

Heberprot-P

intralezyonel EGF

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HASBIOTECH İLAÇ SAN VE TİC. A.Ş.



STANLEY COHEN, PH.D.** AND GEORGE A. ELLIOTT, D.V.M.

Heberprot-P

HAS
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MOLEKÜLÜN
KEŞFİ

Klinik Dışı
Hayvan
Deneyleri

SİTOPROTEKTİF
ÇALIŞMALAR

DAÜ
ÇALIŞMALARI

GENOTOKSİK
VE MALİGNİTE
ÇALIŞMALARI



EGF ile çeşitli laboratuvar hayvanlarında, uzun süreli bir dizi klinik dışı güvenilirlik çalışması yapılmış, **ürünün genotoksik olmadığı gösterilmiştir.**

EGF, tekrarlayan ve ekzojen uygulamalar dahil olmak üzere test edilen koşullarda normal hücrelerde **malın dönüşümü tetiklememiştir.**



Effect of human epidermal growth factor on the tumor cell line A431: in vivo analysis of tumor growth inhibition and gene expression

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ABSTRACT

The historical tag of the epidermal growth factor (EGF) as a carcinogenic promoter has not been uniformly reproduced. *in vivo* in some experiments, malignant cells are found to grow inhibition and apoptosis. The present study intends to obtain additional data on the interaction of EGF with epidermal cells by analyzing its effect *in vitro* on the growth of cultured A431 cells, and *in vivo* on nude mice xenografted with this cell line. Identifying, in addition, the gene expression patterns for a selected group of genes related to EGF and cancer pathways in the solid tumor. EGF-treated animals showed significantly smaller tumor volumes than controls, suggesting cellular growth inhibition mediated by this factor. Similar results were obtained regarding the proliferation of cultured A431 when treated with 3, 7, 22 and 165 nM of EGF. These results may imply a common mechanism for the EGF-mediated growth inhibition of A431 cells in both biological conditions *in vivo* and *in vitro*. The action of EGF at nanomolar concentrations may trigger a transient recovery of the tumor suppressor ability of tumor cells through the reduction of the biological action of mutated TP53, cell cycle arrest due to a decrease in cellular expression levels and the initiation of response through the activation of GADD.

Keywords: epidermal growth factor, cancer, A431 cells, nude mice

Carcinogenesis & Mutagenesis

Review Article

Open Access

Epidermal Growth Factor (EGF) and Platelet-Derived Growth Factor (PDGF) as Tissue Healing Agents: Clarifying Concerns about their Possible Role in Malignant Transformation and Tumor Progression

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CONSIDERATIONS ON THE TRANSFORMING POTENTIAL OF THE EPIDERMAL GROWTH FACTOR

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ABSTRACT

The epidermal growth factor (EGF) is a potent mitogen for a variety of epithelial and mesenchymal derived cells. Cells treated with EGF exhibit transient metabolic changes and a morphologic phenotype which mirror those found in malignant counterparts. EGF binds to a specific membrane receptor with intrinsic tyrosine kinase activity coded by a cellular proto-oncogene, whose mutated form has been largely implicated in malignancy. Experimental evidence indicates that EGF potentiates chemical carcinogenesis *in vivo* as well as viral transformation *in vitro*. Thus EGF has been historically considered as a tumor promoter. Nevertheless, recent experimental findings, mostly derived from preclinical models, strongly suggest that EGF treatment is insufficient to initiate benign or malignant transformation. On the contrary, in certain scenarios EGF may act as a potent cytoprotective agent for normal cells, and sometimes cancer cells to anti-tumor therapy. All these experimental data provide fundamental basis for the clinical use of EGF in terms of safety. The clinical experience accumulated so far suggests that EGF does not seem to initiate carcinogenesis.

Key words: EGF, carcinogenesis, malignancy, toxicity

Heberprot-P

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ENZİMATİK
YIKIMIN
ARTMASI

YÜKSEK
KAN
ŞEKERİ

EGF VE
RESEPTÖRLERİN
FİZYOLOJİSİNDE
BOZULMA

DOKU ONARIMINDA
YAVAŞLAMA VE
KRONİKLEŞME



İLERİ EVRE DİYABETİK AYAKTA GENEL TEDAVİ

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ENFEKSİYON
KONTROLÜ



DEBRİDMAN



İSKEMİ
DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ



PANSUMAN

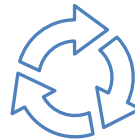
KAN
ŞEKERİ
REGÜLASYONU



YÜKTEN
KURTARMA



REVASKÜLARİZASYON



YARDIMCI
TEDAVİLER



EN ÖNEMLİ
AMPUTASYON
NEDENİ:
DİYABETİK AYAK
ÜLSERİ

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ENZİMATİK
YIKIMIN

YÜKSEK

EGF REPLASMAN TEDAVİSİ

KRONİKLEŞME

EGF: A replacement therapy



Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM): Biological Overview from Pathways to Organelles and its Translation toward a Torpid Wound Healing Process

Jorge Berlanga-Acosta^{1*}, Pedro López-Saura², Isabel Guillen-Pérez³, Gerardo Guillen-Nieto¹, Boris Acevedo-Castro⁴ and Luis Herrera-Martínez⁴

