



Home-Based Care of Complex Patients Before and In Crisis

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Overview

- Microbiome and human health
- Microbiome and HCT
- Home HCT Methods
- Phase 1 Results
- Phase 2 Studies
- Home HCT and COVID-19
- Future Directions



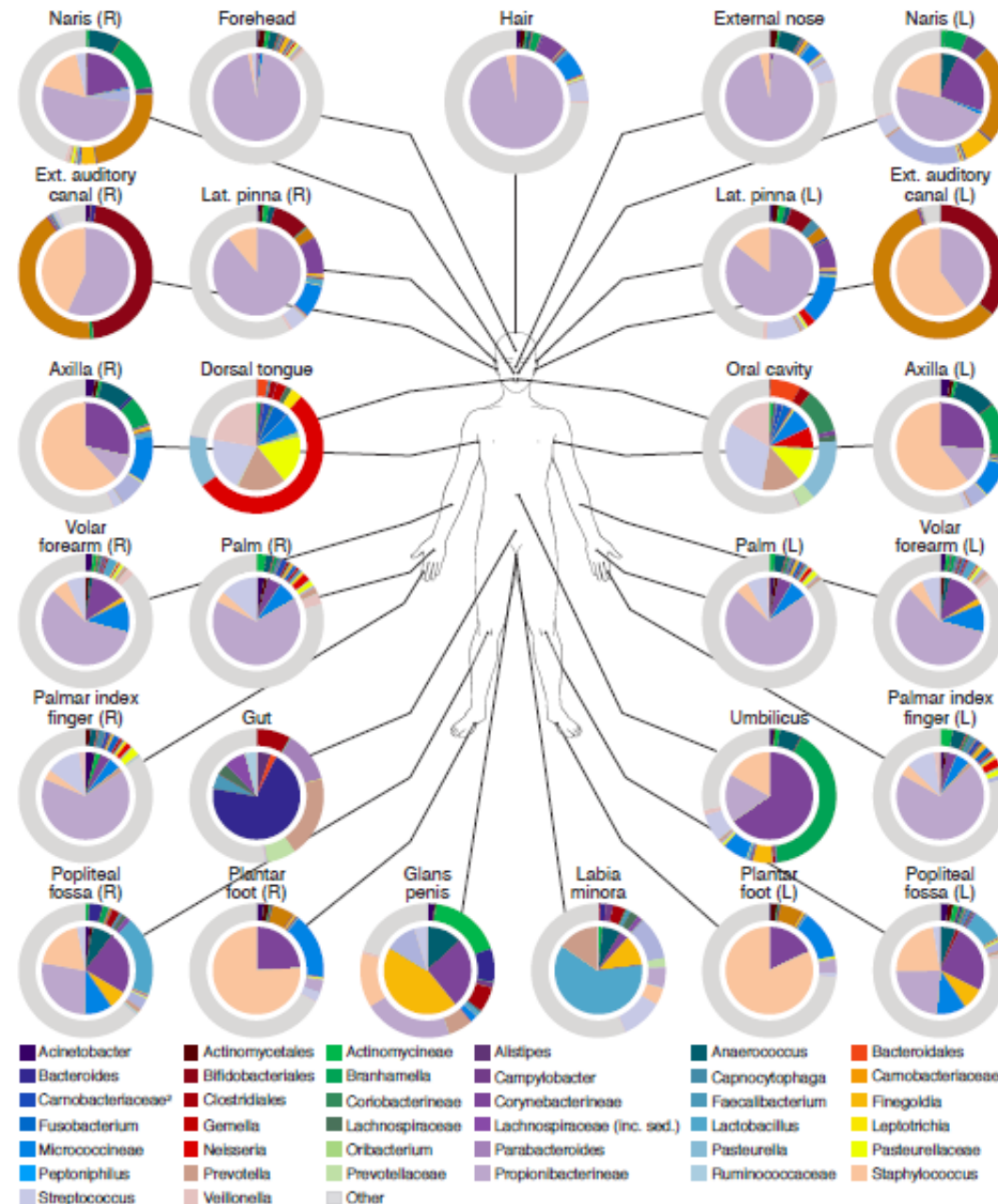
The Microbiome

100 trillion
microbes

3% human body
mass

10x microbes :
human cells

100x microbial :
human genes



Costello et al., Science. 2009



An Old Story...

Mitigation of Secondary Disease of Allogeneic Mouse Radiation Chimeras by Modification of the Intestinal Microflora ¹

D. W. van Bekkum, J. Roodenburg, P. J. Heidt, *and* D. van der Waaij ²

1974



An Even Older Story...

Li Shizhen
1518 - 1593



Yellow Soup:
Fermented stool to treat abdominal diseases



Becomes a New Story...



Duodenal Infusion of Donor Feces for Recurrent *Clostridium difficile*

Els van Nood, M.D., Anne Vrieze, M.D., Max Nieuwdorp, M.D., Ph.D.,
Erwin G. Zoetendal, Ph.D., Willem M. de Vos, Ph.D., Caroline E. Visser, M.D.,
Joep F.W.M. Barteldsman, M.D., Jan G.P. Tijssen, Ph.D., Peter S.
Marcel G.W. Dijkgraaf, Ph.D., and Josbert J. Keller, M.D.

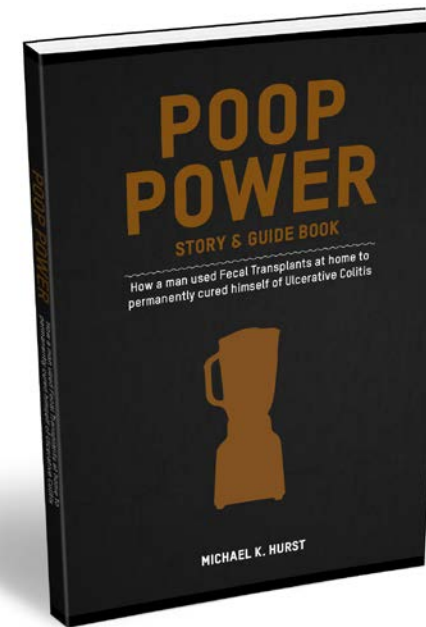
ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND
Recurrent *Clostridium difficile* infection is a common complication of antibiotic therapy in patients with a history of *C. difficile* infection.

METHODS
We randomly assigned 30 patients with recurrent *C. difficile* infection to receive either a 7-day course of vancomycin (125 mg twice daily) or a 7-day course of vancomycin followed by a 7-day course of fecal transplantation (100 mg twice daily) or a 7-day course of fecal transplantation followed by a 7-day course of vancomycin (125 mg twice daily). The primary end point was the time to relapse after the last day of treatment.

RESULTS
The study was completed by 27 patients (9 in the vancomycin group, 13 in the fecal transplantation group, and 5 in the combined group). The median time to relapse was 13 days in the vancomycin group, 13 days in the fecal transplantation group, and 13 days in the combined group.

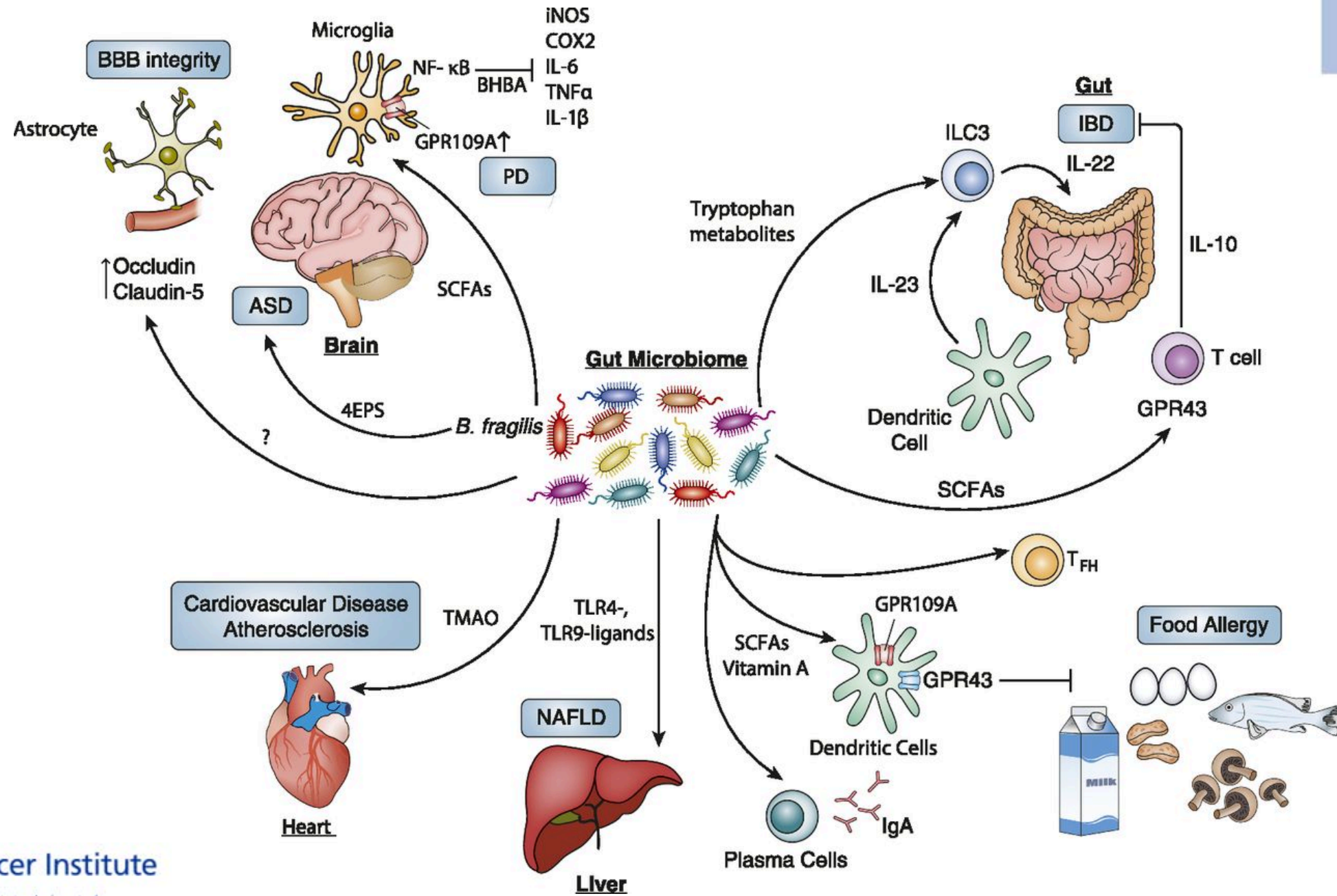
Transfer of Intestinal Microbiota From Lean Donors Increases Insulin Sensitivity in Individuals With Metabolic Syndrome



[START HERE!](#) [FMT BEST PRACTICES](#)

Home > ePatients > Fecal Transplant At Home – DIY Instructions

Fecal Transplant At Home – DIY Instructions

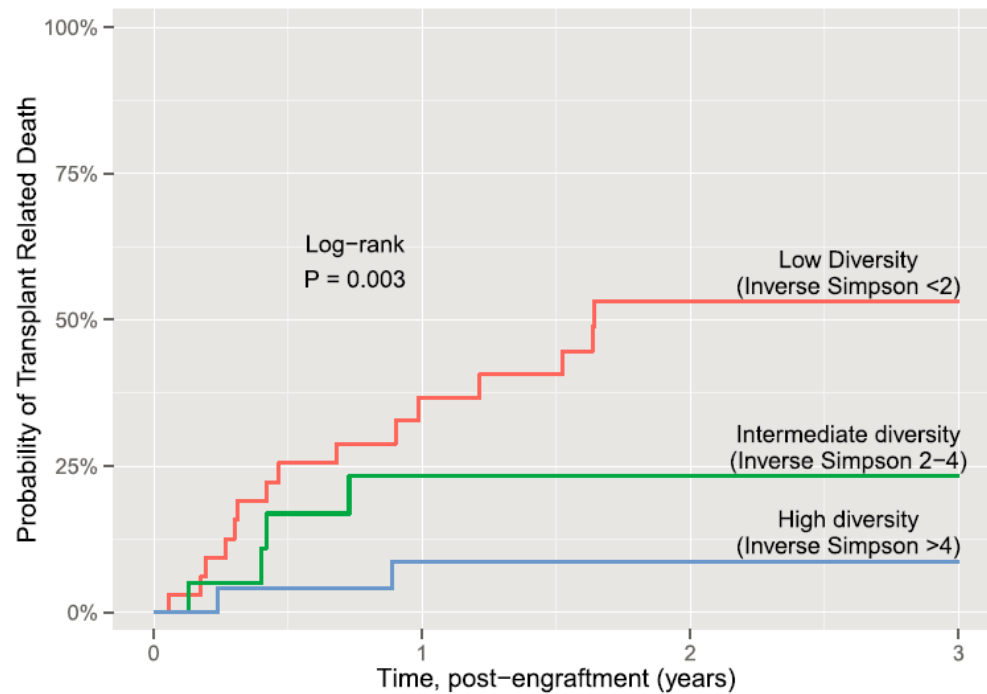




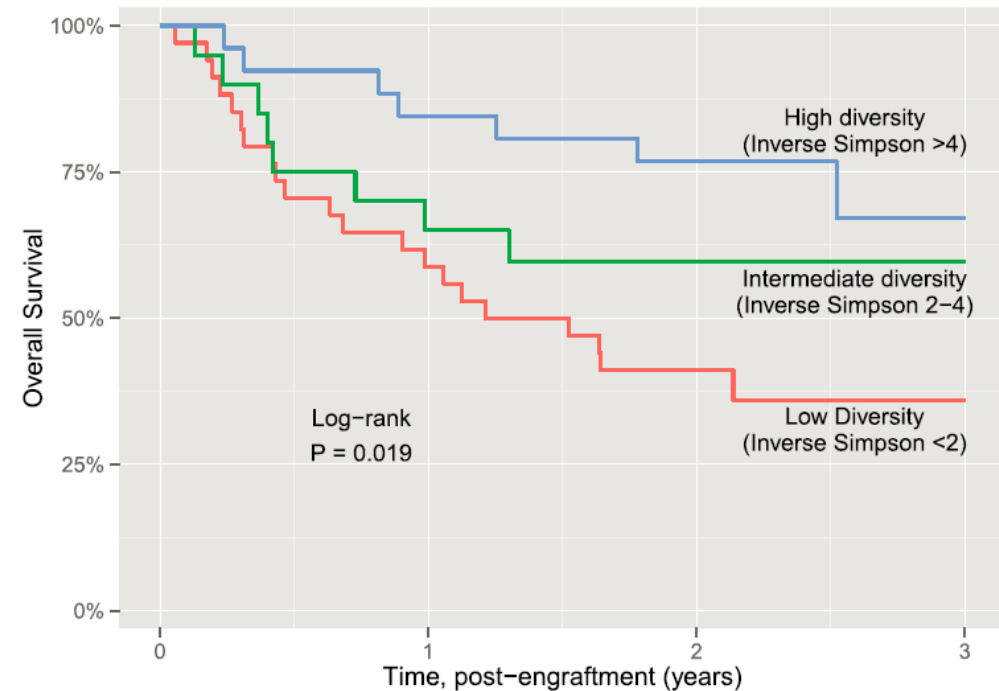
So what about
transplant?

