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The impact of repeated autologous infusion of haematopoietic stem cells in patients with liver insufficiency

Eman Medhat Hassan
Cairo University, Egypt

The worldwide shortage of donor livers has prompted the search for alternative cell therapies. Ninety patients with liver cirrhosis were randomized to receive either one session treatment (G-I) or two sessions 4 months apart (G-II) of autologous haematopoietic stem cells (HSCs) transplantation and a control group (G-III) who received regular liver treatment. Liver function was monitored for 12 months after stem cell therapy (SCT). Statistically significant improvement was reported in the transplanted patients (G-I) as regards the mean serum albumin, bilirubin and INR levels which started to improve after 2 weeks of treatment and continued to improve till the 6th month in the single infusion group. The two sessions infused group (G-II) showed sustained response which continued throughout the all follow-up period (12 month). By the end of the study, 36.7% of the patients in G-I and 66.7% in G-II showed improvement in the degree of ascites compared to the control group (G-III). We also reported an improvement in the hepatic functional reserve as assessed by the Child-Pugh and MELD score. Safety of the procedure was evidenced by the low incidence of complications encountered.

Biography

Eman Medhat Hassan has completed her MD and Postdoctoral studies from Cairo University School of Medicine. She is the Director of a Clinical Hepatology unit, member of interventional ultrasound, HCC and ICU units. She has published more than 40 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an Editorial Board Member of repute.

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