

Predictors of Toxicity and Response to CAR T-cell Therapy in Multiple Myeloma

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Disclosures

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Consultancy

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Objectives

- ❖ Discuss development of a pre-apheresis predictive model for BCMA CAR-T (SCOPE-MM)
- ❖ Discuss predictors of toxicity, particularly NINT, and durable response
- ❖ Discuss talquetamab as a bridge to BCMA CAR-T

Can we predict which RRMM patient will respond or develop toxicity to BCMA CAR-T?

CAR-HEMATOTOX Score:

- ❖ Entity agnostic; validated in relapsed myeloma
- ❖ Predicts toxicity and survival in RRMM after CAR-T at lymphodepletion

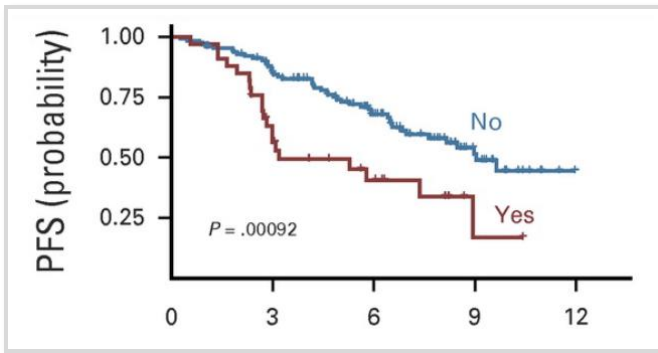
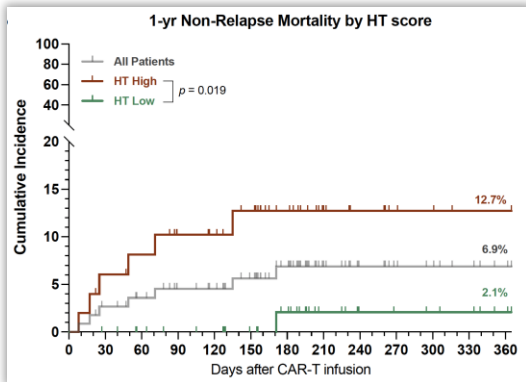
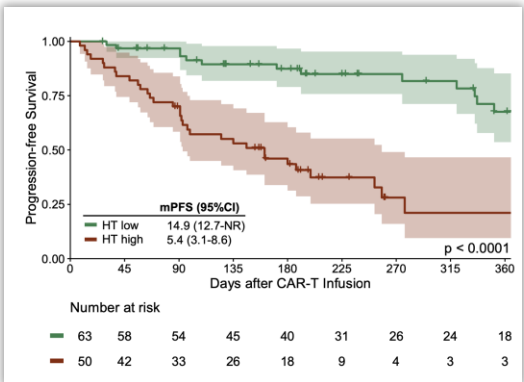
Features	0 Point	1 Point	2 Points
Platelets [G/l]	> 175	75-175	< 75
ANC [per ul]	> 1200	< 1200	-
Hemoglobin [g/dl]	> 9.0	< 9.0	-
CRP [mg/dl]	< 3.0	> 3.0	> 2000
Ferritin [ng/ml]	< 650	650-2000	> 2000

MyCARE Model:

- ❖ Built on RRMM cohort with myeloma-specific variables
- ❖ Predicts survival in RRMM after CAR-T at lymphodepletion

TABLE 2. Multivariable Modeling of Early Relapse/Progression

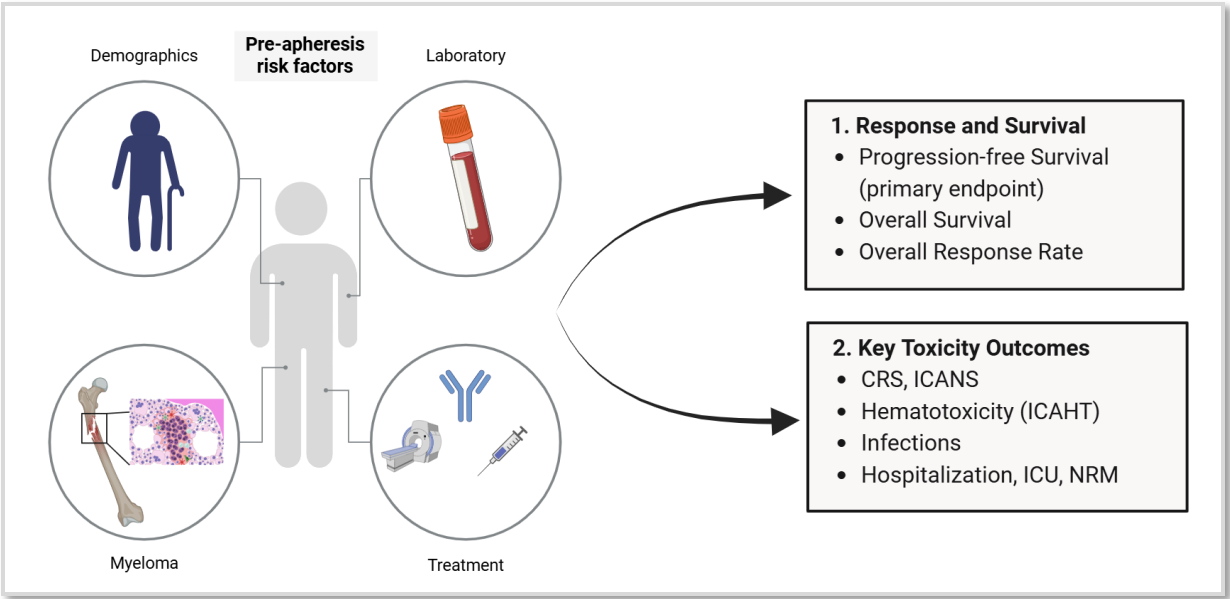
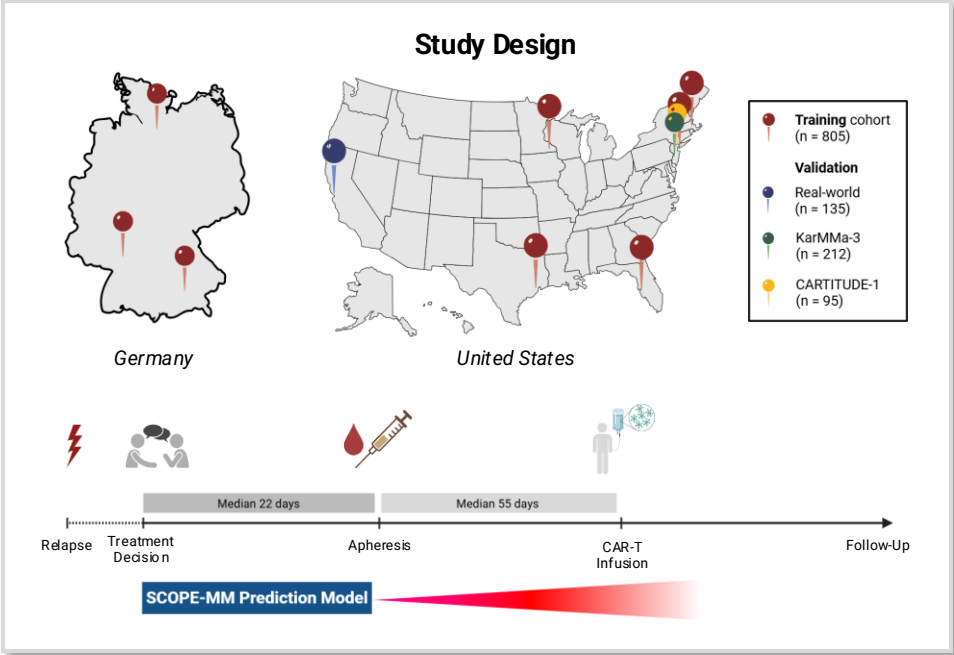
Factor	HR	95% CI	P	Score
EMD or PCL present	1.92	1.30 to 2.82	<.001	1
High-risk cytogenetics	1.95	1.31 to 2.92	.001	1
Ferritin > NL (sex-/age-adjusted)	1.59	1.07 to 2.37	.02	1
Lenalidomide refractoriness	1.69	1.02 to 2.82	.04	1
MyCARE risk				
Low (score 0-1)	Ref			
Intermediate (score 2-3)	3.27	1.87 to 5.72	<.001	
High (score 4)	7.89	4.21 to 14.79	<.001	