HCT and the Microbiome

- Transplant Related Mortality (HR 5.25), Overall Survival (HR 3.13)



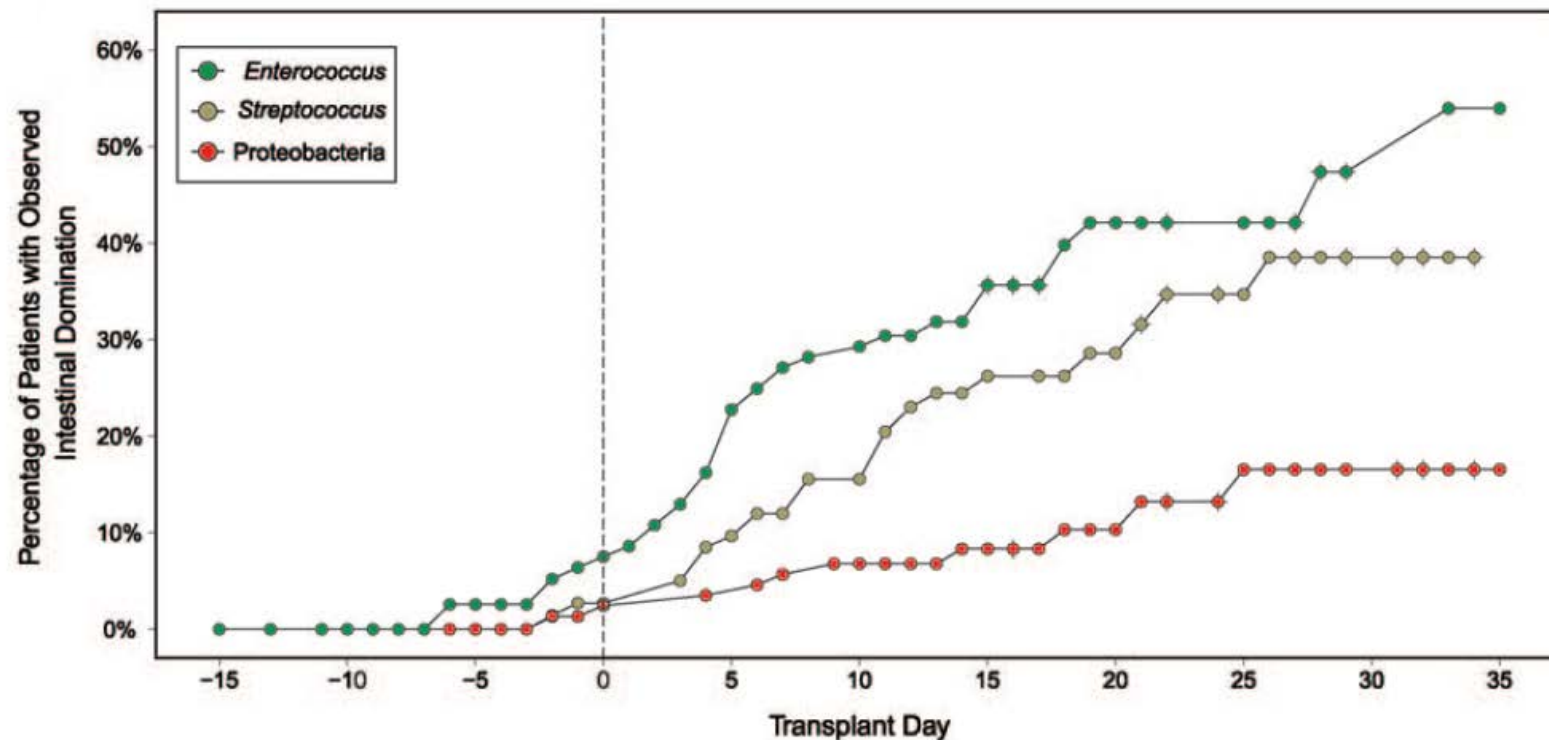
Number at Risk				
High diversity	26	21	17	4
Intermediate diversity	20	12	10	3
Low Diversity	34	17	7	2



Number at Risk				
High diversity	26	23	18	4
Intermediate diversity	20	14	10	3
Low Diversity	34	21	10	2

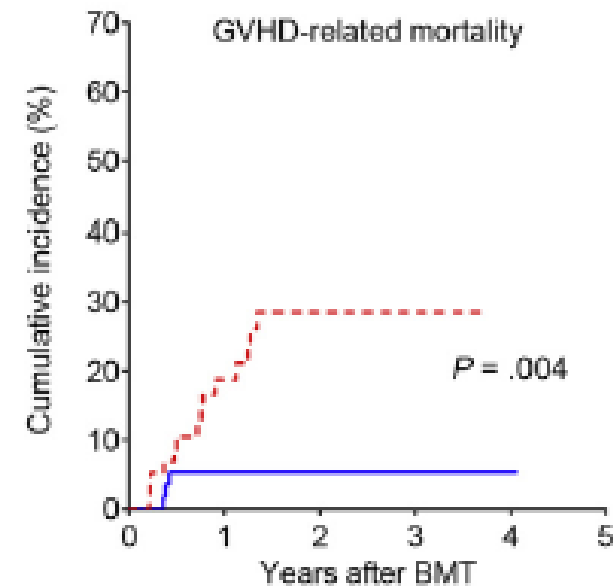
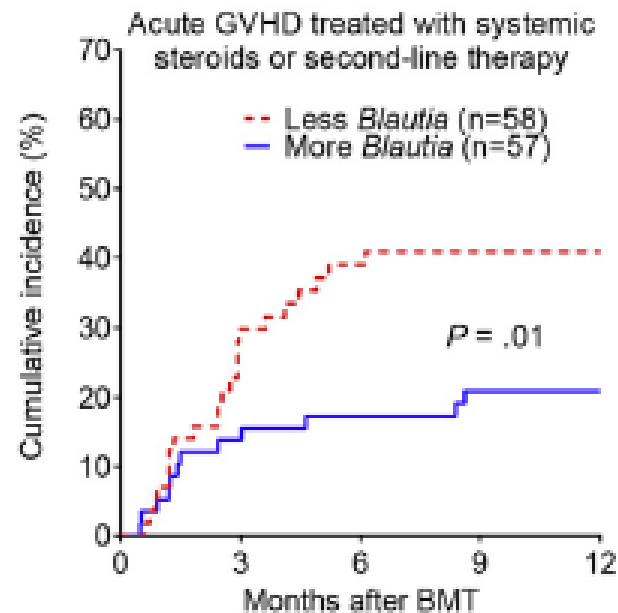
HCT and the Microbiome

- Transplant Related Mortality (HR 5.25), Overall Survival (HR 3.13)
- Bacteremia (HR 9.35)

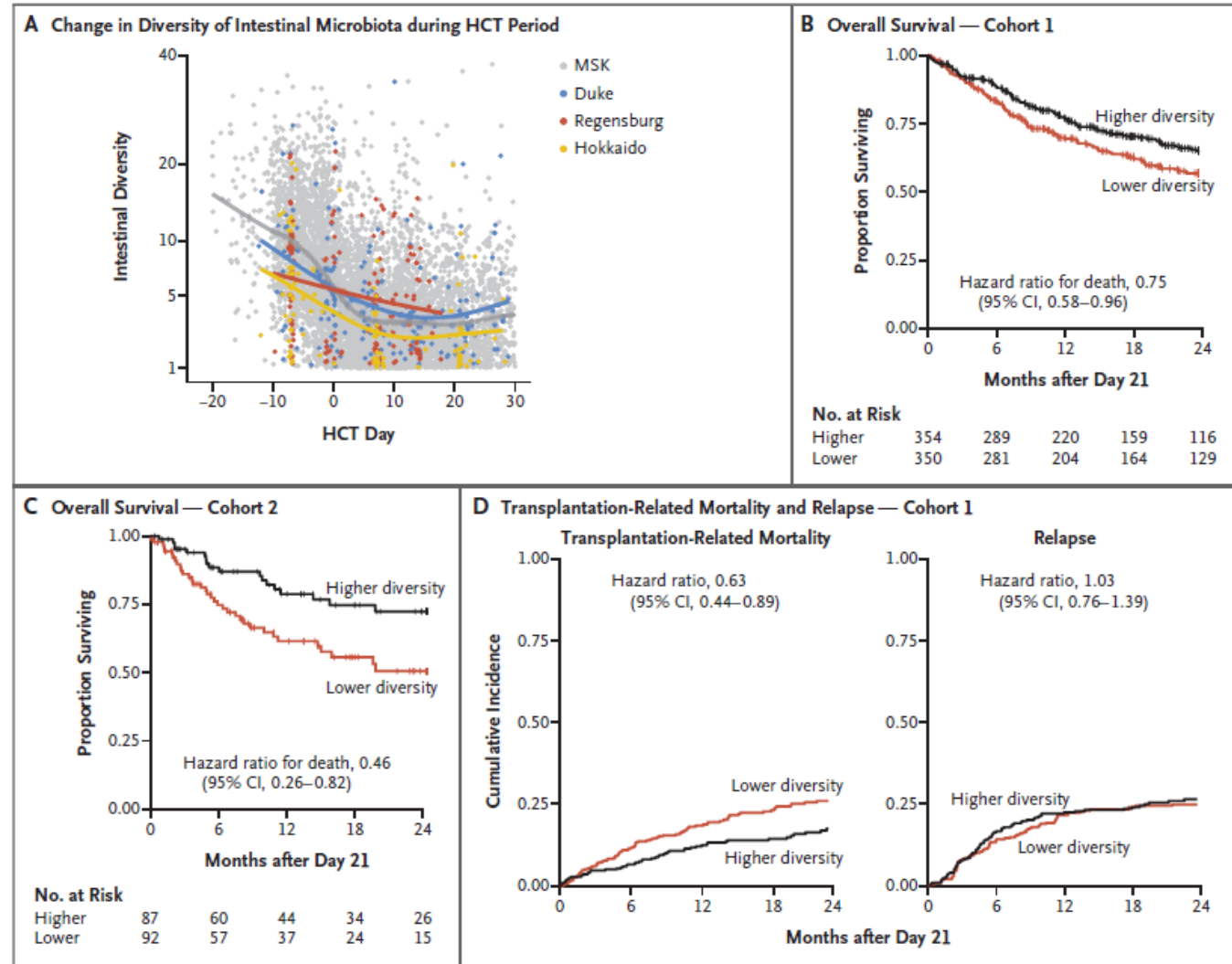


HCT and the Microbiome

- Transplant Related Morality (HR 5.25), Overall Survival (HR 3.13)
- Bacteremia (HR 9.35)
- GVHD (HR 3.33) and GVHD-related mortality (HR 5.55)



