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Female reproductive system dysfunction due to congenital plasminogen deficiency type 1 (PLGD-1) treated with intravenous plasminogen replacement therapy

Abstract:

Plasminogen deficiency type 1 (PLGD-1 or hypoplasminogenemia) is a rare autosomal recessive multisystem disorder of the fibrinolytic system. It is caused by mutations in the PLG gene and characterized by extravascular fibrinous deposits on mucous membranes throughout the body resulting in tissue injury and possible organ dysfunction. Fibrin-rich lesions can develop in multiple organ systems including eyes, ears, mouth, skin and respiratory, gastrointestinal and genitourinary tracts. Approximately 10% of female patients with PLGD-1 have been reported to have involvement of the genitourinary system. These patients may develop fibrinous lesions in the genitourinary tract resulting in pain, bleeding, obstruction and in some cases infertility and most of these patients have multisystem involvement. An open-label phase 2/3 study of human plasma-derived plasminogen concentrate administered intravenously at 6.6 mg/kg every 2 to 4 days was conducted in 15 subjects (9 adult and 6 pediatric subjects; 4 males and 11 females, 4 to 42 years of age) with PLGD-1. Nine (82%) of the 11 female subjects enrolled in the study had a history of gynecological presentations of PLGD-1 and seven (63.6%) of them had genitourinary lesions present at study baseline. Five of these subjects had resolution or improvement of their lesions by the completion of the study. The other two did not have their genitourinary lesions assessed during the study. Of note one patient, a 33-year-old subject with a long history of well documented infertility due to ligneous adhesions in her uterus became pregnant and delivered a healthy child while receiving plasminogen replacement therapy.

Biography

Fabian Peissker is a seasoned Global Medical Affairs specialist with extensive experience across diverse fields of medicine. Since 2014, his work has been centered on the development and application of plasma-derived immunoglobulins for their multifaceted indications. Dr. Peissker's academic journey began with his high school graduation in Wolfenbüttel, Germany, in 1987, followed by compulsory military service. He pursued studies in Chemistry and Biochemistry at TU Braunschweig, completing his education in 1994 and earning a PhD in Protein Biochemistry in 1998. Dr. Peissker's professional career began in protein downstream process development at a biotech start-up. Since 2000, he has held various leadership roles in National and Global Medical Affairs Management, Medical Education, Clinical Research Management, and as a Corporate Medical Science Liaison. His experience spans globally recognized organizations, including Merck, Serono, Mundipharma, Biotest, Ferrer, and Kedrion Biopharma. Currently, he focuses on Medical Affairs Management in Western Europe, particularly in the UK, Germany, and Austria, where he supports the use of plasma-derived immunoglobulins in treating rare and ultra-rare diseases.