

Sistema Socio Sanitario



Regione
Lombardia

ASST Melegnano e Martesana



CORSO SIN LOMBARDIA

Plasmaferesi a Cascata (DFPP) e Plasma Adsorbimento, caratteristiche tecniche e indicazioni cliniche

D. Florjan Mehmeti
Nefrologo c/o ASST Melegnano e
Martesana, Ospedale Cernusco sN

18 settembre 2026

DEFINIZIONE:

AFERESI (dal greco **aphairesis-separare con la forza**) indica un gruppo di tecniche atte a rimuovere dal plasma una o più delle sue componenti.

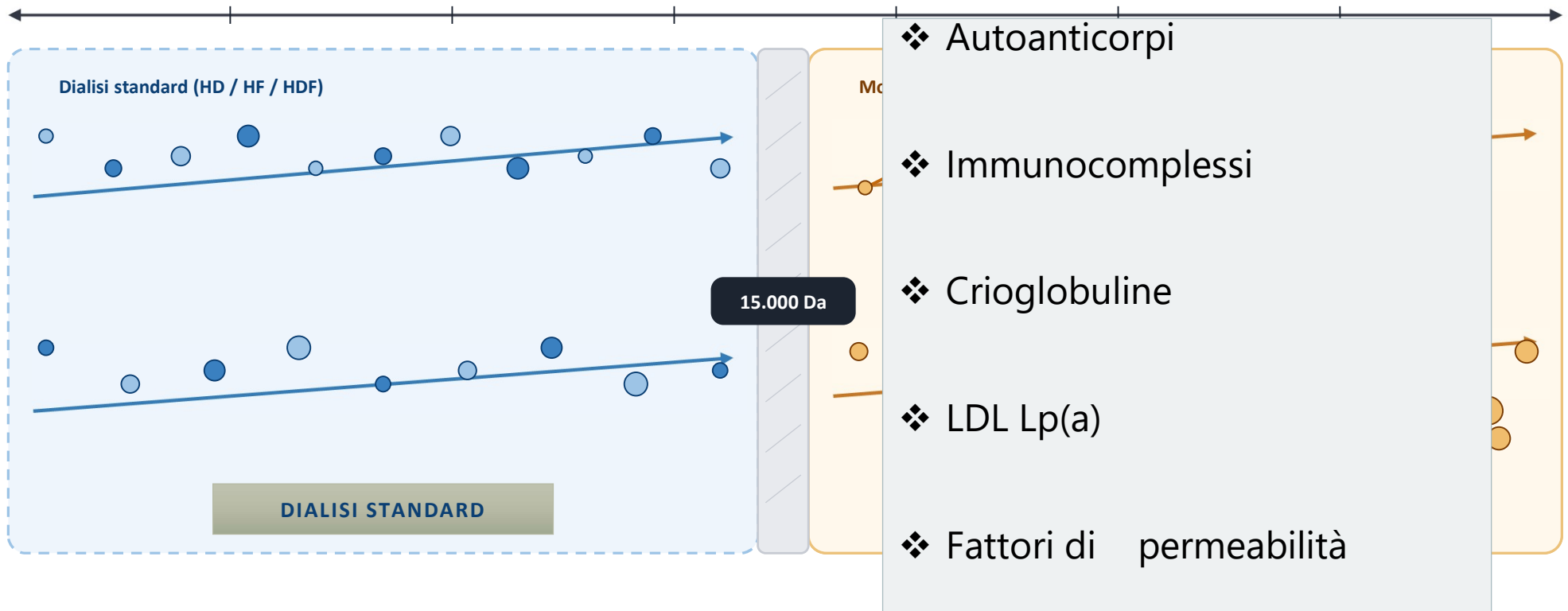
1. **AFERESI PRODUTTIVA:** E' eseguita su soggetti sani, i donatori, con lo scopo di produrre emoderivati quali plasma, piastrine ecc.. per utilizzo clinico;
2. **AFERESI TERAPEUTICA:** Si applica su Pazienti con una determinata patologia con l'obiettivo di asportare dal plasma un determinato elemento e/o componente che risulta essere patogeno e/o dannoso.

INDICAZIONE CLINICA



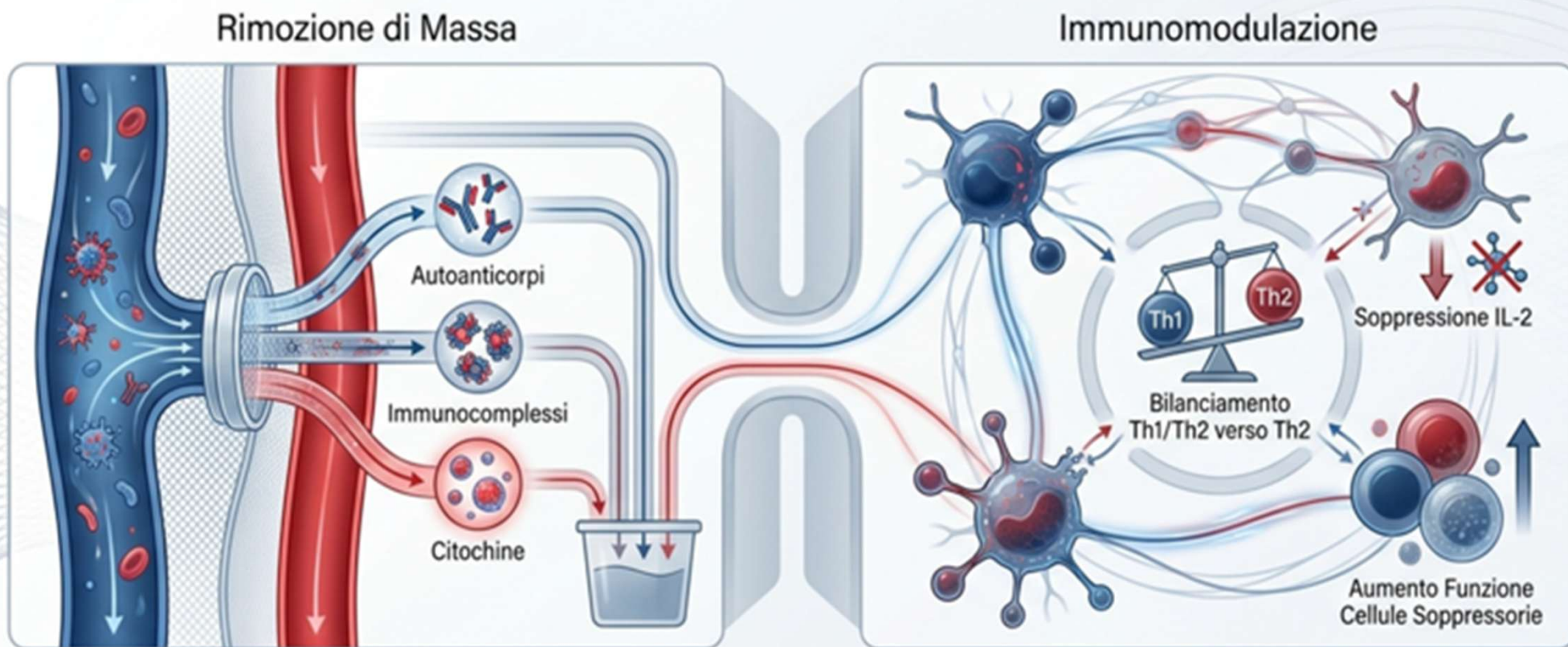
RAZIONALE

L'aferesi è indicata **esclusivamente** per rimuovere sostanze patogene, tossiche e ad **alto peso molecolare (>15.000 Da)** non depurabili con le tecniche dialitiche convenzionali.



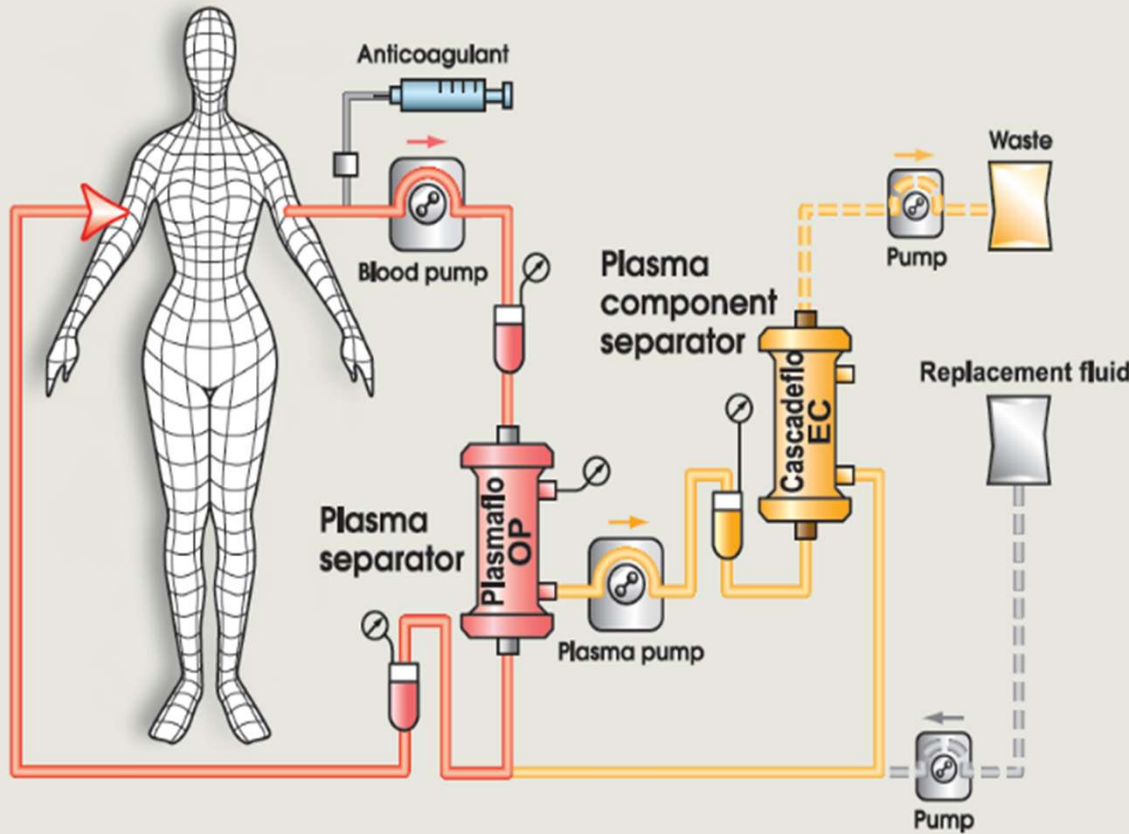
DUPPLICE MECCANISMO D'AZIONE:

- la rapida eliminazione fisica della macromolecole patogene dal compartimento intravascolare
- Immunomodulazione cellulare indotta dal trattamento



DOPPIA FILTRAZIONE A CASCATA (DFPP)

Circuit Diagram of DFPP



Filtro frazionatore in serie dopo il plasma-separatore

Separa grosse molecole (> 150-160 KD)

Restituzione del plasma al soggetto trattato evitando soluzioni di reinfusione

Rischio infettivologico allergologico minore rispetto alla PEX

SEMI-SELETTIVO

FASE 1 • SEPARAZIONE PRIMARIA

1° Filtro: Separatore di Plasma (Plasma Separator)

Separazione dal Sangue Intero: Il sangue prelevato dal paziente entra nel

- ✓ primo filtro, dedicato alla divisione tra componenti figurati e matrice fluida.

