

CAR T-Cell Therapy: It's Role after Transplant

Celebrating a Second Chance at Life Survivorship Symposium

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Disclosures

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|-------------------|--|--|
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| Employment | NONE | |
| Major Stockholder | NONE | |
| Speakers Bureau | NONE | |

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BUFFETT CANCER CENTER

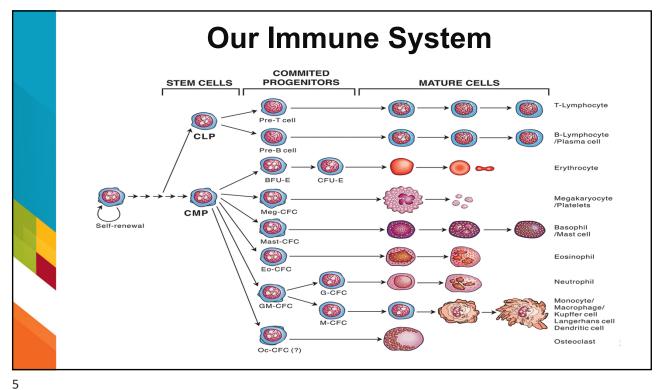
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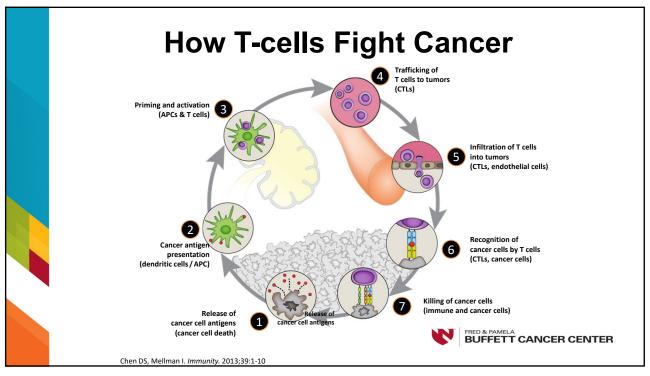
Updated 3/1/21

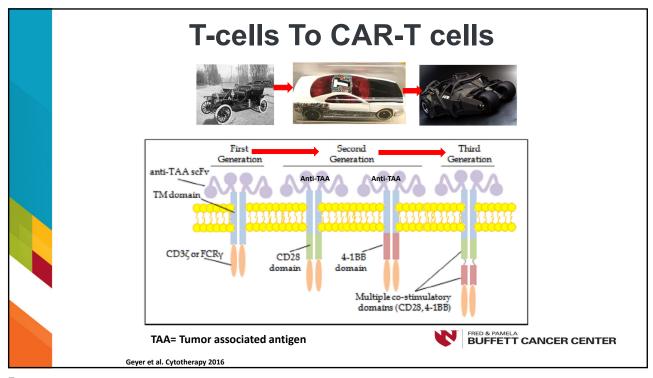
Objectives

- Discuss how the immune system and CAR-T share a common theme
- Discuss where CAR T-cell therapy plays a role in the treatment of patients with blood disorders
- Discuss the evaluation process for candidacy for CAR Tcell therapy
- Discuss the CAR-T journey for patients and their family before, during and after the procedure
- Discuss the potential toxicities and impact on quality of life long-term

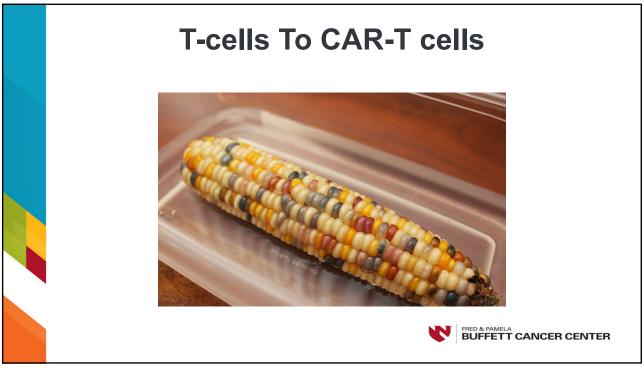








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Where does CAR T-cell Currently Fit?



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Courtesy of Susan Blumel

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FDA Approved

| CAR-T cell | Disease approved | Target |
|---------------------|------------------|--------|
| Axi-cel (Yescarta) | LBCL; MCL; FL | CD19 |
| Tisa-cel (Kymriah | LBCL; ALL | CD19 |
| Liso-cel (Breyanzi) | LBCL | CD19 |
| Ide-cel (Abecma) | MM | BCMA |

Indications:

- LBCL; MCL; FL→ After at least two prior lines of therapy
- ALL→ Up to age 25 that is refractory or in 2nd relapse or later
- MM→ After 4 prior lines of therapy (specific drugs must have exposure)



The Journey To



Courtesy of Susan Blumel



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Consultation

- · Disease type
 - LBCL; MCL, FL, MM
- Prior Treatments
 - Appropriate exposure pre-CAR-T
- Tolerance to prior treatments
 - Intensity of past therapies
 - Transplant

- Disease status
 - Relapse
 - Duration of remission
 - Refractory
 - Never in remission



Workup

- · Disease Burden
 - Physical exam
 - Imaging
- Cardiac function
 - Echocardiogram
- Infectious disease
 - HIV; Hep B; Hep C

- Laboratory
 - Bone marrow reserve
 - CBC
 - Hepatic reserve
 - LFTs/Bilirubin
 - Renal reserve
 - CrCl
 - · Pulmonary reserve
 - Pulse Ox



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Brain to Vein Time

- Insurance
 - Private vs Public
- Prior Authorization
 - On label
- · Single case agreement
 - Payment for the product
 - Payment for the care post infusion

