

Yescarta[®] (axicabtagene ciloleucel)

Use in Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) infection

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The full indication, important safety information, and boxed warnings for cytokine release syndrome, neurologic toxicities and secondary hematological malignancies are available at:

<https://www.gilead.com/-/media/files/pdfs/medicines/oncology/yescarta/yescarta-pi>

Relevant Prescribing Information¹

Per the YESCARTA US Prescribing Information (USPI), perform screening for HBV, HCV, and HIV and management in accordance with clinical guidelines before collection of cells for manufacturing.

Clinical Studies

ZUMA-1, ZUMA-5, and ZUMA-7 Studies

ZUMA-1 was a phase 1/2 multicenter, single-arm, open-label study which evaluated the safety and efficacy of YESCARTA in patients with chemorefractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), primary mediastinal B-cell lymphoma (PMBCL), or transformed follicular lymphoma (TFL).^{2,3}

In the ZUMA-1 study, patients with a known history of infection with hepatitis C virus (anti-HCV positive) were ineligible to enroll in the study.⁴ Patients with a history of hepatitis C were permitted if the viral load was undetectable per quantitative polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and/or nucleic acid testing.⁴

ZUMA-5 is a multicenter, single arm, Phase 2 study to evaluate the efficacy of YESCARTA in patients with relapsed/refractory (r/r) indolent Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma (iNHL), including follicular lymphoma (FL, Grades 1-3a) and marginal zone lymphoma (MZL, nodal or extranodal).^{5,6} In the ZUMA-5 study, patients with a known history acute or chronic active hepatitis C infection were excluded from this study. History of hepatitis C is permitted if, the viral load is undetectable per Infectious Disease Society of America (IDSA) guidelines or applicable country guidelines.⁶

The ZUMA-7 study is an international, multicenter, randomized, phase 3 trial comparing YESCARTA with standard care as second-line treatment in patients with early relapsed (\leq 12 months) or refractory large B-cell lymphoma (LBCL).⁷ Patients with a known history of infection with hepatitis C virus (anti-HCV positive) were excluded from this study. If there is

a positive history of treated hepatitis C, the viral load must be undetectable per quantitative PCR and/or nucleic acid testing.⁸

Therefore, there are no clinical trial data available on the use of YESCARTA in patients with detectable viral loads of HCV infection.

Real-World Evidence

Strati, et al. report a case of a 60-year-old patient, treated with YESCARTA for r/r DLBCL after 2 prior lines of therapy. This patient had a long-lasting history of chronic hepatitis C that was unresponsive to interferon or ribavirin therapy. At the time of evaluation, the patient's HCV ribonucleic acid (RNA) was 15.1 million IU/mL and alanine aminotransferase (ALT) was 70 U/L. The patient achieved complete response (CR) 1 month after infusion (ongoing at 6 months) and experienced treatment complications by Grade 3 cytokine release syndrome (CRS) and Grade 3 chimeric antigen receptor (CAR)-related encephalopathy syndrome (CRES), reversible with anti-IL-6 therapy. No significant increase in HCV RNA or ALT/bilirubin levels were observed. No fulminant hepatitis was observed, and no concomitant liver cirrhosis was detected.¹⁰ Additional information from this case series can be found using the links provided in the citation details below.⁹

It is at the discretion of the treating physician on whether to prescribe YESCARTA in patients with active or a prior history of hepatitis C infection.

References

1. YESCARTA® (axicabtagene ciloleucel) [US Prescribing Information]. Santa Monica, CA: Kite Pharma, Inc. 2024
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3. Neelapu SS, Locke FL, Bartlett NL, et al. Axicabtagene ciloleucel CAR T-cell therapy in refractory large B-cell lymphoma. *N Engl J Med*. 2017;377(26):2531-2544. DOI: [10.1056/NEJMoa1707447](https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa1707447)
4. [Redacted Protocol]. Neelapu SS, Locke FL, Bartlett NL, et al. Axicabtagene ciloleucel CAR T-cell therapy in refractory large B-cell lymphoma. *N Engl J Med*. 2017. DOI: [10.1056/NEJMoa1707447](https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa1707447)
5. Jacobson CA, Chavez JC, Sehgal AR, et al. Axicabtagene ciloleucel in relapsed or refractory indolent non-Hodgkin lymphoma (ZUMA-5): a single- arm, multicentre, phase 2 trial. *Lancet Oncol*. 2022;23(1):91-103. DOI: [10.1016/S1470-2045\(21\)00591-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1470-2045(21)00591-X)
6. [Supplementary Appendix] Jacobson CA, Chavez JC, Sehgal AR, et al. Axicabtagene ciloleucel in relapsed or refractory indolent non-Hodgkin lymphoma (ZUMA-5): a single-arm, multicentre, phase 2 trial. *Lancet Oncol*. 2022;23(1):91-103. DOI: [10.1016/S1470-2045\(21\)00591-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1470-2045(21)00591-X)
7. Locke FL, Miklos DB, Jacobson CA, et al. Axicabtagene Ciloleucel as Second-Line Therapy for Large B-Cell Lymphoma. *N Engl J Med*. 2022;386(7):640-654. DOI: [10.1056/NEJMoa2116133](https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa2116133)
8. [Supplementary Appendix] Locke FL, Miklos DB, Jacobson CA, et al. Axicabtagene Ciloleucel as Second-Line Therapy for Large B-Cell Lymphoma. *N Engl J Med*. 2022;386(7):640-654. DOI: [10.1056/NEJMoa2116133](https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa2116133)
9. Strati P, Nastoupil LJ, Fayad LE, Samaniego F, Adkins S, Neelapu SS. Safety of CAR T-Cell Therapy in Patients with B-Cell Lymphoma and Chronic Hepatitis B or C Virus Infection. *Blood*. 2019;133(26):2800-2802. DOI: [10.1182/blood.2019000888](https://doi.org/10.1182/blood.2019000888)

Abbreviations

ALT=alanine
aminotransferase
CAR=chimeric antigen
receptor
CR=complete response
CRES= CAR-related
encephalopathy syndrome
CRS=cytokine release
syndrome
DLBCL=diffuse large B-cell
lymphoma
FL=follicular lymphoma
HBsAg=hepatitis B surface

antigen
HBV=hepatitis B virus
HCV=hepatitis C virus
HIV=human
immunodeficiency virus
IDSA=Infectious Disease
Society of America
iNHL=indolent Non-Hodgkin
Lymphoma
LBCL= large B-cell
lymphoma
MZL=marginal zone
lymphoma

PCR=polymerase chain
reaction
PET-CT= Positron emission
tomography-computed
tomography
PMBCL=primary mediastinal
B-cell lymphoma
r/r=relapsed/refractory
TFL=transformed follicular
lymphoma
USPI=US Prescribing
Information

Product Label

For the full indication, important safety information, and Boxed Warning(s), please refer to the YESCARTA® (acicabtagene ciloleucel) US Prescribing Information available at:
<https://www.gilead.com/-/media/files/pdfs/medicines/oncology/yescarta/yescarta-pi.pdf>.

Follow Up

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FDA MedWatch Program by ☎ 1-800-FDA-1088 or ✉ MedWatch, FDA, 5600 Fishers Ln, Rockville, MD 20852 or 🌐 www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/medwatch

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