Grading of neurological toxicity in patients treated with tisagenlecleucel in the JULIET trial

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Key Points

• NT regrading of the JULIET trial by CTCAE, modified CRES, and ASTCT criteria highlighted the need for standardized NT grading practices.

• CTCAE was suboptimal for grading CAR-T cell therapy-associated NT; CRES and ASTCT scales offer more accurate assessments of ICANS.

Chimeric antigen receptor-T (CAR-T) cell therapy achieves durable responses in patients with relapsed/refractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (r/r DLBCL), but may be associated with neurological toxicity (NT). We retrospectively assessed differences and concordance among 3 available grading scales (the National Cancer Institute Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events v4.03 [CTCAE], modified CAR-T Related Encephalopathy Syndrome [mCRES], and American Society for Transplantation and Cellular Therapy [ASTCT] scales) applied to the same set of NT data from the JULIET (A Phase 2, Single Arm, Multicenter Trial to Determine the Efficacy and Safety of CTL019 in Adult Patients With Relapsed or Refractory DLBCL) trial. Individual patient-level NT data from the phase 2, single-group, global, pivotal JULIET trial (NCT02445248) were retrospectively and independently graded, using CTCAE, ASTCT, and mCRES, by 4 medical experts with experience managing patients with 3 different CD19-targeted CAR constructs. According to the US Food and Drug Administration definition of NT using CTCAE, 62 of 106 patients infused with tisagenlecleucel had NT as of September 2017. Among 111 patients infused with tisagenlecleucel (as of December 2017), the 4 experts identified 50 patients (45%) who had any-grade NT per CTCAE, 19 (17%) per mCRES, and 19 (17%) per ASTCT. Reevaluation according to the mCRES/ASTCT criteria downgraded 31 events deemed NT by CTCAE to grade 0. This is the first study to retrospectively apply CTCAE, mCRES, and ASTCT criteria to the same patient data set. We conclude that CTCAE v4.03 was not designed for, and is suboptimal for, grading CAR-T cell therapy-associated NT. The CRES and ASTCT scales, which measure immune effector cell-associated neurotoxicity syndrome, offer more accurate assessments of NT after CAR-T cell therapy.

Introduction

Chimeric antigen receptor-T (CAR-T) cell therapy uses reprogrammed T cells to target and kill cancer cells, and thus has become a promising treatment for patients with advanced hematologic malignancies.1-10 Patients with relapsed or refractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (r/r DLBCL) or r/r transformed follicular lymphoma may receive CD19-directed CAR-T cell therapy after 2 systemic therapy options such as R-CHOP (rituximab, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, prednisone).11,12 Two such CD19-directed CAR-T cell therapies are currently commercially available: tisagenlecleucel...
The efficacy and safety of CAR-T cell therapies have been extensively characterized in clinical trials and demonstrate a positive benefit-risk profile. However, these therapies are associated with unique, but common, adverse events that must be identified and managed appropriately: cytokine release syndrome (CRS) and neurological toxicity (NT).\textsuperscript{3,10,14-18} NT after CAR-T cell therapy generally occurs after the onset of CRS, and higher grades of NT tend to occur concurrently with higher grades of CRS.\textsuperscript{10,19} Clinical features of CAR-T cell therapy-associated NT are numerous, and patients can experience events such as headache, dizziness, delirium, seizures, dysphasia, hallucinations, and impaired motor and language skills.\textsuperscript{1,3-5,8,10} This may be distressing to the patient and the patient’s family, but fortunately, NT and CRS generally resolve within days with standard supportive therapy such as corticosteroids. Patients with concurrent CRS also often receive anti-interleukin-6 agents.\textsuperscript{1} In severe cases, rapidly fatal cerebral edema has occurred in CAR-T cell trials (eg, the JCAR015 ROCKET [Study Evaluating the Efficacy and Safety of JCAR015 in Adult B-cell Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia] trial in adult ALL), although none was observed in the JULIET (A Phase 2, Single Arm, Multicenter Trial to Determine the Efficacy and Safety of CTL019 in Adult Patients With Relapsed or Refractory DLBCL) lymphoma trial.\textsuperscript{10,20-22}

In the JULIET trial, NT was identified and graded per protocol according to the Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (CTCAE) v4.03.\textsuperscript{10} Because it was not designed specifically for CAR-T cell therapy trials, the CTCAE scale has shortcomings in accurately capturing the severity, timing, and spectrum of NT. Specifically, the CTCAE scale leaves much room for subjectivity and does not discern the clinically relevant findings that define immune effector cell-mediated events from nonspecific ones.

