

Has MRD testing become a standard of care in multiple myeloma (MM)?

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1. Outcomes in MM improve with better cytoreduction
 - a. Complete response (CR) historically defined as 75% decrease in paraprotein
 - b. Improved treatments resulted in a subgroup of patients with no evidence of disease
 - i. No disease seen by virtue of
 1. Morphology
 2. Biochemistry
 3. Residual detection by immunohistochemistry
 - ii. This subgroup demonstrated better overall survival (OS) and progression-free survival (PFS)
2. Improved techniques now being used to detect minimal residual disease (MRD) and to improve long-term outcomes
 - a. Next-generation flow cytometry now being used to identify patients with more profound cytoreduction
 - b. Molecular techniques may hold future promise to improve individualization of treatment
 - c. Combination approaches with both flow cytometry and next-generation sequencing to predict which treatments will result in improved responses, better outcomes