

Terapia CAR-T: El paradigma de la Medicina Personalizada



**Hospital Universitario
Ramón y Cajal**

**IV JORNADA
DEL
MÉDICO
JUBILADO**

Fecha: Lunes, 25 de noviembre de 2024

PROGRAMA

10:00 - 10:15: Bien por despedirse. Educación
Crédito al hospital

11:00 - 12:00: **Actualización:**
Análisis de casos
Ponente: Doctor del Hospital Ramón y Cajal
Apertor: Dr. D. Carlos Muga Rodríguez
Ejército General

Presentación:

- **Intervención y fragilidad en personal médico.**
Dr. Alfonso José Cruz Izuel
Jefe de Servicio de Medicina
Asistencia complementaria de la SANSE
- **Terapia CAR-T: un paradigma de la
farmacología personalizada**
Dr. Juan Carlos Sánchez
Jefe del Servicio de Hematología y Hematología
- **La jubilación de hoy**
Dr. Juan Carlos Ruiz
Profesor Sacerdote de la Universidad de Alcalá

Apertor:
Médico Titular del Hospital Ramón y Cajal



Javier López Jiménez

Conflictos de interés: Javier López Jiménez

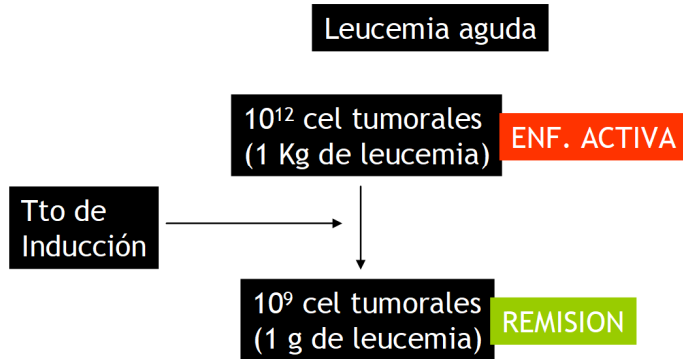
	Research Support	Speakers Bureau	Advisory Board
Roche	+	+	+
Janssen	+	+	+
Abbvie	+	+	+
Gilead	+	+	+
Novartis	+		
MSD		+	+
Italfarmaco			
BMS	+		+

Los Límites (teóricos) de la quimioterapia

Principios crecimiento cel. tumoral

•Leyes de Skipper:

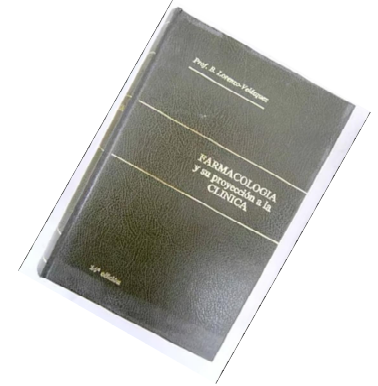
- ✓ Tiempo de duplicación tumoral es independiente de su volumen
- ✓ Los fármacos antitumorales siguen una cinética de orden 1 (destruyen un % de células tumorales)



...pero...

¿Pueden curarse?

10¹²
10⁹
10⁶
10³
10
1/10²
1/10⁵



¿Cómo superar estos límites “teóricos”?

✓ Hipótesis de Goldie-Coldman:

✓ La probabilidad de que un tumor tenga células resistentes a un tratamiento depende de:

- Tamaño celular
- Frecuencia de mutaciones

Exposición a antineoplásicos:

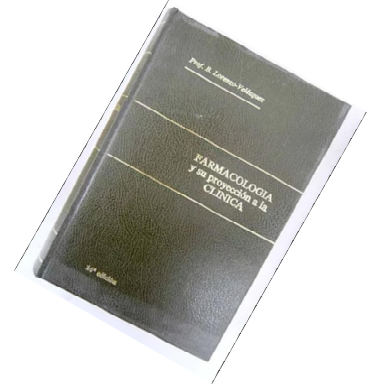
- Rápida
- Temprana

✓ Incrementar la intensidad de dosis (Cantidad de QT en un tiempo):

- Importante en tumores crecimiento rápido (linfoma, leucemia)

- Se consigue:

- Aumentando dosis (Trasplante hemopoyético)
- Evitando descansos (G-CSF)



Otras aproximaciones: ¿Qué aprendemos del TPH?

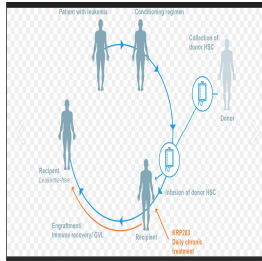


TABLE 1 | European LeukemiaNet (ELN) recommendations for allogeneic stem cell transplantation in patients with AML in first complete remission.

AML risk group	Risk assessment	Risk of relapse following consolidation treatment		Non-relapse mortality risk that would indicate allo-SCT as consolidation treatment	
		Chemotherapy* (%)	Allo-SCT (%)	HCT-CI score	Non-relapse mortality (%)
Good	t(8; 21) with WBC \leq 20 Inv(16)/t(16; 16) Mutated <i>CEBPA</i> (bi-allelic) Mutated <i>NPM1</i> (No <i>FLT3</i> -ITD mutation) Early first complete remission (after first cycle of chemotherapy) and MRD negative	35–40	15–20	0	10–15
Intermediate	t(8; 21) with WBC $>$ 20 Cytogenetically normal (or loss of X and Y chromosomes), WBC count \leq 100 and early first complete remission	50–55	20–25	\leq 2	$<$ 20–25
Poor	Otherwise good or intermediate, but not in complete remission after first cycle of chemotherapy Normal cytogenetics and WBC $>$ 100 Abnormal cytogenetics	70–80	30–40	\leq 3–4	$<$ 30
Very poor	Monosomal karyotype Abn3q26 Enhanced Evi-1 expression	$>$ 90	40–50	\leq 5	$<$ 40

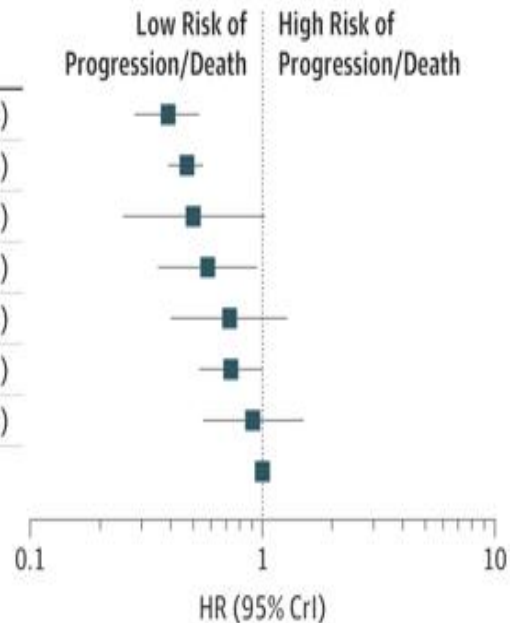
Otras aproximaciones: Inmunomodulación

[Maintenance treatment with interferon-alfa in multiple myeloma after autotransplantation of peripheral blood progenitor cells. Spanish Regist Transplantation in Myeloma].

Documento en español
SANGRE [ISSN: 0036-4355]
García Laraña, J.; Díaz Mediavilla, J.; Martínez, R.; Lahuerta, J. J.; Alegre, A.; Odriozola, J.; Sureda, A.; San PMID: 9381300 Sangre. 1997;42

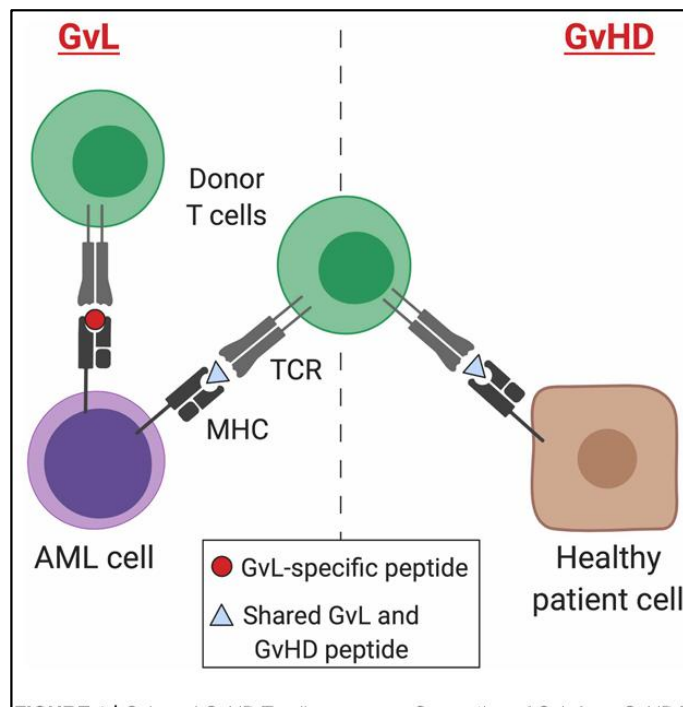
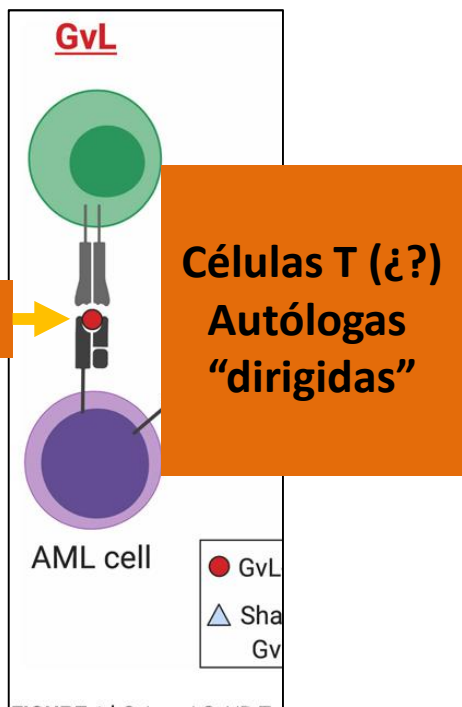
A Progression-free survival

Source	PbBT	MedR	HR (95% CrI)
Len-Pred	70	1	0.39 (0.28-0.53)
Len	4	2	0.47 (0.39-0.55)
Thal-IFN	22	3	0.50 (0.25-1.02)
Thal-Bort	3	4	0.58 (0.35-0.95)
Bort-Pred	1	5	0.72 (0.40-1.27)
Thal	0	5	0.73 (0.53-1.00)
IFN	0	7	0.91 (0.55-1.51)
No maintenance/placebo	0	8	1.00



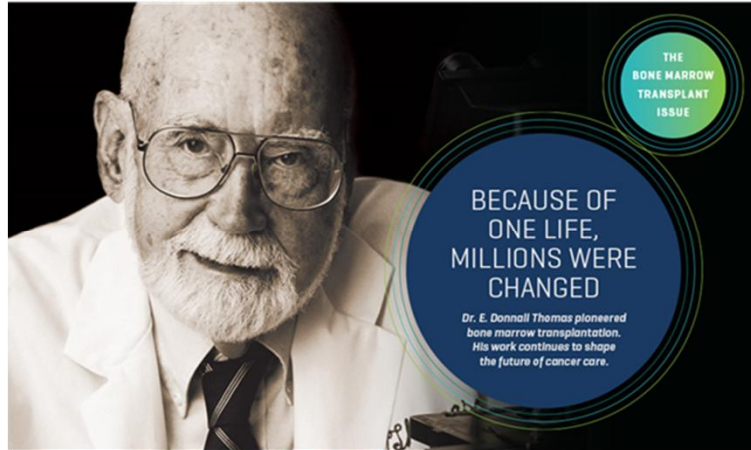
JAMA Oncol. 2018;4(10):1389-1397. doi:10.1001/jamaoncol.2018.2961

Otras aproximaciones: ¿Qué aprendemos del TPH?