Ritenzione Cellulare Integrale: I pori della membrana bloccano elementi

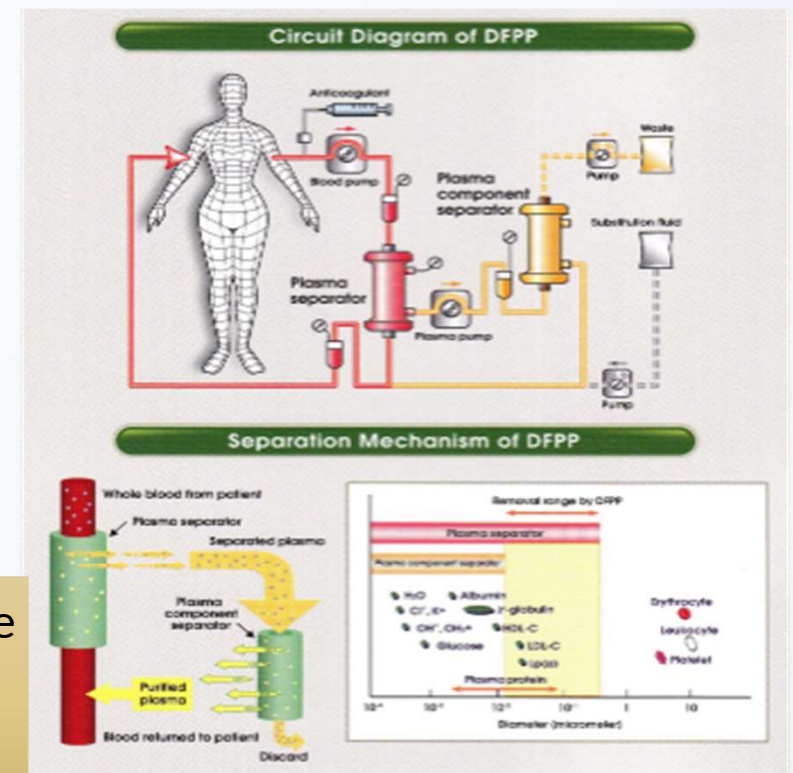
- ✓ corpuscolati (globuli rossi, globuli bianchi e piastrine), impedendone il danneggiamento.

Reinfusione delle Cellule: Le cellule ematiche separate bypassano il secondo

- ✔ filtro e vengono inviate direttamente alla linea di reinfusione verso il paziente.

Canalizzazione del Plasma: Il plasma acellulare filtrato attraversa la membrana e viene convogliato verso il secondo stadio della procedura (DFPP).

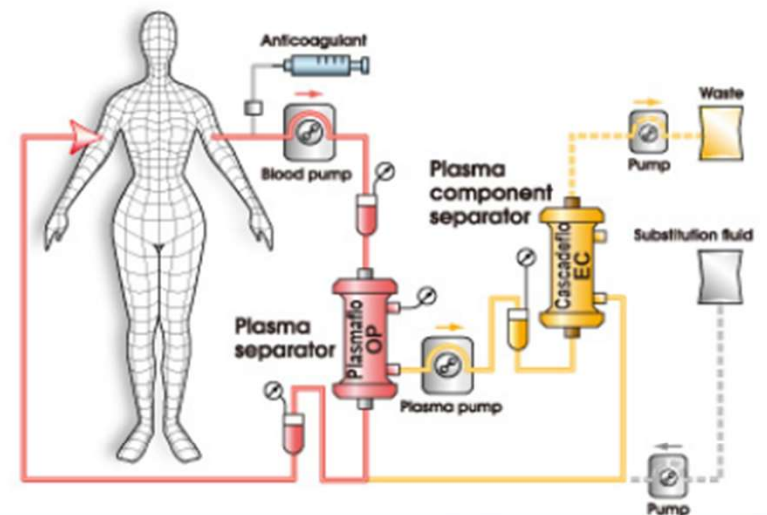
Obiettivo Primario: Isolare in sicurezza la frazione plasmatica da trattare senza perdere o danneggiare le cellule sanguigne del paziente.



2° Filtro: Separatore dei Componenti Plasmatici

- ✓ **Frazionamento per Dimensione Molecolare:** Il plasma grezzo entra nel secondo filtro (frazionatore) dotato di pori con porosità selettiva predefinita.
- ✓ **Scarto delle Molecole Pesanti (HMW):** Sostanze patogene ad alto peso molecolare (es. IgM, IgG, LDL-C, immunocomplessi) vengono trattenute ed eliminate nella sacca di scarto.
- ✓ **Recupero delle Proteine Nobili (LMW):** Componenti a basso peso molecolare essenziali, come l'albumina (~66 kDa), attraversano i pori e tornano al paziente.
- ✓ **Riduzione dei Liquidi di Sostituzione:** Modulando i pori del filtro, si minimizza lo scarto e si riduce drasticamente il bisogno di infusione di albumina/fisiologica.

Circuit diagram

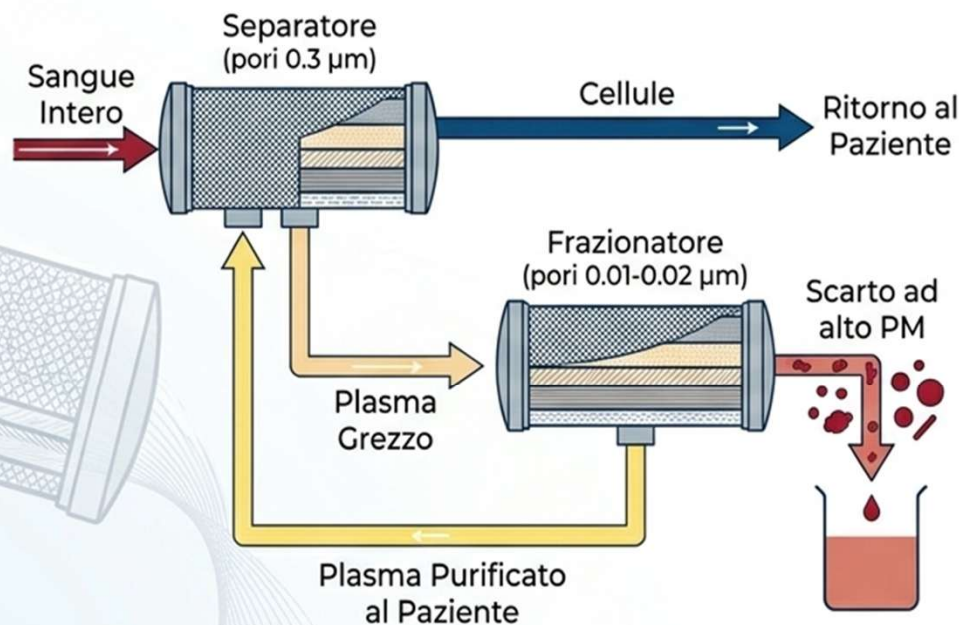


Vantaggio Chiave: rimozione selettiva delle macromolecole patogene salvaguardando l'albumina e riducendo i rischi trasfusionali.

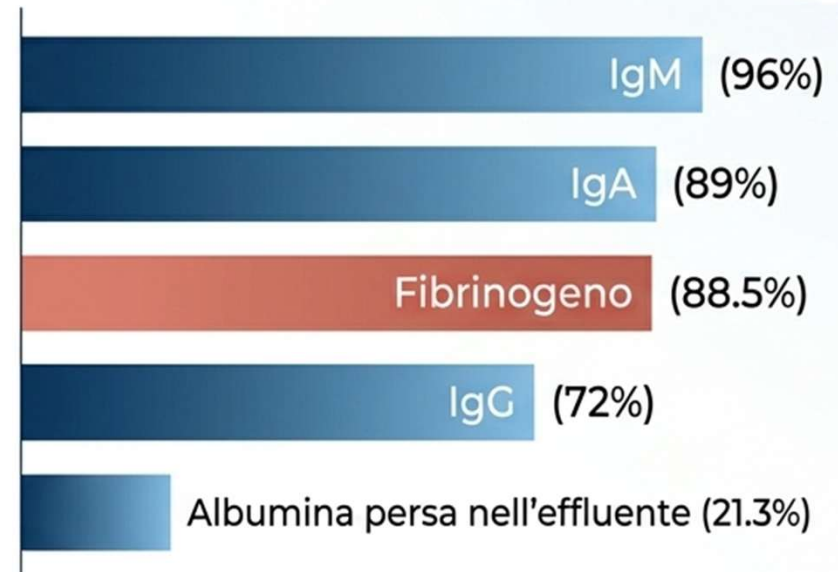
DFPP: Frazionamento a Cascata

Il DFPP elimina la necessità di grandi volumi di rimpiazzo filtrando il plasma due volte. L'eccellente clearance delle macromolecole (IgM) ha però un costo emostatico: il fibrinogeno viene rimosso con un'efficienza paragonabile alle IgA.

DFPP Cascade Circuit



Efficienza di Rimozione Cumulativa
(4 sessioni)



VOLUME DI PLASMA

La quantità di plasma da trattare è solitamente pari al volume plasmatico stimato del paziente (EPV, Estimated Plasma Volume) con un massimo di 1,5 EPV.

