

Rabbit antithymocyte globulin versus horse antithymocyte globulin for treatment of acquired aplastic anemia: a retrospective analysis

Vallejo C.

Montesinos P.

Polo M.

Cuevas B.

Morado M.

Rosell A.

Xicoy B.

Díez J.L.

Salamero O.

Cedillo Á.

Martínez P.

Rayón C.

Studies comparing rabbit antithymocyte globulin (rATG) and horse ATG (hATG) in patients with aplastic anemia (AA) have shown conflicting results. These studies included fewer than 60 subjects in the rATG arm with relatively short follow-up. A total of 169 patients treated with rATG and 62 treated with hATG were included in this retrospective analysis, across 33 centers. Patients were treated with rATG or hATG plus cyclosporine A. Over half were classified, as having severe AA (SAA) or very severe AA (VSAA), and the mean follow-up was 45 months. There was no significant difference detected in cumulative response to treatment or survival between the rATG and hATG groups. The response to treatment was 63 % in the rATG group versus 66 % in the hATG group at 3 months. By 12 months, this pattern had reversed, and 84 % of rATG patients had responded to treatment versus 76 % in the hATG group (n.s.). Early mortality due to infection tended to be higher with rATG compared to hATG (n.s.). rATG and hATG would seem to be therapeutically equivalent in SAA and VSAA. However, patients treated with rATG may take longer to respond than those treated

with hATG and may also require more active prevention of early infections. © 2015, Springer-Verlag

Berlin Heidelberg.

Antibody therapy

Aplastic anemia

Clinical aspects

Immunotherapy

Late effects of therapy

lymphocyte antibody

adult

aged

Anemia, Aplastic

animal

blood

comparative study

female

follow up

horse

human

intravenous drug administration

male

middle aged

rabbit

retrospective study

species difference

treatment outcome

young adult

Adult

Aged

Anemia, Aplastic

Animals

Antilymphocyte Serum

Female

Follow-Up Studies

Horses

Humans

Infusions, Intravenous

Male

Middle Aged

Rabbits

Retrospective Studies

Species Specificity

Treatment Outcome

Young Adult