Con lo que se sentaron las bases de la TERAPIA CAR-T

Hope came...



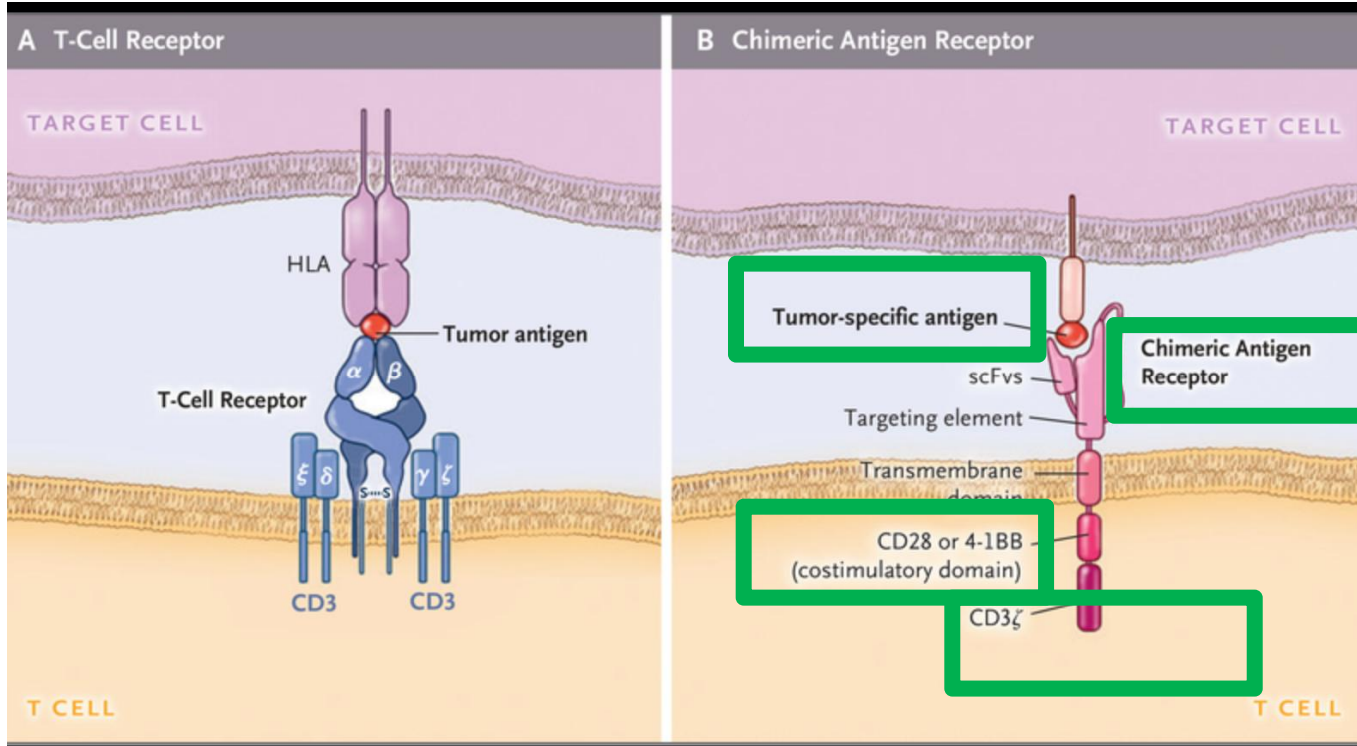
1950s

...and comes back again



¡¡2011!!

¿Qué es un CART?



La diana (Ag) cambia en las diversas patologías

MM

LNH:

- ✓ **CD19**
- ✓ Otros:
 - CD22
 - BCMA

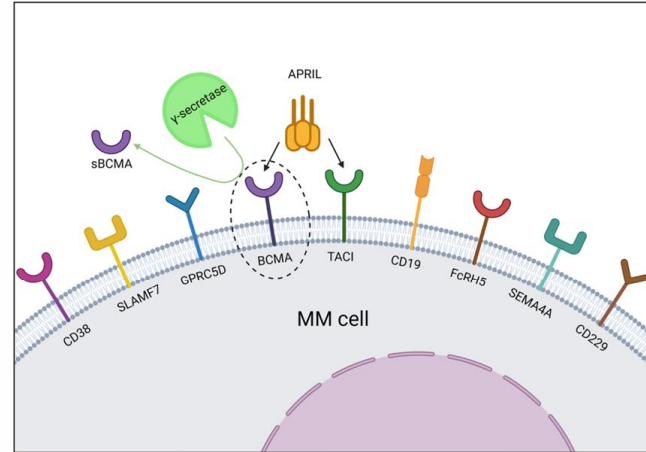


FIGURE 1 Novel cellular immunotherapy targets in multiple myeloma (MM). The γ -secretase complex cleaves B-cell maturation antigen (BCMA) from the MM cell surface, releasing soluble BCMA (sBCMA) into the bloodstream. APRIL is one of the two natural ligands for BCMA and TACI. Created in BioRender. Mirvis, E. (2024) <https://BioRender.com/r05s346>.

Las células efectoras también cambian

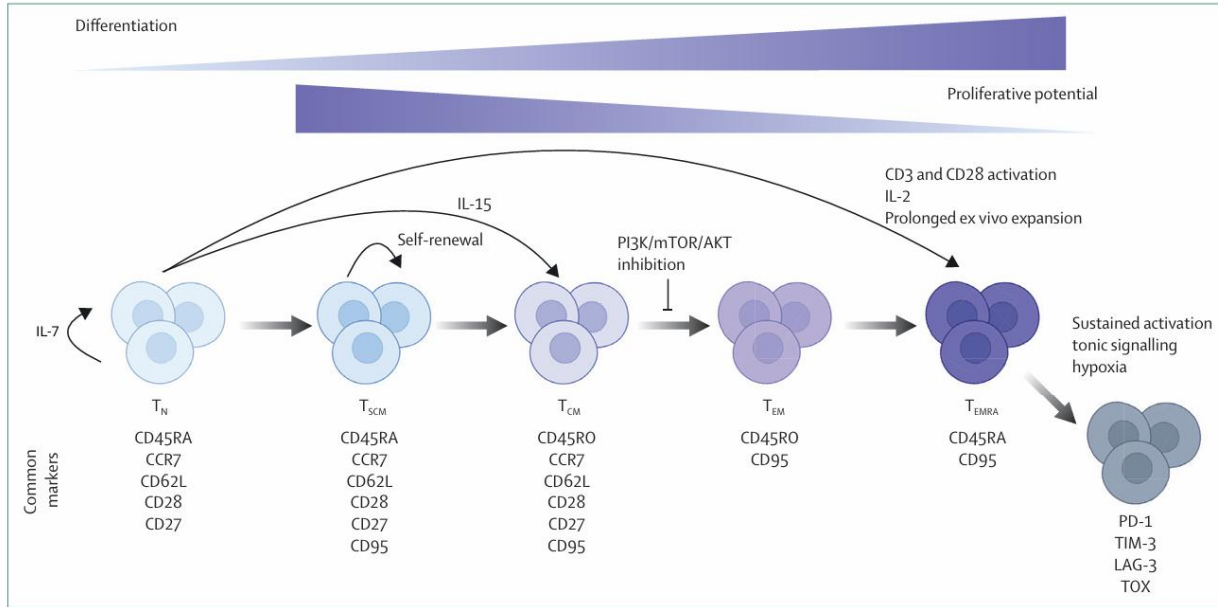
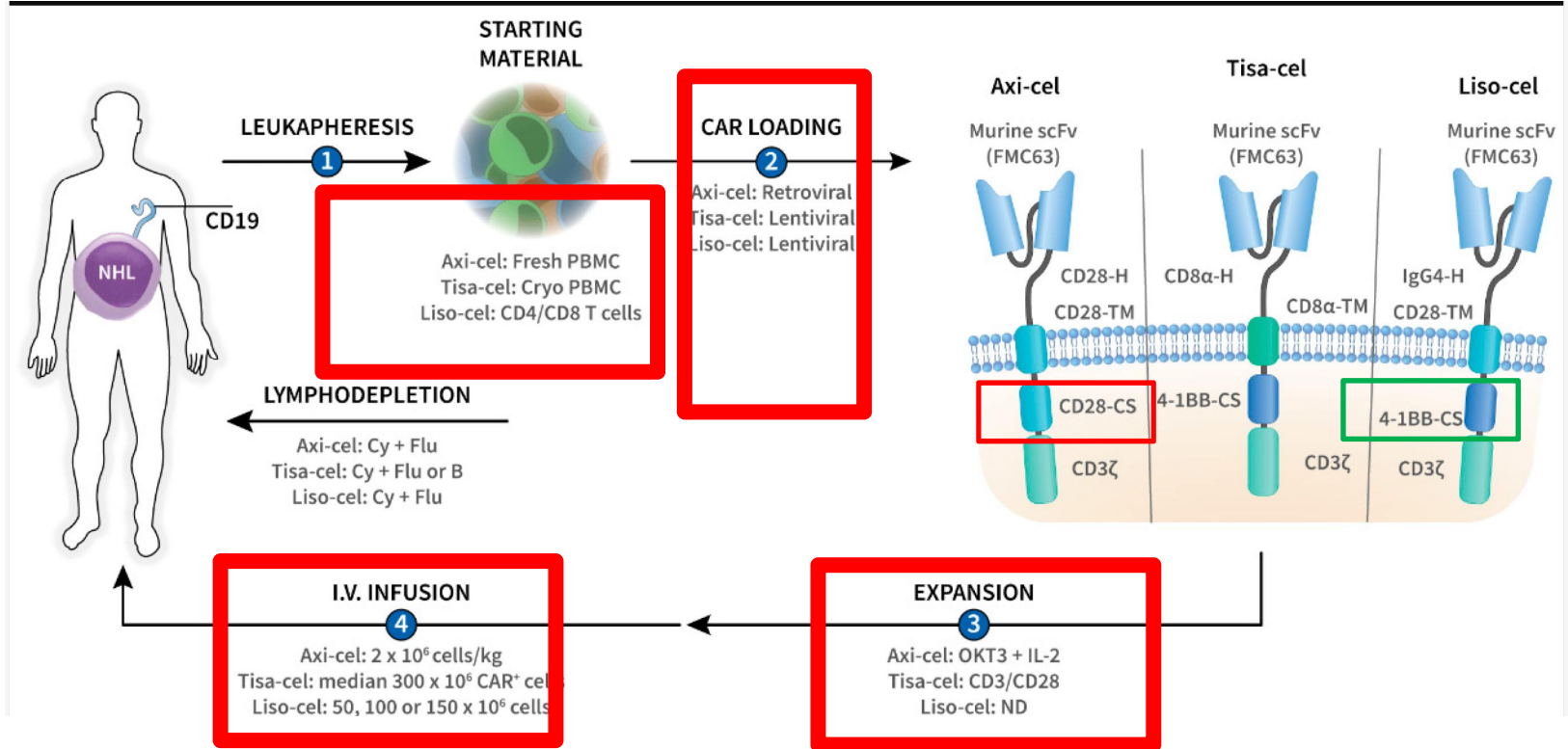