L'EPV viene calcolato mediante la seguente formula:

$$EPV = PC \times 0,07 \times (1 - Ht/100) (l)$$

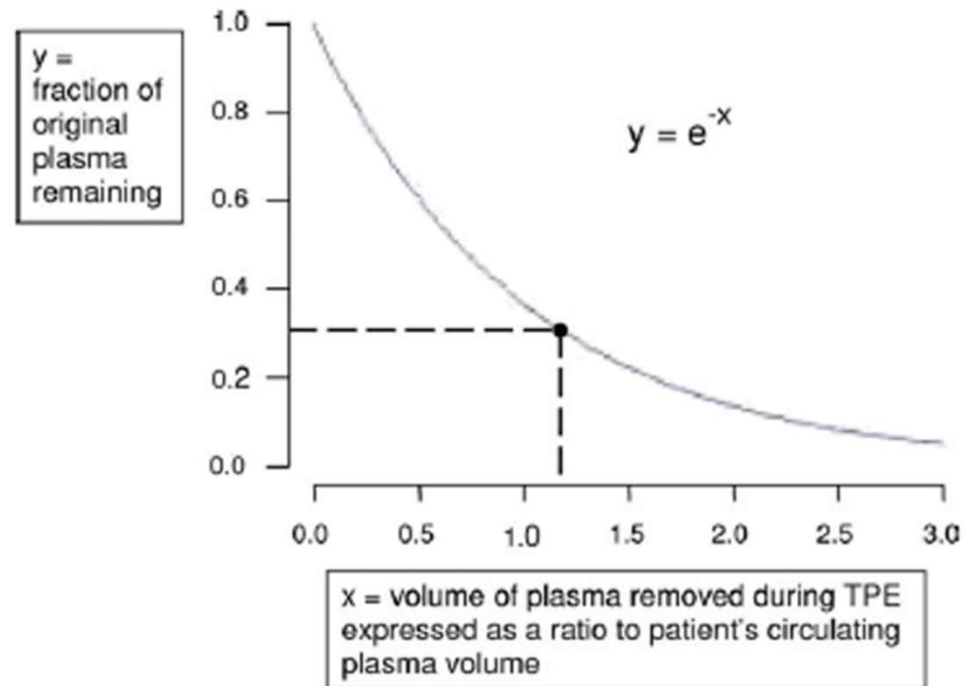
Esempio:

PC= 60 Kg

Ht= 40%

$$EPV = 60 \times 0,07 \times (1 - 0,4) = 2,5 \text{ L}$$

$$TPV = TBV \times (1 - Hct / 100)$$

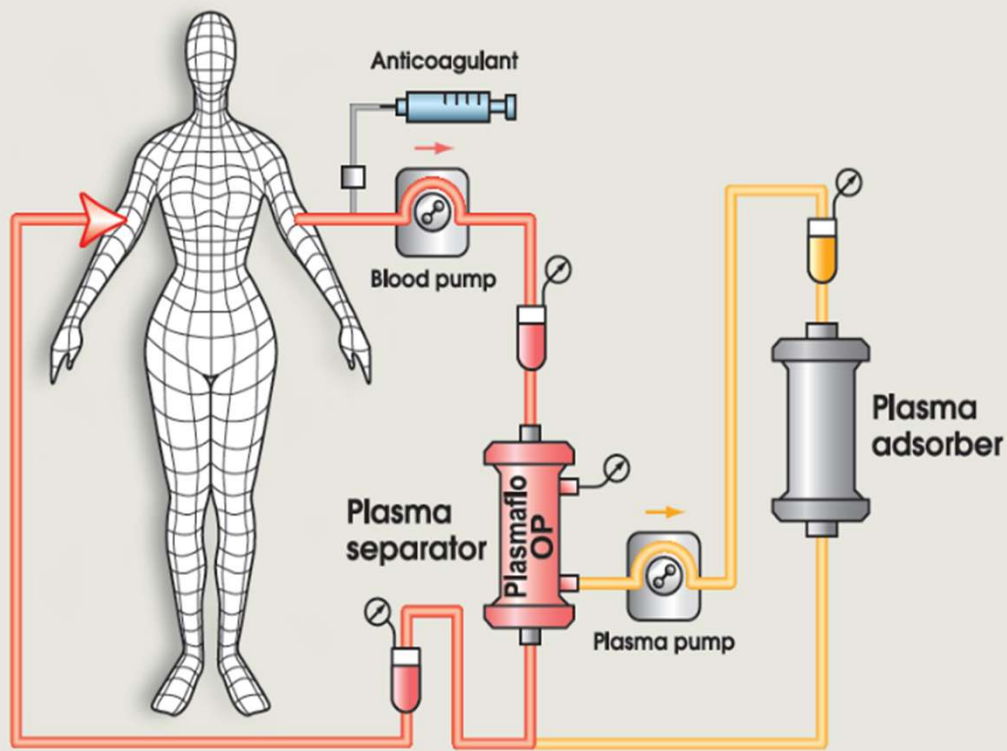


DFPP — DOUBLE FILTRATION PLASMAPHERESIS: PRINCIPIO TECNICO

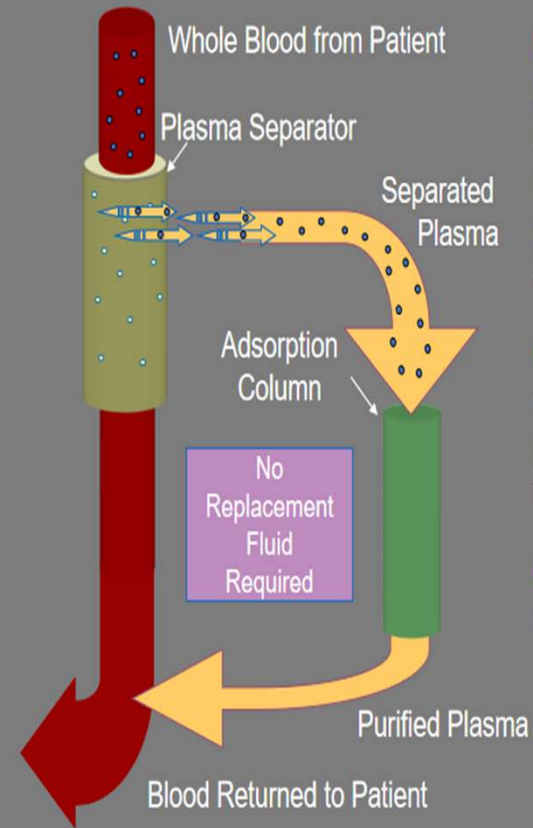
Parametri	Valore
Volume plasma trattato	1-1,5 x vol. plasmatico
Flusso ematico	80-150 ml/min
Flusso plasma 2° filtro	20-25 ml/min
Cut off 2° filtro	IgG/IgM rimozione selettiva
Albumina recovery	85-90%
Anticoagulazione	Eparina/Citrato
Durata	2-4 ore a sessione
Frequenza	Variabile in base alla patologia

PLASMA ASSORBIMENTO

Circuit Diagram of PA



SELETTIVO



- The large pores of the plasma separator membrane allow plasma, proteins and pathogens to pass through and into the adsorption column.

- The adsorption column selectively removes pathogenic substances from the plasma.

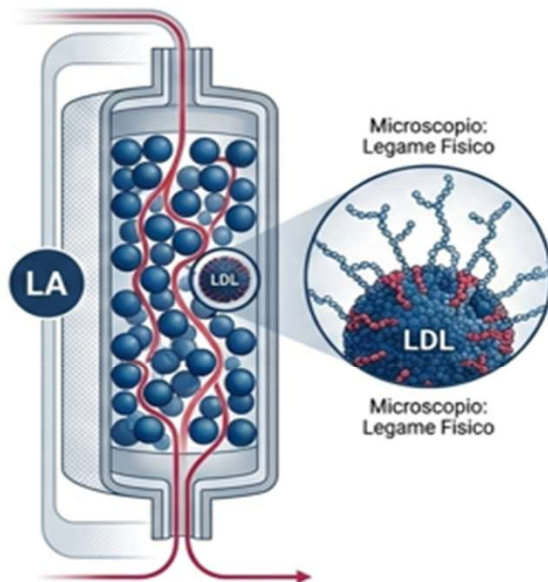
- The treated blood / plasma is returned to the patient.

PLASMA ADSORBIMENTO

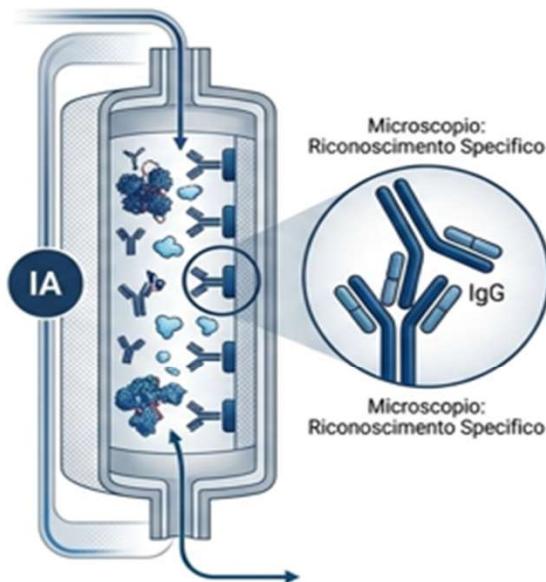
Adsorbimento Selettivo: IA e LA

Le tecniche selettive permettono di trattare ampi volumi di plasma restituendo al paziente la quasi totalità dei propri nutrienti. Utilizzando legami **chimico-fisici, immunologici o biologici** all'interno di colonne specifiche, il target (es. LDL o autoanticorpi) viene catturato dalla matrice solida senza perdita di albumina.

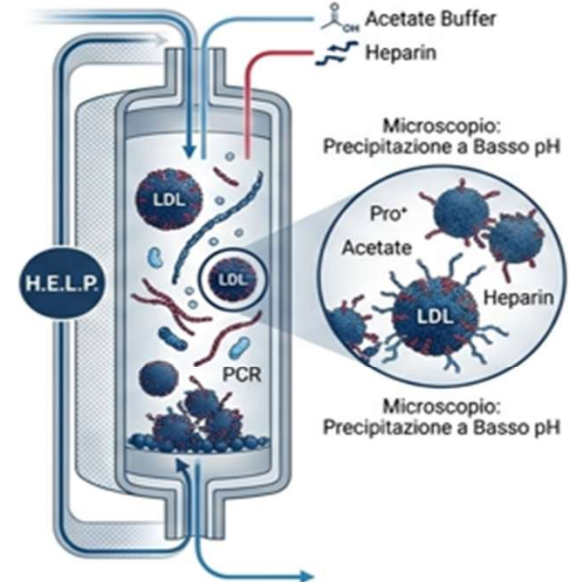
1. Fisico-Chimico



2. Immunologico

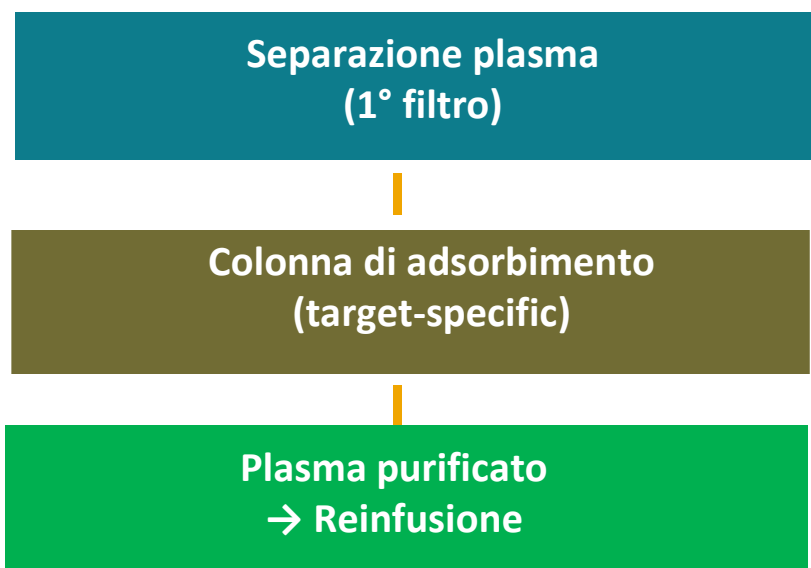


3. Precipitazione (H.E.L.P.)



PLASMA ADSORBIMENTO — PRINCIPIO E SISTEMI

Principio di funzionamento



Vantaggi:

