**The NISSc study : ongoing**

- Open, multi-centers, prospective non-interventional study
- Aiming to assess the effectiveness of Autologous HSCT for early severe or rapidly progressive Systemic Sclerosis (SSc)
- Recruitment is completed with 82 patients from 12 centres / 7 countries

**Major educational courses**

1. Workshop on Autoimmunity - March 23, 2015 in Istanbul, Turkey
2. ADWP educational meeting on Stem Cell Therapy (HSCT & MSC) and Autoimmune Diseases - January 22-23 2016 in Berlin, Germany

**New prospective non-Interventional studies**

1. NISMO: Autologous Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation for Neuromyelitis Optica (NMO) and NMO spectrum disorders (R Grecco, Milan, Italy)
2. OMST: Multiple sclerosis patients treated with auto-HSCT (R Saccardi, Florence, Italy)
3. NISSC II: Post transplant management of SSc patients treated with auto-HSCT (D Farge, Paris, France)

**ADWP – 2015 publications**

- Onset and Outcome of Pregnancy after Autologous Haematopoetic SCT (AH SCT) for Autoimmune Diseases: A Retrospective Study of the EBMT Autoimmune Diseases Working Party (ADWP) – Sarnaski E et al. Bone Marrow Transplant. 2015 Feb;50(2):216-20

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**Number of HSCT for autoimmune diseases: 2069**

EBMT Registry - February 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure Type</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patients</td>
<td>2069</td>
<td>1815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transplant</td>
<td>2069</td>
<td>1815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male/Female %</td>
<td>39/61</td>
<td>37/63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutrophil/ %</td>
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<td>1189</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2017 (n=1927)</th>
<th>2016 (n=1911)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Autografts</td>
<td>111 (57.7%)</td>
<td>107 (55.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allografts</td>
<td>711 (50%)</td>
<td>711 (45.6%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key scientific advances**

- Over 2000 HSCT in the largest data base worldwide
- In 2015, proof of efficacy for HSCT in multiple sclerosis and Crohn’s disease with the publication of two major ADWP randomised trials (i.e. ASTIMS and ASTIC) in collaboration with other European Societies (i.e. ECTRIMS and ECCO), thus completing the previous achievement of the ASTIS trial in 2014 for systemic sclerosis. The efficacy of autologous HSCT is now established for AD.
- The ADWP has continued to expand its activities using other types of immune-modulating cells (e.g. MSCs) from various sources of blood products (i.e. bone marrow, peripheral blood or cord blood, and placenta) either in the autologous or allogeneic settings. Refined analysis of immune reconstitution processes has confirmed the reset of autoimmunity after HSCT in AD.
- Sustained positive clinical results and enhanced ADWP activity in otherwise refractory AD patients has attracted an increased interest from patients, clinicians, and healthcare providers in the field.