 2007; 83:417-424</p> <p><b>Profilassi e terapia della GVHD acuta e cronica nel trapianto di cellule staminali emopoietiche di pazienti adulti e pediatrici</b></p> <p>Pharmacokinetics of intravenous mycophenolate mofetil after allogeneic blood stem cell transplantation. Jenke A, Renner U, Richter M, Freiberg-Richter J, Platzbecker U, Helwig A, Thiede H-M, Schafer-Eckart K, Ehninger G, Bornhauser M. Pharmacokinetics of intravenous mycophenolate mofetil after allogeneic blood stem cell transplantation. Clin Transplantation 2001; 15: 176-184.</p> <p>Targeting mycophenolate mofetil for graft-versus-host disease prophylaxis after allogeneic blood stem cell</p>



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		<p>transplantation. I Haentzschel, J Freiberg-Richter, U Platzbecker, A Kiani, J Schetelig, T Illmer, G Ehninger, ESchleyer and M Bornha. Bone Marrow Transplantation (2008) 42, 113–120.</p> <p>Use of intravenous mycophenolate mofetil for graft-versus-host disease prophylaxis in an allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplant recipient with an allergic reaction to cyclosporine and tacrolimus. CC Dvorak, E Callard and R Agarwal. Bone Marrow Transplantation (2006) 38, 253–254.</p> <p>Mycophenolate mofetil: fully utilizing its benefits for GvHD prophylaxis. Kentaro Minagawa, Motohiro Yamamori, Yoshio Katayama, Toshimitsu Matsui, Int J Hematol (2012) 96:10–25.</p>
<b>Rapamicina (sirolimus)</b>	<p>Profilassi del rigetto d'organo in pazienti adulti con rischio immunologico da lieve a moderato che hanno ricevuto trapianto di rene. Utilizzare il farmaco inizialmente in associazione con ciclosporina microemulsione e corticosteroidi per un periodo da 2 a 3 mesi. Il farmaco può essere continuato come terapia di mantenimento in associazione a corticosteroidi soltanto se la ciclosporina in microemulsione può essere progressivamente eliminata</p>	<p><b>Trapianto fegato; trapianto pediatrico di fegato e/o rene; profilassi e terapia trapianto di cellule staminali emopoietiche; trapianto pancreas, cuore, polmone.</b></p> <p><b>Trapianto isole di Langerhans</b></p> <p><b>Trapianto di fegato</b></p> <p>Wiesner R, Klintmalm GB, McDiarmid S, and the Rapamune Liver Transplant Study Group. SIROLIMUS IMMUNOTHERAPY RESULTS IN REDUCED RATES OF ACUTE REJECTION IN DE NOVO ORTHOTOPIC LIVER TRANSPLANT RECIPIENTS. In: American Journal of Transplantation; 2002; Washington; 2002.</p> <p>Maheshwari A, Torbenson MS, Thuluvath PJ. Sirolimus Monotherapy Versus Sirolimus in Combination with Steroids and/or MMF for Immunosuppression After Liver transplantation. Dig Dis Sci 2006.</p> <p>Zaghla H, Selby RR, Chan LS, Kahn JA, Donovan JA, Jabbour N, et al. A comparison of sirolimus vs. calcineurin inhibitor-based immunosuppressive therapies in liver transplantation. Alimentary Pharmacology and Therapeutics 2006;23(4):513-520.</p> <p>Trotter JF, Wallack A, Steinberg T. Low incidence of cytomegalovirus disease in liver transplant recipients receiving sirolimus primary immunosuppression with 3-day corticosteroid taper. Transplant Infect Dis 2003;5(4):174-180.</p> <p>Trotter JF. Sirolimus in liver transplantation. Transplant Proc 2003;35(3 Suppl):S193-200.</p> <p>Neff GW, Montalbano M, Tzakis AG. Ten years of sirolimus therapy in orthotopic liver transplant recipients. Transplant Proc 2003;35(3 Suppl):S209-16.</p> <p>McAlister VC, Peltekian K, Gao Z, Mahalati K, Dominquez J, MacDonald AS. Liver and kidney pancreas transplantation using tacrolimus, sirolimus and steroid immunosuppression. Transplantation 1999;67(9):S601.