1. *alta selettività*
2. *risparmio cofattori*
3. *nessuna sostituzione plasma necessaria*

Principali sistemi di adsorbimento

Immunoadsorbimento (IA) Protein A	Target: IgG (tutte le sottoclassi) Ligando: Proteina A stafilococcica
IA con anti-Ig colonna (Immunosorba TR50)	Target: IgG, IgA, IgM Ligando: Peptide sintetico GAM
LDL-Aferesi (XC50, Liposorber)	Target: LDL, Lp(a), VLDL Ligando: Polianionica / Destrano solfato
Colonna CytoSorb	Target: Citochine, endotossine Ligando: Polimero poroso (PS-DVB)
Immunoadsorbimento anti-ABO	Target: Iso-agglutinine A/B Ligando: Oligosaccaridi A/B specifici

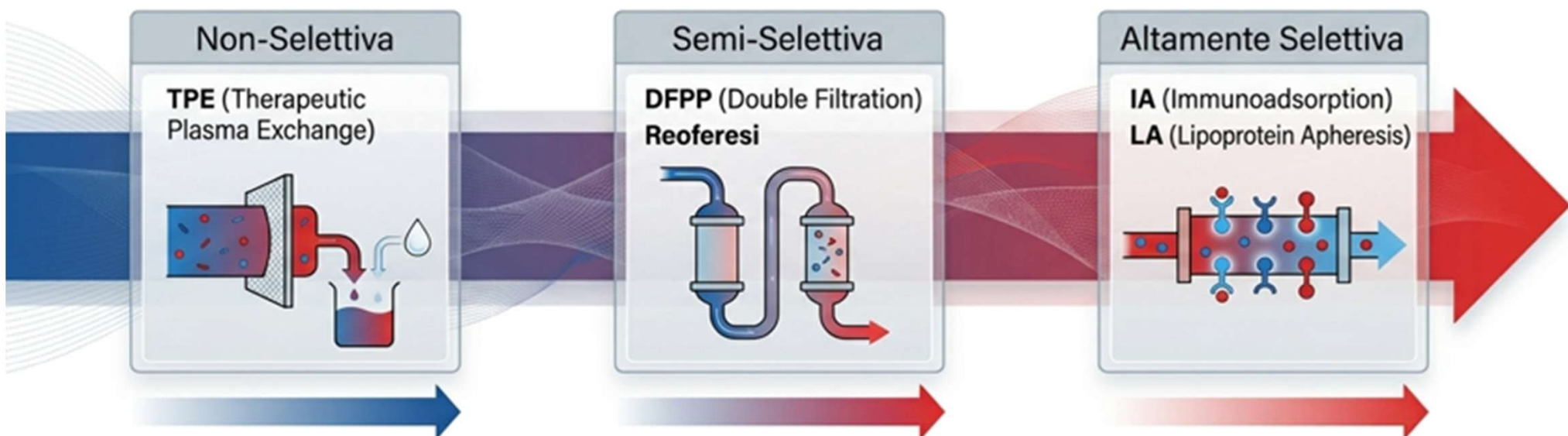
CONFRONTO: DFPP vs PLASMAADSORBIMENTO

Parametro	DFPP	Plasmaadsorbimento
Selettività	Media (cut-off per peso mol.)	Alta (target molecolare specifico)
Sostituzione plasma	Parziale (albumina)	Non necessaria
Rimozione albumina	Moderata (10-15%)	Minima (<5%)
Costo per sessione	Moderato	Elevato (colonne usa e getta)
Complessità tecnica	Moderata	Moderata-alta
Volume trattato	1–1.5× vol. plasmatico	Variabile (colonna-dipendente)
Accesso vascolare	CVC o FAV ad alto flusso	CVC o FAV ad alto flusso
Effetti avversi principali	Ipotensione, ipocalcemia, reaz. ai sostituti	Bradycardia (IA Prot-A), ipotensione
Indicazione ideale	Patologie con Ig e IC elevate	Patologie con autoanticorpi specifici

1. Plasma-separatori (1° Stadio / TPE & DFPP)	Filtrazione a fibre cave (cut-off largo: 0.2–0.5µm). Separazione della componente corpuscolata dal plasma.	Plasmaflo™ (OP series)
		Plasmart
		Evacure™ / Evaclio™
2. Frazionatori di Plasma (2° Stadio / DFPP & Reoferesi)	Filtrazione secondaria a cut-off stretto. Rimozione selettiva di macromolecole patogene (LDL, immunocomplessi, fibrinogeno) con reinfusione di albumina.	Cascadeflo™
		Rheofilter™
		MONET / ProtSmart™
3. Colonne di Adsorbimento (Aferesi Selettiva e Emoadsorbimento)	Interazione fisico-chimica o immunol. (ligandi/anticorpi o matrici polimeriche)	Liposorber® (Poliacrilato)
		DALI
		TheraSorb® (Protein A / Ab)
		GLOBIAFFIN
4. Cartucce per Emoadsorbimento di Citochine e Tossine	Adsorbimento in perfusione su sangue intero (emoadsorbimento in terapia intensiva / CRRT).	CytoSorb®
		Toraymyxin® (Polimixina B)

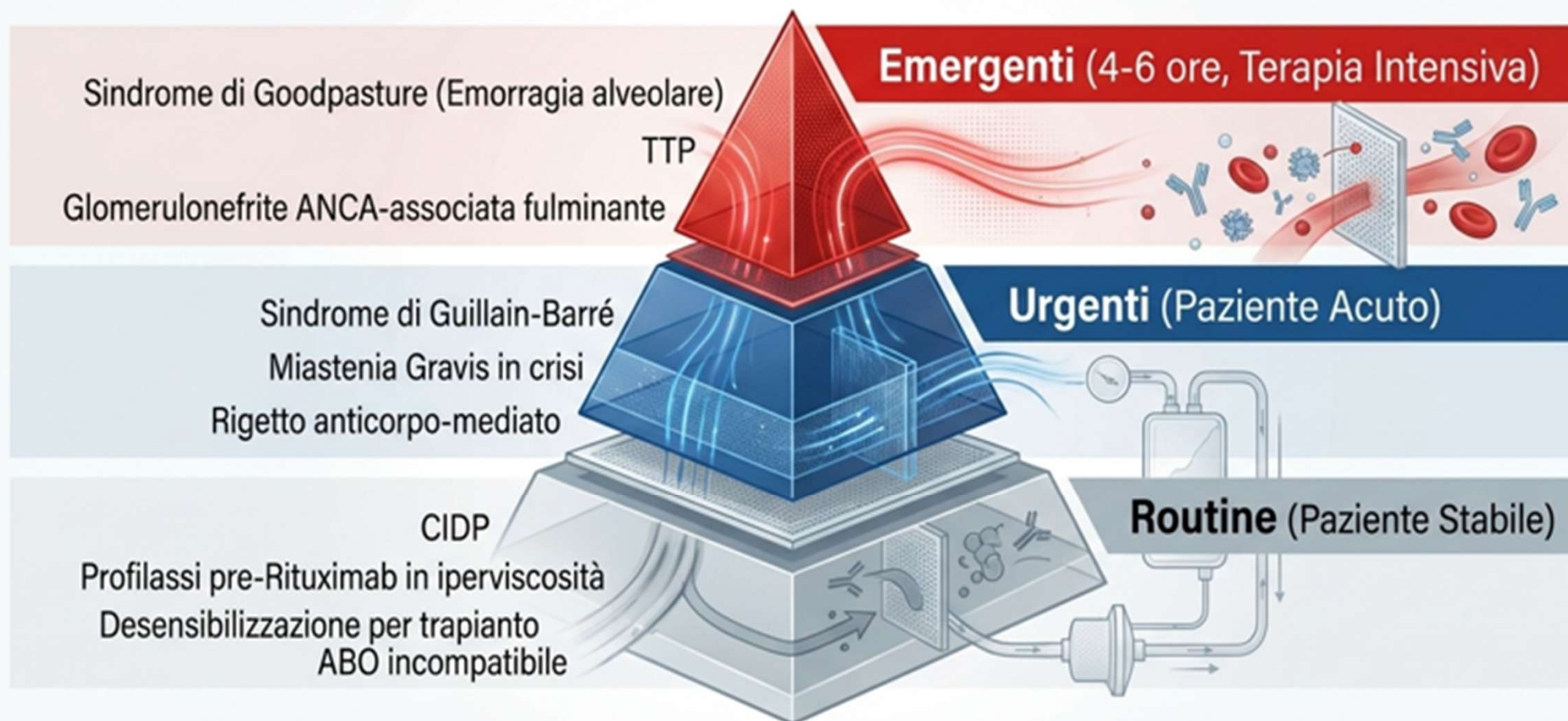
Lo Spettro della Selettività

La scelta della modalità è un bilanciamento tra l'esigenza di rimuovere target specifici e la necessità di preservare i componenti fisiologici del plasma (albumina e fattori della coagulazione).
Più si avanza verso la selettività, minore è la necessità di fluidi di rimpiazzo esogeni.