Not just single-center



Epithelial breakdown and inflammation



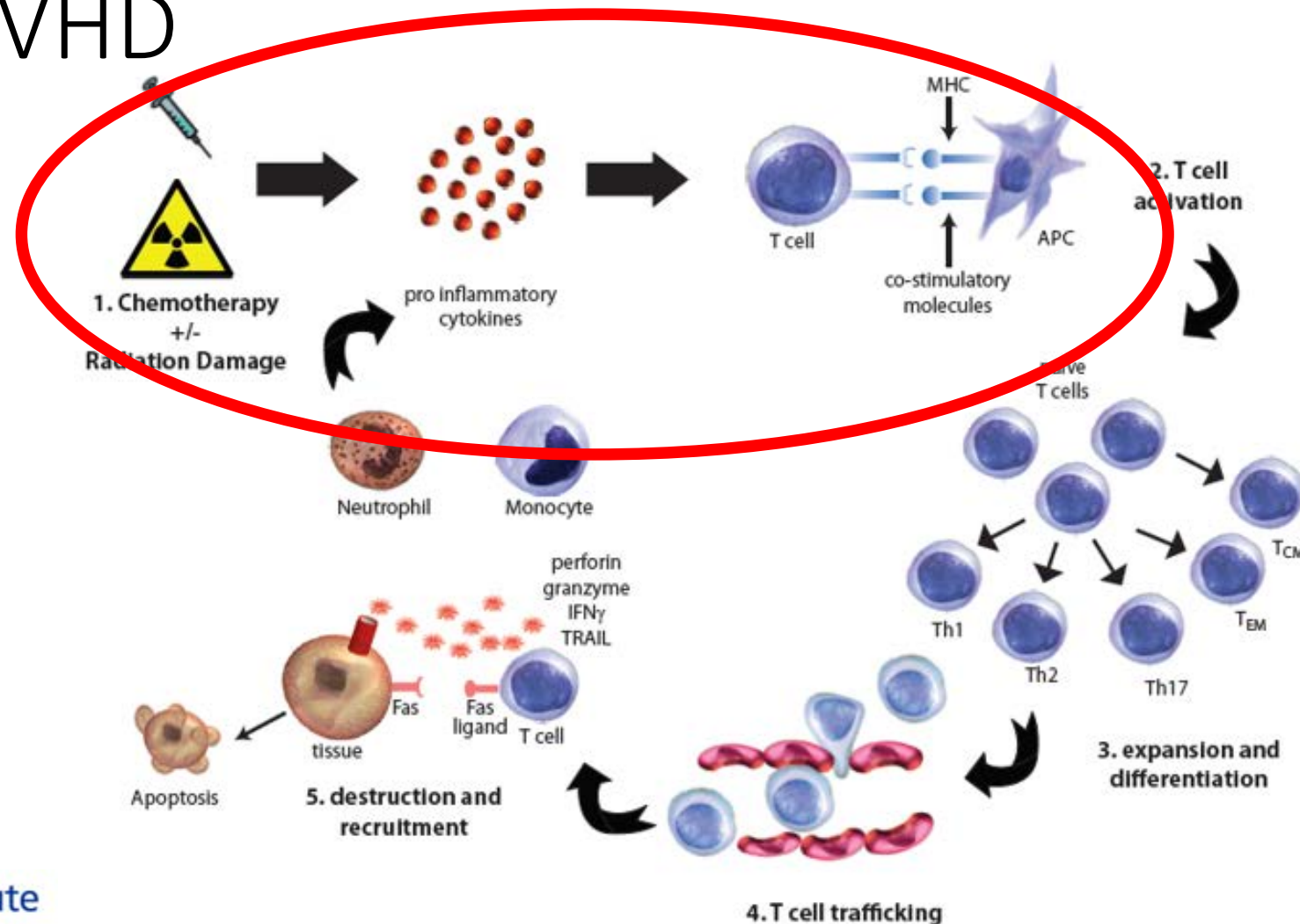
GASTROENTEROLOGY 2011;141:959–971

***Enterococcus faecalis* Metalloprotease Compromises Epithelial Barrier and Contributes to Intestinal Inflammation**

NATALIE STECK,* MICHA HOFFMANN,* IRINA G. SAVA,* SANDRA C. KIM,^{‡,§} HANNES HAHNE,^{||}
SUSAN L. TONKONOGY,^{§,¶} KATRIN MAIR,[#] DAGMAR KRUEGER,** MIHAELA PRUTEANU,^{‡‡} FERGUS SHANAHAN,^{‡‡}
ROGER VOGELMANN,[#] MICHAEL SCHEMANN,** BERNHARD KUSTER,^{||} R. BALFOR SARTOR,^{‡,§} and DIRK HALLER*

*Chair for Biofunctionality, ZIEL–Research Center for Nutrition and Food Science, CDD Center for Diet and Disease, ^{||}Chair for Proteomics and Bioanalytics, and
^{**}Chair for Humanbiology, Technische Universität München, Freising-Weihenstephan, Germany; [‡]Department of Medicine and [§]Center for Gastrointestinal Biology
and Disease, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina; [¶]College of Veterinary Medicine, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina;
[#]Klinikum rechts der Isar, II. Medizinische Klinik und Poliklinik, Technische Universität München, München, Germany; and ^{‡‡}Alimentary Pharmabiotic Centre, University
College Cork, National University of Ireland, Cork, Ireland

Endothelial breakdown and inflammation and GVHD



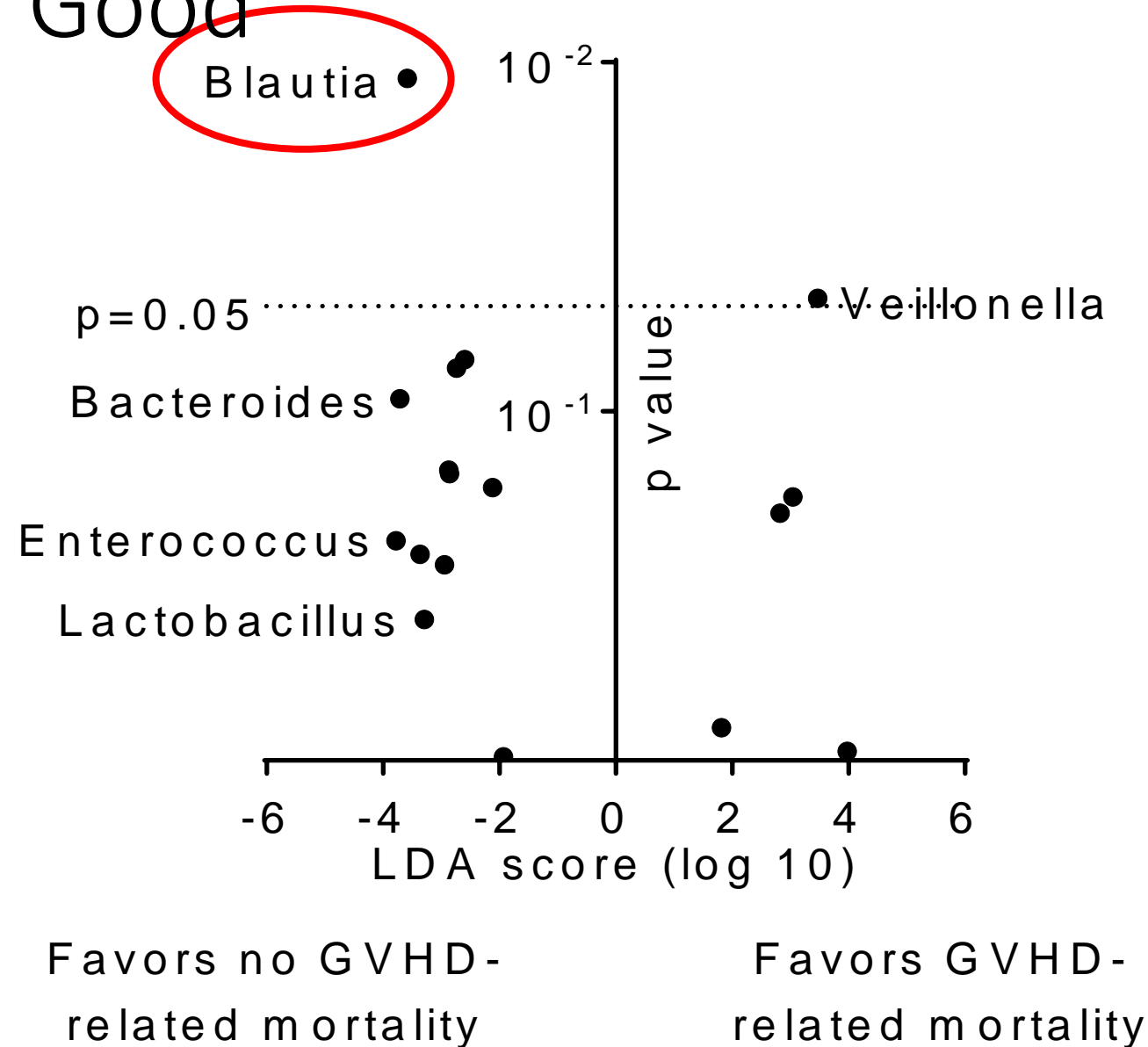
So why not get rid of all bacteria?

Data are mixed –

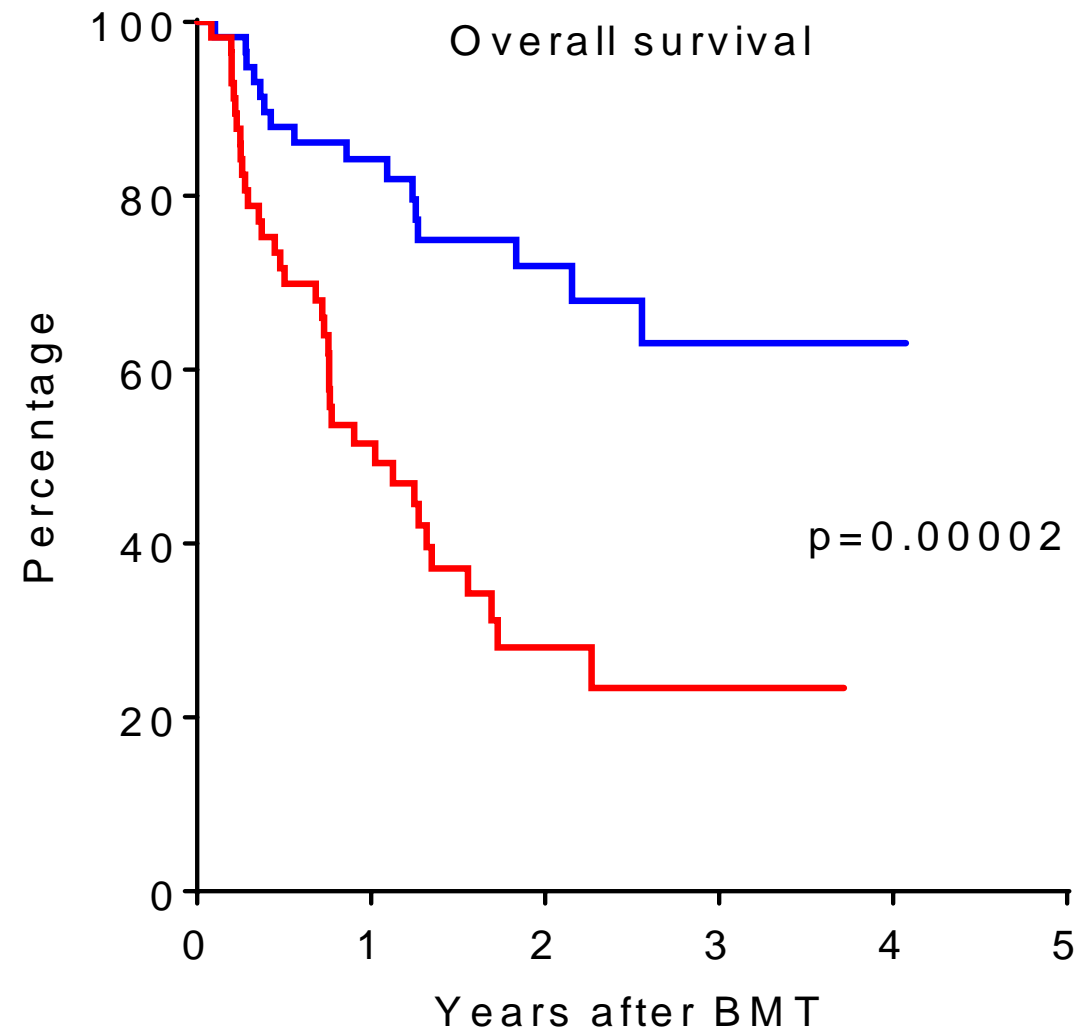
- Initially total decontamination seemed beneficial (Storb et al., 1983)
- Then it seemed to have no benefit (Peterson et al., 1987; Passweg et al., 1998; Russell et al., 2000)
- Then it seemed all about eliminating the anerobes with the addition metronidazole (Beelen et al., 1999)
- But then you increase VRE (Taur et al., 2012)
- And maybe anerobes are actually helpful (Jenq et al., 2015)
- And some argue going back to full circle with total decontamination (Vossen et al., 2014)



