

EPICS

Conference Coverage: EHA 2023 – Focus on Multiple Myeloma

Saturday, June 10, 2023; Frankfurt, Germany

6.30 PM – 9.30 PM CEST/12.30 PM – 8.30 PM ET

Total time: 3 hours

Chair: Rafael Fonseca, MD

Confirmed Faculty

- Ajai Chari, MD
- Krina K. Patel, MD
- Noopur Raje, MD
- Luciano J. Costa, MD, PhD
- Amrita Krishnan, MD

AGENDA

Time (CEST)	Topic	Presenter
6.30 PM – 6.35 PM (5 min)	Welcome and Introductions	Rafael Fonseca, MD
6.35 PM – 6.45 PM (10 min)	Treatment in Transplant-Eligible and Smoldering Multiple Myeloma	Noopur Raje, MD
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>P898: A prospective phase 2 study to assess minimal residual disease after ixazomib, lenalidomide, dexamethasone (IRD) treatment for newly diagnosed transplant eligible multiple myeloma patients.</u> Silvennoinen R, et al • <u>S203: Quadruplet induction therapy, ASCT and MRD-modulated consolidation and treatment cessation in newly diagnosed multiple myeloma: Final analysis of the MASTER trial.</u> Costa L, et al • <u>P943: Outcome analysis by cytogenetic risk group after randomization to KRd or KTd followed by K maintenance or control in patients with NTE NDMM (AGMT MM-02).</u> Ludwig H, et al • <u>P871: Idecabtagene vicleucel (ide-cel) in patients with an inadequate response to frontline autologous stem cell transplantation (ASCT): Results from KarMMa-2 cohort 2C.</u> Alsina M, et al 	
6.45 PM – 7.00 PM (15 min)	Discussion	Moderator: Rafael Fonseca, MD
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should patients still be categorized by transplant eligibility? • Do you currently treat or not treat smoldering MM patients? • What changes to maintenance therapy do you foresee happening with these data? Will lenalidomide monotherapy maintenance remain the standard of care? • How will CAR T therapies be utilized for newly diagnosed patients? 	

Time (CEST)	Topic	Presenter
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the anti-CD38 antibodies interchangeable? How do you decide which to use up front? • What role does MRD play in the clinic currently? Will community-based physicians adopt such practices? • Which patients do you treat with carfilzomib in front line? 	
7.00 PM – 7.05 PM (5 min)	Key Takeaways	Noopur Raje, MD
7.05 PM – 7.15 PM (10 min)	NDMM: Transplant-Ineligible Multiple Myeloma	Ajai Chari, MD
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>P875: Replacing steroids in transplant-ineligible multiple myeloma: The phase 2 isatuximab-bortezomib-lenalidomide-dexamethasone REST study. Askeland FB, et al</u> • <u>P864: A phase 1 study of belantamab mafodotin in combination with standard of care in newly diagnosed multiple myeloma: An interim analysis of DREAMM-9. Usmani S, et al</u> • <u>P877: Ixazomib daratumumab and low-dose dexamethasone in intermediate-fit patients with newly diagnosed multiple myeloma; results of the induction and maintenance treatment of the phase II Hovon 143 study. Groen K, et al</u> • <u>P901: Daratumumab, ixazomib and dexamethasone in patients with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma pre-treated with a lenalidomide-based regimen: Final outcomes of the phase 2 DARIA study. Terpos E, et al</u> 	
7.15 PM – 7.30 PM (15 min)	Discussion	Moderator: Rafael Fonseca, MD
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is your current standard of care in transplant-ineligible patients? • What combination regimens would you like to see explored in this population? • Would you consider fixed-duration VMP instead of continuous Rd? • Is there a need for proteasome inhibitors for any transplant-ineligible MM patients? • When would you select dara-ixa-dex? For which patients, and where in the treatment sequence? • What are your thoughts on belantamab mafodotin in NDMM transplant-ineligible patients? 	
7.30 PM – 7.35 PM (5 min)	Key Takeaways	Ajai Chari, MD
7.35 PM – 7.40 PM (5 min)	Break	
7.40 PM – 7.50 PM (10 min)	Relapsed/Refractory Multiple Myeloma: Small Molecules	Krina K. Patel, MD
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>S194: Teclistamab (tec) + nirogacestat (niro) in relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM): The phase 1b MajesTEC-2 study. Offner F, et al</u> 	

