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Correlates of REM Sleep without Atonia in Dream Enactment Behavior Associated with Parkinson's Disease

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Predictive value of index lesion cross-sectional area in diffuse large B cell lymphoma patients treated with chimeric antigen receptor T-cells

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(*) indicates primary project advisor

(**) indicates another student who is declaring the same project as primary for SI

- DLBCL has poor survival with current 1st and 2nd line therapies
- Anti-CD19 CAR T cells (tisagenlecleucel) have a ~50% complete response rate in r/r cases
 - BUT costs ~\$475,000
- **Objective:** correlate response to CAR T cell to the bulkiness of tumor burden



- Previous research showed increased risk of adverse effects (i.e. tumor lysis) with increased tumor burden
- Currently no data predicting response based on baseline imaging
- Could help determine best candidates to receive this high-cost therapy

Objectives & Hypothesis

- Research Question
 - Does average index lesion area correlate to response outcome in r/r DLBCL treated with CAR T cells?
- Hypothesis
 - Higher average index lesion area correlates to increased incidence of progressive disease following r/r DLBCL treated with CAR T cells.

Approach & Results

- Secondary data analysis
- Population: 20 r/r DLBCL pts treated with anti-CD19 chimeric antigen receptor T cells
- No intervention (data analysis)
- Comparison: low vs high tumor bulk
- Outcome: Response to tisagenlecleucel
- Data source and collection: index lesions on baseline CT scan per Chesson criteria, response outcomes

Approach & Results

- Analysis

- ROC AUC, Chi square ($\alpha=0.05$)

- Findings

- ROC AUC = 68%

- Aggregate measure of metric performance

- Cutoff value of 7 cm²

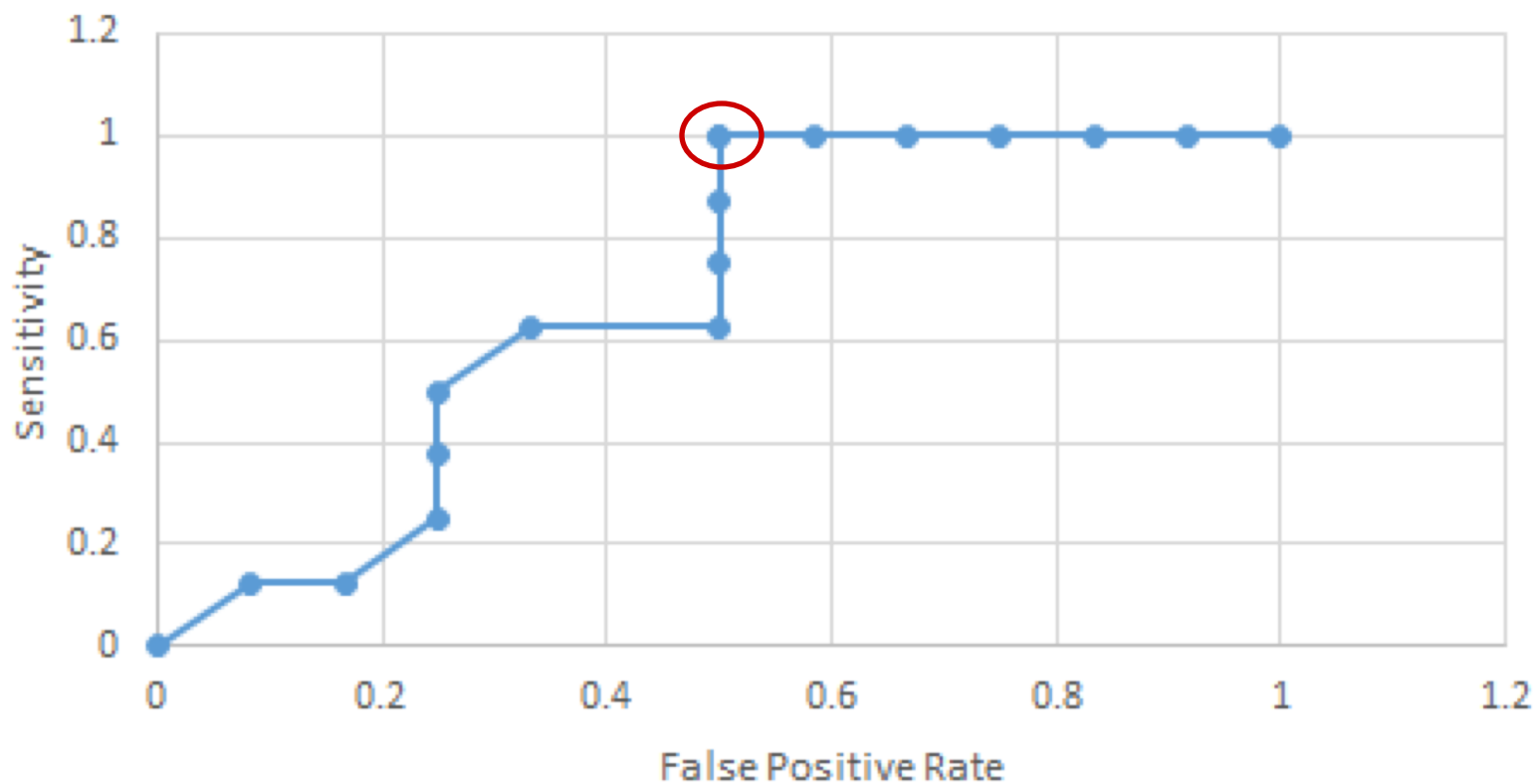
- Sensitivity = 100%, FPR = 50%

- Next lowest FPR was 33% with sensitivity of 62.5% at 4cm² cutoff.

- Chi square = 5.71 ($p=0.017$)



ROC



Conclusions

- Low tumor bulk ($<7\text{cm}^2$) showed statistically significant correlation with higher response rate to tisagenlecleucel
 - Need further data to increase confidence in result
- Demonstrates potential for clinical utility in treatment decisions for r/r DLBCL



Future Directions

- Repeat analysis with larger sample size using non-clinical trial patients
- Assess other factors that could predict outcome (cytokine levels, peak CAR T cell levels)

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