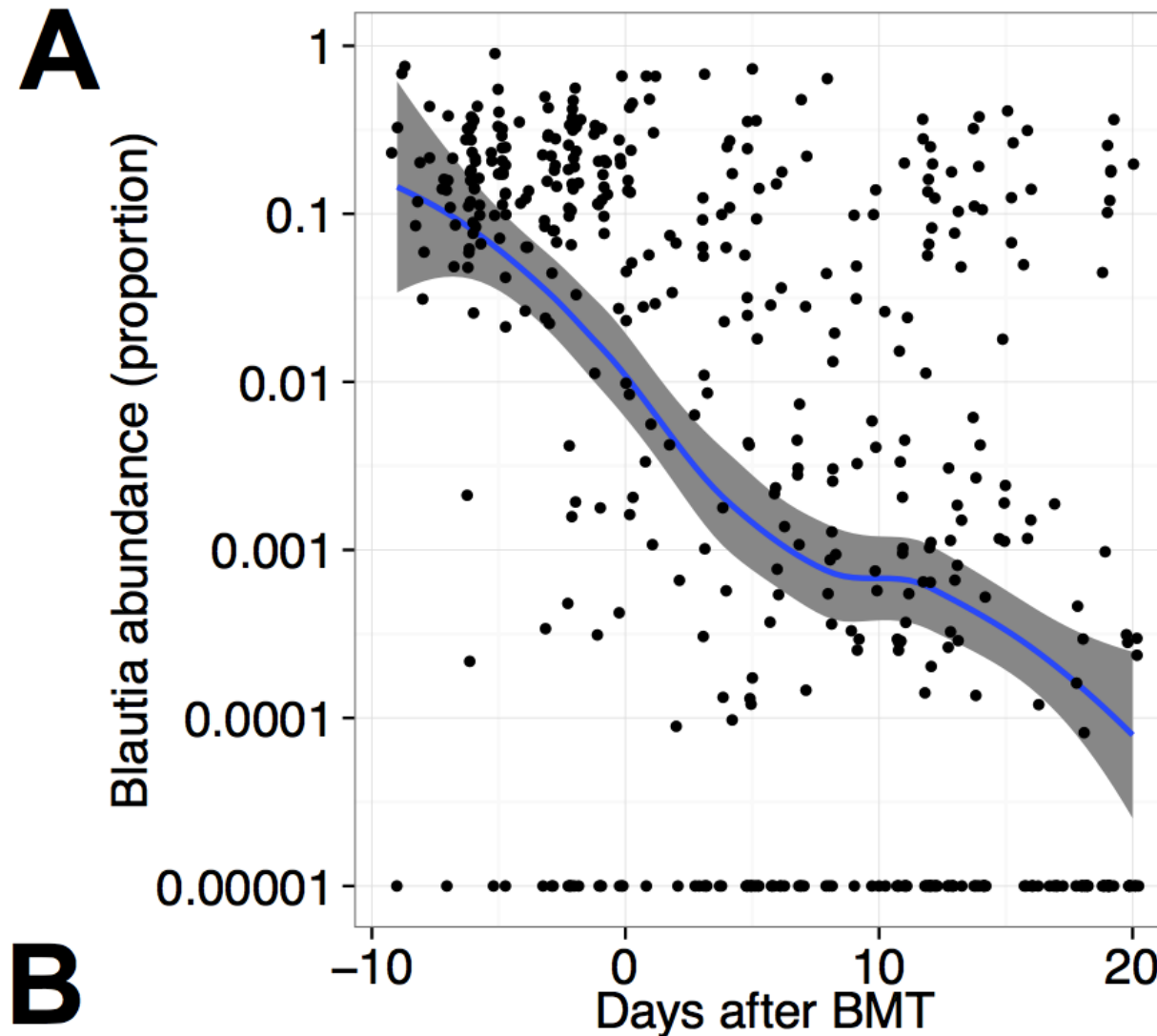
Blautia is Good



Blautia is Good

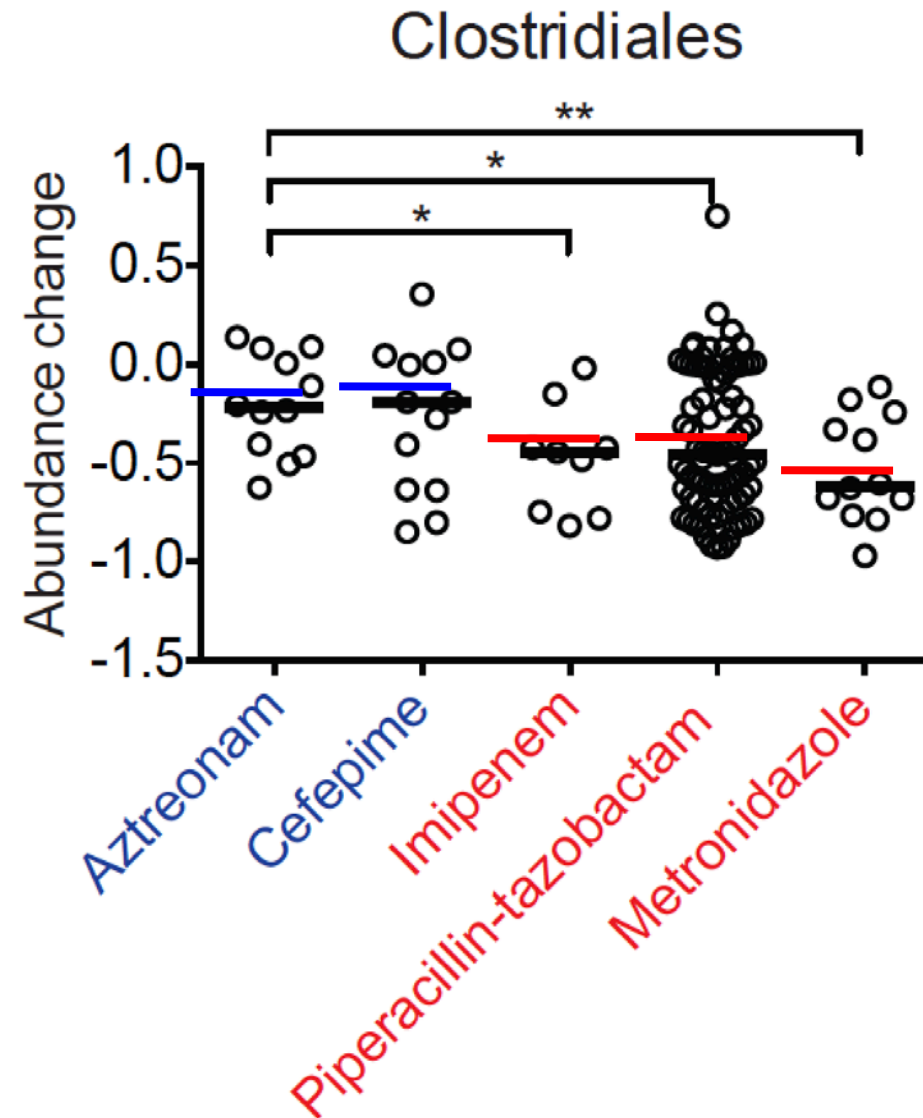


Blautia during HCT

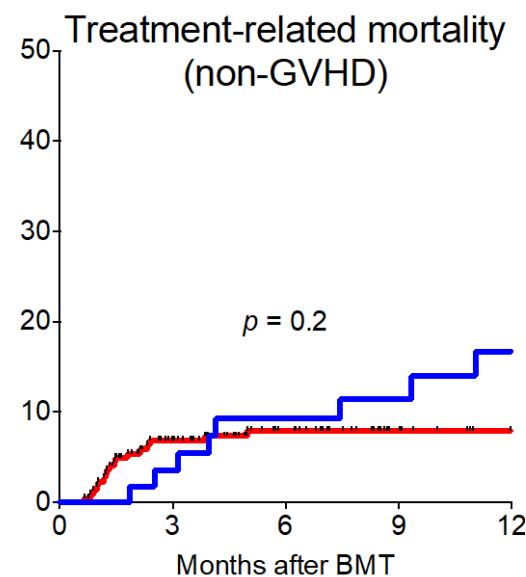
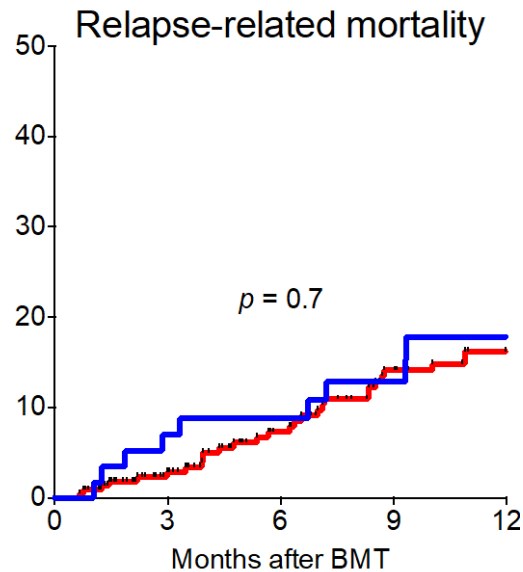
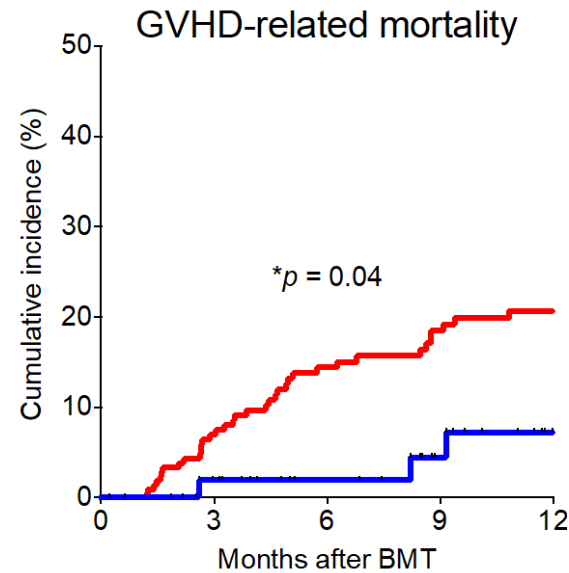
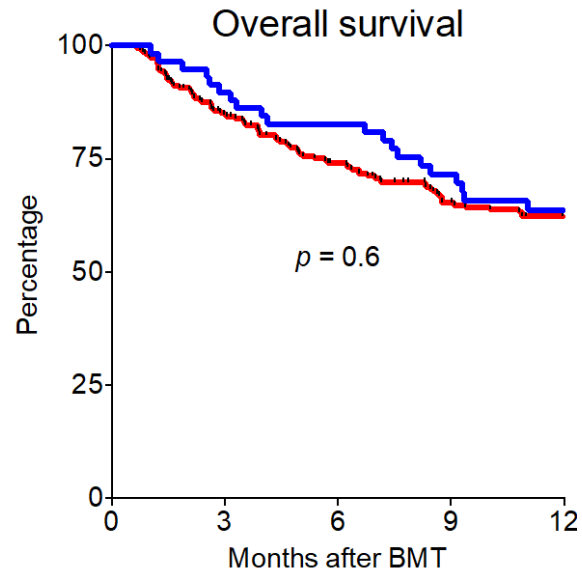




What causes *Blautia* to go down?

