

9° WORKSHOP IN EMATOLOGIA TRASLAZIONALE

DELLA SOCIETÀ ITALIANA DI EMATOLOGIA SPERIMENTALE

Bologna, Aula "G. Prodi", 19-20 maggio 2025



Neoplasie secondarie e MDS post CAR-T

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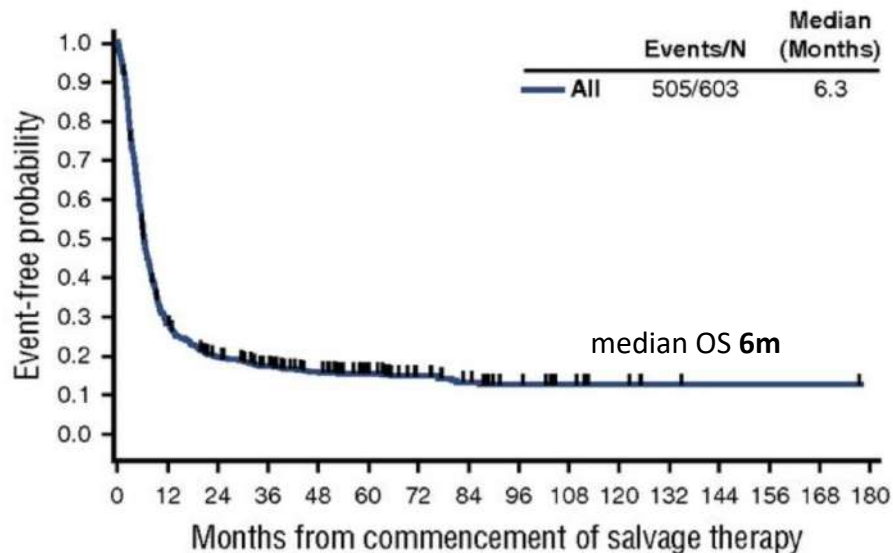
Disclosures di Nicola Polverelli

Company name	Research support	Employee	Consultant	Stockholder	Speakers bureau	Advisory board	Other
Kite Pharma			x		x		
Novartis			x		x	x	

Outcomes of R/R DLBCL and ALL prior to CART/Bite availability

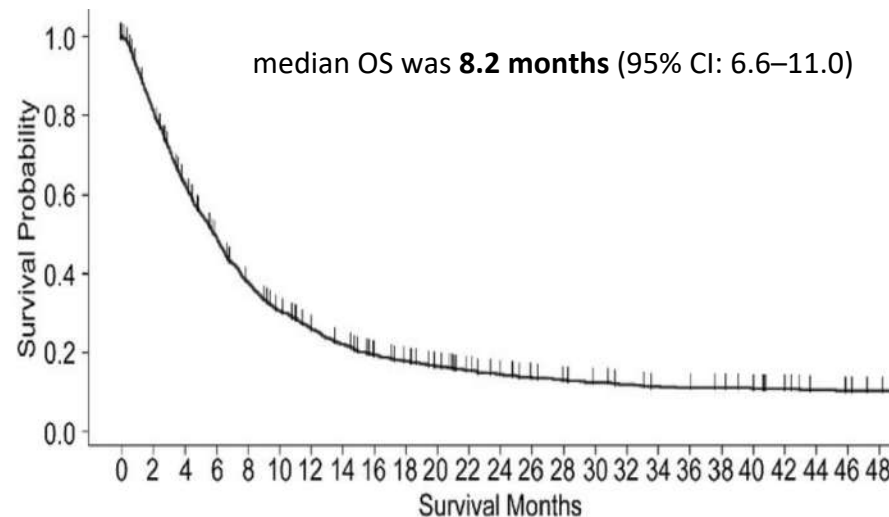
R/R DLBCL

(Primary refractory, refractory to 2° line or later, relapsed ≤12 mo from ASCT)



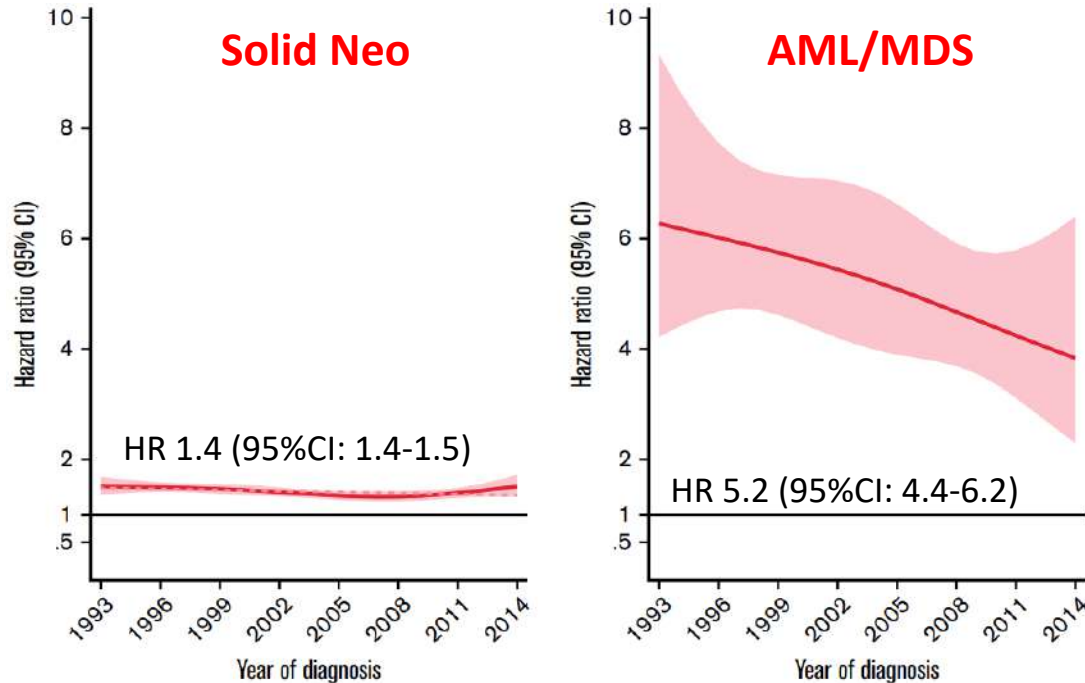
R/R B-ALL

(Ph-negative relapsed/refractory B-precursor ALL patients)



The incidence of SPMs in NHL: the Sweedish registry

Among 32100 NHL patients, 3619 solid tumors and 217 MDS/AML cases were observed.



