COMy

The 12th World Congress on CONTROVERSIES IN MULTIPLE MYELOMA (COMy)

Real-World Safety and Early Outcomes of Teclistamab in Relapsed/Refractory Multiple Myeloma: A Single-Center Experience from Guatemala

Pablo José Paredes Flores[1], Daniel Estuardo Rosales López[1]

[1]Instituto Guatemalteco de Seguridad Social, Hospital General de Enfermedades, Guatemala, Guatemala

BACKGROUND

- Teclistamab is a BCMA×CD3 bispecific antibody
- High efficacy in RRMM
- Limited real-world data in Latin America
- Infections and neurotoxicity are key concerns

OBJECTIVE

To describe baseline characteristics, supportive care strategies, early response, and safety outcomes of RRMM patients treated with teclistamab in a real-world setting.

METHODS

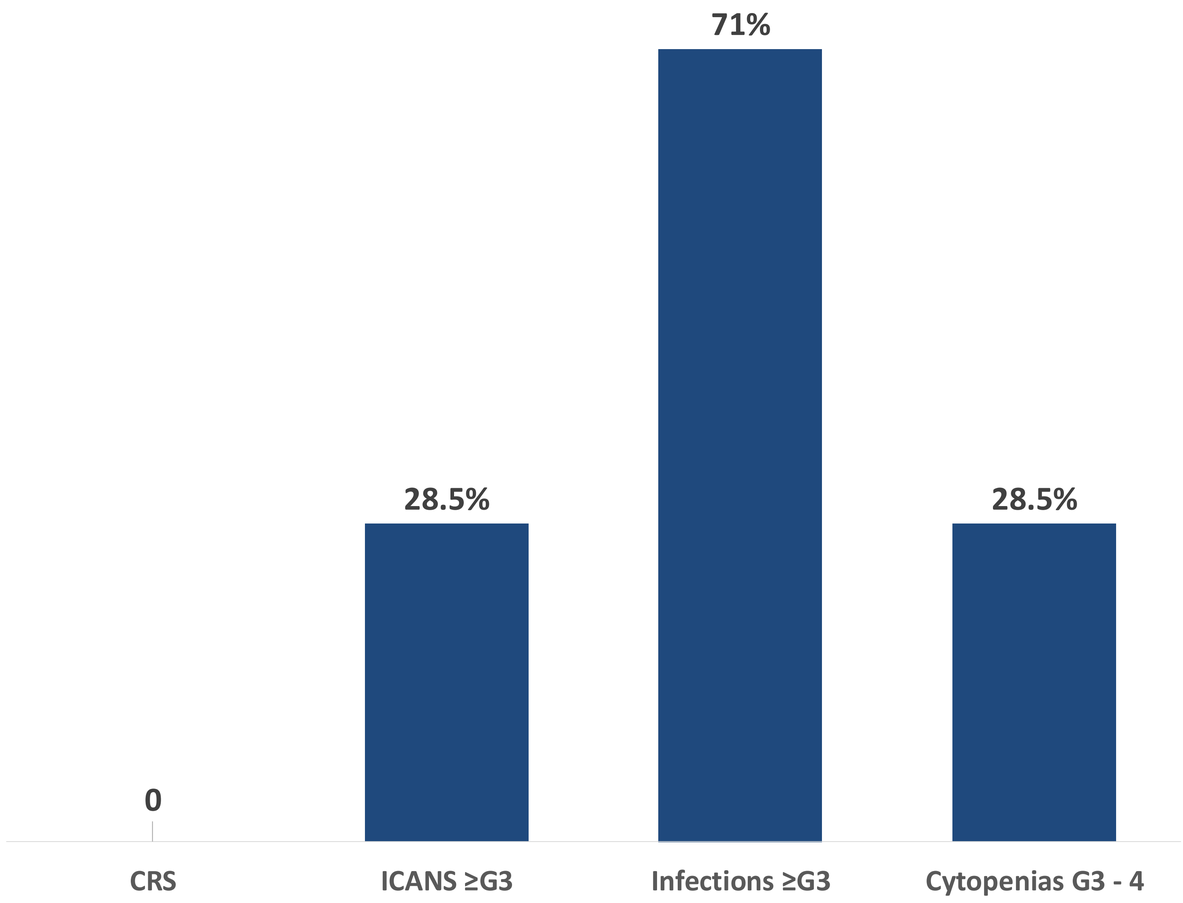
- Retrospective single-center case series
- RRMM patients treated with teclistamab
- **Data collected:**
- Baseline characteristics and prior therapies
- Supportive care (antiviral, PJP prophylaxis, IVIG)
- Adverse events: CRS, ICANS, infections ≥G3, cytopenias
- Response assessed per IMWG criteria
- Step-up dosing and inpatient initiation in all patients