</p> <p>Watson CJ, Friend PJ, Jamieson NV, Frick TW, Alexander G, Gimson AE, et al. Sirolimus: a potent new immunosuppressant for liver transplantation. Transplantation 1999;67(4):505-509.</p> <p>Kneteman NM, Oberholzer J, Al Saghier M, Meeberg GA, Blitz M, Ma MM, et al. Sirolimus-based immunosuppression for liver transplantation in the presence of extended criteria for hepatocellular carcinoma. Liver Transpl 2004;10(10):1301.</p> <p>Neff GW, Montalbano M, Slapak-Green G, Meyer D, Berney T, Safdar K, et al. Sirolimus therapy in orthotopic liver transplant recipients with calcineurin inhibitor related chronic renal insufficiency. Transplant Proc 2003;35(8):3029-3031.</p> <p>Nair S, Eason J, Loss G. Sirolimus monotherapy in nephrotoxicity due to calcineurin inhibitors in liver transplant recipients. Liver Transpl 2003;9(2):126-9.</p> <p>Nour B, Egidio MF, Cowan PA, Sebastian A, Shokouh-Amiri MH, Vera SH, et al. Safety and effectiveness of conversion to sirolimus in liver transplant recipients with renal dysfunction. in: American Journal of Transplantation; 2002; 2002.</p> <p>Sanchez EQ, Martin AP, Ikegami T, Uemura T, Narasimhan G, Goldstein RM, et al. Sirolimus conversion after</p>

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		<p><i>Successful allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation for GATA2 deficiency.</i> Cuellar-Rodriguez J, Gea-Banacloche J, Freeman AF, Hsu AP, Zerbe CS, Calvo KR, Wilder J, Kurlander R, Olivier KN, Holland SM, Hickstein DD. Blood. 2011 Sep 29;118(13):3715-20.</p>
<b>Rituximab</b>	<p><u>Linfoma non-Hodgkin (LNH)</u>  è indicato per il trattamento di pazienti affetti da linfoma follicolare in III-IV stadio precedentemente non trattati, in associazione a chemioterapia. La terapia di mantenimento è indicata per il trattamento di pazienti con linfoma follicolare che rispondono a terapia di induzione. In monoterapia è indicato per il trattamento di pazienti con linfoma follicolare in III-IV stadio che sono chemioresistenti o sono in seconda o successiva ricaduta dopo chemioterapia. E' indicato per il trattamento di pazienti affetti da linfoma non-Hodgkin, CD20 positivo, diffuso a grandi cellule B, in associazione a chemioterapia CHOP (ciclofosfamida, doxorubicina, vincristina, prednisolone).</p> <p><u>Leucemia linfatica cronica (LLC)</u>  In associazione a chemioterapia è indicato per il trattamento di pazienti con leucemia linfatica cronica precedentemente non trattata e recidiva/refrattaria. Sono disponibili solo dati limitati sull'efficacia e la sicurezza per pazienti precedentemente trattati con anticorpi monoclonali, incluso Rituximab, o per pazienti refrattari a un trattamento precedente con Rituximab più chemioterapia.</p> <p><u>Artrite reumatoide</u>  In associazione a metotressato è indicato per il trattamento dell'artrite reumatoide attiva di grado grave in pazienti adulti che hanno</p>	<p>Nei regimi di condizionamento al trapianto di cellule staminali emopoietiche allogeniche per la profilassi della GVHD acuta e cronica.</p> <p><i>Rituximab prophylaxis prevents corticosteroid-requiring chronic GVHD after allogeneic peripheral blood stem cell transplantation: results of a phase 2 trial.</i> Cutler C, Kim HT, Bindra B, Sarantopoulos S, Ho VT, Chen YB, Rosenblatt J, McDonough S, Watanaboonyongcharoen P, Armand P, Koreth J, Grotzbecker B, Alyea E, Blazar BR, Soiffer RJ, Ritz J, Antin JH. Blood. 2013 Aug 22;122(8):1510-7.</p> <p><i>Prophylactic rituximab after allogeneic transplantation decreases B-cell alloimmunity with low chronic GVHD incidence.