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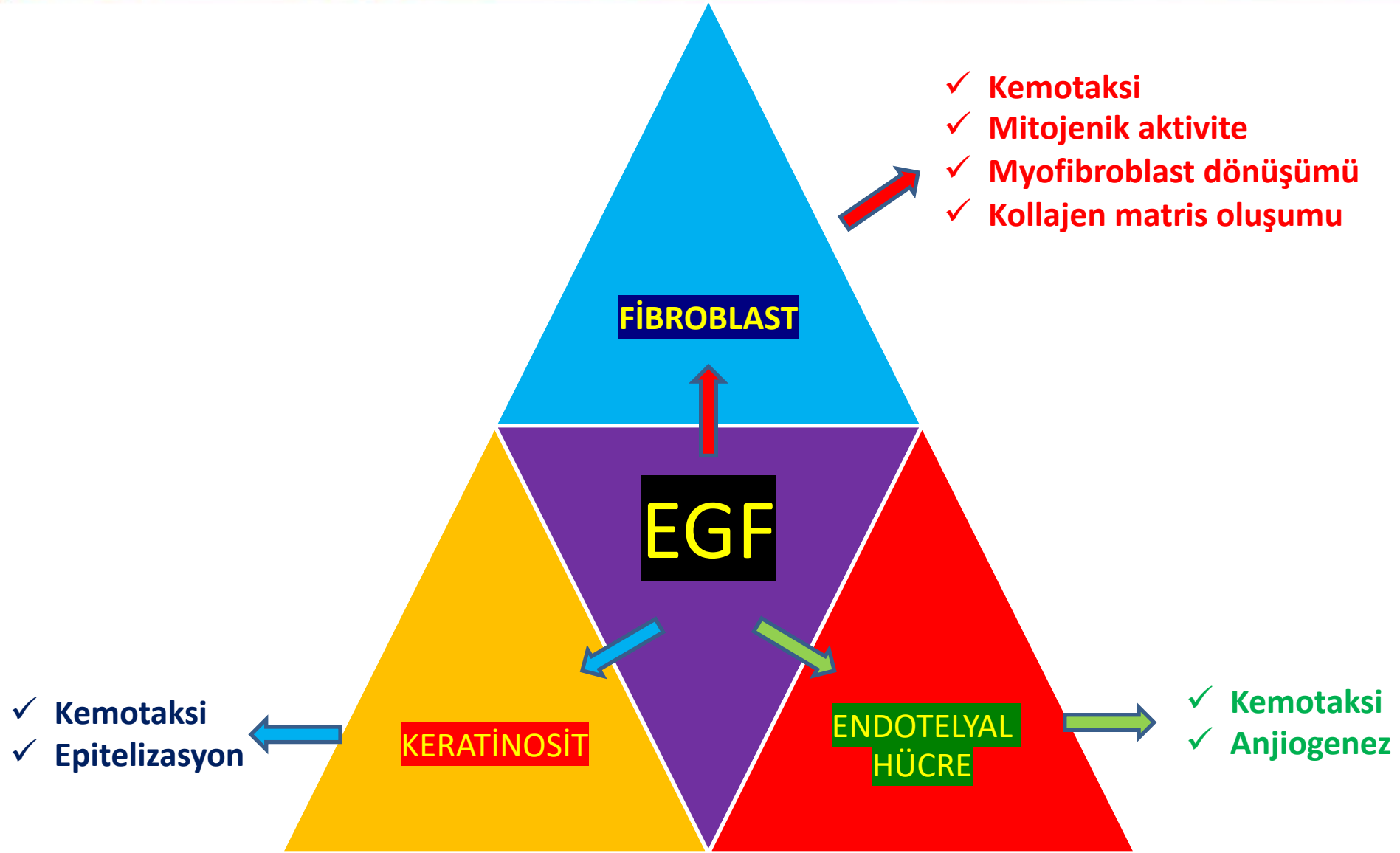
