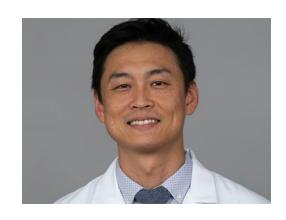
New Treatments to Prevent or Treat Graft-versus-Host Disease (GvHD)

Celebrating a Second Chance at Life Survivorship Symposium

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Treatments on the Horizon to Prevent or Treat Graft-versus-Host Disease

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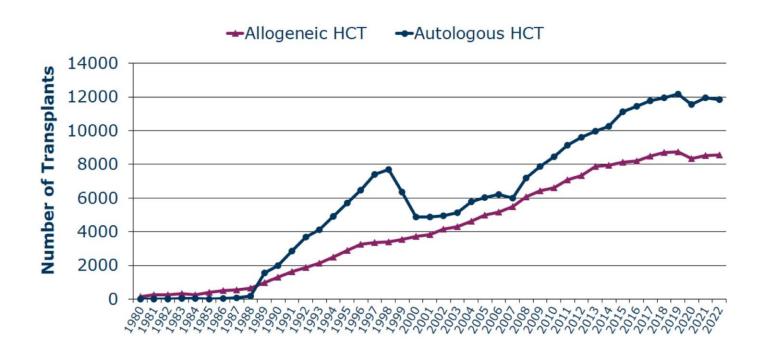
Learning Objectives

- What is GVHD?
- How many patients develop acute and/or chronic GVHD in the modern era? Are the numbers coming down? Who's at risk?
- Recent developments in GVHD treatment that have improved treatment and prevention of GVHD.
- New promising therapies under investigation to prevent and manage GVHD
- How can patients learn about enrolling in a GHVD clinical trial?



What is Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation?

- Allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HCT) relies on an immunotherapy effect to cure hematologic disorders or cancers
- A donor's new bone marrow or stem cells produce blood and immune system cells



Cusatis, et al. TCT 2024



HCT requires a lot of work.. And a bit of luck

- Age/Genetics
- Comorbidity
- Psychosocial
- Lifestyle factors



Pre-HCT



HCT



Post-HCT

- Chemotherapy, biologic, and radiation
- Remission

- HLA-match
- Conditioning chemotherapy
- Immune Suppression

- Graft-versus-Host Disease (GVHD)
- Medications
- Health
 Maintenance



Improving Outcomes: Post-Transplant Cyclophosphamide

- Prevent/Reduce: Rejection, GVHD, Infections, and Relapse
- Donor Availability

Matched (8/8)

Haploidentical (4/8)

Mismatched (<8/8)

Cord Blood





Improving Outcomes: Platforms

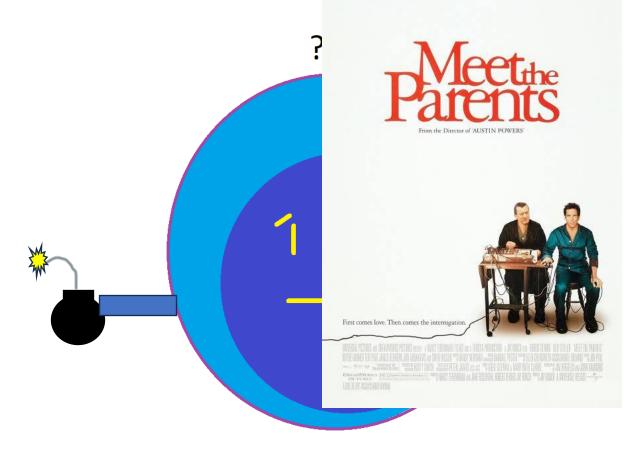
- Standard Plus New Agent
 - HCT + Ruxolitinib
 - Anti-inflammatory drug approved for treatment of GVHD
 - HCT + Vedolizumab
 - Protectant against immune system damage to the gastrointestinal tract

- Graft Engineering
 - Manipulation of stem cells to promote engraftment, reduce GVHD and relapse



Graft-versus-Host Disease

- HCT relies on the graftversus-cancer effect
- However, the graft-versushost disease (GVHD) phenomenon may lead to "friendly fire"
- Leads to tissue damage due to donor immune system cells



