



GUIDELINES FOR CAR-T INFECTION PROPHYLAXIS

- I. **PURPOSE:** CAR-T patients are at risk for infections in the post-transplant period.
- II. **SCOPE:** This guideline outlines the routine infection prophylaxis for at risk patients.
- III. **GUIDELINE:**

<u>PCP/PJP Prophylaxis</u>	<u>Antifungal Prophylaxis</u>
<u>Antibacterial Prophylaxis</u>	<u>Antiviral Prophylaxis</u>
<u>References</u>	

Table 1. Prevention of PCP/PJP (Pneumocystis carinii/jirovecii) pneumonia

Population	First Choice	Alternatives
<p>All Adult patients</p> <p><u>Start:</u> Aerosolized pentamidine 300 mg between day -10 to day -1</p>	<p>Continue pentamidine until \geqday 30, ANC >1000, and PLT >50, then: TMP-SMX 1 DS tab PO BID, 2 days per week (i.e., M & Th)</p> <p><u>Duration of PCP prophylaxis:</u> Stop after 3 months provided CD4 >200 cells/mm³</p>	<p>Pentamidine 300 mg inh once monthly</p> <p>Pentamidine 4 mg/kg IV once monthly (if unable to tolerate inhaled; dosed using actual body weight)</p> <p>Dapsone* 100 mg PO daily</p> <p>Atovaquone 1500 mg PO daily w/food</p>
<p>All Pediatric patients</p> <p><u>Start:</u> Aerosolized pentamidine 300 mg (if old enough to tolerate) -OR- IV pentamidine 4 mg/kg between day -10 to day -1</p>	<p>Continue pentamidine until \geqday 30, ANC >1000, and PLT >50, then: TMP-SMX 2.5 mg/kg TMP PO BID, 2 days per week (max = 160 mg TMP/dose)</p> <p><u>Duration of PCP prophylaxis:</u> Stop after 3 months provided CD4 >200 cells/mm³</p>	<p>Pentamidine 300 mg inh once monthly</p> <p>Pentamidine 4 mg/kg IV once monthly (if unable to tolerate inhaled; dosed using actual body weight)</p> <p>Dapsone* 2 mg/kg/dose PO daily (max: 100 mg)</p> <p>Atovaquone (Mepron) – w/food 1-3 months: 30 mg/kg PO daily 4-24 months: 45 mg/kg PO daily >24 months: 30 mg/kg PO daily Max: 1500 mg/dose</p>

*Be aware of increased risk of methemoglobinemia. G6PD screening recommended for African Americans, Indians, or Mediterranean descent.

Table 2. Antifungal Prophylaxis

Population	First Choice	Alternatives
<p>All Adult patients</p> <p><u>Start:</u> with lymphodepleting chemo or on day 0</p>	<p>Fluconazole 200 mg IV/PO daily</p> <p>Posaconazole 300 mg PO/IV daily if one of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Methylprednisolone (Medrol) ≥ 1 mg/kg for ≥ 7 days 2) ANC < 1000 for ≥ 10 days 3) Additional immunosuppression (i.e., tocilizumab, ruxolitinib, etc.) <p><u>Duration of antifungal prophylaxis:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Until ANC > 1000 2) Prednisone < 10 mg/day 	<p><u>Alternative to fluconazole:</u> Micafungin 50 mg IV q24h If AST/ALT/T.Bili $> 3x$ ULN or otherwise deemed clinically significant</p> <p><u>Alternative to posaconazole:</u> Micafungin 100 mg IV q24h If AST/ALT/T.Bili $> 3x$ ULN or otherwise deemed clinically significant</p>
<p>All Pediatric patients</p> <p><u>Start:</u> with lymphodepleting chemo or on day 0</p>	<p>Fluconazole 3 mg/kg IV/PO daily (max: 200 mg)</p> <p>Posaconazole[^] PO/IV daily if one of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Methylprednisolone (Medrol) ≥ 1 mg/kg for ≥ 7 days 2) ANC < 1000 for ≥ 10 days 3) Additional immunosuppression (i.e., tocilizumab, ruxolitinib, etc.) <p>Posaconazole tablet dosing: < 40 kg: 100 mg PO BID $40-60$ kg: 200 mg PO BID > 60 kg: 300 mg PO BID</p> <p><u>Duration of antifungal prophylaxis:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) ANC > 1000 1) Prednisone < 0.15 mg/kg/day 	<p><u>Alternative to fluconazole:</u> Micafungin 3-4 mg/kg IV q24h (max: 50 mg) If AST/ALT/T. bili $> 3x$ ULN or otherwise deemed clinically significant</p> <p><u>Alternative to posaconazole:</u> Micafungin 5 mg/kg IV q24h (max: 100 mg) If AST/ALT/T.Bili $> 3x$ ULN or otherwise deemed clinically significant</p>

[^]**Posaconazole:** trough levels are preferred with goal ≥ 700 ng/mL for prophylaxis and ≥ 1250 ng/mL for treatment.

