International Journal of Management, Sciences, Innovation, and Technology IJMSIT

Review Paper

Vol.2, Issue.6, pp.16-25, Nov (2021) **ISSN:** 0000-0000

Stem Cell Therapy

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Available online at: https://ijmsit.com/volume-2-issue-6/

Received: 22 Oct 2021 Revised: 04 Nov, 2021 Accepted: 11 Nov, 2021

***Abstract*—** Stem cell therapy is the cultivation of human or animal cells to replace damaged cells or tissues in an attempt to cure diseases. Cell therapy and gene therapy may be used together to achieve the best results. Any use of stem cells to treat or prevent a specific disease or condition. Bone marrow transplantation is the most widely used stem cell therapy, but some cord blood-derived therapies are also used. Research is still underway to develop different sources of stem cells and to use these cells in the treatment of degenerative neurodegenerative diseases, diabetes, heart disease and other conditions. With scientists' ability to isolate and grow fetal stem cells, with their increasing ability to produce stem cells by somatic cell nuclear transfer and techniques to create induced pluripotent stem cells, controversy has arisen regarding the policy of abortion and human cloning. Efforts to market a treatment based on stored cord blood transplantation have also sparked controversy and controversy.

***Keywords*—** Stem cell – therapy – cultivation – Bone transplantation

I. INTRODUCTION

For thirty years, bone marrow has been used to treat cancer patients with diseases such as leukemia and lymphoma; This is the only form of stem cell therapy that is widely practiced. During chemotherapy, most of the growing cells die with the cytotoxic agents. However, these substances cannot distinguish between leukemia or tumor cells and hematopoietic stem cells in the bone marrow. This is the side effect of conventional chemotherapy strategies that stem cell transplantation attempts to reverse; The donor's healthy bone marrow restores active stem cells to replace lost and damaged cells in the host's body during the treatment period. The transplanted cells also generate an immune response that helps kill cancer cells; But this process may get out of control and lead to graft-versus-host disease, which is the most serious side effect of this treatment. Another type of stem cell therapy, called Prochimal, was conditionally approved in Canada in 2012 to control acute GVHD in children who haven't responded to steroids. It is an allogeneic stem therapy based on the treatment of adult donor bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem (MSCs) cells. MSCs are purified from the marrow, cultured and packaged, with up to 10,000 doses derived from a single donor. Store doses frozen until needed. The FDA has approved five cord blood hematopoietic stem cell products for the treatment of hematological and immune diseases. In 2014, the European Medicines Agency recommended approval of holoclar, a treatment that includes stem cells, for use in the European Union. Holoclar is used for people with severe limbic stem cell deficiency due to eye burns. In March 2016 Strimvelis treatment GlaxoSmithKline (GSK 2696273) for the treatment of ADA-SCID was recommended for EU approval.

II. NEURODEGENERATION AND BRAIN AND SPINAL CORD INJURIES

Research was conducted to see if stem cells could be used to treat brain degeneration, such as in Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease, and there were preliminary studies related to multiple sclerosis.

The brains of healthy adults contain neural stem cells that divide either to maintain general stem cell numbers, or to become progenitor cells. In adult animals, progenitor cells migrate within the brain and function primarily to maintain olfactory neurons. It has been reported that pharmacological activation of endogenous neural stem cells induces neuroprotection and behavioral healing in adult rat models with a neurological disorder.

Brain and spinal cord injuries

Stroke and TBI result in cellular death, characterized by the loss of neurons and oligodendrocytes within the brain. A small clinical trial was taking place in Scotland in 2013, in which stem cells were injected into the brains of stroke patients.

Clinical and animal studies have been conducted for the use of stem cells in cases of spinal cord injuries

The heart

Many inconsistencies have recently been revealed in the initial works recorded by Bodo-Eckehard Strauer. Through several clinical trials in some laboratories, adult stem cell therapy has been proven as an effective, successful and safe method in cases of old and recent infarctions and non-myocardial infarction heart failure. While initial animal studies have demonstrated impressive therapeutic results, clinical trials have had statistically acceptable results. Possible reasons for this difference and the difference in outcomes are patients' ages, timing of treatment, and recent myocardial infarction. It is possible to overcome these drawbacks with additional therapy that increases the effectiveness of stem cell therapy [34] or makes the method more effective. As for recent studies, they differ greatly in treatment techniques, cell types, timing and method of treatment, and the characteristics that have been studied, making them difficult to compare, and here the need for comparative research appears.

