

# Post Transplant Neutropenia – Filgrastim (G-CSF) Protocol October 2017

# **Background:**

Solid organ transplant recipients commonly experience low white blood cell counts (neutropenia) posttransplant. The cause of neutropenia is usually due to bone marrow suppression effects of anti-rejection and antiviral transplant medications or infections such as cytomegalovirus (CMV) related to transplantation. Patients with very low neutrophil counts are at very high risk for severe infections which require hospital admission, antibiotics and therapy with filgrastim. The addition of filgrastim to BC Transplant's drug formulary would enable transplant clinicians the ability to treat patients with severe neutropenia as outpatients, decreasing the risk of infection and rejection, and the costs associated with inpatient admission. The management of neutropenia post-transplant involves a careful assessment of the cause(s) of neutropenia and adjustments in immunosuppressive regimens and/or anti-viral therapies if CMV is suspected as the cause of the neutropenia. The most common medication adjustment includes reduction in the anti-metabolite (mycophenolate/azathioprine) dose to allow for neutrophil count recovery. However, there are many cases where a reduction in anti-metabolite dose is not the optimal choice as it can pose an increased risk of graft rejection. Clinicians are challenged with balancing neutropenia and the risk of infection versus immunosuppression reduction and risk of graft rejection. In some clinical situations where the risk of rejection and the consequences of rejection are extreme, the use of filgrastim will allow the continuation of anti-rejection treatment.

# Evidence for filgrastim use in solid organ transplants:

Although not extensively studied, filgrastim has been used to increase neutrophil counts in solid organ transplant patients. Schmaldienst et al studied 19 renal transplant patients that experienced leukopenia in the 2 weeks to 24 months after transplantation (1). In comparison to an age-matched historical control group, patients receiving filgrastim had shorter duration of leukopenia (1.29 versus 7 days), with fewer infections; in addition, there were no episodes of rejection 2 weeks following administration. Turgeon et al retrospectively reviewed 50 renal or liver transplant patients (2). Of the 50 patients, 43 patients had a rise in the leukocyte count to greater than 5.0 X 109/L following filgrastim. In 81.6% of cases, filgrastim therapy allowed for recommended dosing of ganciclovir or valganciclovir for treatment of CMV-induced neutropenia. Most recently, an abstract presented by Poon et al at the American Transplant Congress 2016 demonstrated effective reversal of neutropenia in kidney transplant recipients without increasing the risk of rejection (3).

#### **Protocol:**

The BC Transplant Drug Strategy Advisory Committee, and PHSA leadership and Finance have approved the addition of filgrastim to the BC Transplant Drug Formulary. With the support of the various organ group specialists/clinicians, BC Transplant has established the proposed protocol as outlined on page 3 (also on page 37 of current BC Transplant Clinical Guidelines for Transplant Medications).

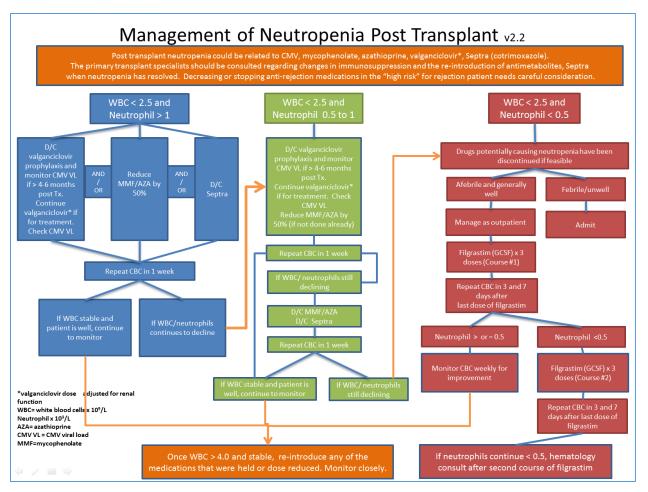
<u>Updated Sept 2023:</u> Clinicians are <u>no longer required</u> to complete the **data collection-prescription** form. Please fax a prescription (or use the revised form on page 4) to a <u>BC Transplant Pharmacy Partner</u> to dispense the filgrastim. Usage and cost data will be monitored monthly by BC Transplant. If a patient requires more than 2 courses in a 12 month period, please consult with Hematology and contact the pharmacist at BC Transplant.



### References

- 1. Schmaldienst S, Bekesi G, Deicher R, Franz M, Hörl WH, Pohanka E. Recombinant human granulocyte colony-stimulating factor after kidney transplantation: a retrospective analysis to evaluate the benefit or risk of immunostimulation. Transplantation. 2000 Feb 27;69(4):527-31.
- 2. Turgeon N, Hovingh GK, Fishman JA, Basgoz N, Tolkoff-Rubin NE, Doran M, Cosimi AB, Rubin RH. Safety and efficacy of granulocyte colony-stimulating factor in kidney and liver transplant recipients. Transpl Infect Dis. 2000 Mar;2(1):15-21.
- 3. Poon T, Guerra C. Evaluation of the Utilization of Filgrastim in Kidney Transplant Recipients. [abstract]. Am J Transplant. 2016; 16 (suppl 3). http://www.atcmeetingabstracts.com/abstract/evaluation-of-the-utilization-of-filgrastim-in-kidney-transplant-recipients/. Accessed February 7, 2017







# Filgrastim (G-CSF, Grastofil) Prescription/Worksheet (Optional – form revised Sept 2023)

1. Provider/Clinic to comp	lete and fax to	a BC Transplant	contracted P	harmacy to disp	ense
2. Ensure patient is regist	ered with BC Tr	ansplant and ha	ve BCT ID for	coverage	
Organ group:	Kidney	Liver	☐ Pancre	eas/Islet Reques	ting clinic:
Assessment:					
(dd-mmm-yy)	Date:	Date:	Date:	Date:	Date
WBC: (109/L)					
Neutrophil: (109/L)					
Indication(s) for filgrastim:					
Neutrophil < 0.5					
Febrile neutropenia					
Other:					
If transplant medication	adjustments can	not be made, plea	ase indicate re	ason:	
Prescription: 1st cours	e – recommend 3	00 mcg dose for fire	st course		Pharmacy:
2 <sup>nd</sup> course					☐ VGH ☐ SPH
*If neutrophils not responding after 2nd course in a 12 month period, please consult BCT and hematology *For pediatric patients at BC Children's – please supply Neupogen brand filgrastim					☐ BCCH ☐ RJH
For pediatific patients at BC C	oniiuren 5 – piease s	uppiy Neupogeii biaii	u iligrasuiri		Abb
☐ filgrastim (Grastofil) 300 mcg SC daily X 3 days					☐ Nan ☐ Lang
					☐ Kam
☐ filgrastim (Grastofil) 480 r	mcg SC daily X 3	days			☐ Kel ☐ Pen
					PG Trl Sur
Prescriber signature		Print Name		College ID	Date