

Myeloma: 2020 Update

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No conflicts to disclose

Previous Disease Definitions

MGUS

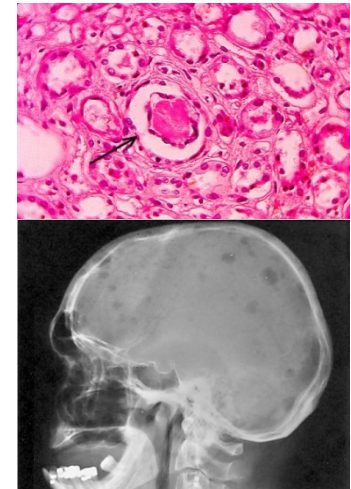
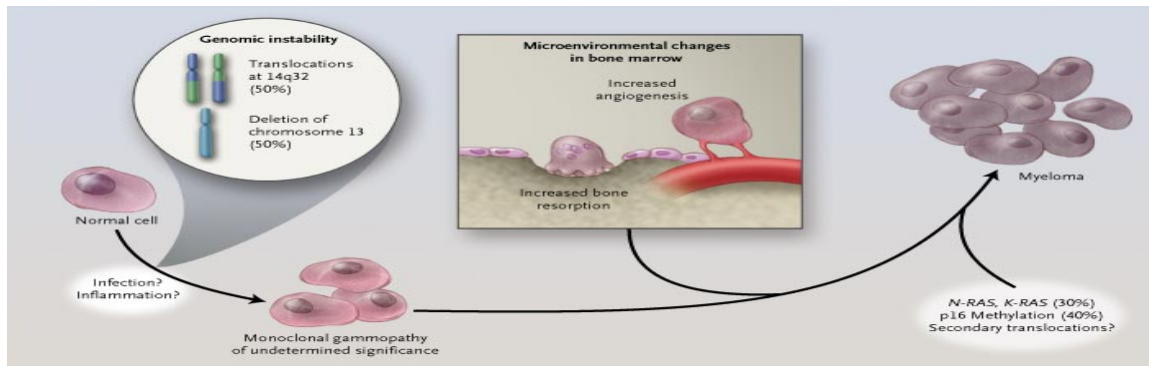
- **<10% BMPC AND**
- **<3gm/dL M protein AND**
- **No CRAB**

SMM

- **≥10% BMPC OR**
- **≥3 gm/dL M protein AND**
- **No CRAB**

MM

- **Clonal PCPD**
- **CRAB**



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CRAB= Hypercalcemia, renal failure, anemia, or lytic bone lesions attributable to a clonal plasma cell disorder

Revised IMWG Criteria

MGUS

SMM

MM

- **<10% BMPC AND**
- **<3 gm/dL M protein AND**
- **No MDE**

- **≥10%-60% BMPC OR**
- **≥3 gm/dL S. M protein OR**
- **≥500 mg/24h Ur. M protein AND**
- **No MDE**

- **PCPD, AND**
- **1 or more MDE**
- **CRAB**
- **≥60% BMPC**
- **≥100 FLC ratio**
- **>1 MRI focal lesion**

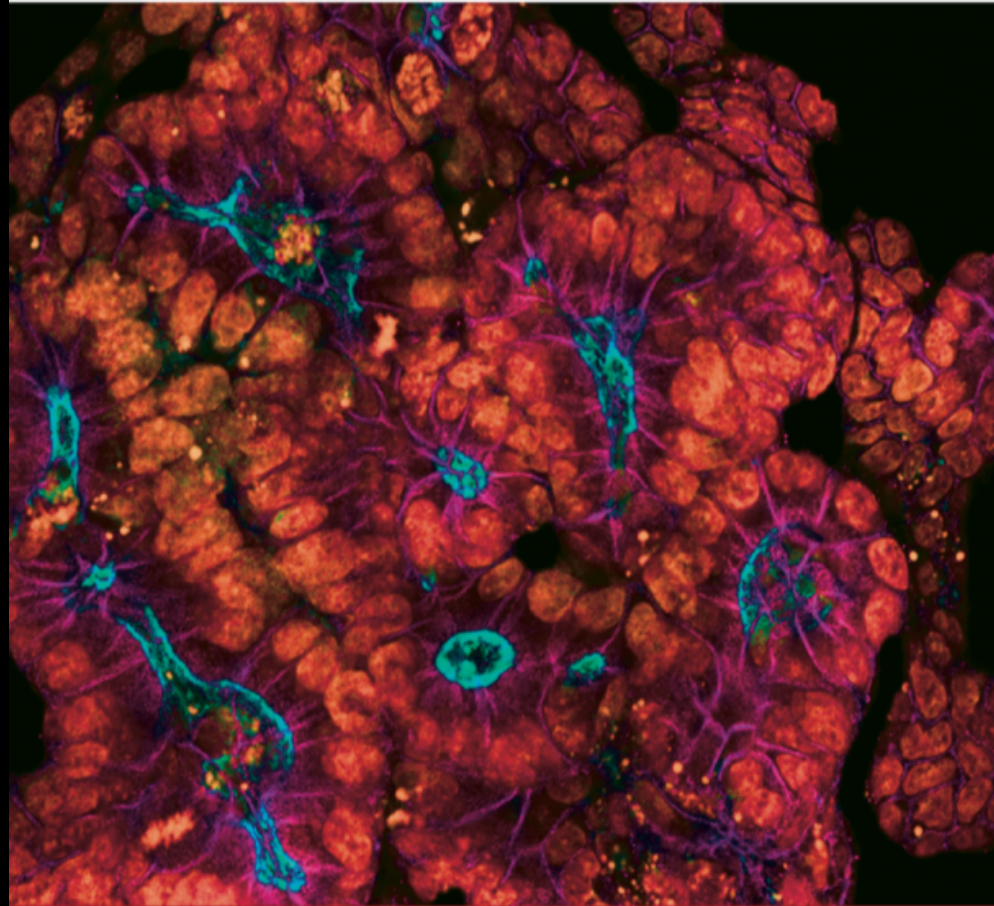
Rajkumar SV, Dimopoulos M, Palumbo A, et al. Lancet Oncol. 2014;15(12):e538-e548.

nature

REVIEWS

July 2018 volume 15 no. 7
www.nature.com/reviews

CLINICAL ONCOLOGY



THE MULTIPLE MYELOMAS

Cytogenetic-based classification to guide therapy

Effective and sustainable drug development

Can high drug prices be tackled?

Myeloma Classification and Risk-Stratification

High-Risk

- **t(14;16) (C-MAF)**
- **t(14;20) (MAF-B)**
- **t(4;14) (FGFR3/MMSET)**

- **del (17p)**
- **gain (1q)**

Standard-Risk

- **Trisomies**
- **t(11;14) (CCND1)**
- **t(6;14) (CCND3)**

mSMART 3.0: Risk Stratification of Active MM

High-Risk Myeloma

- FISH
 - t(4;14)
 - t(14;16)
 - t(14;20)
 - Del 17p
 - 1q gain
- **Double-Hit Myeloma = Any 2 high risk abnormalities**
- **Triple-Hit Myeloma = 3 or more high risk abnormalities**

Standard-Risk Myeloma

- All others including:
- Trisomies
 - t(11;14)
 - t(6;14)



MAYO CLINIC

INITIAL THERAPY

SWOG VRd vs Rd

Eight 21-day Cycles of VRd

Randomization
N = 525
Newly diagnosed
MM

- Stratification:
- ISS (I, II, III)
 - Intent to transplant @ progression (yes/no)

Bortezomib 1.3/mg² IV
Days 1, 4, 8, and 11
Lenalidomide 25 mg/day PO
Days 1-14
Dexamethasone 20 mg/day PO
Days 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12