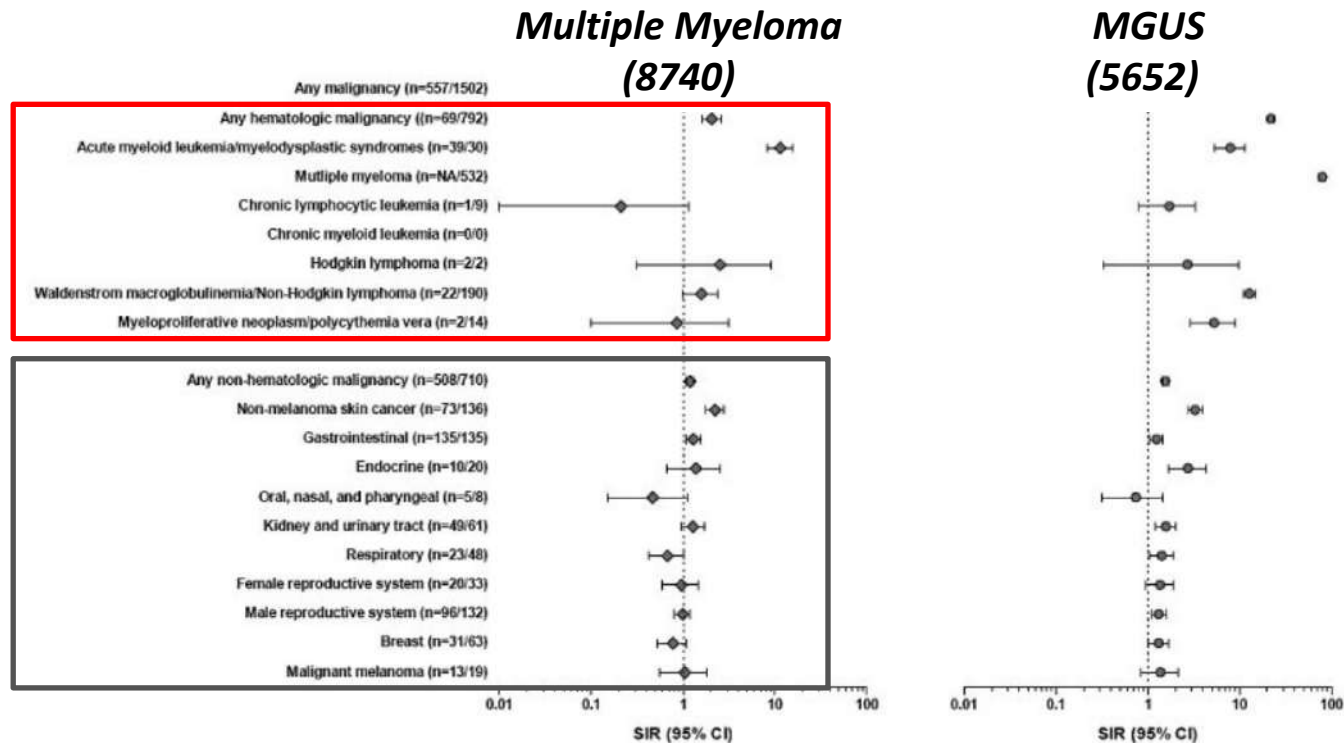
Second Neoplasms	HR (CI95%)	p
CML/MPNs	1.4 (1.0-2.0)	0.036
Hodgkin Lymphoma	8.7 (5.4-13.4)	<0.001
Multiple Myeloma	1.0 (0.7-1.4)	0.854
Lymphatic Leukemia*	3.7 (2.1-6.6)	<0.001

*ALL and lymphoblastic/lymphocytic leukemia unspecified

SPMs in Multiple Myeloma in the pre-CART era

Hemato
HR 2.04 (95% CI 1.59-2.58)

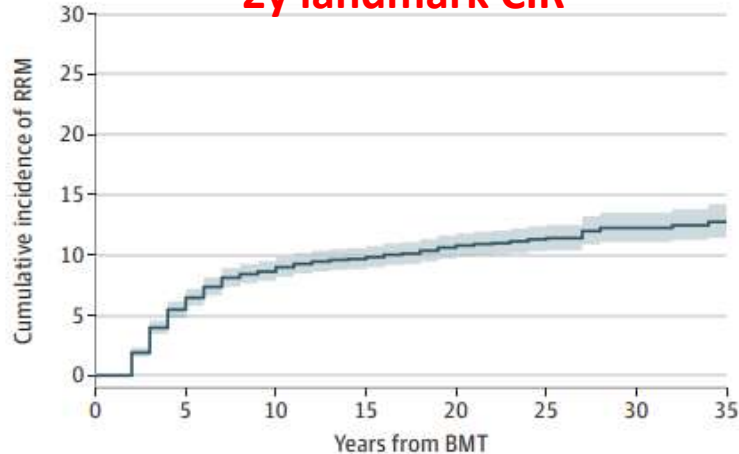
Solid
HR 1.19 (95% CI 1.09-1.30)



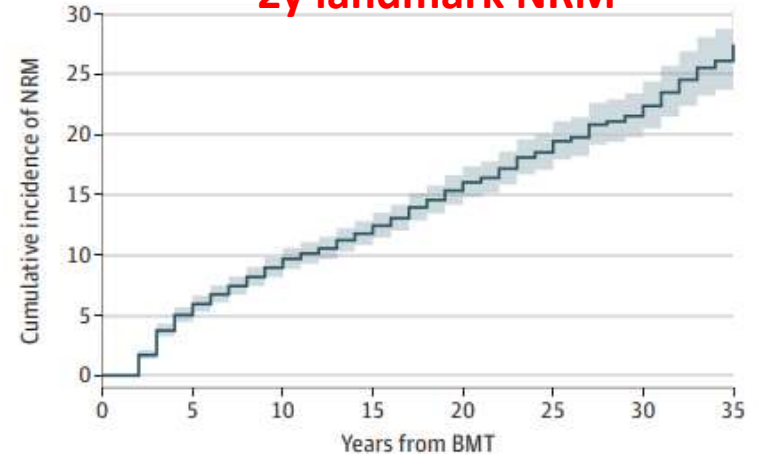
The issue of non relapse mortality after allo-HCT

4741 pts (>2y after alloHSCT) HSCT Jan 1974 - Dec 2014. Cut-off March 2020.

