



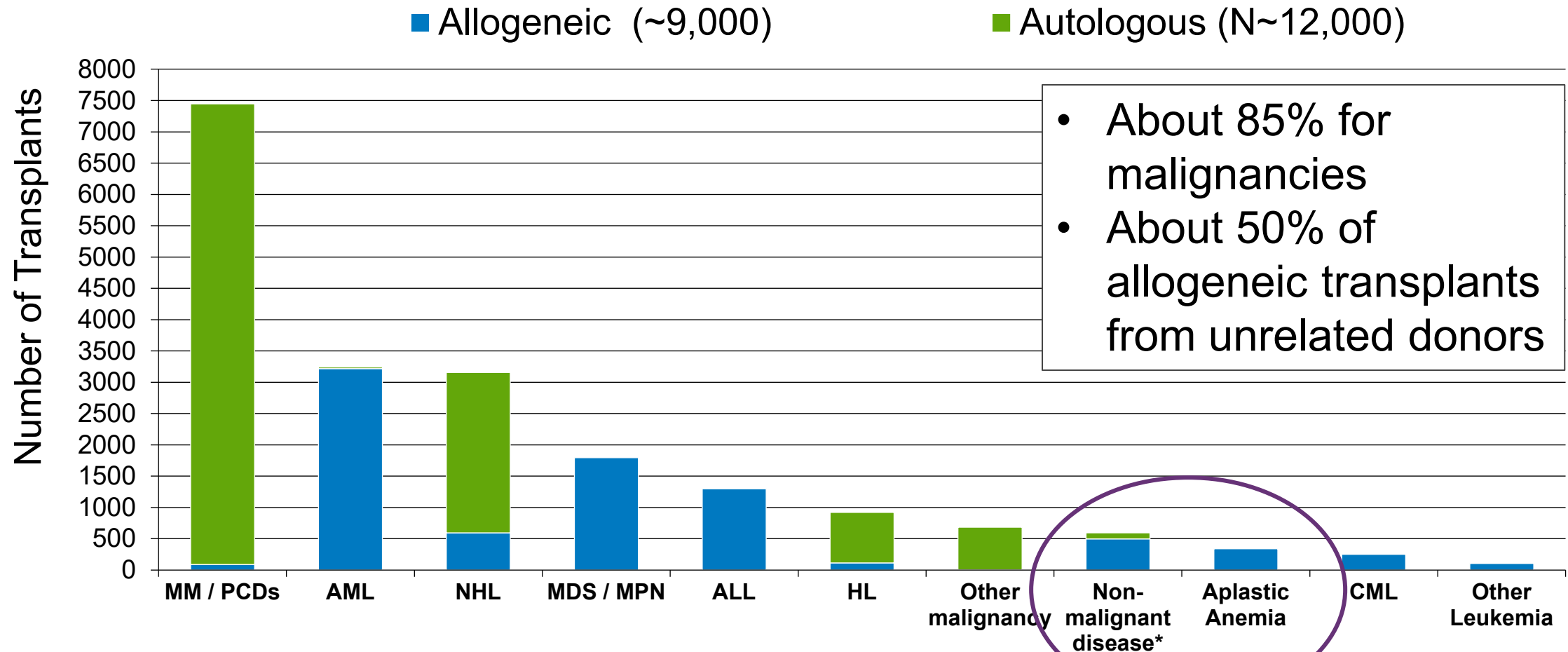
BLOOD & MARROW TRANSPLANT CLINICAL TRIALS NETWORK

20+ Years of Collaborative Research

Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation (HCT) and Cellular Therapy

- HCT is an intensive therapy used primarily for hematologic malignancies as well as other rare marrow failure and immune deficiency disorders
- Cytotoxic/immune suppressive therapy followed by infusion of blood stem cells to:
 - Restore hematopoiesis destroyed by the primary disease and/or the pretransplant therapy given at myeloablative doses (allogeneic and autologous)
 - Provide an immune-mediated graft-versus-malignancy effect (allogeneic only)
- Other adoptive cellular therapies:
 - Chimeric antigen receptor immune cell therapy – immune cells modified to recognize tumor antigens
 - Tumor infiltrating lymphocytes – selection and propagation of effective tumor-specific cells
 - Gene therapies – replace defective blood stem cells to correct congenital disorders, e.g. sickle cell disease

Number of HCTs by indication in the US: the BMT CTN focuses predominantly on allogeneic transplants and, more recently, adoptive immuno- and gene therapy



State of HCT Clinical Trials in US Prior to Year 2000 (other adoptive cell therapies were still in preclinical stage)