Recognizing that the CAR-T-associated NT represents a unique syndrome that would benefit from a unified scale, the multiinstitution CAR-T cell-therapy-associated Toxicity (CARTOX) Working Group introduced the term CAR-T cell-Related Encephalopathy Syndrome (CRES).\textsuperscript{23} The CARTOX group created a CRES grading system that included a 10-point questionnaire (CARTOX-10), designed to capture subtle to severe cognitive and attentive dysfunction. This scale was then grouped with gradation of signs of increased intracranial pressure and presence of seizures, whereby the greatest level of toxicity in any given domain would also be captured as the overall CRES grade.

Finally, a panel of American Society for Transplantation and Cellular Therapy (ASTCT, previously known as American Society for Blood and Marrow Transplantation) members coined the term immune effector cell-associated neurotoxicity syndrome, or ICANS, effectively replacing CRES as the preferred nomenclature for the syndrome. The ASTCT grading scale for ICANS is similarly domain-based and uses a modified version of the CARTOX-10 screening tool, called the Immune Effector Cell-Associated Encephalopathy (ICE) score. In addition to the ICE score, ICANS consensus grading also takes into account consciousness, seizures, motor findings, and cerebral edema.\textsuperscript{24} The ASTCT grading tool was created to provide a means to better assess and harmonize the classification of CAR-T cell therapy-associated NT and its treatment across diseases, regions, and CAR-T cell products.

Four medical experts with experience treating patients with 3 different CD19-targeted CAR-T cell constructs retrospectively assessed and regraded NT after tisagenlecileucel treatment in patients with r/r DLBCL or r/r transformed follicular lymphoma in the JULIET trial, as reported in the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) prescribing label. We compare the results of regrading by CTCAE to the original FDA data report, as well as regrading by CTCAE compared with a modified CRES (mCRES) score and the ASTCT ICANS score.

**Methods**

**JULIET trial**

JULIET (NCT02445248) was the first global, phase 2, single-group, pivotal trial of centrally manufactured tisagenlecleucel for adult patients with r/r DLBCL and r/r transformed follicular lymphoma. Eligible patients were at least 18 years old, with 2 or more prior lines of therapy (including rituximab and an anthracycline), and were ineligible for or had relapsed after autologous hematopoietic stem cell transplantation. Patients with primary mediastinal B-cell lymphoma were not eligible for enrollment. Other key exclusion criteria included prior anti-CD19 therapy, prior allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplant, and active central nervous system disease involvement. After leukapheresis, manufacturing of tisagenlecleucel was carried out at centralized facilities in Morris Plains, New Jersey, and in Leipzig, Germany. Bridging chemotherapy was permitted during the manufacturing interval.\textsuperscript{10} Lymphodepleting chemotherapy was omitted in a minority of patients with a white cell count lower than 1000 cells/mm\textsuperscript{2} 1 week before tisagenlecleucel infusion.\textsuperscript{10}

The primary endpoint of the JULIET trial was overall response rate (partial responses plus complete responses) by Lugano classification\textsuperscript{25} per independent review committee assessment. Secondary endpoints of the JULIET trial were duration of response, overall survival, safety, and cellular kinetics.\textsuperscript{10}

In the JULIET trial, NT was graded, per protocol, using CTCAE v4.03 criteria (Table 1).

**Data source**

For the present retrospective analysis, NT patient-level data from case report forms were collected for the JULIET trial for the 9-month data cutoff of December 2017. Preferred term (supplemental Table 1), grade per CTCAE v4.03, and time to onset were extracted for all NT symptoms, including but not limited to headache, peripheral neuropathy, encephalopathy, dizziness, seizures, anxiety, paresthesia, insomnia, and delirium. CRS grade and use of anticytokine therapy or corticosteroids were also obtained. Only NT with at least temporal association with CAR-T cell therapy was considered for regrading. Symptoms that occurred up to 1 year after infusion were considered.