2y landmark CIR

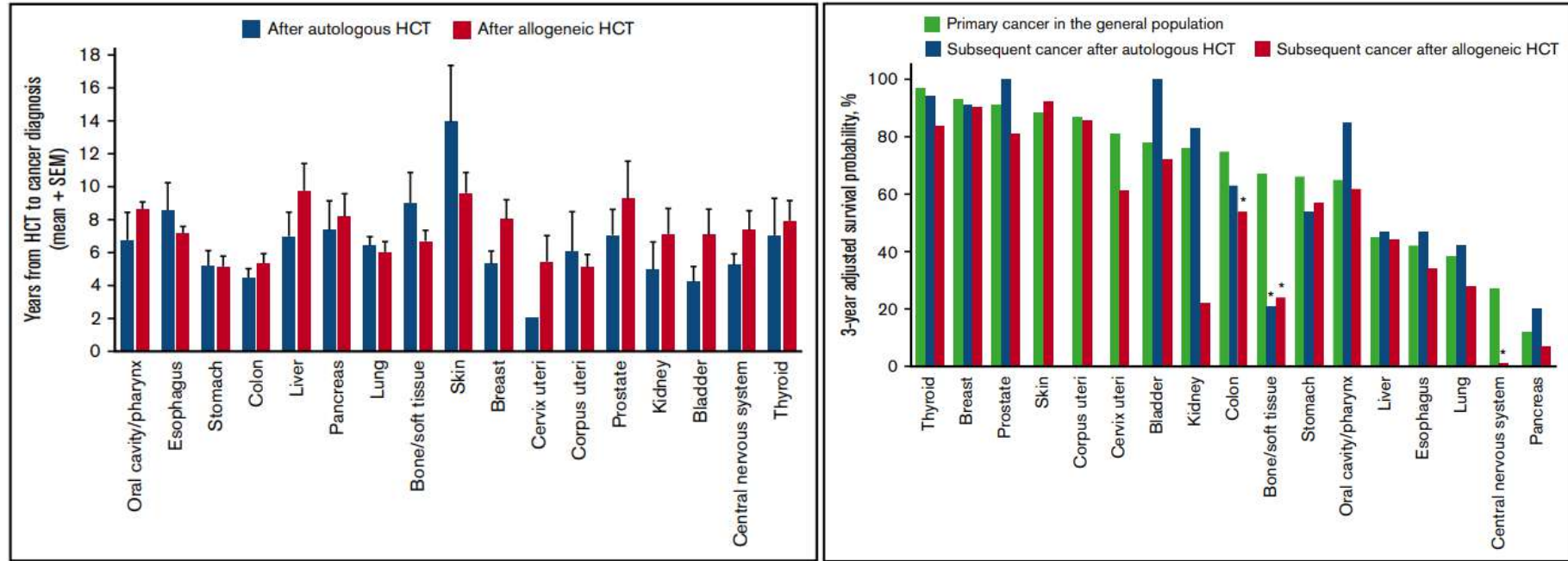


2y landmark NRM



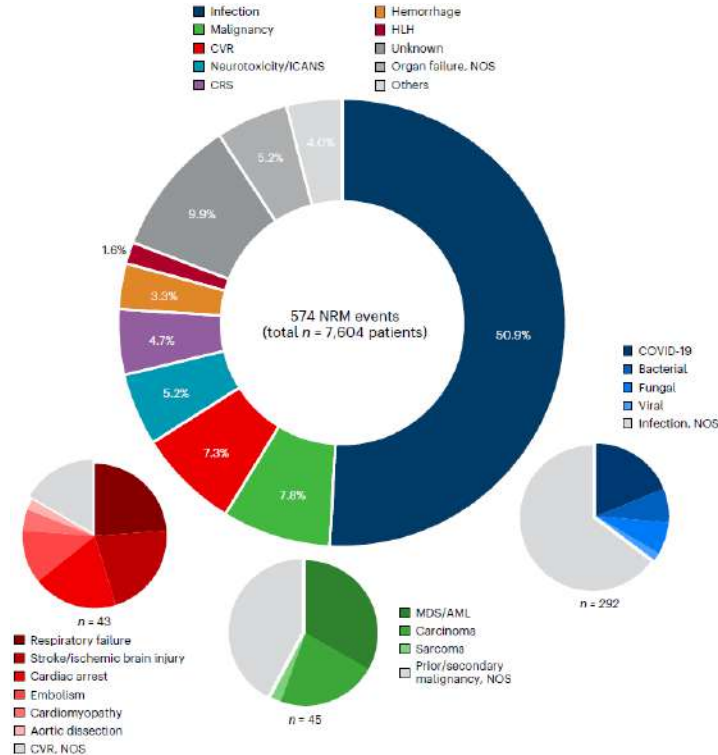
Leading **causes of NRM** included infection (30-year cumulative incidence: 10.7%; SMR, 52.0) and **second cancers** (30-year cumulative incidence: 7.0%; SMR, 4.8)

Second Cancers in auto and allo-HCT vs General Population

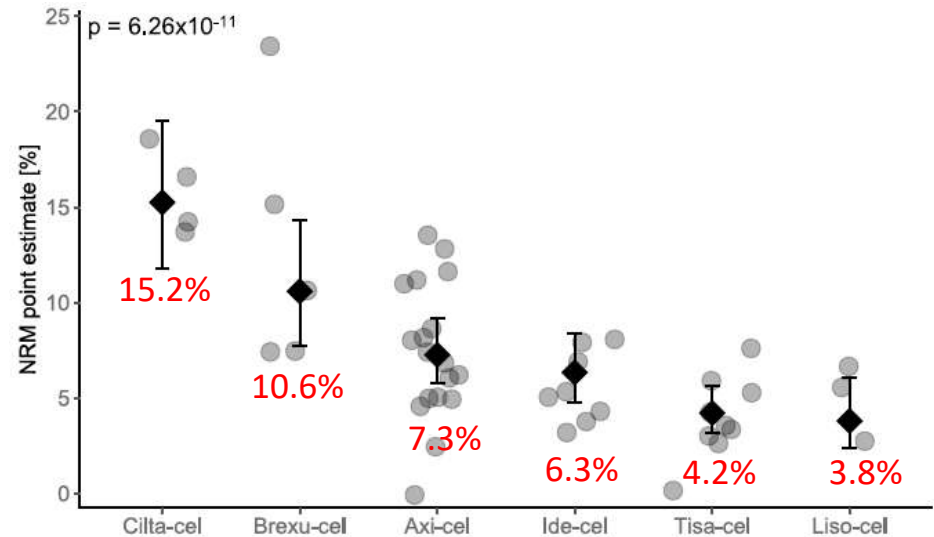


31867 transplanted patients in Japan (21189 allo-HCT) for 713 SC.
Median age at diagnosis of SC was 55y vs 67y of general population.

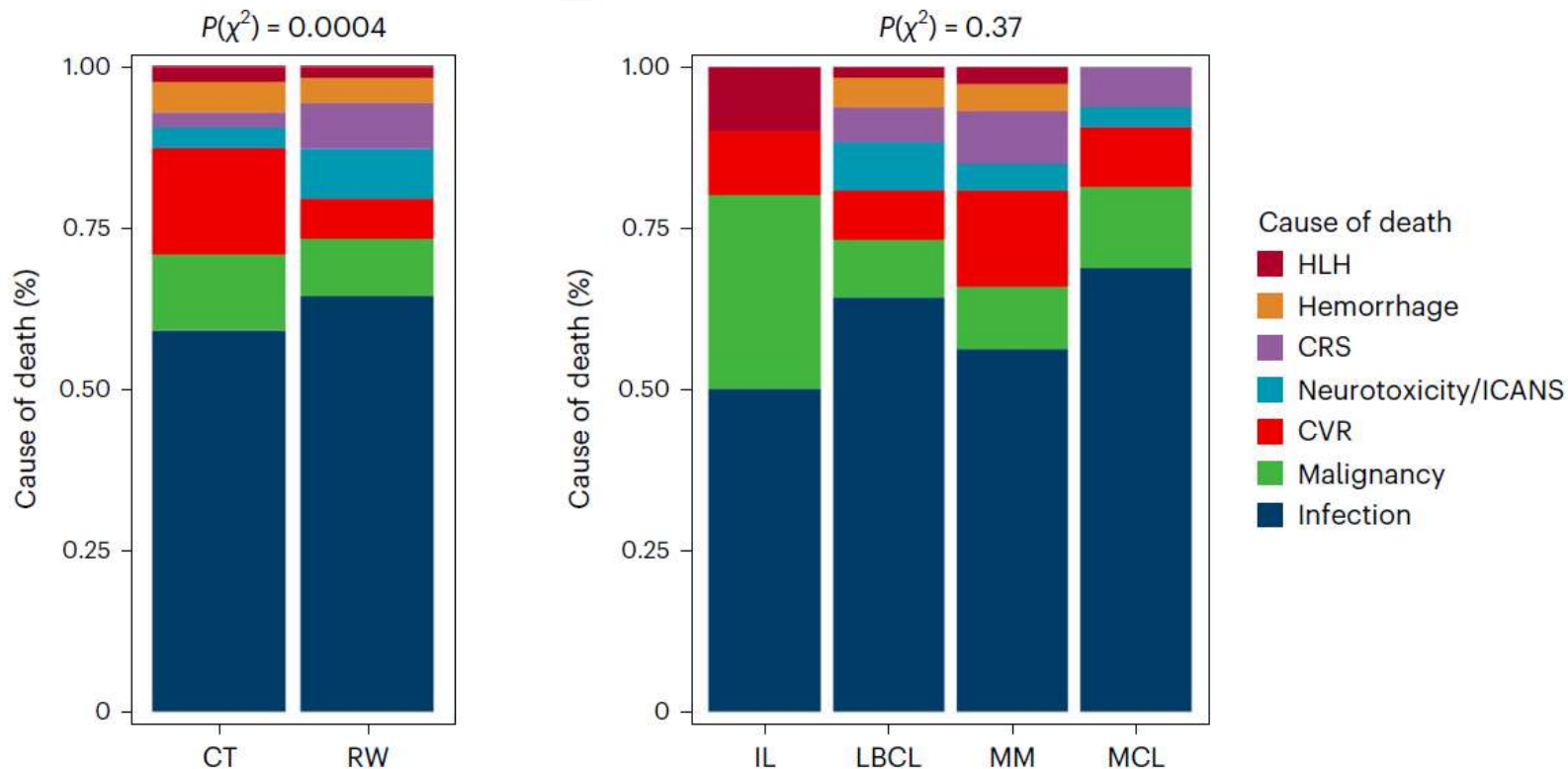
Non-relapse mortality in CART



NRM at 13 months estimates varied across **disease**:
MCL 10.6%, MM 8.0%, LBCL 6.1%, indolent lymphomas 5.7%



