

Impact and safety of chimeric antigen receptor T-cell therapy in older, vulnerable patients with relapsed/refractory large B-cell lymphoma

Richard J. Lin,^{1,2} Stephanie M. Lobaugh,³ Martina Pennisi,¹ Hei Ton Chan,^{1,°} Yakup Batlevi,¹ Josel D. Ruiz,¹ Theresa A. Elko,¹ Molly A. Maloy,¹ Connie L. Batlevi,^{2,4} Parastoo B. Dahi,^{1,2} Sergio A. Giralt,^{1,2} Paul A. Hamlin,^{2,4} Elena Mead,^{2,5} Ariela Noy,^{2,4} M. Lia Palomba,^{2,4} Bianca D. Santomaso,^{2,6} Craig S. Sauter,^{1,2} Michael Scordo,^{1,2} Gunjan L. Shah,^{1,2} Beatriz Korc-Grodzicki,^{2,7} Soo Jung Kim,⁷ Mari Lynne Silverberg,¹ Chelsea A. Brooklyn,¹ Sean M. Devlin³ and Miguel-Angel Perales^{1,2}

¹Adult BMT Service, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center; ²Department of Medicine, Weill Cornell Medical College; ³Department of Epidemiology & Biostatistics, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center; ⁴Lymphoma Service, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center; ⁵Critical Care Service, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center; ⁶Neurology Service, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center and ⁷Geriatrics Service, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, USA

[°]Current address: Columbia University Medical Center, New York, NY, USA

Correspondence:

MIGUEL-ANGEL PERALES - peralesm@mskcc.org

doi:10.3324/haematol.2019.243246

Supplemental Table. Baseline characteristics of older lymphoma patients treated with chimeric antigen receptor T-cell versus other therapies.

	CAR T cell (n=24)	Other therapies (n=18)	P value
Age (median, range)	72 (66.6 – 85.9)	74 (66 – 84)	0.39
Female gender (N, %)	13 (54)	10 (56)	>0.99
Advanced stage (N, %)	14 (58)	14 (78)	0.32
Prior lines (median, range)	3 (2 – 9)	3 (2 – 7)	0.2
DCI/CCI (median, range)	3 (2 – 7)	3 (2 – 6)	0.12
KPS<80 (N, %)	9 (38)	9 (50)	0.53

Abbreviations: **CAR T**, Chimeric antigen receptor T-cell therapy; **DCI/CCI**, Deyo/Charlson comorbidity Index; **KPS**, Karnofsky Performance Status.