

Consensus or Controversy? Investigators Discuss Clinical Practice Patterns and Available Research Data Guiding the Management of Multiple Myeloma (Faculty Presentations)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Which of the following progression-free survival outcomes was reported in the ENDURANCE trial evaluating carfilzomib, lenalidomide and dexamethasone (KRd) versus bortezomib, lenalidomide and dexamethasone (RVd) as initial therapy for patients with newly diagnosed multiple myeloma (MM)?
 - a. KRd was superior to RVd
 - b. KRd was not superior to RVd
2. What was observed in the randomized Phase II GRIFFIN trial evaluating the addition of daratumumab to RVd for patients with newly diagnosed MM who were eligible for autologous stem cell transplant?
 - a. Higher rates of stringent complete response (sCR) and minimal residual disease (MRD)-negative status with daratumumab/RVd
 - b. Higher rates of sCR and MRD-negative status with RVd alone
 - c. No difference in the rates of sCR and MRD-negative status between the study arms
3. Which of the following drug types best describes the mechanism of action of the novel agent CC-92480?
 - a. Anti-CD38 antibody
 - b. Bcl-2-targeted agent
 - c. B-cell maturation antigen (BCMA) targeted agent
 - d. CELMoD (cereblon E3 ligase modulator)
4. Which of the following outcomes was reported with the investigational BCMA-directed chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T-cell construct idecabtagene vicleucel on the Phase II KarMMa trial for patients with relapsed/refractory MM who had received 3 or more prior regimens?
 - a. A high complete remission rate
 - b. A low complete remission rate
5. Selinexor is an inhibitor of XPO-1 that recently received FDA approval in combination with dexamethasone for patients with MM in which setting?
 - a. First line
 - b. Second line
 - c. Third or later line
 - d. After at least 4 prior lines of therapy
6. What was observed with regard to adverse events in the Phase II DREAMM-2 study comparing 2.5 mg/kg to 3.4 mg/kg of the newly FDA-approved anti-BCMA antibody-drug conjugate belantamab mafodotin for patients with heavily pretreated MM?
 - a. Significantly more corneal events among patients who received the higher dose
 - b. Similar rates of corneal events between the 2 dose groups
 - c. Significantly more corneal events among patients who received the lower dose

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7. The Phase III BELLINI trial demonstrated that the addition of venetoclax to bortezomib/dexamethasone for relapsed/refractory MM was associated with improvement in progression-free survival without increased mortality in which subset of patients?
- a. Only patients with t(11;14) translocations
 - b. Only patients without t(11;14) translocations
 - c. Patients with and without t(11;14) translocations
8. The ongoing Phase III OCEAN trial is comparing which of the following agents in combination with dexamethasone to pomalidomide/dexamethasone for patients with relapsed/refractory myeloma refractory to lenalidomide?
- a. Belantamab mafodotin
 - b. Iberdomide
 - c. Melflufen
 - d. AMG 420
9. What is the target of the CAR T-cell therapy orvacabtagene autoleucel, evaluated in the Phase I/II EVOLVE study for patients with MM?
- a. CD19
 - b. CD20
 - c. BCMA
10. Which progression-free survival outcome was reported in the Phase III ICARIA-MM and IKEMA trials comparing the anti-CD38 antibody isatuximab in combination with pomalidomide/dexamethasone (Pd) and with carfilzomib/dexamethasone (Kd), respectively, to Pd or Kd alone for patients with relapsed/refractory MM?
- a. Isatuximab-containing regimens were superior to Pd and to Kd
 - b. Isatuximab-containing regimens were noninferior or equivalent to Pd and to Kd
 - c. Isatuximab-containing arms were inferior to Pd and to Kd