Causes of NRM: Comparison by Study Type and Underlying Disease



Secondary T-cell malignancies after CAR-T infusion

PERSPECTIVE



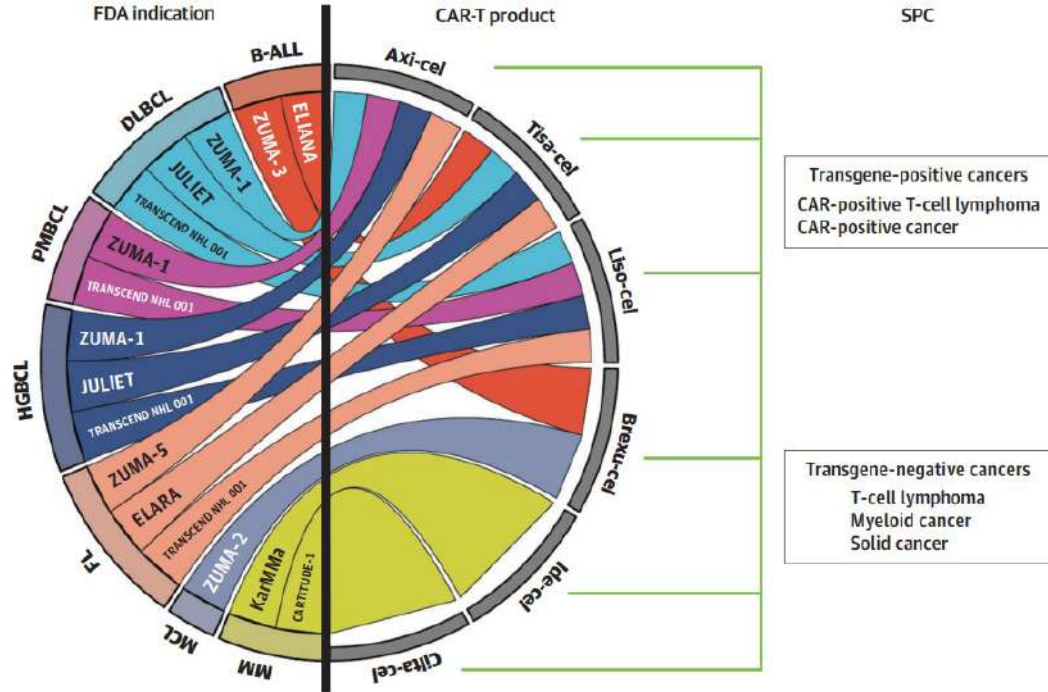
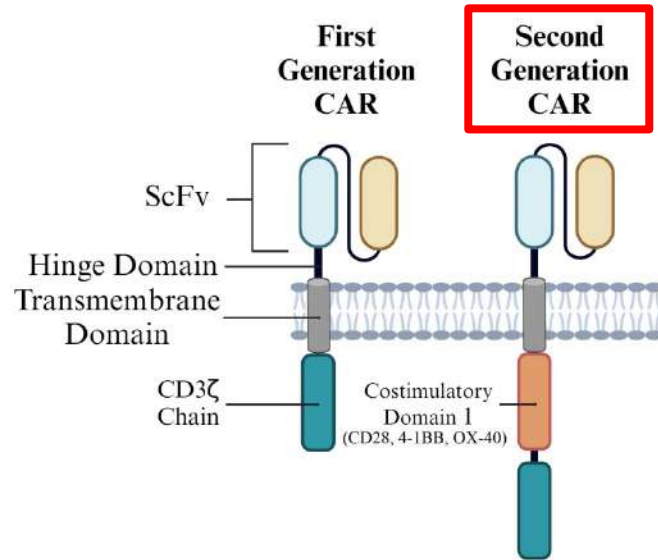
Secondary Cancers after Chimeric Antigen Receptor T-Cell Therapy

Authors: Nicole Verdun, M.D., and Peter Marks, M.D., Ph.D. [Author Info & Affiliations](#)

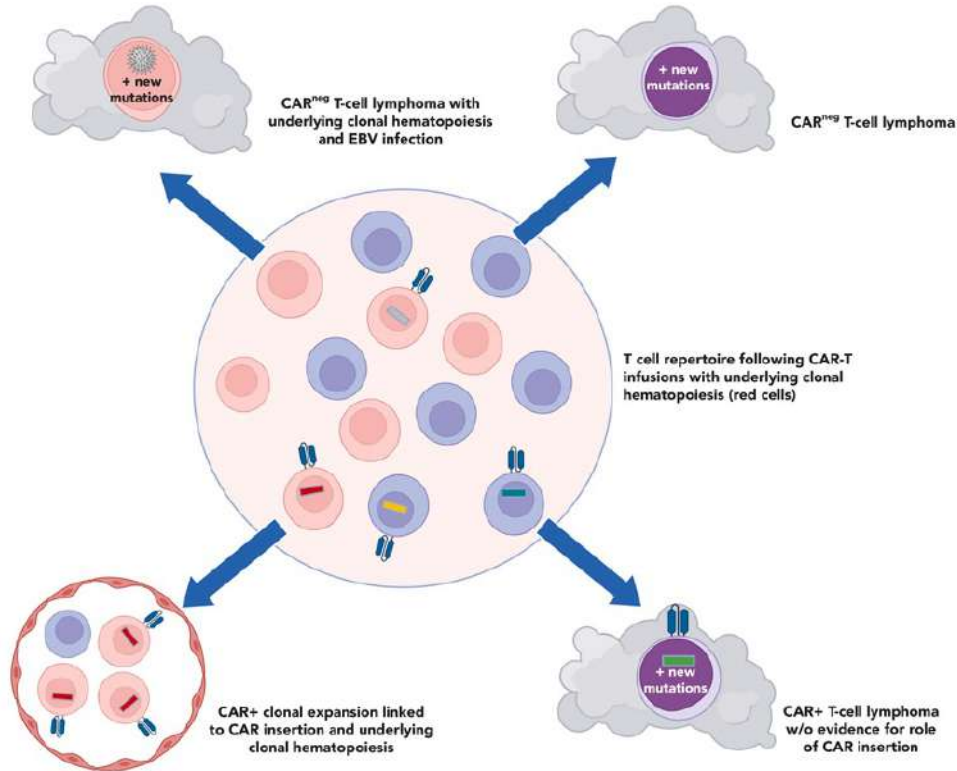
FDA Alert (November 2023): Twenty-two cases of **T-cell malignancies** were identified in patients treated with **CD19-** or **BCMA-**targeting **CAR-T cells**, all occurring **within two years** post-infusion.

Potential Genotoxicity: At least **three cases** showed evidence of **clonal vector integration**, raising concerns about **insertional genotoxicity**.