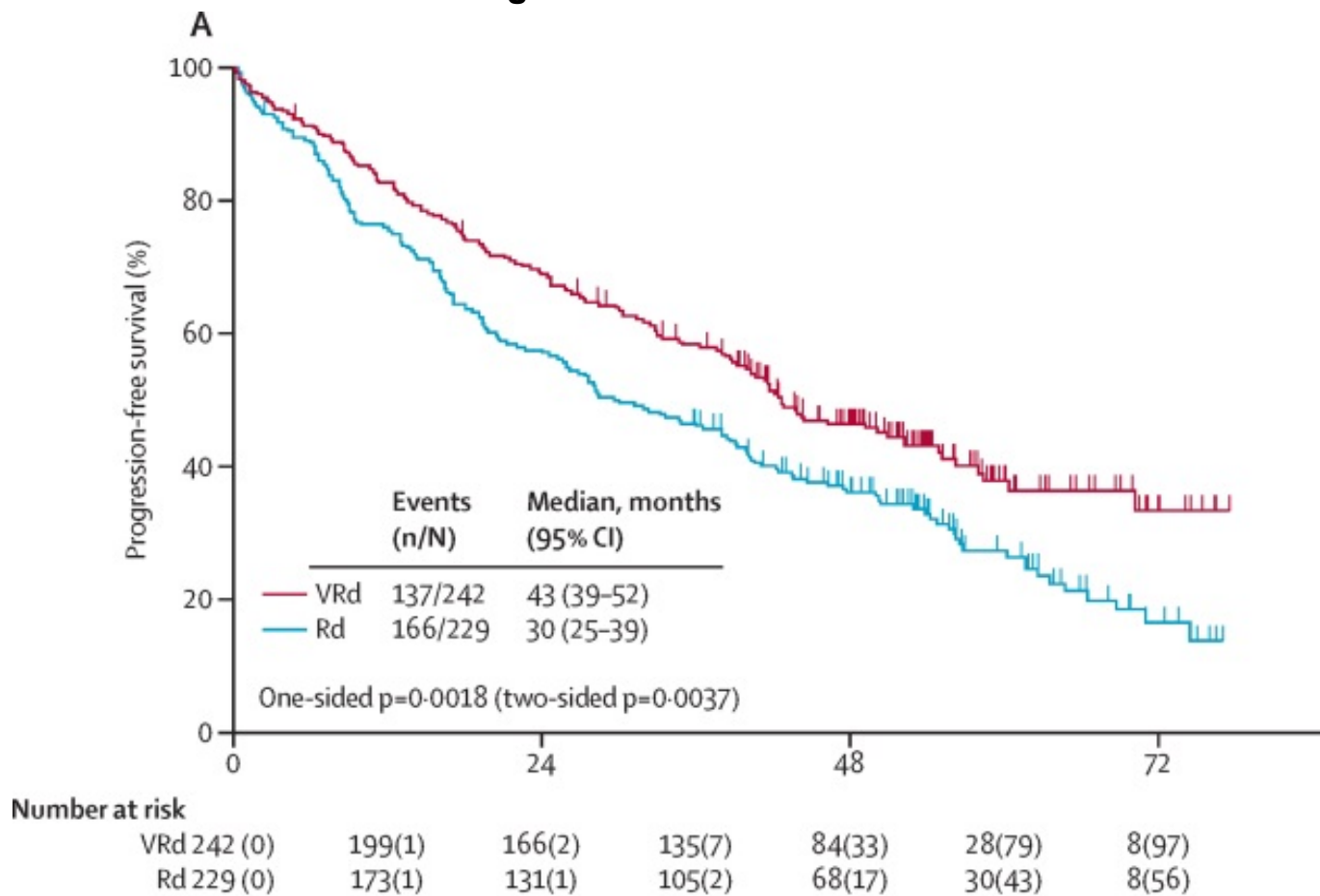
Six 28-day Cycles of Rd

Lenalidomide 25 mg/day PO
Days 1-21
Dexamethasone 40 mg/day PO
Days 1, 8, 15, 22

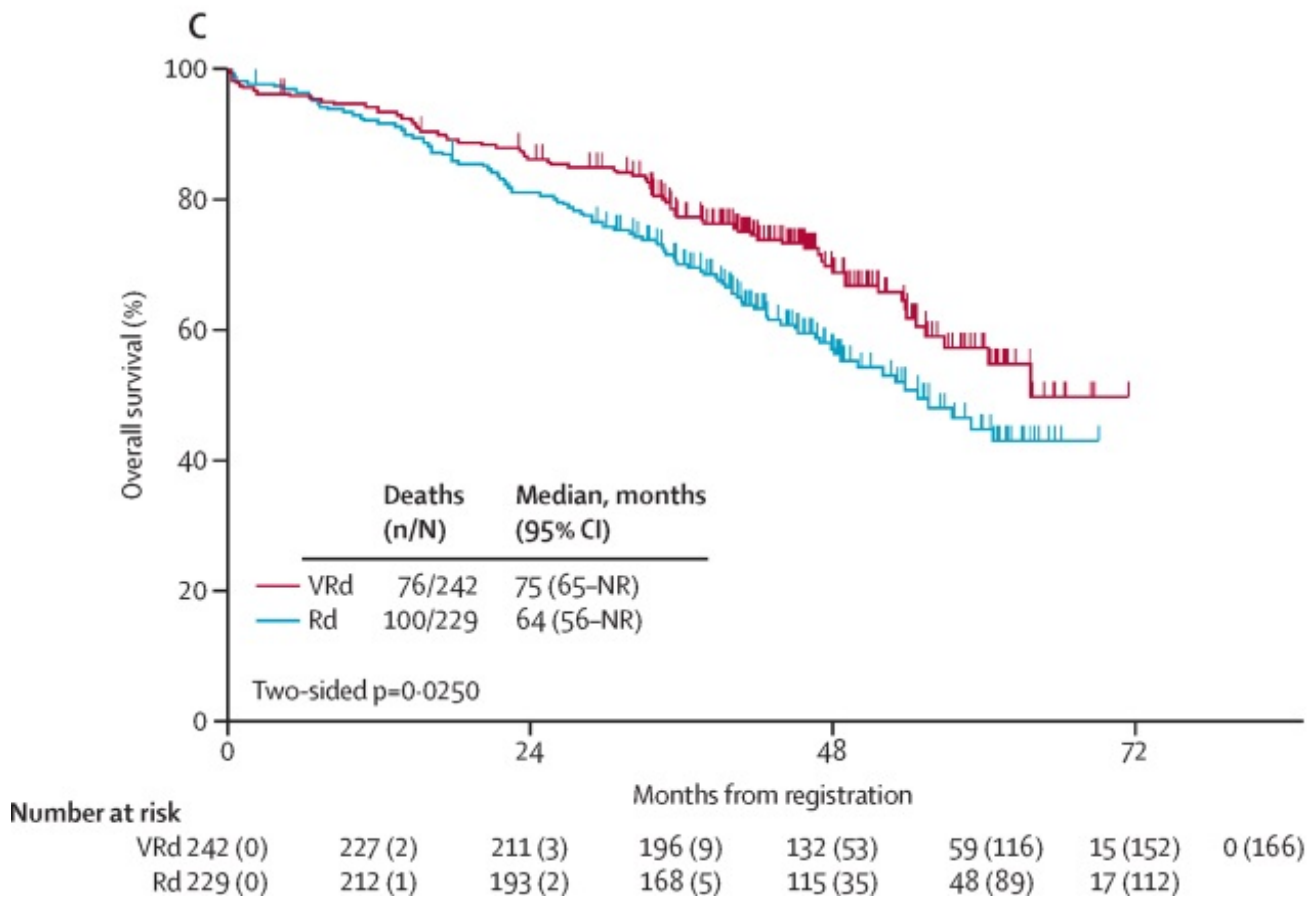
After induction; Both arms received Rd Maintenance Until PD, Toxicity or Withdrawal

S0777 Trial: VRd vs Rd

Progression-free Survival



S0777 Trial: VRd vs Rd Overall Survival

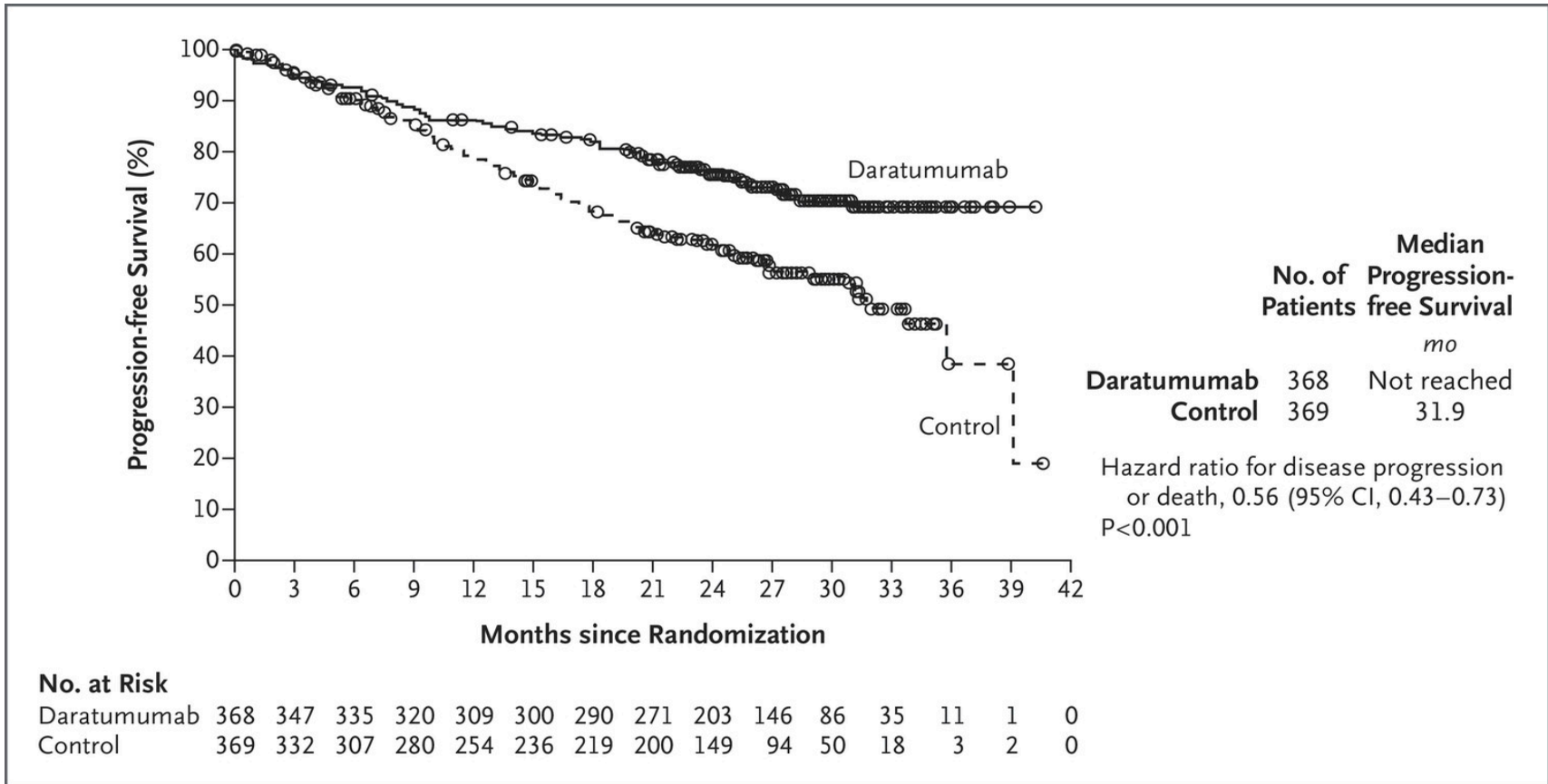


Durie et al. *The Lancet* 2017 389, 519-527 DOI: (10.1016/S0140-6736(16)31594-X)

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Dara-Rd vs Rd (MAIA trial) Progression-Free Survival



News & Views | Published: 08 March 2019

HAEMATOLOGICAL CANCER

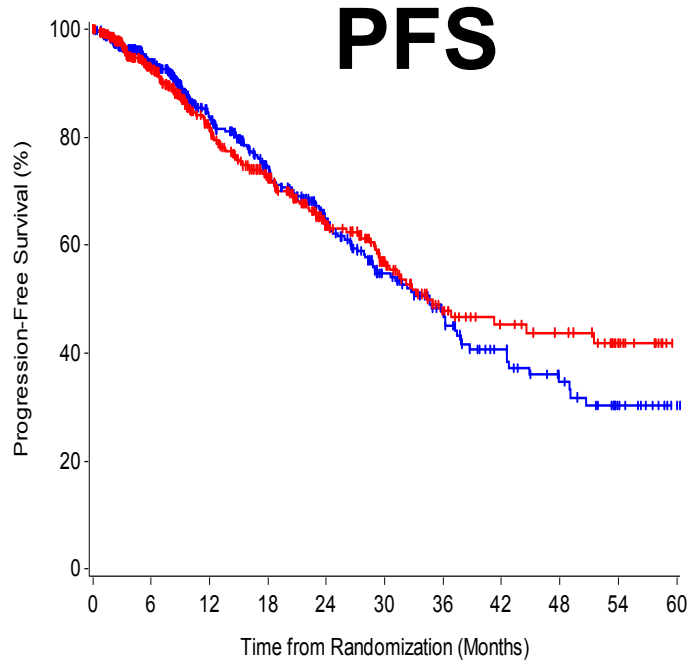
MAIA under the microscope – bringing trial design into focus

Prashant Kapoor & S. Vincent Rajkumar 

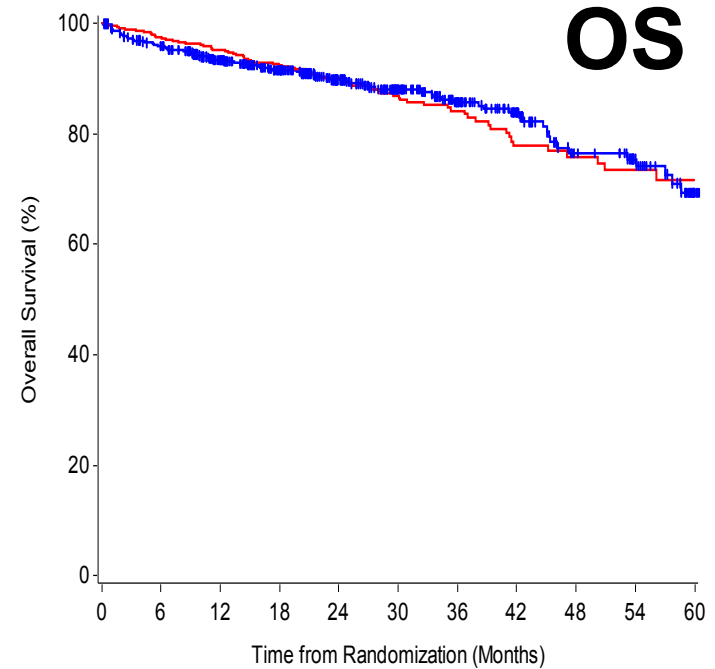
Nature Reviews Clinical Oncology (2019) | [Download Citation](#) ↓

Using the example of the recently reported phase III MAIA trial, we emphasize herein the requirement to dig deeper into trial designs and end points to determine their appropriateness for the questions at hand and to assess whether a benefit in terms of the primary end point – even if statistically significant and seemingly clinically meaningful – is sufficient to warrant a change in clinical practice.

