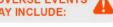
# Chimeric Antigen Receptor (CAR) T-Cell Therapy

### A TIMELINE OF EVENTS

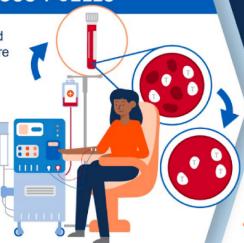
LEUKOPHERESIS: COLLECTION **OF AUTOLOGOUS T-CELLS** 

Patient's blood is collected and then the leukocytes are separated out.

#### ADVERSE EVENTS MAY INCLUDE:



- Hypocalcemia
- Anemia
- Infection







CONDITIONING

Chemotherapy is administered prior to infusion of CAR T-cells to lymphodeplete and prepare the body for the manufactured T-cells.

#### ADVERSE EVENTS MAY INCLUDE:



- Nausea / Vomiting
- Fatigue
- Cytopenias



### **INFUSION OF CAR T-CELLS**



Prepared and activated CAR T-cells are infused. The procedure is performed according to institutional protocol.

cells expressing a

certain antigen.

Cancer Cell

## **ACUTE MONITORING**

Patient is monitored for any adverse events.

#### ADVERSE EVENTS MAY INCLUDE:



- Cytokine Release Syndrome
- Immune Effector Cell-associated Neurotoxicity Syndrome (ICANS)
- Tumor Lysis Syndrome
- Cytopenias
- Infection



CAR T-Cell

ADVERSE EVENTS ARE RARE AND USUALLY NOT SEVERE, **BUT MAY INCLUDE:** 

- Nausea / Vomiting
- Hypotension



This resource was developed by ONS through a sponsorship from Janssen Oncology.



# **Adverse Event Management** and Resources



# **ADVERSE EVENT MANAGEMENT**

CAR T RELATED ADVERSE EVENT	MANAGEMENT
Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS)*	Grades 1 and 2: Antipyretics, analgesics, antihistamines; empiric treatment for fever, supportive care as necessary
	Grades 3 and 4: Oxygen supplementation as required; IV fluid and/or vasopressor support as required, ^tocilizumab +/- corticosteroids; intensive care support with possible intubation
Immune Effector Cell- Associated Neurotoxicity Syndrome (ICANS)	Physical exam and neurologic assessment per institutional standard; Neurology consult, seizure precautions, and prophylactic antiepileptics; continuous pulse oximetry and cardiac telemetry monitoring; intensive care support for management of cerebral edema or intracranial pressure (ICP)
	Pharmacologic treatment: Corticosteroids and/or *tocilizumab in the setting of CRS
Tumor Lysis Syndrome	Hydration; electrolyte and renal functioning monitoring; allopurinol and rasburicase
Cytopenias	Transfusions as indicated; growth factors if not contraindicated; neutropenic and bleeding precautions
Infection	Prophylactic antimicrobials per institutional guidelines; empiric treatment as required

<sup>\*</sup> Treatment of CRS based on grade. Several grading criteria exist, including CTCAE, Lee, Penn, ASTCT Consensus Grading, and CARTOX.

<sup>\*</sup> Tocilizumab for ICANS is controversial and should only be used if patient is also experiencing associated CRS.



### **ONS RESOURCES**

Immuno-Oncology Learning Library | www.ons.org/immuno-library

- ONS CAR T-Cell Therapy Video | www.ons.org/videos/car-t-cell-therapy-video
- Cytokine Release Syndrome Video | www.ons.org/videos/cytokine-release-syndrome-video



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<sup>^</sup> Other IL-6 monoclonal antibodies may be used.