Linee Guida ASFA: La Triage dell'Aferesi

L'applicazione clinica segue rigorosamente l'evidenza.
La classificazione operativa divide le urgenze:



INDICAZIONI CLINICHE

Guidelines on the Use of Therapeutic Apheresis in Clinical Practice – Evidence-Based Approach from the Writing Committee of the American Society for Apheresis: The Ninth Special Issue

Laura Connelly-Smith¹ | Caroline R. Alquist² | Nicole A. Aqui³ |
Jan C. Hofmann⁴ | Reinhard Klingel^{5,6} | Oluwatoyosi A. Onwuemene⁷ |
Christopher J. Patriquin⁸ | Huy P. Pham⁹ | Amber P. Sanchez¹⁰ |
Jennifer Schneiderman¹¹ | Volker Witt¹² | Nicole D. Zantek¹³ |
Nancy M. Dunbar¹⁴

- ☐ terapie convenzionali non sufficienti
- ☐ ci sono le indicazioni per un trattamento extracorporeo
- ☐ la semplice dialisi non è efficace

166 indicazioni all'aferesi terapeutica per circa 90
patologie

INDICAZIONI CLINICHE

Malattie Autoimmuni

- Miastenia gravis (anti-AChR, anti-MuSK)
- Pemfigo vulgaris (anti-Dsg)
- LES con anticorpi anti-dsDNA
- Sindrome antifosfolipidi

Cardiologia

- Cardiomiopatia dilatativa (anti- β 1)
- Ipercolesterolemia familiare omozigote
- Iperlipoproteinemia Lp(a) elevata
- Vasculopatia periferica severa

Nefrologia

- Rigetto umorale (AMR) trapianto rene
- FSGS ricorrente post-trapianto
- Anti-GBM nephritis (Goodpasture)
- Microangiopatie trombotiche
- Lupus

Ematologia / Oncologia

- Iperviscosità (IgM, IgG)
- Crioglobulinemia mista sintomatica
- Immunopreparazione trapianto ABO-inc.
- TTP refrattaria alla plasmateresi

Neurologia

- NMDA-receptor encephalitis
- Neuromielite ottica (anti-AQP4)
- CIDP e varianti disimmuni
- Lambert-Eaton syndrome

Terapia Intensiva

- Sepsi + CRS (CytoSorb)
- COVID-19 grave (storm citochinico)
- Sindrome DRESS farmaco-indotta
- Intossicazioni / overdose

Guidelines on the Use of Therapeutic Apheresis in Clinical Practice – Evidence-Based Approach from the Writing Committee of the American Society for Apheresis: The Ninth Special Issue

Laura Connelly-Smith¹ | Caroline R. Alquist² | Nicole A. Aquil³ |
Jan C. Hofmann⁴ | Reinhard Klingel^{5,6} | Oluwatoyosi A. Onwuemene⁷ |
Christopher J. Patriquin⁸ | Huy P. Pham⁹ | Amber P. Sanchez¹⁰ |
Jennifer Schneiderman¹¹ | Volker Witt¹² | Nicole D. Zantek¹³ |
Nancy M. Dunbar¹⁴

TABLE 2 Category definitions for therapeutic apheresis

Category	Description
I	Disorders for which apheresis is accepted as first-line therapy, either as a primary standalone treatment or in conjunction with other modes of treatment.
II	Disorders for which apheresis is accepted as second-line therapy, either as a standalone treatment or in conjunction with other modes of treatment.
III	Optimum role of apheresis therapy is not established. Decision-making should be individualized.
IV	Disorders in which published evidence demonstrates or suggests apheresis to be ineffective or harmful. IRB/Ethics Committee approval is desirable if apheresis treatment is undertaken in these circumstances.

Abbreviation: IRB, Institutional Review Board.

TABLE 3 Grading recommendations, strength and quality of evidence

Recommendation	Description	Methodological quality of supporting evidence	Implications
Grade 1A	Strong recommendation, high-quality evidence	RCTs without important limitations or overwhelming evidence from observational studies	Strong recommendation, can apply to most patients in most circumstances without reservation
Grade 1B	Strong recommendation, moderate quality evidence	RCTs with important limitations (inconsistent results, methodological flaws, indirect, or imprecise) or exceptionally strong evidence from observational studies	Strong recommendation, can apply to most patients in most circumstances without reservation
Grade 1C	Strong recommendation, low-quality or very low-quality evidence	Observational studies or case series	Strong recommendation but may change when higher-quality evidence becomes available
Grade 2A	Weak recommendation, high-quality evidence	RCTs without important limitations or overwhelming evidence from observational studies	Weak recommendation, best action may differ depending on circumstances or patients' or societal values
Grade 2B	Weak recommendation, moderate-quality evidence	RCTs with important limitations (inconsistent results, methodological flaws, indirect, or imprecise) or exceptionally strong evidence from observational studies	Weak recommendation, best action may differ depending on circumstances or patients' or societal values
Grade 2C	Weak recommendation, low-quality or very low-quality evidence	Observational studies or case series	Very weak recommendations; other alternatives may be equally reasonable

Abbreviation: RCT, randomized controlled trial.

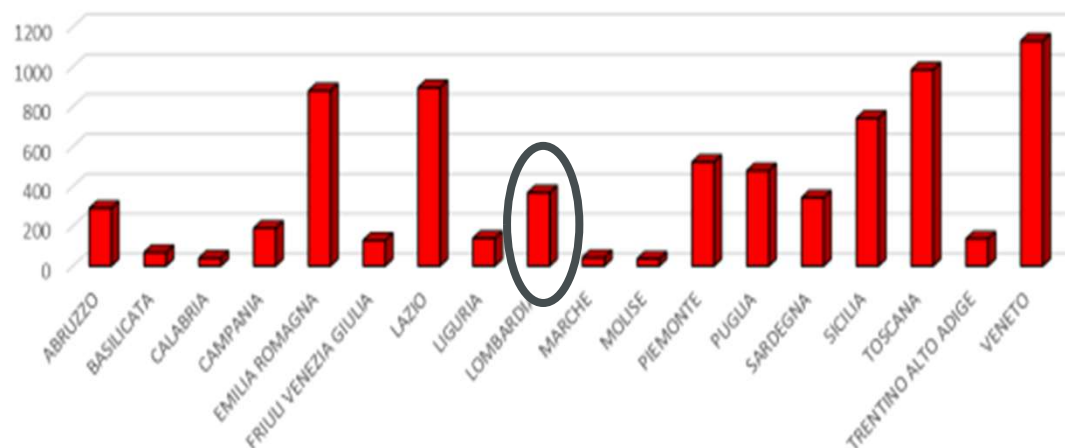
Source: Adopted from References 1 and 2.

LINEE GUIDA ASFA

Nephrology	Antiglomerular basement membrane disease (Goodpasture syndrome)		
	Diffuse alveolar hemorrhage	TPE	I 1C
	Dialysis independence	TPE	I 1B
	Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis		
	Recurrent in kidney transplant	TPE/IA	I 1B
	Recurrent in kidney transplant/steroid resistant in native kidney	LA	II 2C
	Vasculitis, ANCA-associated		
	MPA/GPA/RLV: RPGN, creatinine ≥ 5.7	TPE	I 1A
	MPA/GPA/RLV: RPGN, creatinine < 5.7	TPE	III 2C
	MPA/GPA/RLV: DAH	TPE	I 1C
	EGPA	TPE	III 2C
	Myeloma cast nephropathy	TPE	II 2B
	IgA nephropathy (Berger's disease)		
	Crescentic form	TPE	III 2B
	Chronic progressive form	TPE	III 2C
	Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis. Steroid resistant in native kidney	TPE	III 2C

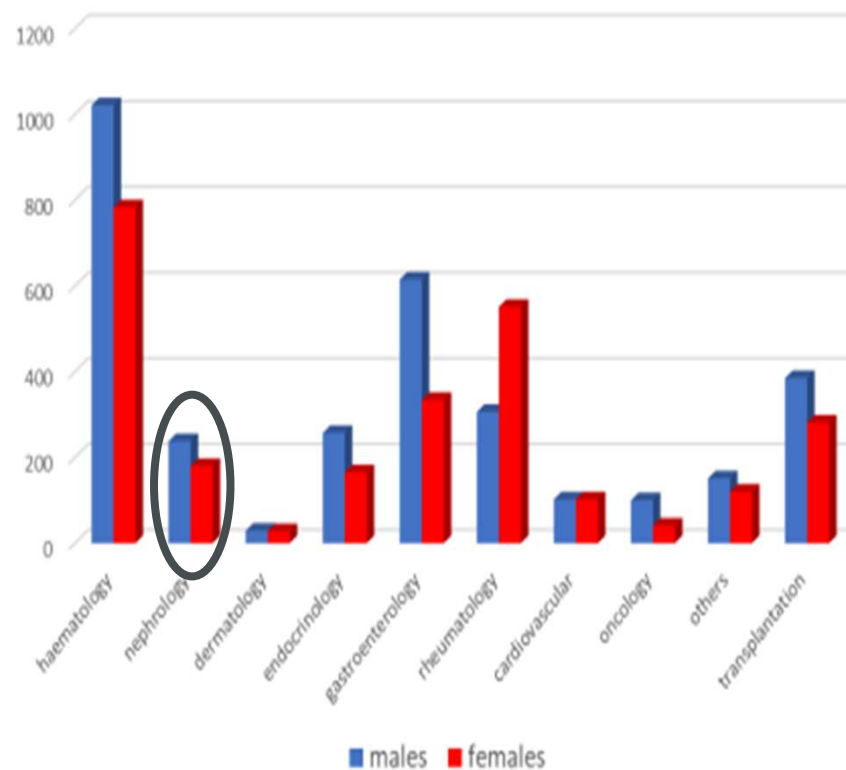
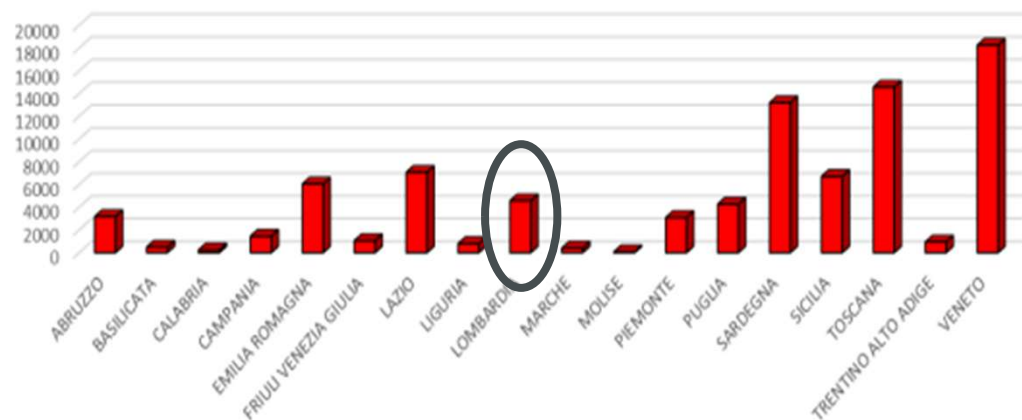
Pts treated with apheresis between 1994 and 2015

Total: 7401



Apheretical treatments performed between 1994 and 2015

Total: 86391



Double-filtration plasmapheresis versus therapeutic plasma exchange in the treatment of anti-glomerular basement membrane nephritis: A cohort study

Caihong Liu MD ^a, Wei Wei MD ^a, Yongxiu Huang MD ^a, Xu Li RN ^b, Xiaorong Huang RN ^b, Letian Yang MD ^a, Zhiwen Chen RN ^b, Yingying Yang MD ^a, Ping Fu MD ^a, Ling Zhang MD ^a, Yuliang Zhao MD ^a  

- **Esiti a breve e lungo termine** simili tra i due gruppi (sopravvivenza del paziente e del rene).
- **Riduzione degli anticorpi anti-GBM** comparabile in entrambi i gruppi (~79% vs 71%).
- **Minore consumo di plasma e meno episodi di anafilassi** nel gruppo DFPP (13.64% vs 42.86%).