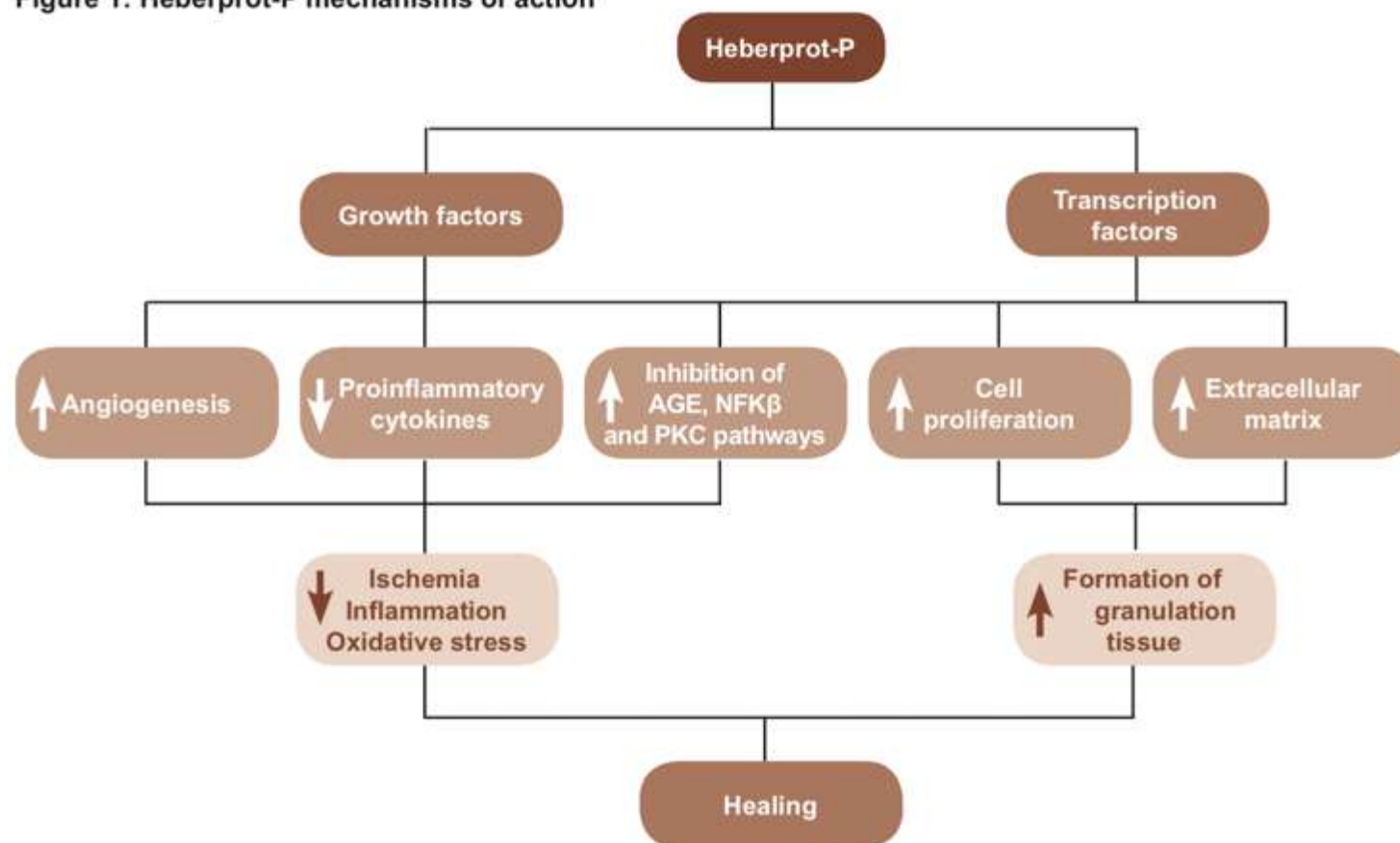
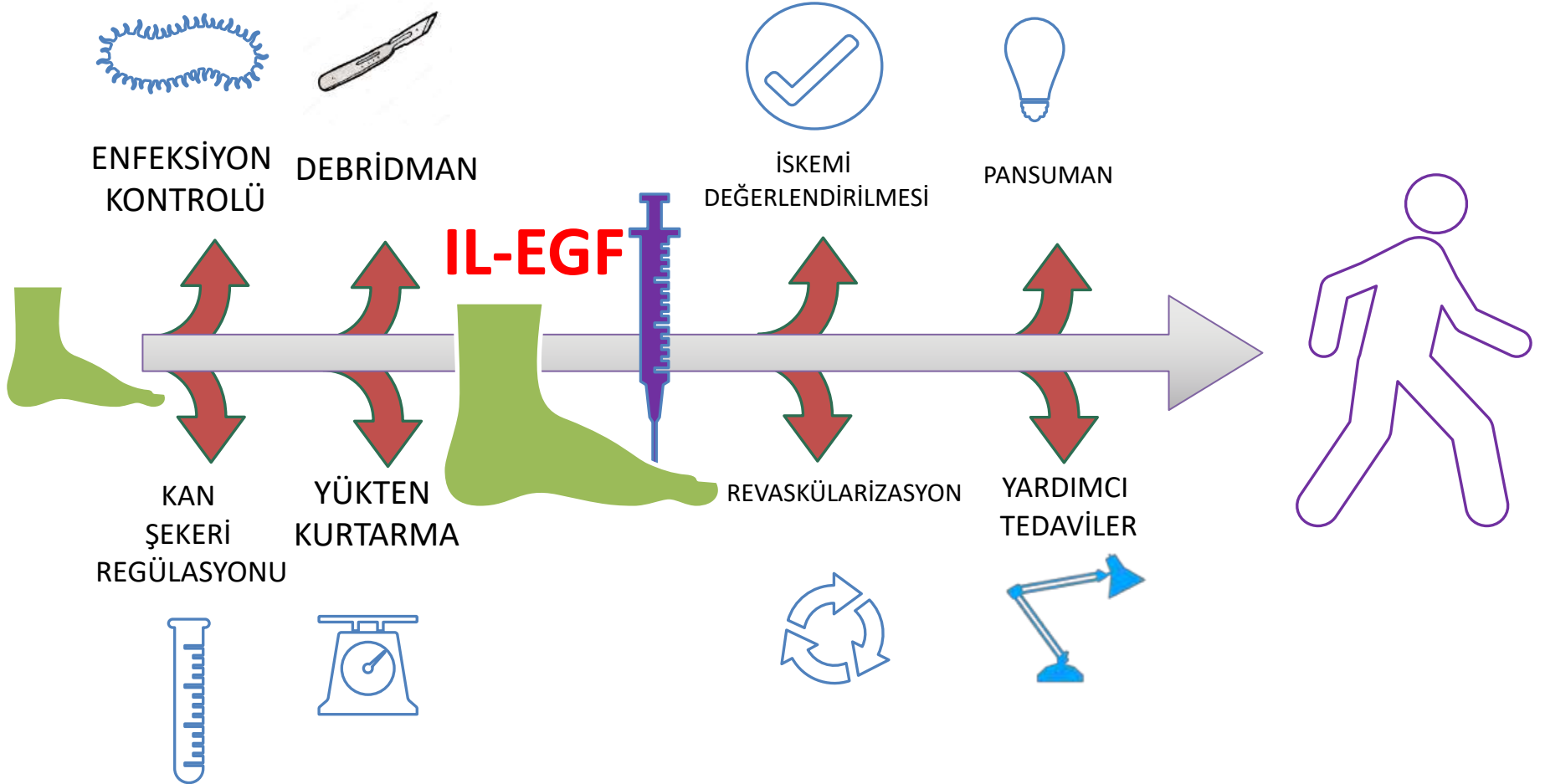


