

Managing the practicalities of CAR T-cell therapies in patients with R/R MCL: Current considerations and future strategies

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A conversation between:



Dr Matthew Matasar

Rutgers Cancer Institute of New Jersey and
RWJBarnabas Health,
NJ, USA



Dr Amitkumar Mehta

O'Neal Comprehensive Cancer Center,
University of Alabama,
Birmingham, AL, USA



Agenda

Exploring current treatment strategies for R/R MCL and the role of CAR T-cell therapy

Unravelling the practicalities of CAR T-cell therapies for MCL in the clinic: Focus on toxicities and salvage strategies

Future considerations for optimizing the use of CAR T-cell therapies in patients with MCL

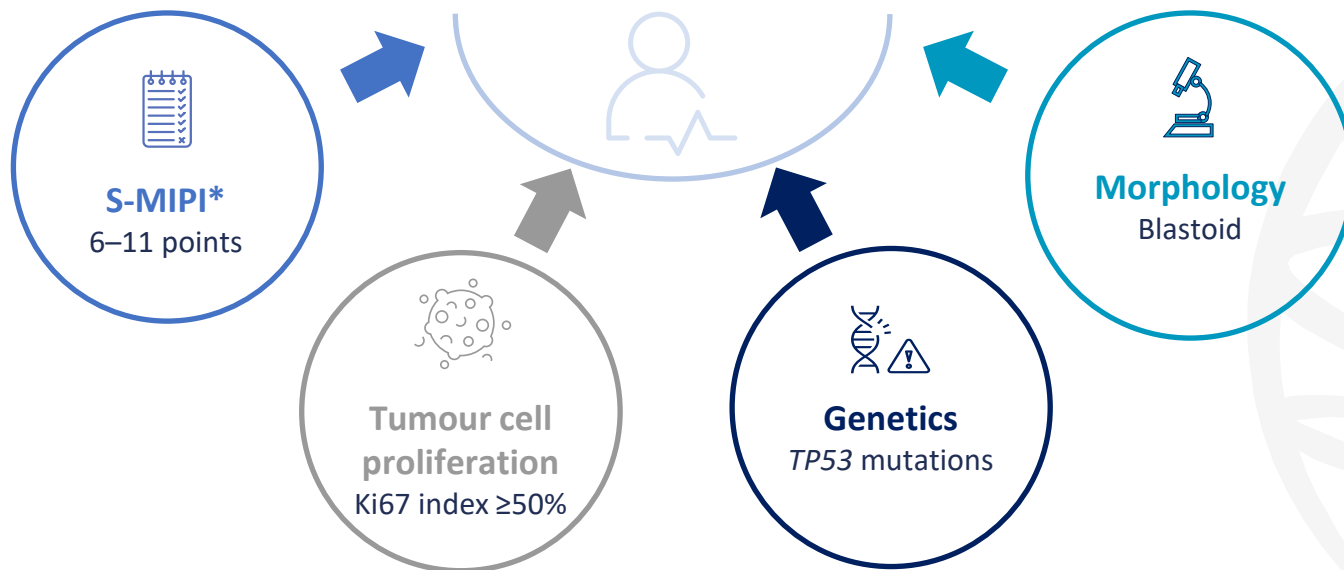
Exploring current treatment strategies for R/R MCL and the role of CAR T-cell therapy

Dr Matthew Matasar

Rutgers Cancer Institute of New Jersey and
RWJBarnabas Health,
NJ, USA



High-risk baseline factors indicating poor prognosis in R/R MCL



- A pooled analysis of patients with R/R MCL treated with ibrutinib monotherapy in the second line found that ~1 in 3 patients have ≥ 1 poor prognostic feature at baseline
- At follow-up, these patients have an ORR of ~55% and a median PFS of ~6 months

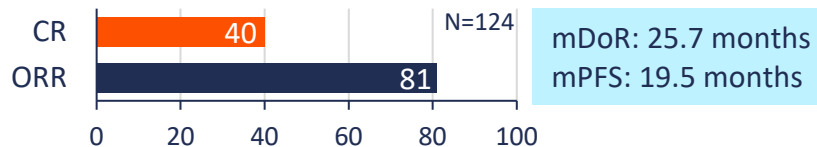
*S-MIPI is based on a sum of scores for age, ECOG PS, LDH and white cell count.

ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase; ORR, overall response rate; PFS, progression-free survival; R/R MCL, relapsed or refractory mantle cell lymphoma; S-MIPI, Simplified Mantle Cell Lymphoma International Prognostic Index.
Kumar A, et al. *Am Soc Clin Oncol Educ Book*. 2022;42;614–28.

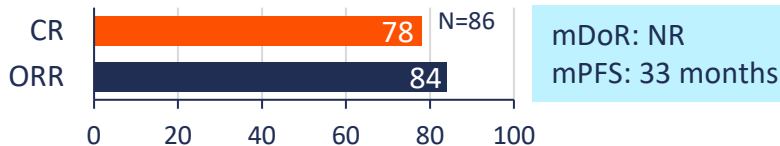
Efficacy of NCCN-preferred agents for R/R MCL*¹

Second line

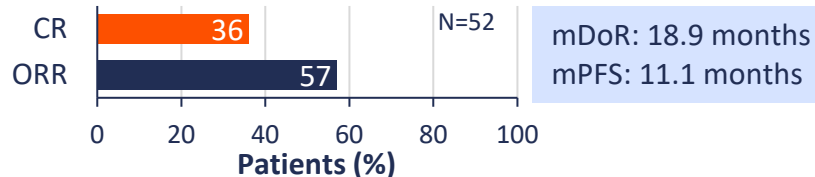
Acalabrutinib^{2,3}



Zanubrutinib⁴

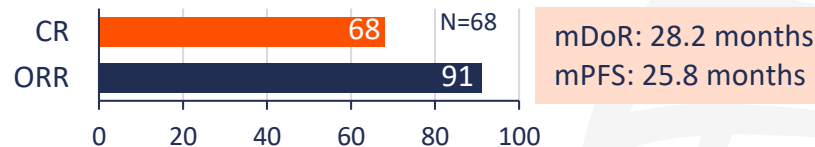


Lenalidomide + rituximab⁵

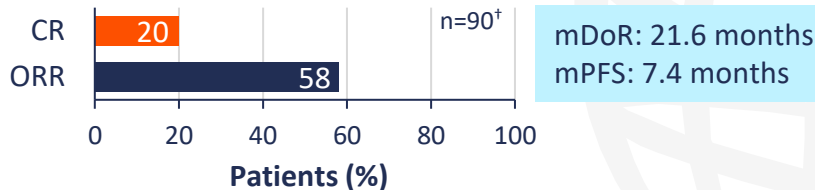


Third line

Brexu-cel⁶



Pirtobrutinib⁷



Direct comparisons between trials should not be made due to differences in trial design. *NCCN guidelines for mantle cell lymphoma. †Sub-group who were pretreated with cBTKi. Brexu-cel, brexucabtagene autoleucel; cBTKi, covalent Bruton tyrosine kinase inhibitor; CR, complete response; DoR, duration of response; m, median; mo, months; NCCN, National Comprehensive Cancer Network; NR, not reached; ORR, overall response rate; PFS, progression-free survival; R/R MCL, relapsed or refractory mantle cell lymphoma.

1. NCCN. B-Cell Lymphomas. V6.2023. Available at: www.nccn.org/guidelines/category_1 (accessed 17 November 2023); 2. Wang M, et al. *Lancet*. 2018;391:659-67;

3. Wang M, et al. *Blood*. 2018;132(Suppl. 1):2876; 4. Song Y, et al. *Blood*. 2022;139:3148-58; 5. Wang M, et al. *Lancet Oncol*. 2012;13:716-23;

6. Wang M, et al. *J Clin Oncol*. 2023;41:555-67; 7. Wang ML, et al. *J Clin Oncol*. 2023;41:3988-97.

Unravelling the practicalities of CAR T-cell therapies for MCL in the clinic: Focus on toxicities and salvage strategies

Dr Matthew Matasar

Rutgers Cancer Institute of New Jersey and
RWJBarnabas Health,
NJ, USA



Toxicities associated with CAR T-cell therapy and recognized risk factors for them



