

# The deadly business of an unregulated global stem cell industry

Tamra Lysaght,<sup>1</sup> Wendy Lipworth,<sup>2</sup> Tereza Hendl,<sup>2</sup> Ian Kerridge,<sup>2,3</sup> Tsung-Ling Lee,<sup>1</sup> Megan Munsie,<sup>4</sup> Catherine Waldby,<sup>5</sup> Cameron Stewart<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Centre for Biomedical Ethics, Clinical Research Centre, National University of Singapore, Singapore, Singapore

<sup>2</sup>Centre for Values Ethics and the Law in Medicine, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia

<sup>3</sup>Haematology Department, Royal North Shore Hospital, Sydney, Australia

<sup>4</sup>Stem Cells Australia, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia

<sup>5</sup>College of Arts and Social Sciences, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia

<sup>6</sup>Sydney Law School, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia

## Correspondence to

Dr Tamra Lysaght, Centre for Biomedical Ethics, Level 2 Block MD11, Clinical Research Centre, 10 Medical Drive, National University of Singapore, Singapore 117576, Singapore; [tlysaght@nus.edu.sg](mailto:tlysaght@nus.edu.sg)

Received 9 November 2016

Accepted 9 March 2017

Published Online First

29 March 2017

## ABSTRACT

In 2016, the Office of the State Coroner of New South Wales released its report into the death of an Australian woman, Sheila Drysdale, who had died from complications of an autologous stem cell procedure at a Sydney clinic. In this report, we argue that Mrs Drysdale's death was avoidable, and it was the result of a pernicious global problem of an industry exploiting regulatory systems to sell unproven and unjustified interventions with stem cells.

## THE DEATH OF SHEILA DRYSDALE

In December 2013, the private Sydney clinic of cosmetic surgeon, Dr Ralph Bright, admitted 75-year-old Sheila Drysdale for a liposuction procedure. Dr Bright did not perform this procedure for cosmetic reasons, but rather to 'treat' her advanced dementia with adipose-derived stem cells. Tragically, Mrs Drysdale died within 10 hours of the procedure.

According to the NSW Deputy Coroners' Report,<sup>1</sup> Dr Bright had removed approximately 500 mL of fat from Mrs Drysdale's flanks and buttocks on the day of the intervention. This tissue was then 'processed' in the clinic's laboratory to derive '1.5 billion stem cells' for subsequent intravenous administration later that day. In the immediate postoperative period, Mrs Drysdale was noted to be drowsy and hypotensive. Even though Mrs Drysdale was being monitored and administered medications to assist in her recovery, she continued to deteriorate and died at her nursing home less than 3 hours after being discharged.

The deputy coroner found that the cause of Mrs Drysdale's death was hypovolemic shock due to uncontrolled blood loss following the liposuction procedure. He attributed the blood loss to Dr Bright's failure to ensure that the patient had ceased her antiplatelet medication prior to the surgery. The deputy coroner was also critical of Dr Bright for failing to recognise or appropriately respond to clinical signs indicating postoperative blood loss; discharging Mrs Drysdale prematurely and, when it became clear that her condition had deteriorated, failing to recommend that she be taken to hospital for immediate treatment.

Mrs Drysdale's death, while unfortunate, resulted from a well-recognised complication of liposuction: the likelihood of death following liposuction is estimated to be between 3 and 100 per 100 000 procedures.<sup>2</sup> What makes her death so profoundly tragic, however, is that it occurred as a complication of an intervention for which there is no scientific support. While there are some

preclinical data and (weak) evidence from clinical trials to suggest that autologous adipose-derived mesenchymal stem cells may have some benefit for the treatment of arthritis and other joint or muscular injuries,<sup>3</sup> there is *no* published scientific research that indicates *any* benefit for patients with dementia.<sup>4 5</sup>

This fact was not lost on the deputy coroner, who stated that the use of stem cells for dementia was 'highly questionable' and that it displayed 'some of the hallmarks of "quack" medicine: desperate patients, pseudo-science and large amounts of money being charged for unproven therapies'.<sup>1</sup> Consequently, the coroner recommended an investigation into Dr Bright's conduct and called for the relevant agencies to develop guidelines to regulate more rigorously 'experimental' or 'innovative' medical or surgical procedures in Australia.

