POST-TEST

Inside the Issue: Integrating Bispecific Antibodies into the Management of Multiple Myeloma — Patient Selection and Toxicity Management

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. **Which of the following bispecific antibodies is FDA approved for the management of relapsed/refractory (R/R) multiple myeloma (MM)?**
   a. Cevostamab
   b. Elranatamab
   c. Linvoseltamab
   d. Talquetamab
   e. Teclistamab
   f. All of the above

2. **Which of the following adverse events appears to be most commonly associated with bispecific antibodies in the treatment of R/R MM?**
   a. Dysgeusia
   b. Interstitial lung disease
   c. Cytokine release syndrome
   d. Ocular toxicities

3. **Which of the following drug types best describes the mechanism of action of talquetamab?**
   a. CD3 x BCMA bispecific antibody
   b. CD8 x CD38 BCMA bispecific antibody
   c. GPRC5D x CD3 non-BCMA bispecific antibody

4. **Which outcomes were recently reported from the Phase IB RedirecTT-1 trial for patients with R/R MM regarding the overall response rate (ORR) with the combination of teclistamab and talquetamab across dose levels studied and with the recommended Phase II regimen (RP2R)?**
   a. ORR was moderate across dose levels and moderate with the RP2R
   b. ORR was high across dose levels and moderate with the RP2R
   c. ORR was moderate across dose levels and high with the RP2R
   d. ORR was high across dose levels and high at the RP2R

5. **In addition to CD3, the bispecific antibody cevostamab is directed against which of the following targets?**
   a. BCMA
   b. CD38
   c. GPRC5D
   d. FcRH5