

Minimal Residual Disease July 14, 2023

1

Tech Support

1-719-234-7952





















Resources

- Resource tab includes
 - Speaker bios
 - Copy of the slide presentation
 - Exhibit Hall

Submit your questions throughout the program!

MMRF Research Initiatives



CoMMpass Studysm



For more information, visit themmrf.org

5

Speakers

Benjamin A. Derman, MD University of Chicago Chicago, Illinois **Rafael Fonseca, MD**Mayo Clinic
Phoenix, Arizona



Principles of MRD Testing

Benjamin A. Derman, MD University of Chicago Chicago, Illinois

7

Goals of Multiple Myeloma Therapy



Reduce the amount of M protein (as measured by serum protein electrophoresis) or light chains (as measured via the free light chain test) to the lowest level possible.





Eliminate myeloma cells (as measured via minimal residual disease [MRD] testing).



Improve quality of life with as few treatment side effects as possible.

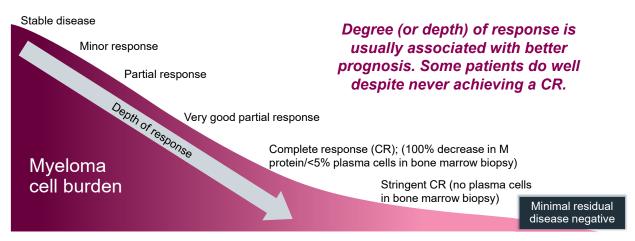


Provide the longest possible period of response before first relapse.



Prolong overall survival.

Measuring Response to Therapy



ClonoSEQ is an FDA-approved next-generation sequencing (NGS) test to measure MRD in multiple myeloma patients. Palumbo A et al. *J Clin Oncol.* 2014;32:587. Kumar S et al. *Lancet Oncol.* 2016;17:e328.

9

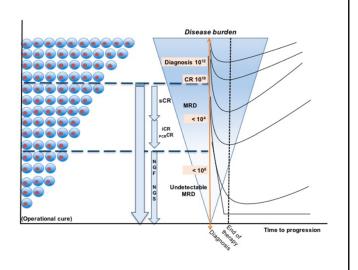
What is MRD?

The presence of small amounts of myeloma cells in the body after treatment

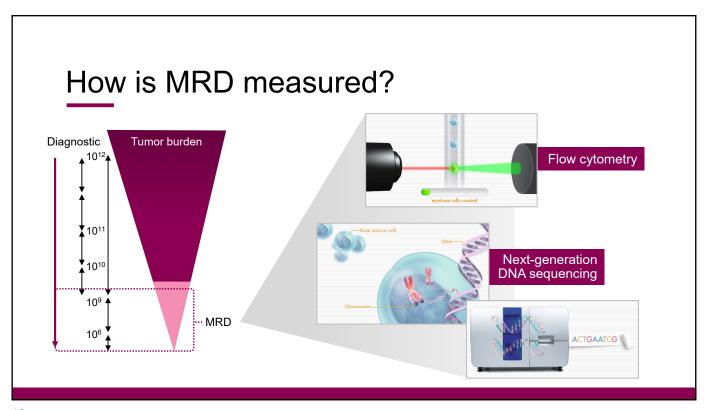
The most sensitive MRD tests can detect at least 1 myeloma cell out of 1,000,000 cells.

Why should we measure MRD?

- With increasingly effective treatments, more patients can achieve a CR/sCR (no myeloma proteins in the blood or bone marrow by conventional tests)...
- ...but low levels of myeloma cells may remain and may be responsible for disease progression



11



Techniques Available to Measure MRD in Multiple Myeloma

	Next-generation flow (NGF)	Next-generation sequencing (NGS)
Availability	Variable	Variable
Diagnostic sample	Helpful but not mandatory	Mandatory
Applicability	Universal (~100%)	High (~90%)
Turnaround time	2 hours	7 days
Cost	~250 USD	~700 USD
Sensitivity	With ~10 million cells	With around 2+ million cells
Quantitative	Yes	Yes
Fresh sample	Needed	Not needed
Patchy sample	Impacts	Impacts
Global cell characterisation	Yes	No
Standardisation	Ongoing (EuroFlow)	Yes (Adaptive)