Stem cells used in the treatment of myocardial infarction include stem cells derived from autologous bone marrow, and it is possible to use mature stem cells derived from adipose tissue. The use of mature stem cells in the treatment of heart disease was commercially available on at least five continents in 2007 [citation needed]

The first successful incorporation of cardiac cells derived from human fetal cells into guinea pigs occurred in August 2012. The force of the heart contraction was recorded four weeks after the pigs were subjected to a heart attack and treated. The cells contracted with increasing force, but it was not known whether the positive results were Occurred by the electro-kinetic effect produced by human cells. Future research will focus on culturing cells around severely damaged tissues and finding out which sources (embryonic or mature stem cells) are the most effective in treatment. The 2013 reports on the powerful and beneficial effects of autologous bone marrow-derived stem cells on cardiac ventricular function contained many differences. In general, the number of patients announced to be trialled with stem cell therapy is more than the number of stem cells treated in laboratories, and a global investigation was conducted into this matter, which was closed in 2012 without any results and was reopened in 2013. The benefit of using stem cell therapy for cardiac tissue and its regeneration after any case of heart failure or tissue damage is one of the most promising medical fields. Initially, advances in treatment were related to the ability of bone marrow cells to differentiate into heart cells; The ability of unmodified cells to differentiate into cardiac tissue was insufficient, but the development of promising modern techniques in the field of manipulating and modifying cells to differentiate into generative cardiac cells before transplantation has facilitated this process.

Blood cell formation

What distinguishes human reference immune cells is that they allow the human body to defend itself from rapidly adapting antigens. However, the immune system is prone to disintegration with the formation of disease and because of the critical role it plays in overall defense, its deterioration is often fatal to the organism as a whole. Diseases of hematopoietic cells are diagnosed and categorized across the sub-disciplines of pathology known as hematology. The characteristic of immune cells is This allows the body to recognize foreign antigens, making it more difficult to treat immune diseases. The donated tissue must match the donor's tissue for a tissue transplant to be successful, but obtaining compatible tissues is uncommon, even among first-degree relatives. Research using both adult hematopoietic stem cells and embryonic stem cells has opened the way to study mechanisms and possible treatment methods for many of these diseases. Fully mature human red blood cells can be generated by hematopoietic stem cells, which are primitive blood-forming cells outside the human body. In this process, hematopoietic stem cells are transplanted together with stromal cells, creating an environment that mimics conditions of bone marrow, which is the natural site of red blood cell growth erythropoietin, a growth factor, is added to make stem cells complete the final differentiation to form red blood cells. The development of scientific research in this technique could yield potential benefits in the areas of gene therapy, blood transfusion and topical drug therapy.

Missing teeth

In 2004, scientists at King's College London discovered a way to cultivate an entire tooth in mice and were able to grow self-contained bioengineered teeth in the lab. Researchers are confident that dental regeneration technology can be used to implant live teeth in human patients. In theory, stem cells taken from a patient can be (coaxed) in the lab into a tooth bud, which when implanted into the gums will yield new teeth, expected to be grown in no more than three weeks. It will fuse with the jawbone and release chemicals that encourage nerves and blood vessels to connect with it. This process is similar to what happens when humans grow their original teeth. There are still many challenges, however, before stem cells become an option to replace missing teeth in the future.

Research is still ongoing in various fields, in crocodiles that are polyphyodonts, later teeth grow up to 50 times (small replacement teeth) under each functional mature tooth for replacement once a year.

Cochlear hair cell regrowth

Researcher Heller reports her success in regrowth of cochlear hair cells using embryonic stem cells.

Blindness and low vision

Since 2003, researchers have successfully transplanted corneal stem cells into damaged eyes to restore vision. "Sheets of retinal cells used by the team are harvested from aborted fetuses, which some people find objectionable." When these plates are implanted on the damaged cornea, stem cells stimulate regeneration of repair, eventually restoring vision. The most recent development was in June 2005, when researchers at the Queen Victoria Hospital in Sussex, England, were able to restore the eyes of forty patients using the same technology. The group led by Shiraz Daya was able to successfully use stem cells obtained from a patient, relative or even a cadaver. Experiments are still in progress.

In April 2005, doctors in the United Kingdom transplanted corneal stem cells from an organ donor into the cornea of Deborah Caitlin, a woman who was blinded in one eye when acid was thrown into her eye at a nightclub. The cornea, which is the transparent covering of the eye, is a very suitable site for transplantation. In fact, the first successful human transplant was a corneal transplant. The absence of blood vessels within the cornea makes this area a relatively easy target for transplantation. The majority of corneal transplants currently performed are for a degenerative disease of the cornea known as keratoconus.