</i> Arai S, Sahaf B, Narasimhan B, Chen GL, Jones CD, Lowsky R, Shizuru JA, Johnston LJ, Laport GG, Weng WK, Benjamin JE, Schaenman J, Brown J, Ramirez J, Zehnder JL, Negrin RS, Miklos DB. Blood. 2012 Jun 21;119(25):6145-54.</p> <p><i>Rituximab reduces the incidence of acute graft-versus-host disease.</i> Christopheit M, Schütte V, Theurich S, Weber T, Grothe W, Behre G. Blood. 2009 Mar 26;113(13):3130-1.</p> <p><i>Rituximab for steroid-refractory chronic graft-versus-host disease.</i> Corey Cutler, David Miklos, Haesook T. Kim, Nathaniel Treister, Sook-Bin Woo, Don Bienfang, Lloyd B. Klickstein, Jesse Levin, Katherine Miller, Carol Reynolds, Rebecca Macdonell, Mildred Pasek, Stephanie J. Lee, Vincent Ho, Robert Soiffer, Joseph H. Antin, Jerome Ritz, and Edwin Alyea. Blood, 2006 15 July; 108 (2):756 – 762.</p>

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	<p>mostrato un'inadeguata risposta o un'intolleranza ad altri farmaci antireumatici modificanti la malattia (DMARD), comprendenti uno o più inibitori del fattore di necrosi tumorale (TNF). Rituximab ha mostrato di ridurre la percentuale di progressione del danno articolare, come valutato mediante raggi X e di migliorare le funzioni fisiche, quando somministrato in associazione a metotressato.</p> <p><u>Granulomatosi con poliangite e poliangite microscopica</u></p> <p>Rituximab in associazione con glucocorticoidi è indicato per l'induzione della remissione nei pazienti adulti con Granulomatosi con poliangite (di Wegener) (GPA) e poliangite microscopica (MPA) attiva di grado grave.</p>	
<p><b>Siero antilinfocitario di cavallo</b></p>	<p><b>Trapianto di rene</b></p> <p>ATGAM soluzione sterile è indicato per il controllo del rigetto allogenico nei pazienti sottoposti a trapianto di rene. Quando viene somministrato con la terapia convenzionale al momento del rigetto, esso aumenta la frequenza della risoluzione dell'episodio di rigetto acuto. Il farmaco è stato anche somministrato quale aggiunta ad altre terapie immunosoppressive per ritardare l'insorgere del primo episodio di rigetto. I dati finora raccolti, non hanno dimostrato in modo significativo un miglioramento nella sopravvivenza al trapianto associato alla terapia per ritardare l'insorgere del primo episodio di rigetto.</p> <p><b>Anemia Aplastica</b></p> <p>ATGAM è indicato per il trattamento</p>	<p>Regime di condizionamento nel trapianto autologo per malattie autoimmuni</p> <p><i>High-dose immunosuppressive therapy and autologous peripheral blood stem cell transplantation for severe multiple sclerosis.</i> Nash RA, Bowen JD, McSweeney PA, Pavletic SZ, Maravilla KR, Park MS, Storek J, Sullivan KM, Al-Omaishi J, Corboy JR, DiPersio J, Georges GE, Gooley TA, Holmberg LA, LeMaistre CF, Ryan K, Openshaw H, Sunderhaus J, Storb R, Zunt J, Kraft GH. Blood. 2003 Oct 1;102(7):2364-72.</p> <p><i>Brazilian experience with two conditioning regimens in patients with multiple sclerosis: BEAM/horse ATG and CY/rabbit ATG</i> Hamerschlak N, Rodrigues M, Moraes DA, Oliveira MC, Stracieri AB, Pieroni F, Barros GM, Madeira MI, Simões BP, Barreira AA, Brum DG, Ribeiro AA, Kutner JM, Tylber CP, Porto PP, Santana CL, Neto JZ, Barros JC, Paes AT, Burt RK, Oliveira EA, Mastropietro AP, Santos AC, Voltarelli JC. Bone Marrow Transplant. 2010 Feb;45(2):239-48</p>

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	dell'anemia aplastica da moderata a grave, in pazienti non candidabili al trapianto di midollo osseo.	
