

An Improved Case of Autism as Revealed by PET CT Scan in Patient Transplanted with Autologous Bone Marrow Derived Mononuclear Cells

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Abstract

Autism, the most severe form of autism spectrum disorder (ASD), is a complex neurodevelopmental disorder, characterized by language developmental delay, social skills impairment, communication problems, and restricted, repetitive, and stereotyped patterns of behavior. There is no cure for Autism; hence therapies and behavioral interventions are designed to remedy specific symptoms. We used autologous bone marrow derived mononuclear cells intrathecally in a 14 yr old boy with severe autism to improve the quality of life. At six months, follow up after therapy the general impression on clinical assessment showed mild autism. It is exciting to see symptomatic improvement with shift on Childhood Autism Rating Scale (CARS) from 42.5 (Severely Autistic) to 23.5 (Non Autistic), which was also visualized as enhanced PET scan brain function. All these improvements have led to improved quality of life of the patient as well as the family. Several incurable neurological disorders have shown benefits with cellular therapy thus, autism should be explored as an indication and nuclear imaging can be used to study its effects.

Keywords: Autism; Autologous; Bone marrow; Mononuclear cells; PET

Introduction

Autism is a neurodevelopmental, disorder with a multidimensional presentation. It is noticeable by parents at the age of 3 years due to delayed or abnormal language development, deficits in social interaction, lack of eye contact, hyperactivity and repetitive behaviors and interests [1]. Autism is the most severe form of autism spectrum disorder (ASD), while other conditions along the spectrum include mild forms known as Asperger's syndrome, childhood disintegrative disorder and pervasive developmental disorder. 1 in every 166 children is estimated to have autism [2]. Although outcomes are specific, behavioral characteristics change over time. Most autistic children remain within the spectrum as adults and continue to experience difficulty with independent living, employment, social relationships, and mental health. Since autism is incurable, chronic long term management is required and can become progressively difficult to handle for parents. The primary goal of the treatment is to improve the quality of life of the patient by minimizing the core features and associated deficits and maximizing functional independence. Facilitating development and learning, promoting socialization, reducing maladaptive behaviors, and educating and supporting families can help accomplish these goals [3-5].

Material and Methods

Case presentation

Herein, we present a 14 year old boy with autism, who had birth history of Full Term - C - section delivery followed by normal motor milestones but delayed speech with lack of social interactions and emotional development. He was hyperactive with behavioral issues like engaging in self-injurious behavior, self-scratching and hyper aggression. He had normal vision and hearing with slurred speech. He was disoriented in time, but identified places and people. There was no history of seizures. Neurologically, he had normal muscle tone and power in trunk and limb muscles. Functionally, he was independent for most of the daily activities but needed assistance in fine motor activities. In spite of regular rehabilitation since the age of 6 years, he showed no improvements with respect to behavior and social interaction.

His intelligent quotient (IQ) was found to be 64 and Childhood Autism Rating Scale (CARS) score was 42.5 which is categorized as severely autistic.

The molecular diagnostic test of fragile X done using southern blot was negative. MRI Brain showed no significant intracranial abnormality and EEG showed bilateral episodic sharp and slow wave abnormalities. The brain PET scan showed moderately reduced metabolic activity in right broca's, right insula, right lateral temporal pole, right calcarine, both basal ganglia and left medial prefrontal. It also showed mildly reduced metabolic activity in right parietal, right sensory motor and right Wernicke's.