Figure 1: Heberprot-P mechanisms of action



İLERİ EVRE DİYABETİK AYAKTA GENEL TEDAVİ

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EGF (HEBERPROT – P®) ve Diyabetik Ayak Tedavisi



Intra-lesional injections of recombinant human epidermal growth factor promote granulation and healing in advanced diabetic foot ulcers: multicenter, randomised, placebo-controlled, double-blind study

José I Fernández-Montequín, Carmen M Valenzuela-Silva, Odalys González Díaz, William Savigne, Natasha Sancho-Soutelo, Fidei Rivero-Fernández, Pablo Sánchez-Pentón, Lourdes Morejón-Vega, Heriberto Artaza-Sanz, Aristides García-Herrera, Cecilio González-Benavides, Carlos M Hernández-Cañete, Alberto Vázquez-Proenza, Jorge Berlanga-Acosta, Pedro A López-Saura, for the Cuban Diabetic Foot Study Group*

Fernández-Montequín J, Valenzuela-Silva CM, González Díaz O, Savigne W, Sancho-Soutelo N, Rivero-Fernández F, Sánchez-Pentón P, Morejón-Vega L, Artaza-Sanz H, García-Herrera A, González-Benavides C, Hernández-Cañete CM, Vázquez-Proenza A, Berlanga-Acosta J, López-Saura PA, for the Cuban Diabetic Foot Study Group. Intra-lesional injections of recombinant human epidermal growth factor promote granulation and healing in advanced diabetic foot ulcers: multicenter, randomised, placebo-controlled, double-blind study. Int Wound J. 2013; 16(4):432-443.

Faz III Çalışma

Çift Kör, Randomize, Çok Merkezli, Plasebo Kontrollü n=149

- Grup I : 75 µg Heberprot-P ile tedavi (n=53)
- Grup II : 25 µg Heberprot-P ile tedavi (n=48)
- Grup III : Plasebo (n=48)

DIYABETİK AYAK ÜLSERİNDE WAGNER SINIFLANDIRMASI

Wagner 0

Sağlıklı ayak

Wagner 1



Ciltte yüzeysel lezyon vardır. Ülsere, cilt ve/veya cilt altı dokusu katılmıştır. Ülsere zemini temiz veya enfekte olabilir.

Wagner 2



Ciltte total lezyon vardır. Ülsere; tendon, kemik ve eklem kapsülüne uzanmıştır. Ülsere zemini temiz veya enfektidir.

Wagner 3



Derin ülsere beraberinde osteomyelit veya abses bulunur.

Wagner 4



Ayağın ön kısmında gangren

Wagner 5



Tüm ayakta gangren

fazladır ve yarısından fazlası **iskemik**

❖ Wagner Sınıflandırması Grade 3/4

❖ Yanıt değerlendirme-

❖ 2 hafta sonunda tam ya da kısmi yanıt oran

- ❖ Yetersiz yanıt < %25
- ❖ Minimal yanıt % 25-50
- ❖ Kısmi yanıt % 50-75
- ❖ Tam yanıt % 75-100

❖

❖ Haftada 3 kez, 25µg veya 75µg Heberprot-P veya plasebo, intralezyonal uygulandı.

Montequin JJ et al ,Intralesional injections of recombinant human epidermal growth factor promote granulation and healing in advanced diabetic foot ulcer: multicenter, randomised, placebo-controlled, double-blind study. Int Wound J 2009;6:432-443

EGF (HEBERPROT – P®) ve Diyabetik Ayak Tedavisi

Table 2 Granulation response to treatment with intra-lesional rhEGF

	Group I (N = 53)	Group II (N = 48)	Group III (N = 48)	P (χ^2 test)
After 2 weeks of treatment				
Complete + partial response ($\geq 50\%$ granulation)	44 (83.1%)	34 (70.8%)	19 (39.6%)	0.000015
Difference versus control group (95% CI)	43.8 (24.3; 62.6)	31.2 (10.3; 52.2)		
Odds ratio (95% CI)	7.5 (2.9; 18.9)	3.7 (1.6; 8.7)		
After the end of treatment				
Complete response ($>75\%$ granulation)	46 (86.8%)	34 (70.8%)	28 (58.3%)	0.005
Difference versus control group (95% CI)	28.5 (9.8; 47.1)	12.5 (-8.6; 33.6)		
Odds ratio (95% CI)	4.7 (1.8; 12.5)	1.7 (0.7; 4.0)		
Weeks to complete response (median; 95% CI) P versus group III (log rank test)	3 (2.6–3.4) P = 0.006	3 (2.3–3.7) P = 0.031	5 (3.2–6.8)	



Yera-Alos *et al.* *BMC Pharmacology and Toxicology* 2013, **14**:44
<http://www.biomedcentral.com/2050-6511/14/44>



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Active post-marketing surveillance of the intralesional administration of human recombinant epidermal growth factor in diabetic foot ulcers

