

Cancer Q&A: Understanding the Role and Reality of CAR (Chimeric Antigen Receptor) T-Cell Therapy for Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

A CME/MOC-Accredited Webinar Developed in Partnership with CancerCare®

**Wednesday, November 12, 2025
5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET**

Faculty

**Jeremy S Abramson, MD, MMSc
Loretta J Nastoupil, MD**

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Faculty



Jeremy S Abramson, MD, MMSc
Director, Center for Lymphoma
Massachusetts General Hospital
Professor of Medicine
Harvard Medical School
Boston, Massachusetts



MODERATOR
Neil Love, MD
Research To Practice
Miami, Florida



Loretta J Nastoupil, MD
Oncologist
Southwest Oncology
CommonSpirit Mercy Hospital
Durango, Colorado

Survey Participants



Manali Kamdar, MD, MBBS

Associate Professor
Clinical Director of Lymphoma Services
Morton and Sandra Saffer Endowed Chair in
Hematology Research
Division of Hematology, Hematologic Malignancies
University of Colorado Cancer Center
Aurora, Colorado



Tycel Phillips, MD, FASCO

Associate Professor, Division of Lymphoma
Department of Hematology and Hematopoietic
Cell Transplantation
City of Hope Comprehensive Cancer Center
Duarte, California



Matthew Lunning, DO

Professor
Medical Director, Gene and Cellular Therapy
Associate Vice Chair of Research, Department
of Medicine
Assistant Vice Chancellor for Clinical Research
Fred and Pamela Buffett Cancer Center
University of Nebraska Medical Center
Omaha, Nebraska



Jason Westin, MD, MS

Director, Lymphoma Clinical Research
Section Chief, Aggressive Lymphoma
Professor, Department of Lymphoma and Myeloma
The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center
Houston, Texas

Commercial Support

This activity is supported by educational grants from Bristol Myers Squibb and Novartis.

Dr Love — Disclosures

Dr Love is president and CEO of Research To Practice. Research To Practice receives funds in the form of educational grants to develop CME activities from the following companies: Aadi Bioscience, AbbVie Inc, ADC Therapeutics, Agendia Inc, Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Amgen Inc, Array BioPharma Inc, a subsidiary of Pfizer Inc, Arvinas, Astellas, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, Aveo Pharmaceuticals, Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals, BeOne, Black Diamond Therapeutics Inc, Blueprint Medicines, Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals Inc, Bristol Myers Squibb, Celcuity, Clovis Oncology, Coherus BioSciences, Corcept Therapeutics Inc, CTI BioPharma, a Sobi Company, Daiichi Sankyo Inc, Eisai Inc, Elevation Oncology Inc, Exact Sciences Corporation, Exelixis Inc, Genentech, a member of the Roche Group, Genmab US Inc, Geron Corporation, Gilead Sciences Inc, GSK, Helsinn Therapeutics (US) Inc, Hologic Inc, ImmunoGen Inc, Incyte Corporation, Ipsen Biopharmaceuticals Inc, Jazz Pharmaceuticals Inc, Johnson & Johnson, Karyopharm Therapeutics, Kite, A Gilead Company, Kura Oncology, Legend Biotech, Lilly, MEI Pharma Inc, Merck, Mersana Therapeutics Inc, Mirati Therapeutics Inc, Mural Oncology Inc, Natera Inc, Novartis, Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation on behalf of Advanced Accelerator Applications, Novocure Inc, Nuvalent, Pfizer Inc, Pharmacyclics LLC, an AbbVie Company, Puma Biotechnology Inc, Regeneron Pharmaceuticals Inc, Rigel Pharmaceuticals Inc, R-Pharm US, Sanofi, Seagen Inc, Servier Pharmaceuticals LLC, SpringWorks Therapeutics Inc, Stemline Therapeutics Inc, Sumitomo Pharma America, Syndax Pharmaceuticals, Taiho Oncology Inc, Takeda Pharmaceuticals USA Inc, TerSera Therapeutics LLC, and Tesaro, A GSK Company.

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Planners, scientific staff and independent reviewers for Research To Practice have no relevant conflicts of interest to disclose.

Dr Abramson — Disclosures

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Consulting Agreements	AbbVie Inc, ADC Therapeutics, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, BeOne, Bristol Myers Squibb, Celgene Corporation, Foresight Diagnostics, Genentech, a member of the Roche Group, Gilead Sciences Inc, Interius BioTherapeutics, Miltenyi Biotec, Novartis, Roche Laboratories Inc, Seagen Inc
Contracted Research	Bristol Myers Squibb, Celgene Corporation, Cellectis, Genentech, a member of the Roche Group, Merck, Mustang Bio, Regeneron Pharmaceuticals Inc, Seagen Inc, Takeda Pharmaceuticals USA Inc

Dr Nastoupil — Disclosures

Faculty

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Data and Safety Monitoring Boards/Committees	Genentech, a member of the Roche Group

Dr Kamdar — Disclosures

Survey Participant

Consulting Agreements	AbbVie Inc, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, BeOne, Bristol Myers Squibb, Genentech, a member of the Roche Group
Data and Safety Monitoring Boards/Committees	Bristol Myers Squibb, Genentech, a member of the Roche Group

Dr Lunning — Disclosures

Survey Participant

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Research Funding	AbbVie Inc, Bristol Myers Squibb, Fate Therapeutics, Kite, A Gilead Company

Dr Phillips — Disclosures

Survey Participant

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Nonrelevant Financial Relationships	Blood Cancer United Scholar in Clinical Research