<b>Tacrolimus</b>	<p>Profilassi del rigetto del trapianto nei pazienti adulti ricevanti trapianto allogenico di rene o di fegato. Trattamento del rigetto allogenico resistente al trattamento con altri immunosoppressori nei pazienti adulti. (ADVAGRAF)</p> <p>Profilassi del rigetto del trapianto nei pazienti adulti e pediatrici ricevanti trapianto allogenico di rene, di fegato o di cuore. Trattamento del rigetto allogenico resistente al trattamento con altri medicinali immunosoppressori nei pazienti adulti e pediatrici. (MODIGRAF)</p>	<p>Profilassi AR in trapianto di cuore-polmone, trapianto polmone, trapianto pancreas, trapianto rene - pancreas, trapianto intestino, trapianto isole di Langerhans; profilassi AR e trattamento e profilassi GVHD acuta e cronica in trapianto di cellule staminali emopoietiche nell'adulto e nel bambino</p> <p><b><u>Profilassi Tx polmone:</u></b>  - Treede et Al, 3rd ICI San Diego, US, 2004; abstract 22  - Keenan et Al, Ann Thoracic Surg 1995,60:580  - Treede et Al, J Heart Lung Transplant 2001; 20:511</p> <p><b><u>Profilassi Tx Rene pancreas e pancreas:</u></b>  - Bechstein et Al, Transplantation 2004;7:1221  - J Malaise et Al and EUROSPK Study Group, Transplantation Proceedings 2005 37,2843-2845  - F Saudek and the SPK Study Group, Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation 2005</p> <p><b><u>Profilassi Tx Intestino-Multiviscerale:</u></b>  Abu Elmagd et Al, Ann Surg 2001;234:404</p> <p><b><u>Trapianto di Midollo:</u></b>  - Koehler MT et Al Bone Marrow Transplantation 1995 15:895  - Kananaru A et Al for the Japanese FK 506 Study Group; Bone Marrow Transplantation 1995 15:885  - Nash R.A et Al Blood 1995 85: 3746  - Nash R.A et Al Blood 1996 88:3634  - Nash R.A et Al Blood 2000 96:2062-2068</p> <p><b><u>Trapianto di isole di Langerhans</u></b>  Shapiro AMJ, Lakey JRT, Ryan EA, Korbutt GS, Toth EL, Warnock GL, Kneteman NM, Rajotte RV: Islet transplantation in seven patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus using a glucocorticoid-free immunosuppressive regimen. <i>N Engl J Med</i> ; 343:230-238</p> <p>Shapiro AMJ, Ricordi C, Hering BJ et al: International trial of the Edmonton Protocol for islet transplantation. <i>N Engl J Med</i> 2006; 355: 1318-30,</p> <p>Tutte le indicazioni anche in associazione con altri farmaci ad attività immunosoppressiva o immunomodulante e/o steroide.</p> <p><b><u>Bibliografia associazioni:</u></b>  <b><u>Generale:</u></b> Undre N., Nephrol Dial Transplant (2003) 18 [Suppl 1]: i12–i15; Andreoni KA et al., American Journal of Transplantation 2007; 7 (Part 2): 1359–1375; Guerra G. et al., Transplant International ISSN 0934-0874; Webster A. et al., BMJ, doi:10.1136/bmj.38569.471007  <b><u>Micofenolato Mofetile (MMF):</u></b> Vitko S. et al., Transplantation 2005;80: 1734–1741; Squifflet JP et al., Transplantation Proceedings, 34, 1584–1586 (2002); Rostaing L. et al., Transplantation • Volume 79, Number 7, April 15, 2005; Mc Taggart S., NEPHROLOGY 2007; 12, S106–S110; Augustine j.j. et al., Transplantation 2006;81: 1004–1009; H.T. Silva et al., American Journal of Transplantation 2007; 7: 595–608; Ekberg H. et al., N</p>

Nome composto	Indicazioni già autorizzate	Estensione di indicazione relative ad usi consolidati sulla base di evidenze scientifiche presenti in letteratura.