Isis B Yera-Alos^{1*}, Liuba Alonso-Carbonell¹, Carmen M Valenzuela-Silva², Angela D Tuero-Iglesias², Martha Moreira-Martínez³, Ivonne Marrero-Rodríguez⁴, Ernesto López-Mola² and Pedro A López-Saura²

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BMC
Pharmacology & Toxicology

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	Ischemic	Non-ischemic	Total
Complete granulation	486/790	905/1044	1392/1835
%	61.5	86.7	75.9
(95% CI)	(58.1; 64.9)	(84.6; 88.7)	(73.9; 77.8)
Weeks to complete granulation median (95% CI)	6 (5.6; 6.3)	4 (3.8; 4.2)	5 (4.8; 5.2)
Healing	371/742	641/916	1012/1659

IL-EGF İLE TEDAVİ SÜRESİ:
İSKEMİK ÜLSERLERDE 6 HAFTA
NON-İSKEMİK ÜLSERLERDE 4 HAFTA

Relapses: (year)	(19.9; 25.7)	(2.7; 5.0)	(10.5; 13.5)
Amputations			

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THE NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE

**İLK BİR YILDA REKÜRRENS %40
ÜÇ YILDA %60
BEŞ YILDA %65**

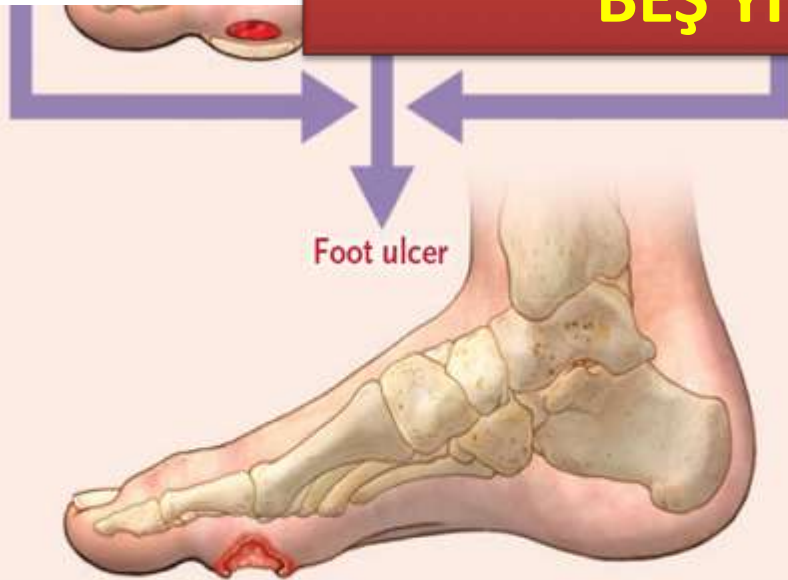
N Engl J Med 2017;376:2367-75.

DOI: 10.1056/NEJMr1615439

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Diabetic Foot

David G. Armstrong



Foot ulcer

ULCER RECURRENCE AND REMISSION

Unfortunately, even after the resolution of a foot ulcer, recurrence is common. By reviewing 19 compatible studies on incidence rates for ulcer recurrence,²⁸⁻⁴⁶ we estimate that roughly 40% of patients have a recurrence within 1 year after ulcer healing, almost 60% within 3 years, and 65% within 5 years (Fig. 2). Thus, it may be more useful to think of patients who have achieved wound closure as being in remission rather than being healed. The concept of remission may also provide a better framework for allocating resources, organizing care, and communicating

Figure 1. Common Pathway of Diabetic Foot Ulcer Occurrence and Recurrence.

Diabetic foot ulcers and their recurrences are caused by a number of factors that ultimately lead to skin breakdown. These factors include sequelae related to sensory, autonomic, and motor neuropathies.

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Yera-Alos et al. BMC Pharmacology and Toxicology 2013, 14:44
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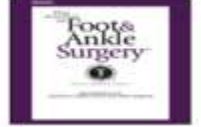
Heberprot-P rekürrens oranı

1.YIL: %5

2.YIL: %6

3.YIL: %7

Included (intention-to-treat) %	47.0	61.4	55.1
(95% CI)	(43.4; 50.4)	(58.4; 64.4)	(52.9; 57.4)
Relapses: (years-person of follow- up)	26/333 (561)	49/584 (927)	75/917 (1488)
Rate per year (95% CI)	4.6 (2.9; 6.4)	5.3 (3.8; 6.7)	5.0 (3.9; 6.2)
Amputations during treatment	180/790	40/1044	220/1835
%	22.8	3.8	12.0
(95% CI)	(19.9; 25.7)	(2.7; 5.0)	(10.5; 13.5)



Original Research

The Long-Term Outcomes Following the Application of Intraleisional Epidermal Growth Factor in Patients With Diabetic Foot Ulcers

Murat Kahraman, MD¹, Abdulhamit Misir, MD², Turan Bilge Kizkapan, MD³,
Mustafa Ozcamdalli, MD⁴, Erdal Uzun, MD⁵, Mahmut Mutlu, MD⁶