Time (CEST)	Topic	Presenter
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>P916: Long-term outcomes with isatuximab-carfilzomib-dexamethasone (Isa-Kd) in relapsed multiple myeloma patients with 1q21+ status: Updated results from the phase 3 IKEMA study. Facon T, et al</u> • <u>P882: Pomalidomide, daratumumab, and dexamethasone after lenalidomide treatment in patients with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM): Final overall survival analysis of the phase 2 MM-014 study. Bahlis N, et al</u> • <u>S199: A phase 3, open-label, randomized study evaluating the efficacy and safety of single agent belantamab mafodotin vs pomalidomide plus dexamethasone in relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma (DREAMM-3). Dimopoulos M, et al</u> 	
7.50 PM – 8.05 PM (15 min)	Discussion	Moderator: Rafael Fonseca, MD
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the strengths and limitations of the oral quad regimen? • Describe your experiences with or opinions on sequencing CD38 antibodies • What are your thoughts on gamma secretase inhibitors? • Are there certain patients for whom an isa-based regimen is preferred over a dara-based regimen, such as 1q21 gain or other high-risk groups? • How do you currently treat elderly, frail patients? What combination regimens would you like to see explored in this population? • How do you decide which patients require carfilzomib? High risk, aggressive disease, etc? And does the selection of CD38 antibody (isa or) backbone provide an advantage? • What are your thoughts on the CELMoD mezigdomide data? Where do you see it fitting into the treatment sequence in the future? • Which combination regimens with small molecules would you like to see explored? 	
8.05 PM – 8.10 PM (5 min)	Key Takeaways	Krina K. Patel, MD
8.10 PM – 8.25 PM (15 min)	Relapsed/Refractory Multiple Myeloma: Antibodies and Bispecifics	Amrita Krishnan, MD
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>S192: Talquetamab (tal) + daratumumab (dara) in patients (pts) with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM): Updated TRIMM-2 results. Bahlis N, et al</u> • <u>S191: Pivotal phase 2 MonumentAL-1 results of talquetamab (tal), a GPRC5DxCD3 bispecific antibody (BsAb), for relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM). Touzeau C, et al</u> • <u>S190: First results from the RedirecTT-1 study with teclistamab (tec) + talquetamab (tal) simultaneously targeting BCMA and GPRC5D in patients (pts) with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM). Mateos MV, et al</u> • <u>S197: LINKER-MM1 study: Linvoseltamab (REGN5458) in patients with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma. Lee HC, et al</u> • <u>S196: Elranatamab, a B-cell maturation antigen (BCMA)-CD3 bispecific antibody, for patients with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma:</u> 	

Time (CEST)	Topic	Presenter
	<u>Extended follow up and biweekly administration from MagnetisMM-3.</u> <u>Mohty M, et al</u>	

8.25 PM – 8.45 PM (20 min)	Discussion	Moderator: Rafael Fonseca, MD
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For how long should bispecific antibodies be administered? • What are your thoughts on fixed-duration cevostamab treatment? • What bispecific combination regimens would you like to see investigated? • Which bispecific target shows the most promise? • How will bispecific antibodies with different targets be sequenced? • So far this year, which bispecific antibody trial data were the most impactful? 	
8.45 PM – 8.50 PM (5 min)	Key Takeaways	Amrita Krishnan, MD
8.50 PM – 9.00 PM (10 min)	Relapsed/Refractory Multiple Myeloma: CAR T	Luciano J. Costa, MD, PhD
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>S202: CARTITUDE-1 final results: Phase 1b/2 study of ciltacabtagene autoleucel in heavily pretreated patients with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma. Munshi N, et al</u> • <u>S195: Idecabtagene vicleucel (ide-cel) vs standard regimens in patients with triple-class-exposed (TCE) relapsed and refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM): A KarMMa-3 analysis in high-risk subgroups. Patel K, et al</u> • <u>S100: First phase 3 results from CARTITUDE-4: Cilta-cel versus standard of care (PvD or DPd) in lenalidomide-refractory multiple myeloma. Einsele H, et al</u> • <u>P946: Tocilizumab pre-treatment significantly reduces the incidence of cytokine release syndrome in patients with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM) who receive cevostamab. Mateos MV, et al</u> • <u>P1413: Does tocilizumab increase the risk of infections in patients undergoing CAR-T therapy? Asslan M, et al</u> • <u>S193: BMS-986393 (CC-95266), a G protein-coupled receptor class C group 5 member D (GPRC5D)-targeted CAR T-cell therapy for relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM): Results from a phase 1 study. Bal S, et al</u> 	
9.00 PM – 9.20 PM (20 min)	Discussion	Moderator: Rafael Fonseca, MD
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is your impression of CAR T data in heavily pretreated patients? Which CAR T therapy shows the most promise? • Should co-administration of tocilizumab be mandatory with CAR T treatment? • What are your thoughts on the CARTITUDE-4 trial data? • Which bridging therapy is the most appropriate? • What type of patients may be considered for CAR T in earlier lines? • Would CAR T ever displace HSCT in transplant-eligible patients in the US? 	
9.20 PM – 9.25 PM (5 min)	Key Takeaways	Luciano J. Costa, MD, PhD
9.25 PM – 9.30 PM (5 min)	Summary and Closing Remarks	Rafael Fonseca, MD