SCOPE-MM: Main Study Objectives, Study Design and Data Collection

Study Aims:

1. To identify **early predictors** of CAR-T response and toxicity in RRMM patients.
2. To develop a **risk stratification model at a pre-apheresis** time point that is product-agnostic and can identify high-risk candidates for toxicity and adverse treatment outcomes.

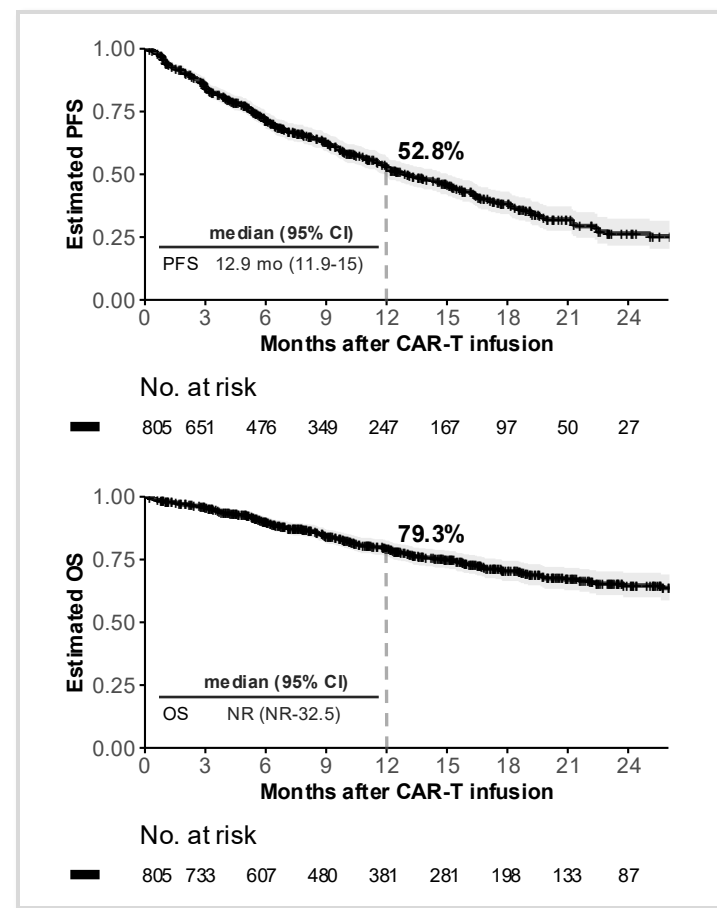


Training Cohort of 805 real-world patients

The training cohort showed classic features of a RRMM patient population, including a high prevalence of **EMD lesions** and **high-risk cytogenetics**, and being **heavily pre-treated** and **penta-refractory**.

	Entire cohort (n = 805)	Ide-cel (n = 514)	Cilta-cel (n = 291)
Demographic Features			
Age – years (range)	63 (31-88)	66 (34-88)	63 (31-86)
Sex, female – %	43.5	42.4	45.4
Race, Black/Hispanic – %	16.9	18.2	14.6
Country, USA – %	82.7	81.3	85.2
Disease Features			
History of EMD – %	31.8	30.8	33.4
Cytogenetics – %	63.2	59.9	68.8
BM Plasma Cells >50% – %	18.5	19.2	17.3
Serum LDH at pre-apheresis (U/l) – median (IQR)	215 (181-259)	218 (181-259)	209 (180-257)
Albumin at pre-apheresis (g/dL) – median (IQR)	3.9 (3.6-4.2)	3.9 (3.5-4.1)	4.0 (3.7-4.2)
Beta-2-microglobulin (mg/L) – median (IQR)	3 (2.3-4.2)	3.1 (2.3-4.5)	2.8 (2.2-3.9)
Treatment-related Features			
Median lines of prior therapy excl. bridging – median (IQR;range)	5 (4-7;1-20)	5 (4-7;2-20)	5 (4-6;1-14)
Penta-refractory status – %	30.4	32.7	26.3
Prior BCMA Exposure – %	11.9	13.8	8.6
Bridging Therapy – %	78.1	77.8	78.7

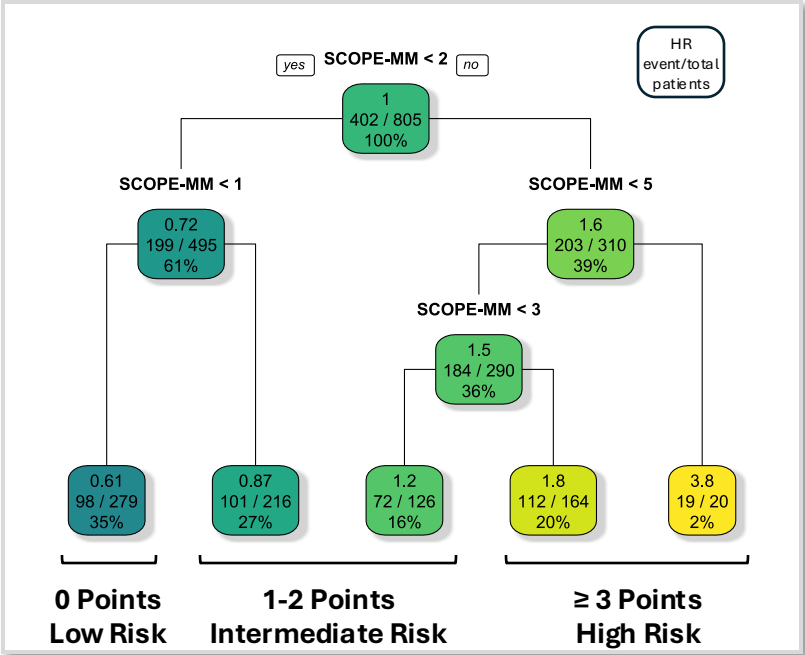
The **overall response rate was 81.3%**, with a median PFS of 12.9 months and a median OS that was not reached.



The final model:

Stratification of CAR-T Outcomes at Pre-Apheresis Evaluation in Multiple Myeloma (SCOPE-MM)

Risk groups were defined using **partitioning models** based on similar hazard ratios.