KRd vs VRd (ENDURANCE TRIAL)

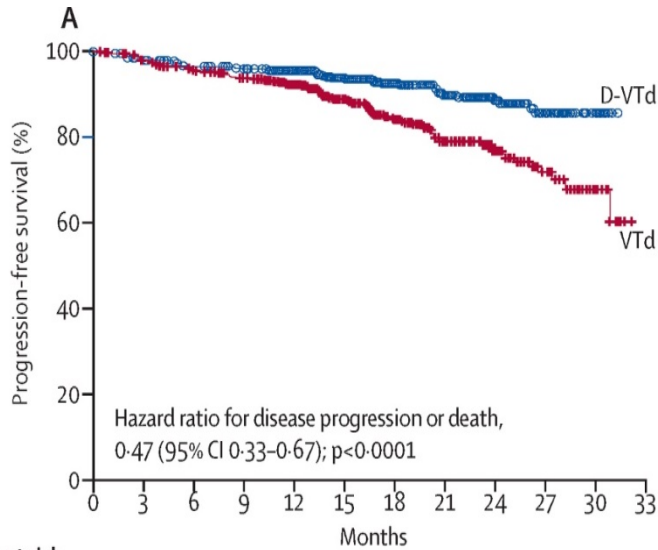


	Numbers at Risk										
	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
KRd	545	401	252	187	127	83	59	38	25	13	3
VRd	542	377	243	183	114	73	43	31	26	14	0



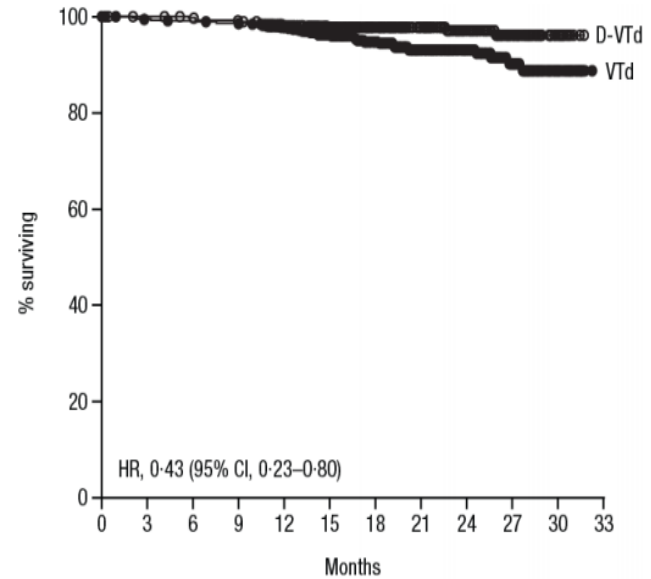
	Numbers at Risk										
	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
KRd	545	501	437	363	287	215	165	112	75	60	19
VRd	542	495	426	352	274	207	145	88	71	48	16

CASSIOPEIA TRIAL: Dara-VTd vs VTd Quadruplets as Initial Therapy



Number at risk

D-VTd	543	520	501	492	442	346	261	185	122	61	14	0
VTd	542	519	497	475	413	319	233	163	104	50	14	0

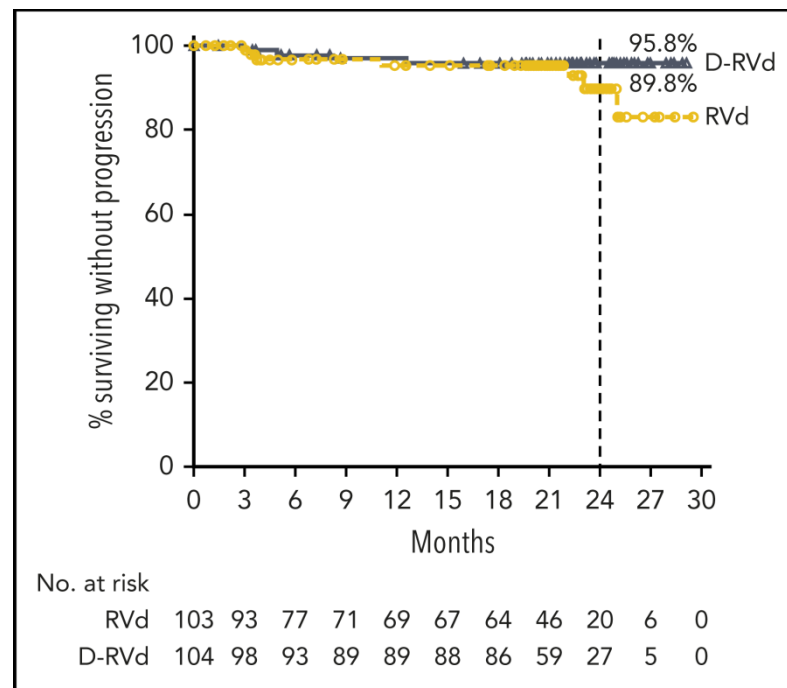
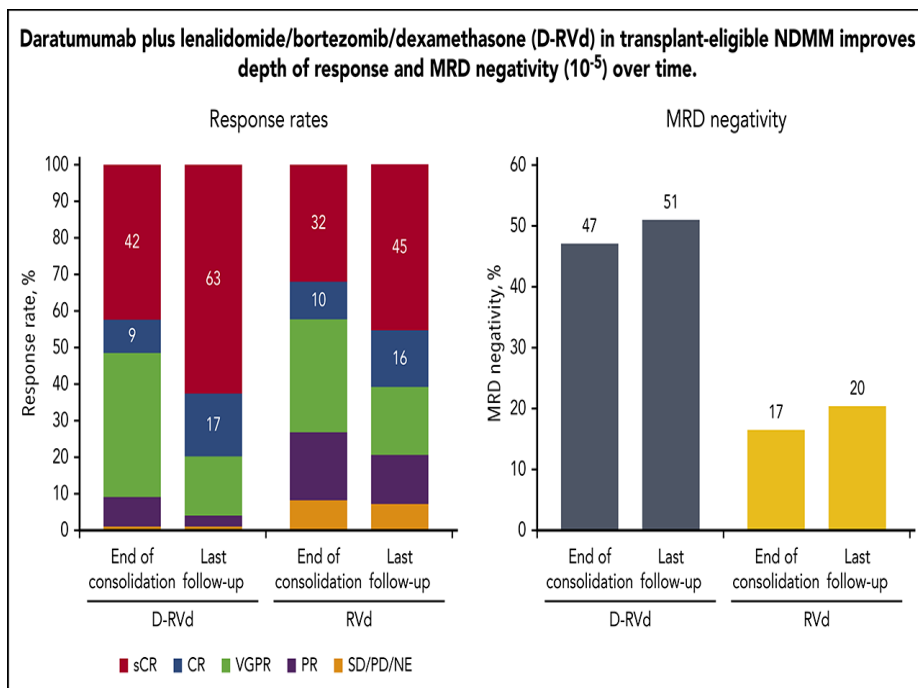


No. at risk

VTd	542	535	531	528	480	371	283	206	131	71	17	0
D-VTd	543	539	535	532	485	388	292	212	137	75	17	0



Daratumumab-VRd for transplant-eligible newly diagnosed myeloma: GRIFFIN trial

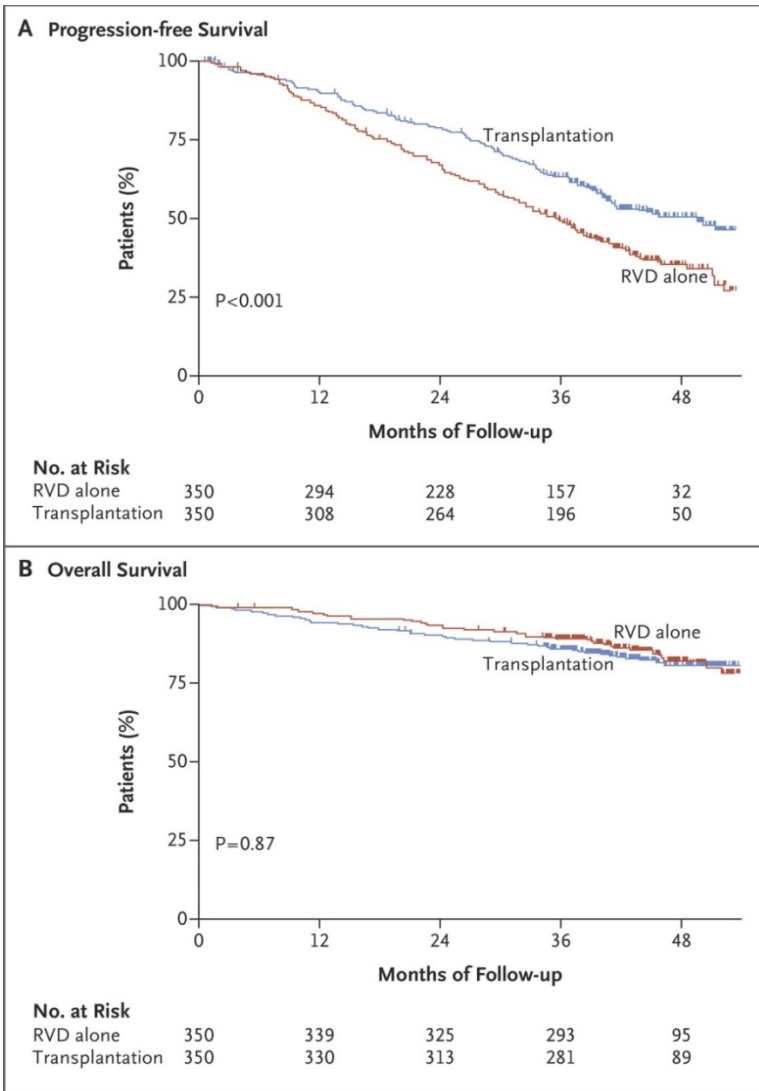


Copyright © 2020 American Society of Hematology

Voorhees PM, et al. the GRIFFIN trial, *Blood*, 2020,



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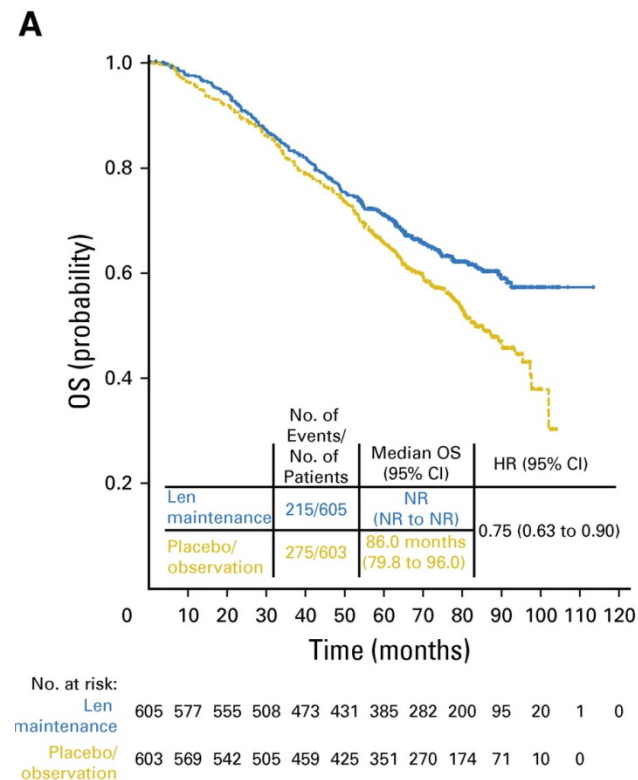
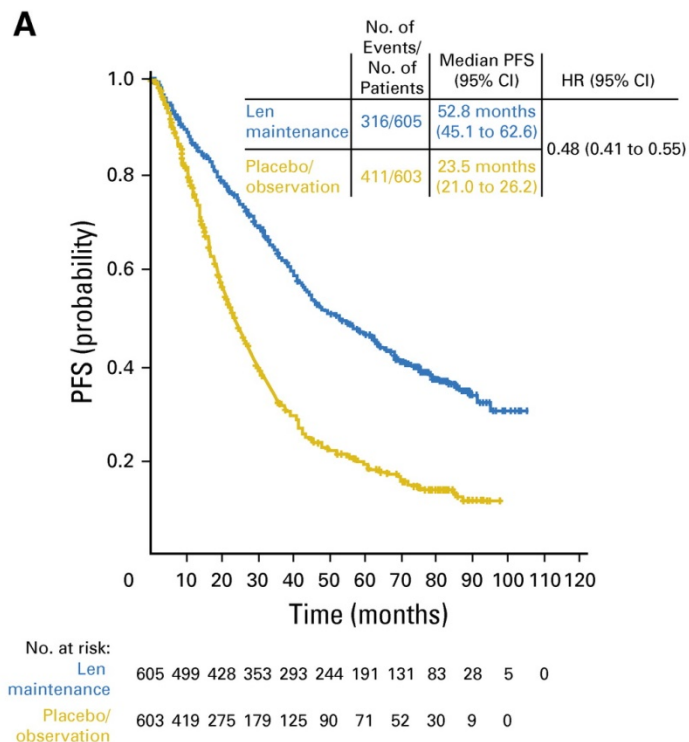