Conclusioni:

Our study revealed that DFPP achieved **similar antiGBM antibody reduction, comparable short- and long-term outcomes to TPE, with less plasma consumption and fewer allergic events recorded in the DFPP group**. DFPP might serve as an effective modality of plasmapheresis for anti-GBM nephritis patients, particularly in the context where plasma resources are scarce

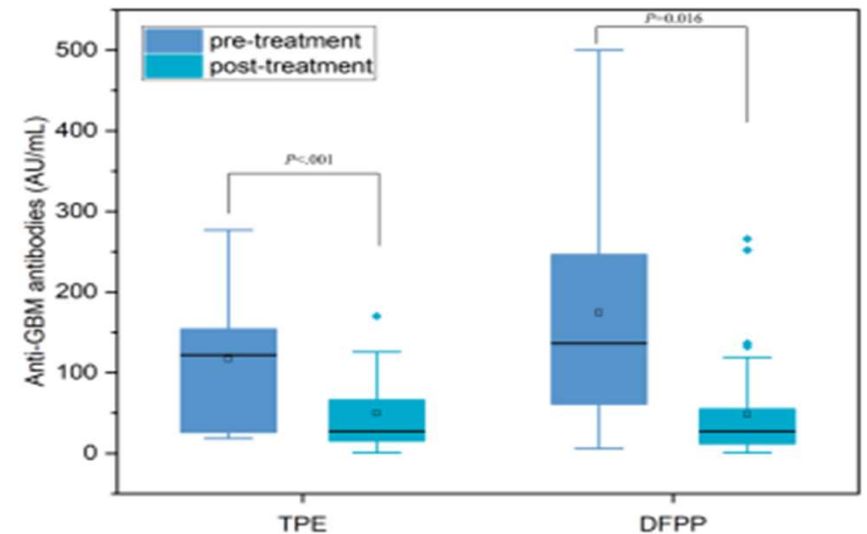


Fig. 4. Anti-GBM antibody filter reductions after TPE or DFPP for patients with anti-GBM nephritis. Abbreviations: GBM, glomerular basement membrane; TPE, therapeutic plasma exchange; DFPP, double-filtration plasmapheresis.

Blood Purification

Blood Purif , DOI: 10.1159/000552429

Received: November 9, 2025

Accepted: April 27, 2026

Published online: June 6, 2026

Efficacy and Safety of Double Filtration Plasmapheresis and Single Plasma Exchange in Patients with Lupus Nephritis: A Single-center, Real-world Retrospective Study

Xie P, Chang H, Wen K, Sun M, Zhao H, Qiu J, Sheng Y, Yu N, Ronco C, Peng K, Liao X

Retrospectively 67 hospitalized patients with LN treated with therapeutic plasma exchange approaches: DFPP (n=24) or SPE (n=43).

DFPP and SPE both appear usable as adjunct extracorporeal therapies in LN, with DFPP offering potential practical advantages (fewer AEs and reduced plasma requirement) without a clear tradeoff in remission outcomes. In settings where an extracorporeal approach is being considered, **these data mainly support DFPP as a reasonable alternative to SPE rather than establishing DFPP as definitively superior.**

Bilirubin-adsorption in 23 critically ill patients with liver failure

R. SENF¹, R. KLINGEL², S. KURZ², S. TULLIUS³, I. SAUER³, U. FREI¹, R. SCHINDLER¹

¹ Department of Nephrology and Internal Intensive Care Medicine, Charité-Campus Virchow-Klinikum, Humboldt University, Berlin - Germany

² Apheresis Research Institute, Cologne - Germany

³ Department of Visceral and Transplant Surgery, Charité-Campus Virchow-Klinikum, Humboldt University, Berlin - Germany

23 pazienti con
iperbilirubinemia post
trapianto

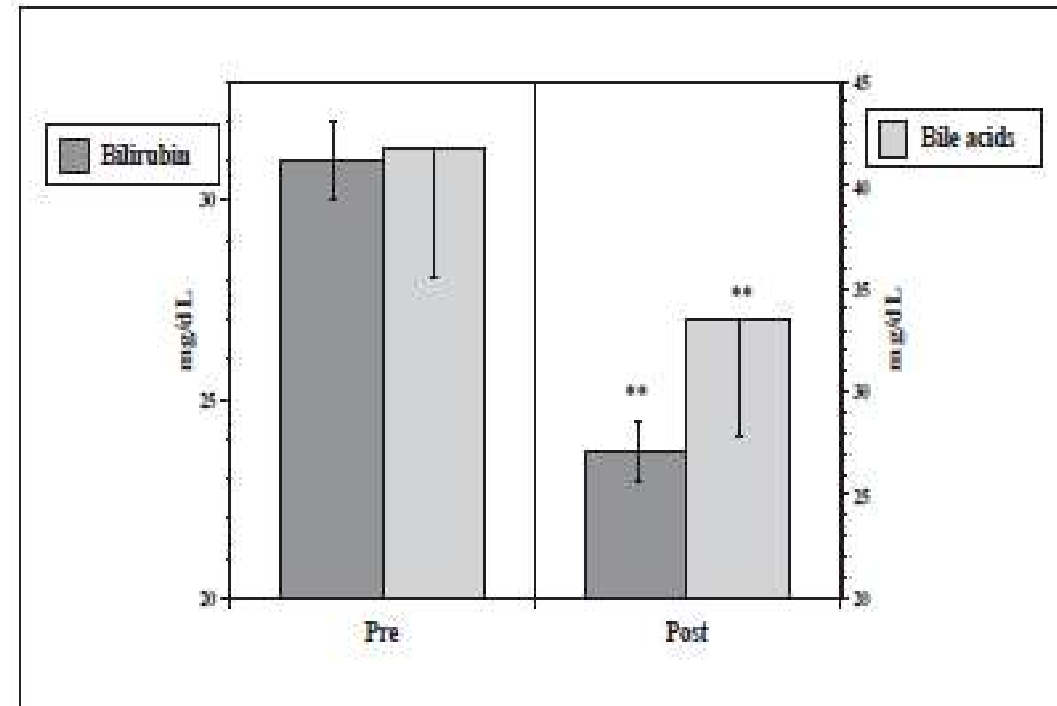


Fig. 1 - Reduction of bilirubin (n=127) and bile acids (n=19) by a single bilirubin adsorption treatment. Means $\pm$ SEM, **= $p < 0.01$ vs. pre.

Effect of Post-transplant Double Filtration Plasmapheresis on Recurrent Focal and Segmental Glomerulosclerosis in Renal Transplant Recipients

Shigeru Otsubo,¹ Kazunari Tanabe,² Hiroaki Shinmura,² Nobuo Ishikawa,²
Tadahiko Tokumoto,² Motoshi Hattori,³ Katsumi Ito,³ Kosaku Nitta,¹ Takashi Akiba,⁴
Hiroshi Nihei,¹ and Hiroshi Toma²

Departments of¹Medicine, ²Urology, ³Pediatrics and ⁴Blood Purification, Kidney Center, Tokyo Women's Medical University, Tokyo, Japan

In conclusion, post-transplant DFPP appears to be effective for reducing urinary protein levels and improving long-term graft survival in patients with FSGS recurrences. We recommend the use of post-transplant DFPP to prevent the progression of recurrent FSGS. This study had only a few cases, however, and a larger-scale prospective randomized controlled trial is necessary to elucidate exactly the effect of DFPP.

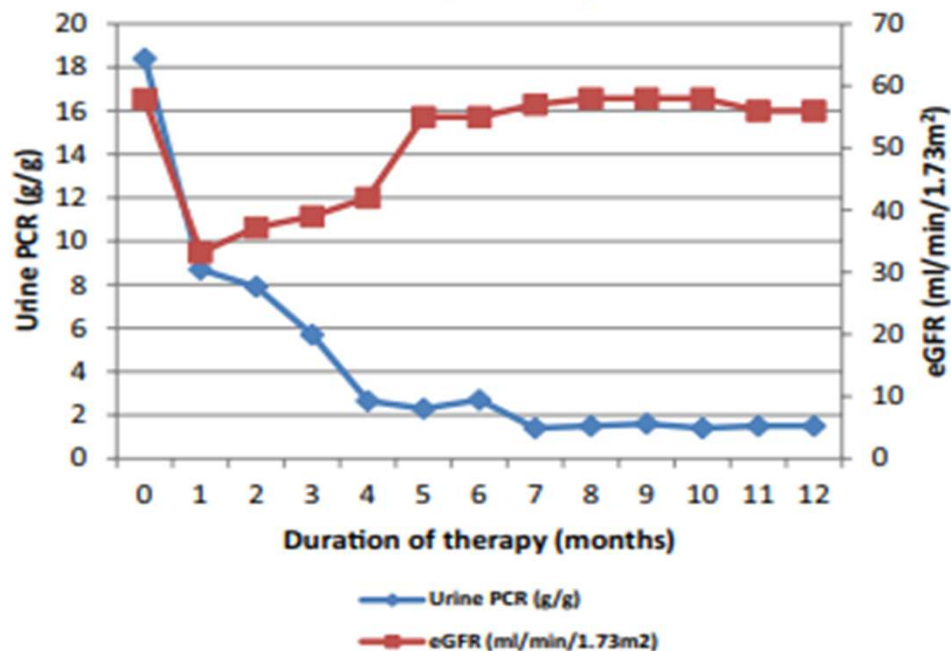
Outcomes in Recurrent Focal Segmental Glomerulosclerosis Post-Kidney Transplantation Treated With Therapeutic Plasma Exchange: A Retrospective Cohort Study

Chimezie Godswill Okwuonu¹ | Muzamil Olamide Hassan² | Olalekan Ezekiel Ojo³ | Sarthak Virmani⁴ | Rasheed Abiodun Balogun^{4,5}

¹Nephrology Unit, Federal Medical Centre, Umuahia, Abia, Nigeria | ²Department of Medicine, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile Ife, Osun, Nigeria | ³Nephrology Unit, Department of Internal Medicine, Federal Medical Center, Owo, Ondo, Nigeria | ⁴Division of Nephrology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, USA | ⁵Department of Pathology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, USA

Correspondence: Rasheed Abiodun Balogun (rb8mh@uvahealth.org)

Received: 15 October 2025 | **Revised:** 7 May 2026 | **Accepted:** 24 June 2026



This retrospective cohort study involved adult patients with pre-transplant diagnosis of FSGS, who developed recurrent FSGS in the post-transplant period over 6 years, from January 1, 2017, to December 31, 2022. Twenty patients with biopsy-confirmed FSGS who received therapeutic plasma exchange (TPE) as part of their treatment regimen were included