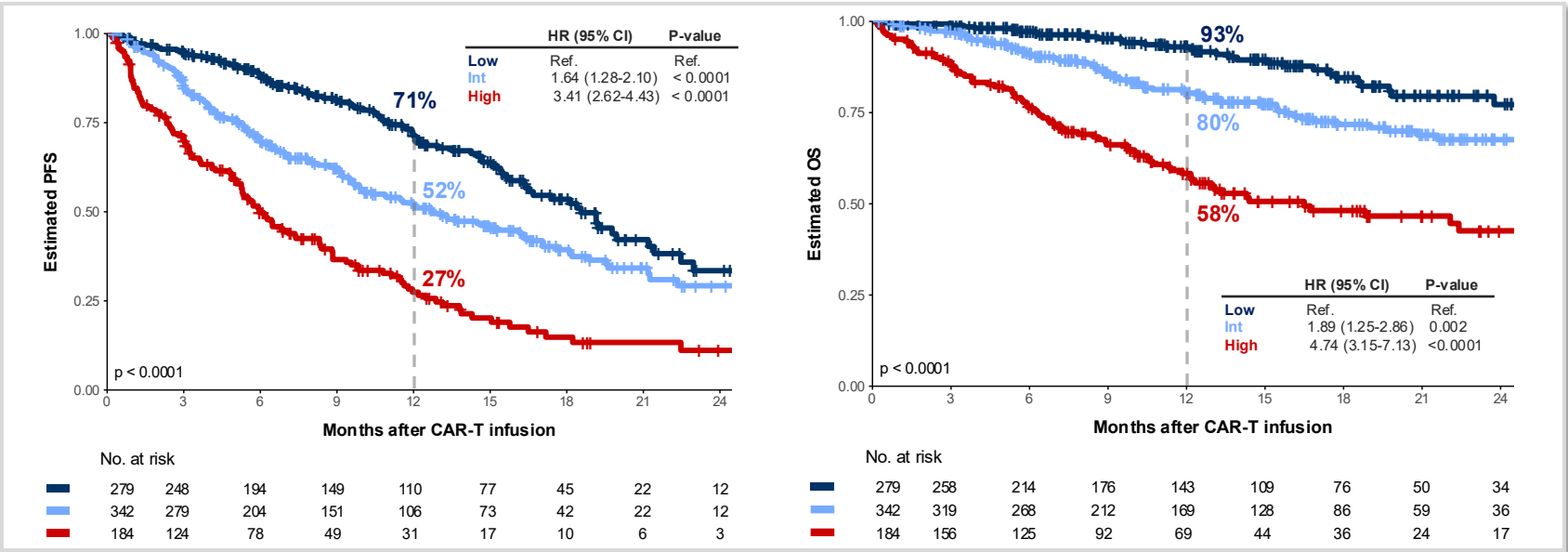
We developed the **point-based, weighted SCOPE-MM model**, assigning one point each for BMPC ≥50%, history of EMD, and serum LDH above the upper limit of normal, and two points each for high pre-apheresis CAR-HEMATOTOX score and prior BCMA exposure.

SCOPE-MM Components	Points		
	0	+1	+2
CAR-HEMATOTOX Category*	Low Risk	-	High Risk
Prior BCMA Exposure	No	-	Yes
BMPC ≥ 50%	No	Yes	-
History of EMD	No	Yes	-
Serum LDH >ULN	No	Yes	-
SCOPE-MM Low			0 points
SCOPE-MM Intermediate			1-2 points
SCOPE-MM High			≥ 3 points

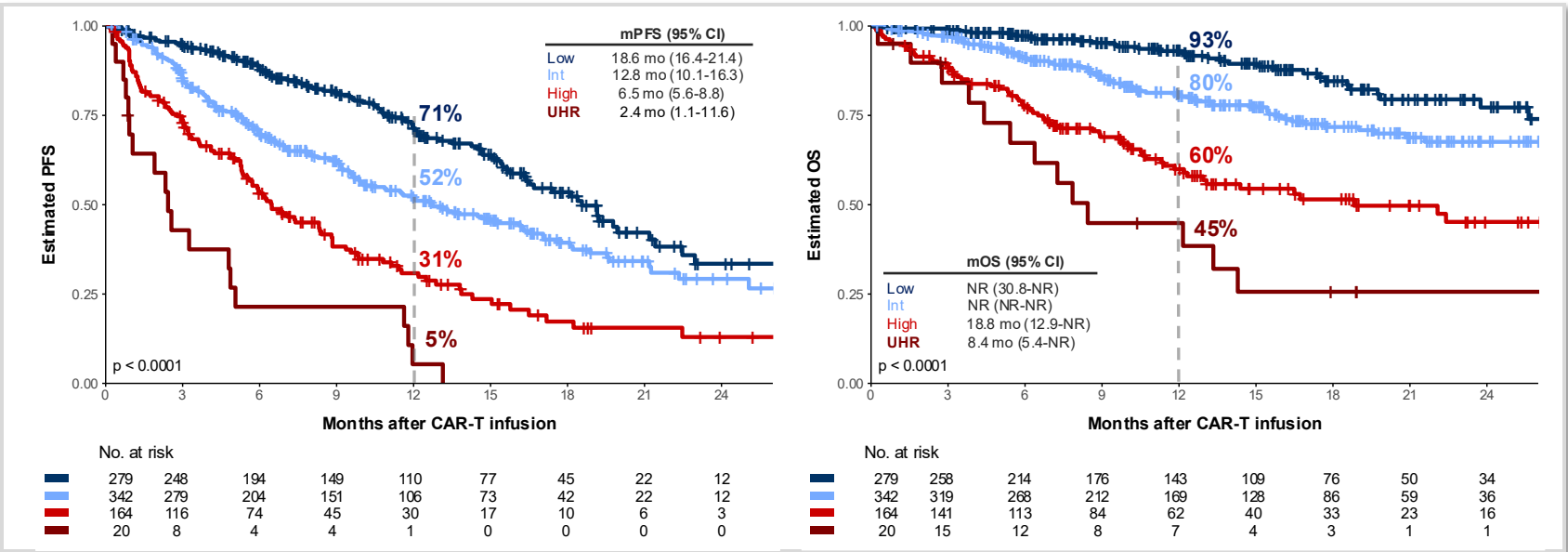
CAR-HEMATOTOX Components	
Platelets [G/l]	0-2 points
ANC [G/l]	0-1 points
Hgb [g/dl]	0-1 points
CRP [mg/dl]	0-1 points
Ferritin [ng/ml]	0-2 points
High-Risk	≥ 3 points

SCOPE-MM stratifies for survival and identifies ultra-high-risk patients with poor outcomes

The **three-tiered SCOPE-MM model** (low, intermediate, high risk) clearly stratified patients with respect to IMWG response criteria, progression-free survival, and overall survival.