- Very few randomized phase III studies in allogeneic transplantation
- Most conducted by largest transplant centers, but often small and still single center
- Few opportunities for medium/small centers beyond Pharma funded studies
- No FDA approved agents for use in preventing or treating graft-versus-host disease (GVHD) following HCT
- Lack of infrastructure to take promising concepts developed at single centers forward without industry support

Original RFA for BMT CTN by NIH

- Release date; January 4, 2001
- Objective: “The objective of this RFA is to establish a Network that will accelerate research in hematopoietic stem cell transplantation by comparing novel therapies to existing ones”
- Response: 49 Applicants (Review took place June 28, 2001; Funding Date: September 30, 2001); **16 core sites selected**
- RFA also solicited applications for a Data Coordinating Center (DCC)

Blood and Marrow Transplant Clinical Trials Network (BMT CTN)

- Established: Sept. 2001; renewed 2006, 2011, 2017, 2024
 - 20 Core Centers/Consortia – each has an infrastructure grant
 - 75 Affiliate Centers
 - 1 Data and Coordinating Center – grant includes funds for protocol-related expenses including reimbursement to centers
- Goal of the Program:
 - Provide the infrastructure needed to allow promising HCT and cellular therapies to be developed/evaluated in high quality multicenter studies

Current Centers and Steering Committee Members

West

Rob Lowsky, Stanford

Ryo Nakamura, City of Hope

Fred Appelbaum, Fred Hutchinson

Rich Maziarz, Oregon Health Sciences (N=4)

Midwest

Greg Yanik, University of Michigan (N=3)

Leslie Kean, PTCTC* (N~60)

Sumi Vasu, Ohio State (N=5)

Saurab Chhabra, Medical College of Wisconsin

Daniel Weisdorf, University of Minnesota

Peter Westervelt, Washington University

East

Joe Antin, Dana Farber (N=2)

Rick Jones, Johns Hopkins University

Miguel Perales, Sloan-Kettering

Ed Stadtmauer, University of Pennsylvania

John Levine, Mt. Sinai (N=3)

South

John Wingard, University of Florida (N=2)

Joanne K. Kurtzberg, Duke University (N=2)

Helen Heslop, Baylor (N=2)

Joseph Pidala, Moffitt (N=2)

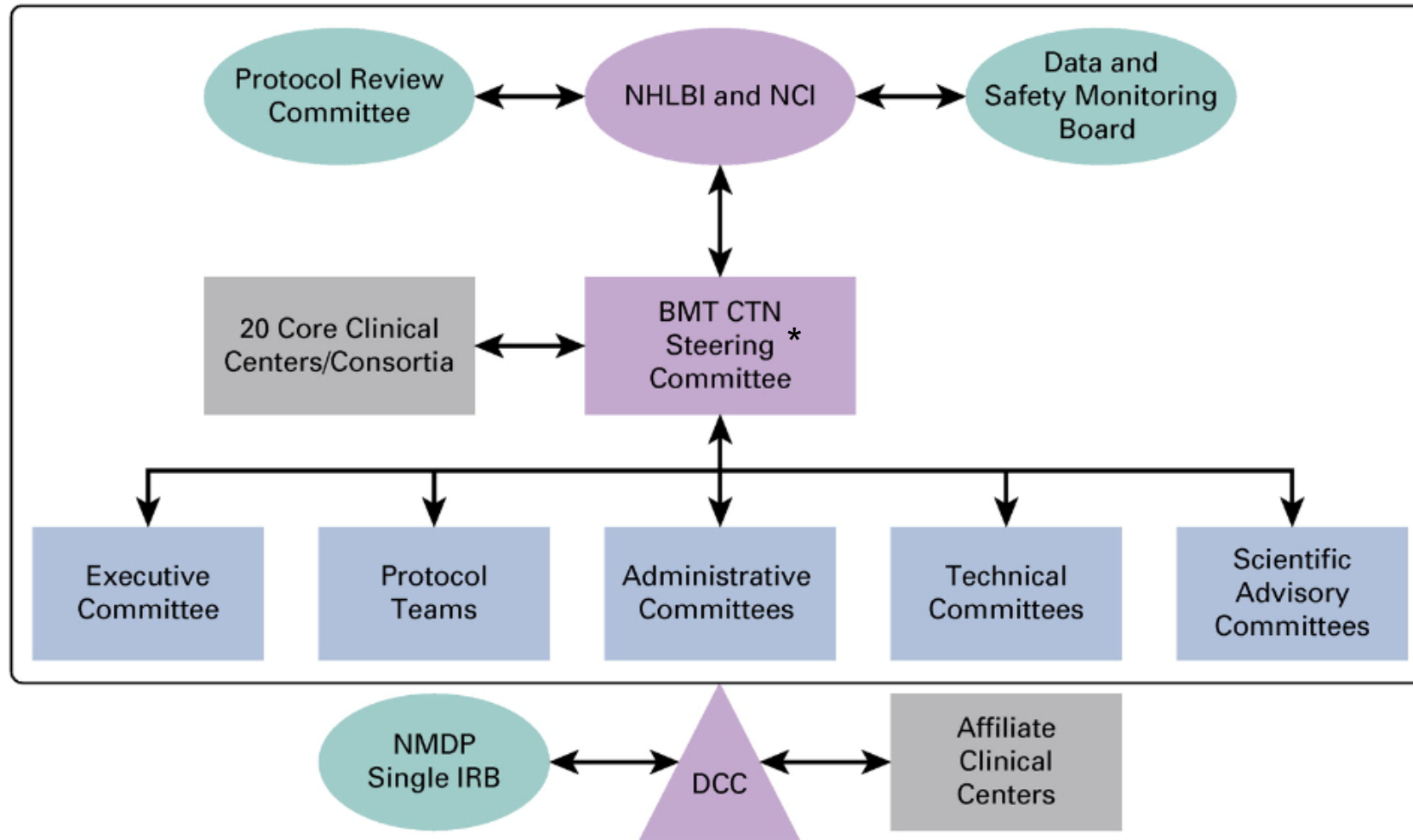
Asad Bashey, Northside (N=3)