15 patients (75%) achieved remission of proteinuria, while 5 (25%) did not. The median time to remission was 6 months, and the median number of TPE was 7

Patogenesi di GSFS

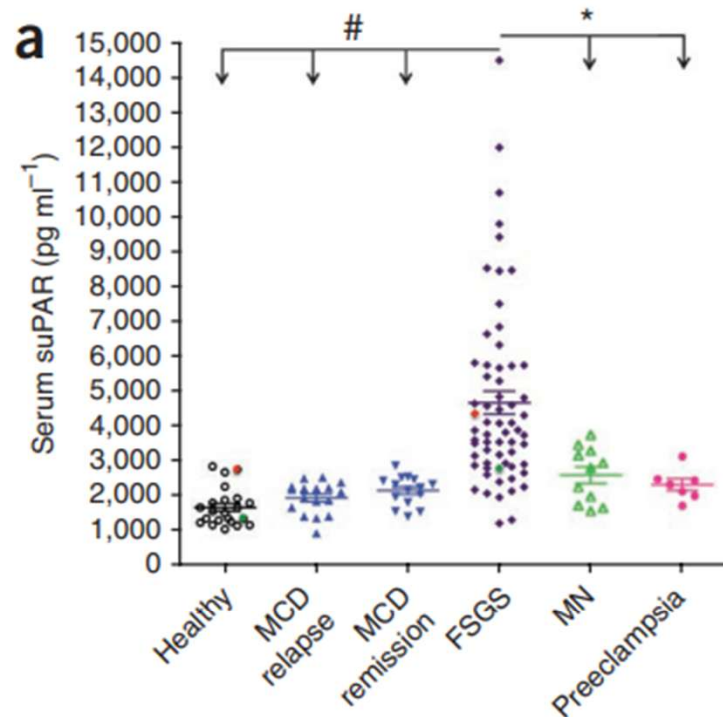
1. Genetiche (familiari o sporadiche); monogeniche (NPHS2; ACTN-4; CD2AP; TRPC6; IFN2 e MYO1E; età precoce.
2. Secondarie (infezioni, farmaci, adattative)
3. FSGS causa indeterminata
4. Primitive (fattore di permeabilità):
 - * 80 % dei casi; frequenti tra 10-20 anni di età;
 - * risposta TPE e recidiva post-trapianto

* Fattori circolanti (piccola glicoproteine plasmatiche- 20-50 Kda) colpisce podociti e compromettono la permeabilità glomerulare suPAR; cardiotrophin-like cytokine-1 (CLCF-1); apolipoprotein A1; anti-tyrosinephosphate antibody of the O receptor; CAsK, sCD40L [2;3]

[2]Ponticelli, C; Glassock, R.J. Posttransplant recurrence of Primary Glomerulonephritis. Clin J. Am. Soc. Nephrol. 2010, 5, 2363-2372

[3]McCarthy, E.T.; Sharma, M ; Savin, V.J. Circulating permeability factors in idiopathic nephrotic syndrome and focal segmental glomerulosclerosis. Clin. J. Am. Soc. Nephrol. 2010, 5, 2115-2121.

Patogenesi di GSFS



suPAR: misurazione nel siero nei pazienti con malattia glomerulare e soggetti sani.

Circulating urokinase receptor as a cause of focal segmental glomerulosclerosis

Article in *Nature Medicine* · July 2011

DOI: 10.1038/nm.2411 · Source: PubMed

EVOLUTION OF BIOMARKERS IN DIAGNOSIS OF PRIMARY FSGS

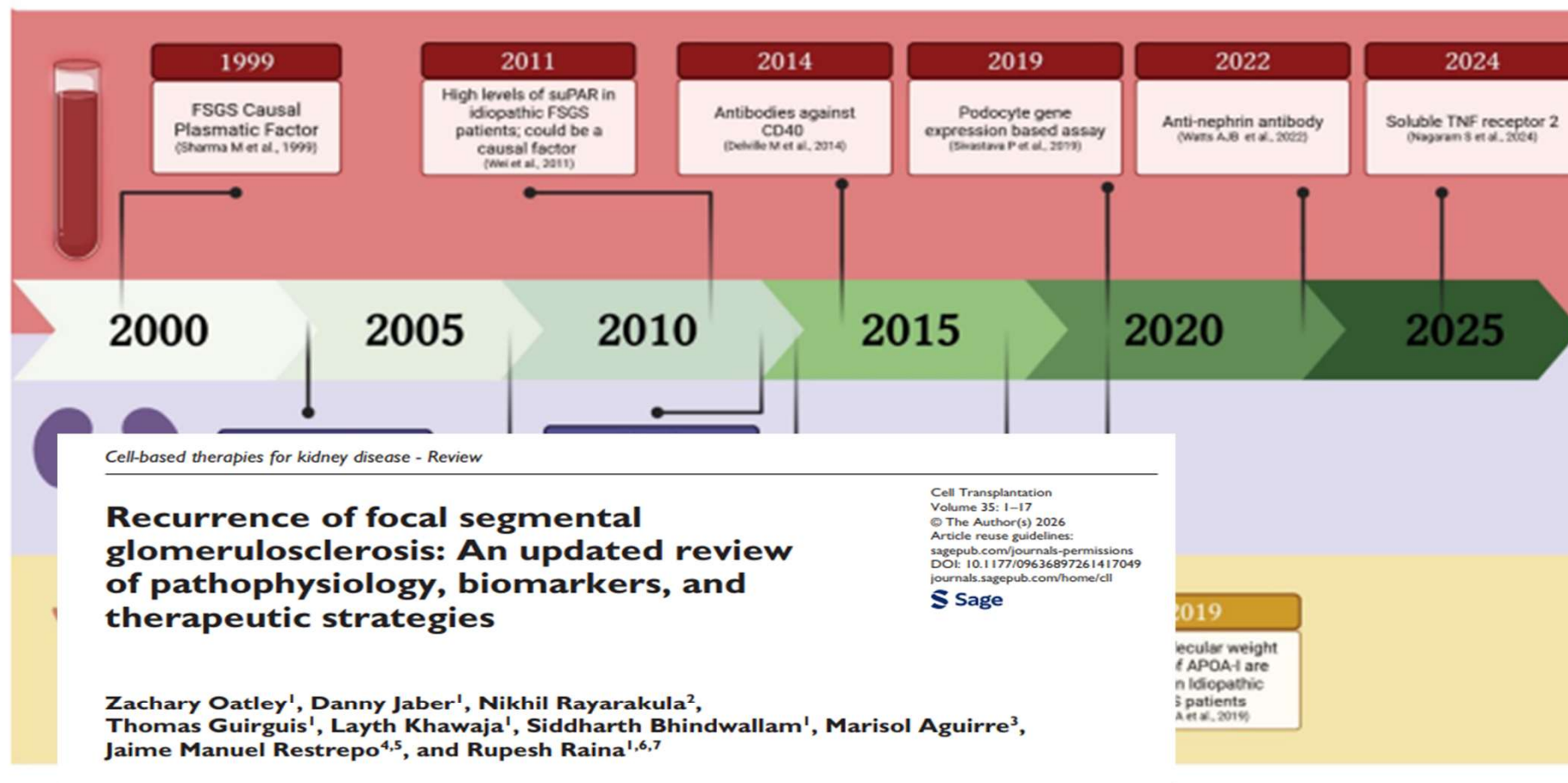
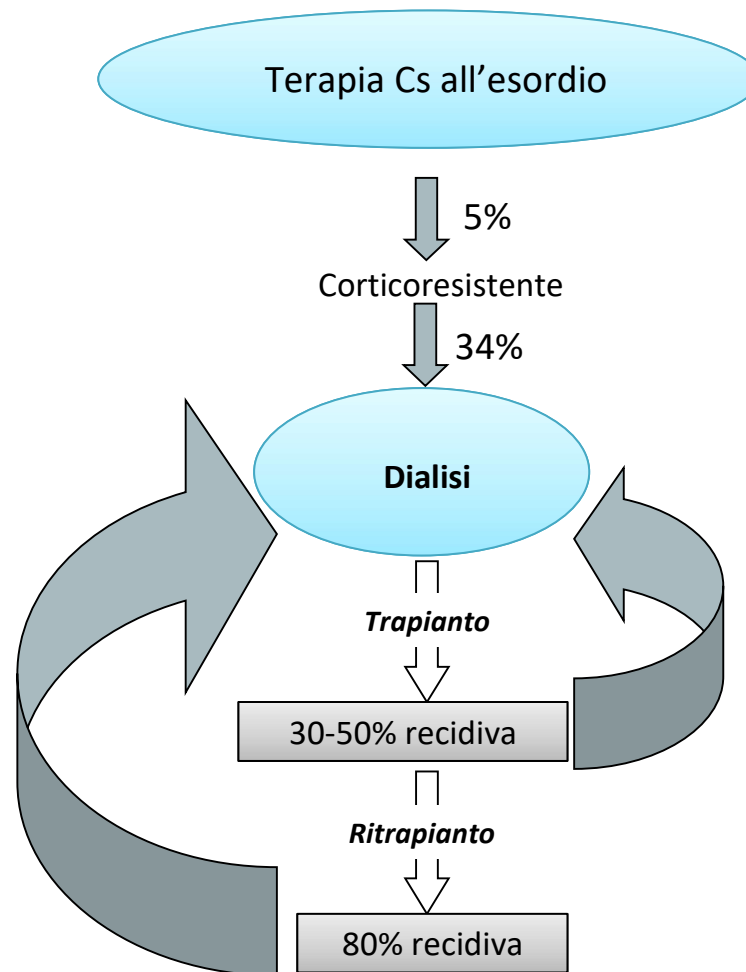
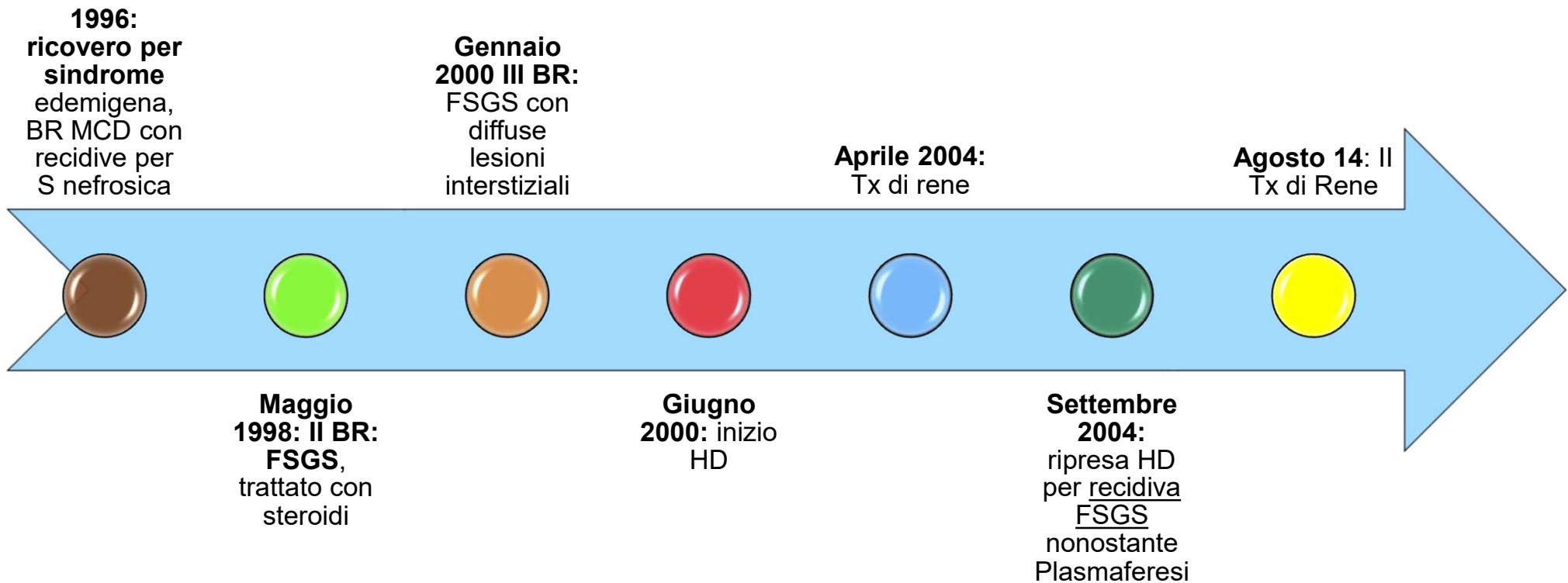