Figure 2: T-cell differentiation

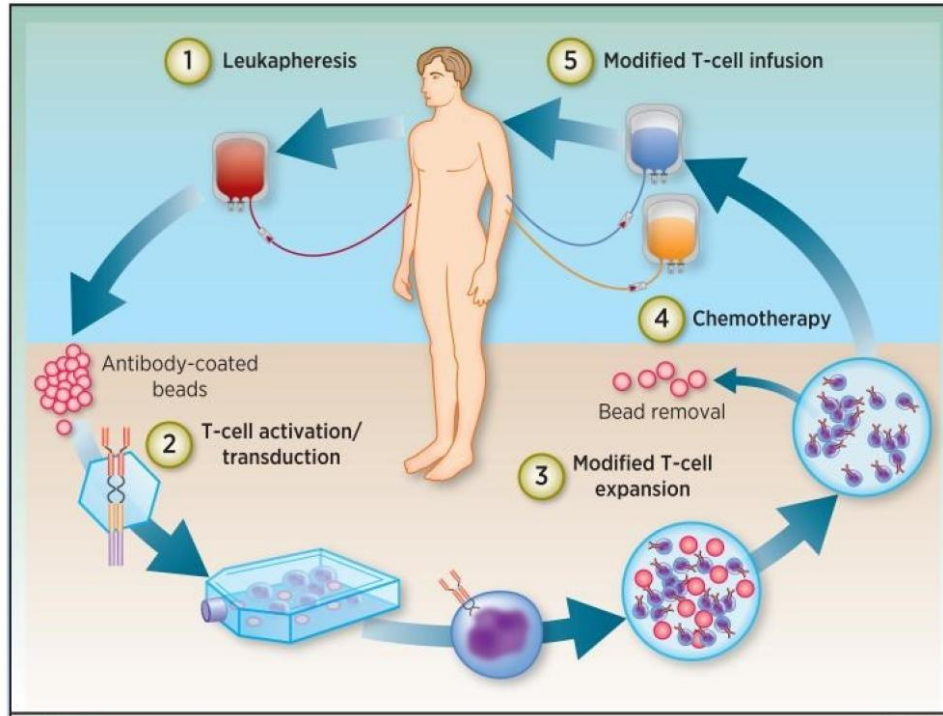
Differentiation progresses linearly from T_N to T_{SCM}, T_{CM}, T_{EM}, T_E, and T_{EMRA} populations. Widely used markers for the discrimination of these differentiation statuses are CD45RA, CD45RO, CCR7, CD62L, CD95, CD27, and CD28. T_N are characterised by expression of CD45RA, CD62L, and CCR7. T_{SCM} cells constitute a small proportion of cells with naive-like phenotype, with self-renewal capacity and multipotency. These cells are characterised by expression of CD45RA, CCR7, and CD62L and are distinguished from T_N by expression of CD95, the Fas receptor. T_{CM} are characterised by expression of CD62L and CCR7 but have lost expression of CD45RA and acquired expression of CD45RO. T_{EM} are negative for CD62L, CCR7, and CD45RA and acquire expression of CD45RO. T_E do not express CCR7 or CD62L, but re-acquire expression of CD45RA.

T_N=naive T cells. T_{SCM}=T stem cell memory. T_{CM}=T central memory. T_{EM}=T effector memory. T_E=T effector. T_{EMRA}=T effector memory CD45RA-re-expressing.

El Proceso CAR-T es también cambiante

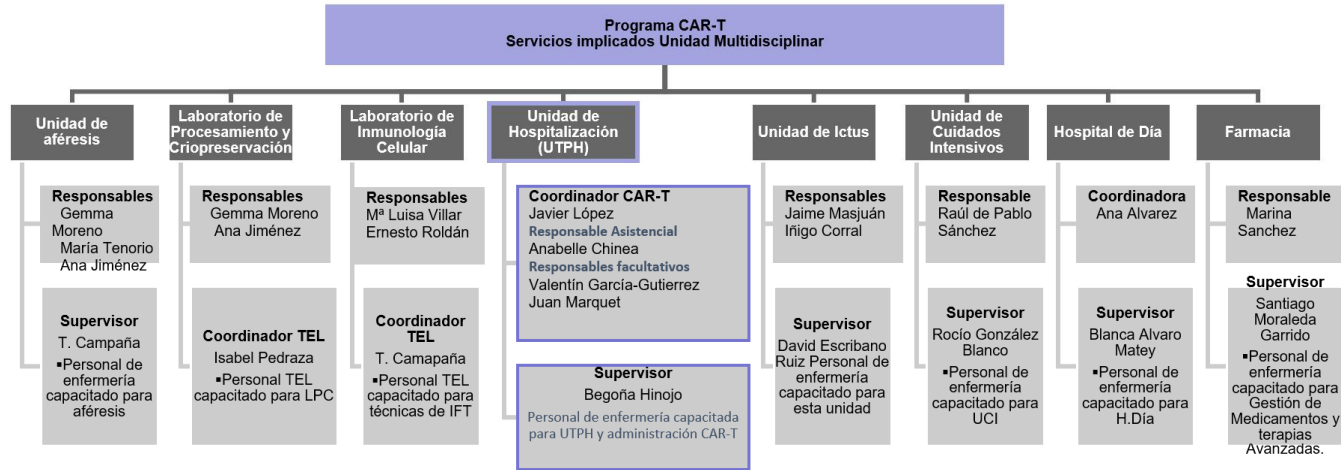


Terapia CAR-T: Un medicamento para un paciente...



Shannon L Maude et al. N Engl J Med 2018;378:439-448

... participando profesionales de muchos Servicios...



ABORDAJE EN CASO DE ADMINISTRACIÓN CAR-T

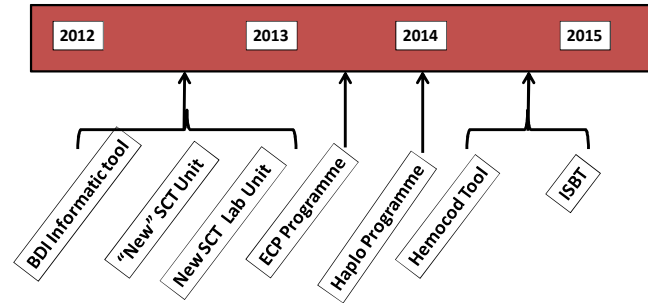
- Selección del paciente:** El coordinador CAR-T y la responsable asistencial serán los responsables de presentar los pacientes potenciales candidatos de este tratamiento.
- Cuidados durante la hospitalización:** la administración y cuidados iniciales corren a cargo del personal de la UTPH. Se realizará un seguimiento estrecho por parte de Servicio de Neurología y monitorización inmunológica de acuerdo al protocolo establecido por S. Inmunología. Ante complicaciones neurológicas o sd. Liberación de citocinas se valorará el caso y asumirá su ingreso en Unidad de Ictus, UCI respectivamente. La responsabilidad de la trazabilidad y comunicación de RA, EA corre a cargo del Servicio de Farmacia
- Sesiones de seguimiento del equipo multidisciplinaria:** de periodicidad semanal durante el ingreso y primeros dos meses tras la administración de la terapia celular.

... en un entorno que asegure máxima calidad.

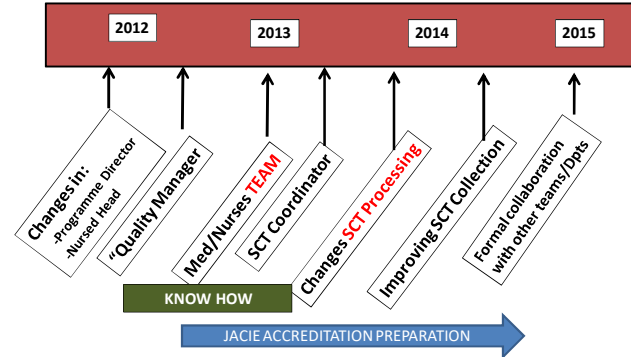
Jacie Accreditation obtained in 2 years (2018)



Changes in Equipments/Facilities/**Minds**:



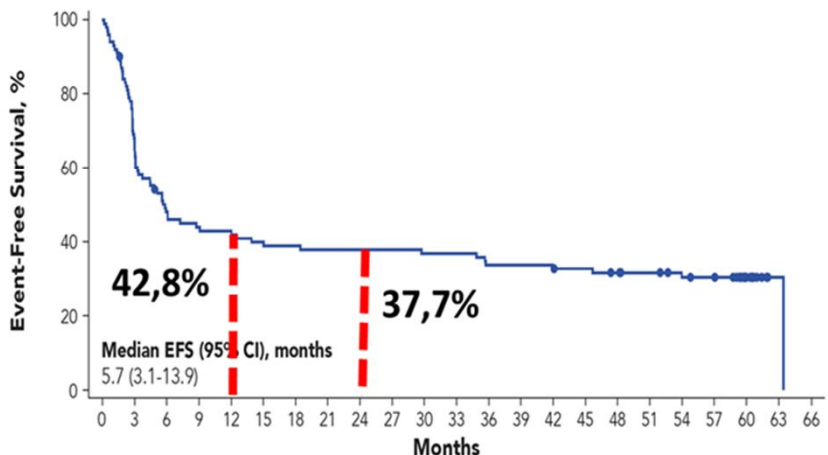
Changes in People/**Minds**/to make a **TEAM**:



Resultados: Linfoma Difuso Cel Grande B

ZUMA-1: >2ª Línea

Event-Free Survival (Exploratory Analysis)



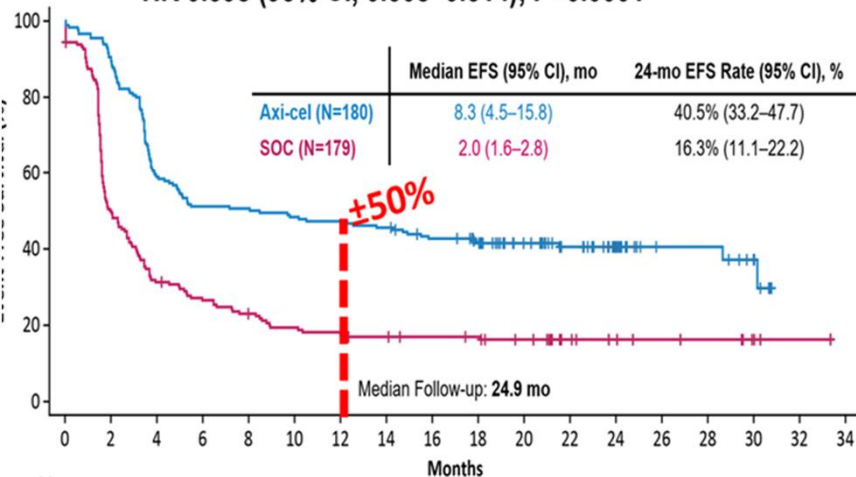
Supervivencia Tto convencional: 10%

Jacobson CA. ASH 2023; Abst: 1764. Locke FL. ASH 2021;

ZUMA-7: 2ª Línea

Primary EFS Endpoint: Axi-cel is Superior to SOC

HR 0.398 (95% CI, 0.308–0.514); $P < 0.0001$



Resultados: Mieloma Múltiple

Ide-cel and cilta-cel are two BCMA-directed CAR-T therapies approved for patients with triple class-exposed RRMM*1-3

	Approved CAR-T cells		Academic manufacturing		Human scFv		Allo-CAR		GPC5D
	Ide-cel KarMMa ¹ (n=128)	Cilta-cel CARTITUDE-1 (n=97) ^{2,3}	ARI0002h ⁴ (n=30)	P-BCMA-101 PRIME ^{5,6} (n=53)	CT053 ⁶ LUMMICAR (n=24)	CT103A ⁷ (n=79)	ALLO-715 UNIVERSAL ⁸ (n=43)	MCARH109 ⁹ (n=17)	OriCAR-017 ¹⁰ (n=13)
Phase	II	Ib/II	I/II	I/II	I	I/II	I	I	I
Target	BCMA	BCMA	BCMA	BCMA	BCMA	BCMA	BCMA	GPC5D	GPC5D
scFv	Chimeric mouse	Chimeric Llama	Humanized	Chimeric mouse	Human	Human	Human	Human	Humanized
Co-stim	4-1BB	4-1BB	4-1BB	4-1BB	Human	Human	Human	Human	Humanized
Specificity	Auto	Auto	Auto	Auto-plggyBac	4-1BB	4-1BB	4-1BB	4-1BB	4-1BB
Age, (range)	61 (33-78)	61 (56-68)	61 (36-74)	60 (42-74)	Auto	Auto	Allo CD52 & TCR KO	Auto	Auto
# of lines	6	6	4	8	62 (33-76)	57 (39-70)	64 (46-77)	60 (38-76)	64 (58-68)
HR cytog, %	35	24	33	NA	NA	5	5	6	5.5
EMD, %	39	13	20	NA	NA	34	37	76	60
Triple-R, %	84	88	67	60	NA	13	21	47	40
ORR, %	84	88	67	67	87	95	91	94	40
CR/sCR, %	39	83	63	NA	NA	68	71	71	100
PFS	12.2 m	34.9 m	53% ^{@18 m}	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

*There, are no head-to-head comparisons of these data and naive comparison should be conducted with caution.
 BCMA, B-cell maturation antigen; CAR, chimeric antigen receptor; EMD, extramedullary disease; HR cytog, high-risk cytogenetics; KO, knockout; NA, not available; NR, not reached/not reported;

1. Anderson L, et al. ASCO 2021 (Abstract No. 8016 – poster); 2. Berdeja J, et al. Lancet 2021;398:314–324; 3. Lin Y, et al. ASCO 2023 (Abstract No. 8009 – poster); 4. Fernández de Larrea C, et al. EHA 2022 (Abstract No. S103 – presentation); 5. Costello C, et al. ASH 2020 (Abstract No. 134 – presentation); 6. Mohyuddin GR, et al. Blood Adv 2021;5:1097–1101; 7. Li C, et al. EHA 2022; (Abstract No. S187 – presentation); 7. Li C, et al. ASH 2021 (Abstract No. 143 – presentation); 8. Mallankody S, et al. ASH 2021 (Abstract No. 651 – presentation); 9. Mallankody S, et al. NEJM 2022;387:1196–1206; 10. Zhang M, et al. Lancet Hematol 2023;10:e107–e116.

SLP Tto convencional** : 8,5 meses

El equipo... “dedicado”



FOUR PROVINCES. ONE TEAM.

**COMMITTED
TO IRELAND**

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Fase 1: Selección paciente

- **Selección del paciente:**

- ✓ **No** son fundamentales:

- Edad
 - No ser candidato a autoTPH
 - *Afectación SNC*

**“ANTICIPARSE” a la
recidiva**

- ✓ **Sí** que tienen un elevado peso en el resultado:

- Estado general
 - Volumen tumoral/LDH
 - Enfermedad “controlada”

Fase 1: Selección paciente

- La **EDAD NO** es un factor limitante

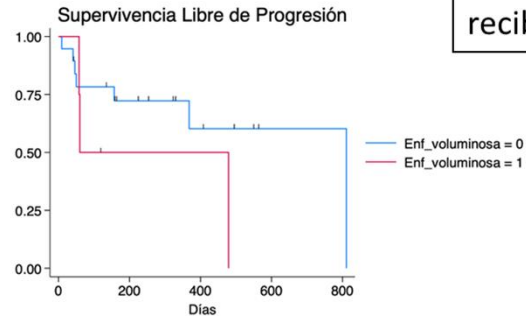
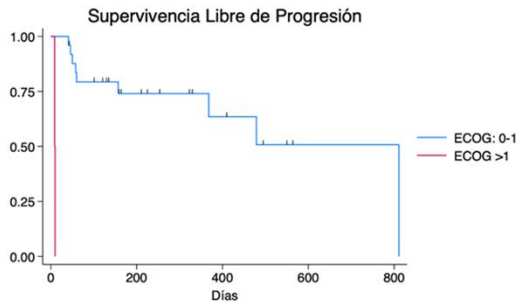
ARTICLE

HemaSphere  EUROPEAN
HEMATOLOGY
ASSOCIATION

Chimeric antigen receptor-T cell therapy shows similar efficacy and toxicity in patients with diffuse large B-cell lymphoma aged 70 and older compared to younger patients: A multicenter cohort study

Philipp Berning^{1, *} | Evgenii Shumilov^{1, *} | Markus Maulhardt² |

- La **ENFERMEDAD VOLUMINOSA** y el **ECOG SÍ** lo son:



10% con afer.
NO
reciben CAR-T

Fase 2: Obtención del permiso

Protocolos de Terapia Celular Coordinada:

- ✓ Facilitar las cosas al centro derivador: *Informe, Analítica, 1ª cita*
- ✓ Preveer fechas aféresis y *slots de producción*



Fase 3: Aféresis/Coordinación con Farma

- **Realizar la aféresis tempranamente:**

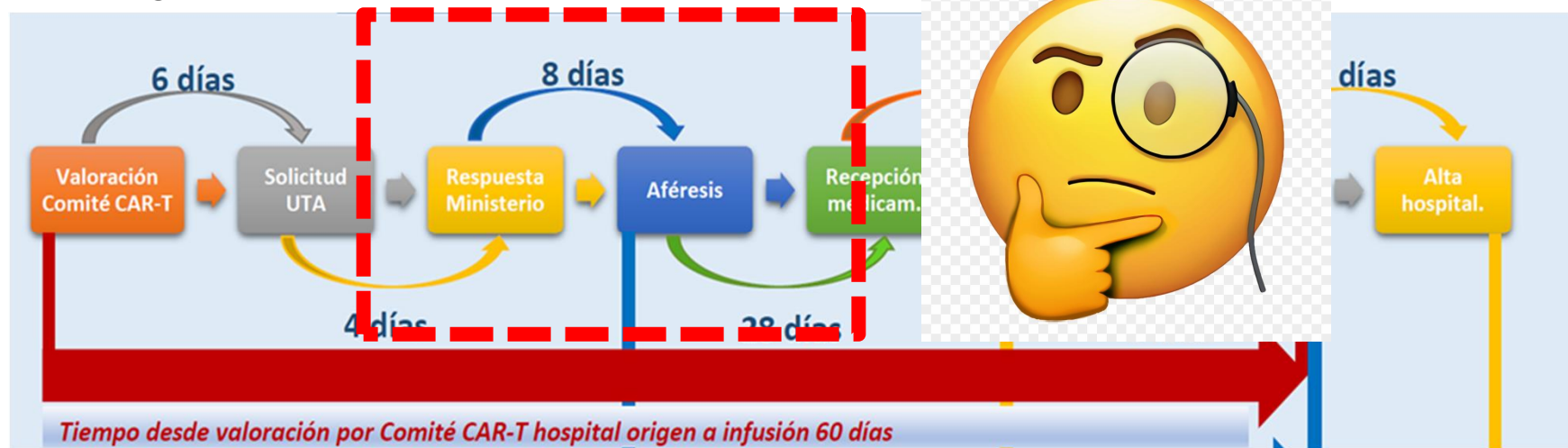
- ✓ Respetando periodos de lavado
- ✓ Bajo estándares de calidad: Jacie/CAT
- ✓ ¿Aféresis en el centro derivador?
- ✓ Lo antes posible:



Fase 3: Aféresis/Coordinación con Farma

- **Realizar la aféresis tempranamente:**

- ✓ Respetando periodos de lavado
- ✓ Bajo estándares de calidad: Jacie/CAT
- ✓ ¿Aféresis en el centro derivador?



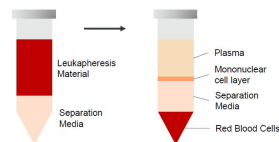
Fase 4: ¿Cómo producir un CART?