PTCTC=Pediatric Transplant and Cell Therapy
Consortium



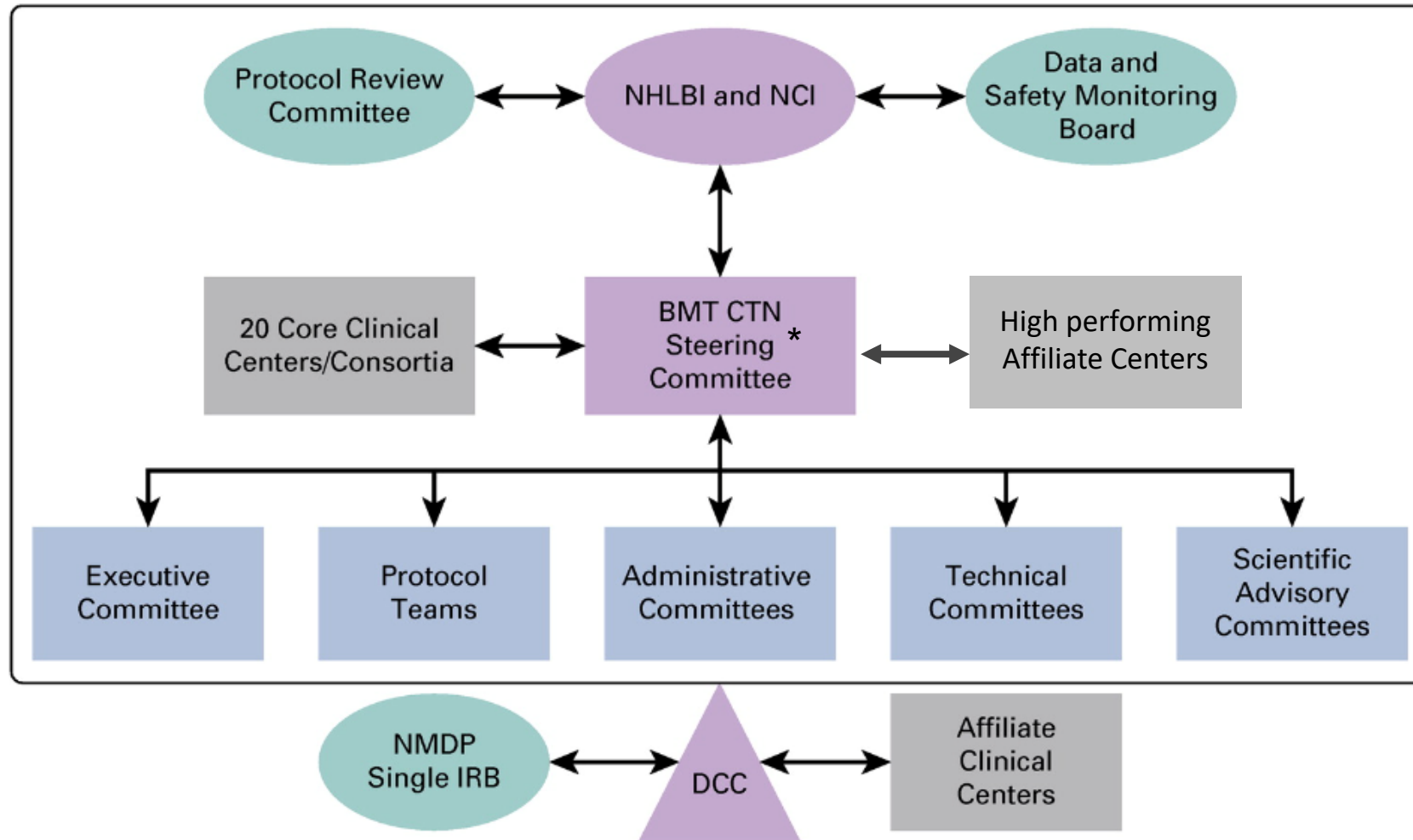
38 Consortium Centers
Perform >60% of US allografts