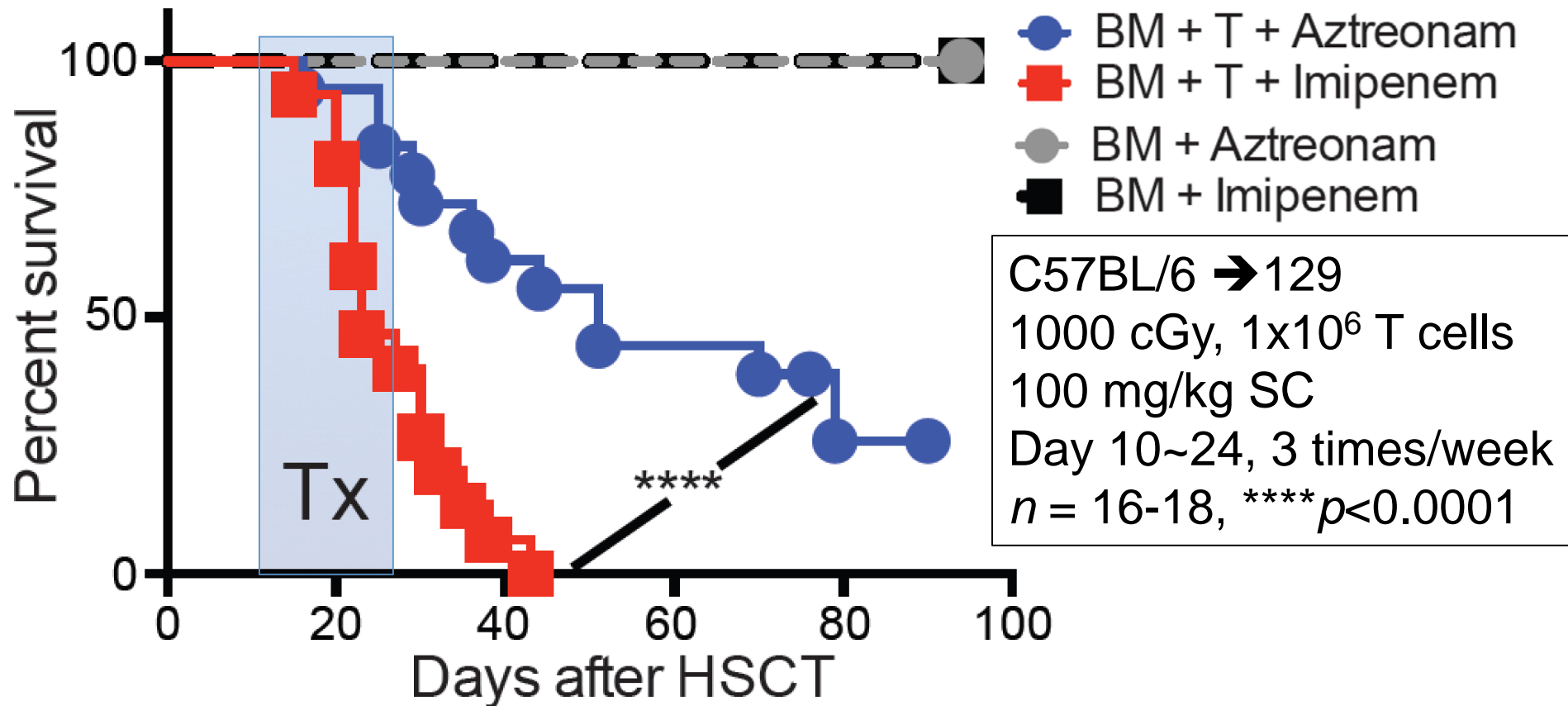


Anaerobic antibiotics and GVHD-mortality



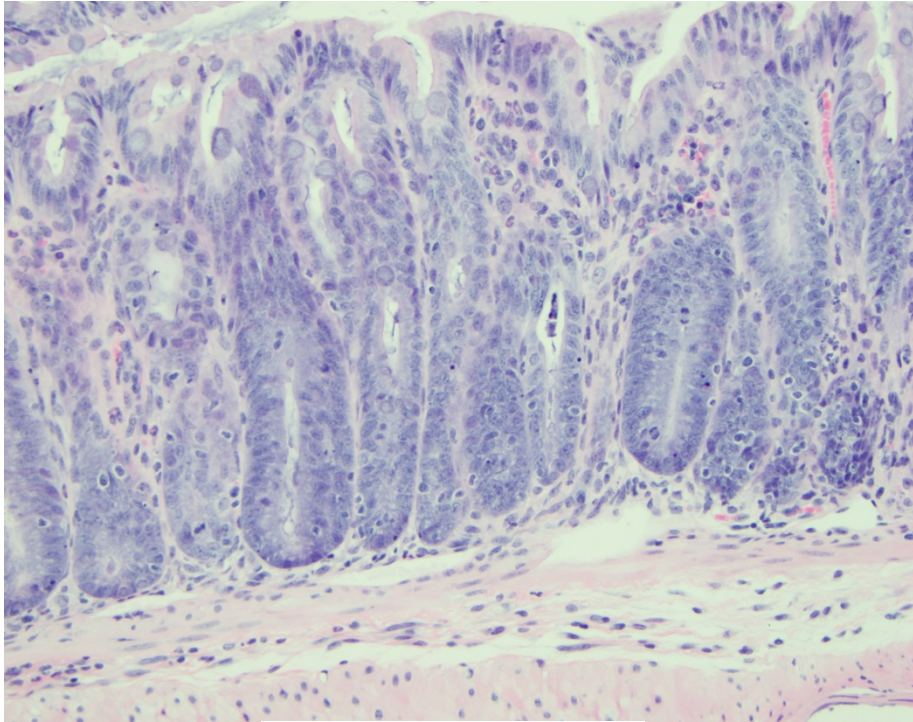
Antibiotic Treatment
w/ anaerobic coverage
(n = 225)
w/ less anaerobic coverage
(n = 58)