Adapted from Paiva B et al. Blood. 2015;125:3059

13

Key Terms for MRD

MRD positive or MRD positivity (MRD+)

 Myeloma cells are still detectable MRD negative or MRD negativity (MRD-)

 Myeloma cells are not detected Sustained MRD-

 Two measurements of MRD negativity performed at least 12 months apart

Level of sensitivity can be different depending on methodology used (flow cytometry or NGS) and the number of cells analyzed

Comprehensive Response Assessment

Right now, measurement of MRD depends on counting cells or DNA sequences in bone marrow samples



What if myeloma is present outside of the bone marrow?

Imaging (PET/CT or DW-MRI) may detect MRD outside the bone marrow.

Peripheral blood tests are also under investigation.



15

Patients Who Achieve MRD Negativity Following Treatment Live Longer Than Those Who Are MRD Positive

Key points from 44 studies analyzed

MRD negativity is associated with longer progression-free and overall survival.

This association stands regardless of disease risk, MRD assay used, sensitivity threshold, disease setting, and conventional disease response.

Munshi NC et al. Blood Adv. 2020;4:5988.

Where is the MRD field going?

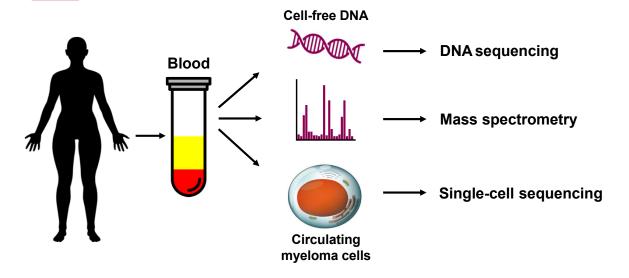


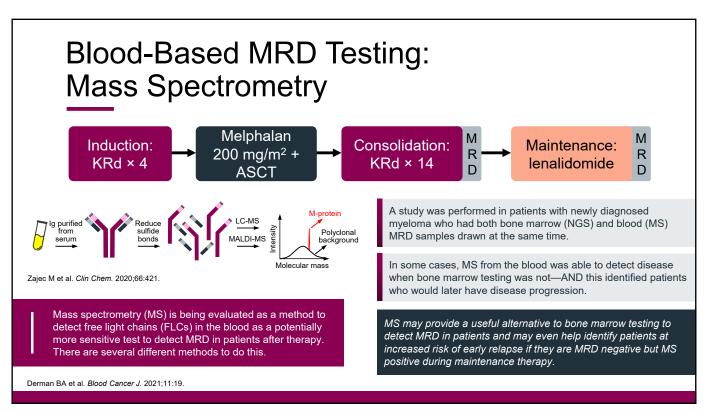
MRD-driven therapy

New MRD assays that do not depend on bone marrow samples

17

Three Types of MRD Blood Tests





Summary

- MRD is the deepest response after myeloma treatment, including bone marrow MRD and imaging MRD. Flow cytometry and NGS are the two most commonly used marrow MRD tests. Blood-based MRD is under investigation.
- MRD has been associated with longer progression-free and overall survival to predict lower risk of progression.
- MRD response–directed therapy is being assessed in clinical studies to explore how to guide treatment decisions in myeloma.
- MRD status is under investigation as an end point in clinical studies helping to expedite new drug approval in myeloma.



