POINT OF VIEW

US food and drug administration (FDA) panel endorses islet cell treatment for type 1 diabetes: A pyrrhic victory?

Lorenzo Piemonti¹ (D), Axel Andres², John Casey³, Eelco de Koning⁴, Marten Engelse⁴, Robert Hilbrands⁵, Paul Johnson⁶, Bart Keymeulen⁵, Julie Kerr-Conte⁷ (D), Olle Korsgren⁸, Roger Lehmann⁹, Torbjörn Lundgren¹⁰, Paola Maffi¹, Francois Pattou⁷, Frantisek Saudek¹¹, James Shaw¹², Hanne Scholz¹³, Steve White¹⁴ & Thierry Berney²

1 Diabetes Research Institute, IRCCS Ospedale San Raffaele, Milan, Italy 2 Department of Surgery, Geneva University Hospitals, Geneva, Switzerland

3 Edinburgh Transplant Centre, Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK

4 Department of Internal Medicine and Transplantation Center, Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden, the Netherlands

Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB), Brussels, Belgium

5 Diabetes Research Center (DRC), 6 Nuffield Department of Surgical Sciences and Oxford Biomedical

SUMMARY

Allogeneic islet transplantation is a standard of care treatment for patients with labile type 1 diabetes in many countries around the world, including Japan, the United Kingdom, Australia, much of continental Europe, and parts of Canada. The United States is now endorsing islet cell treatment for type 1 diabetes, but the FDA has chosen to consider islets as a biologic that requires licensure, making the universal implementation of the procedure in the clinic very challenging and opening the manufacture of islet grafts to private companies. The commercialization of human tissues raises significant legal and ethical issues and ironically leads to a situation where treatments developed as a result of the scientific and economic efforts of academia over several decades become exploited exclusively by for-profit entities.