- Pre-apheresis treatment
 - Disease burden
 - Disease velocity
 - Anticipated time to T-cell removal (apheresis)

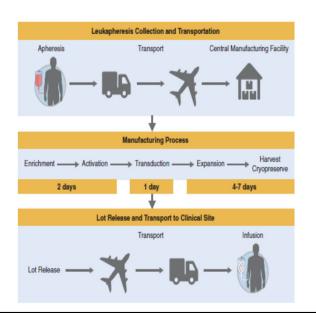


Vein to Vein Time

What you're doing post-apheresis

- Monitor fitness
- · Monitor for infections
- Bridging treatment:
 - Steroids
 - · Distance from infusion
 - Radiation
 - · Problem locations
 - · Low risk locations
 - · Low dose chemotherapy
 - Distance from lymphodepleting chemotherapy

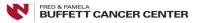
Roberts et al. Leukemia & Lymphoma 2017



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Lymphodepleting (LD) Chemo

- · Fludarabine/Cyclophosphamide
 - Most common LD chemotherapy
 - · Doses differ depending on the CAR-T construct
 - 3 days of treatment
 - · At least 2 days of rest prior to infusion
- Bendamustine
 - Only available with Tisa-cel (Kymriah)
 - · Two days of treatment
- No LD chemo
 - Only available with Tisa-cel (Kymriah)

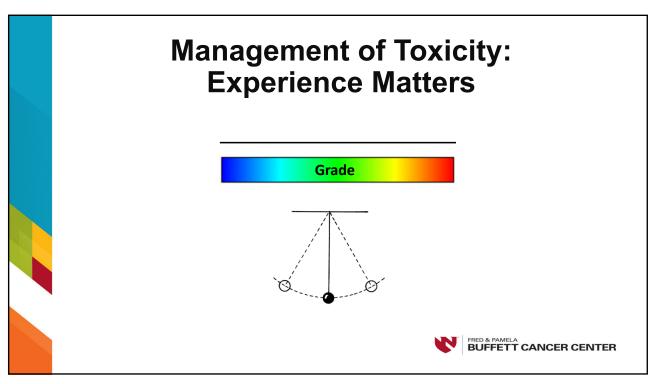


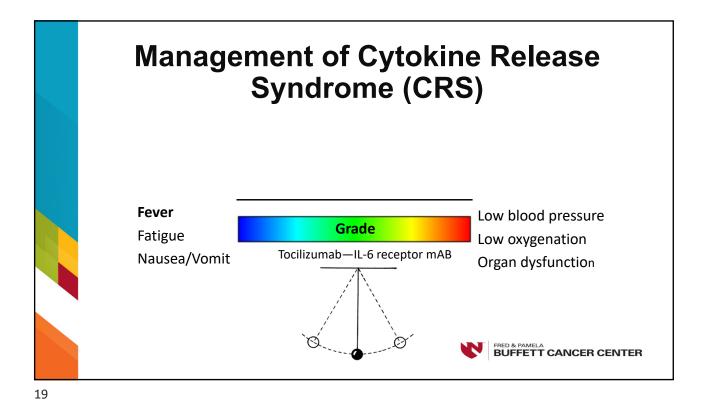
The Infusion

- 1. Where is it done?
 - Often in the patients room or in the infusion center if being administered in out-patient.
- 2. How long does is last
 - Minutes but depending on product
 - Some products are a single bag or multiple
 - Some products are in vials (Liso-cel)
- 3. What does it feel like?
 - Painless
 - Odor (DMSO) that the family may smell but not the patient
 - Same smell as transplant infusion



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Management of ICANS

Shake of the Hand

Tremor
Agitation
Word finding
Weakness

ICANS = Immune effector cellassociated neurotoxicity
syndrome

Coma
Seizure
Brain swelling

Visit www.bmtinfonet.org

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Post Infusion Monitoring Days 1-14

- Cytokine release syndrome (CRS) and immune cytokine associated neurotoxicity syndrome (ICANS)
 - Availability of at least 2 doses of tocilizumab per CAR-T patient
 - Steroid
 - · Dose based on severity of ICANS
- Infections
 - Prophylactic medications
 - Short term: Antibiotics & antifungals
 - Long term: Antiviral & Anti-PJP (PCP)
- Blood transfusions
 - Red blood cell and platelets
- Replacement of electrolytes
- · Intravenous fluid



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Post Discharge Monitoring Days 15-28

- Count recovery post flu/cy
 - Red blood cell and platelets transfusion less frequent
- Double dip
 - · Growth factor use for sporadic neutropenia
 - Possibly more common after CRS/ICANS
- · Remain in close proximity to CAR-T center
 - 24/7 caregiver
 - Monitor for recurrence of CRS/ICANS
 - Multiple visits per week



Days 29 and Beyond

- Returning home
 - Discussion with local Oncologist (if necessary)
 - Cytopenias (low blood counts) may persist but transfusion less frequent
 - Sporadic neutropenia (low white blood cells) may return
 - Slow return to work
- · Monitor for recurrent infections
 - B-cell aplasia = low immunoglobulins→ IVIG use

- Response evaluation around D=100
 - Potentially before if concern for progression
- No driving for 8 weeks
 - · Includes heavy machinery
 - Return to side streets or rural road first



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Summary

- Use of CAR-T has been an effective therapy in difficult-totreat situations with prospect of prolonged disease free survival
- No head to head trials in LBCL to determine safest or most effective CAR-T
 - Individual discussion with CAR-T team
- CAR-T access may be limited by Brain to Vein time
- Half the battle is getting to CAR-T
- Toxicity management has improved with time





Questions?

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