## QUESTIONABLE ETHICS AND REGULATORY FAILURES

This case raises serious ethical and legal issues concerning the professional conduct of medical practitioners and their duty of care towards patients, the regulation of innovative therapies and the global emergence of businesses marketing stem cells directly to consumers. Practitioners have ethical, professional and legal duties to act in their patient's best interests and in ways that provide benefit (beneficence). These obligations can conflict with the commercial imperatives and financial interests of private clinics and businesses that market stem cells.

Importantly, this duty of care is in no way diminished by the provision of information to patients, or demands from consumers for the freedom to access innovative therapies, even if they are risky and are unlikely to be beneficial.<sup>6</sup> This means that novel medical interventions administered outside the context of clinical trials should have, at least, some likelihood of benefit to justify the potential risks of harm. From a legal perspective, one can only consent to a serious bodily medical intervention when that intervention is clinically justified by, for example, a tangible therapeutic benefit. The implication is that if a medical intervention has no therapeutic benefit, it cannot be consented to, and any 'informed consent' will be vitiated. Such 'treatments' are regarded in the common law as assault and/or batteries.<sup>7</sup>

This issue of informed consent was raised in the Drysdale case, with the deputy coroner contending that Dr Bright might not have fully informed Mrs Drysdale's husband (who was her surrogate decision-maker and who had himself been 'treated'



CrossMark

**To cite:** Lysaght T, Lipworth W, Hendl T, et al. *J Med Ethics* 2017;**43**:744–746.

by Dr Bright for osteoarthritis) about the lack of scientific evidence and justification for the intervention. Yet, even if this were not the case and Mr Drysdale had been fully informed of both the risks of harm from the liposuction procedure and the unlikelihood that the treatment would be effective for his wife's dementia, the intervention would still have been clinically unjustified, morally inexcusable and legally suspect. The act of providing information neither, ipso facto, validates the choices of patients nor does it remove a doctor's duty of care.

Mrs Drysdale's death was not the first to occur in the context of unjustified and dangerous stem cell procedures. In 2008, an 18-month-old child with cerebral palsy died in Germany following complications of a procedure in which autologous bone marrow-derived stem cells were injected into the brain.<sup>8</sup> In 2009, a 27-year-old British patient died in Ecuador of intracranial hypertension following an unspecified stem cell procedure for his spinal injury.<sup>9</sup> In 2010, a 73-year-old Korean patient died in Japan from a pulmonary embolism and another died in China following a procedure with autologous adipose-derived stem cells for arthritis.<sup>10</sup> And two patients died in Florida after being administered with stem cells at the same clinic.<sup>11</sup> The first patient died in 2010 from a cerebellar infarct after having bone marrow-derived autologous stem cells injected into the arterial circulation of her brain for the 'treatment' of peripheral neuropathy. The other patient died in 2012 after being injected intravenously with autologous adipose-derived stem cells for the treatment of pulmonary hypertension and fibrosis; he died at the clinic suffering a cardiac arrest.

These troubling incidents are indicative of the invasive procedures that are frequently used in stem cell clinics, which includes intrathecal injection and intravenous infusions that are associated with non-trivial risks. Recent reports have identified hundreds of businesses offering such procedures in countries with diverse economies and infrastructure for regulating the claims and conduct of medical professionals. This includes the USA,<sup>12</sup> Japan,<sup>13</sup> Australia,<sup>14</sup> as well as China, Mexico, India and many more.<sup>15–17</sup> These clinics often form loose collaborative networks to exploit weaknesses and loopholes in regulations across different geographic jurisdictions,<sup>18</sup> and wilfully misinterpret imprecise definitions and vagaries in laws that regulate the manufacturing and marketing of human cells for medical purposes.<sup>19</sup> In Australia, for example, a regulatory 'loophole' that explicitly excludes autologous cellular therapies from regulation as biological drugs<sup>14</sup> helped to create the context in which Mrs Drysdale's death occurred.