Lymphocyte/T Cell Enrichment



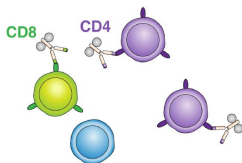
Axi-cel Lymphocyte Enrichment

Peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) are separated from red blood cells, neutrophils, platelets, and plasma using a density gradient cell separation step^{1,2}



Brexu-cel T Cell Enrichment

Enrichment of T cells occurs by positive selection for CD4 and CD8 positive cells to reduce product-related impurities, including tumor cells³



1. Kite, a Gilead Company. Data on file [1]. 2. Joglekar MV, Handkar AA. Flow Cytometry and Cell Sorting Using Immunomagnetic Programable Cells. *ES: REACTIVE USE (CN) 2020*. New York: Elsevier; 2020. 3. Kite, a Gilead Company. Data on file [2].

Approved for Use on 20 Feb 2024

T Cell Activation



Brexu-cel Process¹

Enriched T-cells from CD4 and CD8 positive selection

Axi-cel Process^{2,3}

Enriched lymphocytes from PBMC layer

Anti-CD3 antibody in the presence of IL-2 initiates T cell activation in a cell culture bag

Co-stimulation of T cells with anti-CD28 antibodies

Physiologic co-stimulation of T cells by monocytes in PBMC

Retroviral Transduction and T Cell Expansion



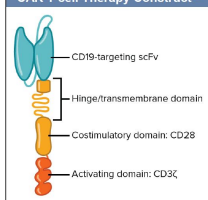
Retroviral Transduction

- Following lymphocyte/T cell enrichment and activation, the anti-CD19 CAR gene is introduced into cells by retroviral vector transduction and cells are incubated^{1,2}

T Cell Expansion

- The T cell expansion step occurs for 3 to 7 days to allow sufficient cell growth to achieve the target dose, dependent on the patient cells and product-specific manufacturing process used^{1,2}

CAR T-cell Therapy Construct¹⁻⁵



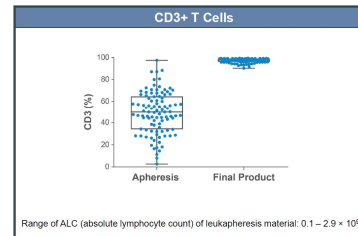
CAR, chimeric antigen receptor.



1. Kite, a Gilead Company. Data on file [1]. 2. Kite, a Gilead Company. Data on file [2]. YESCAR™ (chimeric antigen receptor) T cell therapy. Kite Pharma, Inc. 2022. 3. YESCAR™ (chimeric antigen receptor) T cell therapy. Kite Pharma, Inc. 2022. 4. YESCAR™ (chimeric antigen receptor) T cell therapy. Kite Pharma, Inc. 2022. 5. YESCAR™ (chimeric antigen receptor) T cell therapy. Kite Pharma, Inc. 2022.

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The Axi-Cel Manufacturing Process Yields a Highly Pure T Cell Product

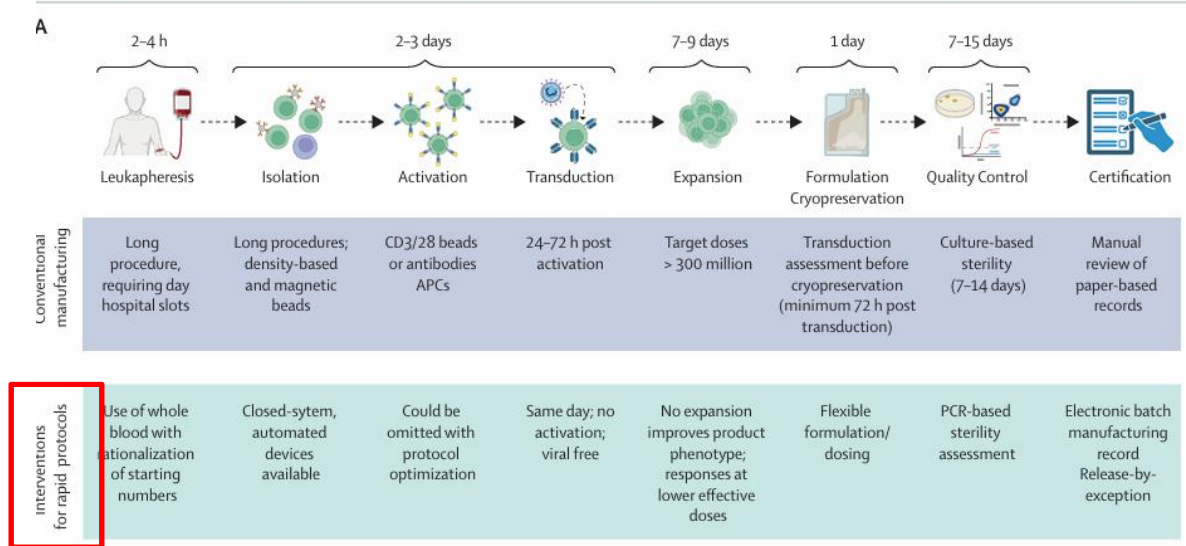
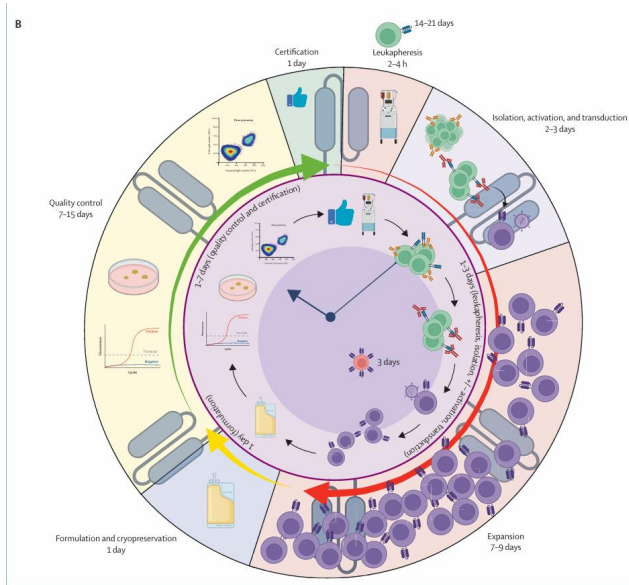


ES: REACTIVE USE (CN) 2020

Approved for Use on 20 Feb 2024



Fase 4: ¿Cómo acelerar la producción de un CART?

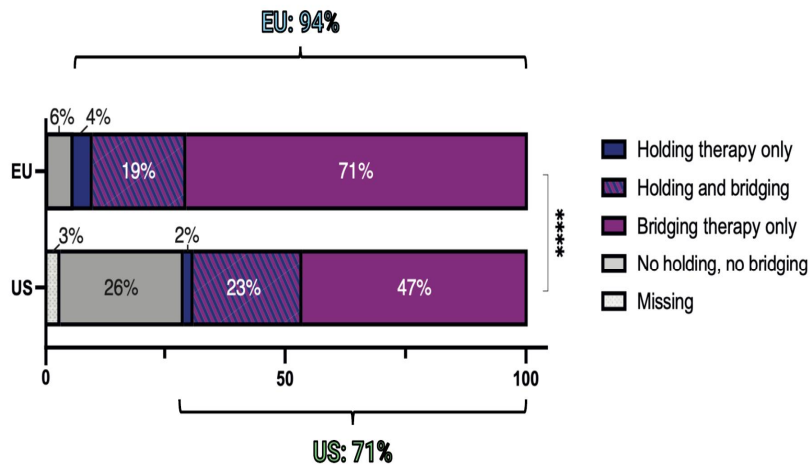


Fase 4: Controlar el tumor hasta que llega CAR-T

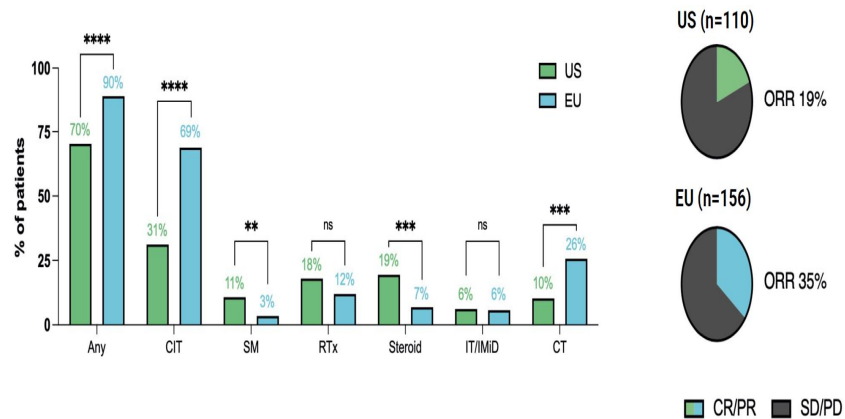
- **El haber hecho el trabajo previo rápido se asocia con:**
 - ✓ Enfermedad más controlada
 - ✓ Paciente con mejor estado general
 - ✓ Menos pacientes con CAR-T fabricado que NO se infunde
 - ✓ Tratamiento de puente (*bridging*) hasta el CAR-T:
 - Menor número de pacientes reciben *bridging*
 - Tratamiento *bridging* menos intensos

Fase 4: Controlar el tumor hasta que llega CAR-T

Patients in the EU Receive More Holding and Bridging Therapies

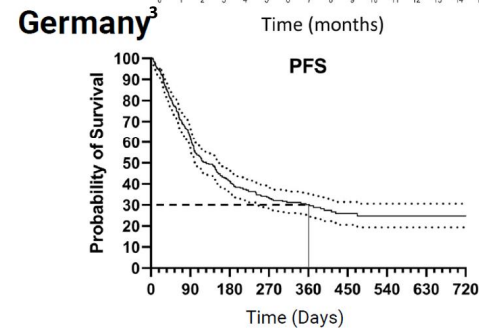
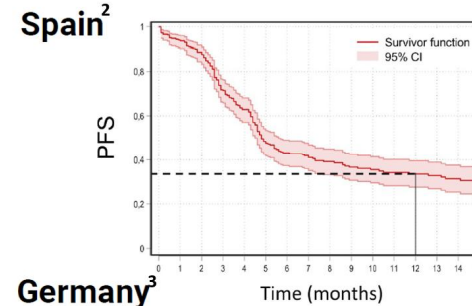
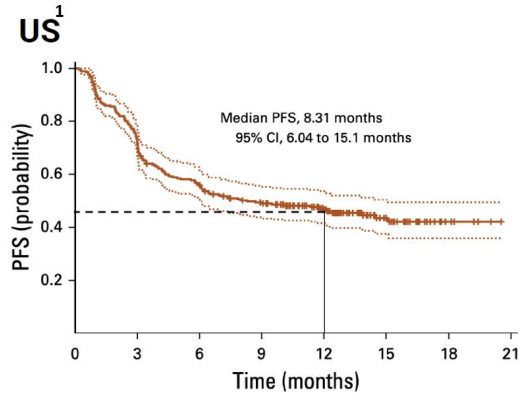


Bridging Treatment Patterns Differ Between EU and US Patients



Fase 4: Controlar el tumor hasta que llega CAR-T

EU Real-world Evidence Suggests Inferior Outcomes



1. Nastoupil et al., J Clin Oncol 2020. 2. Kwon et al., Haematologica 2022. 3. Bethge et al., Blood 2022
CI, confidence interval; EU, European Union; PFS, progression-free survival.

