CAR-T Cell Therapy

嵌合抗原受體T細胞（CAR-T細胞）療法

Gleneagles Hospital
HONG KONG
港怡醫院

CAR-T cell therapy treatment process
CAR-T細胞治療流程

Pre-treatment assessment
治療前評估

- The doctor will assess the patient's overall health and medical condition to determine whether CAR-T cell therapy is suitable and arrange the necessary tests and investigations
  醫生會評估病人的身體狀況及病情，確定是否適合接受CAR-T細胞治療，並安排相關檢查及化驗

Collection of T-lymphocytes from blood
從血液中採集T淋巴細胞

- Collect T-lymphocytes (immune cells) from the patient's peripheral blood through apheresis as the starting material for CAR-T cell manufacturing
  透過血液分離技術從病人的外周血分離出T淋巴細胞（免疫細胞），作為製造CAR-T細胞的原材料
- The collected T-lymphocytes are then sent to a laboratory, where they are genetically modified to produce CAR-T cells
  採集的T淋巴細胞會送往實驗室，經基因改造製造成CAR-T細胞

Bridging therapy and lymphodepletion (while CAR-T cells are being manufactured)
過渡性治療及淋巴細胞清除（等待CAR-T細胞製造期間）

- Depending on the patient's condition, the doctor may recommend bridging therapy (such as chemotherapy, targeted therapy, immunotherapy or radiotherapy) to help control the disease and relieve symptoms
  醫生可能會按病情安排過渡性治療（例如：化療、靶向治療、免疫治療或放射治療），以控制病情及減輕症狀
- More than seven days after the completion of bridging therapy, lymphodepletion is administered to reduce the number of lymphocytes in the body and minimise the risk of the infused CAR-T cells being eliminated by the immune system
  過渡性治療結束超過七天後，需進行淋巴細胞清除，以減少CAR-T細胞輸注後被免疫系統清除的機會

CAR-T cell infusion
CAR-T細胞輸注

- The patient will receive the CAR-T cell infusion one to two days after lymphodepleting chemotherapy, which is generally administered within seven days
  淋巴清除化療完成後一至兩天，病人會接受CAR-T細胞輸注，一般須於七天內完成

Post-treatment monitoring and long-term follow-up
治療後監察及長期跟進

- A post-treatment hospital stay of 7–14 days is recommended to monitor the treatment response and any potential side effects
  治療後建議住院觀察7至14天，以監察治療反應及可能出現的副作用
- After discharge, patients will continue to attend regular follow-up appointments and undergo assessments to evaluate treatment outcomes and monitor their recovery progress
  出院後，病人仍需定期覆診及接受檢查，以評估治療效果及監察康復進展

This publication is for reference only. If you have any questions, please consult your doctor or relevant healthcare professionals.
本刊物僅作參考用途，如有疑問，請諮詢您的醫生或相關醫護人員。

Haematology & Oncology Clinic 血液及腫瘤科門診	Haematology and Haematological Oncology Centre 血液及血液腫瘤科中心
Location 位置	Clinic R, 1/F, Tower A A座一樓 - 診所R
Opening hours 開放時間	Monday - Friday 星期一至五 8:00 am - 6:00 pm Saturday 星期六 8:00 am - 1:00 pm
Sunday and Public Holiday 星期日及公眾假期	Closed 休息
Appointment hotline 預約熱線	+852 3153 9000
WhatsApp	+852 6452 3581 (for WhatsApp only 只限WhatsApp訊息)
Email 電郵	sochoc@gleneagles.hk

Free Shuttle Service
免費專車服務

Gleneagles Hospital Hong Kong provides free shuttle bus service between MTR Wong Chuk Hang Station (Exit A) and the hospital (main entrance), and between MTR South Horizons Station (Exit A) and the hospital (main entrance).
港怡醫院為市民提供免費專車服務往來港鐵黃竹坑站（A出口）及醫院（正門），以及往來港鐵海怡半島站（A出口）及醫院（正門）。

Free Shuttle Schedule
免費專車服務時間表

MTR 港鐵

Gleneagles is within walking distance from MTR Ocean Park Station (Exit C).
您可由港鐵海洋公園站（C出口）步行至港怡醫院。

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www.gleneagles.hk

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What is CAR-T Cell Therapy?
什麼是嵌合抗原受體T細胞（CAR-T細胞）療法？

CAR-T cell therapy is a type of cancer treatment that uses the patient's own immune cells to fight cancer. Through genetic modification, a chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) targeting a specific antigen on cancer cells is introduced to the patient's own T-lymphocytes (T cells) to create CAR-T cells. The genetically modified CAR-T cells are re-infused back to the patient's body and help identify and combat cancer cells effectively.

