ForPatients
by Roche

Multiple Myeloma

Cevostamab in Combination With Pomalidomide and Dexamethasone After BCMA- Targeting CAR T-Cell Therapy in Participants With Previously Treated Multiple Myeloma

Trial Status	Trial Runs In	Trial Identifier
Recruiting	1 Country	NCT07825064 2026-525736-42-00 CO46577

The information is taken directly from public registry websites such as ClinicalTrials.gov, EuClinicalTrials.eu, ISRCTN.com, etc., and has not been edited.

Official Title:

A Phase II, Single Arm, Open-Label, Multicenter Study Evaluating the Efficacy and Safety of Cevostamab in Combination With Pomalidomide and Dexamethasone in Patients With Multiple Myeloma Who Have Received a Prior BCMA-Targeting CAR T-Cell Therapy

Trial Summary:

The purpose of this study is to assess the efficacy and safety of cevostamab in combination with pomalidomide and dexamethasone (CevosPd) in patients with multiple myeloma (MM) who have received one to four prior lines of therapy and have been exposed to an anti-cluster of differentiation 38 (CD38) antibody, lenalidomide, a proteasome inhibitor (PI) and a B cell maturation antigen (BCMA)-targeting chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T-cell therapy.

Hoffmann-La Roche	Phase 2
Sponsor	Phase

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Trial Identifiers

Eligibility Criteria:

Gender	Age	Healthy Volunteers
All	#18 Years	No

Inclusion Criteria:

- Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) Performance Status of 0 or 1 at screening and immediately prior to the start of administration of study treatment.
- Received one to four lines of prior therapy, including prior B-cell maturation antigen (BCMA)-targeting Chimeric Antigen Receptors (CAR) T-cell therapy
- Multiple Myeloma diagnosis according to the International Myeloma Working Group (IMWG) diagnostic criteria
- Is triple-class exposed, i.e. received anti- cluster of differentiation 38 (CD38) therapy, a proteasome inhibitor (PI) and lenalidomide in any prior line
- Participants must have measurable disease during screening

Exclusion Criteria:

- Known history of amyloidosis (e.g., positive Congo Red stain or equivalent in tissue biopsy or documented within serum amyloid P component scan)
- Plasma cell leukemia or circulating plasma cell count exceeding 500 cells/µL or 5% of the peripheral blood white cells
- History of severe allergic or anaphylactic reactions to mAb therapy (or recombinant antibody-related fusion proteins) or known hypersensitivity to any of the excipients of cevostamab
- Gastrointestinal (GI) disease that might significantly alter absorption of oral drugs
- Known active Central Nervous System (CNS) involvement, or exhibits clinical signs of meningeal involvement of MM. If either is suspected, negative whole-brain MRI and lumbar cytology are required.