Fase 5: Linfodeplección. Infusión. Cuidados postCART

✓ **Recepción medicamento:**

- Necesidad de mantenimiento a -150°C
- Es un medicamento: implicación del S. Farmacia

✓ **Linfodeplección:** Ambulante o ingresado

✓ **Hoy por hoy, ingresado:**

- ¿Necesario en pacientes seleccionados que vivan cerca del Hospital?.
- Nuevas modalidades de hospitalización en este tipo de pacientes

Fase 5: Linfodeplección. Infusión. Cuidados postCART

BRITISH JOURNAL OF HAEMATOLOGY

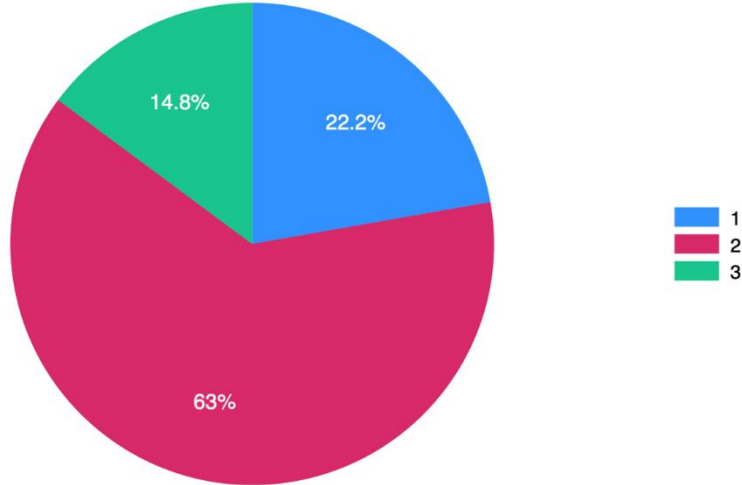
TABLE 2 Grading of common toxicities of cellular immunotherapy.

Toxicity		Grade 1: Mild	Grade 2: Moderate	Grade 3: Severe	Grade 4: Life-threatening
CRS	Fever	Temp $\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$	Temp $\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$ With	Temp $\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$	Temp $\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$
	Hypotension	None	Not requiring vasopressors	Requiring a vasopressor with or without vasopressin	Requiring multiple vasopressors (excluding vasopressin)
	And/or Hypoxia	None	Requiring low-flow nasal cannula or blow-by	Requiring high-flow nasal cannula, facemask, non-rebreather mask or Venturi mask	Requiring positive pressure (e.g., CPAP, BiPAP, intubation and mechanical ventilation)
ICANS	ICE score ^a	7-9	3-6	0-2	0 (unrousable)
	Depressed consciousness	Awakens spontaneously	Awakens to voice	Awakens only to tactile stimulus	Unrousable or requires vigorous/repetitive tactile stimuli to arouse
	Seizure	N/a	N/a	Any clinical seizure focal or generalised that resolves rapidly or non-convulsive seizures on EEG that resolve with intervention	Life-threatening prolonged seizure (>5 min); or repetitive clinical or electrical seizures without return to baseline in between
	Motor findings	N/a	N/a	N/a	Deep focal motor weakness such as hemiparesis or paraparesis
	Elevated ICP/cerebral oedema	N/a	N/a	Focal/local oedema on neuroimaging	Diffuse cerebral oedema on neuroimaging; decerebrate or decorticate posturing; cranial nerve VI palsy; papilloedema; or Cushing triad

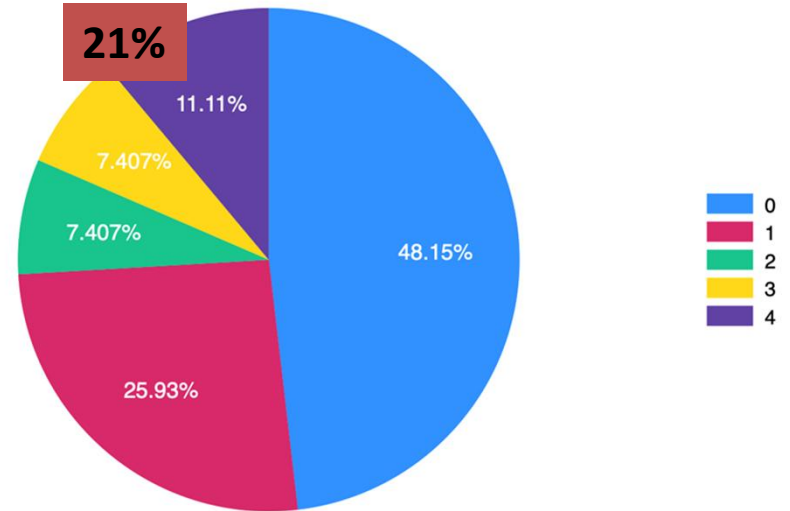
MNT	Asymptomatic (clinical observation only)/ mild symptoms	Moderate symptoms	Severe symptoms	Life-threatening symptoms
Anaemia	Hb < LLN (100 g/L)	Hb < 100-80 g/L	Hb < 80 g/L; transfusion indicated	Life-threatening anaemia
Thrombocytopenia	< LLN- $75 \times 10^9/\text{L}$	< $75-50 \times 10^9/\text{L}$	< $50-25 \times 10^9/\text{L}$	< $25 \times 10^9/\text{L}$
Neutropenia	< LLN- $1.5 \times 10^9/\text{L}$	< $1.5-1.0 \times 10^9/\text{L}$	< $1.0-0.5 \times 10^9/\text{L}$	< $0.5 \times 10^9/\text{L}$
Lymphopaenia	< LLN- $0.8 \times 10^9/\text{L}$	< $0.8-0.5 \times 10^9/\text{L}$	< $0.5-0.2 \times 10^9/\text{L}$	< $0.2 \times 10^9/\text{L}$
Infection	Asymptomatic or mild symptoms	Moderate symptoms	Severe but not immediately life-threatening	Life-threatening consequences, urgent intervention needed

Fase 5: Complicaciones frecuentes...

- **CRS: 100%**
(EU: 92%)



- **ICANs: 52%**
(61%)



Fase 5: ...que deben diagnosticarse precozmente...

Movement & Neurocognitive Toxicity (MNT) is typically characterized by persistent movement-related disturbances in addition to cognitive and/or personality changes. *Symptoms are noted after CRS and/or ICANS resolution. In the absence of CRS / ICANS, symptom onset is noted ≥ 14 days post CAR-T infusion.*
Other etiologies for neurocognitive dysfunction (e.g. infection, neoplasm, cerebrovascular event, pre-existing neurological disease, substance abuse) should be excluded.

Papel enfermería



Movement Disturbances

Gross motor disturbance:

- Slow movements
- Paucity of spontaneous movement
- Difficulty rising from chair or turning
- Poor balance
- Rigidity
- Stooped posture
- Changes in gait including shuffling (short steps), freezing (stuck in mud), festination (quick steps), propulsion (leaning forward), or reduced arm swing

Fine motor disturbance:

- Change in handwriting (micrographia or dysgraphia), resting tremor, or impaired coordination

Cognitive Disturbances

- Mental slowness (slow to process or answer questions)
- Few word answers
- Difficulty following instructions
- **Speech** disturbance:
 - Soft, slow, stuttered or slurred speech

Personality Changes

- Flat affect
- Reduced facial expression
- Diminished emotional response
- Apathy or Indifference
- Withdrawn or Loss of Initiative
- Less communicative
- Profound fatigue/excessive sleepiness

It is strongly recommended to evaluate for symptoms prior to discharge, at D14, D21, D28, D42 & D56 visits, or whenever prompted by a concern from the patient /caregiver

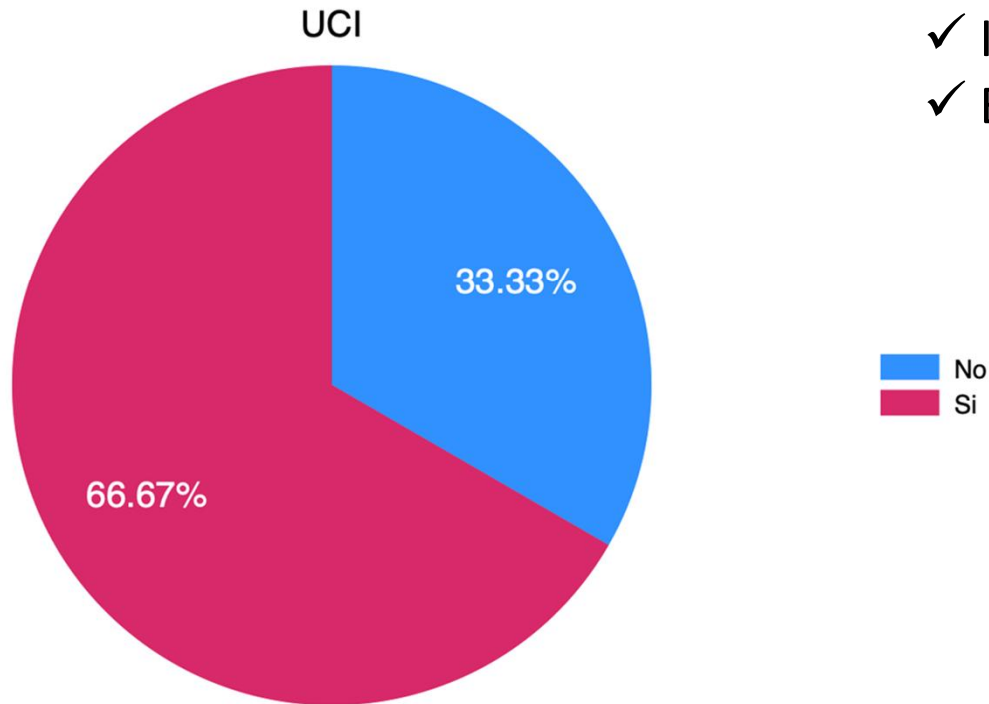
In case of any new or worsening symptoms from baseline, please:

- Contact Medical Monitors within 24 hours
- Refer for neurology evaluation
- If no signs of infection, consider starting dexamethasone and IVIG

