Ohio State Center for EMS
Treatment Protocol for Yescarta Patients

WARNING for EMS providers:
Yescarta patients CANNOT take NSAIDS or steroids

What is Yescarta?
Yescarta™ is a new form of engineered chimeric antigen receptors (CAR) T-cell therapy, developed by Kite (a Gilead company), to help adults living with relapsed or refractory large B-cell lymphoma. CAR T-cell therapy harnesses the power of a patient’s own immune system to target and attack cancer cells.

What is lymphoma?
Non-Hodgkin’s Lymphoma (NHL) is a type of blood cancer with multiple subtypes, all of which originate in a patient’s lymphatic system. The American Cancer Society estimates that 72,240 people will be diagnosed with aggressive NHL this year, and that 20,140 will die from it.

How does Yescarta work?
Yescarta uses altered T-cells (found in the immune system) to fight cancer. A sample of a patient’s T-cells are collected from their blood, then modified to produce CAR structures on their surface. When these CAR T-cells are reinfused into the patient, they are able to latch onto a specific antigen on the tumor cells and kill them.

What are the side effects of Yescarta?
Yescarta can cause cytokine release syndrome (CRS) and neurologic toxicities, which may be fatal or life threatening. CRS may occur in any organ system.

What is the treatment protocol for patients using Yescarta?
Patients who have received Yescarta treatment should be taken to The James Cancer Hospital Richard J. Solove Research Institute - OSUCCC right away if they are experiencing any of the following symptoms:

- Fever (100.4F/38C or higher)
- Difficulty breathing
- Chills or shaking chills
- Confusion
- Dizziness or lightheadedness
- Severe nausea, vomiting or diarrhea
- Fast or irregular heartbeat
- Severe fatigue or weakness

A patient that has been treated with Yescarta is asked to stay within close proximity (two hours) of their treatment location for four weeks. The patient is to present a wallet card with details regarding treatment and side effects from Yescarta.