Clostridiales-eliminating antibiotic Imipenem worsens GVHD survival

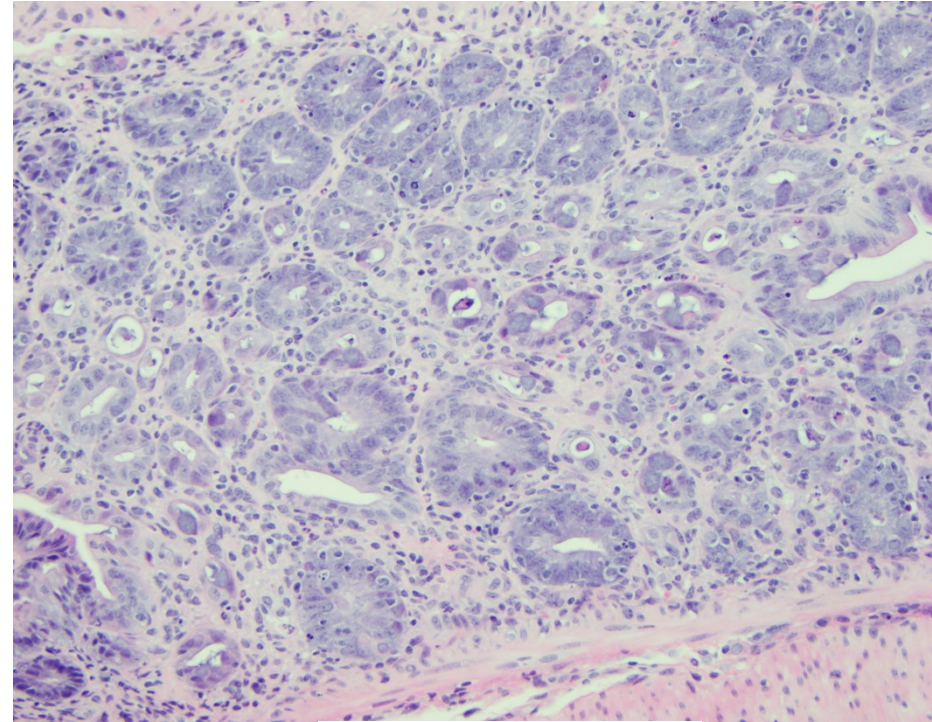


Imipenem-treated mice shows higher pathologic GVHD scores in the colon

Large Intestine



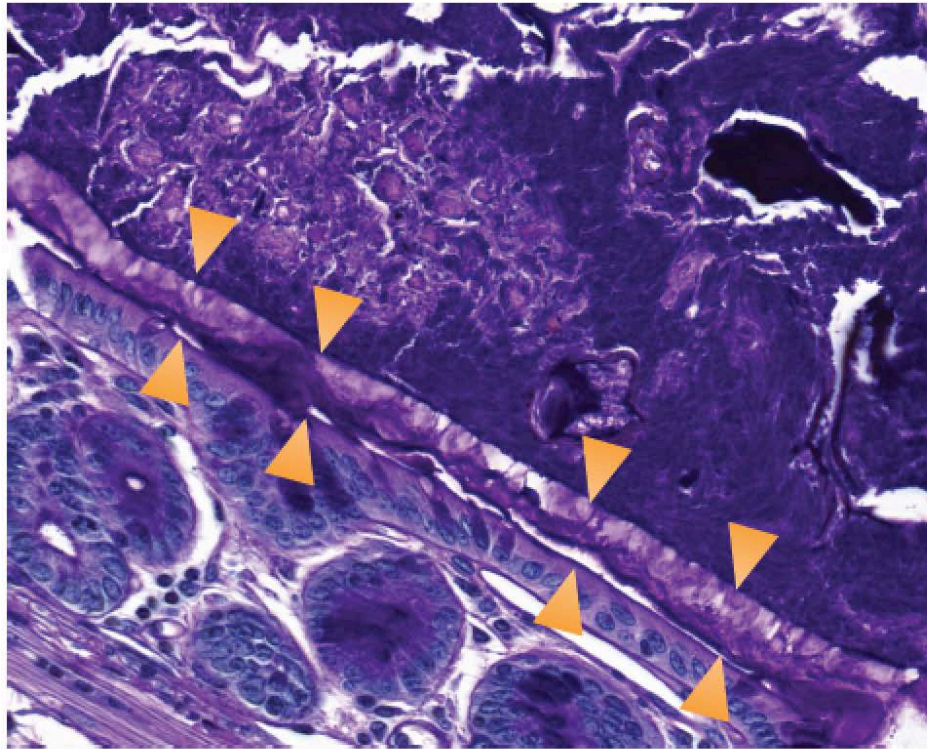
Aztreonam



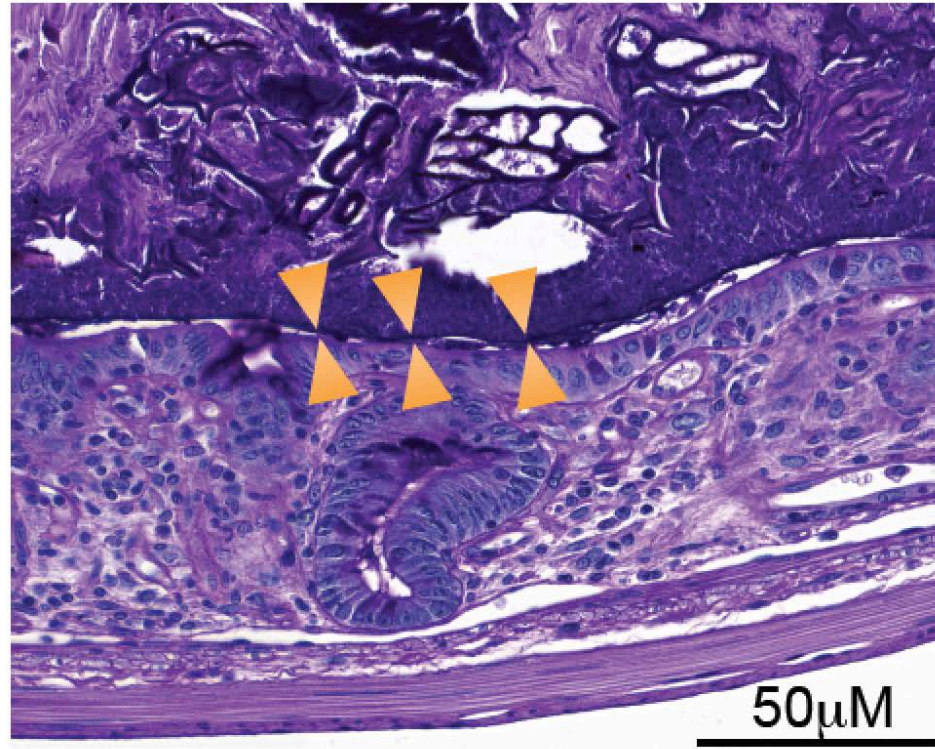
Imipenem

Marked reduction of inner mucus layer in imipenem-treated mice

Periodic acid–Schiff (PAS) staining

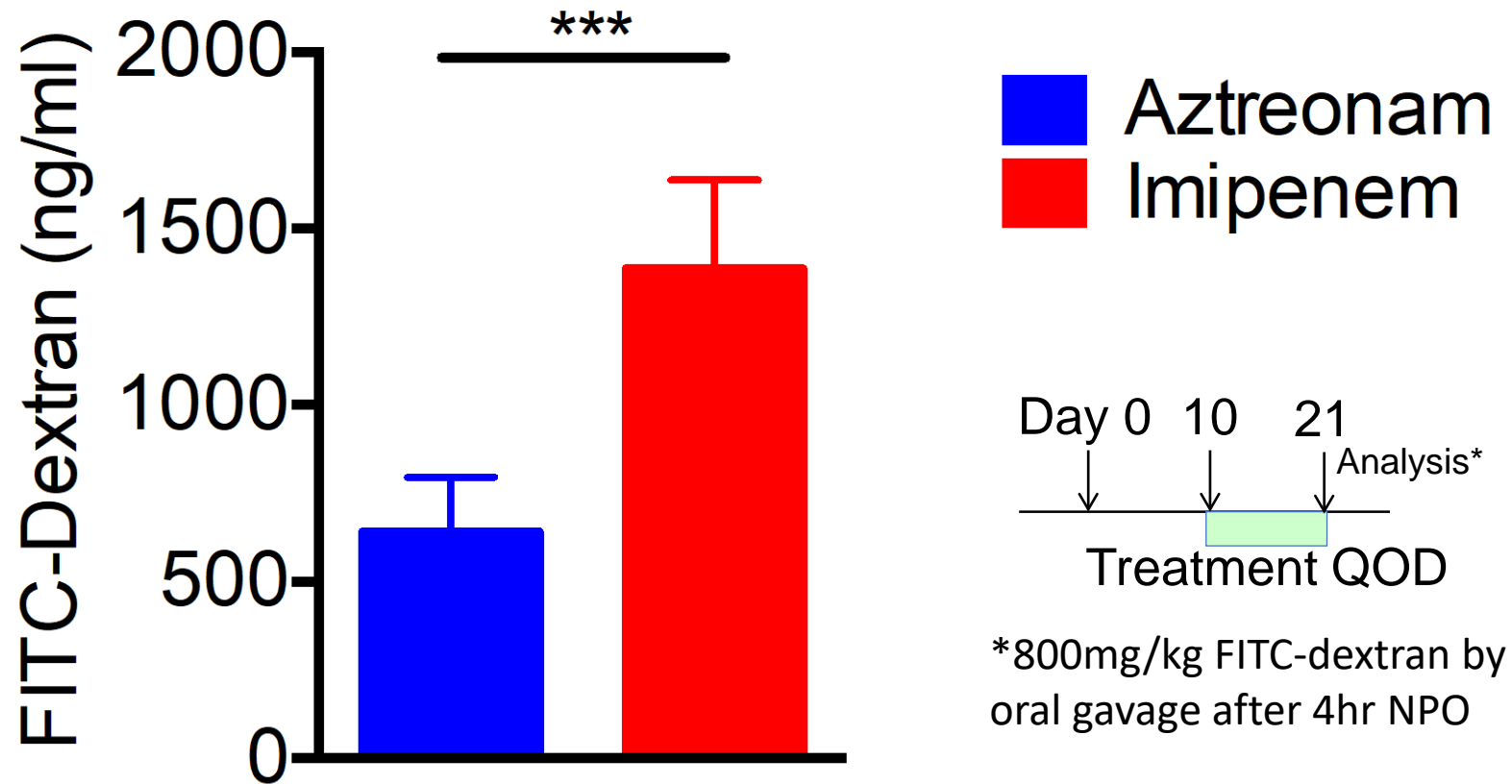


AZTREONAM



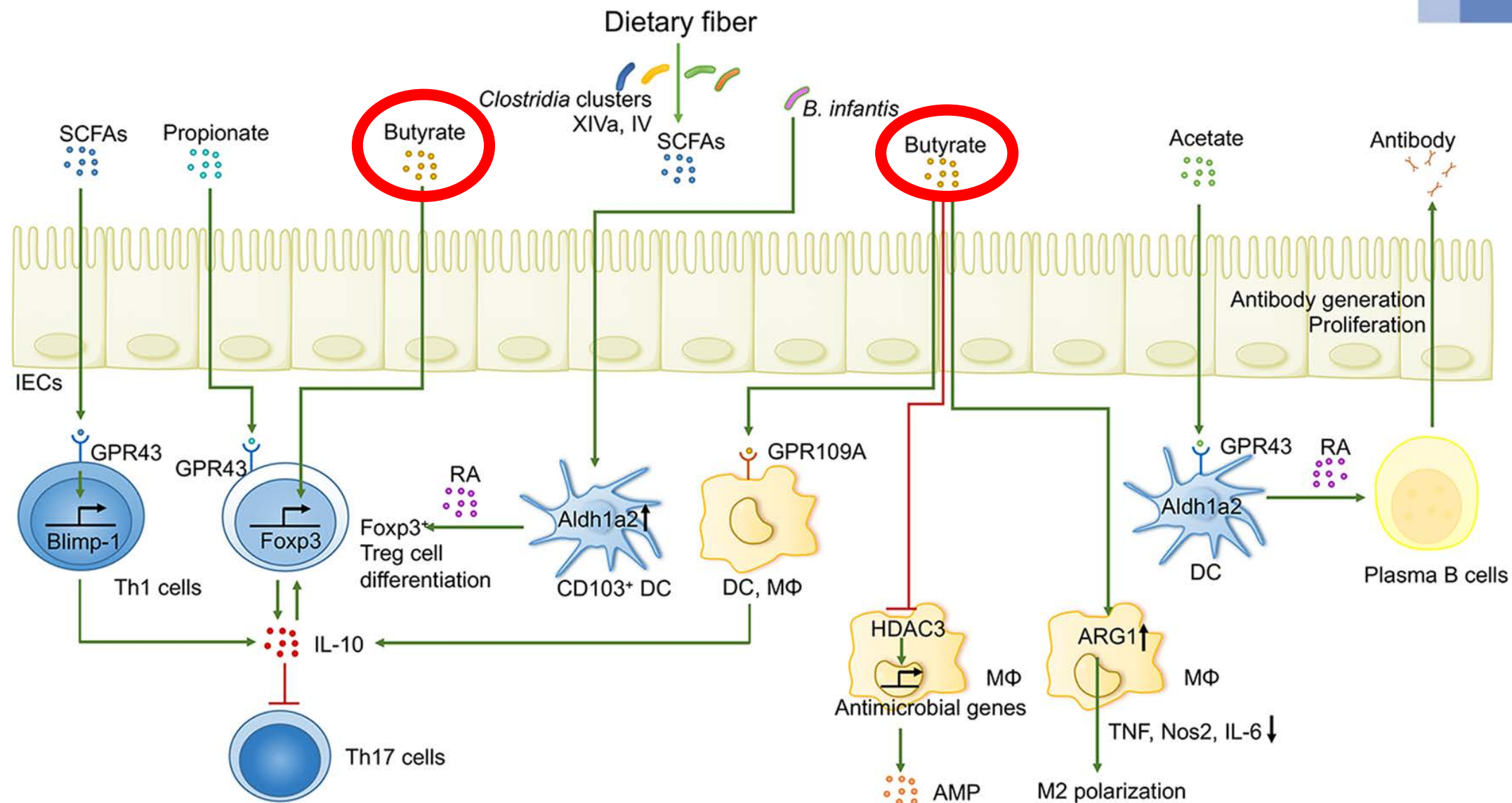
IMIPENEM

Imipenem administration leads to impaired intestinal barrier function





So is that it?
anaerobes/blautia = good





So where do we go
from here?



How does HCT affect the microbiome?

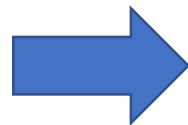
- Antibiotics
- Conditioning chemotherapy/radiation
- Diet
- Environment



Evolution of the HCT Care Environment



Inpatient
(Isolation)



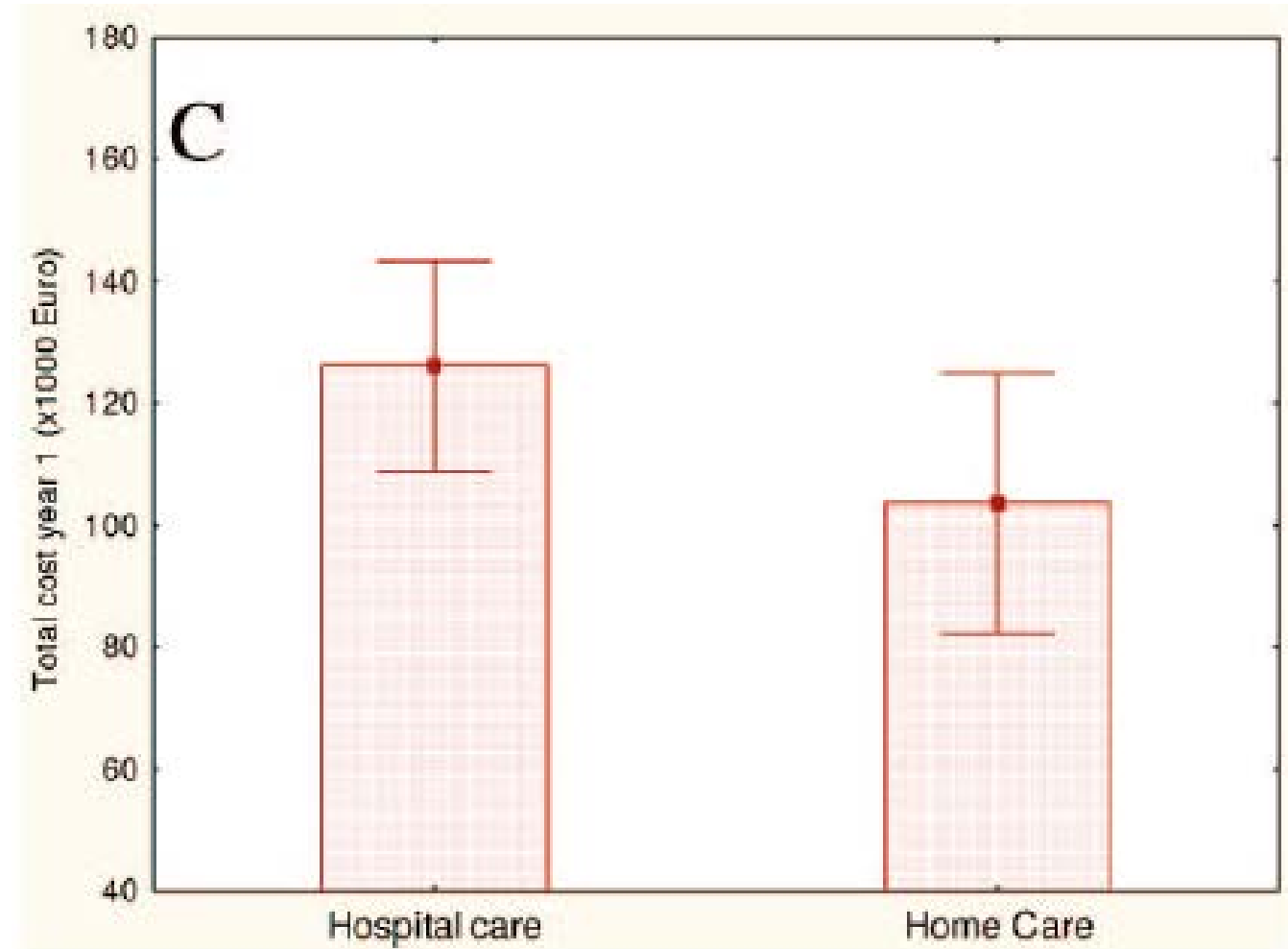
Outpatient
(Day Hospital)



Home
(House Calls)

Karolinska Experience

- Lower GVHD (RR 0.25)
- Lower TRM (RR 0.22)
- Lower costs (RR 0.37)
- Earlier discharge (RR 0.33)
- Fewer days on TPN (RR 0.24)



Methods

a. Home inspection





Methods

- a. Home inspection
- b. Chemotherapy +/- TBI -> home D1



Methods

- a. Home inspection
- b. Chemotherapy +/- TBI -> home D1
- c. Typical day at home:
 - a. Morning house call by APP



Methods

- a. Home inspection
- b. Chemotherapy +/- TBI -> home D1
- c. Typical day at home:
 - a. Morning house call by APP
 - b. Labs processed at the hospital



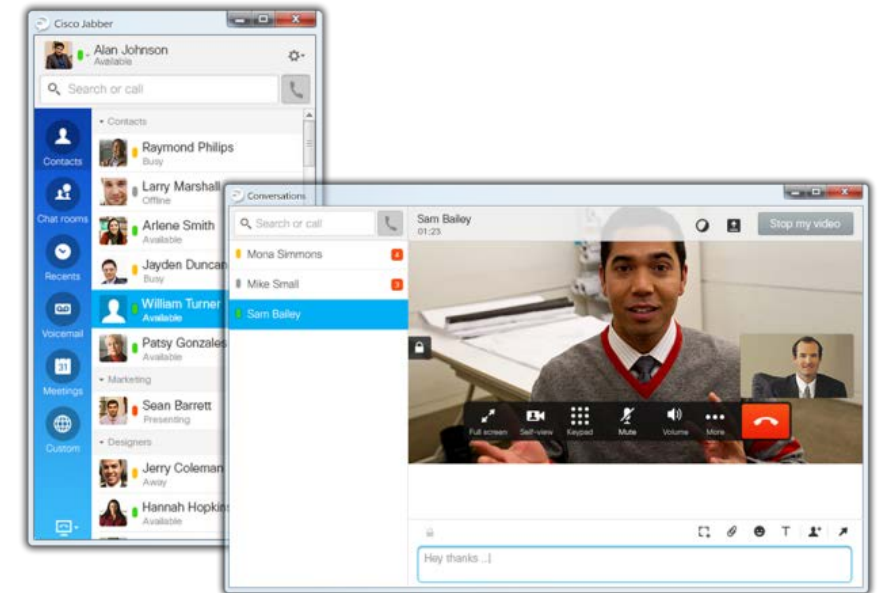
Methods

- a. Home inspection
- b. Chemotherapy +/- TBI -> home D1
- c. Typical day at home:
 - a. Morning house call by APP
 - b. Labs processed at the hospital
 - c. Afternoon house call by a nurse
 - a. Transfusions, antibiotics, etc., all at home



Methods

- a. Home inspection
- b. Chemotherapy +/- TBI -> home D1
- c. Typical day at home:
 - a. Morning house call by APP
 - b. Labs processed at the hospital
 - c. Afternoon house call by a nurse
 - a. Transfusions, antibiotics, etc., all at home
 - d. Video conference with MD



“One of the greatest advantages.. was the feeling of a little bit of normalcy... which is something that was so helpful and beneficial to my mental well being”

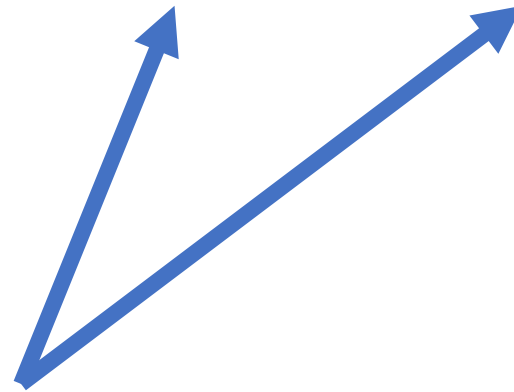


“Being able to keep G____ at home was such a blessing”



Results

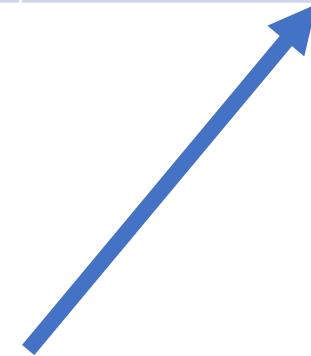
	Allogeneic (n=8)	Autologous (n=17)
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25 patients

Results

	Allogeneic (n=8)	Autologous (n=17)
Age (median, range)	45.5 (29-63)	60 (46-74)



74 years old

Results

	Allogeneic (n=8)	Autologous (n=17)
Age (median, range)	45.5 (29-63)	60 (46-74)
Karnofsky Performance Status (n, %)		
- 100	4 (50%)	2 (11.8%)
- 90	1 (12.5%)	5 (29.4%)
- 80	3 (37.5%)	7 (41.2%)
- 70	0 (0%)	3 (17.6%)

KPS 70: unable to carry on
normal activity

Matched Control Design

- 2 matched controls (standard of care) for every home transplant patient
- Matched Variables:
 - Age
 - Gender
 - Disease
 - Type of Transplant
 - Donor Cell Type
 - Conditioning Regimen

Demographics: Allogeneic HCT

	Home-Based (N=8)	Matched Controls (N=16)	P-value
Median Age (IQR)	45.5 (29-63)	50.5 (23-72)	0.87
Gender (female)	5 (62.5%)	7 (43.8%)	0.39
Race			0.99
White	6 (75%)	12 (75%)	.
Black	2 (25%)	3 (18.8%)	.
Other	0 (0%)	1 (6.3%)	.
Ethnicity (non-Hispanic)	8 (100%)	16 (100%)	.
Karnofsky Performance Status			0.68
80 or below	3 (37.5%)	8 (50%)	.
90-100	5 (62.5%)	8 (50%)	.
Disease			0.56
Acute Leukemia (AML+ALL)	5 (62.5%)	10 (62.5%)	.
Lymphoma (HL+NHL)	1 (12.5%)	0 (0%)	.
MDS/MPN	2 (25%)	6 (37.5%)	.