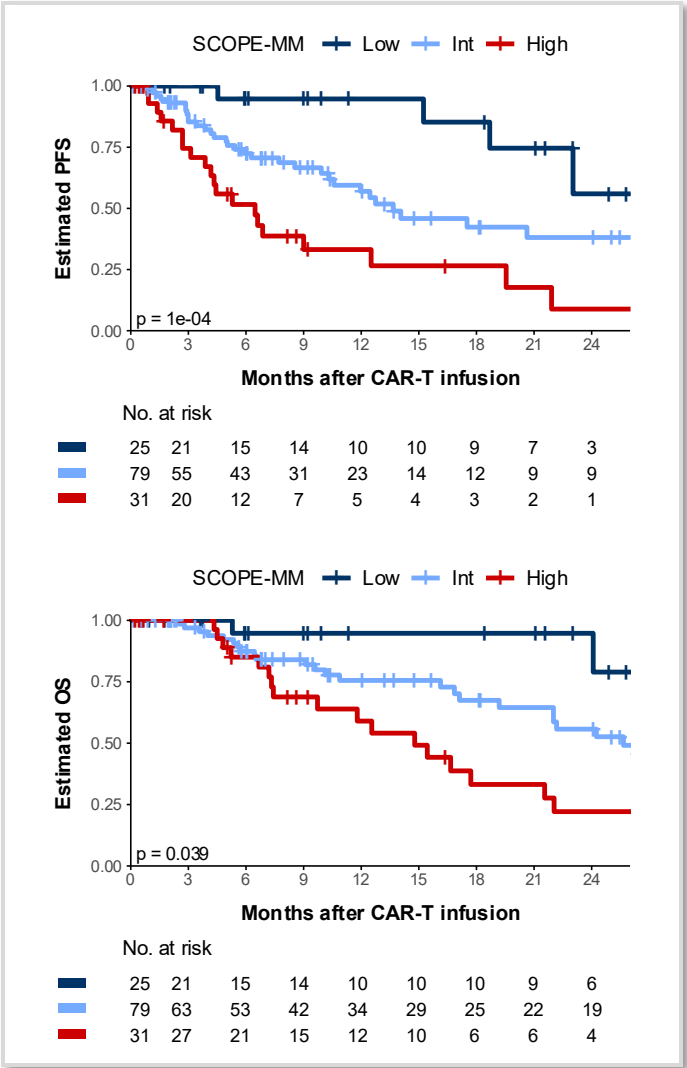


Extending to a **four-tiered model**, the model identified a minor **ultra-high-risk group of 2.5% of patients** (UHR, >5 points) characterized by particularly poor outcomes, with a median PFS of 2.4 months and a median OS of 8.4 months.

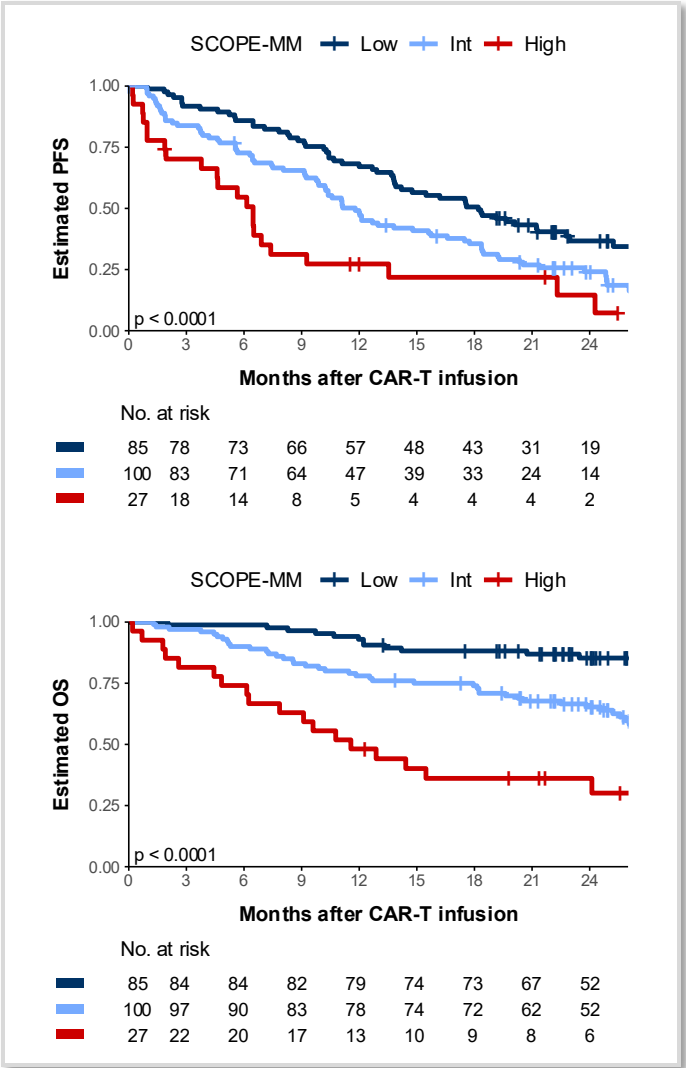


Broad external validation: SCOPE-MM discriminates for survival in a second real-world cohort and in the CAR-T treated patients of the KarMMa-3 and CARTITUDE-1 trials

