



## **Study Plan List of Changes**

## CIBMTR SC21-07/BMT CTN 2101 COVID v5.0

**Dated: 26JAN2022** 

The following changes, and the rationale for the changes, were made from Version 4.0 to Version 5.0 of the **Study Plan**. Additionally, there were a few administrative changes, including corrections to typos and formatting.

#	Section number, title, and page number of original	Original text:	Changed to:	Rationale
1.	1. Background Page 1	As of September 2021, the FDA has approved the Pfizer-BioNTech (BNT162b2) mRNA vaccine for people over the age of 12, while the other 2 vaccines are approved for use under emergency use authorization (EUA). Furthermore, the FDA and CDC now recommend a third dose of mRNA vaccines for certain immunocompromised patients, which includes recipients of HCT and/or CAR-T.	As of November 2021, the FDA has approved the Pfizer-BioNTech (BNT162b2) mRNA vaccine for people over the age of 5, while the other 2 vaccines are approved for use under emergency use authorization (EUA). Furthermore, the FDA and CDC now recommend a third dose of mRNA vaccines, including recipients of HCT and/or CAR-T.	Updated to reflect the changing COVID-19 vaccine landscape.
2.	2.1 Study Overview Page 4	Figure 2.1. Study Schema (Note: If the vaccine is administered as a single dose, an eight-week specimen will still be collected for comparability to the evaluation time point after two-dose vaccines. Additionally, if patients receive a third SARS-CoV-2 vaccine dose (booster), an additional visit and sample will be collected after that dose, generally expected to be at about week 12.	Figure 2.1. Study Schema (Note: If the vaccine is administered as a single dose, an eight-week specimen will still be collected for comparability to the evaluation time point after two-dose vaccines. Additionally, if patients receive a third SARS-CoV-2 vaccine dose, an additional visit and sample will be collected after that dose, generally expected to be at about week 12.	References to boosters were removed throughout the Study Plan to avoid confusion as some patients are receiving more than 3 shots.

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3.	2.3 Specific Objectives Page 5	Assess the change in antibody titers following the second dose of the vaccine and the booster dose, for patients receiving booster	Assess the change in antibody titers following the second dose of the vaccine and the third dose, for patients receiving a third dose	References to boosters were removed throughout the Study Plan to avoid confusion as some patients are receiving more than 3 shots.
4.	2.4.1 Inclusion Criteria Page 6	• ≤ 12 months from alloHCT, autoHCT, or CAR-T therapy	<ul> <li>≤ 12 months from alloHCT, autoHCT, or CAR-T therapy</li> <li>Only pediatric patients (≤ 18 years old), racial/ethnic minority patients (i.e., patients other than those identified as non-Hispanic White), and/or patients with non-malignant disease may be enrolled on the alloHCT cohort as of November 29, 2021.</li> </ul>	The allo cohort completed accrual and now only certain underrepresented groups are allowed to be enrolled on that cohort.
5.	2.4.1 Inclusion Criteria Page 6	Patients with prior COVID-19 are eligible provided the infection was > 3 months before planned vaccine administration	Patients with prior COVID-19 are eligible once symptoms from the acute infection have resolved	The required minimum time frame since COVID infection was removed as this is no longer a CDC recommendation.
6.	2.5 Study Treatments and Sample and Date Collection Page 6	The choice and timing of booster is at the discretion of the institution.	The choice and timing of the third dose is at the discretion of the institution.	References to boosters were removed throughout the Study Plan to avoid confusion as some patients are receiving more than 3 shots.

