

Beyond the Guidelines: Clinical Investigator Perspectives on the Management of Multiple Myeloma

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- Which of the following therapies demonstrated promising clinical activity in relapsed/refractory (R/R) multiple myeloma (MM) in the Phase II LINKER-MM1 trial?
 - Mezigdomide
 - Selinexor
 - Linvoseltamab
 - Belantamab mafodotin (belamaf)
- The FDA has launched an investigation into the risk of which of the following adverse events (AEs) for patients who received chimeric antigen receptor T-cell therapies?
 - Cardiac toxicities
 - Neurological and psychiatric events
 - Acute kidney injuries
 - Secondary T-cell cancers
- Which of the following statements is true regarding first-line isatuximab-based quadruplet therapy for newly diagnosed MM?
 - It has not been investigated
 - It has demonstrated encouraging clinical activity in early-phase studies only
 - A positive Phase III trial has been reported
- Which of the following statements is true regarding the Phase III CANOVA trial evaluating venetoclax/dexamethasone compared to pomalidomide/dexamethasone for t(11;14)-positive R/R MM?
 - The trial was discontinued early due to worrisome safety signals
 - Venetoclax/dexamethasone yielded a numerical improvement in progression-free survival (PFS) that did not reach statistical significance
 - Venetoclax/dexamethasone yielded a statistically significant improvement in PFS
 - Significantly more serious AEs were observed with venetoclax/dexamethasone
- It was recently announced that which of the following agents combined with bortezomib/dexamethasone yielded a significant benefit in PFS versus daratumumab/bortezomib/dexamethasone as second-line therapy for R/R MM in a Phase III trial?
 - Isatuximab
 - Belamaf
 - Selinexor
 - Iberdomide