<https://doi.org/10.1053/j.jfas.2018.08.041>

- ☐ Haziran 2012 ve Şubat 2013 arasında 34 hastadaki (28 erkek ve 6 kadın) 36 lezyon standart tedaviye ek olarak intralezyonel EGF ile tedavi edilmiştir.
- ☐ 3 hastada yara enfeksiyonu yinelemiştir ve bu hastalarda EGF tedavisi sonlandırılmıştır.
- ☐ 33/36 lezyonda (%91.7) yara kapanması gerçekleşmiştir.
- ☐ Advers etkiler 11 hastada üşüme-titrete, 5 hastada esneme, 21 hastada yanma ve 17 hastada bulantı şeklinde ortaya çıkmıştır.
- ☐ Bu advers etkiler nedeniyle tedavinin kesilmesi gerekmemiştir. Tedavi ilerledikçe advers etkilerin ortaya çıkışı artmıştır.
- ☐ 29 (%87.9) lezyonda tam yanıt (>%75 granülasyon dokusu veya yara kapanması) gözlenmiştir.
- ☐ 5 yıllık takipte, 4 hasta (%11.8) diyabetik, kardiyak ve serebrovasküler komplikasyonlar nedeniyle gerçekleşen ölüme bağlı olarak takipte kaybedilmiştir.
- ☐ Geriye kalan 27 (%79.4) hastada (27 lezyon, %93.1) ülserler ortadan kalkmıştır 2 (%6.7) hastada (2 lezyon, %6.9) ayak parmaklarında ülser yinelenmiş ve ayak parmakları amputé edilmiştir.

HEBERPROT-P-FAZ IV

➤ KISA SÜREDE TEDAVİ

➤ RELAPS SAYISINDA AZALMA

Heberprot-P



Advers Etki	Hasta (No. (%))
Soğuma ve Titreme	66 (37.9)
Bulantı	40 (22.9)
Uygulama bölgesinde ağrı	37 (21.3)
Kusma	12 (6.9)
Hipotansiyon	8 (4.6)
Tedavi bölgesindeki enfeksiyon	8 (4.6)
Yanma hissi	6 (3.4)
Ateş	4 (2.3)
Hipertansiyon	4 (2.3)
Eritema	4 (2.3)
Göğüs ağrısı	3 (1.7)
Çarpıntı	3 (1.7)
Bayılma	3 (1.7)
Respiratuvar distres	1 (0.6)
Baş dönmesi	1 (0.6)
Kangren	1 (0.6)

Uygulama Yöntemi

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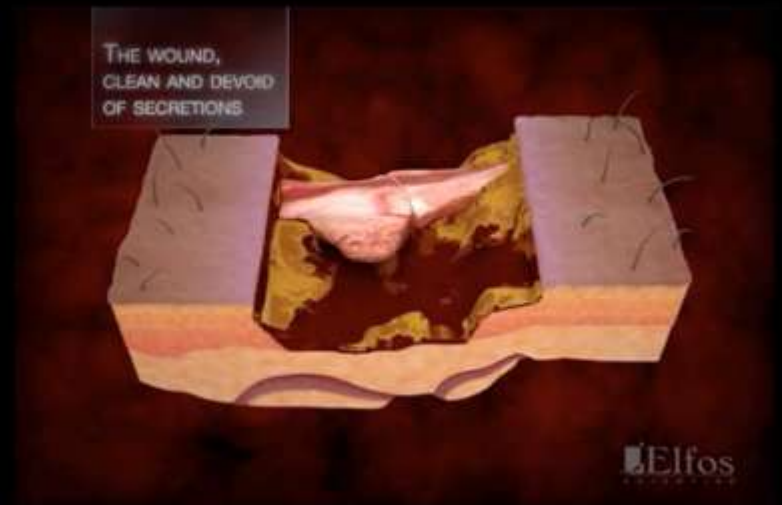
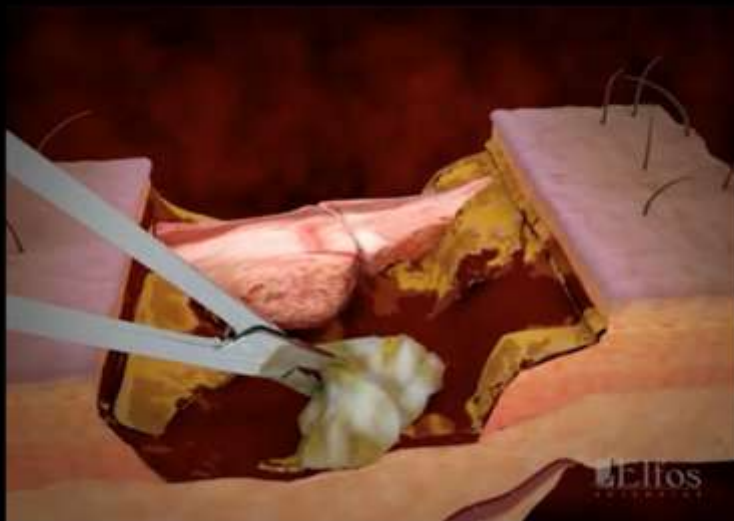
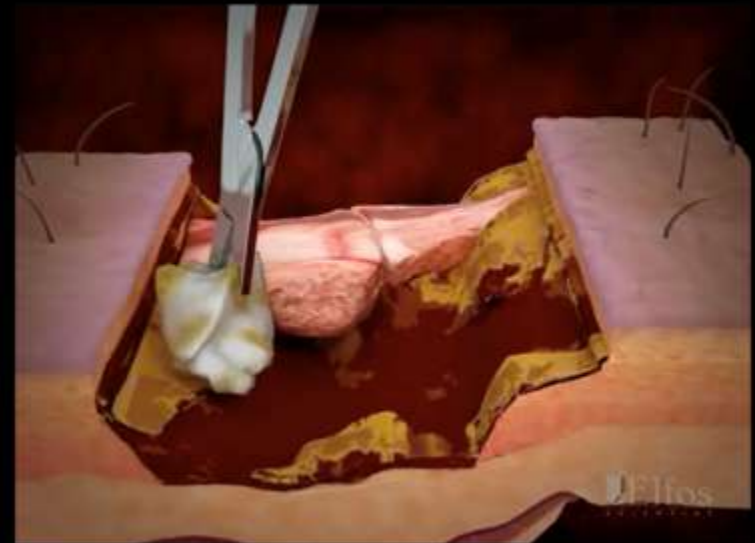