Components of approved CAR-T and SPMs



Secondary T-cell malignancies: mechanisms of mutagenesis



Vector Integration and Insertional Oncogenesis

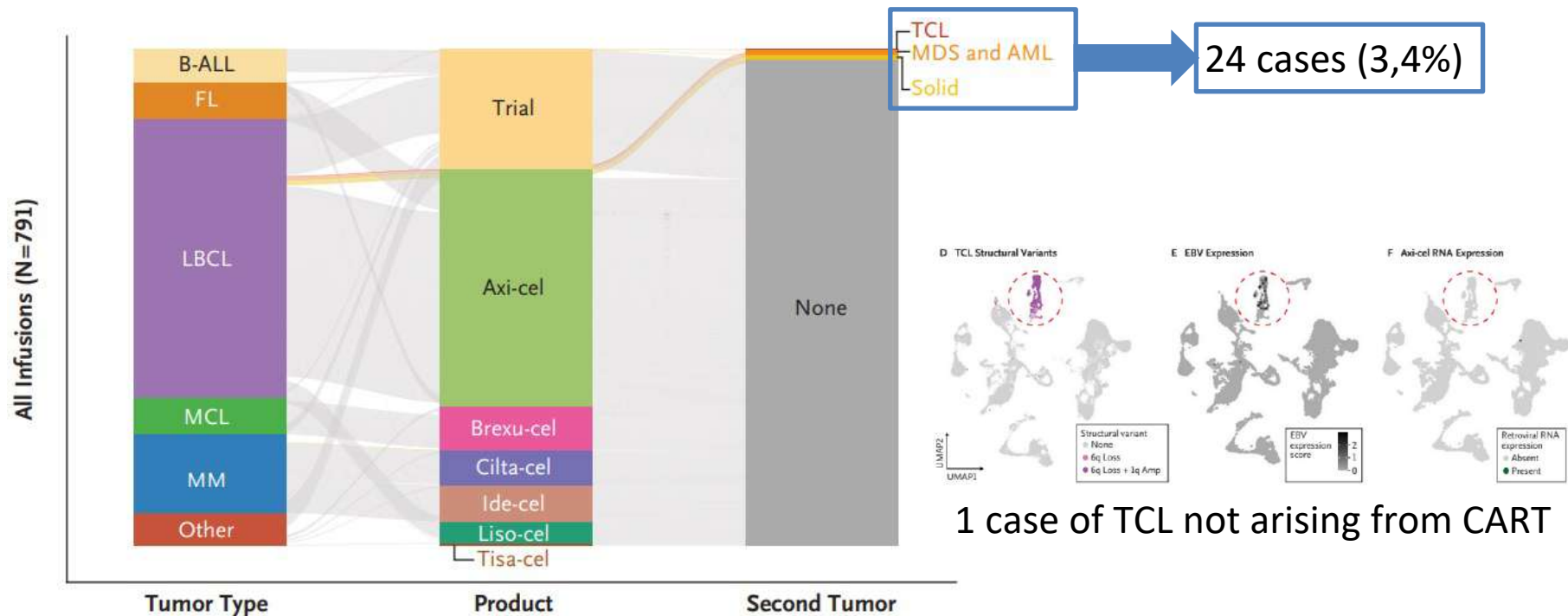
Clonal Expansion of Transduced T Cells with Pre-existing or Acquired Mutations

Immune Dysregulation and Cytokine Milieu Post-CAR T Therapy

Host Factors and Underlying Disease

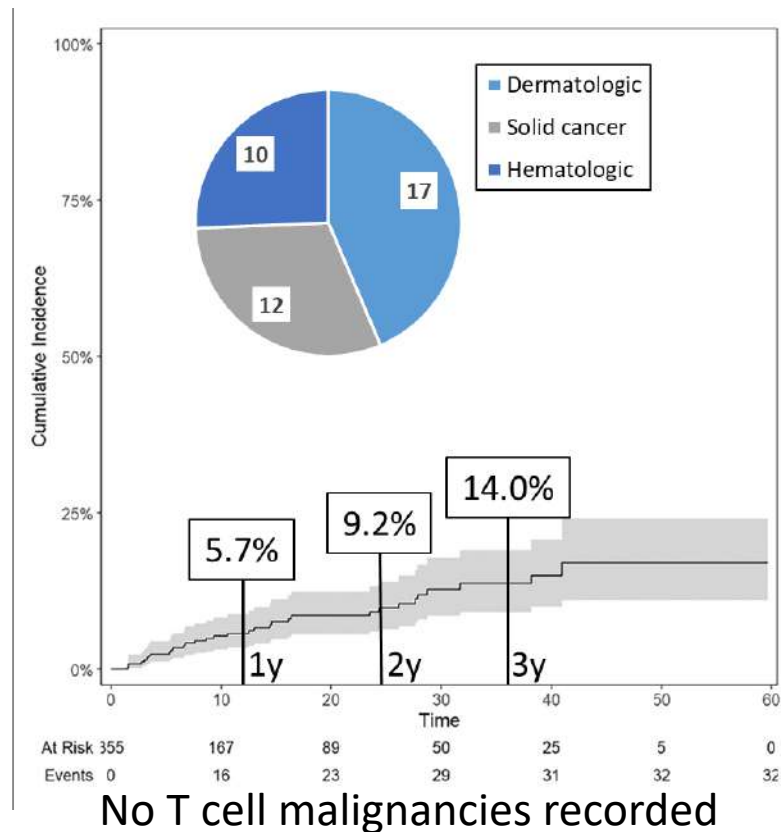
Secondary malignancies after CAR-T infusion

724 unique patients at Stanford University Medical Center (2016-2024)

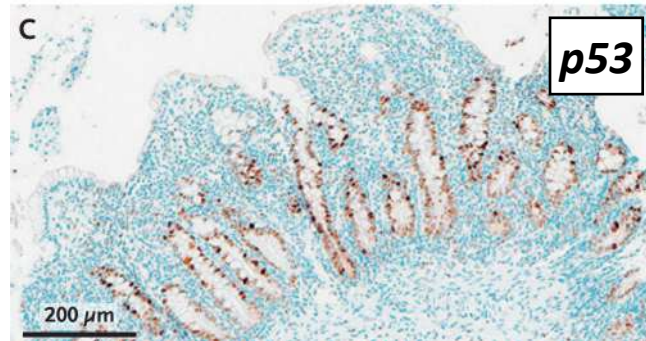
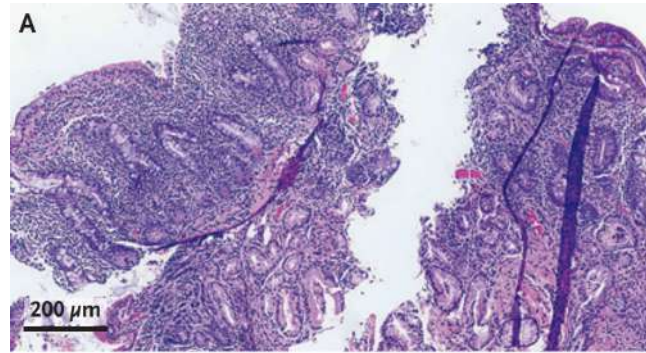


The incidence of SPMs in NHL after CART: MSKCC experience

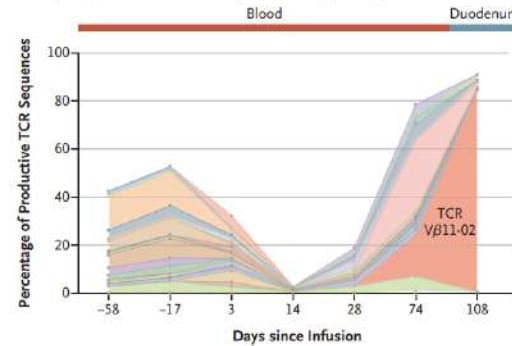
Total	355 (100)
Age, median (range)	65 (56-82)
Gender (male)	65%
Histology	
Large B-cell lymphoma	87%
Follicular lymphoma	4%
Mantle cell lymphoma	9%
Prior auto-HCT	21%
3 or less lines	65%
CAR T product	
Axicabtagene ciloleucel	188 (53)
Brexucabtagene autoleucel	18 (5)
Lisocabtagene maraleucel	73 (21)
Tisagenlecleucel	76 (21)
Median follow-up, m (IQR)	19.3 (7.5-33.2)