		<p>Engl J Med 2007;357:2562-75; McAlister H. et al., Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2006, Issue 4. Art. No.: CD005161. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD005161.pub2; Pageaux GP. Et al., LIVER TRANSPLANTATION 12:1755-1760, 2006; Grimm M. et al., American Journal of Transplantation 2006; 6: 1387-1397; Kobashigawa JA et al., American Journal of Transplantation 2006; 6: 1377-1386; Bravo C. et al., Transplantation Proceedings, 39, 2409-2412 (2007); Gallon LG et al., Transplantation 2007;83: 1324-1329</p> <p><b>Acido Micofenolico:</b> Budde K. Et al., Transplantation 2007;83: 417-424</p> <p><b>Sirolimus:</b> Vitko S. et al. ,Transplantation 2005;80: 1734-1741; ; Augustine j.j. et al., Transplantation 2006;81: 1004-1009; ; Kobashigawa JA et al., American Journal of Transplantation 2006; 6: 1377-1386; Ciancio G. et al., Transplantation 2006;81: 845-852</p> <p><b>Everolimus:</b> Chan L. et al., Transplantation 2008;85: 821-826; Kovarik JM et al., Transplantation Proceedings, 38, 3456-3458 (2006)</p> <p><b>Azatioprina:</b> Grimm M. et al., American Journal of Transplantation 2006; 6: 1387-1397; Bravo C. et al., Transplantation Proceedings, 39, 2409-2412 (2007); Jessup M et al., Curr. Opin.in organ Transplantation 12: 536-542 (2007)</p> <p><b>Anticorpi (mono o policlonali):</b> Boillot O. et al., Liver Transplantation, Vol 11, No 1 ( January), 2005: pp 61-67; H.T. Silva et al., American Journal of Transplantation 2007; 7: 595-608; Kobashigawa JA et al., American Journal of Transplantation 2006; 6: 1377-1386; Rostaing L. et al., Transplantation • Volume 79, Number 7, April 15, 2005; Bravo C. et al., Transplantation Proceedings, 39, 2409-2412 (2007); Maudgil A et al., Pediatr. Drugs 2007 9(5)</p>
<b>Treosulfano</b>	<p>Farmaco estero con l'indicazione registrata per carcinoma ovarico:  <i>For the treatment of all types of ovarian cancer, either supplementary to surgery or palliatively. Some uncontrolled studies have suggested activity in a wider range of neoplasms. Because of a lack of cross-resistance reported between treosulfan and other cytotoxic agents treosulfan may be useful in any neoplasm refractive to conventional therapy. Treosulfan has been used in combination regimens in conjunction with vincristine, methotrexate, 5-FU and procarbazine.</i></p>	<p>Nei regimi di condizionamento del trapianto di cellule staminali emopoietiche (CSE) del bambino e dell'adulto affetti da patologia oncologica e non oncologica ad alto rischio di tossicità.</p> <p>Bitan M, Shapira MY, et al., Exp Hematol. 2005 Jun;  Casper J, Freund M. Int J Clin Pharmacol Ther. 2004 Nov;42(11):661-2. No abstract available.  Hilger RA, Baumgart J, et al.,Int J Clin Pharmacol Ther. 2004 Nov;42(11):654-5. No abstract available  Beelen DW, Trensche R, et al.,Bone Marrow Transplant. 2005 Feb;  Shimoni A, Kröger N, et al.,Leukemia. 2005 Jan;  Casper J, Knauf W, Blau I, et al.,Ann Hematol. 2004;  Casper J, Knauf W, Kiefer T, et al.,Blood. 2004 Jan 15;  Bacher U, Klyuchnikov E, et al.,Expert Opin Drug Saf. 2009 May;  Cutting R, Mirelman A, Vora A.Br J Haematol. 2008 Dec;  Głowska FK, Karaźniewicz-Lada M, et al.,Bone Marrow Transplant. 2008 Oct;  Bernardo ME, Zecca M, et al.,Br J Haematol. 2008 Nov;  Baronciani D, Rambaldi A, et al., Am J Hematol. 2008 Sep;  Holowiecki J, Giebel S, et al., Br J Haematol. 2008 Jun;  Shimoni A, Hardan I, et al.,Leuk Lymphoma. 2007 Dec;  Giebel S, Wojnar J, et al., Ann Transplant. 2006;  Blau IW, Schmidt-Hieber M, et al., Ann Hematol. 2007 Aug;  Schmidt-Hieber M, Blau IW, et al.,Bone Marrow Transplant. 2007 Apr;  Sauer M, Zeidler C, et al.,Bone Marrow Transplant. 2007 Feb;  Kröger N, Shimoni A, et al.,Bone Marrow Transplant. 2006 Feb;  Casper J, Wilhelm S, et al.,Dtsch Med Wochenschr. 2005 Sep 23;  Wandt H, Schaefer-Eckart K, et al.,Haematologica. 2005 Sep;</p>