BMT CTN Organizational Structure



*Scientific agenda for each grant cycle set by Steering Committee

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*Scientific agenda for each grant cycle set by Steering Committee

BMT CTN Data and Coordinating Center

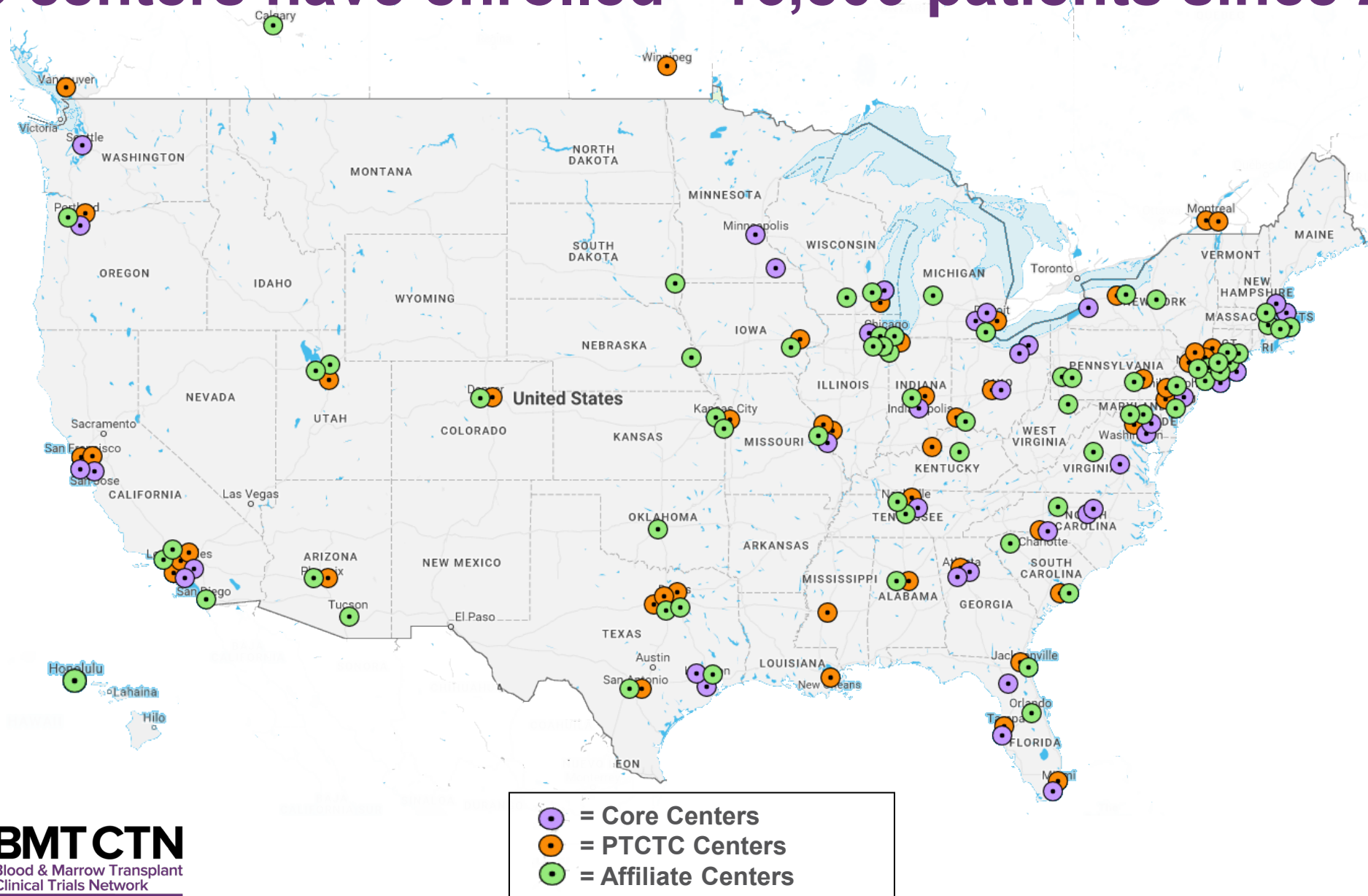
- Consortium of three organizations
 - Medical College of Wisconsin – long history of basic, clinical, population and statistical methodology research in HCT going back to the 1960s
 - National Marrow Donor Program – US registry for unrelated donors for HCT, established 1986
 - Emmes Corporation – private CRO established in 1977 that supports both industry and government projects
- Unusual arrangement but it works well
 - Benefits of CRO with experience in registration/corporate studies
 - Benefits of close involvement of academic leaders who have deep subject matter expertise but also understand clinical trials at the granular level
 - Close relationship with the opinion leaders in the field