Robert De Niro

Ben Stiller

Confused Lymphocyte



Types of Graft-versus-Host Disease

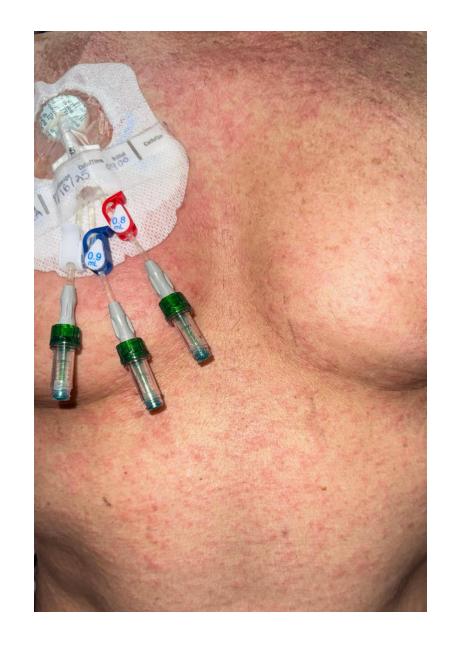
Acute GvHD • Skin • Gastrointestinal • Liver Chronic GvHD • 8 organs (including Gl and liver)

Definitions and Subtypes

- Acute versus chronic GVHD is classically defined in relation to Day + 100
- However, clinical findings now differentiate between the acute or chronic GVHD diagnosis

Acute GVHD (aGVHD)

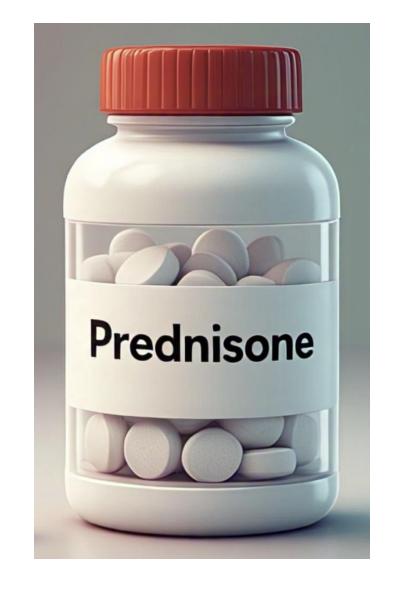
- Usually presents in the first 1-2 months after HCT
- Clinical picture can be confusing as manifestations can be attributed to other causes
 - Rash
 - Poor appetite, nausea, diarrhea
 - Liver enzyme changes





Treatment for Acute GVHD

- Corticosteroids (Prednisone)
 - Used to dampen the immune system
 - Can be used at high doses with a gradual dose reduction
- Supportive Therapies
 - Creams/lotions/ointments





The Dark Side of Corticosteroids

- They work by weakening the immune system → Need to monitor for infections
- Symptoms may recur or worsen if corticosteroids are reduced



Side Effects:

- Fatigue
- Elevated blood sugars
- Muscle weakness
- Joint/bone issues
- Skin thinning
- Bruising
- Weight gain
- Appetite changes
- Vision changes

- Heartburn/Ulcers
- Infection
- Insomnia
- Irritability
- Psychosis
- Depression
- Adherence
- Withdrawal
- ..and more



Life after Corticosteroids





Improvement:

- Taper corticosteroids
- Watch for infections
- Watch for recurrent or worsening GVHD



No Improvement, then Second Line:

- Ruxolitinib
- Alternative Immune Suppressants

Supportive Therapies

- Antidiarrheals
- Topical therapies



Exciting Updates for Acute GVHD - Risk

- Earlier identification of aGVHD (IL1RL1)
- Blood biomarkers (labs) before symptoms are evident
- Raises potential to intervene before significant organ damage is realized





Exciting Updates for Acute GVHD: Initial Treatment

- Alpha-1-Antitrypsin added to Steroids for High-Risk aGVHD
 - The addition of this protein showed a reduced likelihood of needing additional therapy in a large double-blind clinical trial
- Ruxolitinib with uhCG/EGF and Steroids de-escalation for lower gastrointestinal GVHD
 - Addition of hormone to help rebalance the immune system, ruxolitinib, and lower doses of corticosteroids to reduce toxicity

(Tandem Meeting 2025 - BMT CTN 1705)



Exciting Updates for Acute GVHD: 2nd Line Therapy

- Apraglutide injection added to ruxolitinib in second line
 - Glucagon-like peptide 2 repairs intestinal cells (STARGAZE Trial)
- Fecal transplantation to restore microbiome
 - Enema
 - Pills





Chronic GVHD

- Most common long-term complication of HCT
- Affects 30-50% of recipients
- Frequency and manifestations are changing!
- Is a major cause of problems after HCT



The Approach to Chronic GVHD

- Do Nothing (Observe)
- Do Something (Treat)
 - Treatment a local area (Topical)
 - Treat the entire body (Systemic)

