The Medical Letter®

on Drugs and Therapeutics

Volume 66 May 13, 2024

1702

IN	THIS	ISSUE

In Brief: Casgevy for Beta Thalassemia.....p 79

Important Copyright Message

FORWARDING OR COPYING IS A VIOLATION OF U.S. AND INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT LAWS

The Medical Letter, Inc. publications are protected by U.S. and international copyright laws. Forwarding, copying, or any distribution of this material without permission to a nonsubscriber is prohibited.

Sharing a password with a nonsubscriber or otherwise making the contents of this site available to third parties is prohibited.

By accessing and reading the attached content I agree to comply with U.S. and international copyright laws and these terms and conditions of The Medical Letter, Inc.

For further information click: Subscriptions, Site Licenses, Reprints or call customer service at: 800-211-2769

The Medical Letter®

on Drugs and Therapeutics

Volume 66 (Issue 1702) May 13, 2024

Take CME Exams

IN BRIEF

Casgevy for Beta Thalassemia

Exagamglogene autotemcel (Casgevy – Vertex), a cell-based gene therapy recently approved for treatment of sickle cell disease¹, has now been approved by the FDA for treatment of patients ≥12 years old with transfusion-dependent beta thalassemia. Casgevy is the first gene therapy that uses CRISPR/Cas9 geneediting technology to be approved in the US for any disorder. Betibeglogene autotemcel (Zynteglo), an autologous lentiviral vector cell-based gene therapy, was approved in the US in 2022 for treatment of transfusion-dependent beta thalassemia.

THE DISORDER — Beta thalassemia can cause severe anemia, fatigue, shortness of breath, failure to thrive, jaundice, an enlarged spleen, liver or heart, and delayed puberty. Frequent transfusions and iron chelation therapy have been effective in many patients with transfusion-dependent beta thalassemia; iron overload is a complication of long-term transfusion therapy and can cause significant organ damage. The only definitive cure for beta thalassemia is allogeneic bone marrow transplantation.²

GENE THERAPY — *Casgevy* is prepared from autologous CD34+ hematopoietic stem cells obtained by mobilization and apheresis. CRISPR/Cas9 gene-editing technology is used to modify the stem cells to reduce BCL11A expression (BCL11A represses fetal hemoglobin) in erythroid lineage cells.³ The modified stem cells increase production of fetal hemoglobin in red blood cells, reducing the need for transfusions.

A CLINICAL STUDY — Approval of Casgevy for beta thalassemia was based on the results of an ongoing single-arm trial (CLIMB THAL-111) in 52 patients (only 35 had sufficient follow-up data) 12 to 35 years

old with transfusion-dependent beta thalassemia. Patients were treated with myeloablative conditioning therapy followed by a single dose of *Casgevy*. After a median follow-up of 20.4 months, 91% of patients had achieved transfusion independence for at least 12 consecutive months. All treated patients achieved successful neutrophil and platelet engraftment.⁴ A trial evaluating the effects of *Casgevy* for up to 15 years post-infusion is ongoing.

No trials directly comparing *Casgevy* with *Zynteglo* for treatment of beta thalassemia are available, but in 2 unpublished clinical trials (summarized in the *Zynteglo* package insert), rates of transfusion independence achieved with *Zynteglo* were similar to those achieved with *Casgevy*.

ADVERSE EFFECTS — Casgevy has been associated with neutrophil engraftment failure, delayed platelet engraftment, mucositis, and febrile neutropenia. Myeloablative conditioning therapy can cause significant toxicity and infertility.