**Adjudication of NT regrading**

Four medical experts with experience treating patients with different CAR-T cell therapy products independently reviewed patient-level data from the JULIET trial, using the broadly defined NT criteria (ie, any nervous system or psychiatric disorders) in the FDA label, and they regraded NT for each patient based on the case report forms. This analysis had 2 objectives. First, NT was regraded by CTCAE criteria retrospectively, giving one overarching CTCAE grade to each patient (eg, overarching CTCAE grade 3 was given for a patient who had the following individual neurological events: grade 3 encephalopathy, grade 2 paresthesia, and grade 1 dyskinesia), and compared with the FDA label. Second, NT was regraded by assessment tools
### Table 1. Comparison of criteria for NT grades between CTCAE, CARTOX-10 mCRES, and ASTCT scales

| Grade 1                                      | Grade 2                                      | Grade 3                                      | Grade 4                                      |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| CTCAE                                        | Moderate; minimal, local, or noninvasive intervention indicated; limiting age-appropriate instrumental ADL† | Severe or medically significant but not immediately life-threatening; hospitalization or prolongation of hospitalization indicated; disabling; limiting self-care ADL† | Life-threatening consequences; urgent intervention indicated |
| CARTOX CRES                                  | Neurological score (by CARTOX-10)            | 7-9 (mild impairment)                       | 3-6 (moderate impairment)                    |
|                                              | Not applicable                               | 0-2 (severe impairment)                      | Patient in critical condition, and/or obtunded and cannot perform assessment of tasks |
|                                              | Raised ICP                                  | Stage 1-2 papilledema, or CSF opening pressure ≤ 20 mm Hg | Stage 3-5 papilledema, or CSF opening pressure ≥ 20 mm Hg, or cerebral edema |
|                                              | Not applicable                               | Partial seizure, or nonconvulsive seizures on EEG with response to benzodiazepine | Generalized seizures, or convulsive or nonconvulsive status epilepticus, or new motor weakness |
| CRES                                         | Seizures or motor weakness                  | Not applicable                              | Not applicable                              |
| ASTCT ICANS‡                                 | ICE score†                                   | 7-9                                         | 3-6                                         |
|                                              | Awakens spontaneously                       | Awakens to voice                            | Awakens to tactile stimulation              |
|                                              | Depressed and consciousness level§          | Awakens spontaneously                       | Awakens to voice                            |
|                                              | Not applicable                              | Not applicable                              | Awakens to tactile stimulation              |
|                                              | Seizures and motor findings‖                | Not applicable                              | Any clinical seizure local or generalized that resolves rapidly or nonconvulsive seizures on EEG that resolve with intervention |
|                                              | Elevated ICP/edema                           | Not applicable                              | Life-threatening prolonged seizure (>5 minutes); or repetitive clinical or electrical seizures without return to baseline in between; deep local motor weakness such as hemiparesis or paraparesis |
|                                              | Not applicable                              | Not applicable                              | Diffuse cerebral edema on neuroimaging; de cerebrate or decorticate posturing; or cranial nerve VI palsy; or papilledema; or Cushing’s triad |

ADL, activities of daily living; CSF, cerebrospinal fluid; EEG, electroencephalogram; ICP, intracranial pressure.

*Instrumental ADL refers to preparing meals, shopping for groceries or clothes, using the telephone, managing money, and so on.
†Self-care ADL refers to bathing, dressing and undressing, feeding self, using the toilet, taking medications, and not being bedridden.
‡ICANS grade is determined by the most severe event (ICE score, level of consciousness, seizure, motor findings, raised ICP/cerebral edema) not attributable to any other cause.
§A patient with an ICE score of 0 may be classified as grade 3 ICANS if awake with global aphasia, but a patient with an ICE score of 0 may be classified grade 4 ICANS if unarousable.
‖Depressed level of consciousness should be attributable to no other cause (e/D180X gD181X x, no sedating medication).
¶Tremors and myoclonus associated with immune effector cell therapies may be graded according to CTCAE v5.0, but they do not influence ICANS grading.
**Intracranial hemorrhage with or without associated edema is not considered a NT feature and is excluded from ICANS grading. It may be graded according to CTCAE v5.0.
more focused to elaborate degrees of encephalopathy/delirium, as developed by CARTOX (CRES scale) and ASTCT (ICANS scale), and was compared with the expert regrade by CTCAE. The CARTOX-10 questionnaire is a new tool proposed to prospectively assess overall cognitive function that could not be used in this retrospective study. Therefore, an mCRES scale was used for this analysis, wherein grades 1 and 2 (distinguished by the CARTOX-10 score) were combined. Key definitions of each NT grade for the 3 assessment tools are outlined in Table 1. CRS was also regraded according to the Lee and ASTCT scales (S.J.S., R.T.M., E.S.R., J.L., J.E.S., V.V.R., F.L.L., D.G.M., manuscript in preparation). Gradings by independent experts were compiled along with the investigator’s initial grading. As expected, especially when introducing new grading methods, some variance was observed among the 4 experts’ independent and blinded grading assessments. Thus, as done in real-world practice, complex patient cases went through an adjudication discussion by the 4 experts, similar to a clinical tumor board, referring back to the source documents when necessary. The clinically most appropriate grade was selected as the final grade. As per the investigational charter, the most conservative final assessment (ie, the highest grade) of any expert reviewer determined the final grading for any individual case. For example, if an event could not be reconciled by the 4 experts and was graded as 2, 3, 3, and 4, then grade 4 was the final grading. Last, NT grading using all 3 systems was summarized for all patients, and all patients were stratified according to presence of CRS by the Penn scale.