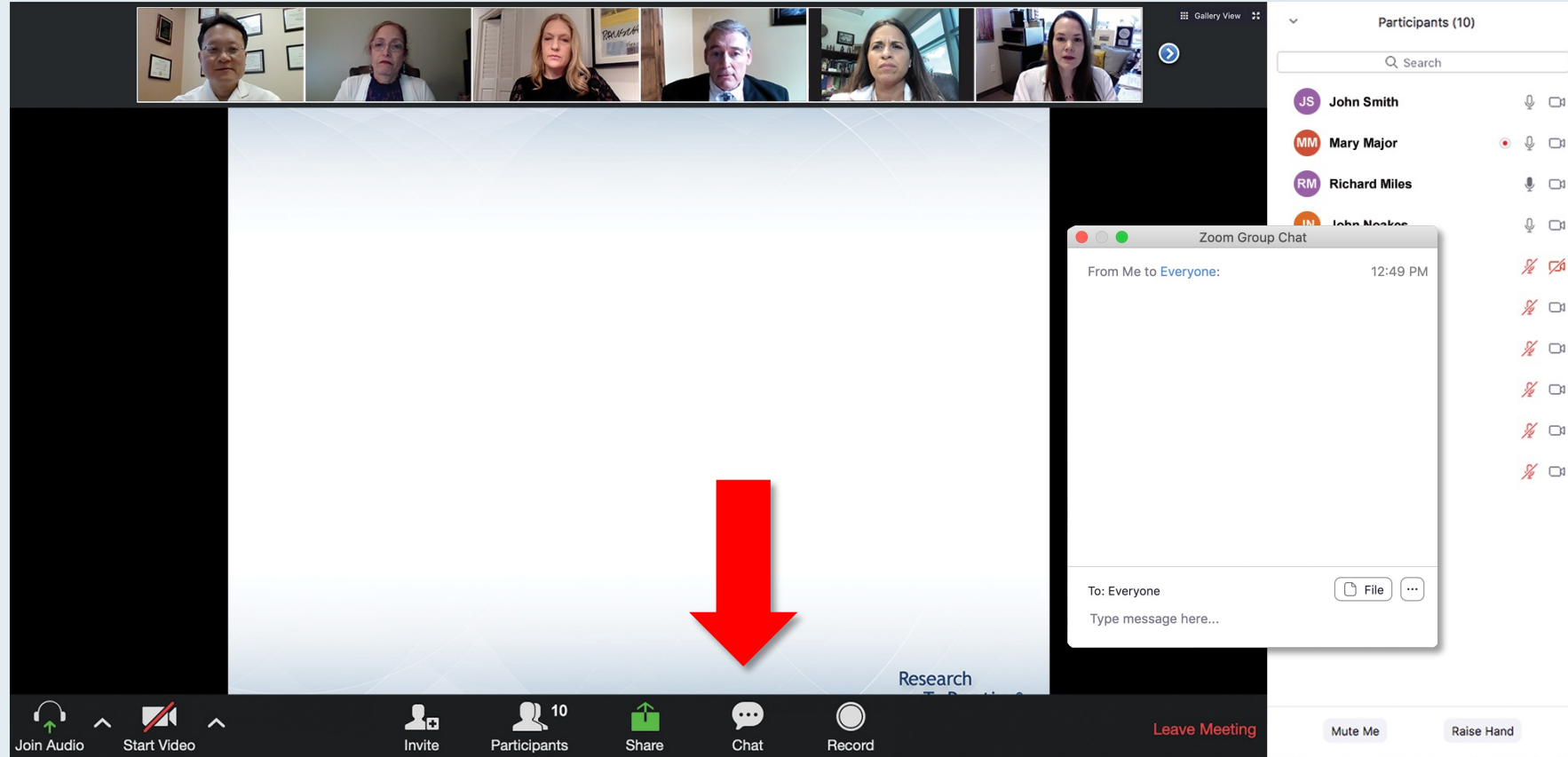
Dr Westin — Disclosures

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This educational activity contains discussion of non-FDA-approved uses of agents and regimens. Please refer to official prescribing information for each product for approved indications.

We Encourage Clinicians in Practice to Submit Questions



Feel free to submit questions now before the program begins and throughout the program.

Familiarizing Yourself with the Zoom Interface

Expand chat submission box

The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting interface. At the top, there's a header bar with participant names: RTP Coordinat..., Kirsten Miller, RTP Mike Rivera, and Lisa Suarez. Below this, a slide titled "Meet The Professor Program Participating Faculty" is displayed. The slide lists six faculty members with their photos and titles. To the right of the slide, a chat window is open, showing messages from "Me to Panelists" and "Me to Panelists and Attendees". A red arrow points to the white line above the chat submission box, indicating where to drag to expand the box.

Meet The Professor Program Participating Faculty

 Nancy L Bartlett, MD Professor of Medicine Koman Chair in Medical Oncology Washington University School of Medicine St Louis, Missouri	 Jonathan W Friedberg, MD, MMSc Samuel E Durand Professor of Medicine Director, James P Wilmot Cancer Institute University of Rochester Rochester, New York
 Carla Casulo, MD Associate Professor of Medicine Division of Hematology/Oncology Director, Hematology/Oncology Fellowship Program University of Rochester Wilmot Cancer Institute Rochester, New York	 Brian T Hill, MD, PhD Director, Lymphoid Malignancy Program Cleveland Clinic Taussig Cancer Institute Cleveland, Ohio
 Christopher R Flowers, MD, MS Chair, Professor Department of Lymphoma/Myeloma The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center Houston, Texas	 Brad S Kahl, MD Professor of Medicine Washington University School of Medicine Director, Lymphoma Program Siteman Cancer Center St Louis, Missouri

Chat

Me to Panelists 4:31 PM

Welcome and thank you for attending! To access the slides from today's session please use the link below.
http://images.researchtopractice.com/2021/Meetings/Slides/MTP_ToGo_CLL_2021_April1.pdf