The University of New Jersey Hospital reports that the success rate for growing new cells from transplanted stem cells ranges from 25 percent to 70 percent. In 2014, researchers showed that stem cells collected as biopsies from donated human corneas may prevent scarring without triggering rejection in mice with damaged corneas. In January 2012, The Lancet published a scientific paper by Stephen Schwartz, at the Jules Stein Eye Institute of UCLA, reporting the case of two women who were legally blinded by macular degeneration and who experienced a dramatic improvement in their vision after injecting the retina with human embryonic stem cells. . In June 2015, Stem Cell Ophthalmology Studies (Scotland), the largest of the adult stem cell studies in ophthalmology, published preliminary results on a patient with optic nerve disease who improved from 20/2000 to 20/40 after bone marrow stem cell therapy.

III. STEM CELL SOURCES

Veterinary applications of stem cell therapy as a method of tissue regeneration have been largely shaped by research that began with the use of adult stromal stem cells to treat animals with injuries or defects affecting bone, cartilage, ligaments and/or tendons. There are two classes of stem cells used in therapies: allogenic stem cells derived from a different genetic donor of the same varieties and autologous stromal stem cells, which are derived from a patient before being used in different treatments. A third class, exogenous stem cells, or stem cells derived from various species, are used primarily for study purposes specifically for human therapeutics.

Most stem cells intended for regenerative therapy are generally isolated either from the patient's bone marrow or from fat tissue. Stromal stem cells can differentiate into cells that build bone, cartilage, tendons and ligaments as well as muscle, nerve and other progenitor tissues, the main class of stem cells has long been studied in the treatment of diseases affecting these tissues. The number of stem cells transferred and transplanted to the affected tissue may alter the effectiveness of the treatment. Accordingly, stem cells taken from bone marrow aspirates, for example, are grown in specialized laboratories in order to be grown into millions of cells. Although fat-derived tissue requires a prior process, the culture methodology for adipose-derived stem cells is not as extensive as for bone marrow-derived cells. While it is believed that bone marrow-derived stem cells are preferred for repairing bone, cartilage, ligaments and tendon, others believe that assembly techniques of less difficulty and a multi-microenvironment are present in any case in lipid-derived stem cell fractions, making the latter in Egypt preferred for transfusion and transplantation. Autologous cells.

New sources of stromal stem cells, currently the subject of research, include stem cells in the skin and the inner layer of the skin that are of interest because of the dilution that can be harvested with less risk to the animal. Hematopoietic stem cells have been discovered to travel in the circulation and have sufficient differentiation capacity as other stromal stem cells, again with a non-invasive harvesting technique.

Currently there is more interest in the use of non-embryonic stromal stem cells. Currently, research is on the way to test the differentiation capabilities of stem cells found in the umbilical cord, yolk sac and placenta of different animals. Stem cells are believed to have more differentiation capacity than their mature counterparts, including the viability of already-formed tissues with either an endoderm or endoderm source.

Stem cells and hard tissue repair

Because of the general positive curability of stem cells, they have gained interest in the treatment of skin wounds. This is of high interest to those with low curative potential, such as diabetic patients, and those undergoing chemotherapy. In one experiment, stem cells were isolated from Wharton's jelly of the umbilical cord. These cells are directly injected into the wounds. In a week, the endothelial cells were completely reconstructed in the wounds, compared to the reconstruction of the secondary endothelial cells in the process of dealing with wounds. This also shows the susceptibility of stromal stem cells to repair of the outer tissue of the skin.

Soft palate defects in horses due to embryonic failure to completely close the midline during embryogenesis. This is usually not found until it becomes worse because it is difficult to see the soft palate completely. It is believed that the low success rate of surgical interventions to repair defects is due to the reduced ability to see the soft palate. In sum, this situation usually ends in the euthanasia of the horse. Currently, the use of stromal stem cells for conventional treatments. After the surgeon closes the palate, autologous stromal cells are injected into the soft palate. It was found that stem cells interfere in the tissue healing process, especially along the border of old tissue. There is also a significant reduction in the number of inflammatory cells, which are believed to aid the healing process.

Stem cells and bone repair

Autologous stem cell-based therapies for ligament and tendon injuries, arthritis, osteochondrosis, and perichondral bone abscesses have been commercially available to equine veterinarians since 2003 in the United States and since 2006 in the United Kingdom. Autologous stem cell-based therapies for ligament injuries, tendonitis and arthritis in dogs have been available to US veterinarians since 2005. More than 3,000 privately owned horses and dogs have been treated with autologous fat-derived stem cells. The effectiveness of these treatments has been shown in double-blind clinical trials for dogs with hip and elbow osteoarthritis and for horses with tendon damage.

