

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

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**