Me to Panelists and Attendees 4:32 PM

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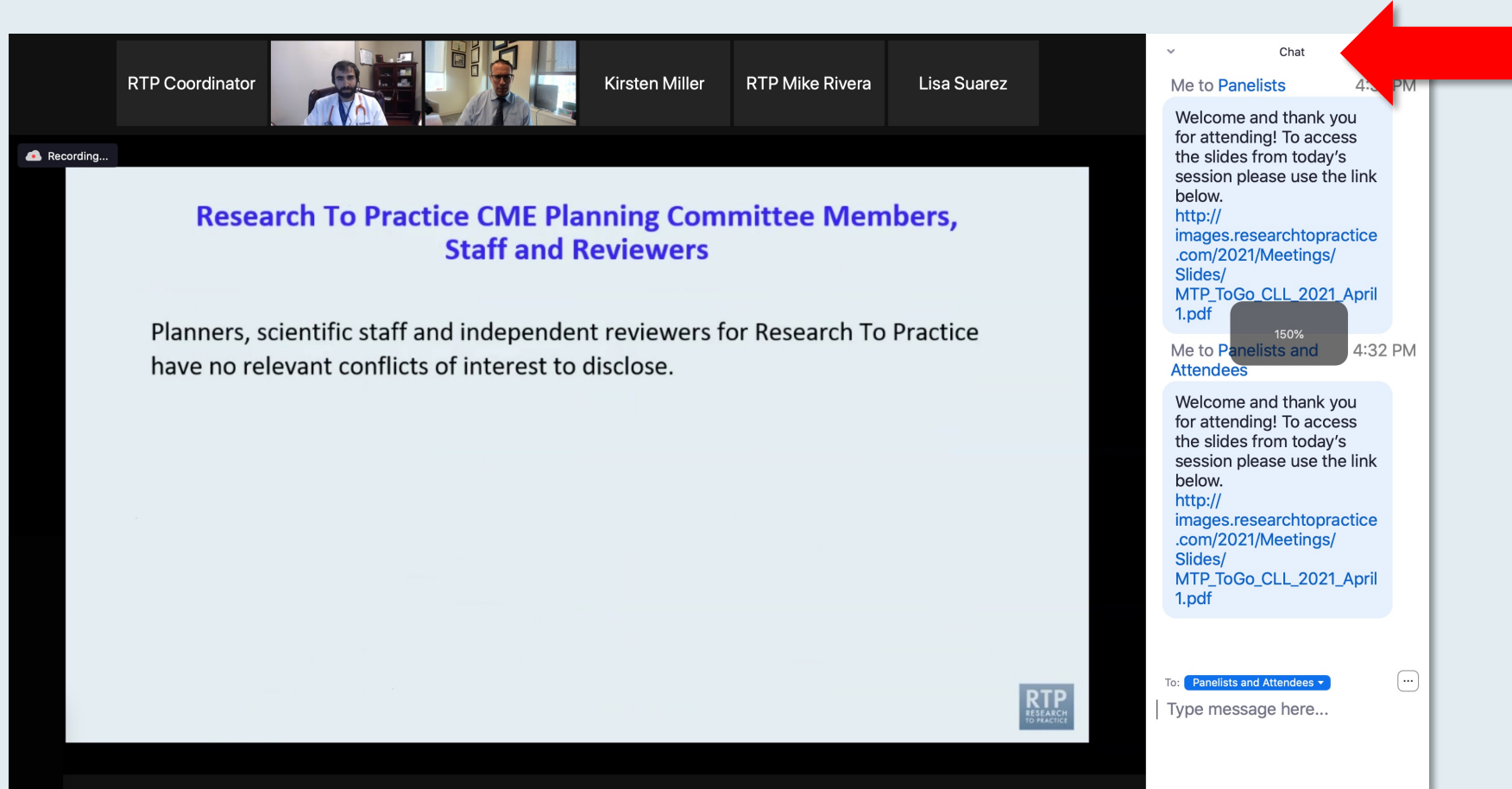
To: Panelists and Attendees

Type message here...

Drag the white line above the submission box up to create more space for your message.

Familiarizing Yourself with the Zoom Interface

Increase chat font size



The screenshot displays a Zoom meeting interface. At the top, a gallery view shows participants: RTP Coordinator, Kirsten Miller, RTP Mike Rivera, and Lisa Suarez. The main area shows a slide titled "Research To Practice CME Planning Committee Members, Staff and Reviewers" with the text: "Planners, scientific staff and independent reviewers for Research To Practice have no relevant conflicts of interest to disclose." A "Recording..." indicator is visible in the top left of the slide area. On the right, the chat window is open, showing a message from "Me to Panelists" with a link to a PDF. A red arrow points to the font size icon (a square with a plus sign) in the chat window's header, which is currently set to 150%.

**Press Command (for Mac) or Control (for PC) and the + symbol.
You may do this as many times as you need for readability.**

Clinicians in the Audience, Please Complete the Pre- and Postmeeting Surveys

The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting with a title bar at the top displaying "Meet The Professionals: Optimizing the Selection and Sequencing of Therapy for Patients with Gastrointestinal Cancer". The main content area is a presentation slide with the following text:

Meet The Professionals
Optimizing the Selection and Sequencing of Therapy for Patients with Gastrointestinal Cancer
Wednesday, August 25, 5:00 PM – 6:00 PM EST
Faculty
Wells A Messersmith, MD
Moderator
Neil Love, MD

A "Quick Survey" pop-up is visible in the center of the screen, listing various treatment combinations for selection. The survey options include:

- ☐ Ceritinib +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Ceritinib + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Elotuzumab + lenalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Elotuzumab + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Daratumumab + lenalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Daratumumab + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Daratumumab + bortezomib +/- dexamethasone
- ☐ Isazomib + Rd
- ☐ Other

The "Submit" button is at the bottom of the survey pop-up. The right sidebar shows a list of 10 participants, including John Smith, Mary Major, Richard Miles, John Noakes, Alice Suarez, Jane Perez, Robert Stiles, Juan Fernandez, Ashok Kumar, and Jeremy Smith. The bottom toolbar includes icons for Join Audio, Start Video, Invite, Participants, Share, Chat, Record, and a "Leave Meeting" button.

The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting with a title bar at the top displaying "Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, which would you recommend for a 65-year-old patient with clear cell renal cell carcinoma (ccRCC) if follow-up 3 years later is found to have asymptomatic (PS 0)?". The main content area is a presentation slide with the following text:

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, which would you recommend for a 65-year-old patient with clear cell renal cell carcinoma (ccRCC) if follow-up 3 years later is found to have asymptomatic (PS 0)?

1. Nivolumab/ipilimumab
2. Avelumab/axitinib
3. Pembrolizumab/axitinib
4. Pembrolizumab/lenvatinib
5. Nivolumab/cabozantinib
6. Tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) monotherapy
7. Anti-PD-1/PD-L1 monotherapy
8. Other

A "Quick Poll" pop-up is visible in the center of the screen, listing the same options as the survey. The poll options include:

- ☐ Nivolumab/ipilimumab
- ☐ Avelumab/axitinib
- ☐ Pembrolizumab/axitinib
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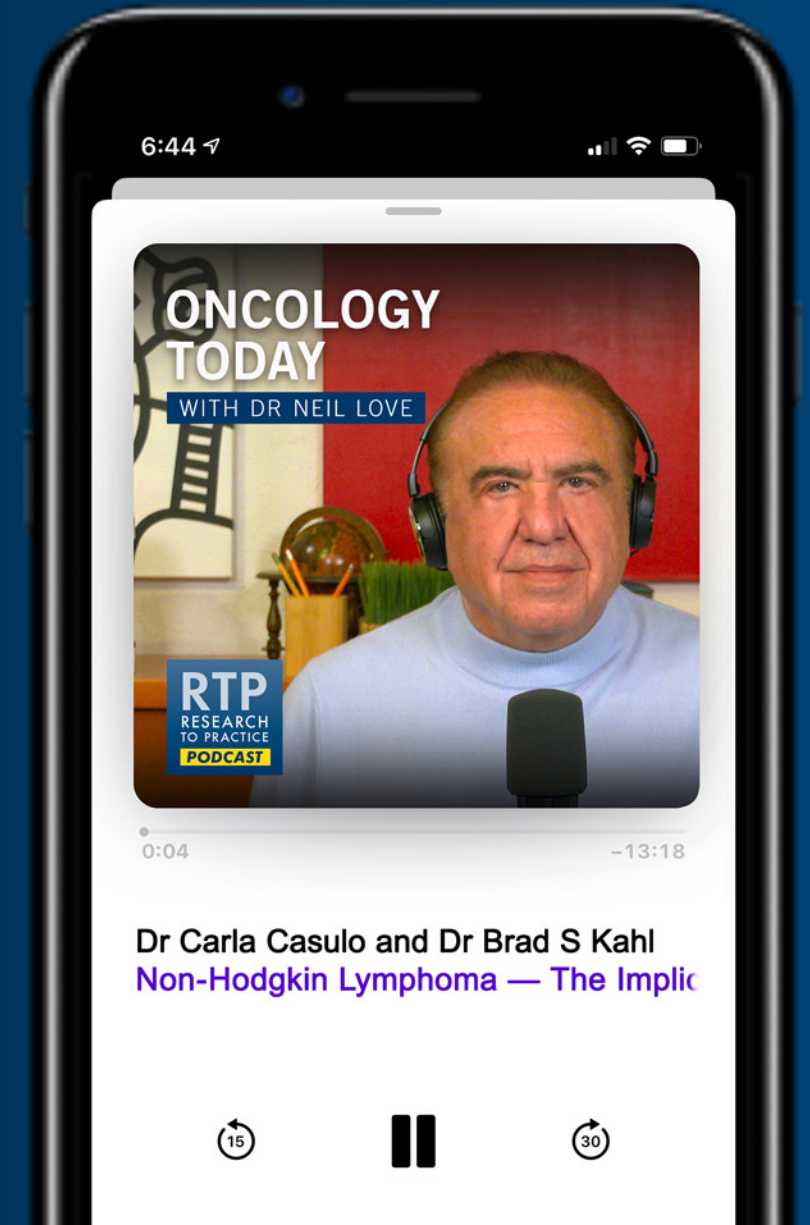
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma — The Implications of Recent Datasets for Current and Future Disease Management



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Cancer Conference Update: 2025 ESMO Annual Meeting — Breast Cancer Highlights

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Exciting CME Events You Do Not Want to Miss

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Friday, December 5, 2025

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7:30 AM – 9:30 AM ET

**Myelofibrosis and
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3:15 PM – 5:15 PM ET

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Grand Rounds

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November 2025 to April 2026

Two Series

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**Host a 1-hour session at your institution:
Email Meetings@ResearchToPractice.com
or call (800) 233-6153**

Save The Date

Fifth Annual National General Medical Oncology Summit

*A Multitumor CME/MOC-, NCPD- and ACPE-Accredited
Educational Conference Developed in Partnership with
Florida Cancer Specialists & Research Institute*

Friday to Sunday, April 24 to 26, 2026

The Ritz-Carlton Orlando, Grande Lakes | Orlando, Florida

Moderated by Neil Love, MD

*Thank you for joining us! Please take a moment
to complete the survey currently up on Zoom.
Your feedback is very important to us.*

*Information on how to obtain CME and ABIM MOC
credit will be provided at the conclusion
of the activity in the Zoom chat room. Attendees
will also receive an email in 1 to 3 business days
with these instructions.*

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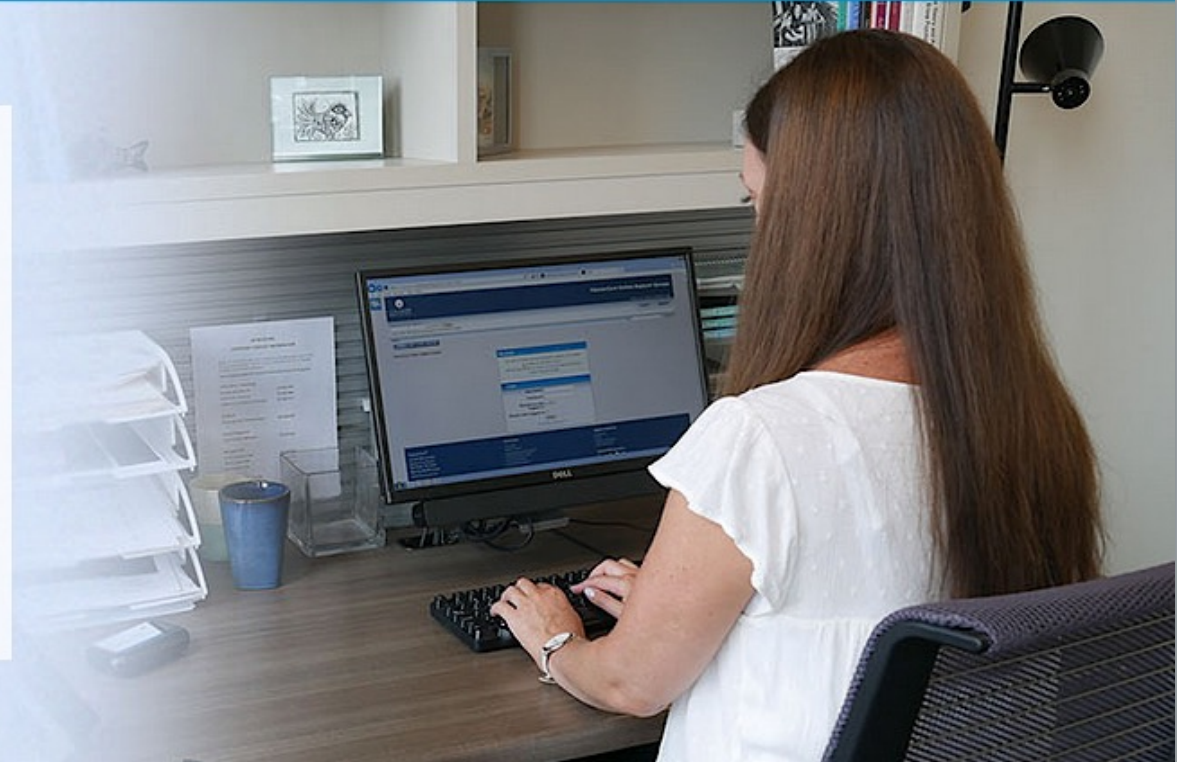
Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Blood Cancers Patient Support Group

Online

Our blood cancers patient support group **provides a safe space to connect with others** coping with a blood cancer and is **led by an oncology social worker** who provides emotional and practical support.



