3. RELAPSED/REFRACTORY MULTIPLE MYELOMA

TRIAL IN PROGRESS, MOMMENT-3: A PROSPECTIVE, MULTINATIONAL, REAL-WORLD STUDY OF TALQUETAMAB IN PATIENTS WITH RELAPSED AND/OR REFRACTORY MULTIPLE MYELOMA

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Background. The prospective, non-interventional, multinational LocoMMotion (NCT04035226) and MoMMent (NCT05160584) studies demonstrated poor outcomes and no well-established real-world standard-of-care treatments in patients with triple-class exposed RRMM beginning treatment in 2019-2022 (Weisel et al. EHA 2025). The standard of care for RRMM has rapidly evolved in the past 3 years with the introduction of novel therapeutics such as talquetamab. Recent results from the retrospective multinational RealiTAL cohort have confirmed the effectiveness of talquetamab outside of clinical trials (Kortüm et al. EHA 2025), but there is a lack of prospectively collected real-world data that could evaluate quality of life measures during treatment and therapeutic management in clinical practice.

Aims. We aim to prospectively evaluate effectiveness, safety, and quality of life in patients treated with talquetamab as part of standard of care, and to report on the therapeutic management strategies being used in real-life clinical practice.

Methods. MoMMent-3 is an extension of the ongoing non-interventional MoMMent study, with inclusion criteria and data collection amended to allow the evaluation of a broad patient population treated with talquetamab in real life. RRMM patients are screened prospectively shortly before or after initiating talquetamab treatment. Patients have an ECOG score of 0-2 and objectively evaluable disease prior to the start of treatment. Patients are treated and evaluated according to local standard of care, with data collection continuing after discontinuation of talquetamab and during subsequent lines of treatment. The primary endpoint is overall response rate as evaluated by a Response Review Committee according to IMWG criteria. Key secondary endpoints include duration of response, progression-free survival, overall survival, incidence/severity of adverse events, and patient-reported quality of life (including the Scale of Subjective Total Taste Acuity, Epstein et al. 2020). At the time of submitting this abstract, there are 50 participating sites in 8 countries (Austria, Belgium, Germany, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland). Enrollment is ongoing, with a target of 200 patients.

Conclusions. Real-life patients treated with talquetamab may have substantially different disease characteristics and comorbidities compared with clinical trial cohorts. By prospectively collecting real-life treatment and outcomes in the clinic, we can better understand the outcomes of these RRMM patients, including their quality of life and the therapy management strategies that clinicians are employing to optimize their care. ***Acknowledgments.*** *We would like to thank the participating investigators, site staff, J&J clinical operations team, and especially the patients who have so far volunteered to participate in this study.*