

Real-world Infection Risk Associated with Teclistamab in Relapsed/Refractory Multiple Myeloma

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INTRODUCTION

Teclistamab has demonstrated significant efficacy in patients with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM). While clinical trials have reported increased serious infections with Teclistamab therapy, real-world data evaluating the spectrum and timing of infectious complications are limited.

AIM

To characterize infection risk and survival outcomes associated with Teclistamab use in a large real-world cohort of patients with RRMM.

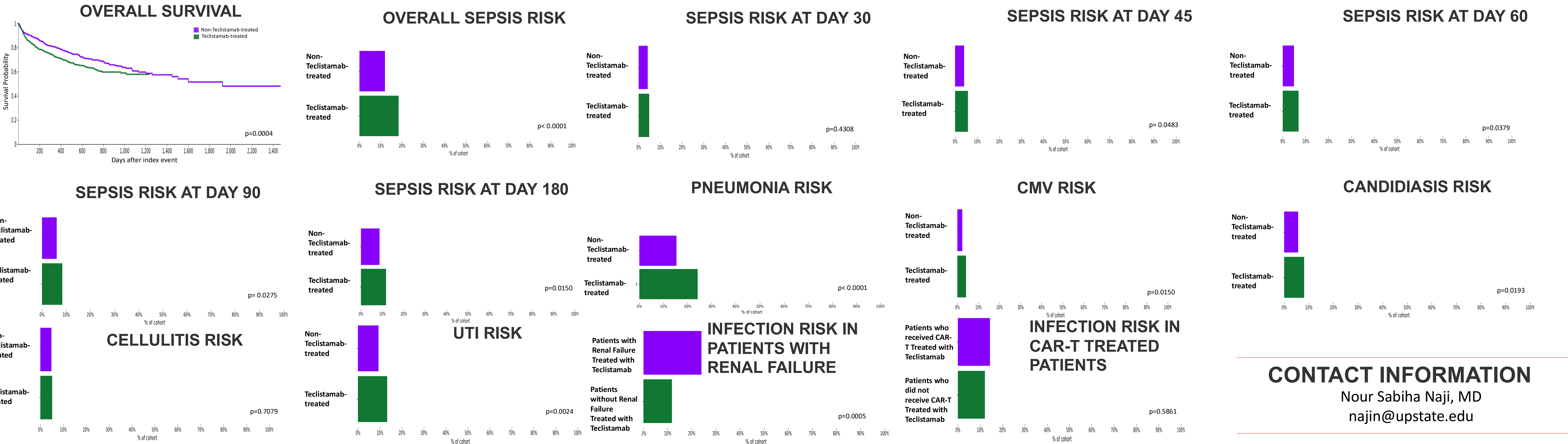
METHOD

We conducted a retrospective study using TriNetX database evaluating RRMM patients treated with Teclistamab compared to propensity score–matched patients not receiving Teclistamab. The primary outcome was sepsis, pneumonia, urinary tract infection (UTI), cellulitis, CMV infection, and candidiasis. Sepsis risk was assessed at 30, 45, 60, 90, and 180 days. Overall survival (OS) was compared between treatment groups. Subgroup analyses evaluated patients with renal dysfunction to those with no renal dysfunction and those with prior CAR-T exposure to no prior CAR-T exposure.

CONCLUSIONS

Teclistamab use in RRMM leads to a significantly higher infection rate with risk increasing over time. These findings underscore the need for vigilant infection surveillance and optimized management, especially in patients with renal dysfunction.

RESULTS



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