

Year in Review: Clinical Investigator Perspectives on the Most Relevant New Datasets and Advances in Multiple Myeloma

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. Which of the following any-grade adverse events was most commonly reported with linvoseltamab for patients with relapsed/refractory (R/R) multiple myeloma (MM) in the Phase I/II LINKER-MM1 trial?**
 - a. Headache
 - b. Vomiting
 - c. Rash
 - d. Cytokine release syndrome**
- 2. In a Phase III trial, belantamab mafodotin has demonstrated a statistically significant progression-free survival benefit in combination with which of the following regimens?**
 - a. Pomalidomide/dexamethasone
 - b. Bortezomib/dexamethasone
 - c. Both a and b**
 - d. None of the above
- 3. Which of the following statements best describes outcomes from the Phase III IRAKLIA trial evaluating fixed-dose subcutaneous isatuximab in combination with pomalidomide and dexamethasone (Pd) compared to intravenous isatuximab and Pd for patients with R/R MM?**
 - a. Objective response rate (ORR) with subcutaneous isatuximab was inferior
 - b. ORR with subcutaneous isatuximab was noninferior**
- 4. Which of the following descriptions best reflects outcomes with daratumumab versus active monitoring for patients with high-risk smoldering MM in the Phase III AQUILA trial?**
 - a. Significantly lower risk of progression to active myeloma or death with daratumumab**
 - b. Equal risk of progression to active myeloma or death with daratumumab and active monitoring
 - c. Trend toward higher risk of progression to active myeloma or death with daratumumab
- 5. Which of the following outcomes was observed in the Phase III DREAMM-9 trial evaluating belantamab mafodotin with bortezomib/lenalidomide/dexamethasone (VRd) versus VRd alone for transplant-ineligible patients with newly diagnosed MM?**
 - a. Higher starting doses of belantamab mafodotin were associated with deeper and faster MRD-negativity rates
 - b. Longer belantamab mafodotin dosing intervals were associated with longer time to BCVA decrease to 20/50 or worse
 - c. Resolution of BCVA decreases was generally faster in cohorts with lower initial doses of belantamab mafodotin
 - d. All of the above**