In addition to taking advantage of regulatory loopholes, it appears that doctors offering autologous stem cells outside the context of clinical trials may also be deliberately misconstruing laws that distinguish medical practice from clinical research and innovation.<sup>19</sup> Although porous distinctions between clinical practice and research may offer a degree of regulatory flexibility and potentially promote worthwhile innovation, they also provide opportunities for doctors to administer unproven and unjustified interventions to highly vulnerable patients under the guise of 'innovation' without any of the oversight provisions given to participants in formal clinical research.

## CONCLUSION: WEAK REGULATION, PSEUDO-SCIENCE AND BAD MEDICINE

While innovation is an important and desirable goal in the clinical sector, it is clear that weakly regulated innovation has pernicious consequences. Unprincipled practitioners can readily evoke the language of innovation and a patient's 'right to choose' and interpret poorly framed and weakly enforced regulation tendentiously in a bid to avoid oversight from within the

domains of either clinical care or human subject research. This lack of oversight has resulted in a range of avoidable harms, ranging from the financial and psychological burden of failed treatments to physical harm, illness and even death.<sup>20 21</sup>

While patients bear the greatest risks of weak regulation, the emergence of this predatory sector also harms legitimate stem cell innovation. Stem cell research has always been a controversial field, and extensive community consultation and parliamentary debate has been required to establish legitimate forms of research and research oversight.<sup>22</sup> Avoidable deaths from what are marketed as stem cell treatments risks a withdrawal of public trust from the entire sector, with potentially serious consequences for research funding and regulatory initiatives that might otherwise help promote innovative stem cell therapies.

The values of *Responsible Research and Innovation* (RRI) that form the centrepiece of the European Commission's Science Research funding system can be evoked in this context. RRI approaches advocate social deliberation and careful risk-benefit assessment to underpin the 'ethical acceptability, sustainability and societal desirability of the innovation process and its marketable products'.<sup>23</sup> Such an approach is essential if true stem cell innovation is to result in safe, beneficent treatments. Clinicians and regulators should recognise Mrs Drysdale's death and others that preceded her, as a tipping point towards best practice, and ethical and responsible innovation. If not, we can expect that Sheila Drysdale's entirely preventable death will not be the last such tragedy.

**Contributors** The authors are formal collaborators on research projects examining the ethics and regulation of autologous stem cell therapies in Australasia and Asia. TL led the drafting of the manuscript with equal conceptual and writing contribution from all other authors. CS is the guarantor for the article.

**Funding** Research for this paper was supported with the funding from an Australian Research Council Linkage Project Grant (LP150100739) and the National University of Singapore, Office of the Deputy President (Research and Technology)—Humanities and Social Sciences Research Fund (WBS: R-171-000-055-646).

**Competing interests** IK is a bone marrow transplant physician, chair of New South Wales Bone Marrow Transplant Network Long Term Follow-Up Working Group, board member of New South Wales Stem Cell Network and member of the National Health and Medical Research Council's Xenotransplantation Committee. No further competing interests to declare.