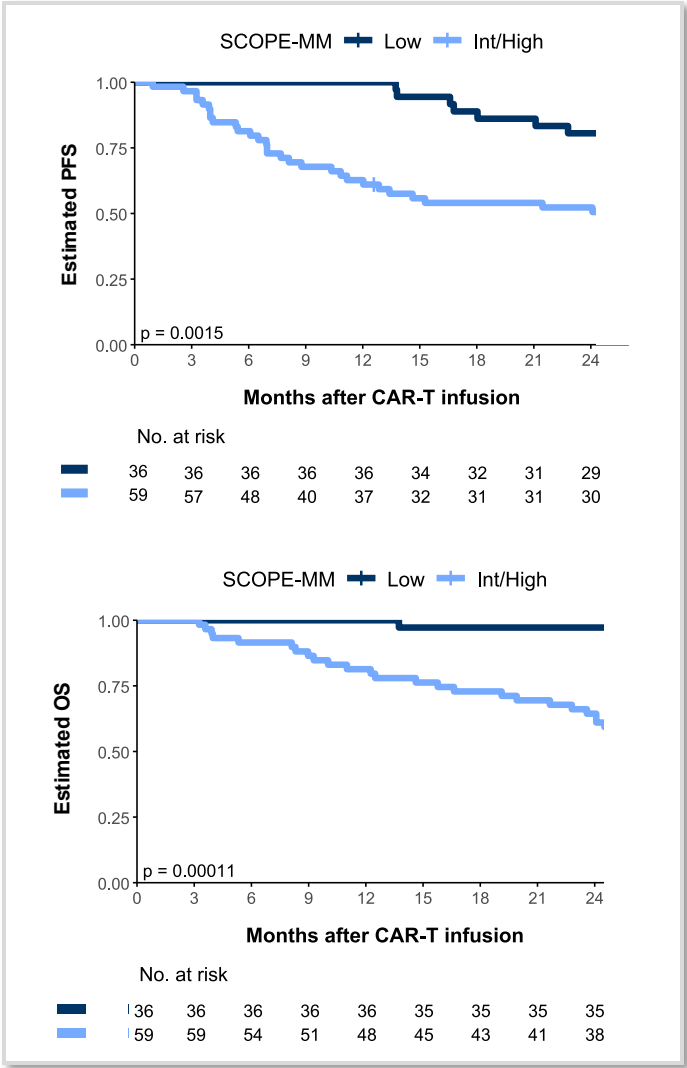
Real-world cohort



KarMMa-3*

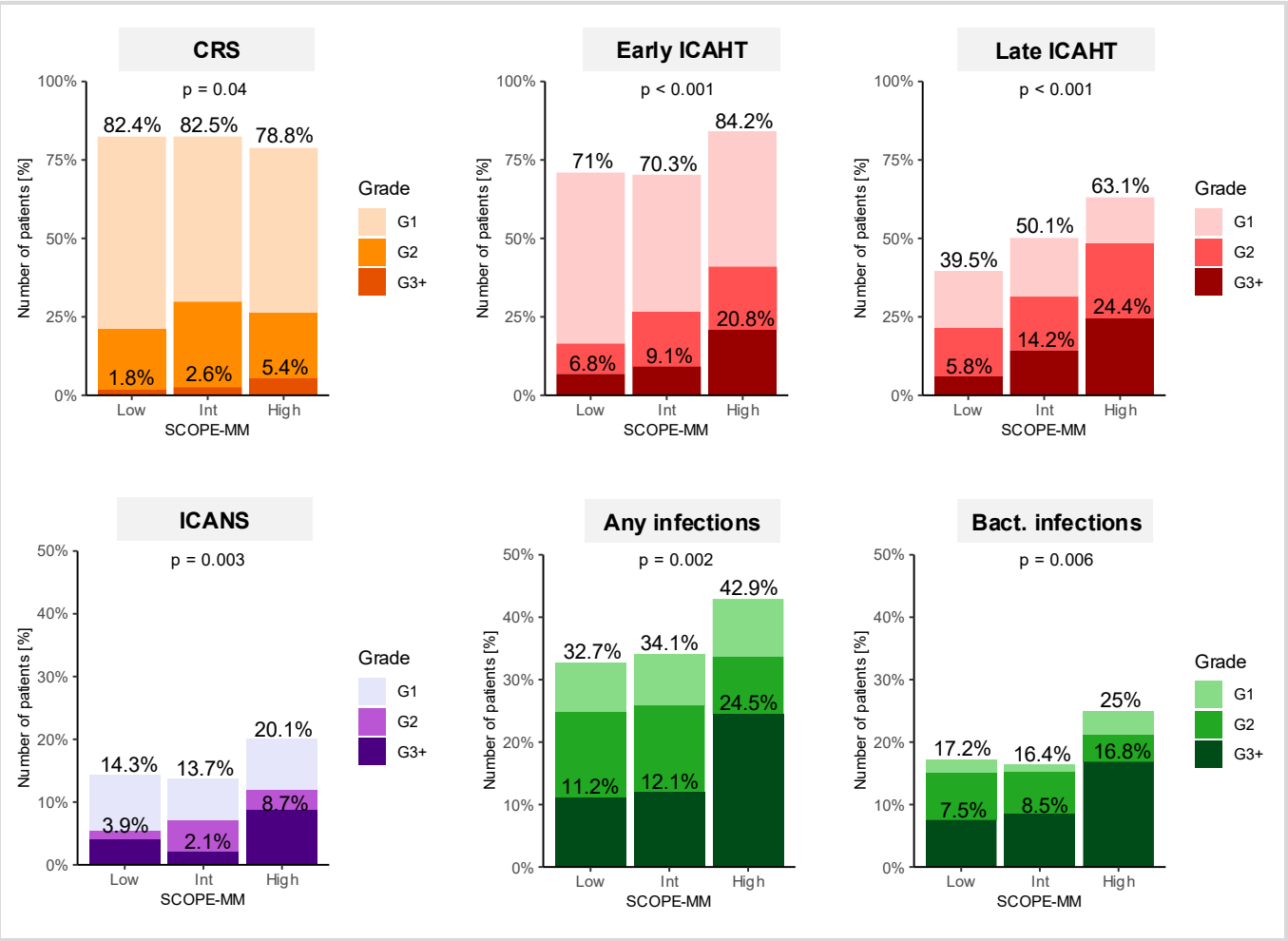


CARTITUDE-1*

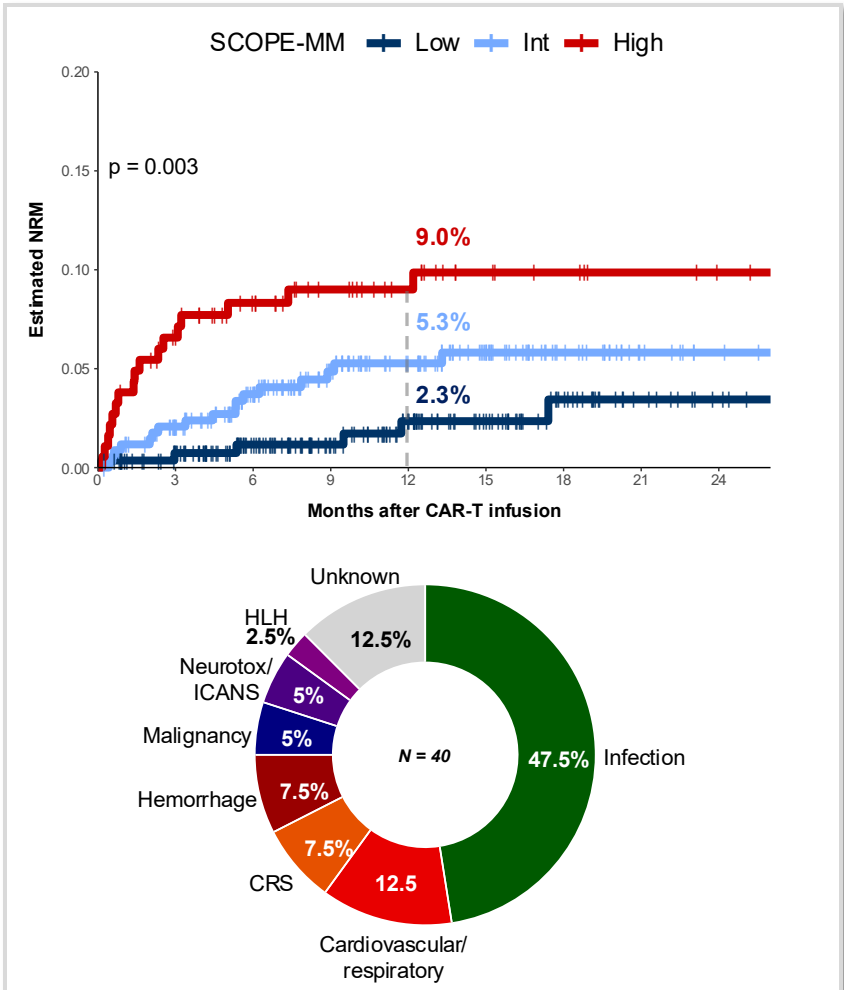


SCOPE-MM is associated with CAR-T toxicities and non-relapse mortality

CAR-T-related toxicities*: cytokine release syndrome (CRS), hematotoxicity (ICAH), neurotoxicity (ICANS), and infections