IFM 2005 Trial

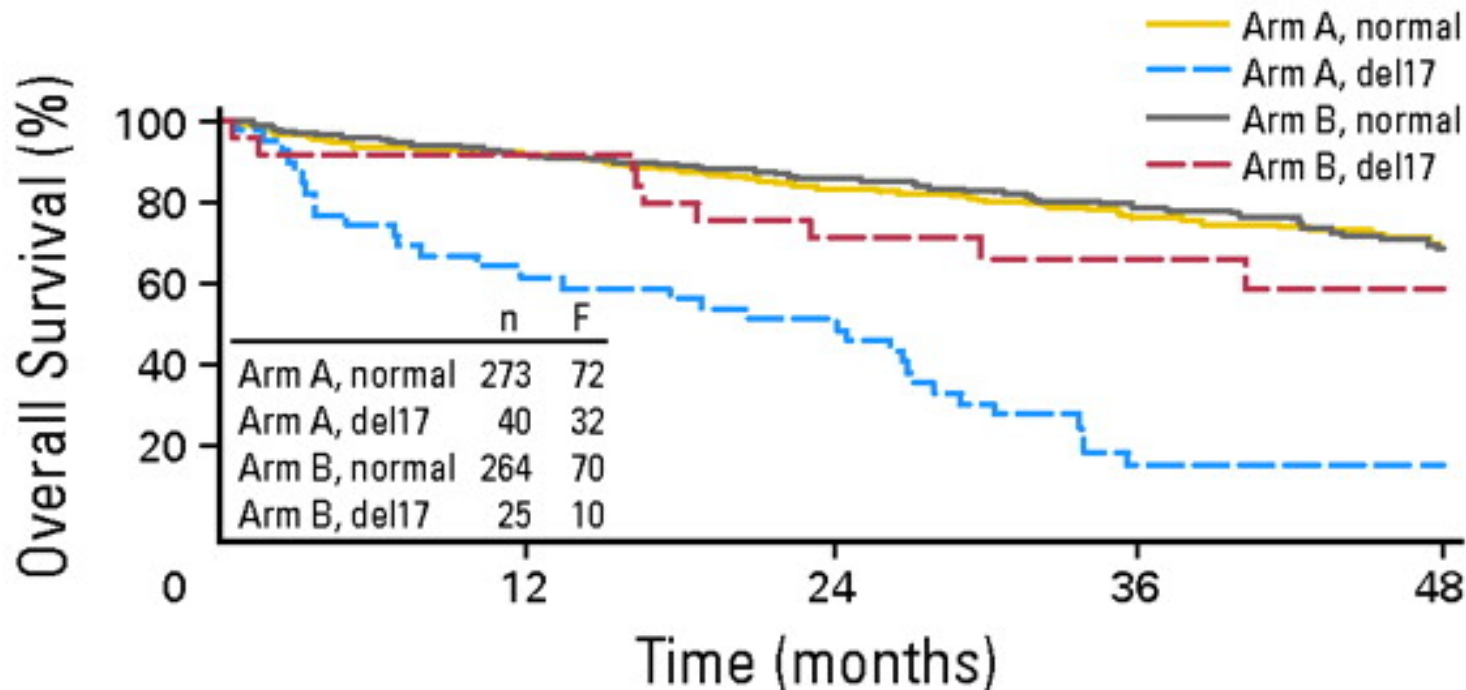
Early vs Delayed Transplant

Progression-free Survival and Overall Survival with ASCT in Myeloma

Lenalidomide Maintenance Meta-analysis PFS and OS

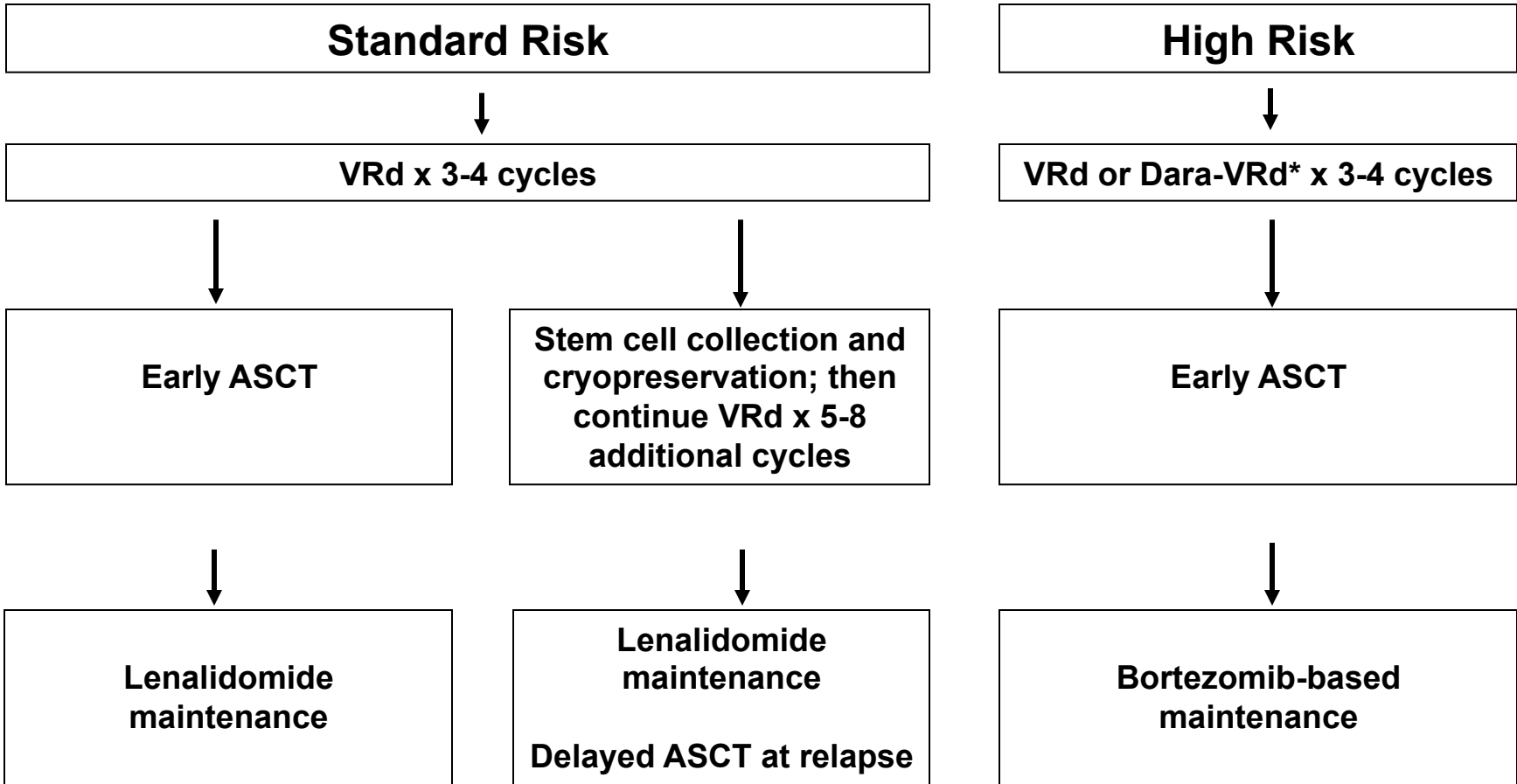


PAD vs VAD: OS according to del(17p)