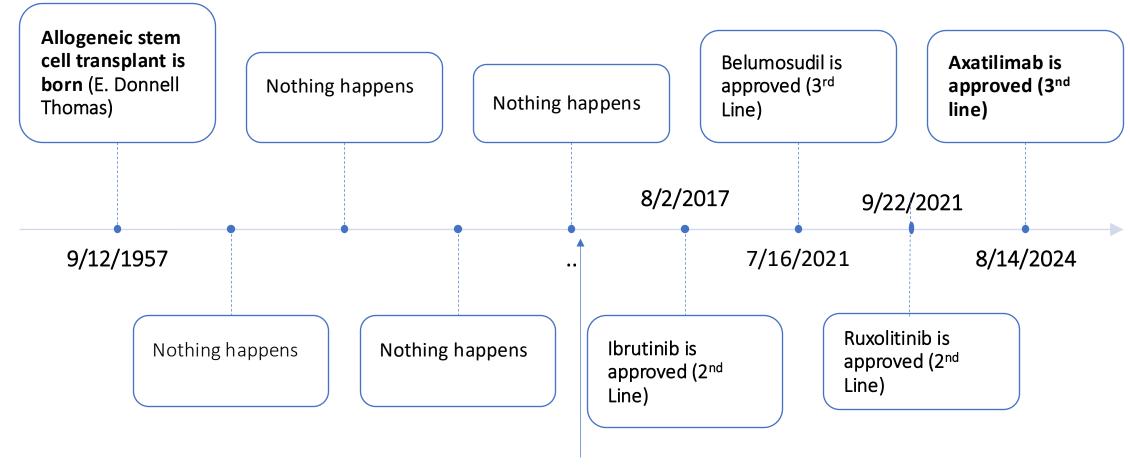


Too little treatment:

Irreversible organ damage, quality of life impairment



Progress in FDA Approvals for cGVHD



CMS issued Medicare National Coverage Determination that Extracorporeal Photopheresis (ECP) is reasonable and necessary for cGVHD as of 12/19/2006 (without ECP FDA approval)



The Three Approved Pills

- **Ibrutinib** (**Imbruvica**®): Initially FDA approved for chronic lymphocytic leukemia, but approved 8/2/17 for cGVHD after failure of one or more lines of therapy
- Belumosudil (Rezurock®): FDA approved 7/16/2021 after failure of 2 or more lines of therapy
- Ruxolitinib (Jakafi®): FDA approved 9/22/21 after failure of at least one prior line





Newcomer: Axatilimab (Niktimvo®)

- FDA approved **8/14/24**
- Targets pro-inflammatory and scarringrelated immune system monocytes/macrophages
- Intravenously administered every 2 weeks
- Works in 74% of patients, including those exposed to newer agents
- Possible Side effects: liver enzyme elevation, eye swelling





Extracorporeal Photopheresis

- Intravenous "blood exchange" treatment that rebalances immune system without significant infection risk
- Cons: Time commitment, catheter
- Possible side effects: fatigue/lightheadedness, catheter/port access site problems, photosensitivity
- Not FDA approved but commonly used (and covered by insurance companies) for treatment of chronic GVHD





New Treatments, Sequencing, and Combinations

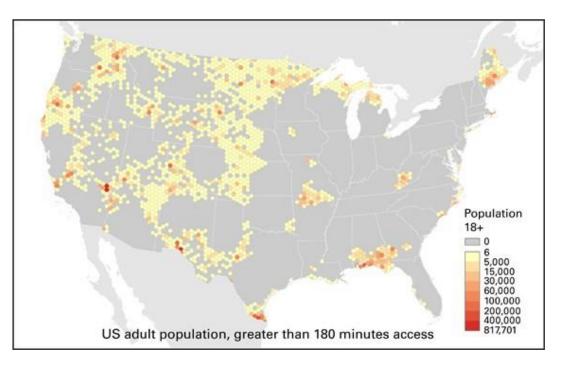
- Despite new drug approvals, the optimal sequence and combinations are not clear
- It is common to use more than one treatment at one time
 - Example prednisone with ruxolitinib, or ruxolitinib with belumosudil
- Study: Steroid-free combination regimens
- Study: Organ-specific treatments





Improving Access to Specialized GVHD Care

- In the modern era, digital healthcare can bridge limited access to GVHD care
- Increase our ability to provide supportive care to patients and caregivers.
- Can guide patients and caregivers through complex survivorship care.
- Provide a patient-centered approach to receiving information at the right pace