ULCER PREPARATION AND TREATMENT

Elfos
SCIENTIAL

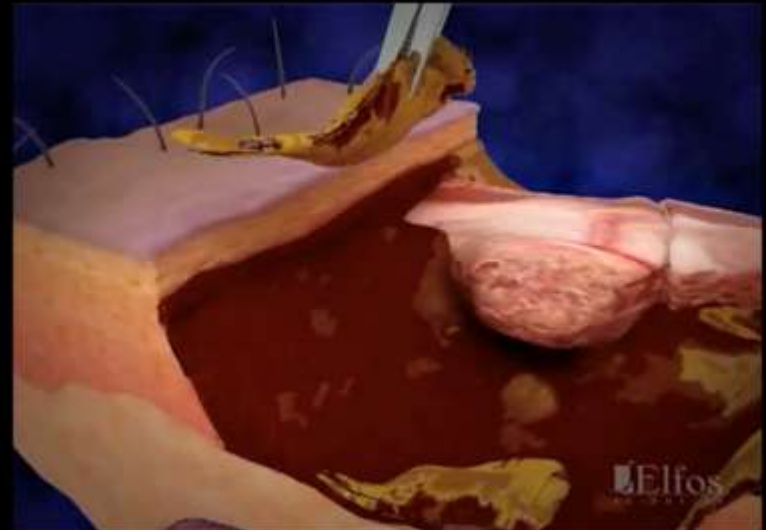
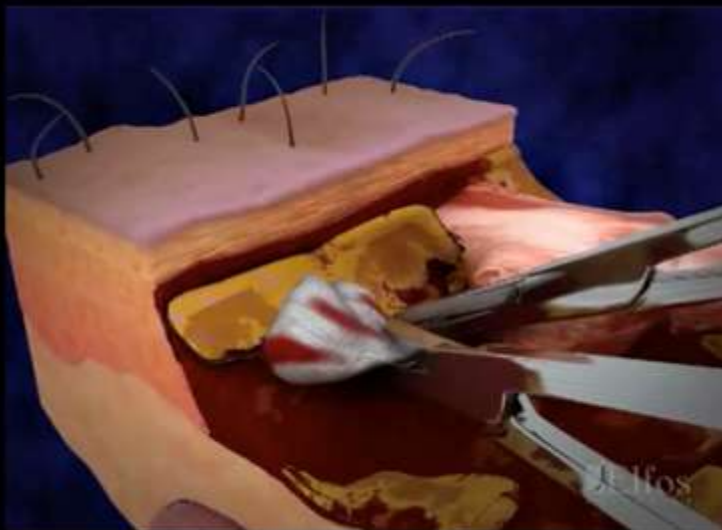
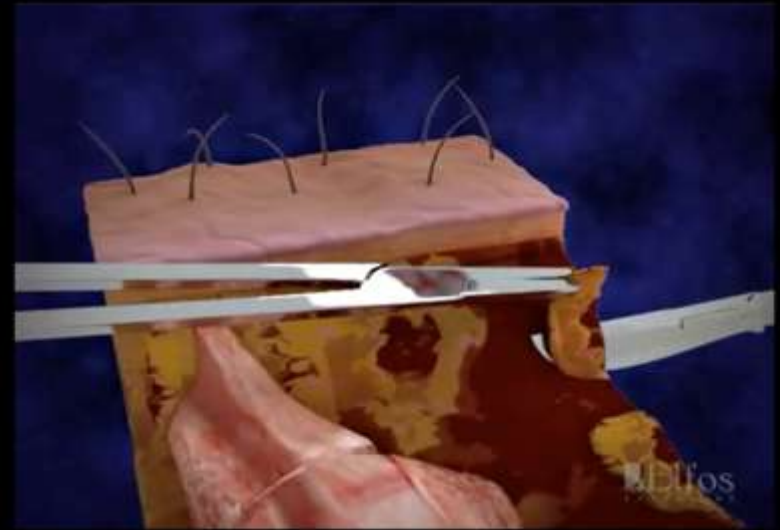
Uygulama Yöntemi

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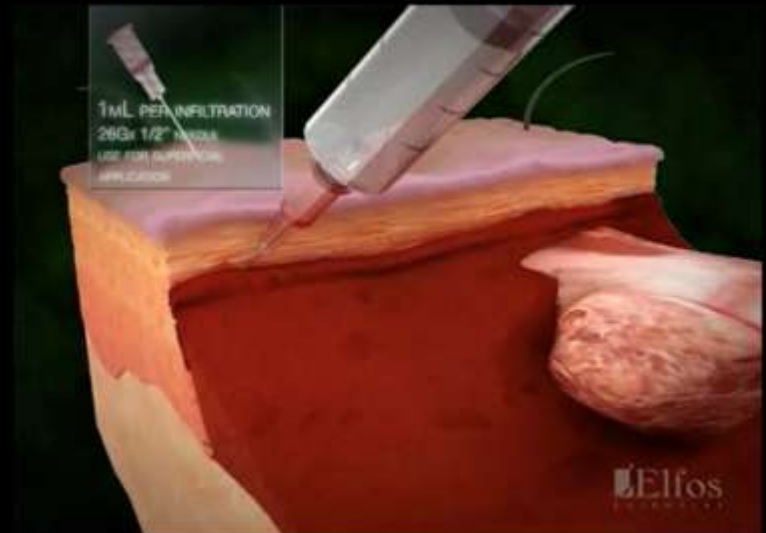
THE AFFECTED AREA,
READY TO BE INFILTRATED



