

Oncology Today with Dr Neil Love: Bispecific Antibodies in the Management of Multiple Myeloma

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Which of the following best describes the mechanism of action of linvoseltamab for patients with relapsed/refractory (R/R) multiple myeloma (MM)?
 - a. Chimeric antigen receptor T-cell therapy
 - b. CD3 x BCMA bispecific antibody
 - c. CD8 x CD38 BCMA bispecific antibody
 - d. CD3 x GPRC5D bispecific antibody

2. Cevostamab is a novel bispecific antibody targeting CD3 and which other protein?
 - a. BCMA
 - b. PD-1
 - c. CD20
 - d. FCRH5

3. Which of the following adverse events is frequently observed in patients receiving talquetamab but **NOT** in those receiving BCMA-targeted bispecific antibodies such as teclistamab and elranatamab?
 - a. Cytokine release syndrome
 - b. Infection
 - c. Alopecia
 - d. Dysgeusia
 - e. Ocular toxicity

4. In general, when administering a bispecific antibody for a patient with R/R MM, which of the following treatments would you preemptively prescribe?
 - a. IVIG
 - b. Antiviral prophylaxis
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of the above

5. Which of the following outcomes was 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 with the RP2R