MNT = movement & neurocognitive toxicity; CRS = cytokine release syndrome; ICANS = immune effector cell-associated neurotoxicity syndrome

Fase 5: y ser tratadas precozmente, por expertos

Complicaciones

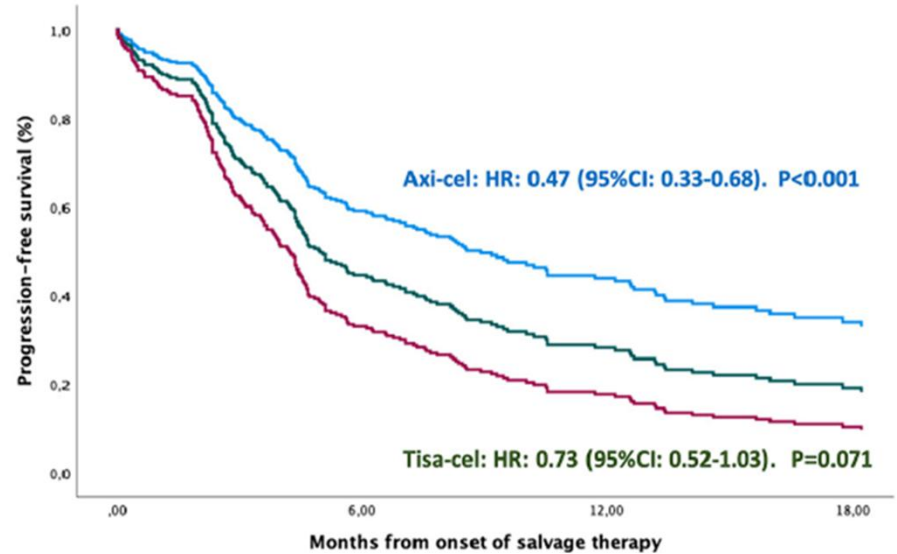
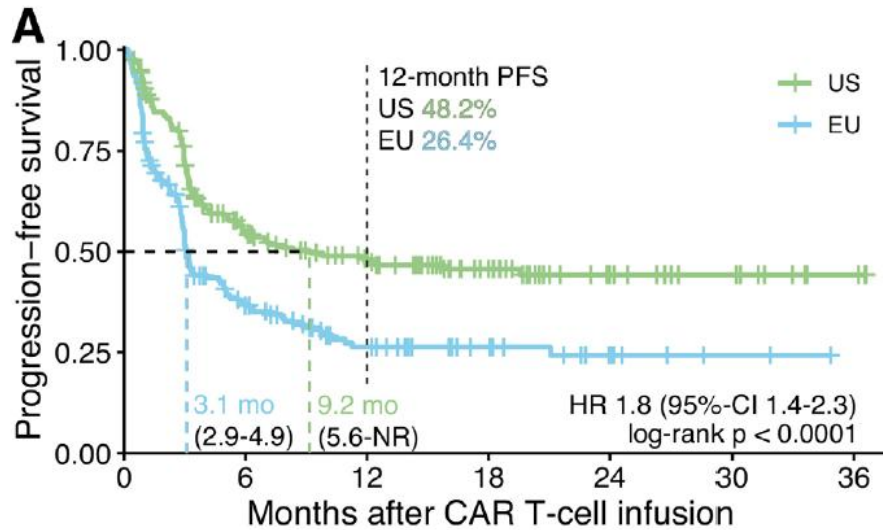


UCI:

✓ Ingreso: Día +5 (1-13)

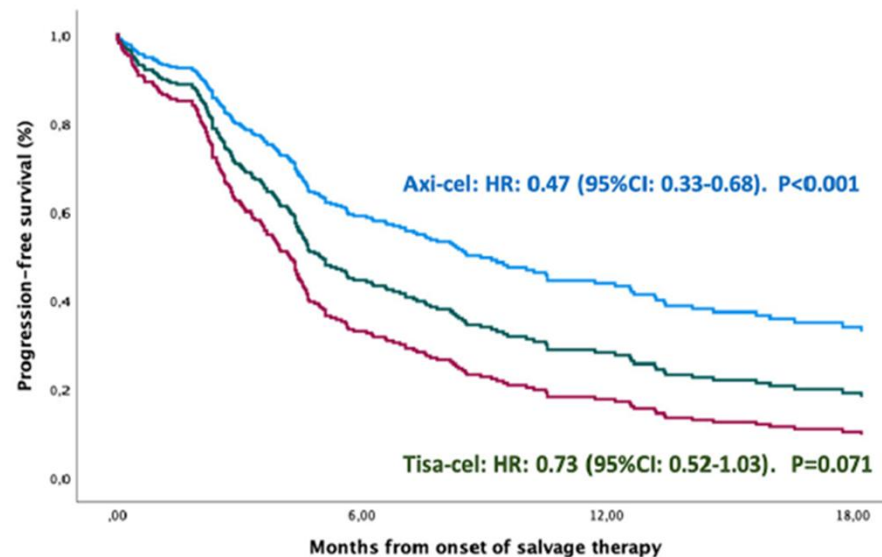
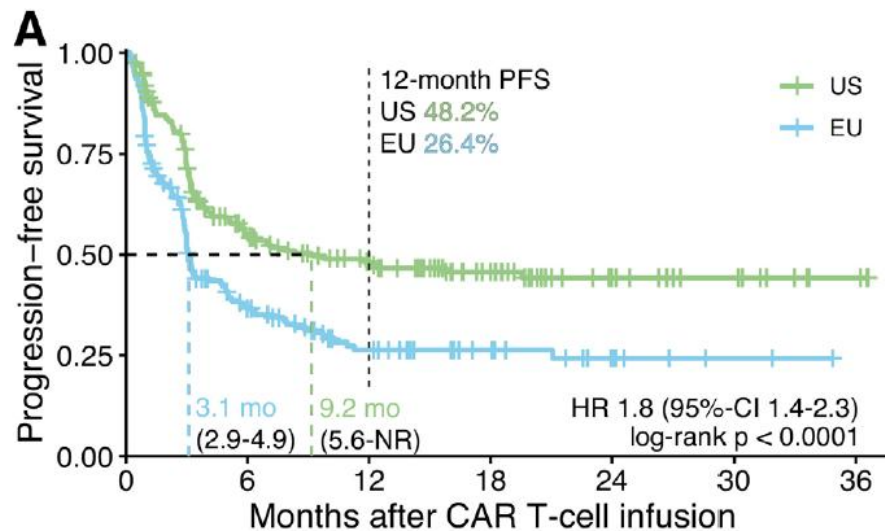
✓ Estancia: 3 (1-26)

“Fase 6”: Resultados



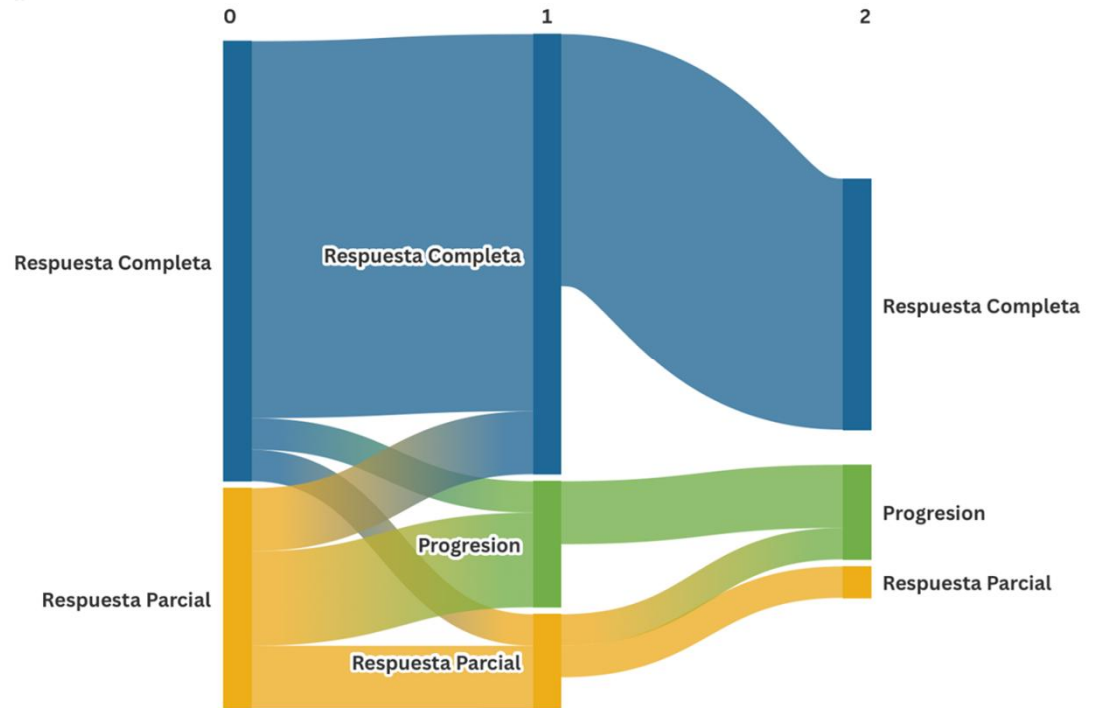
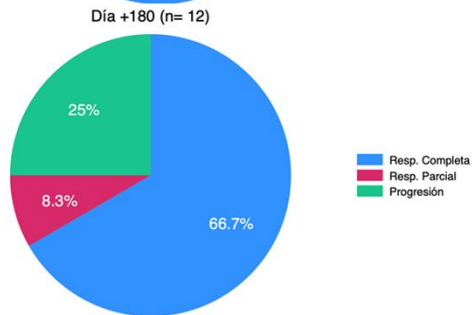
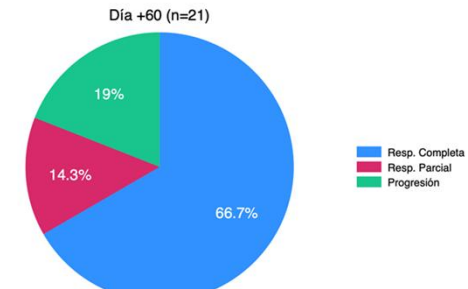
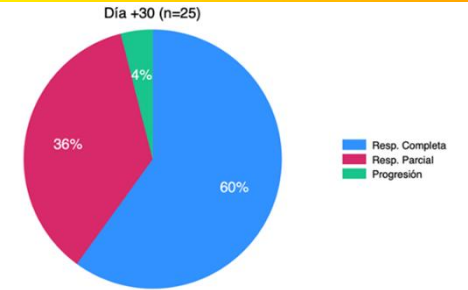
Bücklein V. Hemasphere 2023; 7: 8. Bastos-Oreiro M. Front Immunol 10.3389/2022.855730

