# The therapeutic effect of autologous peripheral blood-derived stem cell therapy on acute brain infarcts

Submission date	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	[X] Prospectively registered		
07/04/2018		☐ Protocol		
Registration date	Overall study status	Statistical analysis plan		
23/04/2018	Ongoing	[X] Results		
<b>Last Edited</b> 02/12/2024	Condition category Circulatory System	[] Individual participant data		

## Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Stroke is a leading cause of death and disability worldwide, and is the third highest cause of death in Taiwan. About 85% of strokes are ischemic strokes, which happen when the arteries that supply the brain with oxygen (the carotid arteries) become narrowed (stenosis) or blocked (occluded) by a sticky substance called plaque that builds up on the artery walls (atherosclerosis), causing reduced blood flow (ischemia) to the brain. Atherosclerosis in the carotid arteries is one of the biggest causes of recurrent stroke, and so reducing carotid stenosis is an important part of stroke prevention. There is growing evidence that stem cell therapy using endothelial progenitor cells (EPCs) (stem cells from bone marrow) can help to regenerate the lining of blood vessels. Previous studies have shown that increasing levels of EPCs circulating in the blood is related to improvement in the recovery of those with ischemic stroke. Currently, there is little research looking at the safety and effectiveness of using EPC therapy for treating ischemic stroke.

This study aims to find out whether EPC therapy is an effective treatment for patients with brain ischemia following an ischemic stroke.

Who can participate?

Adults aged between 45 and 80 with acute ischemic stroke

What does the study involve?

All participants receive eight injections of granulocyte-colony stimulating factor (a protein which stimulates the bone marrow to produce stem cells and release them into the bloodstream) every 12 hours for four days. On the fifth day, patients have a tube placed into the right femoral vein (main vein in the thigh) so that circulating EPCs can be collected. These EPCs are then injected back into the patients into the internal carotid artery (in the neck). Patients are then followed up for five years through a combination of interviews and medical record reviews, in order to find out how effective the treatment has been.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?
Participants may benefit from improvement to their disability. There are risks of side effects

from the EPC therapy, including deterioration of brain function, recurrent stroke, heart problems, blockage of arteries, bleeding, anemia, deterioration of kidney function, gastrointestinal (gut)

complications, electrolyte (minerals in the body) imbalance, sepsis (blood poisoning) and cancer.

Where is the study run from? Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital (Taiwan)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for? January 2018 to April 2026

Who is funding the study?

- 1. National Science Council (Taiwan)
- 2. Chang Gung Medical research Program (Taiwan)

Who is the main contact? Dr Hon-Kan Yip (Public) han.gung@msa.hinet.net

# Contact information

## Type(s)

Public

#### Contact name

Dr Hon-Kan Yip

#### Contact details

Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital No.123 Ta Pei Road Niao Sung District Kaohsiung City Taiwan 83301 +886 7 7317123 ext. 8300 han.gung@msa.hinet.net

# Additional identifiers

#### Protocol serial number

Chang Gung Memorial Hospital No. 201700116A0C601

# Study information

#### Scientific Title

An investigation of the therapeutic impact of intra-carotid arterial transfusion of autologous peripheral blood-derived stem cell/progenitor cell (CD34+) therapy on acute ischemic stroke --- a phase II randomized controlled clinical trial

#### Study objectives

Intra-carotid arterial transfusion of autologous peripheral blood-derived stem cell/progenitor cell (CD34+) therapy might have a therapeutic potential for patients with acute brain infarcts through increase in brain perfusion mediated by angiogenesis.

#### Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

## Ethics approval(s)

Chang Gung Medical Foundation Institutional Review Board, 14/11/2017, ref: 201700116A0C601

#### Study design

Prospective single-center interventional trial

#### Primary study design

Interventional

#### Study type(s)

Treatment

#### Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Patients with acute ischemic stroke and stationary condition in the convalescent phase

#### **Interventions**

For the primary objective of the study, an estimated sample size of 58 study patients in each group is based on the effective size with an  $\alpha$  = 0.05, a power of 80%, an improvement of 1.5 in NIHSS score in control vs. 4.0 with EPC therapy and the SD was 4.5. A 10% dropout rate is assumed. Therefore, a total of 116 patients are enrolled within 3 years and randomly allocated into EPC-treatment group (n = 58) and Placebo group (n = 58). Regarding randomization process, random number generated by computers are sealed in envelopes. The envelopes are opened in consecutive order by technicians at core lab who are blinded to case randomization. EPC treatment or not is administered according to randomization results. The ratio of EPC to placebo is 1:1.