Tendon repair

Racing horses are particularly susceptible to tendon and ligament injuries. Conventional treatments are not successful in fully restoring a horse's ability to function. Physical therapy, guided by conventional treatments, leads to the formation of a fibrous scar which in turn reduces the flexibility and full mobility of the joints. Conventional treatments have prevented a large number of horses from returning to full activity, and these treatments also have a high rate of re-injury due to the rigid nature of the tendon. The introduction of both bone marrow and adipose-derived stem cells, along with natural mechanical stimulation, promoted regeneration of tendon tissue. The natural movement promoted alignment of the new fibers and tendons with the natural alignment found in healthy tendons. Stem cell therapy not only allowed more horses to return to full employment but also greatly reduced the rate of recurrence over a period of three years or more.

More recently, the use of embryonic stem cells for tendon repair has been applied. Fetal stem cells have been shown to have a better rate than adult stem cells to survive in tendons and also have a better ability to migrate to reach all damaged areas of the tendon. The overall repair quality of these cells was also higher, with better tendon structure and collagen formation. And no tumor appeared during the experimental period (three months). Long-term studies need to be undertaken to study the efficacy and risks associated with the long-term use of embryonic stem cells. Similar results were found in young animals.

Knuckle repair

Osteoarthritis is the leading cause of joint pain in both animals and humans. Most often, horses and dogs are affected by rheumatoid arthritis. Natural cartilage regeneration is very limited and there are currently no cures or drugs, but we are looking to reduce symptoms associated with degeneration. Various types of mesenchymal stem cells and other additives are still being researched to find the best cell type and the best method for long-term treatment.

Adipose-derived mesenchymal cells are currently the most widely used due to non-invasive harvesting. There has been a lot of success recently in injecting mesenchymal stem cells directly into the joint. This is a non-invasive technique that was recently developed to facilitate clinical use. Dogs receiving this treatment showed better joint flexibility and less pain.

Bone defect repair

More studies are necessary that fully describe how cell-based therapies are used to treat bone fractures. Bone has a unique and well-documented natural healing process, which is usually sufficient to repair fractures and other common injuries. Misaligned joints as a result of severe trauma, or as a result of things like resection of a bone cancer tumor, are prone to improper healing if left to the natural process alone. Scaffolds consisting of natural and synthetic components are labeled with mesenchymal stem cells and placed in the defect. Within four weeks of placing the scaffold, the newly formed bone begins to overlap with the old bone and within 32 weeks, complete union is achieved. Further studies are required to characterize the use of cell-based therapies to treat bone fractures.

Stem cells have been used to treat degenerative bone diseases as well. The usually recommended treatment for dogs suffering from Legg-Calve-Perthes disease is to remove the head of the femur after it has progressed to degeneration. Recently, mesenchymal stem cells have been injected directly into the head of the femur, with success not only in bone regeneration, but also in reducing pain.

Stem cells and muscle repair

Stem cells have been successfully used to improve healing in the hearts of dogs after they have had a myocardial infarction. Stem cells derived from fat cells and bone marrow were removed and placed on a cardiac cell before being injected into the heart. After four weeks of applying the stem cell treatment, it was found that the contractility of the heart improved and there was a decrease in the affected area.

A different trial is currently underway for a patch made of a porous material into which stem cells are implanted in order to stimulate tissue regeneration in heart defects. The tissue regenerated and the patch was well integrated into the heart tissue. This is believed to be due, in part, to improving blood vessels and reducing inflammation. Although the mesenchymal stem cells produced cardiomyocytes, they did not appear to be contractile. Other treatments induced cardiac fate in cells prior to transplantation have had great success in creating contractile heart tissue.

Stem cells and nervous system repair

Spinal cord injuries are one of the most common traumas brought to veterinary hospitals. Spinal injuries occur in two ways after trauma: primary mechanical damage, and in secondary processes, as in inflammation and scar formation, in the days following trauma. These cells involved in the response to secondary damage secrete factors that promote scar formation and inhibit cell renewal. The induced mesenchymal stem cells are loaded onto neurons into a porous scaffold, and then transplanted to the site of injury. These cells and the scaffold secrete factors that counteract those secreted by scar-forming cells and promote neuronal regeneration. After eight weeks, dogs treated with stem cells showed a dramatic improvement over those treated with conventional treatments. Dogs treated with stem cells were able to support their weight from time to time, which was not seen in dogs treated with conventional treatments.