Sonneveld P et al. JCO 2012;30:2946-2955

Newly Diagnosed Myeloma: Transplant Eligible



Newly Diagnosed Myeloma: Transplant Ineligible

Standard Risk

High Risk



VRd x 8-12 cycles

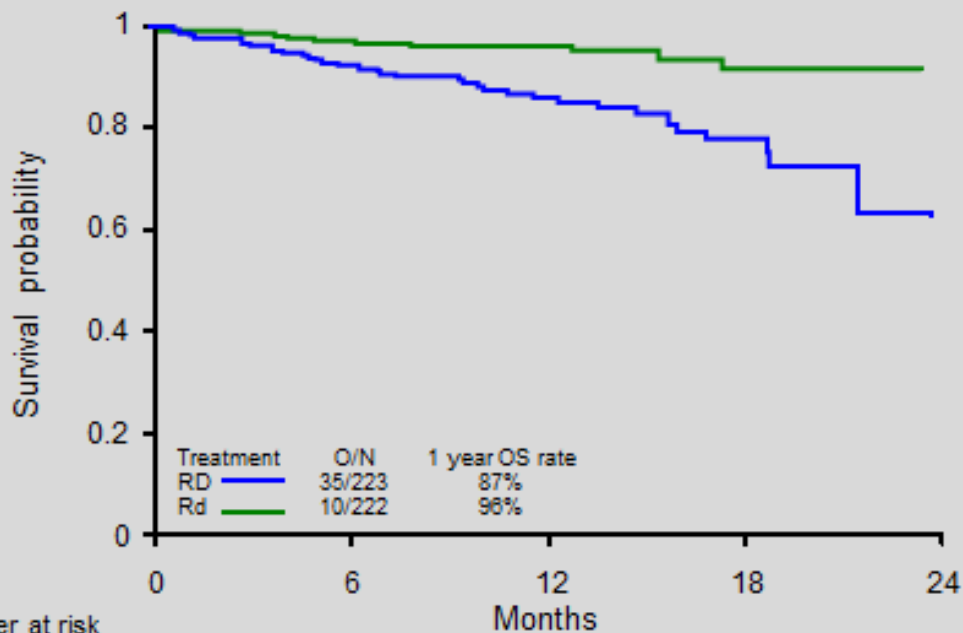
DRd until progression

VRd x 8-12 cycles

Lenalidomide maintenance

Bortezomib-based maintenance

ECOG E4A03 Trial: Implications for Dex Dosing

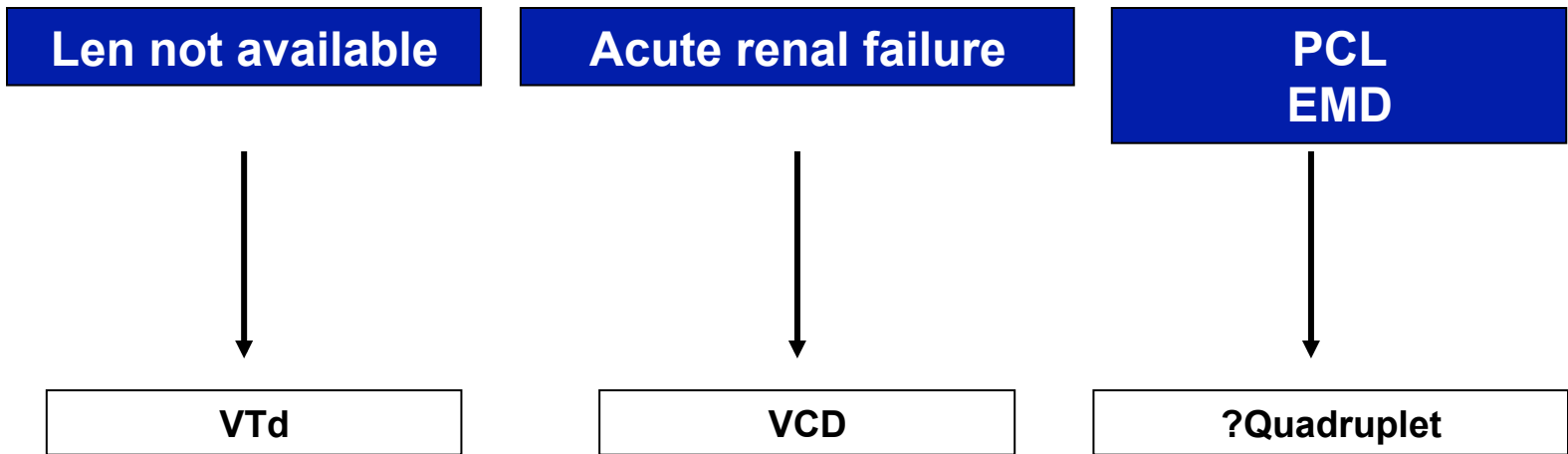


Number at risk	
RD	223
Rd	221

179	103	37	0
192	103	37	0

Rajkumar SV, et al. Lancet Oncology 2009

Initial Therapy: Special Settings



RELAPSED MYELOMA

Active Drugs in Multiple Myeloma

Old Drugs

- Alkylators
- Steroids
- Interferon
- Anthracyclines

Drugs approved 2003-2007

- Bortezomib
- Thalidomide
- Lenalidomide

Active Drugs 2013-2020

- Carfilzomib
- Ixazomib
- Pomalidomide

- Daratumumab
- Isatuximab

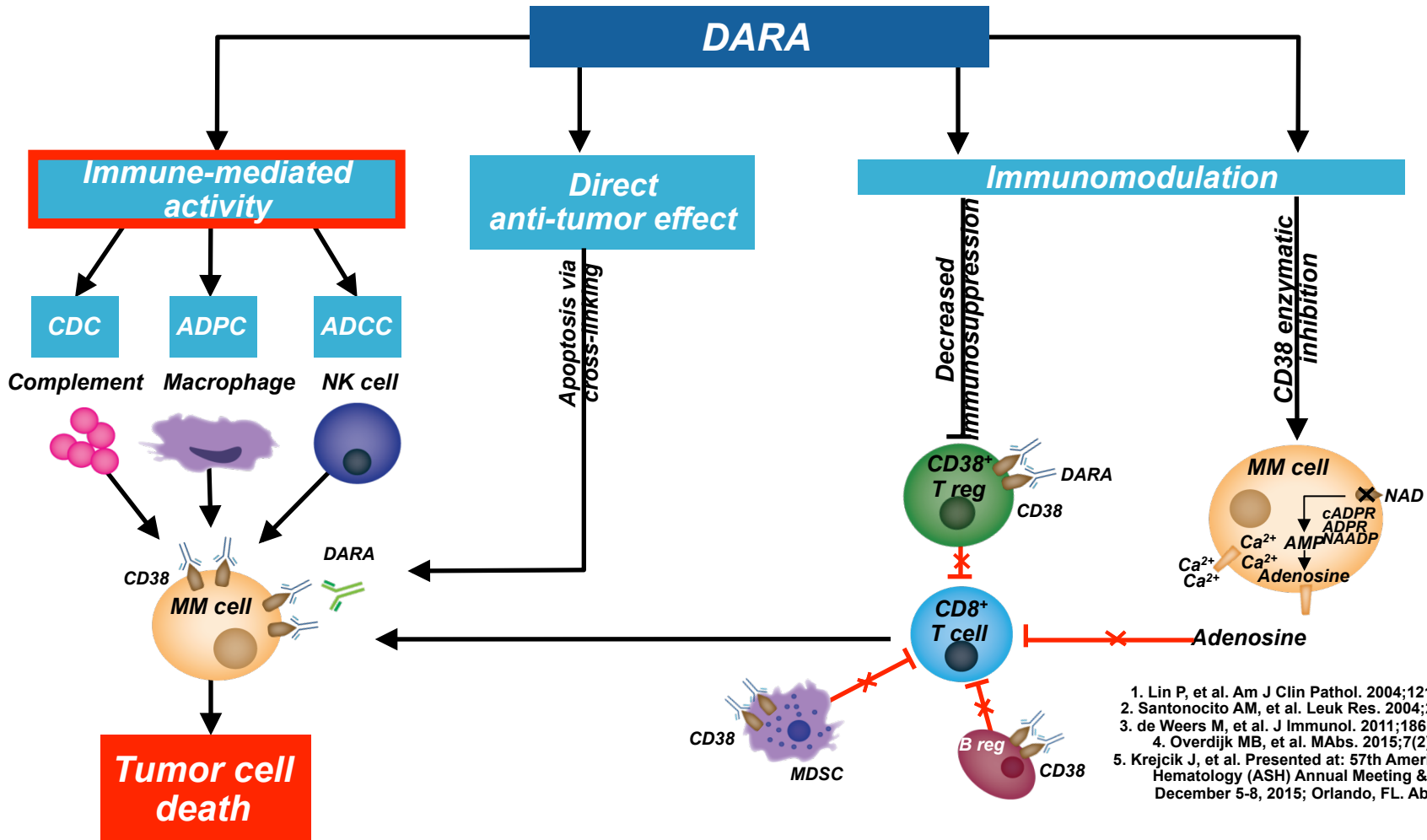
- Panobinostat

- Elotuzumab

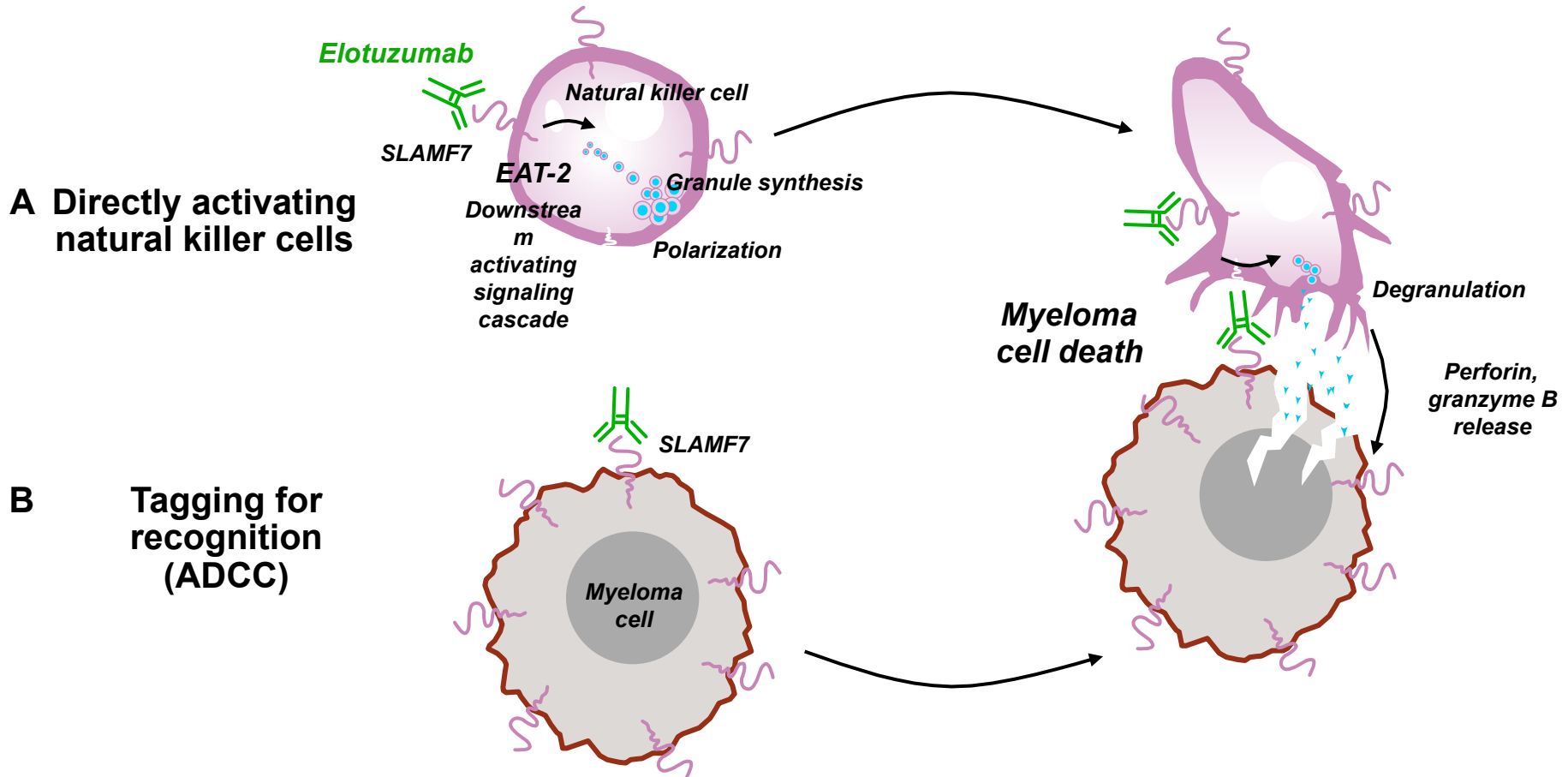
- Selinexor

- Belantamab

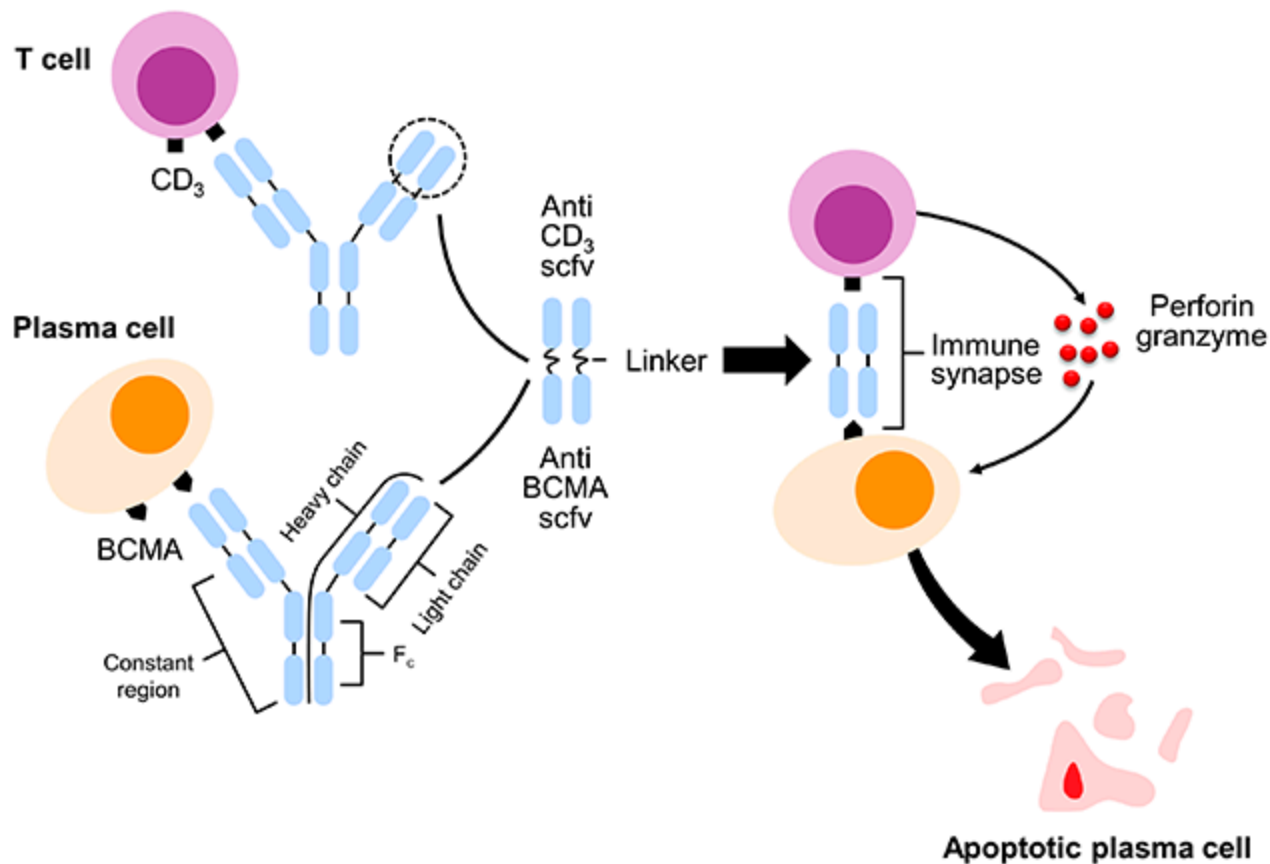
Daratumumab: Anti CD38 MoAb



Elotuzumab: Anti SLAMF7 MoAb



BiTE: Belantamab



Selection of Regimen

- **Timing of the relapse**
- **Response to prior therapy**
- **Aggressiveness of the relapse**
- **Performance status**

