

Resources for Myeloma Clinical Trial Information

- The American Cancer Society: [cancer.org](https://www.cancer.org)
- [ClinicalTrials.gov](https://www.clinicaltrials.gov)
- HealthTree: [healthtree.org](https://www.healthtree.org)
- The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society (LLS): [lls.org](https://www.lls.org)
- International Myeloma Foundation: [myeloma.org](https://www.myeloma.org)
- Multiple Myeloma Research Foundation (MMRF): [themmrff.org](https://www.themmrff.org)
- SparkCures: [sparkcures.com](https://www.sparkcures.com)

New & Emerging Myeloma Treatment Options

CAR (Chimeric Antigen Receptor) T-cell therapy: A treatment in which the T cells (a type of immune system cell) of a patient are laboratory-altered to attack cancer cells in the body.

Bispecific antibodies: Monoclonal antibodies that target B-cell maturation antigen (BCMA). These can attach to both a T cell and a myeloma cell concurrently, activating an immune attack on cancer cells.

Questions to Ask Your Doctor When Considering Emerging Therapies:

About CAR T-Cell Therapy

- Am I a candidate?
- What are the risks and benefits?
- Are there alternatives?
- Is the timing right for me?
- Is there a clinical alternative?
- What is the cost?
- What is the cancer center's experience with this therapy?

About Bispecific Antibodies

- Are there other bispecific antibodies that might work for me?
- What about combination therapy?
- What are the side effects?
- How frequently will I need to come for treatment/office visits?
- What is the cost?
- Is there a clinical trial alternative?

Glossary

Ciltacabtagene autoleucel (Carvykti): Also referred to as Cilta-cel, FDA-approved CAR T-cell therapy for adults with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma who have already received four or more lines of therapy.

Cytokine release syndrome (CRS): Occurs when the immune system responds to infection or immunotherapy drugs more aggressively than it should. Symptoms include fever, nausea, fatigue, and body aches.

Idecabtagene vicleucel (Abecma): Also referred to as Ide-cel, FDA-approved CAR T-cell therapy for people with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma who have already received four or more lines of therapy.

Neurotoxicity: The tendency of some treatments to cause damage to the nervous system. These neurologic adverse events may cause confusion, delirium, difficulty with communication, headache, impaired motor skills, seizure, or tremors.

Teclistamab (Tecvayli): Bispecific T-cell engager approved for the treatment of relapsed or refractory myeloma after at least four previous lines of treatment.



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