**Provenance and peer review** Not commissioned; internally peer reviewed.

## REFERENCES

- 1 Coroners Court New South Wales. Inquest into the death of Sheila Drysdale. 2016 (10 August 2016). <http://www.coroners.justice.nsw.gov.au/Documents/Findings%20Drysdale.pdf>
- 2 Food and Drug Administration. What are the Risks or Complications? 2015 (22 August 2016). <http://www.fda.gov/MedicalDevices/ProductsandMedicalProcedures/SurgeryandLifeSupport/Liposuction/ucm256139.htm>
- 3 Wyles CC, Houdek MT, Behfar A, et al. Mesenchymal stem cell therapy for osteoarthritis: current perspectives. *Stem Cells Cloning* 2015;8:117–24.
- 4 Tong LM, Fong H, Huang Y. Stem cell therapy for Alzheimer's disease and related disorders: current status and future perspectives. *Exp Mol Med* 2015;47:e151.
- 5 Amemori T, Jendelova P, Ruzicka J, et al. Alzheimer's disease: mechanism and approach to cell therapy. *Int J Mol Sci* 2015;16:25961.
- 6 O'Neill O. Some limits of informed consent. *J Med Ethics* 2003;29:4–7.
- 7 hba legal. White v Johnston [2015] NSWCA 18 2015 (22 August 2016). <http://hbalegal.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/White-v-Johnston-2015-NSWCA-18.pdf>
- 8 Tuffs A. Stem cell treatment in Germany is under scrutiny after child's death. *BMJ* 2010;341:c6203.
- 9 Pepper J. Croydon man died in long haul op, inquest hears: Croydon Guardian. 2012 (28 August 2016). [http://www.croydonguardian.co.uk/news/9491936.Paraplegic\\_man\\_died\\_in\\_long\\_haul\\_op\\_inquest\\_hears/](http://www.croydonguardian.co.uk/news/9491936.Paraplegic_man_died_in_long_haul_op_inquest_hears/)
- 10 Cyranoski D. Korean deaths spark inquiry. *Nature* 2010;468:485.
- 11 Freeman L. Bonita Springs stem cell doctor Grekos loses two more rounds in court. *Naples Daily News* 2014 (3 November 2016). <http://archive.naplesnews.com/news/local/bonita-springs-stem-cell-doctor-grekos-loses-two-more-rounds-in-court-ep-589350147-337085341.html>

- 12 Turner L, Knoepfler P. Selling stem cells in the USA: assessing the direct-to-consumer industry. *Cell Stem Cell* 2016;19:154–7.
- 13 Fujita M, Hatta T, Ozeki R, *et al.* The current status of clinics providing private practice cell therapy in Japan. *Regen Med* 2016;11:23–32.
- 14 McLean AK, Stewart C, Kerridge I. The emergence and popularisation of autologous somatic cellular therapies in Australia: therapeutic innovation or regulatory failure? *J Law Med* 2014;22:65–89.
- 15 Regenbreg AC, Hutchinson LA, Schanker B, *et al.* Medicine on the fringe: stem cell-based interventions in advance of evidence. *Stem Cells* 2009;27:2312–19.
- 16 Lau D, Ogbogu U, Taylor B, *et al.* Stem cell clinics online: the direct-to-consumer portrayal of stem cell medicine. *Cell Stem Cell* 2008;3:591–4.
- 17 Berger I, Ahmad A, Bansal A, *et al.* Global distribution of businesses marketing stem cell-based interventions. *Cell Stem Cell* 2016;19:158–62.
- 18 Sleenboom-Faulkner M, Patra PK. Experimental stem cell therapy: Biohierarchies and bionetworking in Japan and India. *Soc Stud Sci* 2011;41:645–66.
- 19 Lysaght T, Kerridge I, Sipp D, *et al.* Ethical and regulatory challenges with autologous adult stem cells: a comparative review of international regulations. *J Bioeth Inq* doi: 10.1007/s11673-017-9776-y. [Epub ahead of print 28 Feb 2017].
- 20 Petersen A, Seear K, Munsie M. Therapeutic journeys: the hopeful travails of stem cell tourists. *Sociol Health Illn.* 2014;36:670–85.
- 21 Ogbogu U, Rachul C, Caulfield T. Reassessing direct-to-consumer portrayals of unproven stem cell therapies: is it getting better? *Regen Med* 2013;8:361–9.
- 22 Gottweis H, Salter B, Waldby C. *The global politics of human embryonic stem cell science: regenerative medicine in transition*. Basingstoke: Palgrave, 2009.
- 23 Owen R, Macnaghten P, Stilgoe J. Responsible research and innovation: from science in society to science for society, with society. *Sci Publ Policy* 2012;39:751–60.