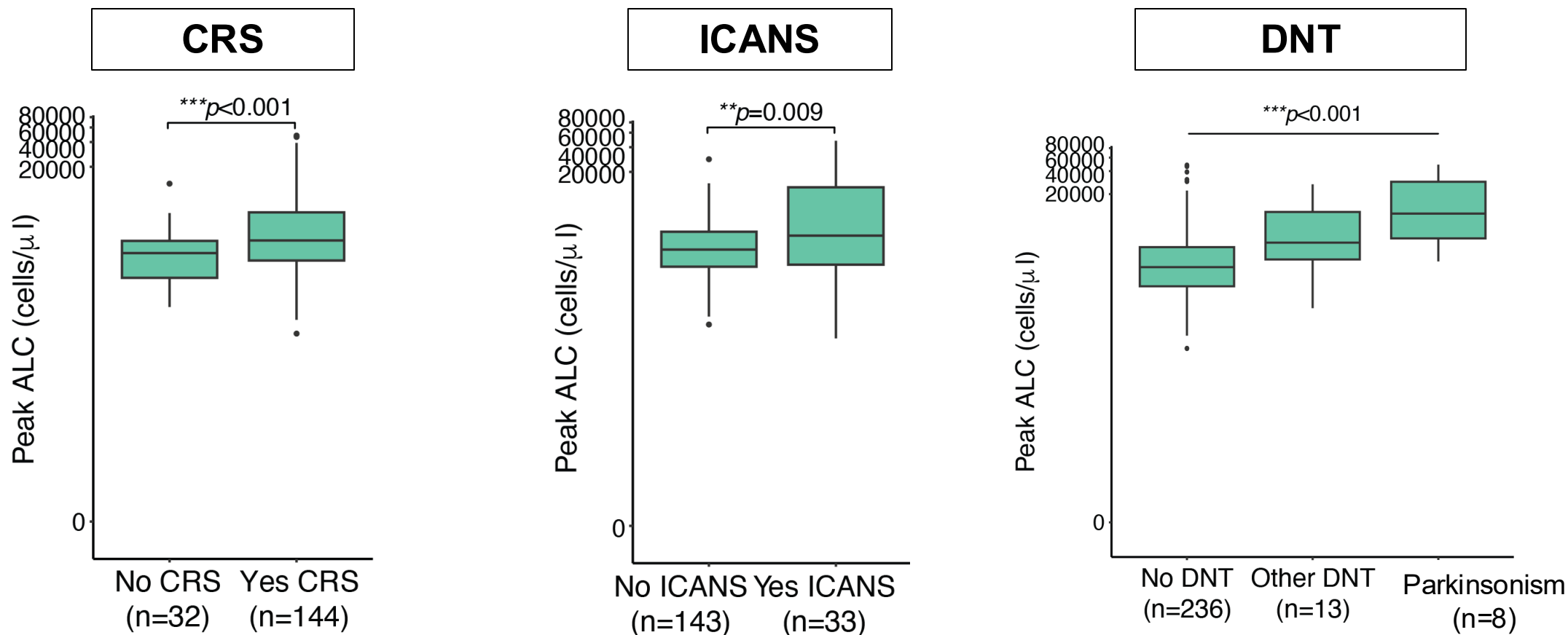


Non-relapse mortality (NRM) and cause of death



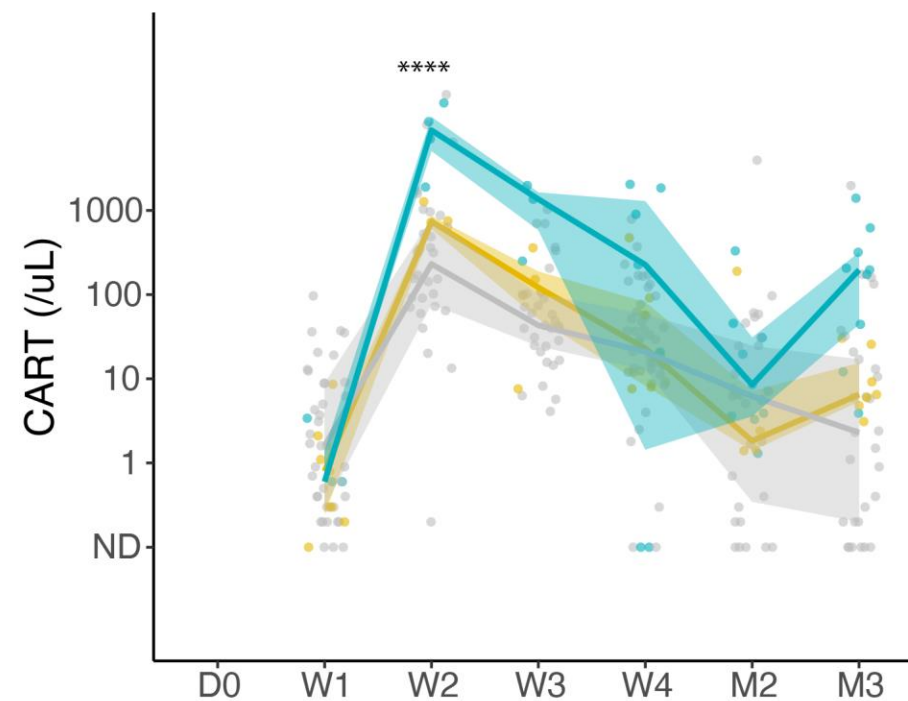
*Grading according to Lee et al. BBMT (2019), Rejeski et al. Blood (2023)

Cilta-cel: Peak ALC is associated with increased risk of CRS, ICANS, and DNT

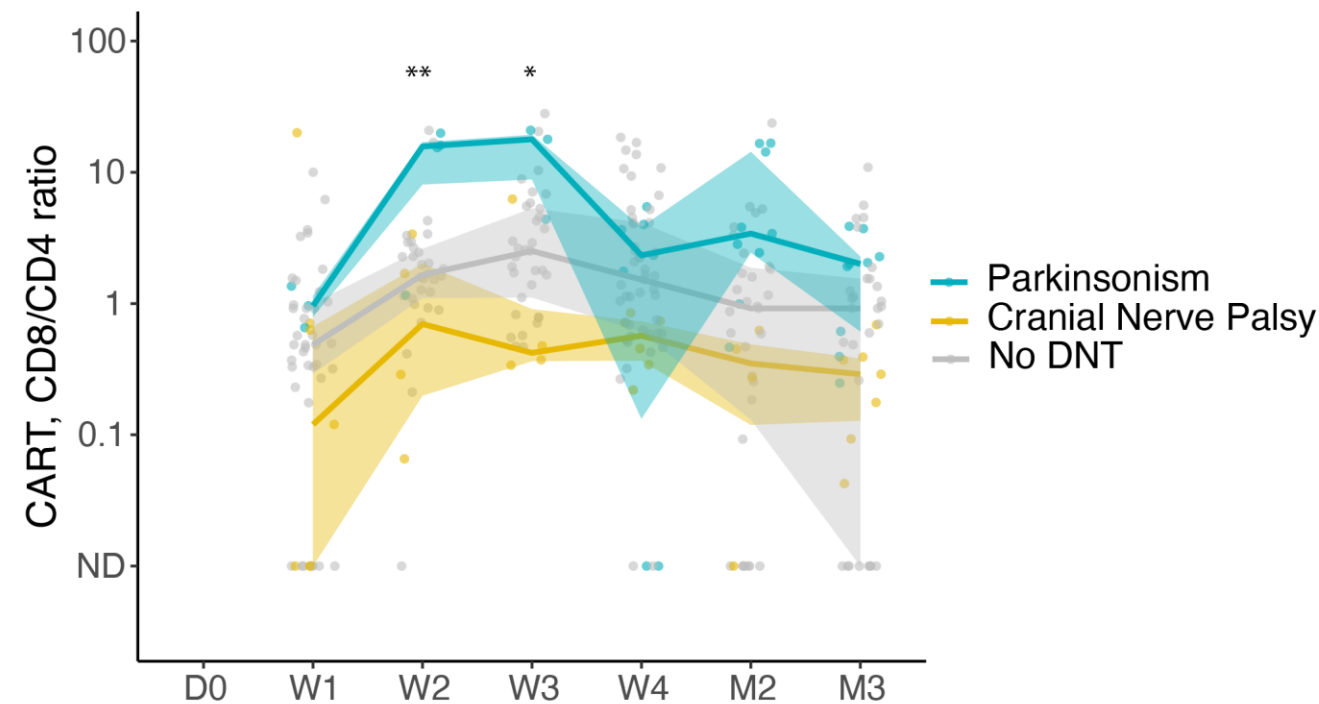


Peak ALC was higher in patients developing CRS, ICANS and DNT, particularly Parkinsonism