Demographics: Autologous HCT

	Home-Based (N=17)	Matched Controls (N=34)	P-value
Median Age (IQR)	60 (56-64)	61.5 (55-64)	0.68
Gender (female)	4 (23.5%)	15 (44.1%)	0.15
Race			0.80
White	15 (88.2%)	26 (76.5%)	.
Black	2 (11.8%)	7 (20.6%)	.
Other	0 (0%)	1 (2.9%)	.
Ethnicity (non-Hispanic)	17 (100%)	33 (97.1%)	0.20
Karnofsky Performance Status			0.99
80 or below	10 (58.8%)	21 (61.8%)	.
90-100	7 (41.2%)	13 (38.2%)	.
Disease			0.77
Lymphoma (HL+NHL)	6 (35.3%)	14 (41.2%)	.
Plasma Cell Dyscrasia	11 (64.7%)	20 (58.8%)	.
Stem cell source			0.99
Peripheral blood	17 (100%)	33 (97.1%)	.
Bone marrow/Peripheral blood	0 (0%)	1 (2.9%)	.

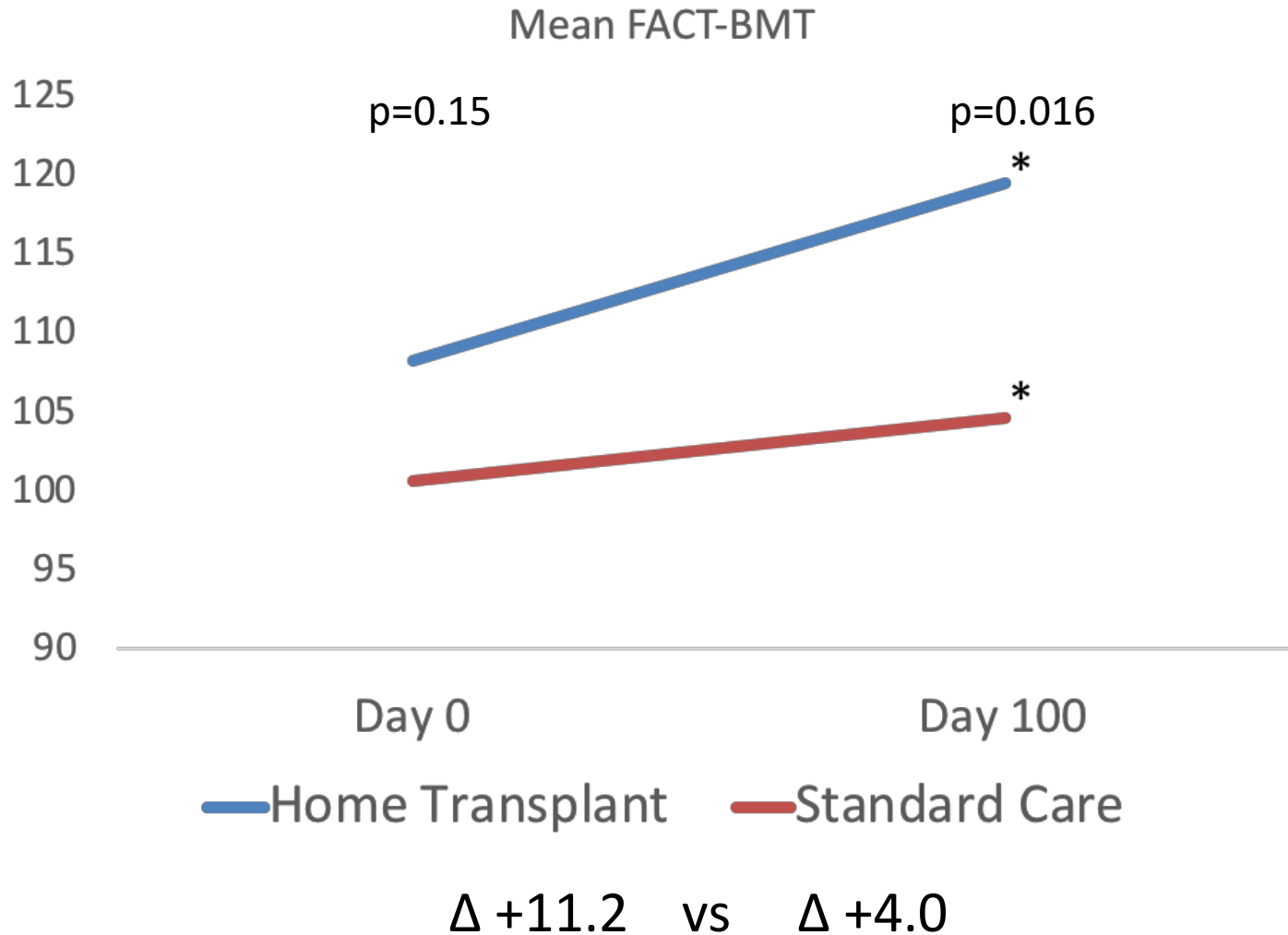
Results: Allogeneic HCT

	Home-Based (N=8)	Matched Controls (N=16)	P-value
Febrile Neutropenia	5 (62.5%)	11 (68.8%)	0.99
Bloodstream Infection	2 (25%)	4 (25%)	0.99
C. diff Infection	0 (0%)	2 (12.5%)	0.54
1-Year Relapse	2 (25%)	7 (43.8%)	0.66
1-Year Mortality	2 (25%)	5 (31.3%)	0.99

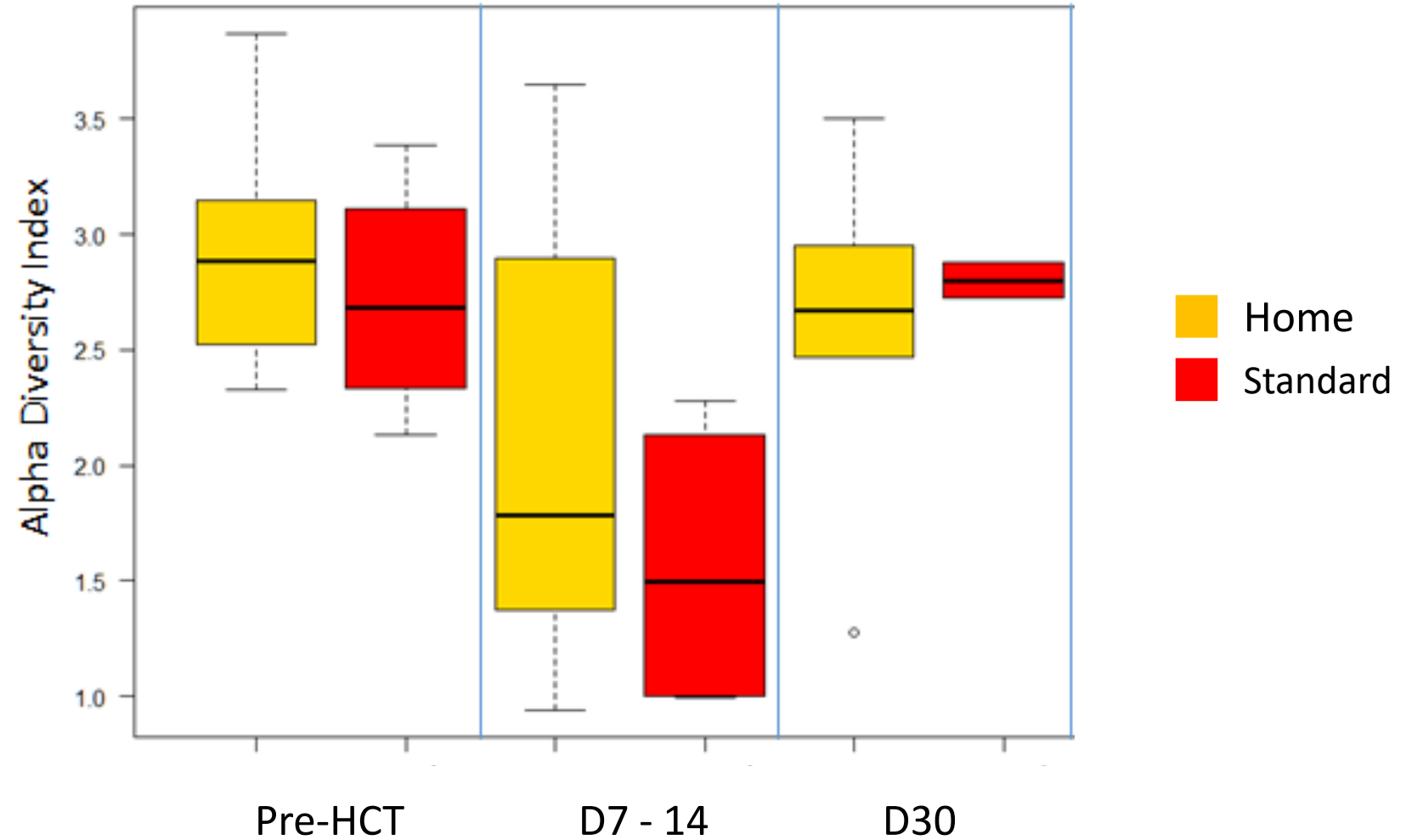
Results: Autologous HCT

	Home-Based (N=17)	Matched Controls (N=34)	P-value
Febrile Neutropenia	11 (64.7%)	27 (79.4%)	0.31
Bloodstream Infection	5 (29.4%)	4 (11.8%)	0.14
C. diff Infection	0 (0%)	2 (5.9%)	0.55
1-Year Relapse	0 (0%)	7 (20.6%)	0.08
1-Year Mortality	0 (0%)	2 (5.9%)	0.55

Results: Quality of Life (Autologous HCT)