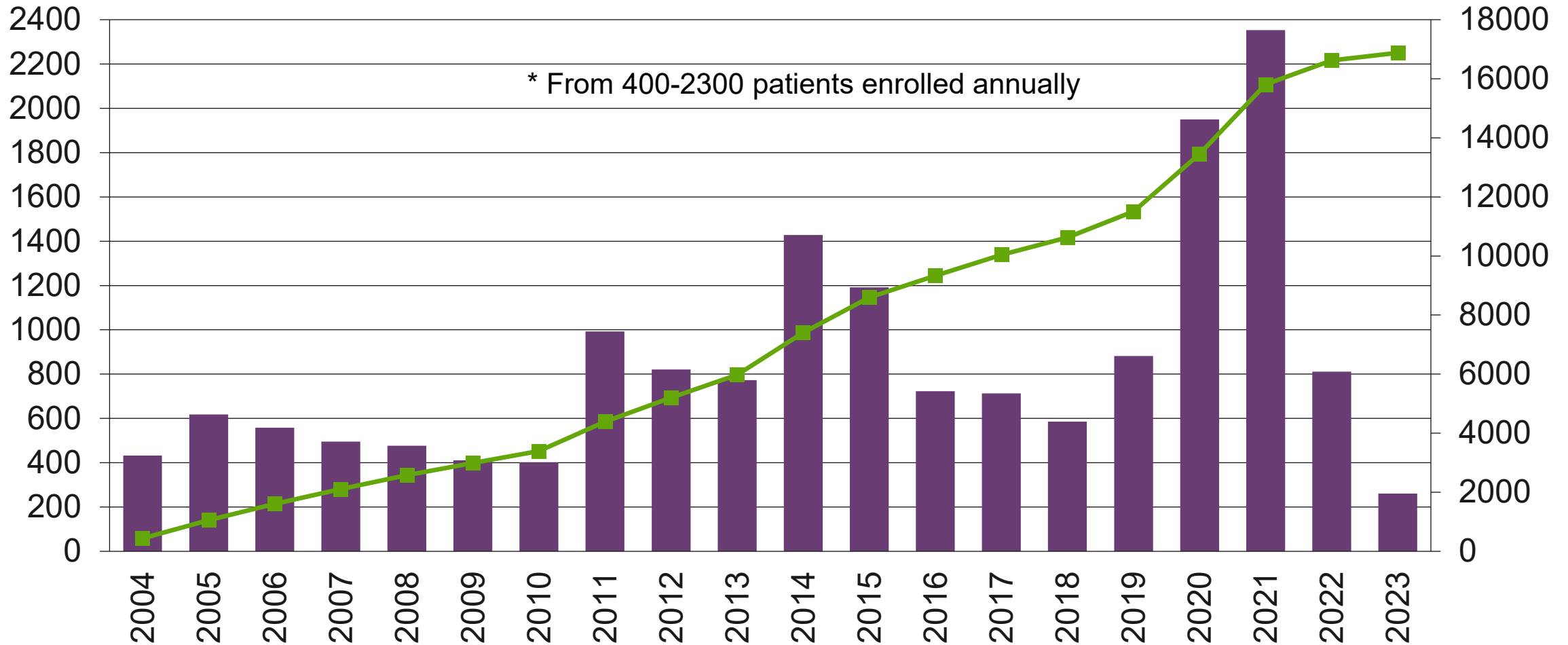
- Research program jointly operated by the NMDP and MCW
- Began in 1972 as voluntary **patient outcomes registry**; now captures data on >99% of allografts, >90% of autografts, >60% of commercial CAR-T infusions in the US, with data for >680,000 patients
- Large biorepository of pre- and posttransplant specimens
- Portfolio includes observational, interventional, immunobiology, survey and health services research, including collection and analysis of patient reported outcomes - ~100 peer-reviewed publications annually