Most Recently Approved Drugs

- Carfilzomib
- Ixazomib
- Daratumumab
- Elotuzumab
- Panobinostat

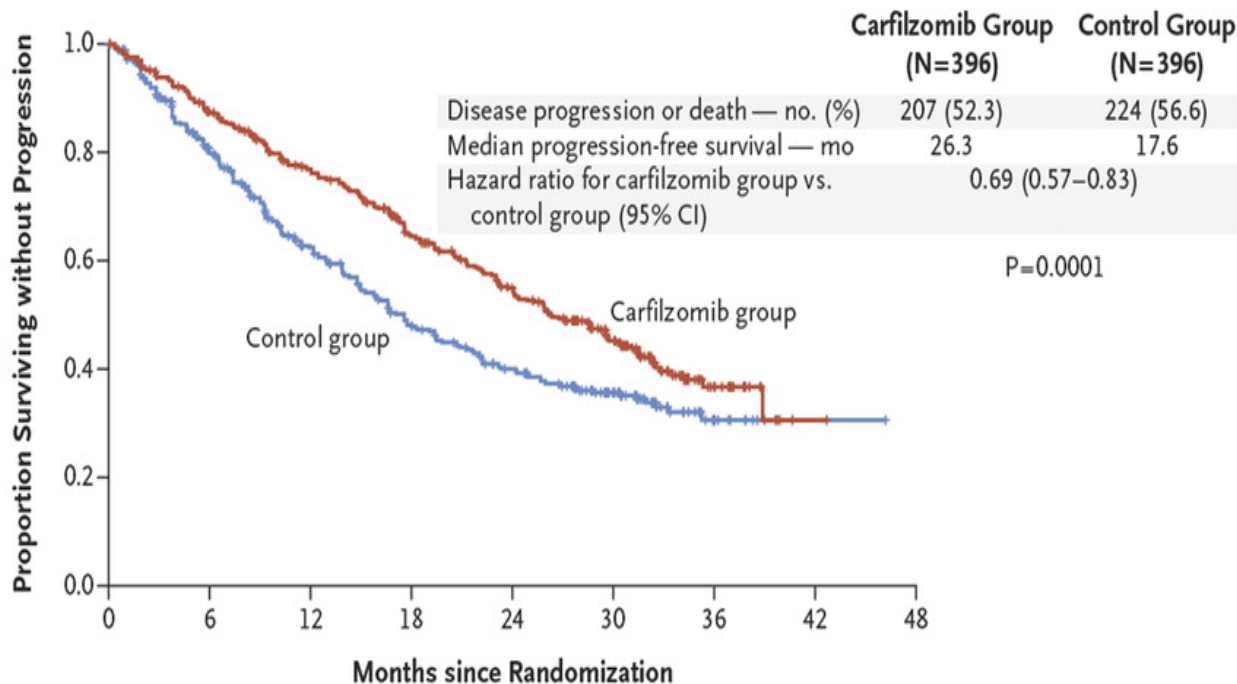


3 vs 2 trials

New Drug plus doublet (Rd or Vd) versus Doublet

Carfilzomib Rd vs Rd (PFS): Aspire Trial

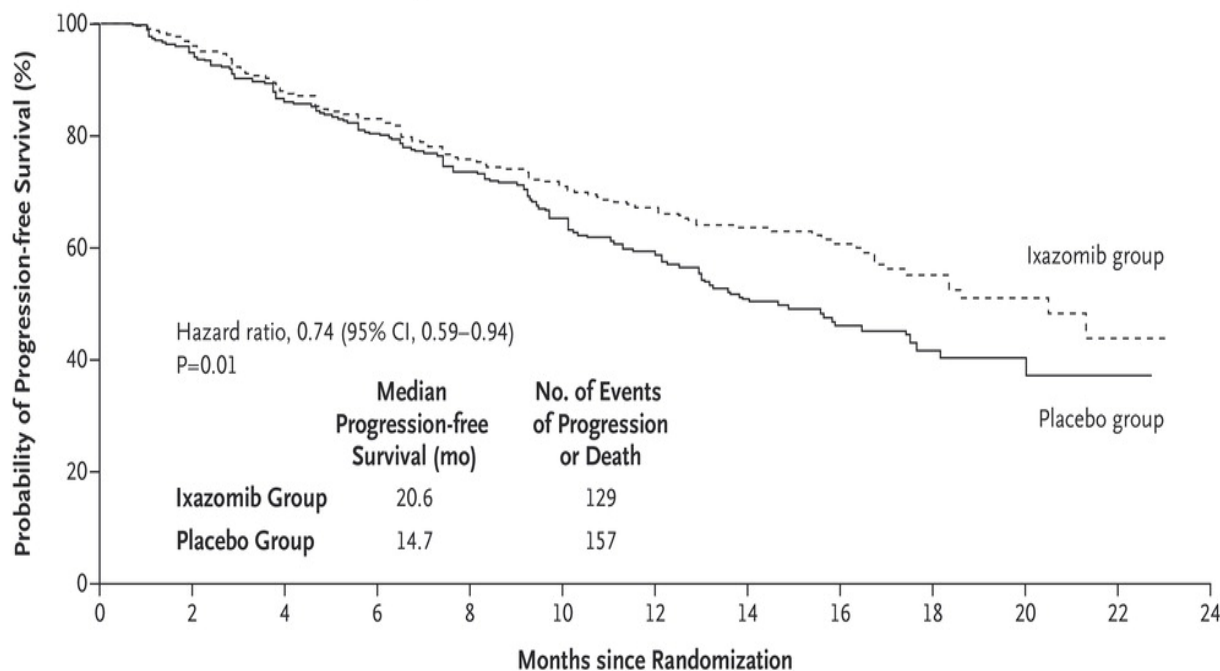
A



No. at Risk	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48
Carfilzomib group	396	332	279	222	179	112	24	1	
Control group	396	287	206	151	117	72	18	1	

Ixazomib-Rd vs Rd (PFS): Tourmaline Trial

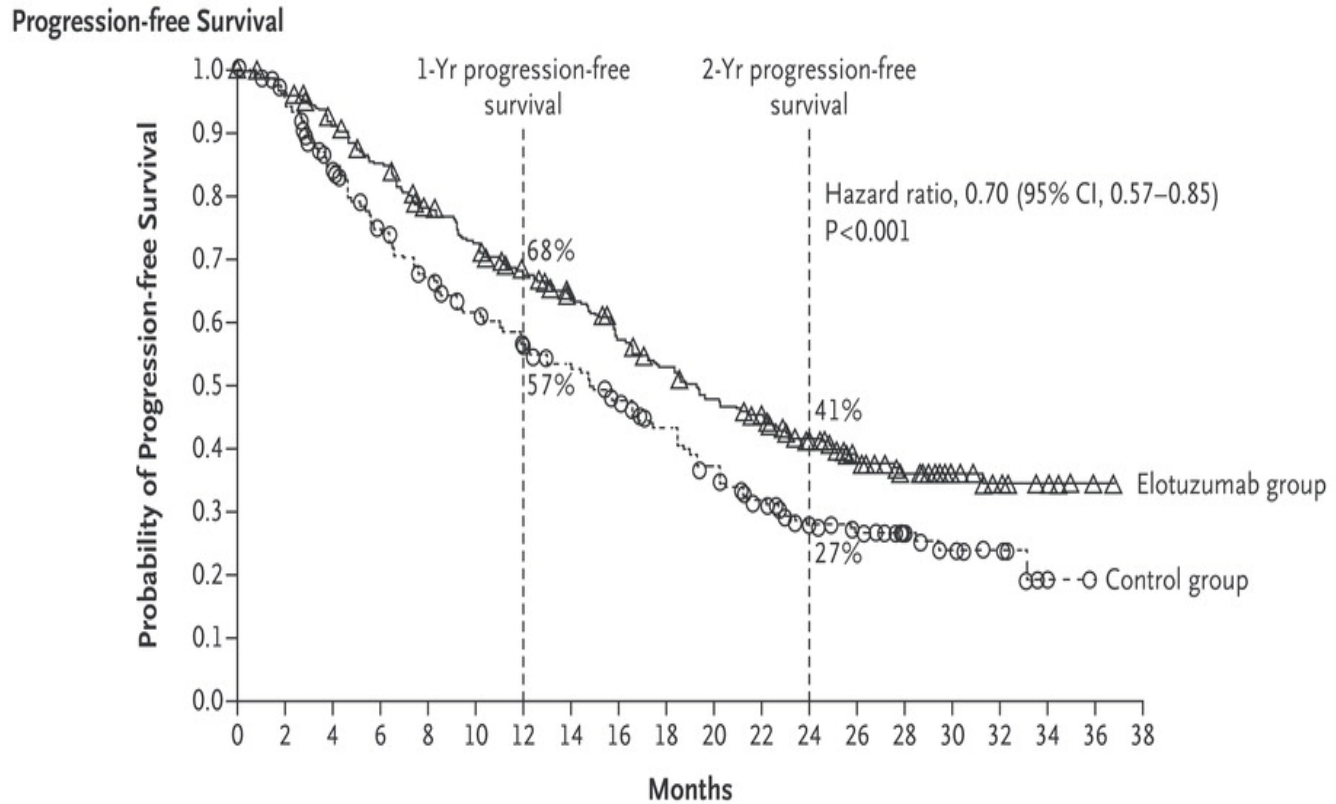
A Progression-free Survival in the Intention-to-Treat Population



No. at Risk

Ixazomib group	360	345	332	315	298	283	270	248	233	224	206	182	145	119	111	95	72	58	44	34	26	14	9	1	0
Placebo group	362	340	325	308	288	274	254	237	218	208	188	157	130	101	85	71	58	46	31	22	15	5	3	0	0

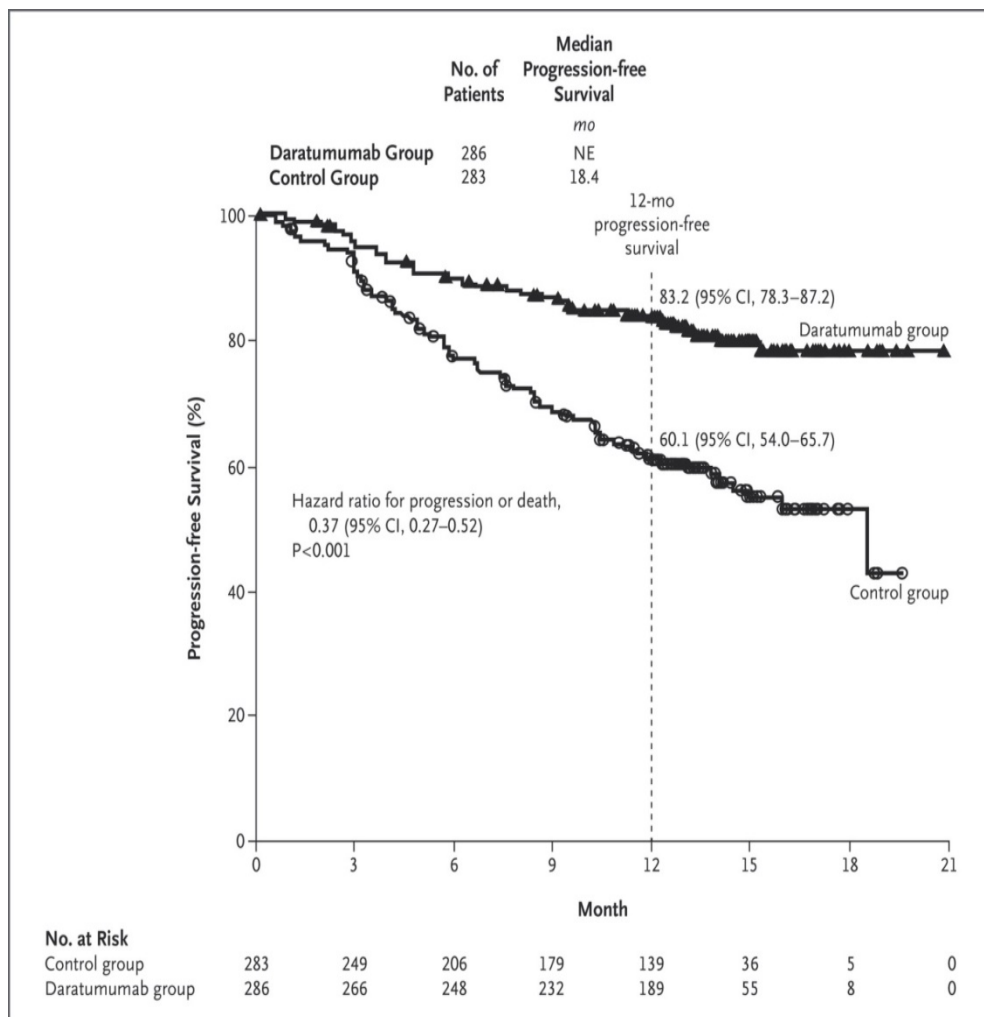
Elotuzumab Rd vs Rd (PFS): Eloquent-2 Trial



