FROM RESEARCH TO RECOVERY: CAR T-CELL THERAPY FOR MYELOMA

Program Resource Guide

Patient Empowerment Network

CAR T-Cell Therapy for Myeloma

CAR (Chimeric Antigen Receptor) T-Cell Therapy: Treatment in which the T cells (a type of immune system cell) of a patient are laboratory-altered to attack cancer cells in the body.

Advice for Approaching the CAR T-Cell Therapy Process

- Ask questions, don't hesitate to speak up.
- Take care of yourself, manage your diet and activity level.
- Ensure that the patient and care partner have protected time together to prepare for the process.

Glossary Terms

B-Cell Maturation Antigen (BCMA): Protein found on the surface of plasma cells in multiple myeloma.

Bispecific Antibodies (Bispecific T-cell engagers or BiTEs): Class of bispecific monoclonal antibodies that harness the power of the immune system to treat myeloma by binding to two different antigens at the same time.

Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS): Occurs when the immune system responds to infection or immunotherapy drugs by releasing a large number of cytokines into the blood. Symptoms include fever, nausea, fatigue, and body aches.

GPRC5D (G protein-coupled receptor 5D): Receptor that has been identified as a target for multiple myeloma treatments. GPRC5D is expressed in myeloma cells and in the bone marrow.

Intravenous Immunoglobulin (IVIg): Treatment that infuses a patient with a pooled antibody solution to help strengthen a weakened immune system and fight infection.

Maintenance Therapy: Refers to treatment given to myeloma patients after initial therapy that is meant to maintain a remission or prevent return of the disease.

MRD (minimal residual disease): Measurement of the number of myeloma cells found in the bone marrow of patients in remission after a clinical response to treatment. MRD is relevant as the residual myeloma cells may indicate progression or relapse.

Neurotoxicity: The tendency of some treatments to cause damage to the nervous system. These neurologic adverse events that may cause confusion, delirium, difficulty with communication, headache, impaired motor skills, seizure, or tremors.

Next-Generation Sequencing (NGS): Technology to sequence DNA or RNA to identify genetic variations associated with diseases or other biological phenomena.

Patient Empowerment Network Resources

Evolve CAR T-Cell Therapy

Elevate CAR T-Cell Therapy

Thrive CAR T-Cell Therapy

Care Partner Toolkit | CAR T-Cell Therapy

PEN Powered Activity Guides: Financial Resources, Health Literacy, Survivorship and more.

Elevate CAR T-Cell Therapy is brought to you by the Patient Empowerment Network. It is sponsored by the Janssen Pharmaceutical Companies of Johnson & Johnson, and through generous donations from people like you.

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