Cilta-cel: Patients with Parkinsonism show highest CAR-T expansion with elevated CD8/CD4 Ratio

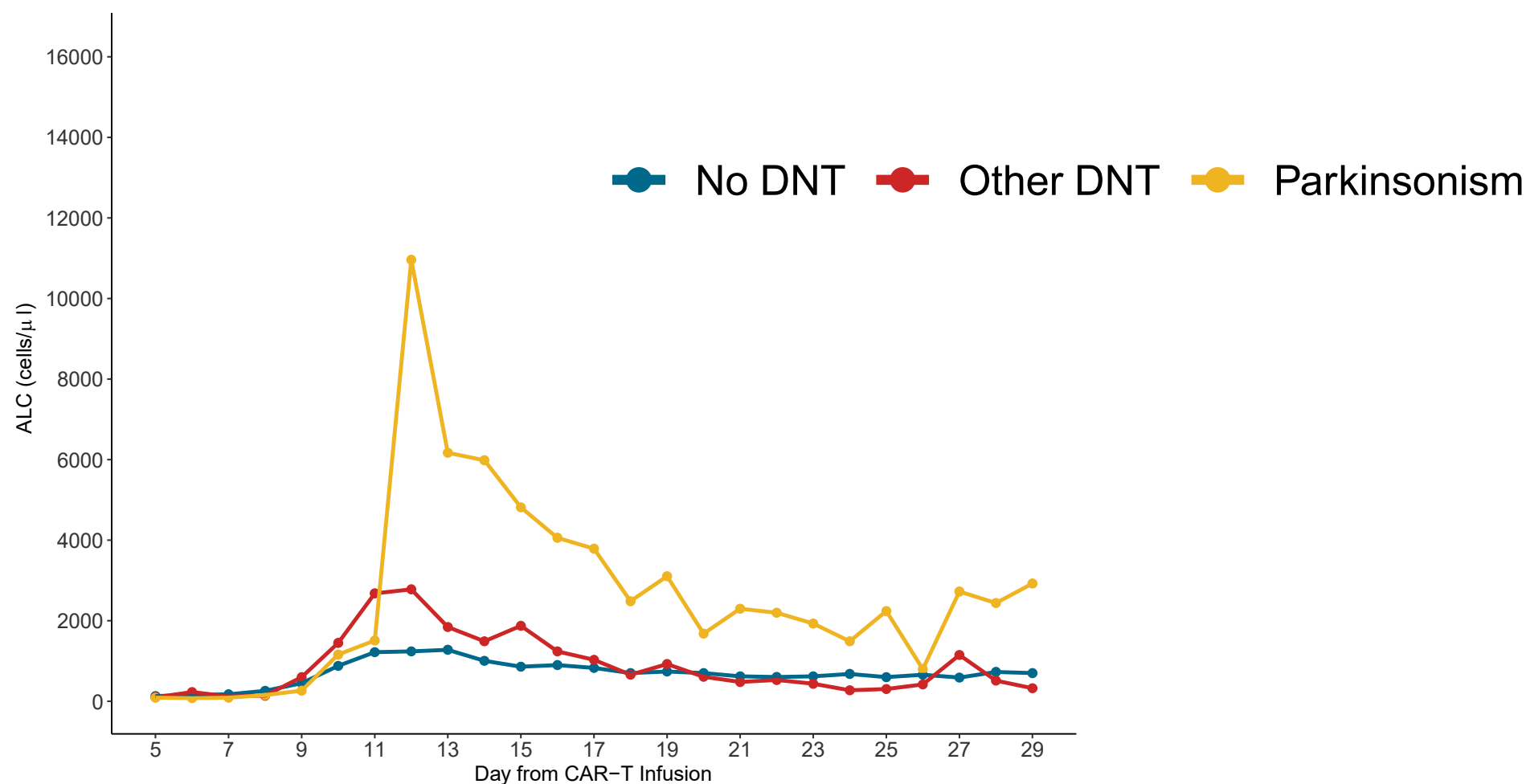


CAR T-cell expansion by FC



CD8/CD4 CAR-T ratio

Cilta-cel: Longitudinal evaluation of ALC reveals rapid peak CAR-T expansion in patients with Parkinsonism



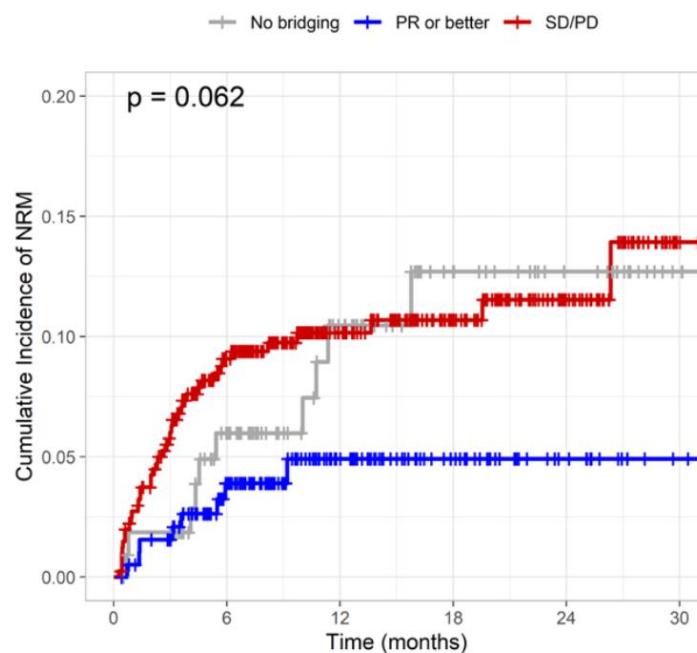
Effective bridging therapy (BT) can mitigate the risk of CAR-T toxicity and reduce risk of non-relapse mortality (NRM)

Non-response to BT

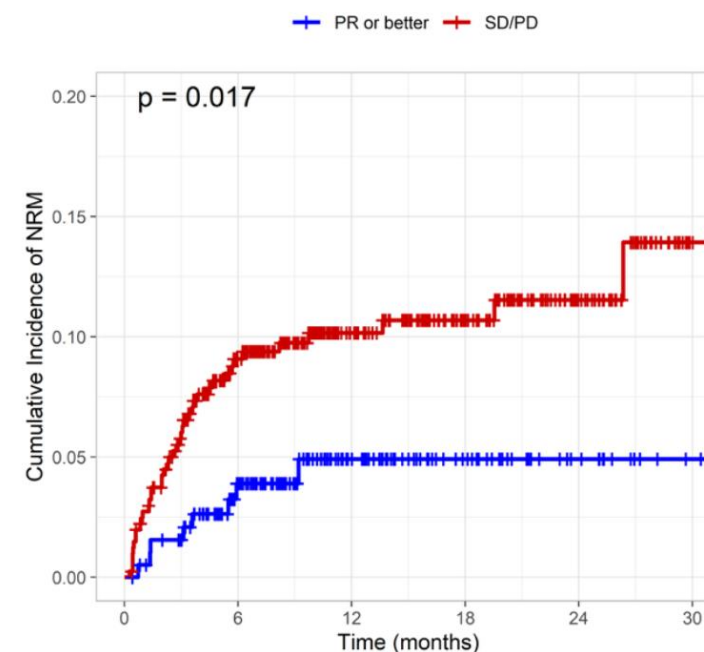
- ❖ Increased immune-mediated toxicity (Parkinsonism, IEC-colitis)
- ❖ High non-relapse mortality
- ❖ Decreased CAR-T efficacy

