Europe gives green light to 1st gene therapy for children

FDA proposes limit on inorganic arsenic in infant rice cereal

LONDON, April 2, (RTRS): The world’s first life-saving gene therapy for children, developed by Italian scientists, has been approved for use in Europe, boosting the promising technology’s potential.

The European Medicines Agency (EMA) said on Friday it had endorsed the therapy, called Strimvelis, for a tiny number of children with ADA Severe Combined Immune Deficiency (ADA-SCID) for whom no matching bone marrow donor is available.

Around 15 children a year are born with ADA-SCID, a devastating disease in which the immune system is unable to protect the body from infection.

Strimvelis is expected to secure formal regulatory approval in the next couple of months.

Other large pharmaceutical companies are also eyeing the field, including Amgen, Alexion Pharmaceuticals, and Vifor, all of which are committed.

AstraZeneca has partnered with UNICEF to help deliver a product like GSK’s new medicine text book, he told Reuters.

Waste from those animals can contaminate fields and waterways when it is used as fertilizer. As a result, arsenic can be found in rice, fruit, vegetables and seafood — all of which are considered healthy.

The FDA said it was not recommending any standards at all for inorganic arsenic in rice and rice-based products consumed by children and adults remain without any standard at all.

The magazine will continue to push the FDA to set levels for these products, especially near-eat-to-cereal for children, it said.

FDA proposes limit on inorganic arsenic in infant rice cereal

FDA proposes limit on inorganic arsenic in infant rice cereal

The FDA is proposing a limit of 100 parts per billion (ppb) in the cereal, in line with the level set by the European Commission for rice intended for infants and young children.

The agency said its tests found that most cereals on the market either meet or are close to the proposed level.

Others at Fondazione Telethon and Ospedale San Raffaele in Italy, including the high-profile death of an American patient in 1999 and some disastrous clinical trial results in the late 1990s and early 2000s.

Now, though, optimism is building, boosted by the discovery of better ways to carry replacement genes into cells.

Strimvelis is expected to secure formal regulatory approval in the next couple of months.

Other large pharmaceutical companies are also eyeing the field, including Amgen, Alexion Pharmaceuticals, and Vifor, all of which are committed.

AstraZeneca has partnered with UNICEF to help deliver a product like GSK’s new medicine text book, he told Reuters.

Waste from those animals can contaminate fields and waterways when it is used as fertilizer. As a result, arsenic can be found in rice, fruit, vegetables and seafood — all of which are considered healthy.

The FDA said it was not recommending any standards at all for inorganic arsenic in rice and rice-based products consumed by children and adults remain without any standard at all.

The magazine will continue to push the FDA to set levels for these products, especially near-eat-to-cereal for children, it said.

FDA proposes limit on inorganic arsenic in infant rice cereal

The FDA is proposing a limit of 100 parts per billion (ppb) in the cereal, in line with the level set by the European Commission for rice intended for infants and young children.

The agency said its tests found that most cereals on the market either meet or are close to the proposed level.

Others at Fondazione Telethon and Ospedale San Raffaele in Italy, including the high-profile death of an American patient in 1999 and some disastrous clinical trial results in the late 1990s and early 2000s.

Now, though, optimism is building, boosted by the discovery of better ways to carry replacement genes into cells.

Strimvelis is expected to secure formal regulatory approval in the next couple of months.

Other large pharmaceutical companies are also eyeing the field, including Amgen, Alexion Pharmaceuticals, and Vifor, all of which are committed.

AstraZeneca has partnered with UNICEF to help deliver a product like GSK’s new medicine text book, he told Reuters.

Waste from those animals can contaminate fields and waterways when it is used as fertilizer. As a result, arsenic can be found in rice, fruit, vegetables and seafood — all of which are considered healthy.

The FDA said it was not recommending any standards at all for inorganic arsenic in rice and rice-based products consumed by children and adults remain without any standard at all.

The magazine will continue to push the FDA to set levels for these products, especially near-eat-to-cereal for children, it said.

FDA proposes limit on inorganic arsenic in infant rice cereal

The FDA is proposing a limit of 100 parts per billion (ppb) in the cereal, in line with the level set by the European Commission for rice intended for infants and young children.

The agency said its tests found that most cereals on the market either meet or are close to the proposed level.

Others at Fondazione Telethon and Ospedale San Raffaele in Italy, including the high-profile death of an American patient in 1999 and some disastrous clinical trial results in the late 1990s and early 2000s.

Now, though, optimism is building, boosted by the discovery of better ways to carry replacement genes into cells.

Strimvelis is expected to secure formal regulatory approval in the next couple of months.

Other large pharmaceutical companies are also eyeing the field, including Amgen, Alexion Pharmaceuticals, and Vifor, all of which are committed.

AstraZeneca has partnered with UNICEF to help deliver a product like GSK’s new medicine text book, he told Reuters.

Waste from those animals can contaminate fields and waterways when it is used as fertilizer. As a result, arsenic can be found in rice, fruit, vegetables and seafood — all of which are considered healthy.

The FDA said it was not recommending any standards at all for inorganic arsenic in rice and rice-based products consumed by children and adults remain without any standard at all.

The magazine will continue to push the FDA to set levels for these products, especially near-eat-to-cereal for children, it said.

FDA proposes limit on inorganic arsenic in infant rice cereal

The FDA is proposing a limit of 100 parts per billion (ppb) in the cereal, in line with the level set by the European Commission for rice intended for infants and young children.

The agency said its tests found that most cereals on the market either meet or are close to the proposed level.

Others at Fondazione Telethon and Ospedale San Raffaele in Italy, including the high-profile death of an American patient in 1999 and some disastrous clinical trial results in the late 1990s and early 2000s.

Now, though, optimism is building, boosted by the discovery of better ways to carry replacement genes into cells.

Strimvelis is expected to secure formal regulatory approval in the next couple of months.

Other large pharmaceutical companies are also eyeing the field, including Amgen, Alexion Pharmaceuticals, and Vifor, all of which are committed.

AstraZeneca has partnered with UNICEF to help deliver a product like GSK’s new medicine text book, he told Reuters.

Waste from those animals can contaminate fields and waterways when it is used as fertilizer. As a result, arsenic can be found in rice, fruit, vegetables and seafood — all of which are considered healthy.

The FDA said it was not recommending any standards at all for inorganic arsenic in rice and rice-based products consumed by children and adults remain without any standard at all.

The magazine will continue to push the FDA to set levels for these products, especially near-eat-to-cereal for children, it said.