Faculty



Jeremy S Abramson, MD, MMSc
Director, Center for Lymphoma
Massachusetts General Hospital
Professor of Medicine
Harvard Medical School
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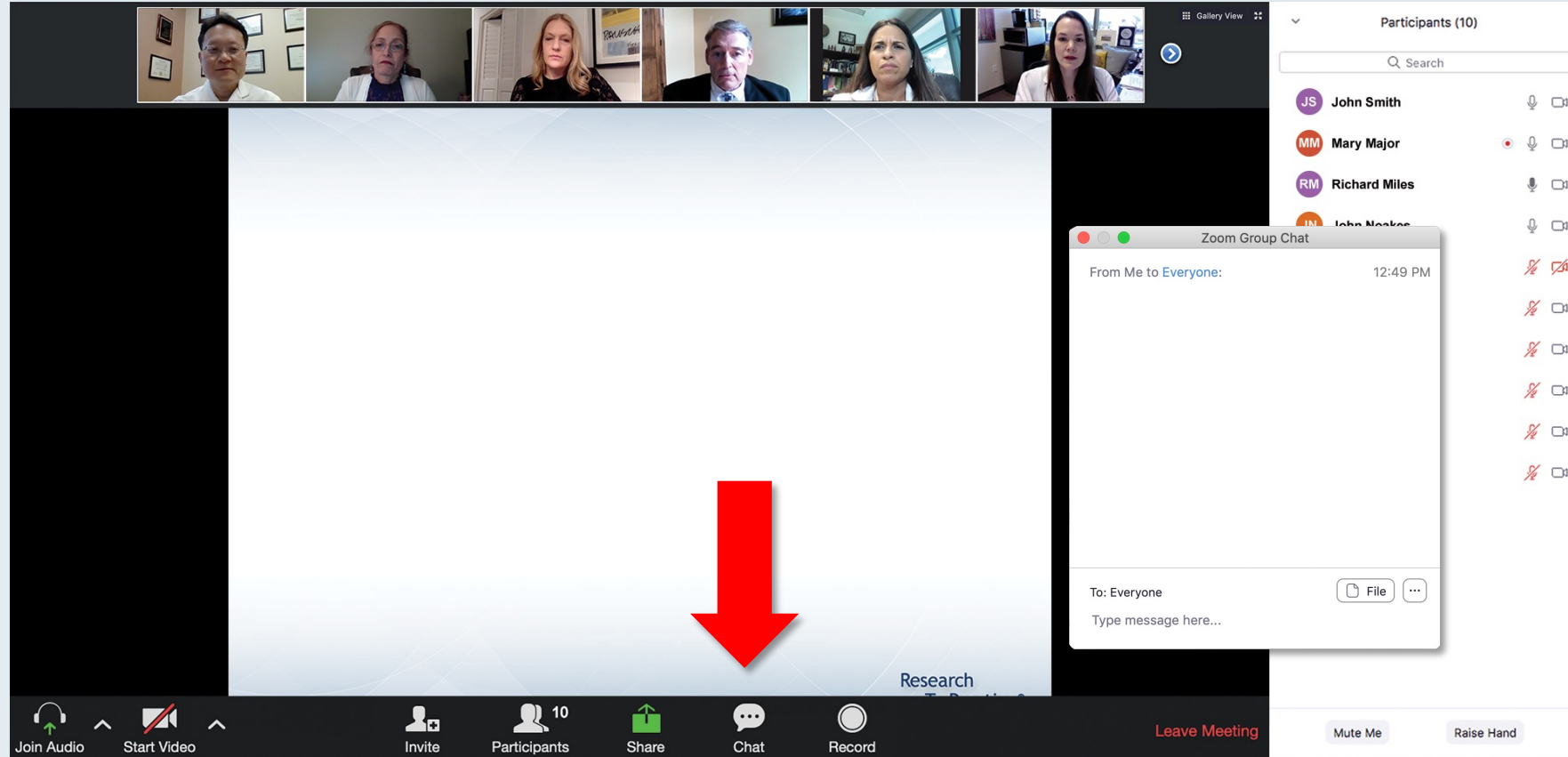
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Submit

Participants (10)