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7.	Table 2.2 Schedule for Specimen Collection Page 7	Time-point 1 Bas  Time-point 2 Post  Time-point 3 Post  Time-point 3b Pre polarist receiving abooster 2 Neweks  after dose #2)  Time-point 4b Pre polarist receiving abooster 9 Post posterior patients receiving booster)	Table 2.2. Schedule for islit Description aseline. Pre-vaccine #1 ost-vaccine #1 ost-vaccine #2 (or milar time frame after a nigle dose vaccine) / re-vaccine dose #3 (booster is sample is obtained by if there are >6 weeks tweet dose #3 (booster) ost-vaccine m3 (booster) ost-vaccine	or Specimen Collection  Visit Window*  Within 14 days prior to vaccine administration  Single dose vaccines, 14-35 days after dose #1  Iwo-dose vaccines: within 7 days prior to dose #2  Single dose vaccines: -48 weeks after specimen obtained for Time-point 2  Iwo-dose vaccines: -8 weeks after dose #2. If vaccine dose #3 (booster) is planned, the sample should be drawn within 7 days prior to booster administration if the booster is administrated >8 weeks after the dose #2.  Obtain sample within 7 days prior to booster administration only if there are >8 weeks (56 days) between dose #2 and booster dose  Obtain sample between 7 − 35 days following the booster  7 − 9 months after dose #1, ideally at 8 months ± 28 days	Visit Time-point 1 Time-point 2 Time-point 3 Time-point 3 Time-point 3b (only required for patients receiving a dose #20coster > 8 weeks after dose #2 Time-point 4 (only required for patients receiving dose #20coster) Time-point 5:	Visit Description  Baseline: Pre-vaccine #1  Post-vaccine #1  Post-vaccine #2 (or similar time frame after a single dose vaccine) / Pre-vaccine dose #3. (Booster)  Pre-vaccine dose #3. (Booster)  Pre-vaccine dose #3. Weeks between dose #2 and	or Specimen Collection  Visit Window* Within 14 days prior to vaccine administration Single dose vaccines: 14-35 days after dose #1  Two-dose vaccines: within 7 days prior to dose #2  Single dose vaccines: 4-8 weeks after specimen obtained for Time-point 2  Two-dose vaccines: 3-8 weeks after dose #2. If vaccine dose #3_tooster) is planned, the sample should be drawn within 7 days prior to dose #3_booster administration if the dose #3_booster administration if the dose #3_booster administration if the dose #3_booster administration only if there are >8 weeks (56 days) between dose #2 and booster dose #3_booster dose #3_booster administration only if there are >8 weeks (56 days) between dose #2 and booster dose #3_booster dose #3_booster  Obtain sample between 7 - 35 days following the dose #3_booster  7 - 9 months after dose #1, ideally at 8 months ± 28 days	References to boosters were removed throughout the Study Plan to avoid confusion as some patients are receiving more than 3 shots.
8.	Table 2.2 Schedule for Specimen Collection Page 7	[N/A text added]			following should be is consist However, complete informatic point 5 vis samples/o	the 3-dose so drawn prior ent with the value of Time-point d prior to dose on should be sit forms. No data are colle we of addition	to give a 4th dose eries, Time-point 5 to dose #4 if the timing visit window above. t 5 cannot be se #4, the dose #4 collected on the Time-additional ected after Time-point 5 aal vaccine doses after	Clarification of data collection for patients who receive 4 doses.
9.	Table 2.3 Supplemental Data to be Collected Pre- and Post- Vaccination	Baseline  All Post-Vaccination Time-points	suppressive medications and posttransplant anti-cancer maintenance therapy  Cither post-therapy vaccinations, with dates  Complete blood count  Performance score Intercurent COVID-19 infection with date*  Current status of GVHD for alloHCT recipients  Selected medications, including all potentially immune suppressive medications and post transplant anti-cancer  All Post-Vaccination		Table 2.3 Supplemental Data to be Collected Pre, and Post-Vaccination  SARS-CoV-2 vaccine Migrand acturer  History of prior COVID-19 infection with date*  Current status of GVHD (gallot-C recipients)  Selected medications, including all potentially immune suppressive medications, and CoVID medications, and post-transplant anti-cancer maintenance therapy  Other post-therapy vaccinations, with dates  Complete blood count  Performance score  Intercurrent COVID-19 infection with date*  Current status of GVHD for allothGT recipients  Selected medications, including all potentially immune suppressive medications, anti-COVID medications, and post-transplant anti-cancer maintenance therapy  Other intercurrent post-therapy vaccinations, with dates  Complete blood count  Performance score  Grade III-IV patient-reported vaccine-related toxicities		Corrections	

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10.	Section 3.2 Definition and Analysis of Endpoints for Secondary and Exploratory Objectives Page 9	• For patients receiving vaccine dose #3 (Booster), the distribution of the maximum RBD immunoglobulin titer will be described for each cell therapy cohort based on the GMT with 95% CI and range. Within each HCT/CAR-T stratum, the maximum titers will be compared between patients receiving a booster and vaccinated 6-12 months after HCT/CAR-T and those vaccinated < 6 months after HCT/CAR-T using Wilcoxon rank sum tests.	For patients receiving vaccine dose #3, the distribution of the maximum RBD immunoglobulin titer will be described for each cell therapy cohort based on the GMT with 95% CI and range. Within each HCT/CAR-T stratum, the maximum titers will be compared between patients receiving a third dose and vaccinated 6-12 months after HCT/CAR-T and those vaccinated < 6 months after HCT/CAR-T using Wilcoxon rank sum tests.	References to boosters were removed throughout the Study Plan to avoid confusion as some patients are receiving more than 3 shots.
11.	3.3 Accrual Page 10	Based on these data, it is anticipated that accrual to this observational trial will be completed within 9 months of activation.	Based on these data, it is anticipated that accrual to this observational trial will be completed within 12 months of activation.	The expected accrual period has been lengthened.
12.	4. Significance Page 10-11	To date, there is no information regarding efficacy of SARS-CoV-2 vaccines following HCT/CAR-T treatments and no information on the efficacy of any mRNA vaccine in this population.	To date, there is limited information regarding efficacy of SARS-CoV-2 vaccines following HCT/CAR-T treatments and limited information on the efficacy of any mRNA vaccine in this population. Most of these data are in allogeneic HCT patients.	Updated to reflect the changing COVID-19 vaccine landscape.