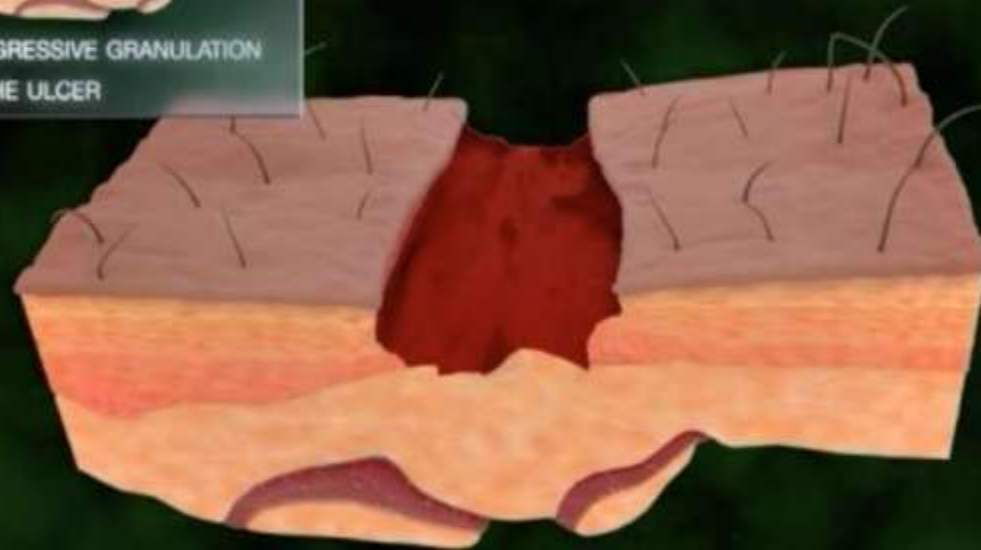
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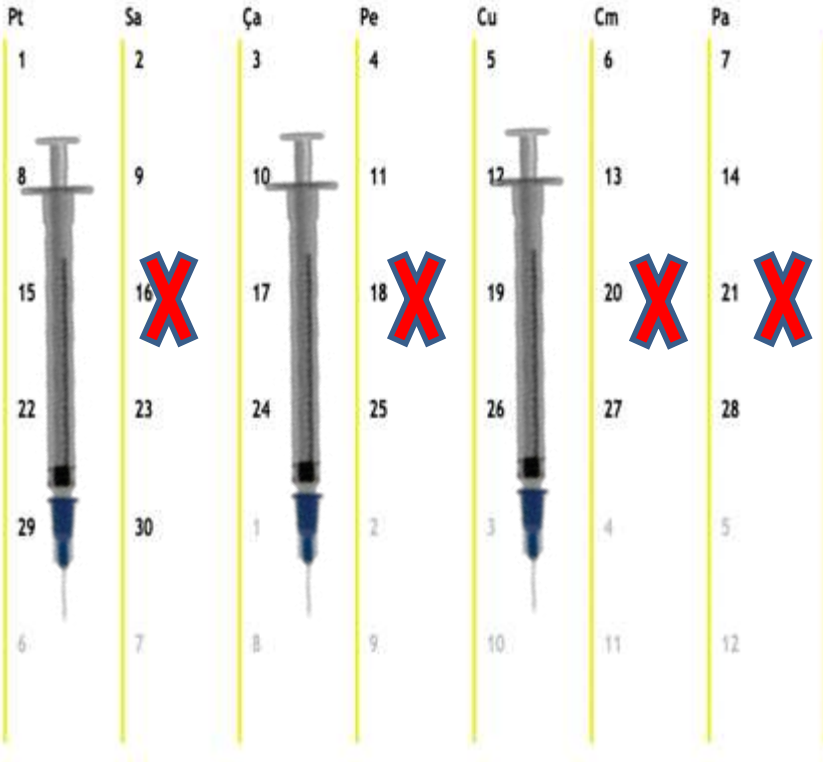
Uygulama Yöntemi



Uygulama Yöntemi

2019

NİSAN



- Her flakon 5cc SF ile sulandırılarak yara içerisine intralezyonel olarak gün aşırı uygulanmalıdır.
- Her uygulamada 1 flakonun tamamı kullanılmalıdır
- Soğuk zincir kurallarına uyulmalıdır.

Heberprot-P

- ☐ İleri derecede kalp yetmezliği olanlarda ve kontrol altına alınamayan aritmilerde
- ☐ Bilinen kanser hastalığı olanlarda
- ☐ Son 2 ayda tromboembolik hadise geçirenlerde
 - MI
 - SVH
 - PE
- ☐ Transplantasyon hastalarında
- ☐ Gebelerde
- ☐ İmmünsüpresan tedavi alanlarda

Kontrendikedir.



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