- JS John Smith
- MM Mary Major
- RM Richard Miles
- JN John Noakes
- AS Alice Suarez
- JP Jane Perez
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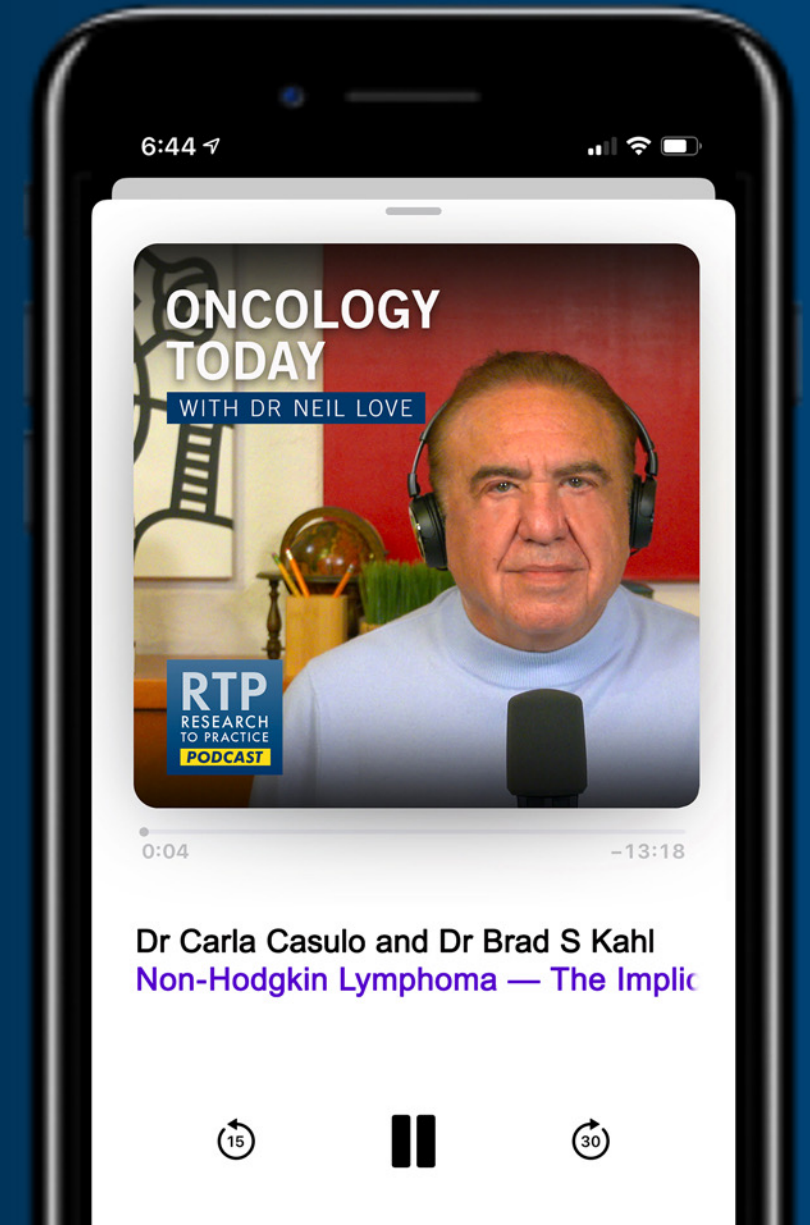
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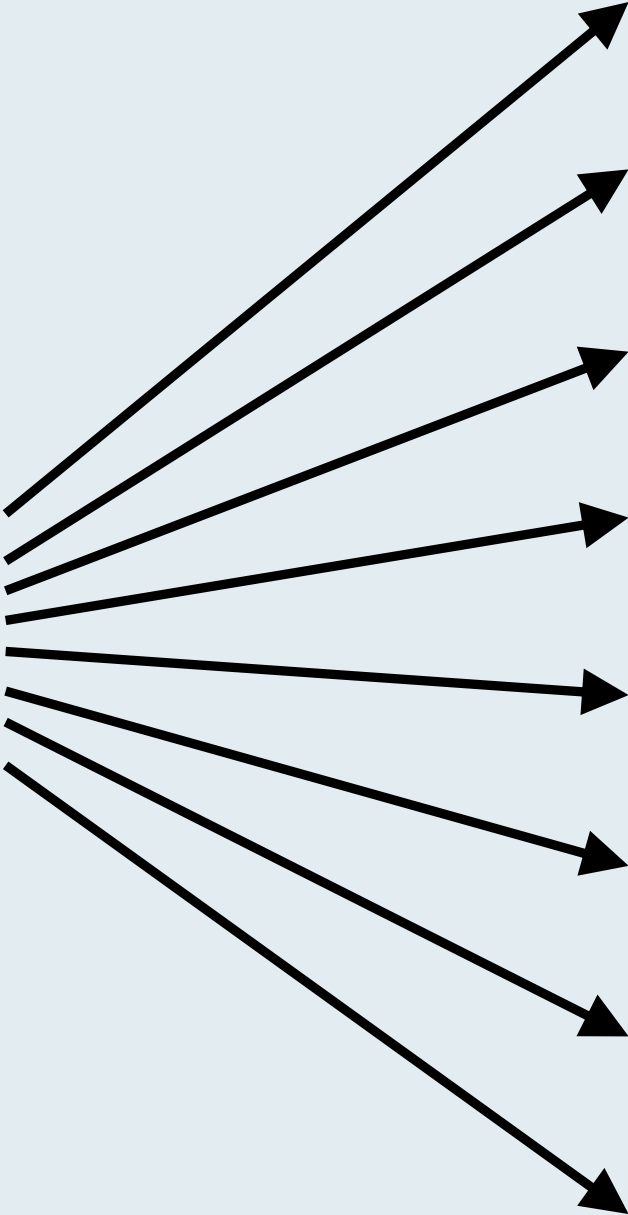
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Moderated by Neil Love, MD

RTP Content Distribution Platform

9-28-24 to 9-28-25

	Year	Month
Total (hours)	280	24
Recordings	93	7
Webinars	41	4
Cases	62	5
Meetings	84	7
Final	218	18



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Cancer Q&A: Understanding the Role and Reality of CAR (Chimeric Antigen Receptor) T-Cell Therapy for Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

A CME/MOC-Accredited Webinar Developed in Partnership with CancerCare®

**Wednesday, November 12, 2025
5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET**

Faculty

**Jeremy S Abramson, MD, MMSc
Loretta J Nastoupil, MD**

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Dr Abramson — Disclosures

Faculty

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Data and Safety Monitoring Boards/Committees	Genentech, a member of the Roche Group

Dr Kamdar — Disclosures

Survey Participant

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Dr Lunning — Disclosures

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Cancer Q&A

CAR T-Cell Therapy for Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

Module 1: Overview of CAR T-Cell Therapy

Module 2: Potential Treatment Benefits of CAR T-Cell Therapy

Module 3: CRS (Cytokine Release Syndrome) and ICANS (Immune Effector Cell-Associated Neurotoxicity Syndrome)

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Overview of CAR T-cell therapy



Overview of CAR T-Cell Treatment



Dr Abramson

CAR T cells harness the power of your own immune system to fight the lymphoma. Both CAR T-cell products have identical efficacy. One is less toxic but takes about a week longer to manufacture.



Dr Nastoupil

Liso-cel is generally associated with lower rates of CRS and neurotoxicity. The one limitation is the median manufacturing time is about 24 days.



Dr Kamdar

Cytopenias, secondary malignancy risk and infection risk are similar across constructs. Manufacturing time is different across different products.



Dr Lunning

I often start with the fact that no head-to-head trials are comparing CAR T for third line plus as well as high risk second-line population. I pay a lot of attention on mitigating the risk of high-grade toxicity, which I feel leads to long-term disability and length of stay issues.



Dr Phillips

All CAR products are derived from the patients own T cells. They are modified to better recognize and kill cancer cells. Axi-cel/brexu-cel has a Ferrari engine; Liso-cel and tis-cel have a Corvette engine.



Dr Westin

The approved products are very similar – we take T cells and turn them in to lymphoma-fighting weapons, which are more effective to get and stay in remission than other treatments. The main differences are logistics and side effects.

CRS = cytokine release syndrome; CAR T = CAR T-cell therapy

Discussion Question

Of the patients with NHL who you would consider to be good candidates for CAR-T therapy, what fraction end up being evaluated by a CAR-T center and what fraction of those patients actually receive treatment?

Key Time Points in the CAR T-Cell Therapy Journey

Manali Kamdar, MD, MBBS

I map out the process clearly:

1. Initial consult and eligibility review
2. Apheresis (cell collection)
3. Bridging therapy (if needed)
4. Manufacturing period (usually 3-5 weeks)
5. Lymphodepleting chemotherapy
6. Cell infusion (day 0)
7. Monitoring phase (days 0-14) for CRS or ICANS
8. Response assessment at day 30 or 90, depending on institutional programmatic approach
9. Follow-up phase: infection prophylaxis, labs and clinic visits for at least 6 months

I reassure them that if the first 2 weeks go smoothly, they can often transition home or to local lodging, continuing close follow-up.

