

Minimal Residual Disease in Clinical Trials

How MRD Testing Shapes the Future of Myeloma Treatment



What is MRD in Clinical Trials?

MRD testing assesses how effectively a treatment eliminates cancer cells, measuring response beyond complete remission. It is increasingly used as a **key endpoint** in multiple myeloma clinical trials.



Why Is MRD Important in Clinical Trials?

- **Early Indicator of Success:** Detects deep responses before traditional scans.
- **Predicts Long-Term Outcomes:** MRD-negative patients are linked to longer survival.
- **Faster Drug Approval:** Used as a surrogate endpoint for FDA approvals.
- **Guides Personalized Treatment:** Helps tailor therapies in clinical trials.



MRD as a Clinical Trial Endpoint

MRD negativity can serve as a **primary endpoint** to evaluate a drug's effectiveness, a **secondary endpoint** supporting outcomes like progression-free survival, and a **surrogate endpoint** predicting treatment success to accelerate drug approval.



Emerging MRD-Focused Clinical Trials

- **MRD-Adapted Therapies:** Trials adjust treatment based on MRD status—reducing for MRD-negative, intensifying for MRD-positive.
- **Innovative Approaches:** Studies combine immunotherapies and targeted treatments or use blood-based MRD tests for less invasive monitoring.



Questions to Ask About MRD in Trials

- Is MRD testing part of this clinical trial?
- How will my MRD results impact my trial treatment?
- Will the trial adjust my therapy based on my MRD status?
- Are MRD tests covered in this clinical trial?



Why This Matters for Patients

- **Better Treatment Decisions:** MRD helps determine therapy adjustments.
- **Access to New Drugs:** Trials provide early access to emerging treatments.
- **Advancing Research:** Participation contributes to improving future care.



Talk to Your Doctor About Clinical Trials

Ask about clinical trials using MRD testing for treatment decisions and explore how your MRD status can impact your care.