Delamater, BMT 2015

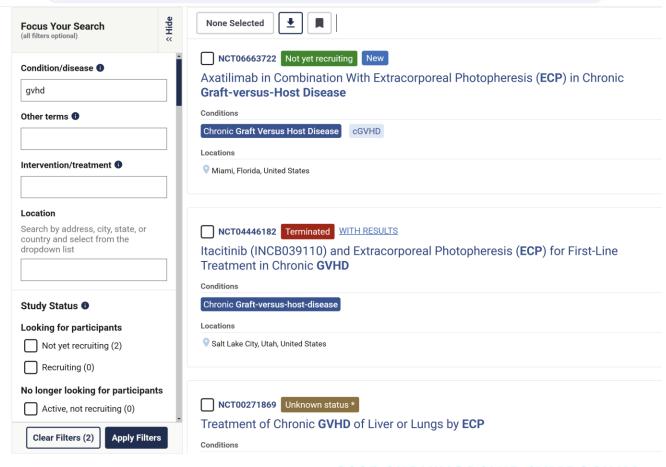
Digital Health Interventions Are Being Developed

- Chronic GVHD group intervention and mobile app for improving education, management, and coping
- Sexual health education and coping
- High-risk medication education and adherence



Clinical Trials: Clinicaltrials.gov

- Advances in the field require clinical trial enrollment
- Range of "experimental" therapies from early phase (I, II) to late phase (III)
- Generally, in large cancer centers



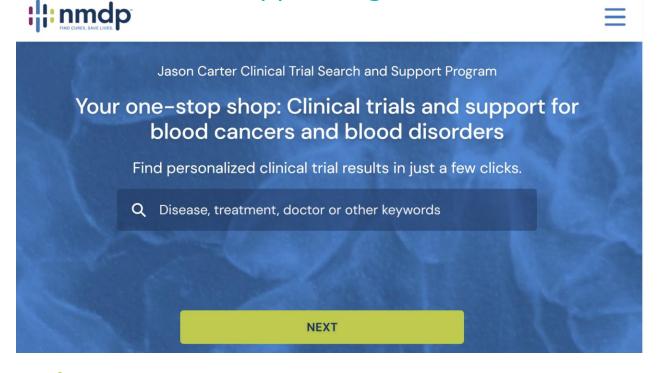
clinicaltrials.gov/search?cond=ecp%20gvhd&aggFilters=studyType:int



Clinical Trials: Other Resources

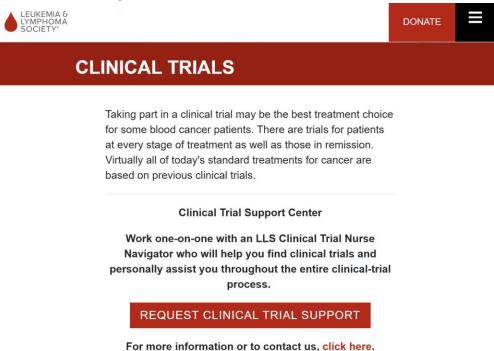
Jason Carter Clinical Trials Search and Support Program

• ctsearchsupport.org



LLS Clinical Trials Support Center

 https://lls.org/treatment/typestreatment/clinical-trials



Summarizing the Key Points: Goals and Achievements – Part 1

- Improve the transplant methodology for all types of donors
 - Different prevention regimens (Post-transplant Cyclophosphamide, vedolizumab, ruxolitinib, graft modifications)
- Diagnose GVHD earlier to allow for earlier intervention (biomarkers)
- Improve the efficiency and toxicity of acute GVHD treatments through new therapies (apraglutide, alpha-1-antitrypsin, uhCG, ruxolitinib)



Summarizing the Key Points: Goals and Achievements – Part 2

- Improve the efficiency and toxicity of chronic GVHD treatments through new therapies (ibrutinib, belumosudil, ruxolitinib, axatilimab)
- Improve access to specialized GVHD care through digital health interventions



Closing Comments

- Watch for new or worsening symptoms and signs of cGVHD, both physical and mental
- Risk of infections
 - Don't Forget: Health maintenance and routine cancer screenings
- New treatment trials focusing on steroid-free regimens, new combinations, and organ-specific treatments
- Also needed: focus on behavioral health and survivorship, implement more digital health platforms



Thank you

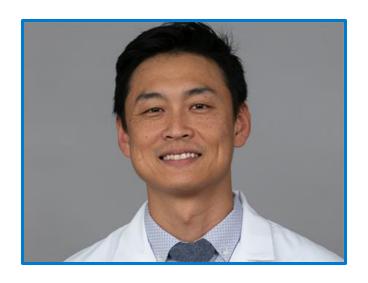
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Questions?



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