<b>Valganciclovir</b>	Trattamento di induzione e mantenimento della retinite da CMV in pazienti con AIDS.	Trapianto di cellule staminali emopoietiche; trapianto d'organo solido in pazienti adulti e pediatrici.

Nome composto	Indicazioni già autorizzate	<b>Estensione di indicazione relative ad usi consolidati sulla base di evidenze scientifiche presenti in letteratura.</b>
	Prevenzione della malattia da CMV in pazienti CMV negativi e sottoposti a trapianto d'organo SOLIDO da donatore CMV positivo.	<p><b>BMT</b>  Winston DJ et al. Pharmacokinetics of ganciclovir after oral valganciclovir versus intravenous ganciclovir in allogeneic stem cell transplant patients with graft-versus-host disease of the gastrointestinal tract. Biol Blood Marrow Transplant 2006; 12 (6): 635-40  <i>The pharmacokinetics of ganciclovir after oral valganciclovir versus intravenous ganciclovir were compared in allogeneic stem cell transplant recipients with stable graft-versus-host disease of the gastrointestinal tract. Oral valganciclovir could be a useful alternative to intravenous ganciclovir in certain stable stem cell transplant patients who require prophylaxis or preemptive therapy for cytomegalovirus infection.</i>  Ayala E et al. Valganciclovir is safe and effective as pre-emptive therapy for CMV infection in allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation. Bone Marrow Transplant 2006; 37 (9): 851-6  <i>Pre-emptive therapy of CMV infection with oral VGC is safe and effective in allogeneic HSCT recipients.</i>  Van der Heiden PLJ et al. Oral valganciclovir as pre-emptive therapy has similar efficacy on cytomegalovirus DNA load reduction as intravenous ganciclovir in allogeneic stem cell transplantation recipients. Bone Marrow Transplant 2006; 37 (7): 693-8  <i>The efficacy and safety of oral valganciclovir was compared to ganciclovir i.v. in pre-emptive treatment of cytomegalovirus (CMV) in T-cell-depleted allogeneic stem cell transplant (allo-SCT) recipients. In conclusion, pre-emptive treatment with valganciclovir and ganciclovir, led to similar reduction of CMV DNA load. Oral valganciclovir is an attractive and safe alternative for pre-emptive CMV treatment in T-cell-depleted allo-SCT recipients.</i>  Einsele H et al. Oral valganciclovir leads to higher exposure to ganciclovir than intravenous ganciclovir in patients following allogeneic stem cell transplantation. Blood 2006; 107 (7): 3002-8  <i>This supports the use of V-GCV in SCT, even in patients with I-GVHD grades I-II. Due to higher exposure after V-GCV compared with IV-GCV, patients should be monitored carefully for safety reasons.</i>  Boeckh M et al. Cytomegalovirus in hematopoietic stem cell transplant recipients: Current status, known challenges, and future strategies. Biol Blood Marrow Transplant 2003; 9 (9): 543-58  <i>Strategies currently being investigated include long-term suppression of CMV with valganciclovir for the prevention of late CMV infection and disease, adoptive transfer of CMV-specific T cells, and donor and recipient vaccination strategies.