RESULTS

Patient Characteristics

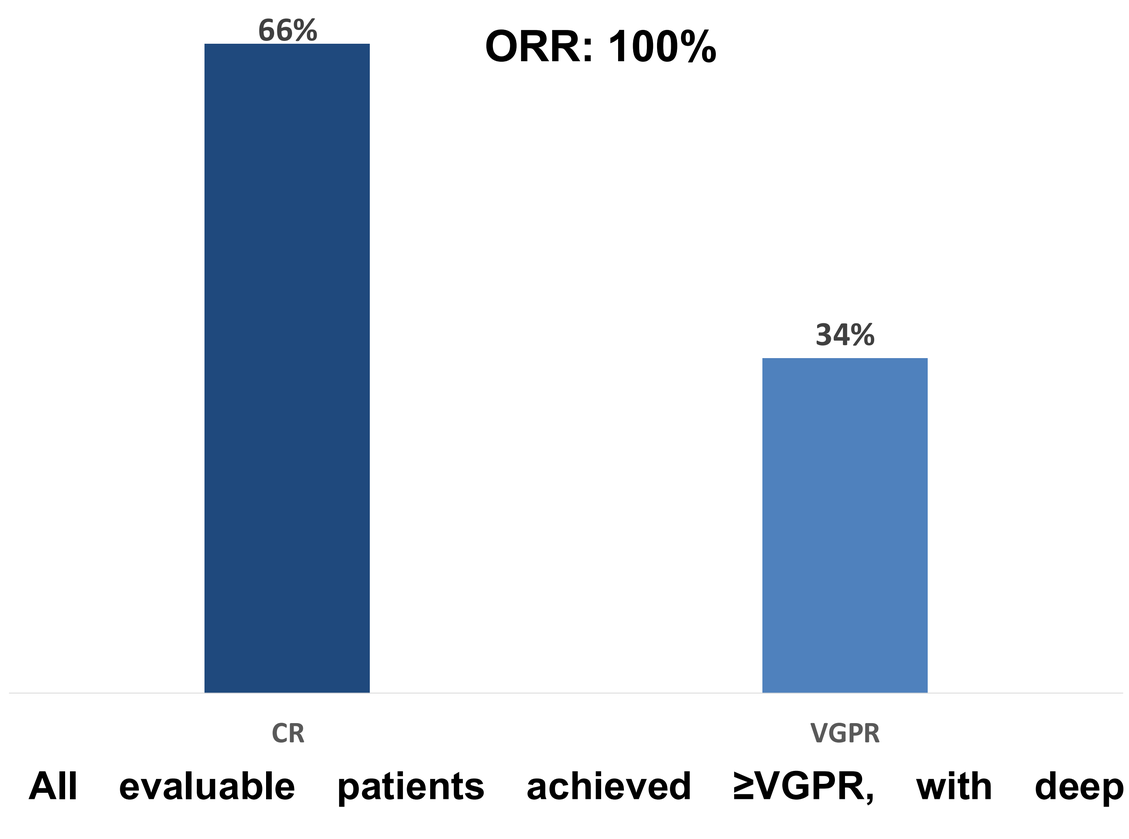
- N = 7
- Median age: 61 years (IQR 56.5–76.5)
- ISS stage III: 86%
- Median prior lines: 2 (range 1–5)
- Triple-class exposed: 86%

SAFETY OUTCOMES



High incidence of severe infections and clinically relevant neurotoxicity in a real-world setting.

EFFICACY
(Evaluable patients, n=3)



All evaluable patients achieved ≥VGPR, with deep responses observed early in treatment.

CONCLUSIONS

- Teclistamab demonstrated deep responses in evaluable RRMM patients.
- No CRS events were observed.
- Severe infections and neurotoxicity were clinically significant.
- **Real-world use requires strict infection surveillance and early neurotoxicity detection.**

Corresponding author:

Pablo José Paredes Flores

Email: dr.pablojparedes@gmail.com