

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

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. What is the general objective of bridging therapy for a patient about to receive chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T-cell therapy?
 - a. To control and stabilize the disease while the CAR T cells are being manufactured
 - b. To eradicate all cancerous cells prior to the CAR T-cell infusion

2. Which of the following descriptions best characterizes the general onset of immune effector cell-associated neurotoxicity syndrome (ICANS)?
 - a. Before cytokine release syndrome (CRS) is experienced
 - b. Overlapping with CRS or after CRS has occurred

3. Which of the following CAR T-cell constructs has the best balance of efficacy and tolerability for an older or frail patient with diffuse large B-cell lymphoma?
 - a. Axicabtagene ciloleucel
 - b. Lisocabtagene maraleucel
 - c. Brexucabtagene autoleucel

4. ICANS is usually _____ for patients who experience it while receiving CAR T-cell therapy.
 - a. Irreversible
 - b. Reversible

5. Which of the following symptoms is typical for a patient experiencing CRS while receiving CAR T-cell therapy?
 - a. Constipation
 - b. Fever
 - c. Peripheral neuropathy