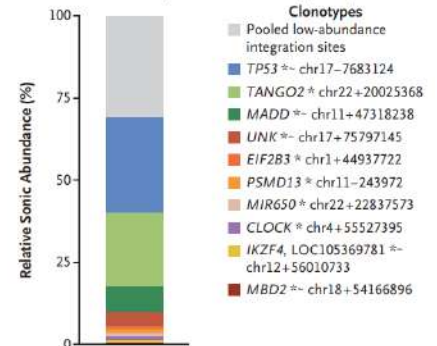
CD4+ T-Cell Lymphoma Harboring a CAR integration in TP53



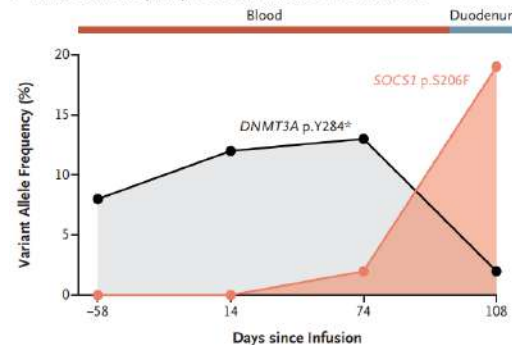
A Frequency of TCR Clones on VDJ Immunosequencing



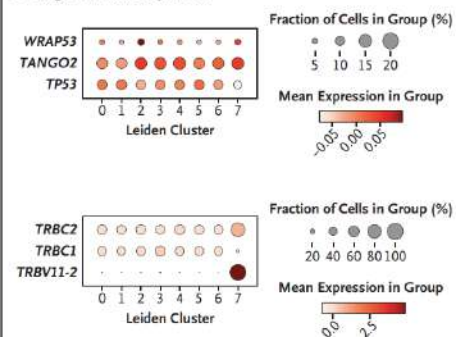
B Most Abundant Clonotype in Duodenal-Biopsy Samples



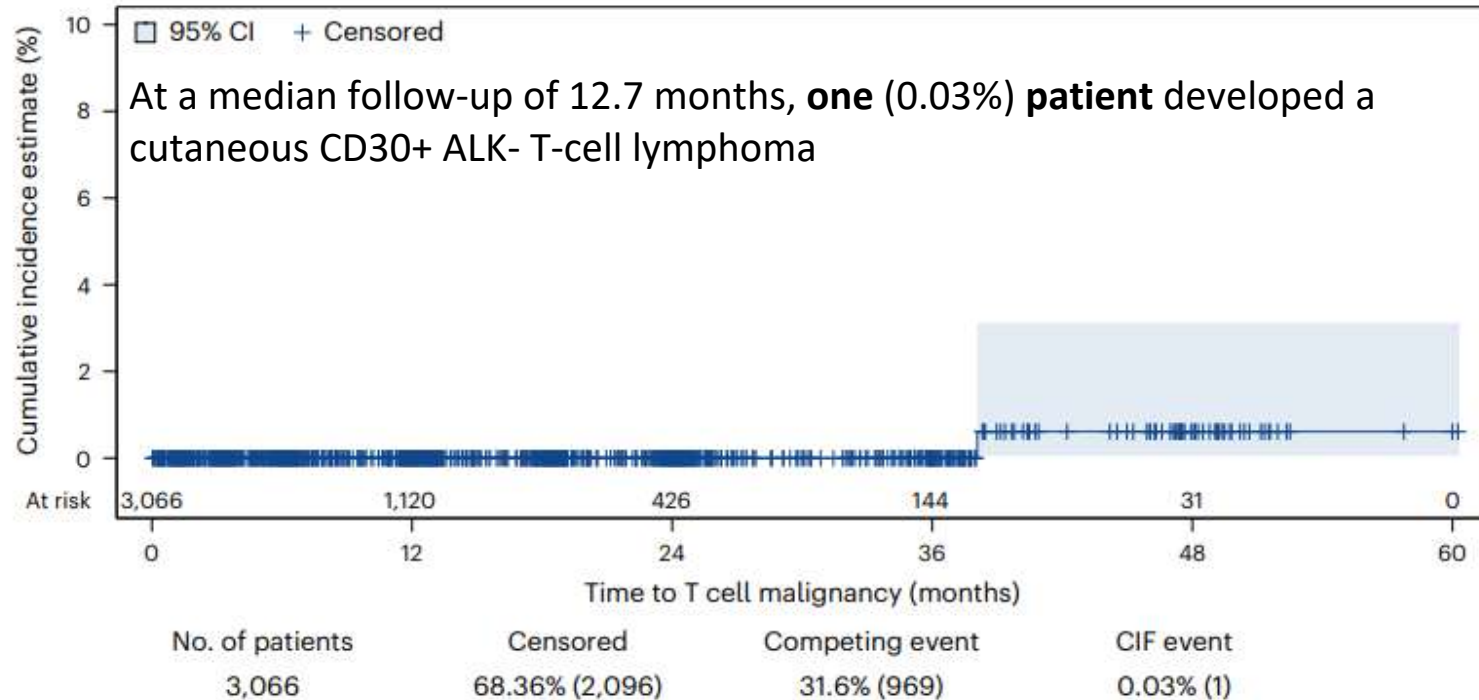
C Variant Allele Frequency of DNMT3A and SOCS1 Mutations



