

2024 HTA SIG Workshop – Research Article Analysis

Autologous transplant vs. CAR-T therapy in patients with DLBCL treated while in complete remission

Glossary/Definitions

Autologous hematopoietic (stem) cell transplantation (Auto-HCT) - A procedure in which a patient's healthy stem cells (blood-forming cells) are collected from the blood or bone marrow before treatment, stored, and then given back to the patient after treatment. An autologous stem cell transplant replaces a patient's stem cells that were destroyed by treatment with radiation or high doses of chemotherapy.

Complete Remission (CR) - The disappearance of all signs of cancer in response to treatment. This does not always mean the cancer has been cured. Also called complete response.

Progression-free survival (PFS) – The time from randomisation or initiation of treatment to the occurrence of disease progression or death.

Overall Survival (OS) - The length of time from either the date of diagnosis or the start of treatment for a disease, such as cancer, that patients diagnosed with the disease are still alive.

Non-relapse Mortality (NRM) – Death that is not preceded by relapse/recurrence or progression of disease.

Retrospective Study – A type of observational research study that looks back in time and assesses data that has already occurred.

Primary Endpoint – The main outcome or event being measured in the study.

Multivariable Analysis - Evaluating multiple (more than two) variables (factors) to identify any possible association among them (ex. Age, gender, number of lines of treatment).

Hazard Ratio - A measure of how often a particular event happens in one group compared to how often it happens in another group, over time. A hazard ratio of one means that there is no difference in survival between the two groups. A hazard ratio of greater than one or less than one means that survival was better in one of the groups.

Confidence Interval – The estimated range being calculated from a given set of sample data, for example 95% of values fall between 2 parameters.

P-value – Helps show whether a difference found between groups that are being compared is due to chance. A small p-value usually means that the difference between groups is not due to chance alone.