</i></p> <p><b>Infezione da Cytomegalovirus in pazienti pediatrici con trapianto</b>  Clark BS et al. Valganciclovir for the prophylaxis of cytomegalovirus disease in pediatric liver transplant recipients. Transplantation. 2004; 77 (9): 1480  Burri M et al. Oral valganciclovir in children: single dose pharmacokinetics in a six-year-old girl. Ped Infectious Dis J 2004; 23 (3): 263-266  Razonable RR, Paya CV. Valganciclovir for the prevention and treatment of cytomegalovirus disease in immunocompromised hosts. Expert Rev. Anti-infect. Ther. 2004; 2 (1): 27-42  Vaudry W et al. Safety of oral valganciclovir powder for oral solution in pediatric solid organ transplant recipients. Am J Transplant / Transplantation 2006 WTC 215 Abs 441  Bouw R et al. Ganciclovir pharmacokinetics in pediatric solid organ transplant recipients after administration of valganciclovir oral solution. Am J Transplant / Transplantation 2006 WTC 215 Abs 442.</p> <p><b>E' ammesso l'utilizzo del valganciclovir come terapia preventiva della malattia da CMV nei pazienti sottoposti a trapianto di rene.</b></p> <p>Kalpoe JS et al. Similar reduction of cytomegalovirus DNA load by oral valganciclovir and intravenous ganciclovir on pre-emptive therapy after renal and renal-pancreas transplantation. Antivir Ther (Lond). 2005  Khouri JA et al. Prophylactic Versus Preemptive Oral Valganciclovir for the Management of Cytomegalovirus</p>



Nome composto	Indicazioni già autorizzate	<b>Estensione di indicazione relative ad usi consolidati sulla base di evidenze scientifiche presenti in letteratura.</b>
		<p>Infection in Adult Renal Transplant Recipients. Am J Transplant. 2006  Lopau K et al. Efficacy and safety of preemptive anti-CMV therapy with valganciclovir after kidney transplantation. Clin Transplant. 2007.  Said T et al. Oral Valganciclovir Versus Intravenous for Cytomegalovirus Prophylaxis in Kidney Transplant Recipient. Transplantation Proceedings. 2007  Reischig T et al. Intra-graft cytomegalovirus infection: a randomized trial of valganciclovir prophylaxis versus pre-emptive therapy in renal transplant recipients. Antivir Ther (Lond). 2010</p> <p><b>E' ammesso l'utilizzo del valganciclovir come terapia preventiva della malattia da CMV nei pazienti sottoposti a trapianto di organo solido.</b></p> <p>Diaz-Pedroche C et al. Efficacy and Safety of Valganciclovir as Preemptive Therapy for the Prevention of Cytomegalovirus Disease in Solid Organ Transplant Recipients. Transplantation Proceedings 2005  Strippoli GF et al. Pre-emptive treatment for cytomegalovirus viraemia to prevent cytomegalovirus disease in solid organ transplant recipients. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2006  Asberg A et al. Oral valganciclovir is an effective and safe treatment option for CMV disease in solid organ transplant recipients Am J Transplant. 2007  Sun H-Y et al. Prevention of Posttransplant Cytomegalovirus Disease and Related Outcomes with Valganciclovir: A Systematic Review. Am J Transplant. 2008.</p> <p><b>Trapianto di cellule staminali emopoietiche allogeniche in pazienti pediatrici</b></p> <p><i>Prophylaxis against cytomegalovirus infection in pediatric and adult patients undergoing solid organ and hematopoietic stem cells transplantation. Ferrés M, Nervi B, Ramírez P. Rev Chilena Infectol. 2012 Sep;29 Suppl 1:S23-8.</i></p>