

What Clinicians Want to Know: Addressing Current Questions and Controversies in the Management of Multiple Myeloma (Webinar Video Proceedings)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. Which of the following observations best describes outcomes with daratumumab/ RVd (lenalidomide, bortezomib and dexamethasone) combination therapy for patients with newly diagnosed multiple myeloma (MM) in the Phase II GRIFFIN trial?**
 - Responses were best at the end of induction therapy
 - Responses were best at the end of autonomous stem cell transplantation
 - Responses were best at the end of consolidation therapy
 - Responses deepened over time
- 2. Which of the following strategies is not recommended for mitigation of corneal toxicities associated with belantamab mafodotin in patients with relapsed/refractory (R/R) MM?**
 - Lubricating eye drops throughout treatment
 - Eye exam with best-corrected visual acuity assessment and slit lamp exam prior to treatment
 - Corticosteroid eye drops as prophylaxis
 - Dose delay and/or reduction
- 3. Which of the following FDA-approved CAR (chimeric antigen receptor) T-cell therapies does NOT target CD19?**
 - Idecabtagene vicleucel
 - Tisagenlecleucel
 - Brexucabtagene autoleucel
 - Lisocabtagene maraleucel
- 4. Which of the following statements best describes clinical observations of the novel cereblon E3 ligase modulating drug iberdomide in patients with R/R MM?**
 - Iberdomide combination therapy demonstrated promising efficacy among patients refractory to IMiDs
 - Treatment-emergent adverse events were mainly hematologic
 - Iberdomide with dexamethasone exhibited a favorable safety profile when combined with daratumumab, bortezomib or carfilzomib
 - All of the above