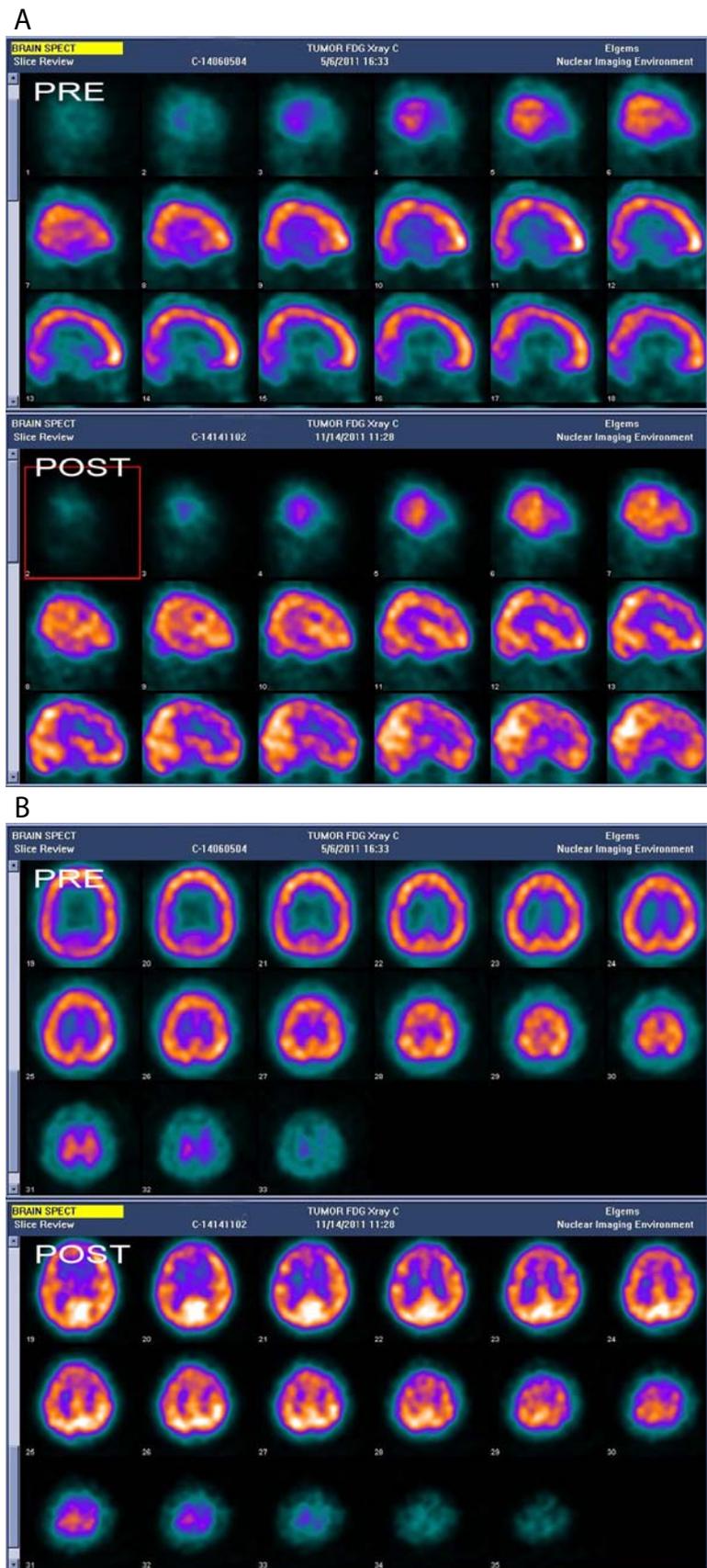
He underwent autologous bone marrow derived mononuclear cell transplantation. Our protocol is based on the inclusion criterion as per the World Medical Associations Helsinki declaration [6]. It has been reviewed and approved by the Institutional committee for Stem cell Research and Therapy (IC-SCRT). The patient's parents were informed about the procedure and a duly filled informed consent form was obtained from them. 300 mcg of G-CSF injections were administered 48 hours and 24 hours before bone marrow derived mononuclear cell transplantation, to stimulate CD34+ cells and increase their survival and multiplication. Bone marrow (100ml) was aspirated from the iliac bone. Mononuclear cells (MNCs) were obtained using density gradient separation method. Viable count of the isolated MNCs was taken and was found to be about 98%. The MNCs were checked for CD34+ by

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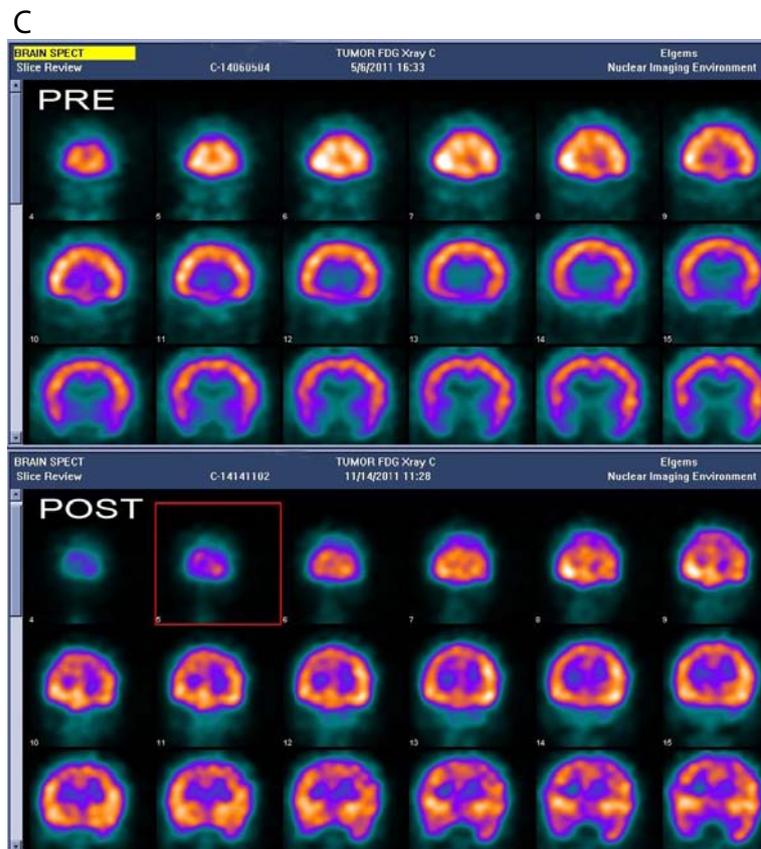


Figure 1: A, B, C: The Pre and the Post cell therapy PET CT scans. Comparative study of pre and post cell therapy PET CT scan shows increased FDG uptake in bilateral temporal lobes and bilateral calcarine cortices with mild increased uptake in left medial pre-frontal cortex as visualized below in the post scans.

FACS analysis and was determined to be 1.92 %. Approximately 56 × 10⁶ MNCs were immediately injected post separation, intrathecally in L4-L5 using a lumbar puncture needle and catheter. The patient was also given rehabilitation therapy which included occupational therapy and psychological therapy. Rehabilitation interventions seek to promote recovery & independence through neurofacilitation. During rehabilitation sessions, effective motor learning strategies with task oriented training, for real life environment were utilized & successful attainment of functional outcomes were achieved. He was evaluated at regular intervals of three and six months. He was reassessed by repeating CARS and PET scan of brain after 6 months.

Results

After the procedure, the patient had no side effects. The patient showed some immediate improvements within a week and significant improvements over a period of six months to one year.

Within a week, there was improvement in his eye contact and attention. His hand-writing and fine motor activities like buttoning had improved significantly. On follow up after six months, further improvements were observed in his behavior with respect to social interaction and emotions. Aggression in activities and hyperactivity had reduced by 45 to 50%. Improvements in impulse control, reading skills, tracing, recognition of all shapes and following commands were noted. His score on CARS reduced from 42.5 (Severely autistic) to 23.5 (Non-Autistic) but the general impression on clinical assessment showed mild autism.

On repeating brain PET scan after 6 months, there were improvements recorded in comparison with previous report. Comparative study of previous and post stem cell therapy PET CT scan showed markedly increased uptake in bilateral temporal lobes and bilateral calcarine cortices with mild increased uptake in left medial pre-frontal cortex. All the views; sagittal, transverse and coronal views (Figure 1) showed the improvements.

At one year follow up, he was found to interact more with his peers. Peer activity had increased significantly. New task learning abilities had improved which was noticed due to increased participation in household work. Comprehension and ability to follow commands had improved significantly. He had developed self insight and appropriate emotional response.

Discussion

The exact etiology of autism is not known, but it is likely to result from a complex combination of genetic, environmental, and immunological factors [7]. Current available treatments for autism can be divided into behavioral, nutritional, and pharmacological options, in addition to individual and family psychotherapy and other nonpharmacologic interventions [8]. However, there is no defined standard approach [9]. Currently, numerous clinical trials are being conducted with interventions ranging from hyperbaric oxygen, to administration of zinc, to drugs exhibiting anti-inflammatory properties.

Stem cell therapy offers great promise for the treatment of autism. Although several neurophysiological alterations have been correlated

with autism, immune dysfunction and neural hypoperfusion appear to be broadly consistent. The association of altered inflammatory responses and hypoperfusion with symptomatology is reported, which suggests its causative role [10]. The BMMNCs are comprised of a variety of cells which includes mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs), hematopoietic stem cells, tissue specific progenitor cells and stromal cells. Mesenchymal stem cell have an ability to modulate the immune system and restore the altered brain organization with unique property of homing, wherein the cells migrate to the site of injury and carry out the repair process [11]. The various stem cells in MNC enhance angiogenesis by producing signaling molecules such as vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) and fibroblast growth factor (FGF2). They also promote tissue remodeling, prevent apoptosis, decrease inflammation and activate the satellite cells [12]. We have previously published data wherein autologous mononuclear cell transplantation was carried out in children with various incurable neurological disorders including autism, cerebral palsy and mental retardation. Improvements were reported in quality of life of these patients [12-14]. On repeating and comparing the PET scan of brain after six months post therapy, significant changes were recorded and correlated to symptomatic improvements. In numerous studies the areas affected by hypoperfusion seem to correlate with regions of the brain that are responsible for dysfunctions in autism. For example, specific temporal lobe areas associated with face recognition, social interaction, and language comprehension, have been demonstrated to be hypoperfused in autism [10]. The functions of insulae include emotional processing, empathy, perception, motor control, self-awareness, cognitive functioning, and interpersonal experience. In our case these areas showed improvements on PET scan of brain. So the clinical and radiological improvements are well correlated.

Hence, we hypothesize that the cumulative effect of various cells in MNCs showed significant clinical improvements in this case and has altered the course of disease. We conclude, though single case, that intrathecal transplantation of autologous bone marrow derived mononuclear cells is safe, feasible; and may be beneficial in autism. The large clinical studies are an immediate need to fully explore its potential in autism and nuclear imaging can be used to study its effects.

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