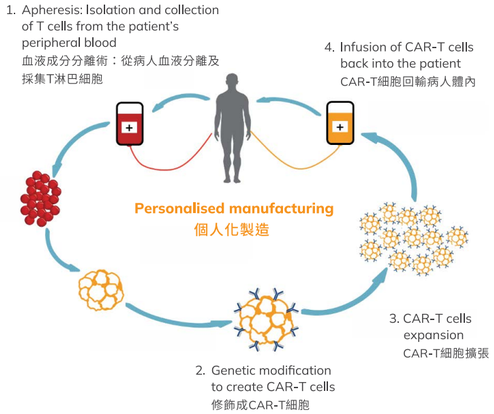
嵌合抗原受體T細胞（CAR-T細胞）療法是一種創新的癌症治療方法，利用病人自身的免疫系統對抗癌細胞。透過基因改造技術，將能識別癌細胞特定抗原的嵌合抗原受體（CAR）加入病人自身的T淋巴細胞，製成CAR-T細胞。經改造後的CAR-T細胞會重新輸注至病人體內，能更有效識別及攻擊癌細胞，從而達到治療效果。

T cells
T細胞
From patients' own immune system
來自病人自身的免疫系統

CAR
嵌合抗原受體
Add chimeric antigen receptors (CAR) to T cells
將特定的嵌合抗原受體（CAR）加至T細胞

CAR-T cells
CAR-T細胞
Identify and combat cancer cells effectively
有效識別及攻擊癌細胞

How are CAR-T cells manufactured?
CAR-T細胞是如何製造的？



Differences between CAR-T cell therapy and conventional cancer treatments?
CAR-T細胞療法與傳統癌症治療有何不同？

- Conventional cancer treatments often require multiple treatments over an extended period, imposing a significant physical, emotional and financial burden on patients
  傳統癌症治療通常需要進行多個療程，治療時間較長，病人身心及經濟負擔較大
- CAR-T cell therapy uses genetically modified immune cells to recognise and target cancer cells more precisely
  CAR-T細胞療法利用經基因改造的免疫細胞，更精準地識別及攻擊癌細胞
- CAR-T cell therapy generally involves a single infusion with a relatively shorter treatment course. However, patients still require assessment before treatment and close monitoring afterwards. A hospital stay of 14-28 days is needed for the whole treatment
  CAR-T細胞療法一般只需進行一次細胞輸注，治療週期相對較短，但病人仍需接受治療前評估及治療後監察，整個療程需住院14至28天

Diseases currently treated with CAR-T cell therapy
適用CAR-T細胞療法的疾病

Including relapsed or refractory cases of the following diseases:
包括以下疾病的復發或難治性個案：

- Acute Lymphoblastic Leukaemi (ALL)
  急性淋巴細胞白血病
- Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma (DLBCL)
  瀰漫性大B細胞淋巴瘤
- Follicular Lymphoma (FL)
  濾泡性淋巴瘤
- Mantle Cell Lymphoma (MCL)
  套細胞淋巴瘤
- Multiple Myeloma (MM)
  多發性骨髓瘤

Who may be suitable for CAR-T cell therapy?
哪些病人適合接受CAR-T細胞治療？

- With adequate cardiac, pulmonary, and hepatic function
  具有良好的心、肺、肝功能
- Overall health condition is suitable for treatment
  整體身體狀況適合接受治療

Who may not be suitable for CAR-T cell therapy?
哪些病人不適合接受CAR-T細胞治療？

- Women who are pregnant or breastfeeding, or individuals planning to become pregnant within the next six months
  懷孕或哺乳期間的婦女，以及計劃於半年內懷孕的人士
- With active infections, such as active hepatitis B infection
  患有活動性感染（如：活動性乙型肝炎）
- With abnormal vital signs or who are unable to undergo the required examinations
  生命體徵異常或不能配合檢查
- With psychiatric or psychological disorders precluding treatment and efficacy assessment
  患有精神或心理疾病不能配合治療及療效評估
- With a history of hypersensitivity to any active ingredient of the CAR-T cell product
  對CAR-T細胞產品中任何一種有效成分有過敏史
- With significant impairment of major organs such as the heart, lungs or brain
  心、肺、腦等器官明顯功能障礙