The treatments are also in clinical trials; for the repair and regeneration of peripheral nerves. Peripheral nerves are more susceptible to damage, but the effects of damage are not as common as seen with spinal cord injuries. The treatment is currently in clinical trials to repair severed nerves, with early success. Neural fate induced stem cells are injected into the severed nerve. Within four weeks, previously damaged stem cells regenerated, and completely new nerve bundles formed.

Stem cells are also in the clinical stages of treatment in ophthalmology. Hematopoietic stem cells have been used to treat corneal ulcers of various origin from several horses. These ulcers were resistant to available conventional treatments, but were rapidly responded favorably to stem cell therapy. The stem cells were also able to restore sight in one eye from a horse with retinal detachment, allowing the horse to return to daily activities.

keratoconjunctivitis sicca (KCS)

Preclinical models of Sjögrens syndrome culminated in allogeneic MSCs implanted around the lacrimal glands in KSC dogs that were undergoing current treatment. We see significant improvement in scores in ocular drainage, conjunctival hyperemia, corneal changes and Schirmer tear tests (STT).

Current areas of research

Stem cells in the lab

The ability to grow functional adult tissues indefinitely through differentiation creates new opportunities for drug-related research. Researchers are able to grow different differentiated cells and then test new drugs on each cell type to study possible interactions in the lab before carrying out the studies inside the human body. This is critical in developing drugs for use in veterinary research because of the potential for specific interactions to occur for each class. The hope is that having these cells available for use in research will reduce the need to use animals in experiments; because the effects on human tissues in the laboratory will provide insights not normally known prior to the animal testing stage.

With the advent of pluripotent stem cells, the process of drug manufacturing and formulation became more extensive and used to save animals in danger of extinction. Instead of needing to harvest embryos or eggs, which are limited, researchers can remove mesenchymal stem cells more easily and significantly reduce the risk to animals due to non-invasive techniques. This allows limited eggs to be laid down for reproductive use only.

Stem cells and their preservation

Stem cells are being explored for use in conservation efforts. Sperm cells were harvested from a rat and placed in a cohort of mice, where they produced fully mature sperm, capable of producing viable offspring. Research is currently underway to find suitable host cells for the introduction of donor SSCs. If this could become a viable option, sperm could be produced from individuals of high genetic quality who would die before reaching sexual maturity, preserving those cells that would otherwise be lost.

Future clinical uses

The use of stem cells to treat liver disease in both humans and animals is a focus of great interest. The liver has some natural regenerative properties, but it is often insufficient to deal with the severity of some of these diseases. Hepatocytes have been formed from some sources of MSC, but they have not yet been clinically applied. A major effort has been made to create differentiated stem cells along the pancreatic line as a potential treatment for diabetes, but this line has not been well established.

Mesenchymal stem cells are currently under clinical trials as a potential treatment for graft-versus-host disease (immune rejection disease) and graft rejection after several experiments on different animals in which it was found that allogeneic stem cell therapy was not rejected and showed no difference in healing abilities compared with autologous stem cells. . Research in this area is currently underway for the use of allogenic stem cells in regenerative veterinary medicine. Clinical trials are underway to explore the immunosuppressive properties of stem cells and their potential use to treat hyperimmune problems in people with allergic and autoimmune disorders.

In recent years, stem cell clinics have emerged in the United States to treat patients using their own bone marrow or adult fat-derived stem cells as part of clinical trials or using FDA-authorized IRB programs, particularly for athletes to recover from osteoskeletal-related injuries (bones, joints and connective tissue). Rudderham discusses the emergence of adult stem cell therapy in his 2012 article, Adult Stem Cell US Therapy.

You need to study the effects of these long-term treatments outside of their contribution to medicine. Broad improvements in veterinary medicine have allowed companion animals and farm animals to live longer lives. This, however, has contributed to the rise in injuries and chronic diseases in pets. Stem cell therapy, especially for treating orthopedic issues in horses, allows animals to return to a normal state of activity at the fastest rate with a decrease in the rate of re-injury.

IV. CONCLUSION

There is a great deal of controversy over the use of human embryonic stem cells. This controversy primarily targets techniques used to extract new embryonic stem cells, which often require blastocyst destruction. Objections to the use of embryonic stem cells are often based on philosophical, ethical, or religious objections. Other research on stem cells that does not destroy human embryos include adult stem cells, amniotic stem cells and induced pluripotent stem cells.

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