Response to bridging and NRM; 33%: PR or better response to BT

All cilta-cel patients, N=761



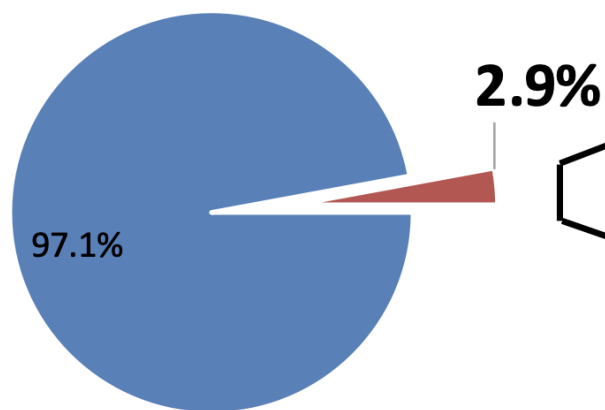
Patients receiving bridging (86%)



Please do not share unpublished data

Non-response to bridging therapy with cilta-cel: 10 times higher risk of developing Parkinsonism

Parkinsonism with SOC Cilta-cel
22 cases of 761 (2.9%)



■ No ■ Yes

Risk of Parkinsonism in non-responders vs responders to bridging (PR or better):
5% vs 0.5% ($p < 0.05$)

Of 22 cases of Parkinsonism, 21 (95%) patients did not respond to bridging, even though post CAR-T response rate was 91% and CR rate of 68%

Please do not share unpublished data

Talquetamab: an effective bridging therapy pre-BCMA CAR-T in late relapse

Heavily pretreated, median 5 pLOT
N=134, 119 with CAR-T infusion (cilta-cel: 98)
❖ HR cytogenetics: 44%
❖ Extramedullary disease: 41%
❖ Median talquetamab exposure: 23 days

Talquetamab
❖ ORR: 71%, CR: 19%

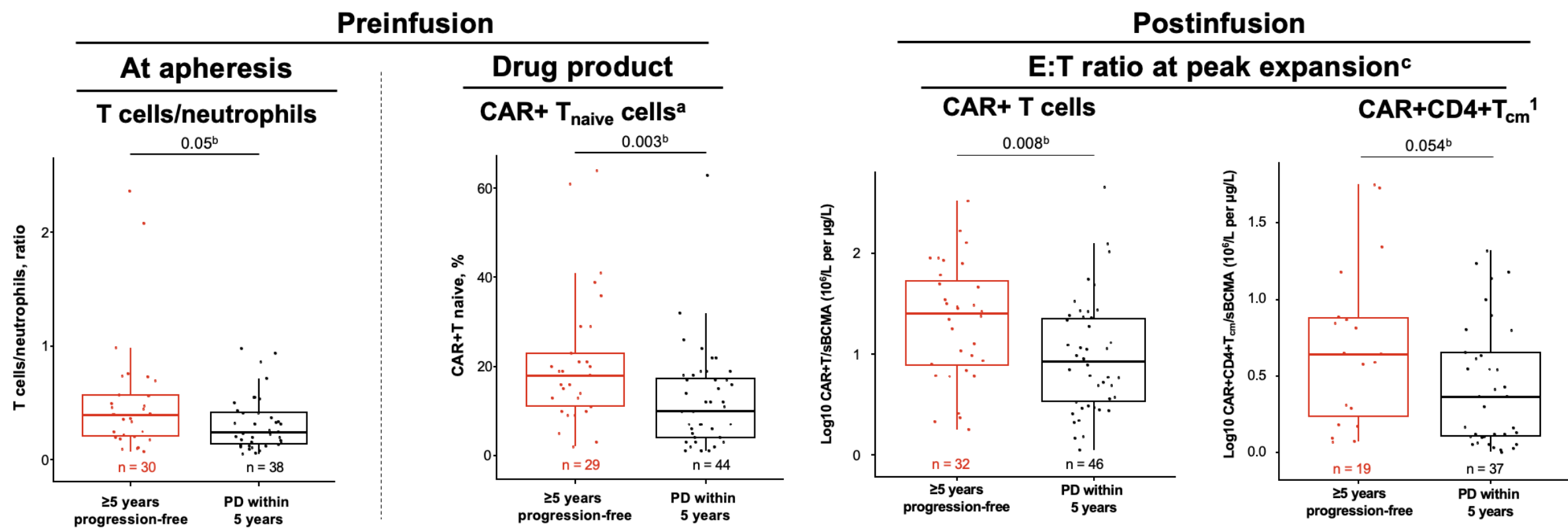
CAR-T
❖ ORR: 88%, CR: 54%

Toxicity	All grades (%)	Grade 3 and 4 (%)
CRS	68	2
ICANS	6	1
IEC-HS	0	-
Delayed Neurotoxicity	1.5 (2): CN palsy	-
Infections	18	5
Severe cytopenia (day + 60)	5	5

No cases of Parkinsonism, Guillan Barre or other NT. NRM 4%, mostly due to infections
60% showed complete resolution of on-target off tumor toxicities

Please do not share unpublished data

Long-term response to cilta-cel: Better T cell fitness and CAR-T expansion



Long-term disease control: better immune fitness with more naïve T cells in CAR-T products
Higher E:T ratio with total CAR-T cells and more CD4+ CAR-T cells with central memory phenotype at peak expansion

CAR+ T_{naive} cells were defined as CD95-CD27+CD45RO-. ^b2-sided nominal *P* values unadjusted for multiplicity were provided for descriptive purposes. ^cE:T ratio was defined as maximal CAR-positive T-cell levels normalized by pre-infusion serum sBCMA levels.

Conclusion

- ❖ The SCOPE-MM score is the first **pre-apheresis, clinically actionable risk model** for patients with RRMM undergoing BCMA CAR-T
- ❖ The SCOPE-MM score is **clinically valuable and product-agnostic**. For this reason, the **IMWG Immunotherapy Committee recommends** use of the score for risk stratification in both clinical trials and real-world studies
- ❖ **Early application of SCOPE-MM** can change practice by identifying high-risk patients who may benefit from intensified bridging therapy or combination strategies and pre-emptive toxicity mitigation strategies
- ❖ **Higher cilta-cel expansion** and **ALC** associate with increased risk of neurotoxicity including ICANS and **delayed neurotoxicity**. Rapid peak CAR-T expansion is observed in patients with Parkinsonism
- ❖ **Effective bridging therapy** reduces toxicity and improves efficacy including **talquetamab** for heavily pretreated patients
- ❖ **Long term** disease control with cilta-cel associates with better **T cell fitness** and **CAR-T expansion**

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**All patients and
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