BMT CTN Centers

>125 centers have enrolled >16,800 patients since 2003



BMT CTN Yearly and Cumulative Accrual to all Protocols, 2004-2023 >16,840 patients



BMT CTN Interventional Trials Developed since 200, resulting in >175 publications

	All Trials	Phase II*	Phase III
Donor/Graft Source	12	7	5
GVHD	12	5	7
Infection/TRM	2	0	2
Disease Control	21	10	12
Regimen Toxicity	7	6	1
QOL	3	0	3
TOTAL	58**	28	30

* 7 Randomized

** Does not include 1202 (Biomarkers), 07LT (LTFU), 1704 (CHARM), 1801 (Mi-Immune), or 2101 (COVID)

The background of the slide is a close-up photograph of a bowl filled with almonds. The almonds are light brown and have a smooth, slightly textured surface. They are scattered throughout the frame, with some in sharp focus and others blurred in the background. The lighting is soft, highlighting the natural curves and ridges of the nuts. The overall color palette is warm and natural, dominated by the tan and light brown hues of the almonds.

What Have We Learned Since 2001?

Be Inclusive, Transparent

- Streamlined governance structure – most decisions (and all decisions about which trials to pursue) made via open discussions of the Steering Committee
 - Monthly videoconferences
 - In person (now hybrid) meetings three times a year
- Encourage participation
 - February 2024 SC Meeting: >100 in person and >75 virtual participants
 - Monthly 90-minute videoconferences average 150 participants
 - Intensive outreach to junior investigators, URGs
 - Strive for diversity of all kinds on Technical Committees and Protocol Teams
- Involve the larger community in periodic State of the Science Symposia
 - Focus efforts on the issues most important to them
- Collaborate
 - Academia/NCTN
 - Pharma

Simple Study Proposal Process

- Concept submitted to Executive Committee to confirm alignment with mission, lack of conflict with ongoing or planned studies
 - Proposal form at <https://bmtctn.net/center-membership-study-participation>
 - Committee meets monthly
- If approved, concept is presented at a Steering Committee meeting or call (monthly)
- Protocol Team* is established

Submit a New Study Concept

Proposals for clinical trials may be submitted from members of BMT CTN Core Centers, Affiliate Clinical Centers or others outside the Network.

Parties interested in submitting a proposal for consideration may complete the [Proposed New Study Concept Form](#) and return it to bmtctn@emmes.com.

*If the study will be funded in whole or part by industry, contract is negotiated by the DCC with terms governed by NIH rules; Protocol Team established after contract is executed.

Centralized Processes

- Master contracts with >160 US centers (there are ~190 known transplant centers in the US)
- Single IRB
 - NMDP IRB – comprised of experts in transplantation and cell therapy
- Central bidding/contracting/oversight process for vendors (e.g., labs, pharmacies)
- Specimen collection, tracking and storage
 - >600,000 protocol-related biospecimens stored at the CIBMTR Research Repository
 - Data and specimens shared with investigators inside and outside the Network with a simple review and approval process (bmtctn.net)
- Electronic Patient-Reported Outcomes system
 - Managed by CIBMTR – not an extra burden on centers
 - Consistent battery of measures that allow cross-protocol comparisons

