Impact of Short-Form, Case-Based Continuing Medical Education on Clinician Knowledge and Competence in Optimizing CD38 Antibody–Based Triplet Regimens for Early-Relapse Multiple Myeloma

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Background

Emerging evidence shows that triplet regimens—combining an anti-CD38 monoclonal antibody, a proteasome inhibitor or immunomodulator, and a glucocorticoid—significantly improve progression-free survival in patients with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM). As data in this area continue to rapidly evolve, expert guidance and updated recommendations are essential to support informed treatment decisions in hematology-oncology clinical practice.

Methods

Learner outcomes were analyzed from a continuing medical education curriculum.

Presented by two hematologist-oncologists and a patient advocate:



EXPERT SPEAKER
Thomas Martin, MD



EXPERT SPEAKER
Carlyn Rose Tan, MD



PATIENT ADVOCATE
Kenny Capps, JD

LIVE SATELLITE SYMPOSIUM DATE
December 6, 2024

WEB PROGRAM LAUNCH DATE
December 20, 2024

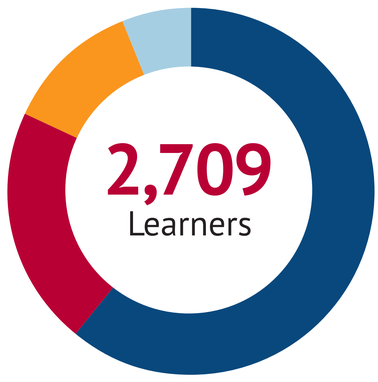
DATA COLLECTED THROUGH
June 11, 2025

LEARNERS COULD PARTICIPATE IN FOUR DIFFERENT WAYS

• LIVE EVENT • VIRTUAL WEBINAR • REPLAY • ONLINE HIGHLIGHTS

- Changes in knowledge and competence were measured using pre- and post-test learner analysis
- Intent to change practice and potential patient impact were also measured

Learner Profile



61% Hematologist-Oncologists

21% Hematologists

12% Other HCPs

6% Others (non-HCPs)

Learner Improvement in Knowledge and Competence

Pre ● Post ● Change N = 1,383

Describe the clinical implications of the latest evidence for anti-CD38 mAb–based triplet regimens in early-relapse MM



Identify factors informing selection of anti-CD38 mAb–based triplet regimens in early-relapse MM



Outline practical, patient-centered strategies to improve outcomes in RRMM

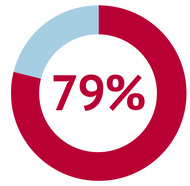


Potential Patient Impact

Learners report seeing an average of:

5-7
Patients per week with multiple myeloma (MM)

12,458
Patient interactions impacted*

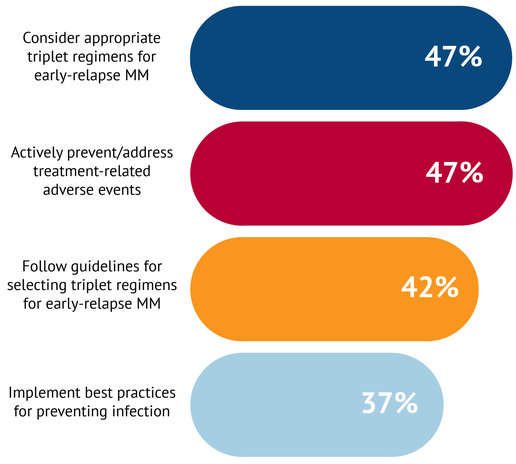


Learners who intended to change practice behaviors after the program

*Calculated based on learners' self-reported number of patients seen per week and intent to change practice extrapolated to the entire learner population.

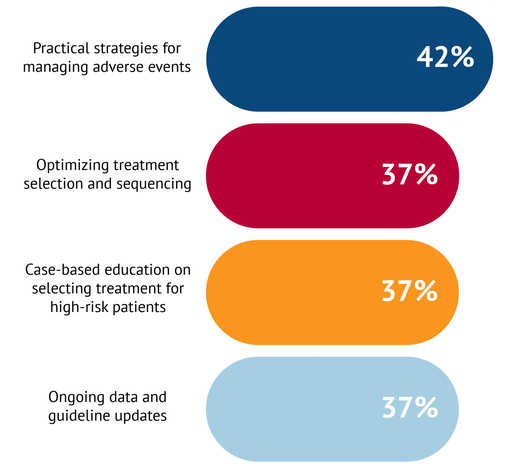
Intended Practice Change

As a result of the program, learners indicated that they would be more likely to:



Future Education

After the program, learners indicated that they would like to learn:



Conclusions

Our findings showed that continuing medical education was effective in improving clinicians' knowledge and competence related to optimizing use of CD38 antibody–based triplet regimens for early-relapse MM.

Clinicians also demonstrated an ongoing need/interest to learn more about this topic.

Fully-hosted and supported at: www.answersincme.com/CZC

This streamlined resource distills key insights from the Live session into a concise, text- and slide-based format, segmented into five brief, focused learning modules.