Achieving MRD Negativity

Rafael Fonseca, MD Mayo Clinic Phoenix, Arizona

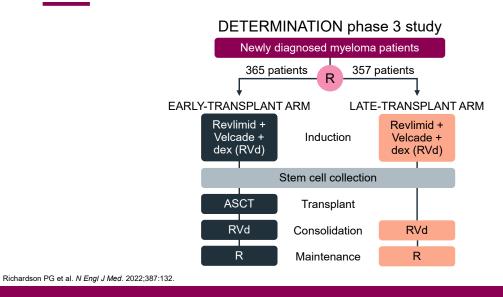
21

MRD Negativity Achieved in Patients With NDMM by Various Regimens

	Combination therapy	ASCT	MR -negativity
Triplet regimen ^{1,2}	KRd 8 cycles	Yes	58%
	KRd 12 cycles	No	54%
	VRd ×6 cycles	Yes	20%
Quadruplet regimens ^{2,3}	VRd-daratumumab ×6 cycles	Yes	51%
	KRd-daratumumab ×8 cycles	No	71%

1. Gay F et al. J Clin Oncol. 2019;37: Abstract 8002. 2. Voorhees PM et al. Blood. 2020;136:936. 3. Landgren O et al. JAMA Oncol. 2021;7:862

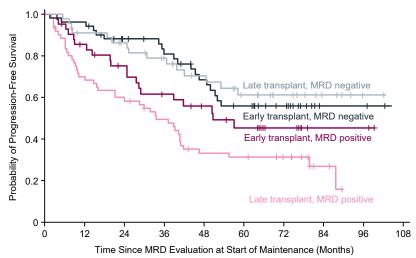
MRD Negativity Achieved in Patients With NDMM by Various Regimens



23

MRD Negativity Achieved in Patients With NDMM by Various Regimens

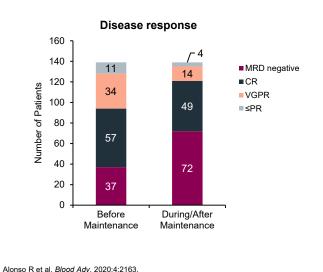
Patients who achieve MRD negativity following treatment experience longer remission than those who are still MRD positive after treatment.

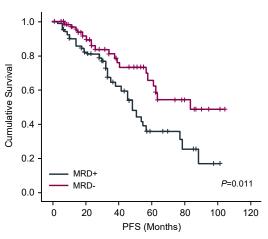


MRD by next-generation sequencing (sensitivity 1 × 10⁻⁵)

Determination Study. Richardson PG et al. *N Engl J Med*. 2022;387:132.