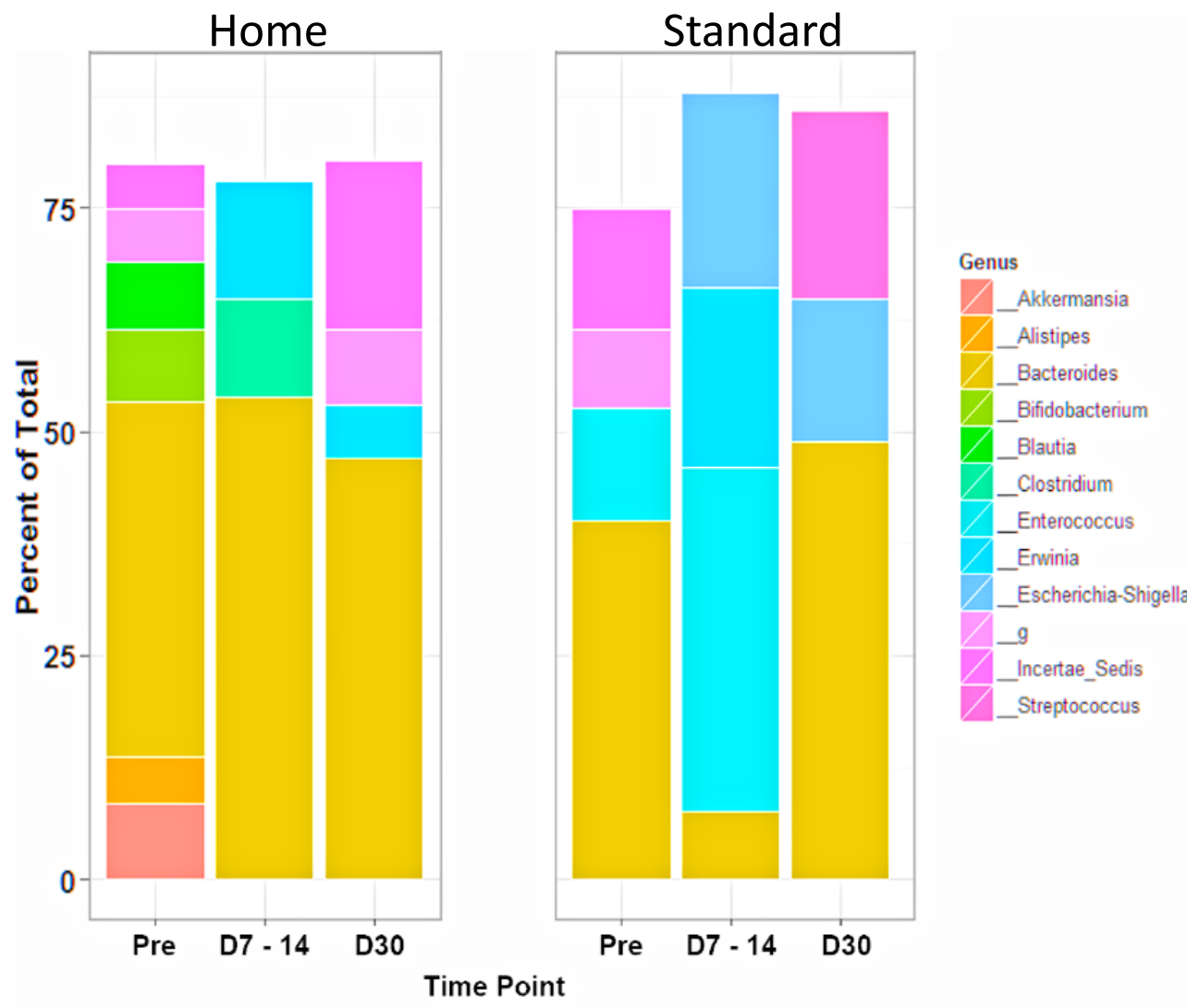


Results





Results



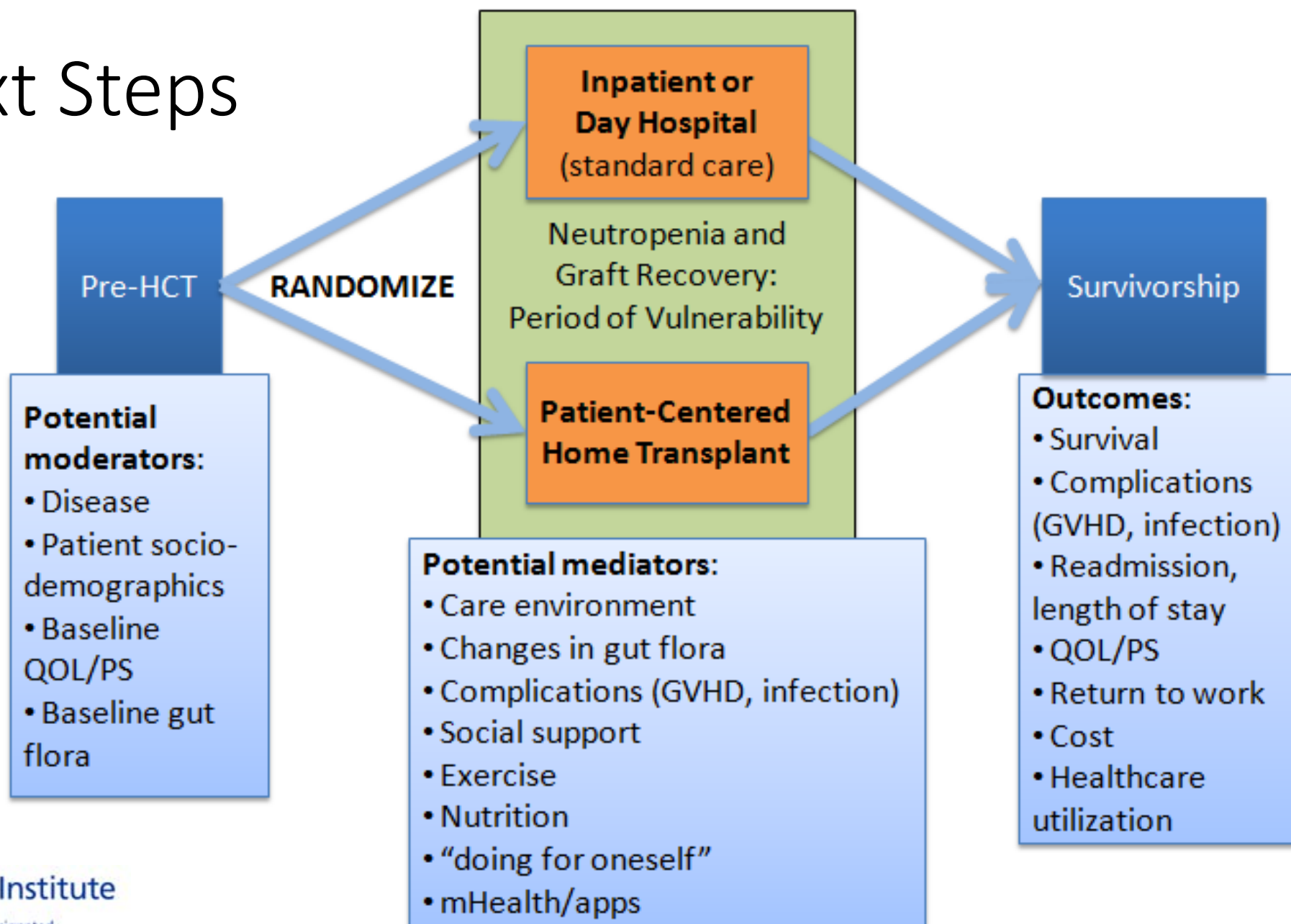


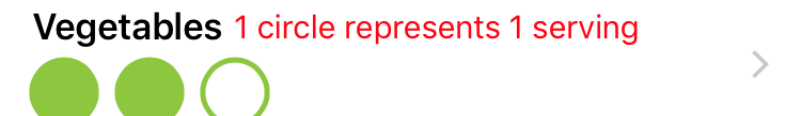
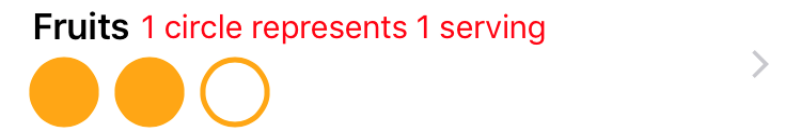
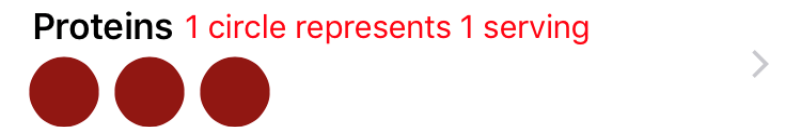
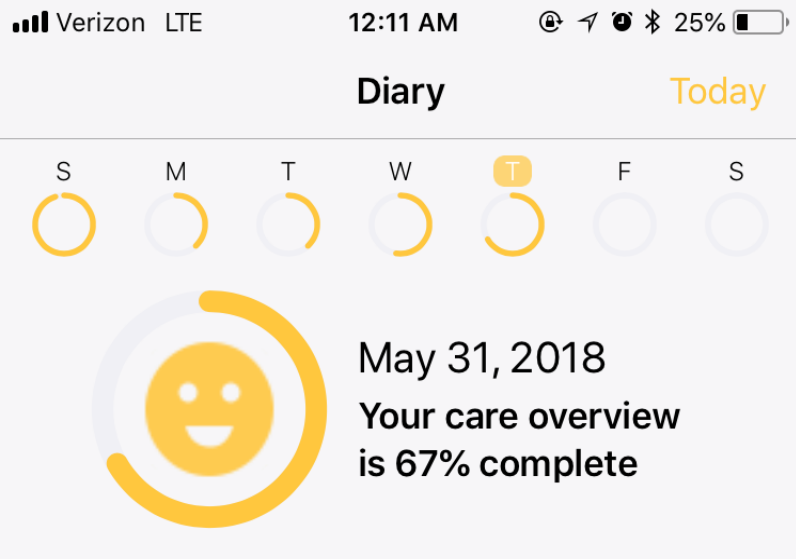
Next Steps

- Randomized phase 2 trials of home vs. standard HCT
 - Allo (R01CA203950, PI Chao), Auto (R01AG066719, PI Sung)
 - 32 enrolled/randomized to date
- Hypotheses:
 - Improve GVHD, infections, TRM
 - Mediators (diet, activity, gut microbiome)
 - Improve quality of life
 - Lower costs



Next Steps





Symptoms Tracker

General Health 9 out of 10






Meals Today 100%

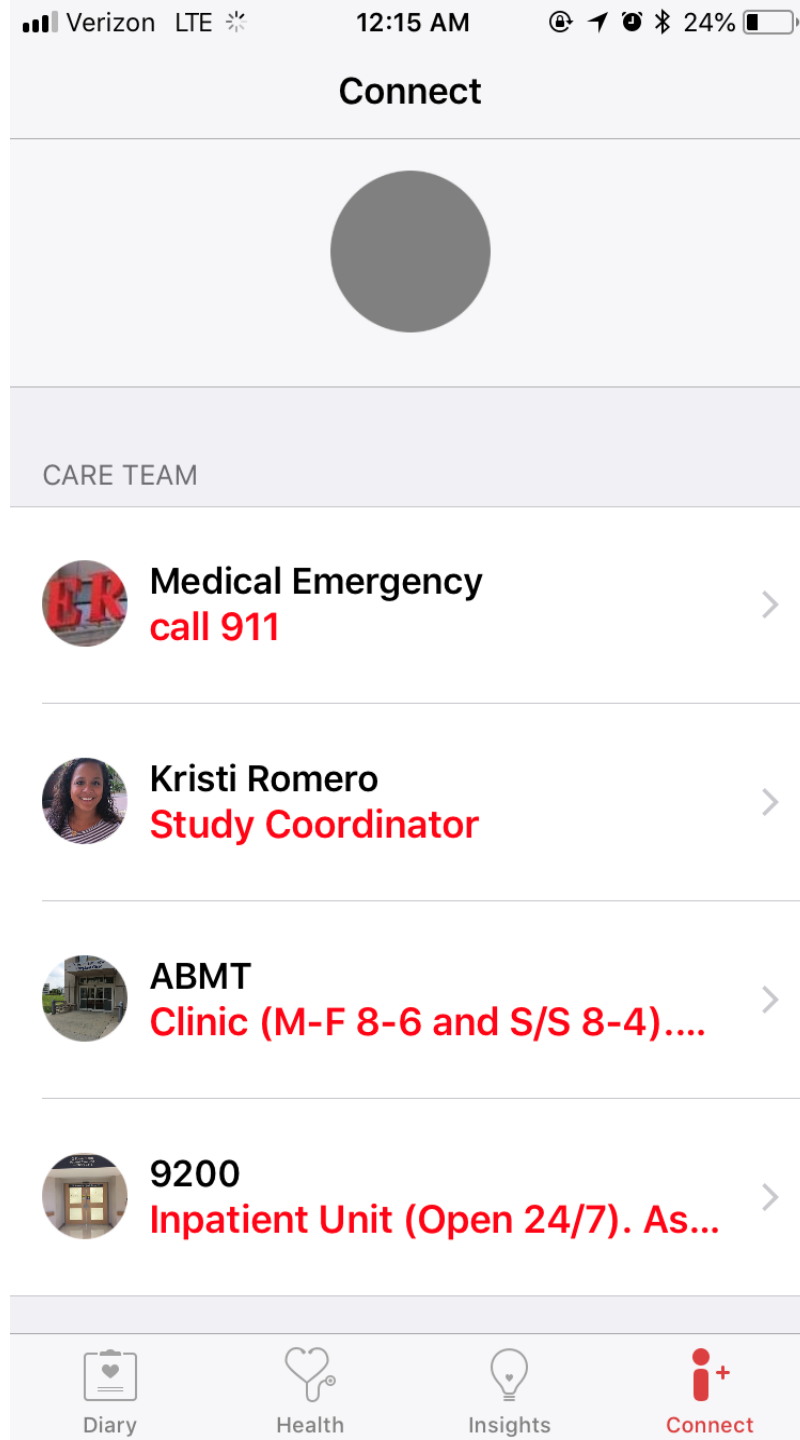
Stools Today 2

Verizon LTE 12:14 AM 24%

Step 1 of 1 Cancel

Stool

TYPE 1		
TYPE 2		
TYPE 3		
TYPE 4		2
TYPE 5		
TYPE 6		
TYPE 7		



Home HCT and COVID-19 and Social Distancing

Screener (1)

Front Desk (2)

Phlebotomy (3)

Medical Assistant (4)

Provider (5)

Nurse (6)

Environmental Services (7)

Other patients/caregivers (8-10)

Surfaces (???)



Provider (1)

Nurse (maybe 2)

Home HCT and COVID-19

>10-fold increase in home visits

- No longer limited to those living locally
- No longer randomized
- Now standard of care



Herculean effort by advanced practice providers and nurses

Protocol and administrative supplement in preparation

Continue until there is a vaccine...



Conclusions

- The gut microbiota affects transplant outcomes
- Home care may maintain the gut microbiota
- Home HCT is safe, feasible, and may improve outcomes
- Randomized phase 2 studies are ongoing
- Pivot to standard of care with COVID-19 pandemic

Conclusions

“I can't say enough good things about the bone marrow at home program. While going through an extremely difficult situation where so many things are out of your control and can be very scary, to have the comfort of being in your own space, sleeping in the comfort of your own bed, and having your own things certainly helped ease some of the stress of a very stressful situation.”



Acknowledgments

- Home Transplant Team: Krista Rowe Nichols, Jennifer Frith, Martha Lassiter, ABMT nurses and APPs, patients and caregivers
- Gut Microbiome: Liz Sito, Ashley Potter, 9100/9200/ABMT nurses, Megan Baker, Amy Bush, Meg Lew, Lauren Bohannon, Jill Thompson, Julia Messina, Alex Sibley
- Collaborators: Olle Ringden, Britt-Marie Svahn (Karolinska), Rob Jenq (MD Anderson), Tsoni Peled, Marcel van den Brink (MSKCC)
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 - NIH 1R21AG066388-01
 - NIH 1R01CA203950-01
 - ASH Scholar Award
 - Duke Institute for Health Innovation Pilot Award
 - Damon Runyon Innovation Award
 - Gateway for Cancer Research