Key Timepoints in the CAR T-Cell Therapy Journey



Dr Abramson

CAR T cells are a multi-step process, but the actual treatment is given as a single infusion, not multiple cycles like many other therapies.



Dr Nastoupil

Patients are monitored at the treating center until they are deemed safe to return home. Patients are followed closely for the first 90 days.



Dr Kamdar

I map out the process clearly. I reassure them that if the first 2 weeks go smoothly, they can often transition home or local lodging, continuing close follow-up.



Dr Lunning

Brain to Vein encapsulates desire to do it and actually getting to go to apheresis. The challenge here is insurance approval, tests necessary, and getting a chair for apheresis. Once apheresed then we are in the Vein to Vein time, which we very reliably now infuse products to near 100%.



Dr Phillips

The first step is insurance approval. This can vary from patient to patient. Next step after approval is obtaining an apheresis slot, for which thereafter we will collect cells.



Dr Westin

The key time points are the decision, the approval, the collection, the manufacturing, the delivery, and the follow-up. For follow-up, patients have testing like PET/CT scans and blood work, and to work with their local oncologist on recovering from any leftover side effects.

Discussion Question

What is the role of bridging therapy? Adding in systemic treatment (eg, a Bruton tyrosine kinase inhibitor)?

Bridging Therapy



Dr Abramson

Bridging therapy is treatment used to control the disease and symptoms while the CAR T cells are being manufactured. We have both systemic options and radiation therapy.



Dr Nastoupil

Patients are likely to have better outcomes regarding both safety and efficacy if they proceed with CAR T with disease regressing as opposed to progressing.



Dr Kamdar

Bridging therapy is anything we do to stabilize disease while CAR T cells are being manufactured. The goal is to keep the disease under control.



Dr Lunning

I use apheresis as a split in bridging as I may do something different before apheresis (pre-aph) and after apheresis (post-aph). In pre-aph, I focus on disease stabilization without making them too sick for CAR T. In the post-aph period we use what we've learned to customize therapy.



Dr Phillips

Bridging therapy is needed to slow the progression of cancer long enough to allow for collection, manufacture and return of the CAR product; especially helpful for rapidly progressive disease.



Dr Westin

Bridging therapy is not always required, especially if the amount of lymphoma is low and speed of disease growth is slow.

CAR T = CAR T-cell therapy

Discussion Question

How do you select a CAR-T product? What is the relative efficacy and efficiency of product preparations, and what are their associated toxicities?

Selecting a CAR T-Cell Therapy Product

Manali Kamdar, MD, MBBS

When I choose a CAR-T product, I consider:

- Disease subtype and efficacy data for that construct in that histology
- Tumor burden, patient symptoms, time it will take to manufacture one construct versus the other
- Patient profile: age, comorbidities, performance status, caregiver support
- Logistics: inpatient versus outpatient feasibility, manufacturing time and caregiver support

The goal is to tailor the product to both disease biology and patient resilience.

Selecting a CAR T-Cell Therapy Product



Dr Abramson

We consider multiple factors, including efficacy, safety, manufacturing time and ability to administer in the outpatient setting.



Dr Nastoupil

Key factors are type of lymphoma, line of therapy, response to prior treatment, comorbid conditions, disease burden and tempo.



Dr Kamdar

I consider disease subtype, efficacy data, tumour burden, patient symptoms, time it will take to manufacture, patient age, comorbidities, performance status, caregiver support.



Dr Lunning

I look at it backwards: high-grade ICANS and then work my way backwards, next being high-grade CRS — we've gotten so much better at managing CRS that it is quite rare. In the end, I believe liso-cel checks the box of balance with efficacy vs safety.



Dr Phillips

Liso-cel is appropriate alternative to axi-cel for DLBCL. For a patient w/ high burden or aggressive disease the choice might be axi-cel. For FL, the preference is liso-cel. For MCL the preference is brexu-cel.



Dr Westin

I weigh the pros and cons of each product: If the disease is progressing quickly, I choose speed and reliability of manufacturing. If the patient is frail, I choose safety of the toxicity profile.

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Potential treatment benefits of CAR T-cell therapy



Discussion Question

What are the projected benefits of CAR T-cell therapy in diffuse large B-cell lymphoma? Where does CAR T fit in?

Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma (DLBCL)



Dr Abramson

The majority of patients will respond; about half will go into complete remission. Close to 40% will be cured.



Dr Nastoupil

I generally favor liso-cel for older or frailer patients given the favorable toxicity profile. For young, fit patients, I prefer axi-cel with the favorable manufacturing time.



Dr Kamdar

I generally prefer liso-cel for DLBCL. The 5-year follow-up data across all constructs suggest a roughly 40% chance of long-term remission or cure, but liso-cel has a more favorable safety profile.



Dr Lunning

I would prefer liso-cel, given its balance of efficacy and safety in multiply relapsed DLBCL. I do believe it carries the least likelihood of having high-grade neurotoxicity compared to the other products.



Dr Phillips

Preference would be based on age/fitness; for younger/fit patients axi-cel and for older patients liso-cel. This would be administered w/ the intent to cure. Patients in remission at day 90 have a great chance of long-term cure.



Dr Westin

Axi-cel. For your relapsed DLBCL, we have one chance to provide a curative intent therapy and thus reliability of manufacturing is key. Axi-cel cures about 40% of patients with this otherwise fatal disease.

Discussion Question

What are the projected benefits of CAR T-cell therapy for follicular lymphoma? Where does CAR T fit in?

Follicular Lymphoma (FL)



Dr Abramson

Responses to CAR T last about 5 years on average, but far longer responses are possible. Some patients will never relapse after this treatment.



Dr Nastoupil

I recommend liso-cel primarily because it is associated with a manageable safety profile.



Dr Kamdar

My preferred CAR T is lisocabtagene maraleucel (liso-cel), which offers an attractive balance of efficacy and tolerability. Remission can be long-lasting — and possibly curative.



Dr Lunning

Despite longer data and follow-up with axi-cel, I do feel that the toxicity profile matters as FL is a marathon, not a sprint. I would consider liso-cel, which has excellent activity in obtaining a complete response.



Dr Phillips

My preference is liso-cel; the hope is that w/ time we might identify a subset of patients that could potentially achieve a cure or a “functional” cure.



Dr Westin

Axi-cel. We choose this treatment because more than half of patients are alive and did not require additional lymphoma therapy with more than 5 years of follow up – hopefully some of those patients are cured.

Discussion Question

What are the projected benefits of CAR T-cell therapy for mantle cell lymphoma? Where does CAR T fit in?