Revlimid Maintenance Therapy: Improves Depth of Response

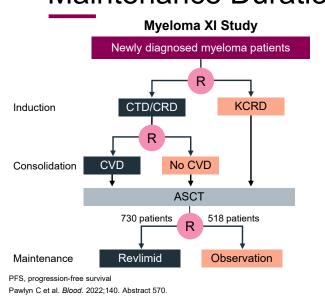




At maximal response during or after maintenance treatment with Revlimid

25

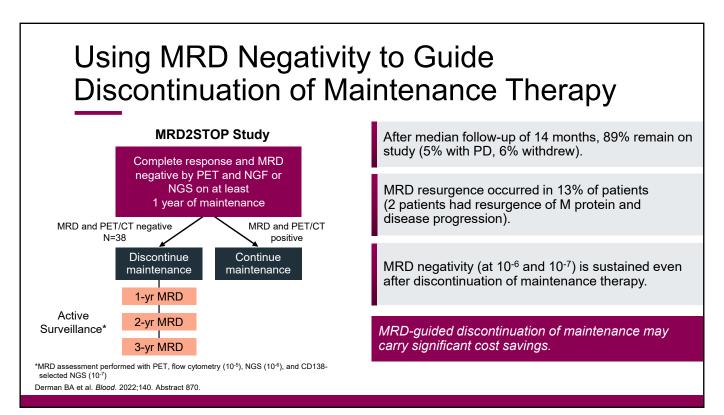
Maintenance Duration

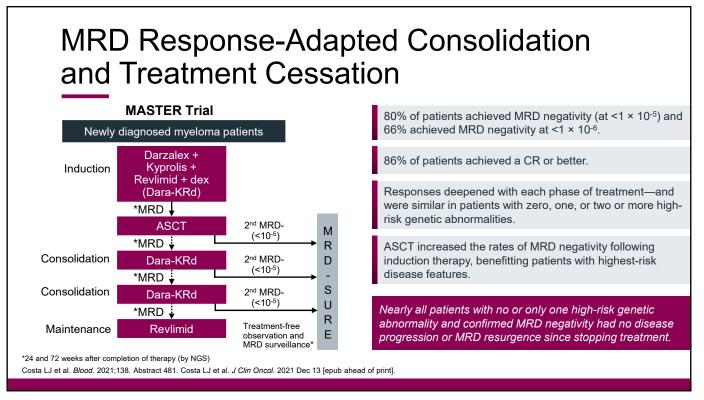


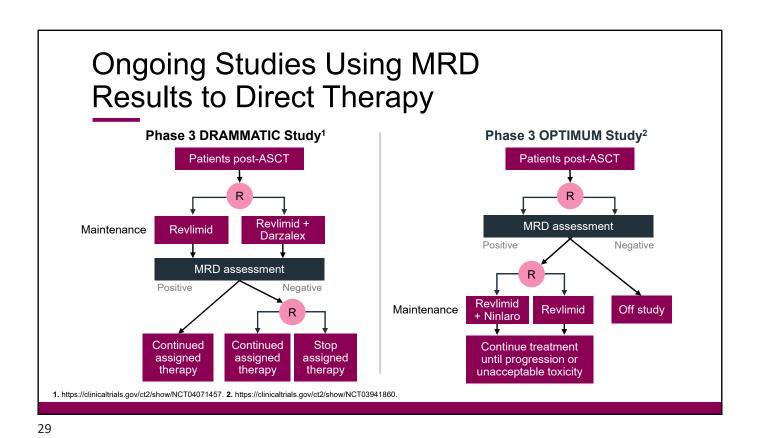
Median PFS	At time of randomization to maintenance therapy (median follow up 44.7 mos)	
(mos)	All patients*	
Revlimid	64	
Observation	32	
Hazard ratio	0.52	
P Value	<0.001	

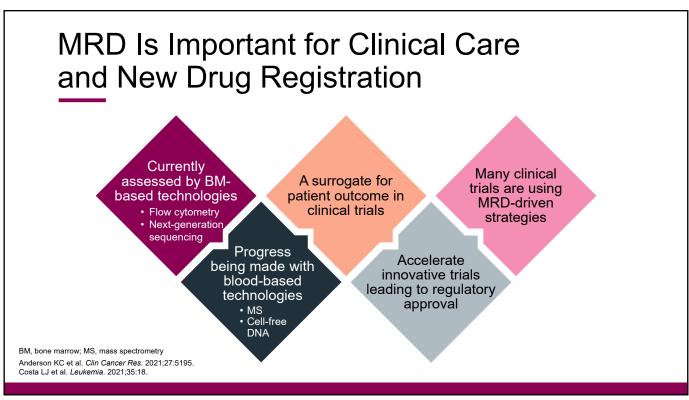
*PFS benefit across all patient subgroups on Revlimid maintenance therapy: standard risk; molecular high risk, which included the presence of del(17p), gain(1q), t(4;14), t(14;16), or t(14;20); MRD positive; and MRD negative.

More evidence for the benefit of longer duration of Revlimid maintenance in patients who are MRD positive than MRD negative. And evidence of ongoing benefit beyond 2–3 years for patients with both standard- and high-risk disease.









Optimal Timing of MRD Testing for Newly Diagnosed Multiple Myeloma Induction therapy Transplant with high-dose chemotherapy Maintenance therapy Maintenance therapy



ALL-Like Myeloma and FL-Like Myeloma

High-risk MM

Text Results
Minimal Residual Disease (MRD) Status
Estimated Myeloma Molecules
per Million Cells

NEGATIVE
0.0

The sample is N

The sample is NEGATIVE for the presence of mysloma gene rearrangements. Mysloma gene rearrangements were previously identified in an 10 zample (December 24, 2015, Accession No. 2092.5). The previously identified mysloma gene rearrangements are NOT present in the current MRD sample, which is consistent with the sample being NEGATIVE for mysloma cells. The results of this test should be interpreted in the complete clinical context, including the patient's clinical presentation and current treatment retainen.



