Integrating BCMA-targeting agents into the treatment pathway for relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma

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Expert panel

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Agenda

- What are the data supporting the use of BCMA-targeting agents for relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma?
- How do we identify patients who may benefit from treatment with a BCMA-targeting agent?
- How can we monitor for and manage the possible adverse events of BCMA-targeting agents?

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What are the data supporting the use of BCMA-targeting agents for relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma?

Dr Francesca Gay

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BCMA-targeting therapies for RRMM

Antibody-drug conjugates

FDA and EMA approved

- Belantamab mafodotin[1,2]

In clinical development:[3]

- CC-99712

CAR T-cells

FDA approved

- Idecabtagene vicleucel[4]

In clinical development:[5,6]

- Ciltacabtagene autoleucel
- Orvacabtagene autoleucel
- P-BCMA-101
- CT053

Bispecific antibodies

In clinical development:[5]

- AMG 701
- Teclistamab
- Elranatamab
- REGN5458
- TNB-383B
- CC-93269

BCMA, B-cell maturation antigen; CAR, chimeric antigen receptor; EMA, European Medicines Agency; FDA, Food and Drug Administration; RRMM, relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma.

1. Belantamab mafodotin Prescribing Information. 2020. Available at: www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2020/761158s000lbl.pdf (accessed 29 April 2021);
2. Belantamab mafodotin. 2020. Available at: www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/overview/blenrep-epar-medicine-overview_en.pdf (accessed 30 April 2021);
3. Martino M, Paviglianiti A. *Expert Opin Biol Ther*. 2021:doi: 10.1080/14712598.2021.1872540 (Online ahead of print); 4. Idecabtagene vicleucel Prescribing Information. 2021. Available at: www.fda.gov/media/147055/download (accessed 29 April 2021); 5. Sanchez L, et al. *Ther Adv Hematol*. 2021;12:2040620721989585;
6. Yu B, et al. *J Hematol Oncol.* 2020;13:125.

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How do we identify patients who may benefit from treatment with a BCMA-targeting agent?

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Patient eligibility for BCMA-targeting therapies[1–3]

Current patient population approved by the FDA and EMA

≥4 prior lines of therapy, including:

- An anti-CD38 monoclonal antibody
- A proteasome inhibitor
- An immunomodulatory agent

BCMA, B-cell maturation antigen; CD38, cluster of differentiation 38; EMA, European Medicines Agency; FDA, US Food and Drug Administration.

1. Belantamab mafodotin Prescribing Information. 2020. Available at: www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2020/761158s000lbl.pdf (accessed 29 April 2021);
2. Belantamab mafodotin. 2020. Available at: www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/overview/blenrep-epar-medicine-overview_en.pdf (accessed 30 April 2021);
3. Idecabtagene vicleucel Prescribing Information. 2021. Available at: www.fda.gov/media/147055/download (accessed 29 April 2021).

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Factors affecting selection of treatment for RRMM

Patient related

- Age
- Frailty
- WHO performance status
- Comorbidities
- Transplant eligibility
- Residual effects of prior therapies
- Pre-existing neuropathy
- Pre-existing thrombotic events
- Patient expectations

Disease related

- Disease type and risk status
- Response following prior therapies
- Response duration following prior therapies
- Aggressiveness of relapse
- Presence of refractory disease

Treatment related

- Response and/or refractoriness to prior therapies
- Previous treatments received
- Single, dual or triple drug combinations
- Type and severity of adverse events related to prior therapies
- Bone marrow reserve
- Expected efficacy and toxicity of proposed therapy
- Availability, cost and management requirements
- Patient expectations

RRMM, relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma; WHO, World Health Organization.

Ramasamy K, et al. *Blood Rev*. 2021;100808. doi: 10.1016/j.blre.2021.100808 (Online ahead of print).

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How can we monitor for and manage the possible adverse events of BCMA-targeting agents?

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Common AEs with BCMA-targeting RRMM therapies

Belantamab mafodotin[1]

Keratopathy

Infusion-related reaction

Lymphopenia, neutropenia, anaemia, thrombocytopenia

Idecabtagene vicleucel[2]

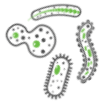
Cytokine release syndrome

Neurotoxicity

Lymphopenia, neutropenia, anaemia, thrombocytopenia

Bispecific antibodies[3,4]

Cytokine release syndrome



Infection

Lymphopenia, neutropenia, anaemia, thrombocytopenia

AE, adverse event; BCMA, B-cell maturation antigen; RRMM, relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma.

1. Lonial S, et al. *Lancet Oncol*. 2020;21:207–21; 2. Munshi NC, et al. *N Eng J Med*. 2021;384:705–16; 3. Sanchez L, et al. *Ther Adv Hematol*. 2021;12:2040620721989585; 4. Zhou X, et al. *J Clin Med*. 2020;9:2166.

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