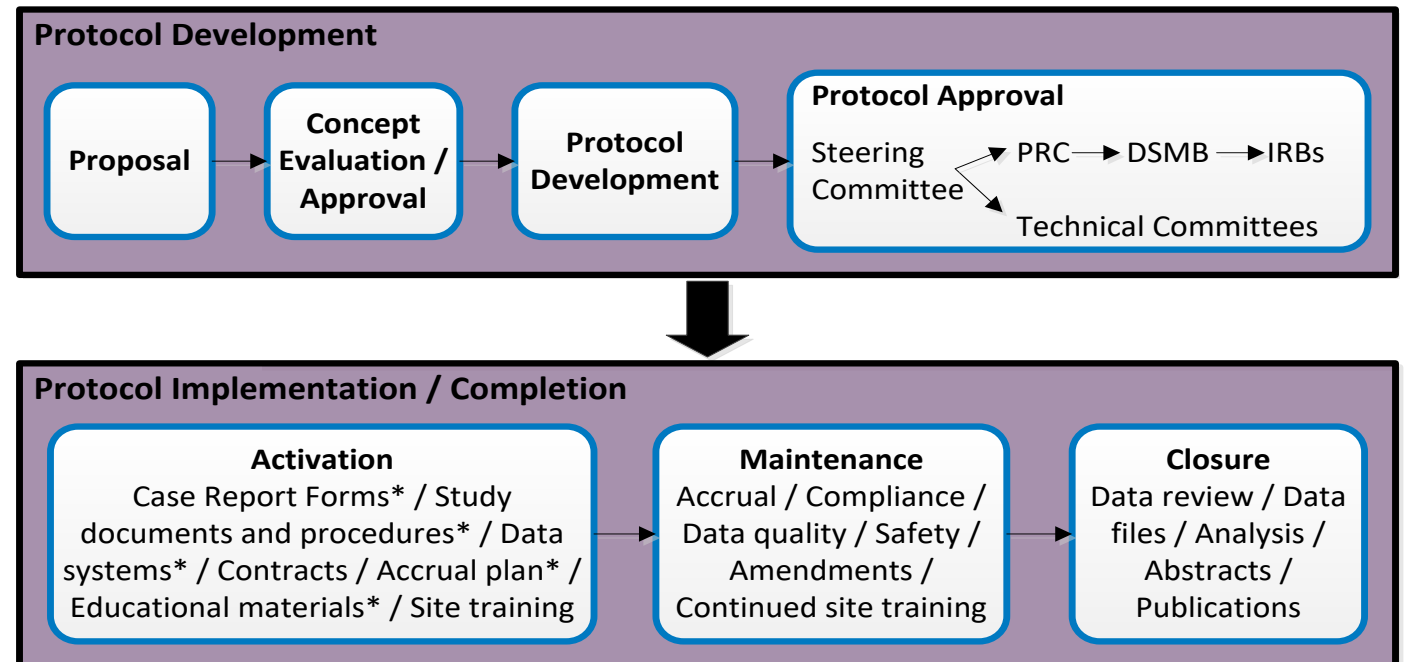
Effective Protocol Development Process

- Protocol Team

- 2-3 Protocol Chairs
- 6-8 representatives from Core and Affiliate Centers
- Protocol Officer: DCC Transplant Physician
- Protocol Coordinator

- DCC Statistician
- NHLBI Representative
- NCI Representative
- NHLBI Statistician
- Supported by senior DCC staff, contracts, finance, data management, IT staff

- Meets **weekly** during active protocol development, monthly and as needed during enrollment and follow-up



When Planning Protocols, Understand Your Audience

- Don't prescribe what you don't have to prescribe
- My favorite sentence in a study protocol:

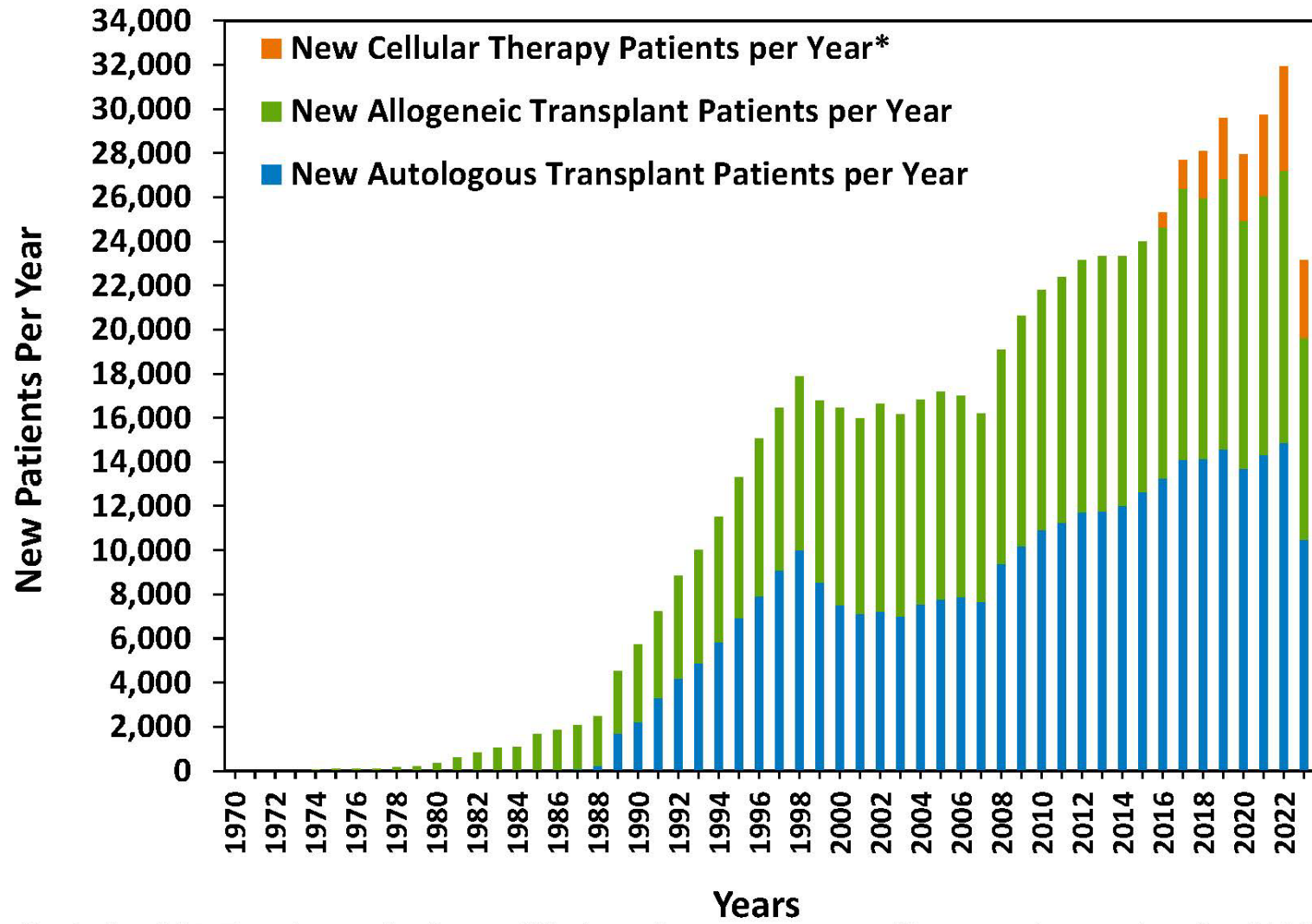
Per Institutional Standards

- Use as often as possible
 - Increases the likelihood of participation
 - Once activated, increases the likelihood of accrual
 - Decreases the likelihood of protocol violations
- Lots of things don't matter as much as we think they do
- If you have to restrict things like preparative or immunosuppressive regimen (If they are not the subject of the study), try to give some choices



**Our Biggest Asset: Being Embedded in a High-Quality,
Longitudinal Registry of Real World Data**

CIBMTR: A Source of Real World Data for >50 years



*Includes CAR-T and genetically modified products

(Data are incomplete for 2023)

Characteristics of CIBMTR's Outcomes Registry

- Population-based: defined by a specific type of therapy (HCT or cellular therapy)
 - Evolving data set reflecting community's growing understanding of important clinical variables to consider when studying outcomes
- Captures ~100% of allotransplants, ~90% of the autotransplants and ~60% of commercial CAR-T cell therapies in the US as well as data ~150 international sites
 - Allows trial designs, baseline outcome estimates, accrual projections to be made on actual experience
- Longitudinal: >15 years of follow-up for tens of thousands of patients
 - Built-in mechanism for long-term follow-up of patients treated on BMT CTN trials

BMT CTN: 23 years and counting

SPECIAL SERIES: IMMUNOTHERAPY FOR HEMATOLOGIC MALIGNANCIES

review articles

Building a Fit for Purpose Clinical Trials Infrastructure to Accelerate the Assessment of Novel Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation Strategies and Cellular Immunotherapies

Steven M. Devine, MD^{1,2}; and Mary M. Horowitz, MD, MS^{3,4}

Devine and Horowitz, J Clin Oncol, 2021

Lessons Learned:

Several themes have contributed to the network's success

- *Effective Governance Structure*
- *Robust Protocol Development Process*
- *Centralize Processes to Achieve Efficiencies*
- *Leverage Real World Data for optimal protocol design (CIBMTR Database)*
- *Seek academic and industry partnerships that benefit patients*
- *Understand mandate of public funding to ensure equitable access to HCT*
- *Measure Participating Center Quality*
- *Create Opportunities for the next generation of HCT/Cellular Immunotherapy Investigators*
- *Share Data and Biospecimens with the Public*
- *Partner with the HCT/CT Community to Develop Research Priorities*
- *Evolve in collaboration with the HCT/CT community to remain relevant*