Hyperdiploid

Results
Minimal Residual Disease (MRD) Status
Estimated Myeloma Molecules per Million Cells
POSITIVE
174

Interpretation

The sample is POSITIVE for the presence of myeloma gene rearrangements. Myeloma gene rearrangements were previously identified in an ID sample (November 17, 2016, Accession No. 210889). The presence of myeloma gene rearrangements is consistent with the sample being POSITIVE for myeloma cells. The results of this test should be interpreted in the complete clinical context, including the potients clinical presentation and current treatment regimen



33

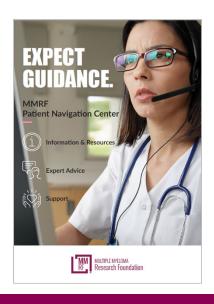
Key Points

- Modern combination therapies result in increasingly higher MRD negativity rates, which are associated with better clinical outcomes (progression-free survival).
- To determine MRD status, patients need easy access to sensitive, reliable MRD assays that can be used in the standard-of-care setting.
- In the future, treatment strategies may be driven by increased access to modern combination therapies paired with novel FDA-approved MRD assays.
- Sustained MRD negativity could become the central definition of a cure for multiple myeloma in the future.





MMRF Patient Resources





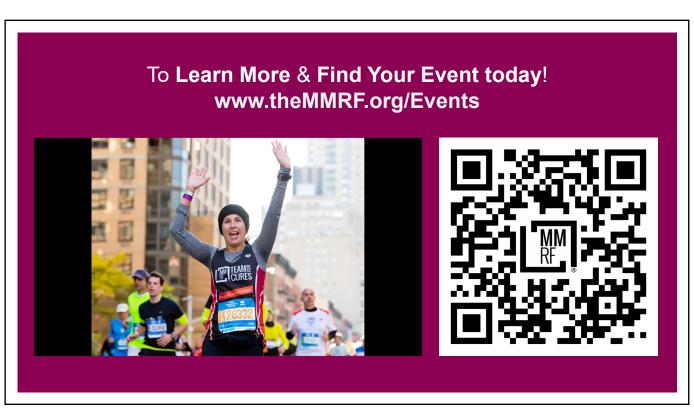
37



Myeloma Mentors® allows patients and caregivers the opportunity to connect with trained mentors. This is a phone-based program offering an opportunity for a patient and/or caregiver to connect one-on-one with a trained patient and/or caregiver mentor to share his or her patient journeys and experiences.

No matter what your disease state—smoldering, newly diagnosed, or relapsed/refractory—our mentors have insights and information that can be beneficial to both patients and their caregivers.

Contact the Patient Navigation Center at 888-841-6673 to be connected to a Myeloma Mentor or to learn more.



Upcoming Patient Education Events Save the Date

Topic	Date and Time (ET)	Speakers
Minimal Residual Disease FAQs Livestream	Friday, August 4 1:00 – 2:00 PM	Luciano J. Costa, MD, PhD
Learn Your Labs FAQs Livestream	Friday, August 9 2:00 – 3:00 PM	Hans C. Lee, MD Rebecca Lu, NP

For more information or to register, visit **themmrf.org/resources/education-program**





















Resources

- Resource tab includes
 - Speaker bios
 - Copy of the slide presentation
 - Exhibit Hall

Need help with travel to a clinical study?

- The MMRF has partnered with the Lazarex Cancer Foundation to help provide more equitable access to clinical studies for multiple myeloma patients
- This partnership is one facet of the MMRF's commitment to improve diversity and representation in myeloma clinical studies
- MMRF has provided \$100,000 over 2 years to Lazarex to fund travel, lodging, and food for patients (and a travel companion) so that they can participate in clinical studies that are appropriate for them
- Patients are funded according to income guidelines and will be reimbursed for allowed expenses
- For more information on this program and to be connected with Lazarex, call our Patient Navigation Center at 1-888-841-6673



43

