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Outcomes with Epcoritamab in Diffuse Large B-cell Lymphoma: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

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INTRODUCTION

- Relapsed/refractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) presents a significant clinical hurdle, demanding innovative therapeutic strategies.
- Recent advancements have introduced new therapies like Epcoritamab, a promising bi-specific antibody, offering a novel class of treatment.
- This meta-analysis aims to explore outcomes in DLBCL with Epcoritamab.

METHODS

- Following PRISMA guidelines, Pubmed, Cochrane Register of Controlled Trials, and Clinicaltrials.gov were searched using MeSH terms and keywords for 'Epcoritamab' AND 'Diffuse Large B Cell Lymphoma' from inception to March 31, 2024.
- The search yielded 27 articles, and seven studies reporting outcomes of Epcoritamab in relapsed refractory DLBCL patients were included.
- Inter-study variance was calculated, and a pooled analysis was performed using the 'meta' package by Schwarzer et al. in the R programming language (version 4.16-2).

RESULTS

- 493 DLBCL patients were included for analysis, with a median age of 65 (19-89) years and 60% males.
- The majority of the patients, 199/288 (69%) were in Ann Arbor stage IV, followed by stage III 46/199 (16%) and 49% (216/443) had primary refractory disease despite treatment with anthracycline (n=200, 42.6%), CAR-T (n=132, 28.1%), HSCT (n=46/470, 9.8%), and others (n=92, 19.5%).
- Step-up Epcoritamab dosing in combination with steroids was utilized after a median of 3 (2-4) line therapies, with a median of 1.75 (0.08-28.4) years from initial diagnosis and 2 (0.0-153) months from the last treatment.
- The median follow-up was 9 (0.3-28.2) months.
- The pooled overall response, complete response, and partial response were 75% (95% CI 0.58-0.89; p <0.01), 49% (95% CI 0.38-0.62; p <0.01), and 20% (95% CI 0.16-0.27; p= 0.22), respectively.
- The pooled prevalence of stable disease was 2.5% (95% CI 0.005-0.05; p=0.27), and pooled disease progression was 21% (95% CI 0.12-0.31; p= 0.08).
- Any grade cytokine release syndrome was the most common side effect 51% followed by neutropenia 30%, fever 29%, and injection site reaction 21%.

CONCLUSIONS

- Epcoritamab demonstrated promising results, indicating the potential for improved patient outcomes.
- Further exploration of Epcoritamab in earlier lines of therapy or in combination with other agents will expand its patient population and explore additional avenues of treatment.

CONTACT