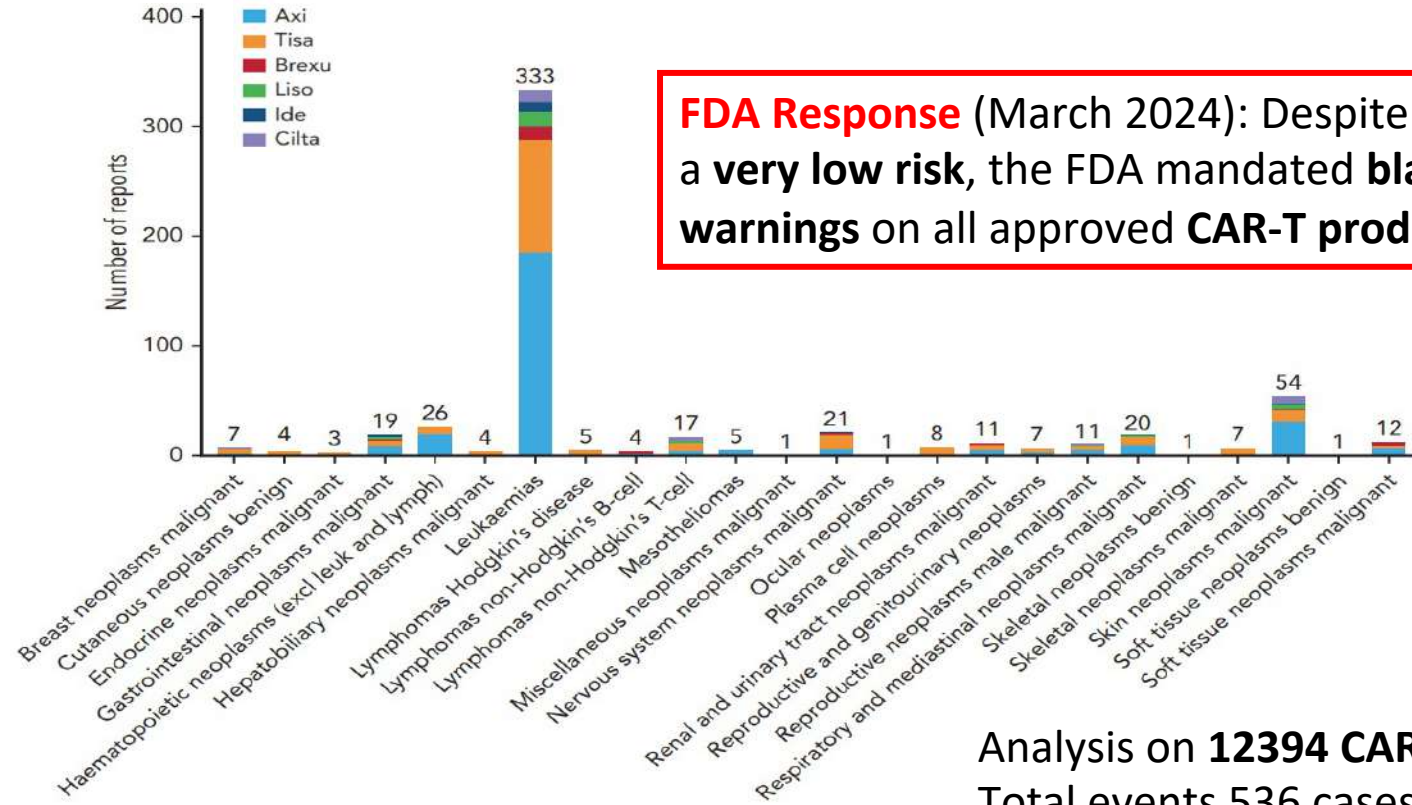
D Single-Cell RNA Expression



Secondary T-cell malignancies after CAR-T: DESCAR-T registry



SPMs: FDA Adverse Events Reporting System



Analysis on **12394 CART patients**
Total events 536 cases (**4.3%**)

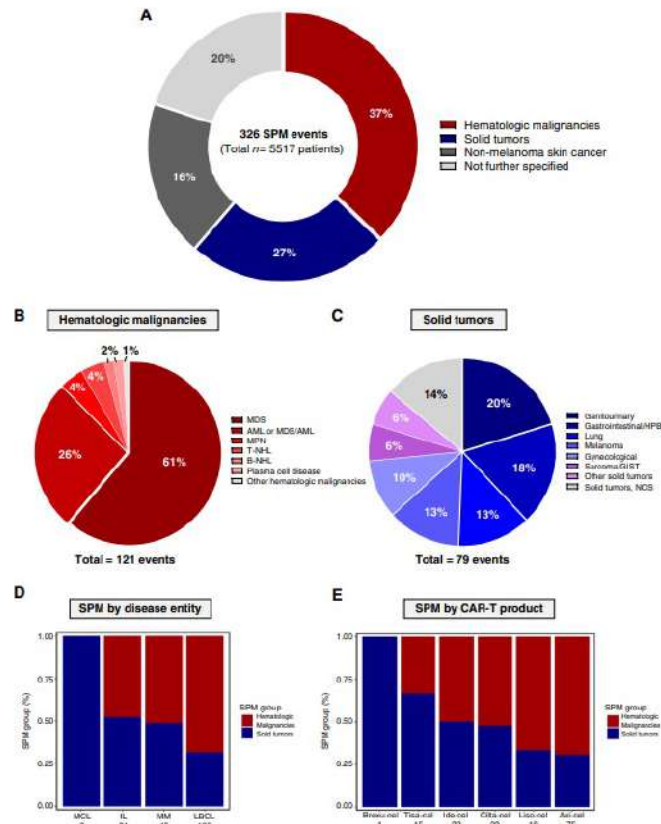
Incidence and risk factors for secondary malignancies after CART

CIBMTR data (8040 pts) over a median follow-up of 12 months: second malignancies occurred in **4.4%** of treated patients

Meta-analysis in 5517 patients: 6% at 22 months; 37% hematological malignancies. No differences as compared to SOC

Risk factors:

- enrollment in clinical trials
- longer follow-up
- more lines of previous therapy



Second malignancies after CAR-T in Europe: EBMT survey

EBMT survey on secondary hematological neoplasm.

The survey was open from 09/11/2023 to 30/06/2024

122 centers participated representing **28 countries**

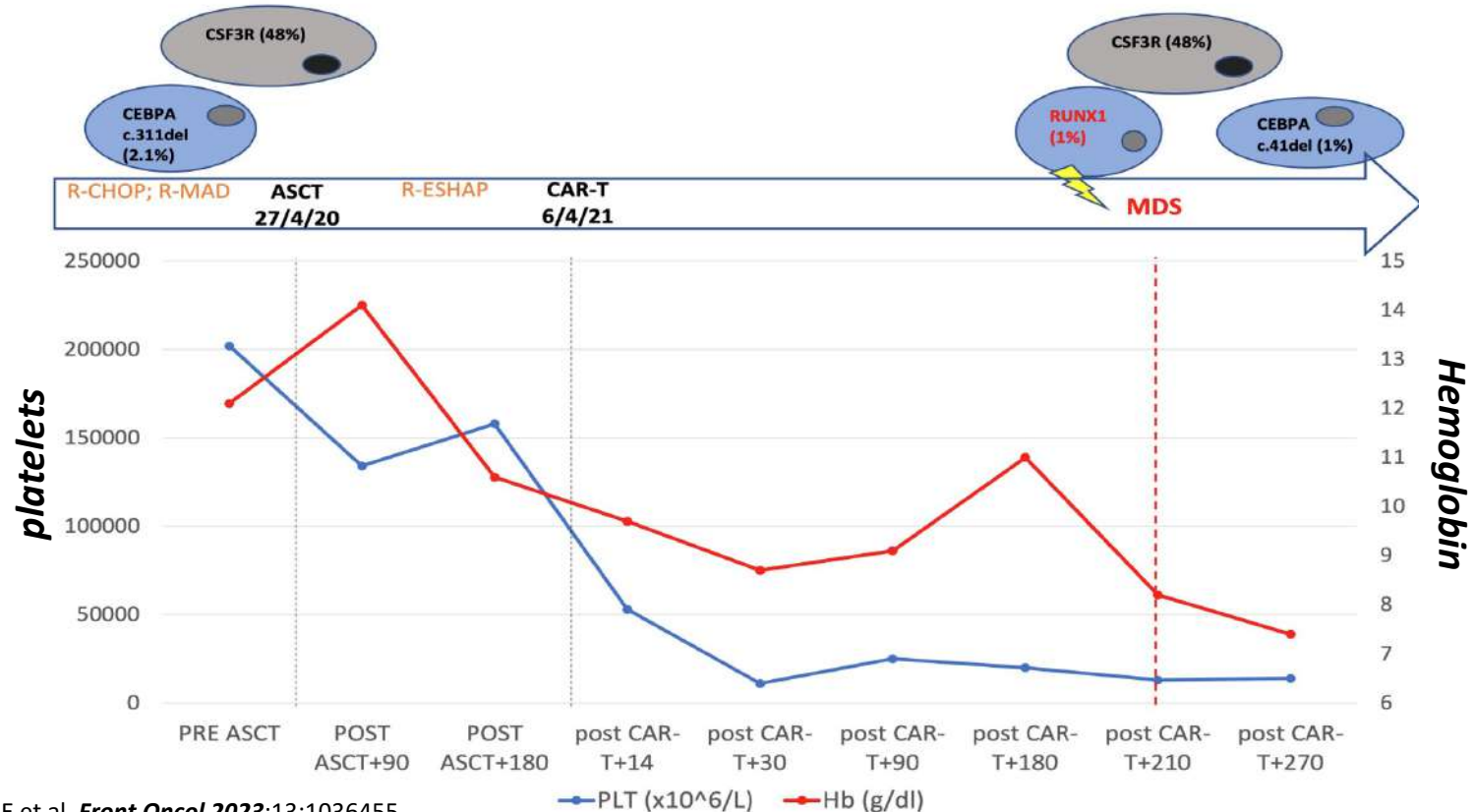
CART performed: 7261

Secondary primary neoplasms: 83 (0,1%)