Participants in the EPC treatment group receive subcutaneous injection of granulocyte-colony stimulating factor (G-CSF) 5µg/kg twice daily for 4 consecutive days within 7 days after acute stroke. Endothelial progenitor cells (EPCs) are collected at day 5 for 3-4 hours from double lumen sheath inserted at right femoral vein using a machine (COBE Spectra 6.1). The collected EPCs are immediately transfused back to patients themselves with a dose of 3.0x107 EPCs once through internal carotid artery of infarct side using a 6F JR guiding catheter via right radial arterial approach.

Partiicpants in the control group receive guideline-directed standard therapy for ischemic stroke except for cell-based therapy.

All of the data is collected with a blinded method. Decoding the random number needs to be allowed by leader principal investigator. The duration of treatment and follow-up is at least one year and the follow-up period and details in placebo group are the same to those in EPC-treatment group. The participants are followed up at Neurology and Cardiovascular outpatient clinics for safety and efficacy monitoring for 5 years.

#### **Intervention Type**

Procedure/Surgery

#### Primary outcome(s)

Events of all-cause mortality and recurrent ischemic stroke are recorded at 90 days and 1 year

#### Key secondary outcome(s))

- 1. Post-therapy 90-day combined endpoint of recurrent stroke or death
- 2. Post-therapy disability is evaluated with modified Rankin Scale score and Barthel Index; WAIS-III and CASI National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) within 1, 3, and 30 days ( $\pm 14$  days) and 90 days ( $\pm 14$  days):
- 3. Post-therapy brain reperfusion status is measured by using brain Magnetic resonance imaging [Arterial Spin Labeling (ASL) and Dynamic Contrast Enhancement] at 24-72 hours and 90 days (±14 days)
- 4. Post-therapy brain perfusion defect evaluation is measured using radionuclear medicine image [brain Tc-99m scan] 24-72 hours and 90 days (±14 days)
- 5. Any adverse events are recorded within 5 years post-therapy

#### Completion date

30/04/2026

# **Eligibility**

# Key inclusion criteria

- 1. Suffer from acute ischemic stroke within  $14 \pm 7$  days
- 2. Evidence of brain ischemia on nuclear medicine examination
- 3. NIHSS score between 8 and 21
- 4. Already on standard medical therapy based upon stroke guideline, e.g., antiplatelet, antihypertensive, and statin.

## Participant type(s)

Patient

# Healthy volunteers allowed

No

## Age group

Adult

#### Sex

All

#### Total final enrolment

28

#### Key exclusion criteria

- 1. Age less than 45 years old or more than 80 years old
- 2. Patients received t-PA and anticoagulation
- 3. Non-middle cerebral artery territory stroke or hemorrhagic stroke
- 4. Pregnant women
- 5. Patients with active infectious disease or autoimmune disorder
- 6. Myocardial infarction (MI) within 3 months
- 7. Severe aortic stenosis or mitral stenosis

- 8. Congestive heart failure, New York Heart Association functional class IV
- 9. Malignancy or other severe disease with life span less than one year
- 10. Chronic kidney disease with CCr<20ml/min and end stage renal disease
- 11. Join other clinical trials
- 12. Patients cannot receive regular follow-up
- 13. Other brain disease (tumor, degenerative disease, infective disease)

# Date of first enrolment

01/05/2018

#### Date of final enrolment

30/04/2021

# Locations

#### Countries of recruitment

Taiwan

## Study participating centre Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital

No.123 Ta Pei Road Niao Sung District Kaohsiung Taiwan 83301

# Sponsor information

#### Organisation

Chang Gung Memorial Hospital

#### **ROR**

https://ror.org/02verss31

# Funder(s)

#### Funder type

Research council

#### **Funder Name**

National Science Council

#### Funder Name

Chang Gung Medical Research Program

# **Results and Publications**

# Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The datasets generated during and/or analysed during the current study are/will be available upon request from Dr. Pei-Hsun Sung, e12281@cgmh.org.tw

# IPD sharing plan summary

Available on request

# **Study outputs**

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article		20/11/2024	02/12/2024	Yes	No
Participant information sheet	Participant information sheet	11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes