

SPEAKER: The other aspect of photopheresis that we have to take into account when we look at efficacy is the steroid sparing effect. The steroid sparing effect of photopheresis has been demonstrated in more than one study. And it can be around 20%, 10% to 20% of cumulative incidence of discontinuation of corticosteroids at one year.

So actually, sometimes you don't see a huge response in terms of change in clinical manifestations or stage. But you are tapering steroids off without any re-flare. And that needs to be taken into account when you assess response.

Secondly, the complications that may occur in the treatment, there are not many. It's a very safe form of therapy. The main complications are related to the central venous catheter, so thrombosis of the catheter and infection of the catheter. So I do include those complications as complications of ECB because they're part of the treatment. And I would tell you that's the most frequent case scenario.

There are very few cases of complications related to volume shifts. And these are more likely to happen in people with cardiac conditions, which, in the case of allogeneic transplant, they're usually, basically, filtered out upfront, because we want a healthy heart and lungs before proceeding with allogeneic transplant.

And finally, because we're treating these people-- these patients with ACDA, we have to measure ionized calcium, and as you know, with other apheresis procedure, you can have numbness and tingling, particularly in the lips without any significant change in calcium. Or you can have more significant hypocalcemia.