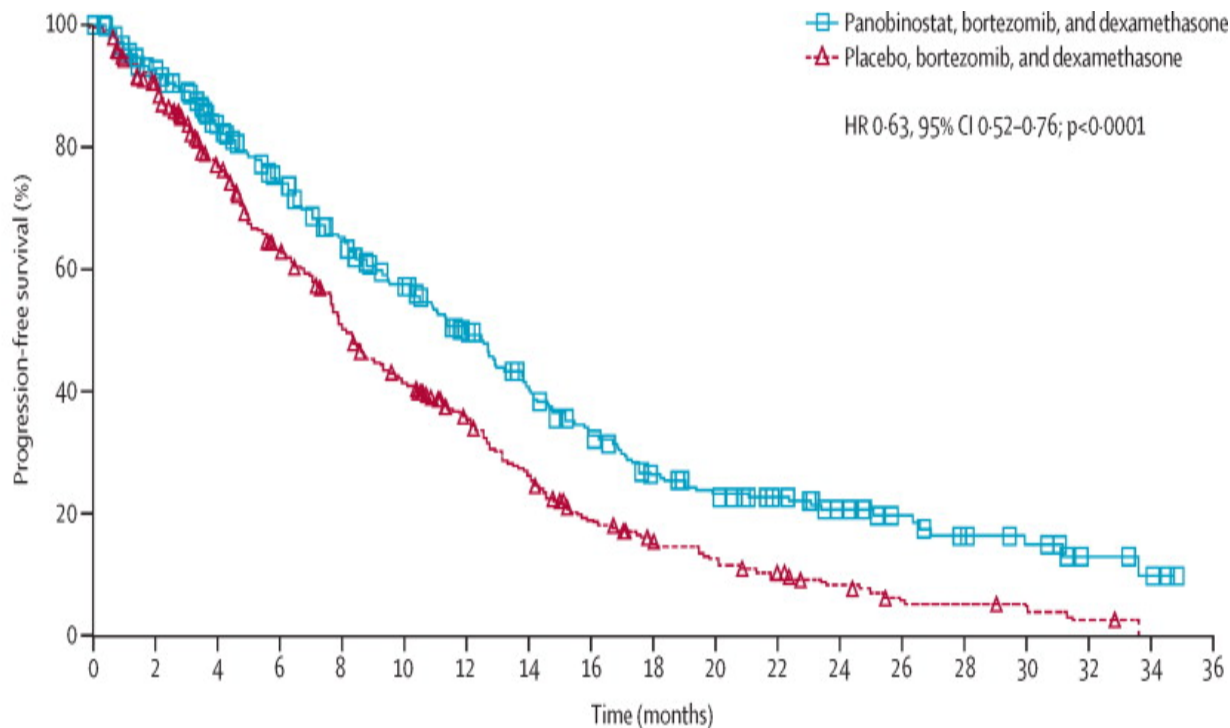
No. at Risk

Elotuzumab group	321	303	279	259	232	215	195	178	157	143	128	117	85	59	42	32	12	7	1	0
Control group	325	295	249	216	192	173	158	141	123	106	89	72	48	36	21	13	7	2	0	0

Daratumumab Rd vs Rd (PFS): POLLUX Trial

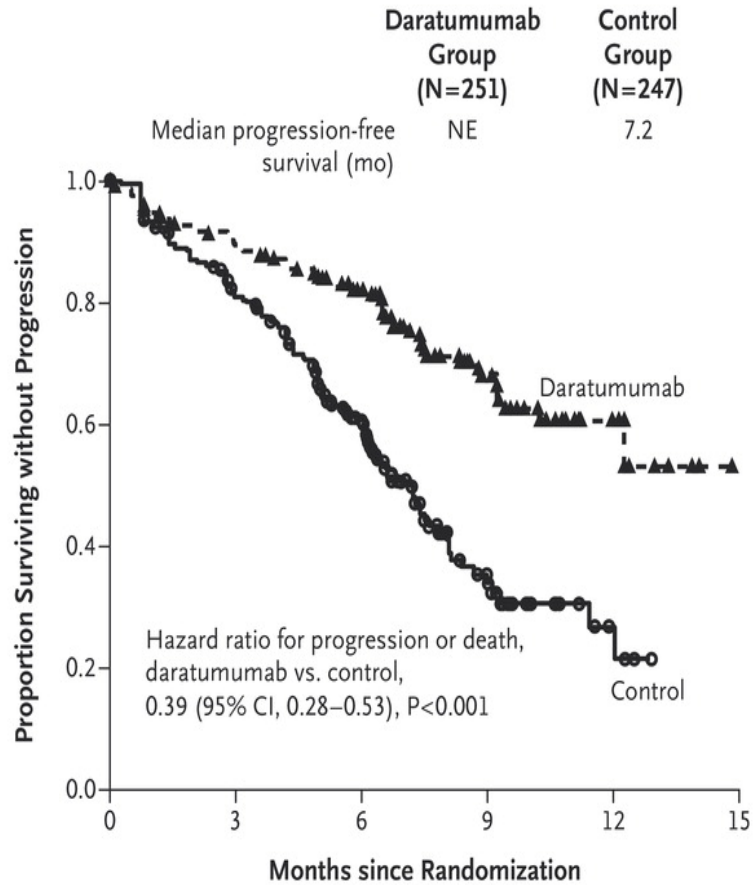


Panobinostat-Vd versus Vd(PFS): Panorama 1 Trial



	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	
Number at risk																				
Panobinostat, bortezomib, and dexamethasone	387	288	241	202	171	143	113	89	69	52	44	35	26	18	13	10	5	3	0	
Placebo, bortezomib, and dexamethasone	381	296	235	185	143	114	89	64	42	32	24	18	12	5	5	3	2	0	0	

Daratumumab-Vd versus Vel (PFS): CASTOR Trial

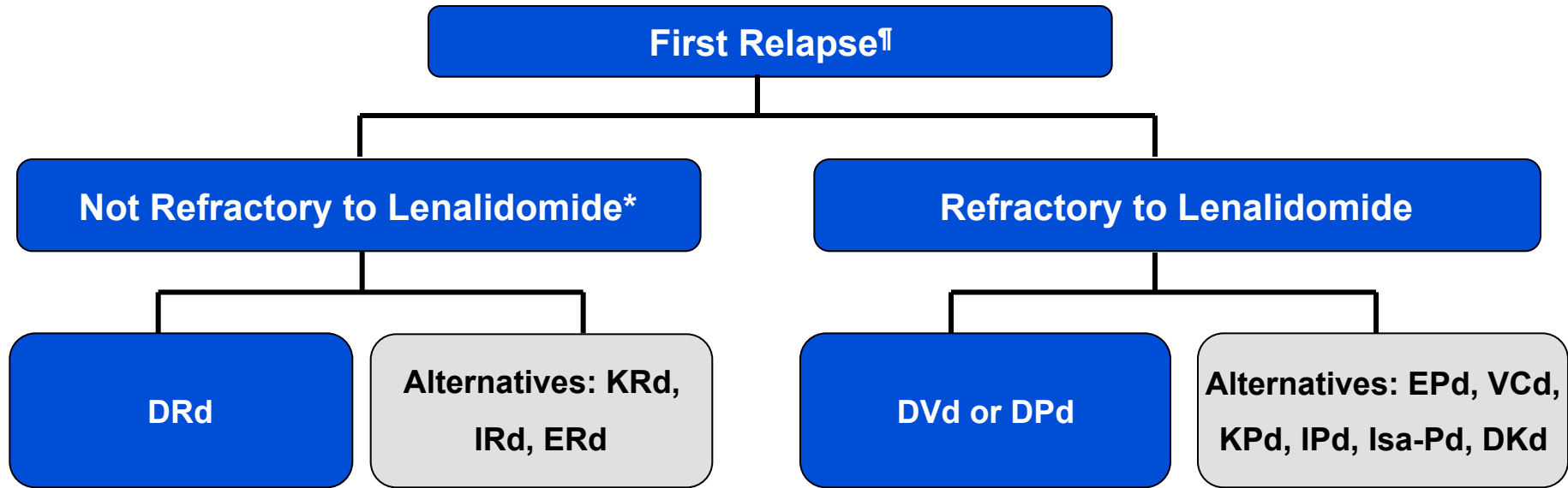


No. at Risk	0	3	6	9	12	15
Daratumumab group	251	215	146	56	11	0
Control group	247	182	106	25	5	0

Table 1. Results of New Regimens for the Treatment of Relapsed Multiple Myeloma.*

Trial and Regimen†	Complete Response	Median Progression-free Survival	Hazard Ratio for Disease Progression or Death (95% CI)	P Value
	% of patients	mo		
Lenalidomide-based regimen				
TOURMALINE-MM1 ⁶			0.74 (0.59–0.94)	0.01
Lenalidomide–dexamethasone	7	14.7		
Ixazomib–lenalidomide–dexamethasone	12	20.6		
ELOQUENT-2 ⁷			0.70 (0.57–0.85)	<0.001
Lenalidomide–dexamethasone	7	14.9		
Elotuzumab–lenalidomide–dexamethasone	4	19.4		
ASPIRE ⁴			0.69 (0.57–0.83)	<0.001
Lenalidomide–dexamethasone	14	17.6		
Carfilzomib–lenalidomide–dexamethasone	32	26.3		
POLLUX ¹⁰			0.37 (0.27–0.52)	<0.001
Lenalidomide–dexamethasone	19	18.4		
Daratumumab–lenalidomide–dexamethasone	43	NR		
Bortezomib-based regimen				
PANORAMA1 ⁵			0.63 (0.52–0.76)	<0.001
Bortezomib–dexamethasone	6	8.1		
Panobinostat–bortezomib–dexamethasone	11	12.0		
CASTOR ⁹			0.39 (0.28–0.53)	<0.001
Bortezomib–dexamethasone	9	7.2		
Daratumumab–bortezomib–dexamethasone	19	NR		

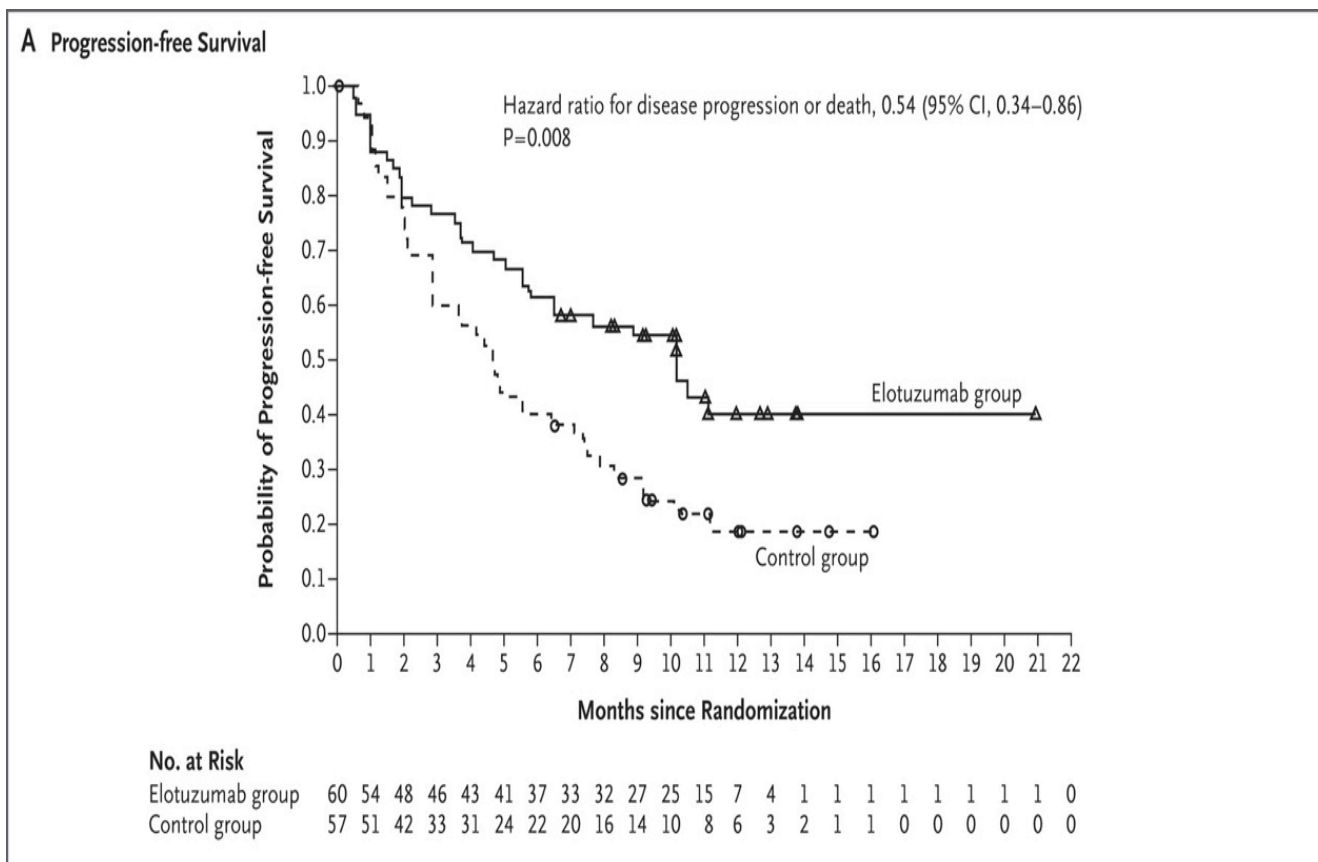
Myeloma: First Relapse



*Relapse occurring while off all therapy, or while on small doses of single-agent lenalidomide, or on bortezomib maintenance