Figure 2. Evolution of biomarkers in FSGS diagnosis. Timeline summarizing key biomarker discoveries in primary FSGS from 1999 to 2024, including circulating factors, gene-expression findings, proteomic markers, podocyte specific biomarkers, and emerging antibody and receptor-based biomarkers. (Created in BioRender. Rayarakula, N. (2025), <https://BioRender.com/auu4rh6>.)

Terapia e prognosi della GSFS



Caso clinico - M, caucasico, 56 anni



- il 31/8/2014: **2° trapianto di rene** da cadavere presso il Policlinico di Milano.
- **Induzione:** globulina anti-timocitaria > sospeso per leucopenia > Basiliximab dal 3° giorno
- **Mantenimento** triplice terapia: Tacrolimus, MMF e Prednisone >> duplice terapia: Tacrolimus, Prednisone.

Caso clinico

Dal trapianto - Agosto 2014

27/10/14 ricomparsa proteinuria nefrosica



Non B.R: molto probabile recidiva della malattia di base.



Introdotta doppio blocco (ACE-i e Sartani).



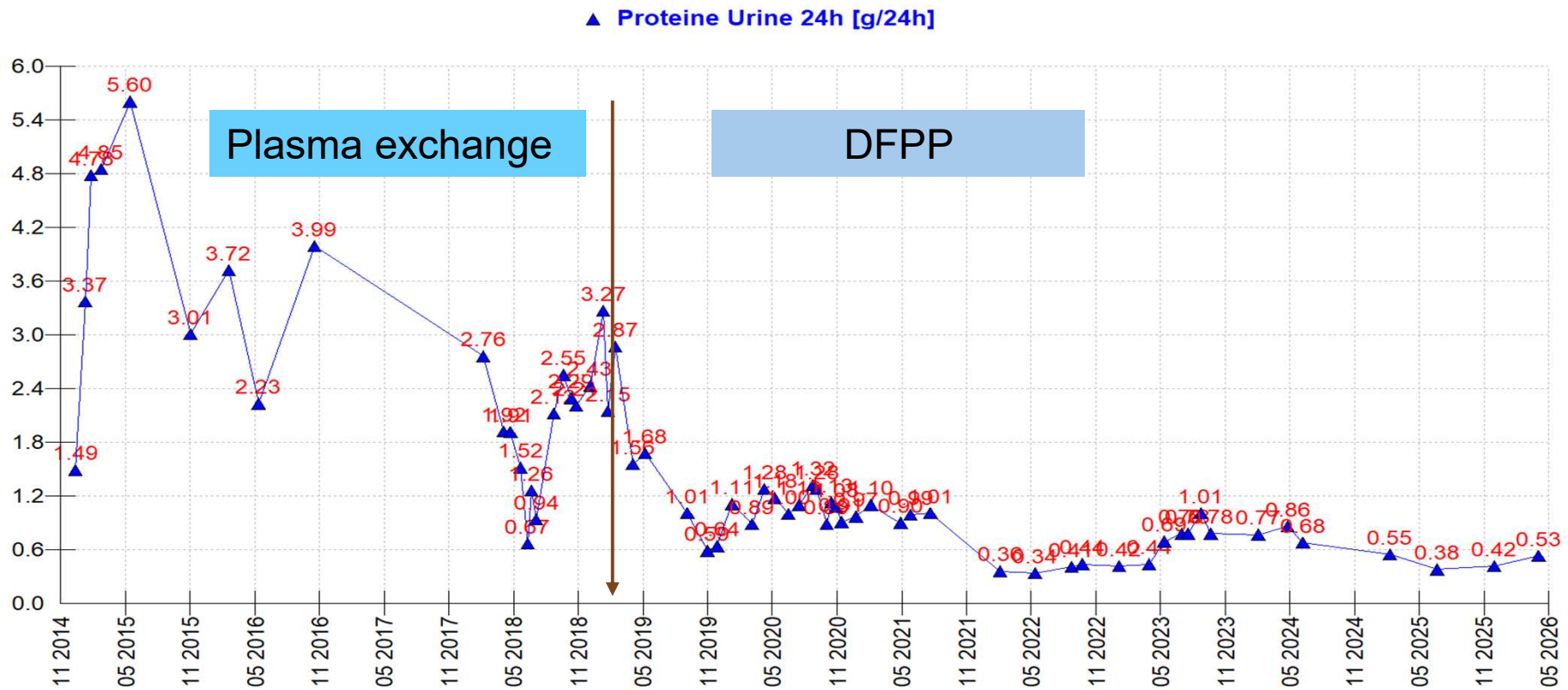
PE 3 volte/settimana

Caso clinico

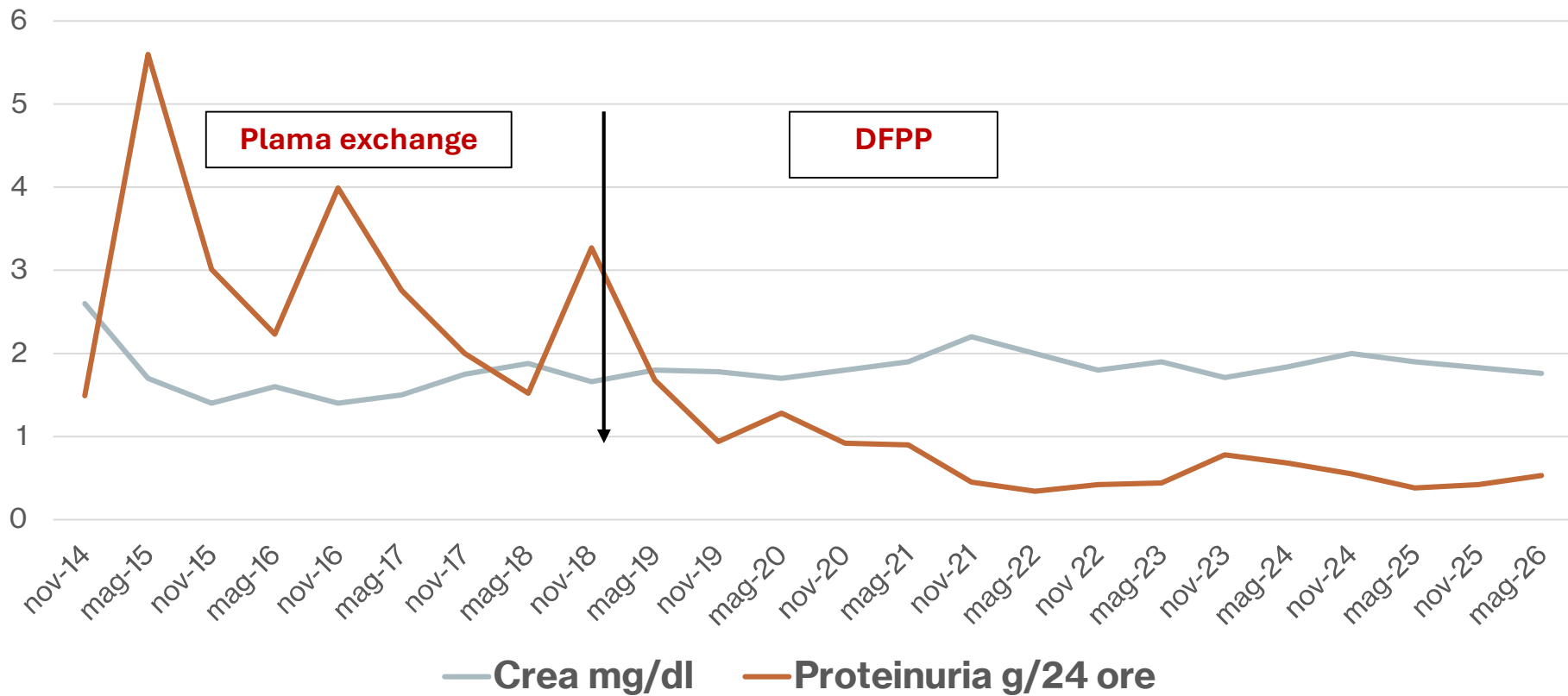


*Gennaio 2015 inizia PE presso nostro centro

Caso clinico



Caso clinico



FR a distanza di >12 anni dal trapianto e di proteinuria stabili con remissione quasi completa (circa 0,5 gr/die).

TAKE-HOME MESSAGES

01

Selettività crescente

DFPP e plasmaadsorbimento offrono rimozione sempre più selettiva rispetto alla plasmaferesi convenzionale, con minor impatto sui fattori coagulativi e sull'albumina.

02

Indicazioni evidence-based

Secondo le linee guida ASFA; le patologie immuno-mediate rappresentano le indicazioni più consolidate per entrambe le tecniche.

03

Scelta della tecnica

DFPP per patologie con iperviscosità e immunocomplessi circolanti; plasmaadsorbimento per autoanticorpi specifici e alta selettività richiesta.



Grazie per
l'attenzione