Specialist centre

Coordination
of care

Community care



Short-term toxicities^{1,2}

CRS

Risk factors

- Increased CAR T-cell expansion
- High tumour burden
- Severity of CRS
- Disease burden
- Baseline inflammation
- Neurologic comorbidities
- Severity of CRS/ICANS
- High disease burden
- Low baseline blood counts

Neurotoxicity

Hematologic



Longer-term toxicities²

- Prolonged cytopenia
- Infections
- Secondary malignancies

Patient monitoring is critical for the early recognition of potential toxicities and timely intervention

CAR, chimeric antigen receptor; CRS, cytokine release syndrome; ICANS, immune effector cell-associated neurotoxicity syndrome.

1. Thompson JA, et al. *J Natl Compr Canc Netw.* 2022;20:387–405;

2. Shaikh S, Shaikh H. 2023. Available at: www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK592426/ (accessed 17 November 2023).

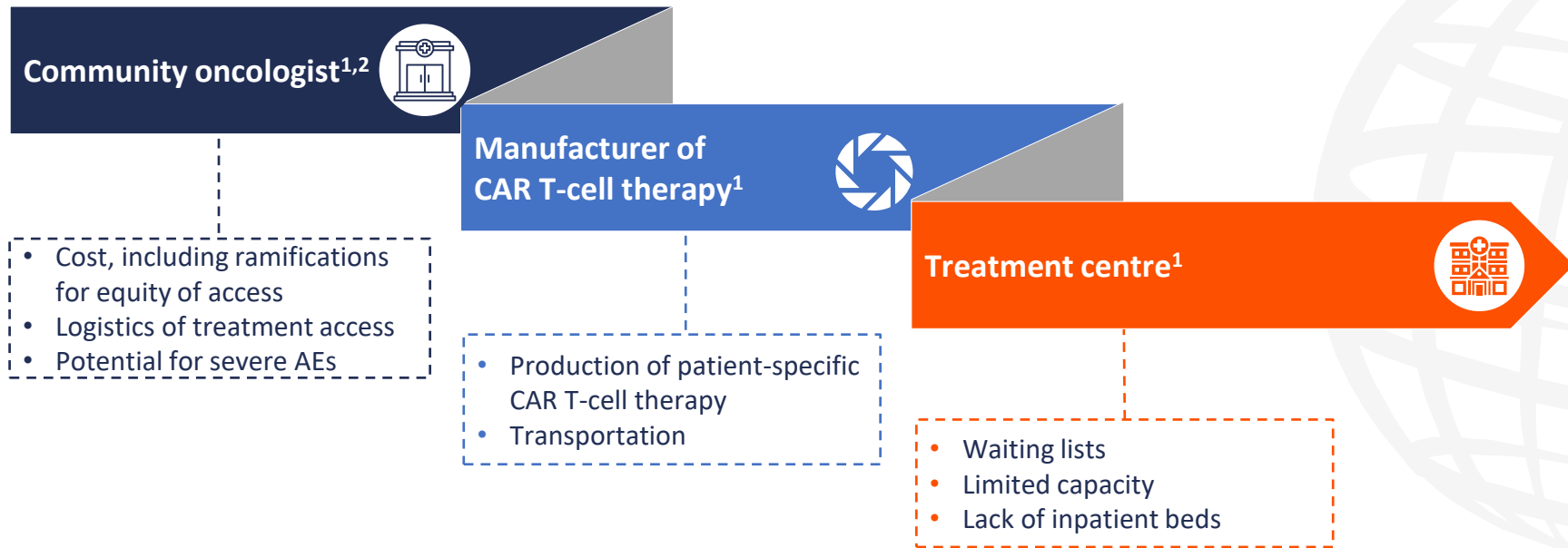
Future considerations for optimizing the use of CAR T-cell therapies in patients with MCL

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Rutgers Cancer Institute of New Jersey and
RWJBarnabas Health,
NJ, USA



Operational considerations for CAR T-cell therapy



AE, adverse event; CAR, chimeric antigen receptor.

1. Chen AJ, et al. *Value Health*. 2022;25:1344–51; 2. Odstrcil MS, et al. *Blood Rev*. 2023:doi.org/10.1016/j.blre.2023.101136.