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Light chain amyloidosis is a progressive and fatal disease that can be successfully treated with autologous stem cell transplant (ASCT). ASCT is often complicated by engraftment syndrome (ES) and renal failure which cause significant morbidity and mortality. The pathophysiology of ES is not well understood although several cytokines have been implicated in different settings. Furthermore, biomarkers of renal injury have never been studied in this setting. In this study, we propose studying patient samples for cytokine levels and biomarkers of kidney injury in order to understand the pathophysiology of ES, identify potential biomarkers of renal injury, and potential therapeutic targets.