Results
As of December 2017, 111 patients were infused with tisagenlecleucel in the JULIET trial. Median follow-up from time of infusion was 14 months; 93 patients had at least 3 months of follow-up and made up the efficacy analysis set. Detailed patient characteristics were previously described.10 Ninety-two percent of patients received bridging therapy before tisagenlecleucel infusion.10 Sixty-four of 111 patients (57.7%) had CRS events, and 24 patients (21.6%) had grade 3/4 CRS events as defined by the Penn scale. No grade 5 CRS or NT events occurred.

Sixty-eight patients (61.3%) identified as having NT were retrospectively evaluated by CTCAE, mCRES, and ASTCT criteria. Fifty patients (45.0%) were considered to have any-grade NT when regraded by CTCAE, 19 patients (17.1%) were identified as having NT by mCRES, and 19 patients (17.1%) were identified as having NT by ASTCT criteria (Figure 1A). Thus, the CTCAE scale identified 31 more patients as having NT than did either the mCRES system or the ASTCT system. These 31 patients generally presented with either nervous system disorders such as syncope, dizziness,
Table 2. Events graded as NT by CTCAE, but not mCRES and ASTCT

| Event                      | Number of patients | Maximal grade of event | Onset, d from infusion |
|----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Headache*†                 | 20                 | 2                      | 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4.5, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 18, 28, 63, 195 |
| Anxiety*                   | 7                  | 3                      | 1, 1, 2, 3, 8, 22, 289 |
| Dizziness*                 | 7                  | 1                      | 1, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 19, 28# |
| Insomnia††                 | 4                  | 2                      | 4, 6, 8, 18             |
| Dysphagia††                | 2                  | 3                      | 2, 10                   |
| Syncope                    | 2                  | 3                      | 1, 346                  |
| Depression                 | 1                  | 1                      | 1                      |
| Disturbance in attention*  | 1                  | 2                      | 8                      |
| Dysgeusia*                 | 1                  | 1                      | 7                      |
| Horner’s syndrome††        | 1                  | 1                      | 11                     |
| Hypoesthesia*              | 1                  | 1                      | 138                    |
| Hypotonia                  | 1                  | 1                      | 4                      |
| Mental status changes      | 1                  | 3                      | 323                    |
| Migraine*                  | 1                  | 2                      | 4                      |
| Nerve compression††        | 1                  | 3                      | 279                    |
| Neuralgia††                | 1                  | 2                      | 32                    |
| Parasthesia††              | 1                  | 1                      | 12                     |
| Peripheral sensory neuropathy* | 1               | 1                      | 18                     |
| Polyneuropathy††           | 1                  | 3                      | 4                      |
| Tearfulness*               | 1                  | 2                      | 5                      |
| Tremor*                   | 1                  | 1                      | 17                     |
| Vth nerve paralysis††      | 1                  | 3                      | 10                     |

*Event was observed at least once in a patient with CRS per Penn grade. †Event occurred at least once in a patient with severe (grade 3-4) CRS per Penn grade. ‡Event occurred twice in same patient.