T cell malignancy: 1 (0,0001%)

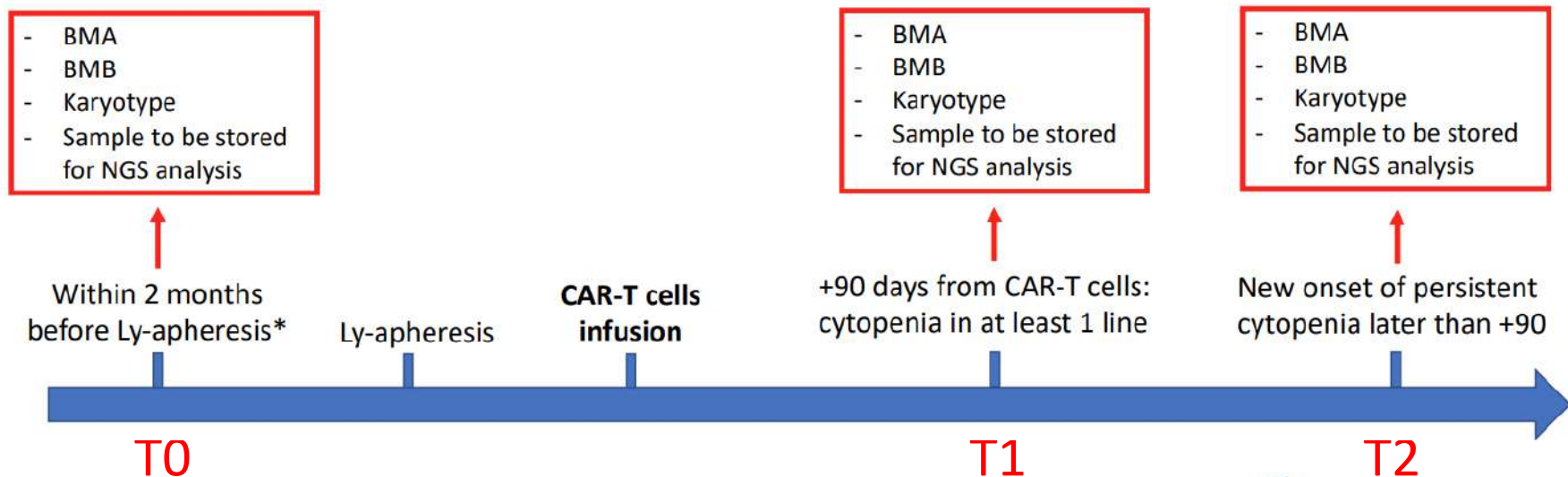


Secondary MDS: the role of clonal hematopoiesis



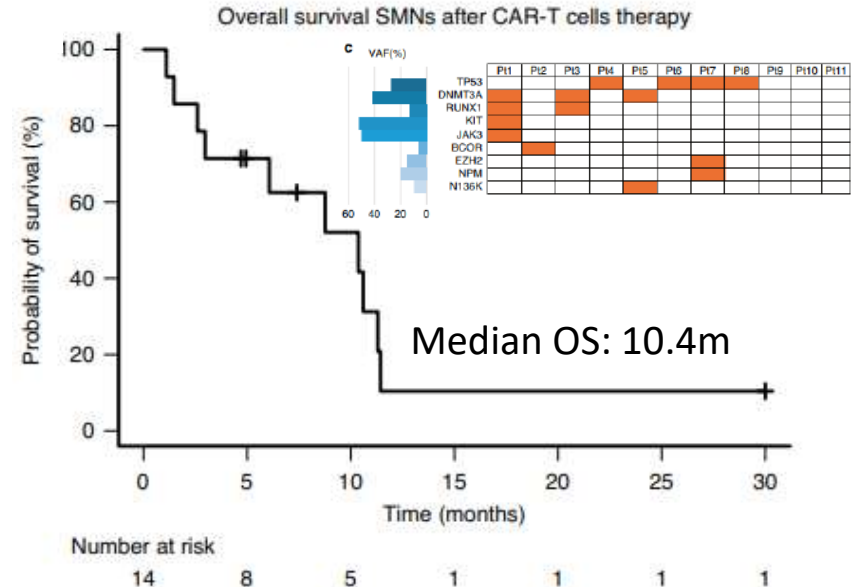
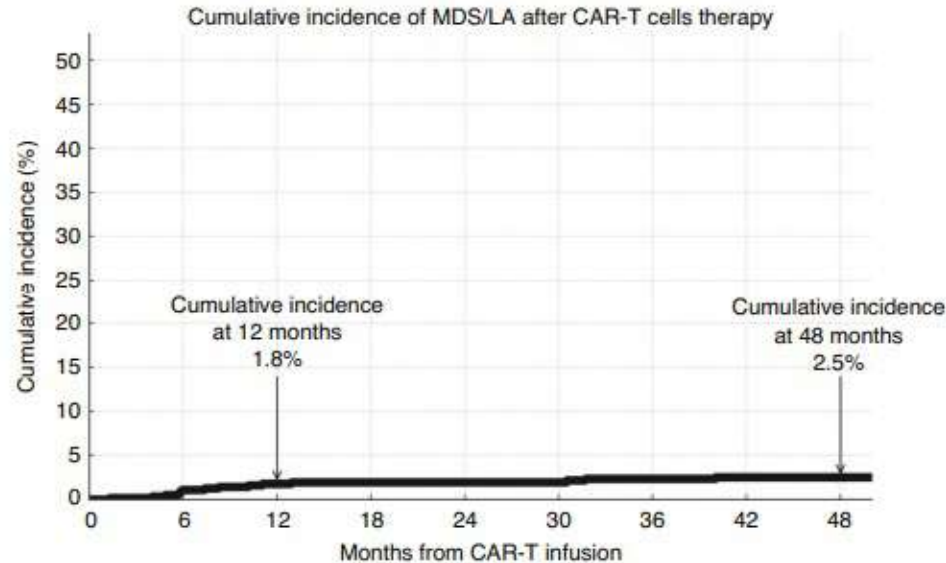
Secondary MDS/AML after CART: the ClonHema-CAR-T project

Study of clonal hematopoiesis on patients undergoing CAR-T cells therapy (ClonHema-CAR-T Study). Involving 15 Italian GITMO Centers



Incidence of MDS/AML after CART: the ClonHema experience

555 patients submitted to commercial CART from Nov 2019 to May 2024. **Median f-up 29m.**



Conclusions

Patients with **hematological malignancies** have a **higher risk** of developing second primary **malignancies** (SPMs), both solid and hematologic, **compared to the general population**, **regardless** of **CAR-T** therapy.

The **incidence** of SPMs following CAR-T treatment is **relatively low**; however, specific **oncogenic mechanisms** have been **described** and should be carefully considered when managing these patients.

All patients undergoing CAR-T therapy should receive thorough **counseling** and long-term **surveillance** within a **multidisciplinary care model** to enable **early detection** of SPMs.

In this context, further **research** is **warranted** to better elucidate the underlying mechanisms of therapy-related oncogenesis



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