DOSAGE, ADMINISTRATION, AND COST — A single weight-based dose of *Casgevy* (a minimum of 3 x 10⁶ CD34+ cells/kg) is infused between 48 hours and 7 days after myeloablative conditioning therapy. The wholesale acquisition cost (WAC) of a single dose is \$2.2 million for *Casgevy* compared to \$2.8 million for *Zynteglo*.⁵ ■

- Casgevy and Lyfgenia: two gene therapies for sickle cell disease. Med Lett Drugs Ther 2024; 66:9.
- S Ali et al. Current status of beta-thalassemia and its treatment strategies. Mol Genet Genomic Med 2021; 9:e1788.
- H Frangoul et al. CRISPR-Cas9 gene editing for sickle cell disease and β-thalassemia. N Engl J Med 2021; 384:252.
- F Locatelli et al. Exagamglogene autotemcel for transfusiondependent β-thalassemia. N Engl J Med 2024 April 24 (epub).
- 5. Approximate WAC. WAC = wholesaler acquisition cost or manufacturer's published price to wholesalers; WAC represents a published catalogue or list price and may not represent an actual transactional price. Source: AnalySource® Monthly. April 5, 2024. Reprinted with permission by First Databank, Inc. All rights reserved. ©2024. www.fdbhealth.com/drug-pricing-policy.

PRESIDENT: Mark Abramowicz, M.D.; VICE PRESIDENT, EDITOR IN CHIEF: Jean-Marie Pflomm, Pharm.D.; ASSOCIATE EDITORS: Susan M. Daron, Pharm.D., Amy Faucard, MLS, Michael P. Viscusi, Pharm.D. CONSULTING EDITORS: Joanna Esterow, PA-C, Mordechai Sacks, DMSc, PA-C, Brinda M. Shah, Pharm.D., F. Peter Swanson, M.D.

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS: Carl W. Bazil, M.D., Ph.D., Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons; Ericka L. Crouse, Pharm.D., B.C.P.P., C.G.P., F.A.S.H.P., F.A.S.C.P., Virginia Commonwealth University; Vanessa K. Dalton, M.D., M.P.H., University of Michigan Medical School; Eric J. Epstein, M.D., Albert Einstein College of Medicine; David N. Juurlink, BPhm, M.D., Ph.D., Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre; Richard B. Kim, M.D., University of Western Ontario; Sandip K. Mukherjee, M.D., F.A.C.C., Yale School of Medicine; Dan M. Roden, M.D., Vanderbilt University School of Medicine; Esperance A.K. Schaefer, M.D., M.P.H., Harvard Medical School; Arthur M. F. Yee, M.D., Ph.D., F.A.C.R., Weill Medical College of Cornell University

MANAGING EDITOR AND DIRECTOR OF CONTENT OPERATIONS: Susie Wong; EDITORIAL ASSISTANT: Karrie Ferrara

FULFILLMENT AND SYSTEMS MANAGER: Cristine Romatowski; EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF SALES: Elaine Reaney-Tomaselli EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF MARKETING AND COMMUNICATIONS: Joanne F. Valentino; INTERIM PUBLISHER: Jean-Marie Pflomm, Pharm.D.

Founded in 1959 by Arthur Kallet and Harold Aaron, M.D.

Copyright and Disclaimer. The Medical Letter, Inc. is an independent nonprofit organization that provides healthcare professionals with unbiased drug prescribing recommendations. The editorial process used for its publications relies on a review of published and unpublished literature, with an emphasis on controlled clinical trials, and on the opinions of its consultants. The Medical Letter, Inc. does not sell advertising or receive any commercial support. No part of the material may be reproduced or transmitted by any process in whole or in part without prior permission in writing. The Medical Letter, Inc. does not warrant that all the material in this publication is accurate and complete in every respect. The Medical Letter, Inc. and its editors shall not be held responsible for any damage resulting from any error, inaccuracy, or omission.

Subscription Services

Address: The Medical Letter, Inc. www.medicalletter.org

Customer Service: Permissions:
Call: 800-211-2769 or 914-235-0500 To reproduce any portion of this issue, 145 Huguenot St. Ste. 312 Fax: 914-632-1733 New Rochelle, NY 10801-7537 E-mail: custserv@medicalletter.org

please e-mail your request to: permissions@medicalletter.org

Subscriptions (US): 1 year - \$159; 2 years - \$298; 3 years - \$398. \$65 per year for students, interns, residents, and fellows in the US and Canada. Reprints - \$45 per issue or article

Site License Inquiries: E-mail: SubQuote@medicalletter.org Call: 800-211-2769 Special rates available for bulk subscriptions.



Copyright 2024. ISSN 1523-2859