“Fase 6”: Resultados

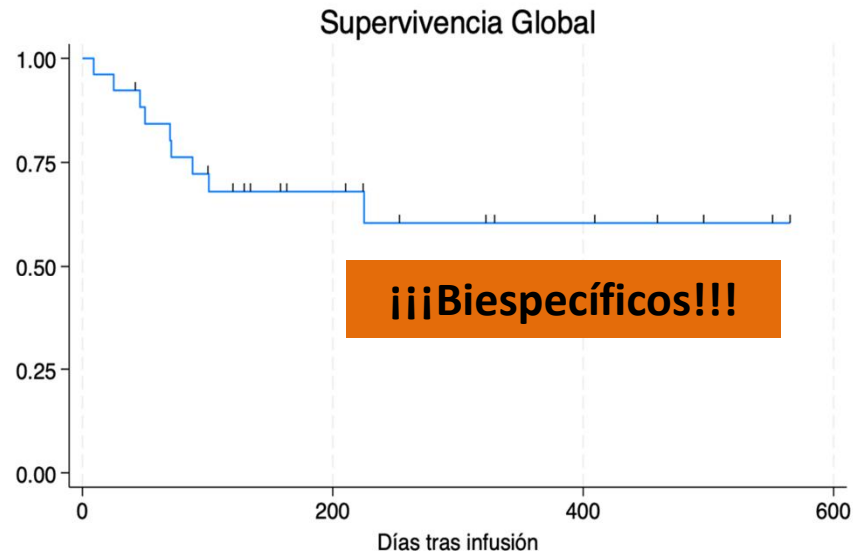
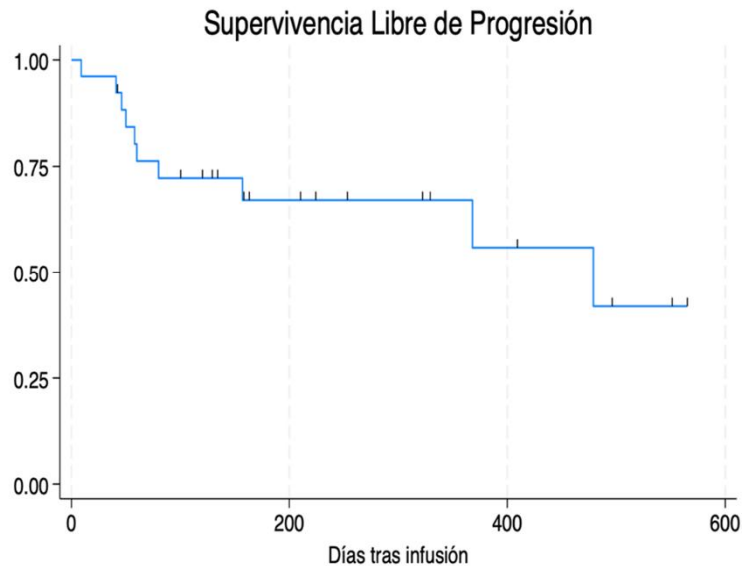


Bücklein V. Hemasphere 2023; 7: 8. Bastos-Oreiro M. Front Immunol 10.3389/2022.855730

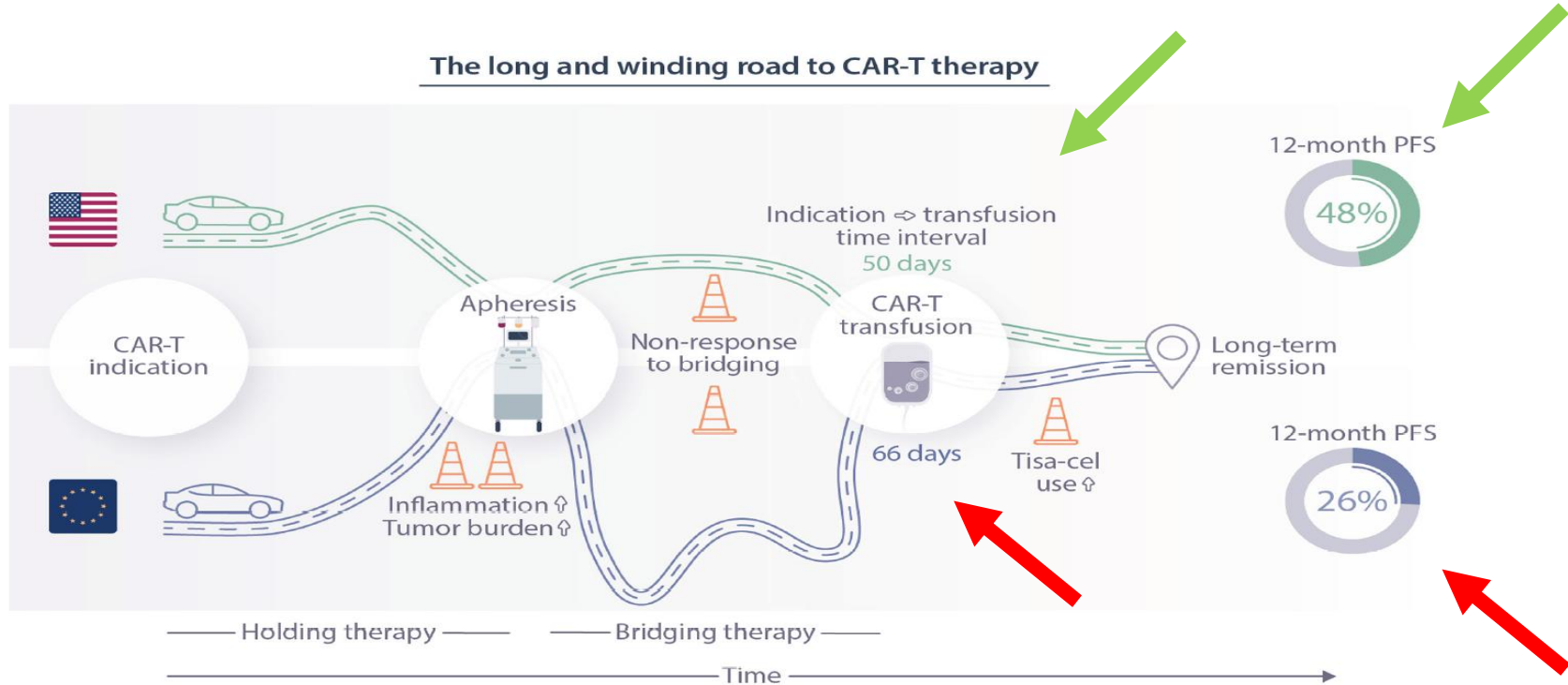
“Fase 6”: Resultados (RyC)



“Fase 6”: Resultados (RyC)



Los “tiempos” importan mucho... y dependen de nosotros



Los “tiempos” importan mucho... y dependen de nosotros

Tiempo			
Desde Recidiva a Comité CAR-T			
Desde Comité CAR-T hasta Aprobación M			
Desde Aprobación Ministerio hasta Aféresis	4 días	8 días	0
Tiempo Recidiva a Aféresis	33 días	7	70
Tiempo producción (Aféresis - Llegada)	26 días	28 días	18
Tiempo hasta infusión (Llegada - Infusión)	8 días	8 días	5
Tiempo Recidiva a infusión	68 días	42	103

Menos quimioterapia pre-aféresis y Bridging
 Menos deterioro estado general
 Menos enfermedad voluminosa

Comité CART– Infusión: 43 días

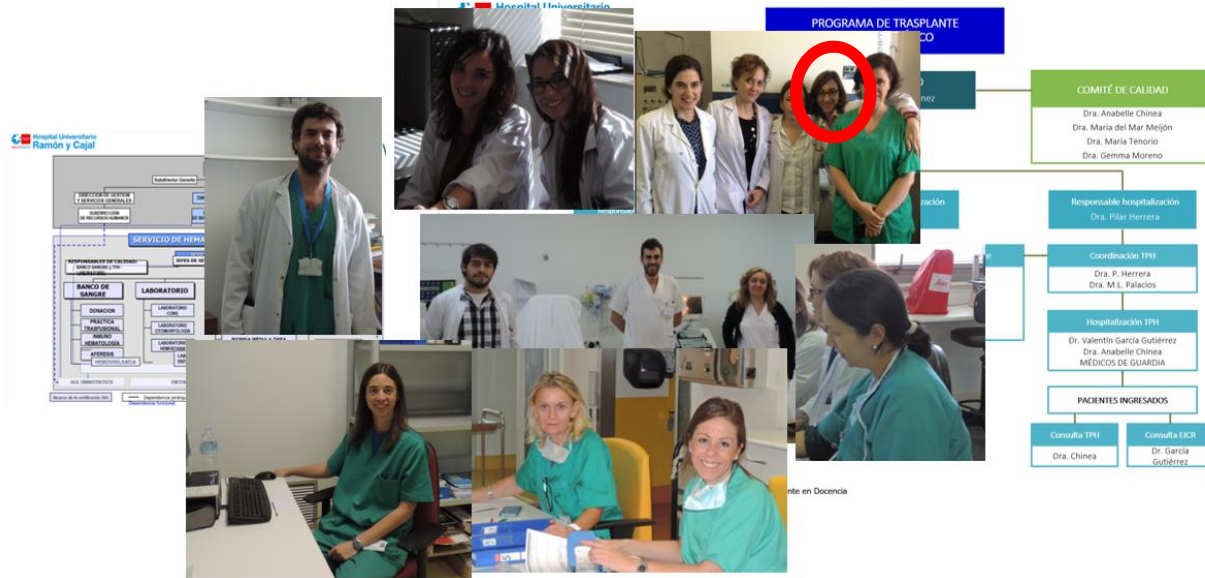
Comité CART– Infusión: 60 días

Conclusiones

- Aunque la mejora de muchos factores puede contribuir a mejorar los resultados del CAR-T, la rapidez en la actuación es algo factible y dependiente de los equipos que cuidan a los pacientes
- Diversos factores parecen asociarse con mejores resultados:
 - ✓ Elegir bien el paciente: **Los casos “desesperados” no suelen beneficiarse**
 - ✓ Acortar tiempos es fundamental (y está en nuestra mano):
 - Menos quimioterapia
 - Menos productos no infundidos
 - Menos Enfermedad Voluminosa
 - Mejor estado general del paciente
- Parece deseable el manejo de las complicaciones del CART de modo precoz y por personal experto

CAR-T: El valor del Equipo

Our Team: adaptable, increasing in complexity and effort



El pase del relevo... esencial en ganar la carrera

1987



1991



¡¡¡Muchas gracias a todos mis compañeros!!!



*LOS PORTADORES DE LA ANTORCHA
Facultad de Medicina (U.C.M.)*