Table 3. Antibacterial Prophylaxis		
Population	First Choice	Alternatives
<p>All Adult patients</p> <p><u>Start:</u> On day +1</p>	<p>Levofloxacin 500 mg PO/IV daily</p> <p><u>Duration of antibacterial prophylaxis:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Febrile neutropenia (i.e., broader antimicrobial such as cefepime, etc.) -OR- 2) ANC >1000 after day +10 	<p>Cefpodoxime 200 mg PO BID</p>
<p>All Pediatric patients</p> <p><u>Start:</u> On day +1</p>	<p>Levofloxacin</p> <p><5 years: 10 mg/kg/dose PO/IV BID (max: 500 mg/dose)</p> <p>≥5 years: 10 mg/kg/dose PO/IV daily (max: 500 mg/dose)</p> <p><u>Duration of antibacterial prophylaxis</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Febrile neutropenia (i.e., broader antimicrobial such as cefepime, etc.) -OR- 2) ANC >1000 after day +10 	<p>Cefpodoxime 5 mg/kg PO BID (max: 200 mg)</p>

Table 4. Antiviral Prophylaxis			
Virus	Population	First Choice	Alternatives
HSV/VZV prophylaxis	All seropositive adult patients <u>Start:</u> On day 0 (unless already taking)	Acyclovir 400 mg PO BID <u>Duration of antiviral prophylaxis:</u> 1 year	Acyclovir 2.5 mg/kg IV q12h Valacyclovir 500 mg PO daily Famciclovir 250 mg PO BID
	All seropositive pediatric patients <u>Start:</u> On day 0 (unless already taking)	<6 years: Acyclovir 200 mg PO BID ≥6 years: Acyclovir 400 mg PO BID <u>Duration of antiviral prophylaxis:</u> 1 year	Acyclovir 2.5 mg/kg IV q12h
Immunoglobulin Supplementation (IVIG)		<u>Start:</u> IVIG 0.4 g/kg/dose x1 as an outpatient between day -10 to -1. <u>Frequency (monthly):</u> Replete when IgG <300 mg/dL or 300-500 mg/dL with frequent infections	

Antiviral monitoring for CMV, EBV, HHV-6, etc. viral monitoring frequency at the discretion of the treating physician.

REFERENCES:

1. FACT-JACIE International Standards for Hematopoietic Cellular Therapy Product Collection, Processing and Administration, Seventh Edition 2018.
2. Hill JA, Li D, Hay KA, Green ML, Cherian S, Chen X, Riddell SR, Maloney DG, Boeckh M, Turtle CJ. Infectious complications of CD19-targeted chimeric antigen receptor-modified T cell immunotherapy. [Blood. 2018 Jan 4; 131\(1\):121-130.](#)
3. Maude SL, Frey N, Shaw PA, Aplenc R, Barrett DM, Bunin NJ, Chew A, Gonzalez VE, Zheng Z, Lacey SF, Mahnke YD, Melenhorst JJ, Rheingold SR, Shen A, Teachey DT, Levine BL, June CH, Porter DL, Grupp SA. Chimeric antigen receptor T cells for sustained remissions in leukemia. [N Engl J Med. 2014 Oct 16;371\(16\):1507-17.](#)
4. NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Prevention and Treatment of Cancer-Related Infections. [J Natl Compr Canc Netw. 2016 Jul;14\(7\):882-912.](#)

Antimicrobial Subcommittee Approval: 01/2021	Originated: 01/2021
P&T Approval: 02/2021	Last Revised: 03/2021
Revision History: 3/5: Updated reference	

The recommendations in this guide are meant to serve as treatment guidelines for use at Michigan Medicine facilities. If you are an individual experiencing a medical emergency, call 911 immediately. These guidelines should not replace a provider's professional medical advice based on clinical judgment, or be used in lieu of an Infectious Diseases consultation when necessary. As a result of ongoing research, practice guidelines may from time to time change. The authors of these guidelines have made all attempts to ensure the accuracy based on current information, however, due to ongoing research, users of these guidelines are strongly encouraged to confirm the information contained within them through an independent source.

If obtained from a source other than med.umich.edu/asp, please visit the webpage for the most up-to-date document.