Table 3. Steroid use by CTCAE, mCRES, and ASTCT grade

| NT grade | Number of patients with NT | Number of patients receiving corticosteroids (%) | Number of patients with NT | Number of patients with NT (%) | Number of patients receiving corticosteroids | Number of patients with NT (%) |
|----------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Grade 1/2| 34                         | 4 (11.8)                                      | 5                          | 2 (40.0)                      | 5                                          | 2 (40.0)                      |
| Grade 3  | 11                         | 3 (27.3)                                      | 6                          | 1 (16.7)                      | 8                                          | 3 (37.5)                      |
| Grade 4  | 5                          | 3 (60.0)                                      | 8                          | 5 (62.5)                      | 6                                          | 3 (50.0)                      |
| Total    | 50                         | 10 (20.0)                                     | 19                         | 8 (42.1)                      | 19                                        | 8 (42.1)                      |
the NT syndrome that can occur after CAR-T cell therapy, and new grading systems have since emerged that are more appropriate for this purpose. To gain a better understanding of lisagenlocel’s NT safety profile, NT-related data collected in the JULIET trial were assessed retrospectively by a panel of medical experts and regraded using the CTCAE criteria in parallel with the mCRES system and the ASTCT criteria. This study is the first to retrospectively apply a modified version of the CARTOX Working Group’s CRES grading system and the ASTCT consensus ICANS criteria to the same CAR-T cell-related NT data set from a registrational trial.

Medical experts were able to achieve agreement regarding NT grading using all 3 grading systems applied to data extracted from the JULIET trial after discussions. Overall, fewer cases of CAR-T cell therapy-related NT were identified by both the mCRES system and the ASTCT criteria compared with the CTCAE scale. For example, mCRES and ASTCT criteria categorized 31 patients as having grade 0 NT compared with NT ranging from grade 1 to 3, using the CTCAE scale. Furthermore, the medical experts in this study identified fewer cases of clinically relevant CAR-T cell therapy-related NT by CTCAE criteria compared with those listed in the FDA label. This analysis highlights the unsuitability of CTCAE v4.03 for effectively capturing CAR-T cell therapy-related NT. For example, encephalopathy and delirium are the principal points of focus, or cognitive domains, of the more clinically sensitive mCRES and ASTCT systems. In contrast, as originally graded in the trial and included in the FDA label, NT by CTCAE includes numerous nervous system or psychiatric events not indicative of neurotoxic effects of CAR-T cell therapies (eg, anxiety, late-onset dizziness, headache with onset up to 2 months after CAR-T cell infusion, peripheral neuropathy, and sleep disorders). Finally, based on the individual examples given here, evaluating NT using the CTCAE system is highly subjective when used by practitioners to capture CAR-T-associated encephalopathy. Using a diffuse and overlapping variety of CTCAE NT terms can create confusion, misreporting, and suboptimal clinical management of NT associated with CAR-T cell therapy. In addition, the proportion of likely nonattributable events picked up by the CTCAE system, and included in the FDA label, in the JULIET trial is very high compared with the NT identified by mCRES and ASTCT criteria. This suggests that the CTCAE scale would pose difficulties in reliable clinician training outcomes as well as consistent global institutional implementation. With this study, we showed that the first step in investigating the complex clinical syndrome of NT associated with CAR-T cell therapies is the accurate grading, which can then be used to investigate further associations of NT and clinically relevant markers (eg, age, tumor burden).27,28

Table 4. Steroid use in patients with NT per CTCAE, but no NT per mCRES and ASTCT criteria

| NT grade (CTCAE expert regrade) | Number of patients with NT per CTCAE but not per mCRES or ASTCT | Number of patients who received corticosteroids |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1                                | 22                                                            | 1                                             |
| 2                                | 5                                                             | 0                                             |
| 3                                | 4                                                             | 1                                             |
| 4                                | 0                                                             | 0                                             |
| Total                            | 31                                                            | 2                                             |

Table 5. NT comparison among CTCAE, mCRES, ASTCT, and FDA label

| Patients included in FDA label (N = 106)* | All patients (N = 111)† |
|------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| CTCAE, n (%)                             | CTCAE regrade, n (%)   | mCRES, n (%) | ASTCT, n (%) |
| Grade 1/2                                | 43 (40.6)              | 34 (30.6)   | 5 (4.5)      | 5 (4.5)     |
| Grade 3                                  | 19 (17.9)              | 11 (9.9)    | 6 (5.4)      | 8 (7.2)     |
| Grade 4                                  | 5 (4.5)                | 8 (7.2)     | 6 (5.4)      |             |
| Total                                    | 62 (58.5)              | 50 (45.0)   | 19 (17.1)    | 19 (17.1)   |

*One hundred six patients who received tisagenlecleucel (as of September 2017) were reported in the FDA label.
†As of December 2017, 111 patients received tisagenlecleucel in JULIET.