Mantle Cell Lymphoma (MCL)



Dr Abramson

The vast majority of patients in this situation will respond, and most will go into complete remission. Remissions last 1-2 years on average, but remission may last much longer. Pirtobrutinib may be used as bridging therapy.



Dr Nastoupil

I would prefer liso-cel for multiply-relapsed MCL. I would favor brexu-cel for a young, fit patient with high-risk disease in first relapse.



Dr Kamdar

For younger, fit patients, brexucabtagene autoleucel (brexu-cel) remains my preferred choice. For older or frail patients, I favor liso-cel due to its lower toxicity and outpatient feasibility.



Dr Lunning

Considering the activity of both in mantle cell lymphoma post-BTK exposure, I would prefer Liso-cel over Brexu-cel due to its safety profile, noting the differences in these single-arm trials.



Dr Phillips

Preference is brexu-cel. Treatment is not curative and the disease will relapse. For those unable to receive brexu-cel we use liso-cel.



Dr Westin

Liso-cel. For your relapsed MCL, we want to balance concerns for effective treatment and risk of side effects. The other options are impressive, but have a higher risk of severe side effects.

Cancer Q&A

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CRS (cytokine release syndrome) and ICANS (immune effector cell-associated neurotoxicity syndrome)



Discussion Question

What is the clinical spectrum of CRS? Role of preemptive tocilizumab?

CRS



Dr Abramson

The most common symptom is fever, but it can uncommonly get worse. We give an antidote called tocilizumab with or without steroids which rapidly improves the CRS and usually prevents it from becoming severe.



Dr Nastoupil

The spectrum of CRS is dependent on the product regarding the likelihood of experiencing it at all and how serious it might be. Nearly all patients will have fever. Generally, the course of CRS is relatively short.



Dr Kamdar

I describe CRS as the “immune storm” that tells us the CARs are expanding — fever, chills, low blood pressure, shortness of breath — ranging from mild to severe.



Dr Lunning

High-grade CRS, I would argue, is less common now than high-grade ICANS. I focus on discussing if we see CRS, especially if early post-infusion, we act quickly as I believe this is the biggest predictor of odds of having ICANS.



Dr Phillips

CRS is manifested by fever but this is generally preceded by tachycardia. Some patients require ICU.



Dr Westin

I describe CRS as similar to having an infection like the flu — sometimes you can have fever and body aches and that’s it, other times you can see low blood pressure and a trip to the ICU.

Discussion Question

What is the clinical spectrum of ICANS and other neurotoxicities? How are these managed?

ICANS



Dr Abramson

The most common symptoms are confusion, sleepiness or word-finding difficulties.



Dr Nastoupil

ICANS is variable and unpredictable. It generally will occur after a patient has experienced CRS. It can be rapid in onset and resolution.



Dr Kamdar

ICANS often follows or overlaps with CRS, most commonly within 8-14 days post infusion. Early recognition is key, and we maintain daily neurologic checks during the acute phase.



Dr Lunning

If ICANS does occur I've already readied them for a longer inpatient stay and that they may need acute rehab. We do steroids prophylaxis and are very aggressive with CRS management if CRS onset in first 72 post-infusion.



Dr Phillips

Initial management is w/ steroids and depends on severity and duration of symptoms. For most patients this is reversible.



Dr Westin

ICANS is brain dysfunction, which is nearly always reversible. There are no effective preventative strategies, and treatments can prevent ICANS from worsening.

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Finding information about CAR T-cell therapy; clinical trials



Discussion Question

What is known about mechanisms of resistance and clinical limitations to CAR T-cell therapy, and what research avenues are being pursued to improve it?

What are some of the exciting clinical trial initiatives in CAR T-cell therapy?

Cancer Q&A

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Financial issues; risk of infection



Discussion Question

What are some of the financial issues that arise with CAR T-cell therapy? Outpatient CAR T?

Financial Issues



Dr Abramson

Insurance covers the CAR T cells and associated care. Costs may be associated with needing to stay near our center for 2-4 weeks, but support and reimbursement programs are available.



Dr Nastoupil

Insurance coverage may impact which centers are available and this can result in long travel. Patients have several visits to the treating center and are generally not able to work and this too can be a financial stressor.



Dr Kamdar

I emphasize the importance of caregiver support, possible work or income disruption, and the option of FMLA for caregivers. Financial counselors and social workers assist.



Dr Lunning

Medicare with managed plan or private insurance requires single-case agreement, which delays apheresis. I know what insurance they have before I walk into the consult room as that may impact my Brain to Vein decision. Rarely after that is it an issue.



Dr Phillips

Work can be an important issue. Also, there is need for a caregiver, which requires another person to be off work for an extended period, which for some is not financially feasible.



Dr Westin

As anything complicated, CAR-T treatment can have financial challenges, like needing to be away from home for monitoring and needing to have a caregiver(s) to take off work.

Discussion Question

What are some of the long-term issues with CAR T-cell therapy, including hypogammaglobulinemia, infections, preemptive antimicrobials and vaccines?

Potential Long-Term Complications



Dr Abramson

Prophylactic antibiotics are used until healthy lymphocytes have recovered. We also monitor antibody levels, and may use IVIG. We will also consider vaccines to help prevent infections.



Dr Nastoupil

B-cell depletion can increase the risk of infection, particularly viral infections. Monitoring IgG levels and IVIG replacement is also a consideration to reduce the risk of infection.



Dr Kamdar

The primary concern is immunosuppression and infection risk due to prolonged B-cell aplasia and hypogammaglobulinemia. I keep patients on antiviral and PJP prophylaxis for at least 6 months.



Dr Lunning

We use anti-infection prophylaxis, but I don't do IVIG post-CAR T without infection. Secondary malignancies are real, but it is way more myeloid than T-cell concerns.



Dr Phillips

We continue anti-infection prophylaxis until blood count recovery.



Dr Westin

CAR T cells kill B cells, both good and bad ones, and not having good B cells for months afterwards can open you up to unusual infections.

IVIG = intravenous immunoglobulin; PJP = Pneumocystis jirovecii pneumonia; CAR T = CAR T-cell therapy

Discussion Question

Are there complementary strategies that are useful in managing toxicities with CAR T-cell therapy?

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Coping with anxiety; healing and moving on



Discussion Question

What advice do you give to patients and families to cope with anxiety and depression?



Cancer Conference Update: 2025 ESMO Annual Meeting — Breast Cancer Highlights

CME/MOC-Accredited Live Webinar

**Thursday, November 13, 2025
5:00 PM – 6:30 PM ET**

Faculty

**Professor Giuseppe Curigliano, MD, PhD
Priyanka Sharma, MD**

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

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