

Understanding Allogeneic HCT Trends and Diversity

WHAT?

- Study analyzing real-world data on allogeneic hematopoietic cell transplantation (HCT) in the U.S.
- Focus on practice trends, donor types, graft-versus-host disease (GVHD) prophylaxis, and patient outcomes.
- Examination of how ethnically diverse patients access allogeneic HCT.

- Investigate shifts in allogeneic HCT practices and outcomes.
- Address challenges faced by ethnically diverse patients in accessing suitable donors.
- Explore the impact of novel GVHD prophylaxis.

WHY?

WHEN?

- Data collected over multiple years, including analysis of recent trends.
- Study conducted in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic's influence on medical practices.

Patients receiving HCT and reported to the Center for International Blood and Marrow Transplant Research (CIBMTR).

WHO?



RESULTS

- Total allogeneic HCTs decreased in 2020, reflecting pandemic-related challenges.
- Increased use of alternative donor platforms, like haploidentical donors and mismatched unrelated donors observed in recent years.
- Positive impact of post-transplant cyclophosphamide (PTCy) as GVHD prophylaxis.
- Ethnically diverse patients benefited from alternative donor strategies and improved survival rates.
- Racial and ethnic disparities persist, prompting the need for holistic solutions.

Read the CIBMTR Outcomes & Trends study results in Transplantation and Cellular Therapy (DOI: [10.1016/j.jtct.2023.03.007](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jtct.2023.03.007))

IMPACT

- Emphasizes the importance of PTCy-based GVHD prophylaxis in expanding access to diverse patient populations.
- Urges addressing access barriers faced by ethnically diverse patients.
- Promotes better data collection and real-world evidence utilization.
- Calls for diversity and inclusion in clinical trials and addressing underlying health disparities.
- Call to action for the field to continue to enhance alternative donor platforms.

FROM THE EXPERTS

“HLA diversity associated with ethnic diversity was once an insurmountable barrier to allogeneic hematopoietic transplantation. However, use of alternative donor types and post-transplant cyclophosphamide to prevent graft-versus-host disease has enabled more ethnically diverse patients to receive this potentially life-saving therapy. As a result, ethnically diverse patients now have hope of disease cure. We have much to do to address non-HLA barriers to transplant for patients in need. But finding a donor for all patients in need seems to be a realization once considered unachievable.”

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