Limitations of this analysis include its retrospective nature and the consequent insufficient detail for full implementation of the CARTOX grading system (eg, the prospective part of the CARTOX-10 score questionnaire), thus requiring the grouping of grade 1/2 NT events together. In addition, the mCRES scale used here may have underestimated the actual CRES grade 1/2 because the CARTOX-10 score might pick up subtle mental status changes not recognized or reported by the investigators using CTCAE. The same limitation applies to the ICE score, which is a modified version of the CARTOX-10 score and is used in the ASTCT ICANS consensus criteria. Nevertheless, as management for NT is usually initiated at grade 3/4 events, differentiating between grades 1 and 2 in this analysis may not be clinically important, and this limitation does not preclude the distinction between mild and severe NT.

Care must be taken to compare the data generated here with NT results from other clinical trials using other CD19 CAR-T cell therapies for DLBCL. Indeed, the ZUMA-1 (Long-Term Safety and Activity of Axicabtagene Ciloleucel in Refractory Large B-Cell Lymphoma) trial and TRANSCEND (Study Evaluating the Safety and Pharmacokinetics of JCAR017 in B-cell Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma) trials have not been regraded by an expert panel paying special attention to attribution and causation of NT. It is possible that a similar process would also lead to decreased numbers of NT events attributable to CAR-T cell therapy for ZUMA-1 and TRANSCEND. In addition, inpatient care, as mandated in the ZUMA-1 trial, may have allowed more opportunity to detect sensitive changes in low-grade ICANS, which may not be as clearly identifiable in the outpatient setting in which approximately 25% of CAR-T cell therapy infusions were performed in JULIET. It is anticipated that future studies will have prospective data collected using more specific ICANS grading and allowing more precise comparisons of clinical trial adverse events.

In conclusion, this is the first study to retrospectively apply the CTCAE, mCRES, and ASTCT systems to the same patient data set. We conclude that the CTCAE system is suboptimal for the grading of CAR-T cell therapy-associated NT, as it captures a high number of nonattributable and nonspecific nervous system and psychiatric events. In addition, this is evidenced by the discrepancy between the FDA report and the retrospective regrade, both using CTCAE applied to the same JULIET patient data set, as the CTCAE system is highly subjective in capturing CAR-T cell therapy-associated NT. Our data indicate that the CRES/mCRES and ASTCT criteria both offer more accurate assessments of the occurrence and severity of CAR-T cell-related NT events. Both the
CTCAE, mCRES, and ASTCT NT grades for patients with or without CRS per Penn Scale

|                  | Patients with CRS (N = 64), n (%) | Patients without CRS (N = 47), n (%) |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                  | CTCAE expert regrade | mCRES | ASTCT | CTCAE expert regrade | mCRES | ASTCT |
| Grade 1/2        | 19 (29.7)              | 5 (7.8) | 5 (7.8) | 15 (31.9)              | 0 (0)  | 0 (0)  |
| Grade 3          | 7 (10.9)               | 4 (6.3) | 6 (9.4) | 4 (8.5)               | 2 (4.3) | 2 (4.3) |
| Grade 4          | 4 (6.3)                | 6 (9.4) | 4 (6.3) | 1 (2.1)               | 2 (4.3) | 2 (4.3) |
| Grade 5          | 0 (0)                  | 0 (0)   | 0 (0)   | 0 (0)                  | 0 (0)   | 0 (0)   |
| Total            | 30 (46.9)              | 15 (23.4) | 15 (23.4) | 20 (42.6)              | 4 (8.5) | 4 (8.5) |

CRES/mCRES and ASTCT scales appear to suit clinicians’ needs, with small nuances separating them; however, ICANS scoring per ASTCT is now being adopted by most physicians and regulatory bodies, and we expect it to become the universal grading scale for CAR-T cell therapy-associated NT.

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