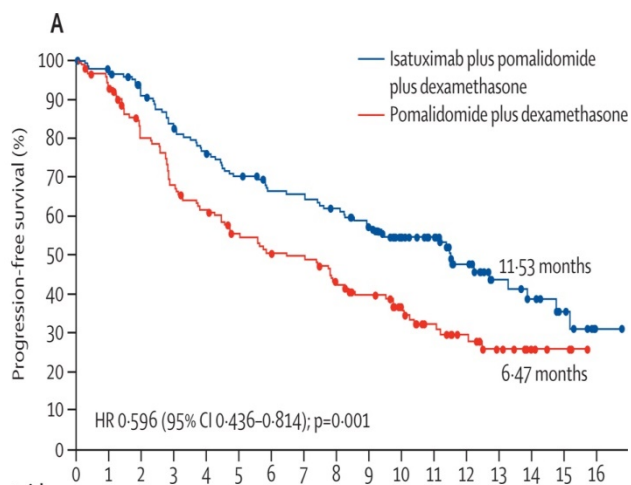
[¶] Consider salvage auto transplant in eligible patients

Elotuzumab-Pd vs Pd (PFS)



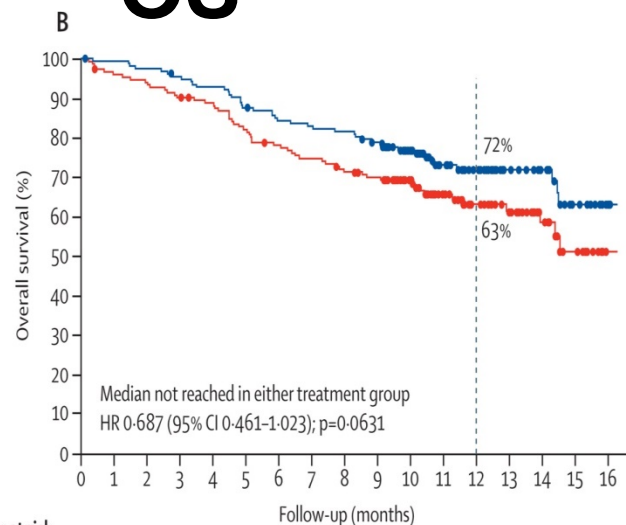
ICARIA Trial: Isatuximab-Pd versus Pd

PFS



Number at risk	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Isatuximab plus pomalidomide plus dexamethasone	154	129	106	89	81	52	30	14	1								
Pomalidomide plus dexamethasone	153	105	80	63	51	33	17	5	0								

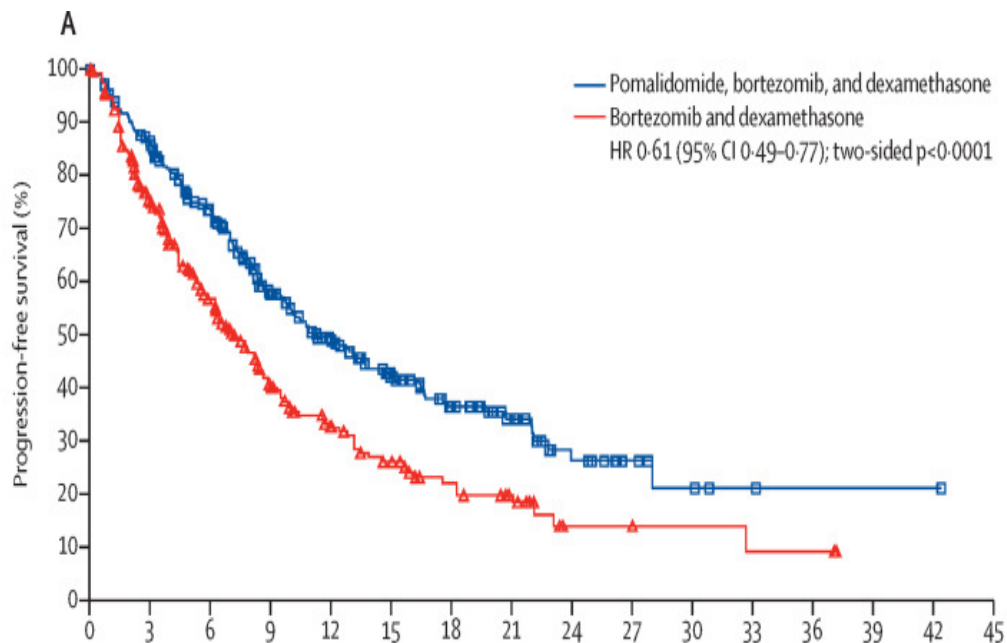
OS



Number at risk	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Isatuximab plus pomalidomide plus dexamethasone	154	145	127	116	51	15											
Pomalidomide plus dexamethasone	153	137	116	101	46	11											



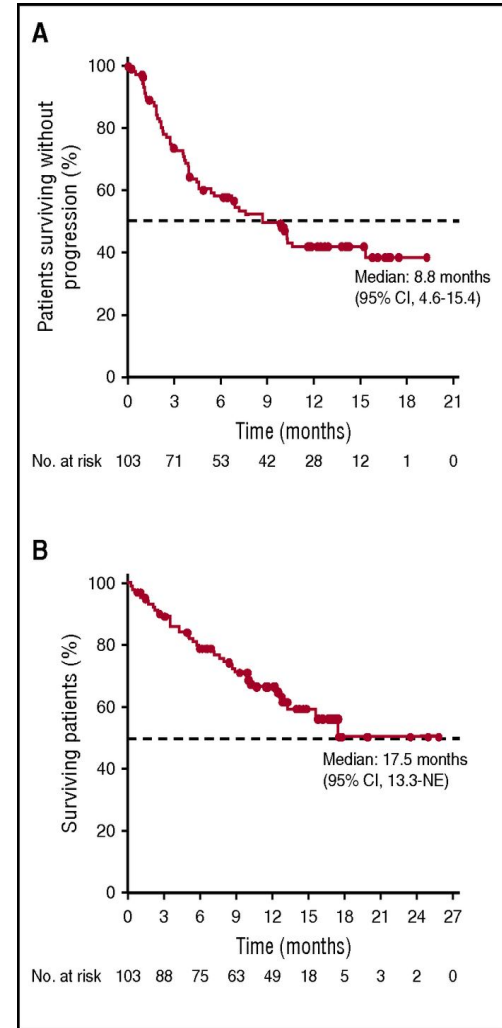
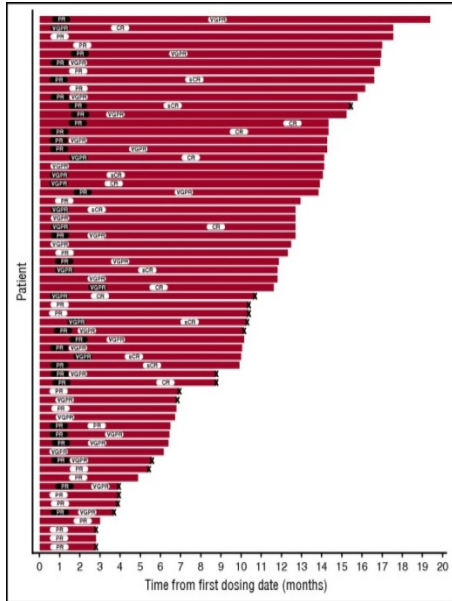
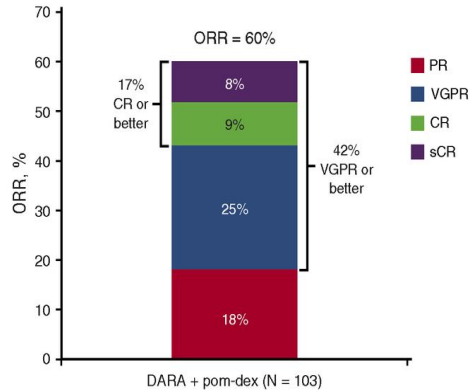
OPTIMISMM Trial: PVd vs Vd



	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45
Number at risk	281	233	182	128	94	67	47	28	13	7	4	2	1	1	1	0
(number censored)	(0)	(11)	(28)	(46)	(62)	(76)	(88)	(105)	(115)	(121)	(123)	(125)	(126)	(126)	(126)	(127)
Pomalidomide, bortezomib, and dexamethasone	281	233	182	128	94	67	47	28	13	7	4	2	1	1	1	0
Bortezomib and dexamethasone	278	176	112	66	42	30	20	14	4	4	3	2	2	0	0	0
	(0)	(39)	(63)	(79)	(92)	(96)	(102)	(106)	(113)	(113)	(114)	(114)	(114)	(116)	(116)	(116)

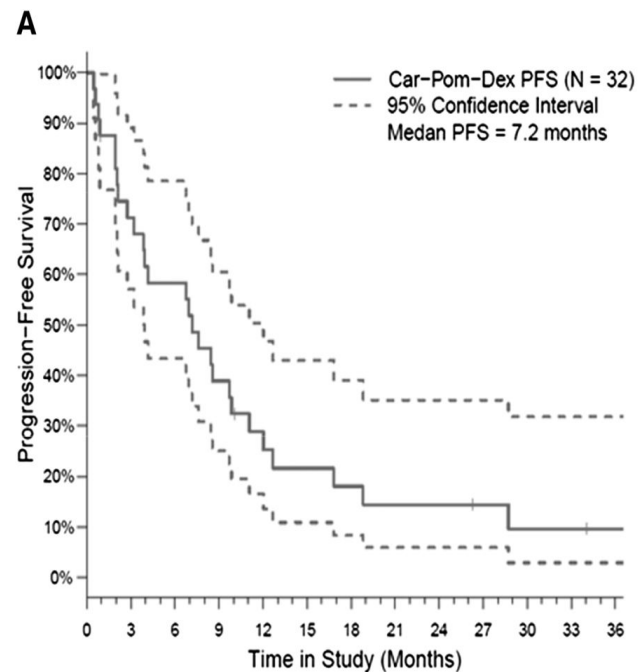


Daratumumab-Pom-Dex (Phase II) n=103



Carfilzomib-Pom-Dex

Response category, n (%)	All evaluable patients, N = 32
ORR	16 (50)
VGPR	5 (16)
PR	11 (34)
MR	5 (16)
SD	8 (25)
PD	3 (9)



Shah JJ, et al. Blood 2015 126:2284-2290

Principles

- **Prefer triplets**
- **At least two new drugs**
- **Consider transplant in eligible patients**
- **Clinical Trials**

Myeloma: Second or higher relapse

First-Relapse Options



- **Any first relapse options that have not been tried**
(2 new drugs; triplet preferred)

Additional Options



- **Belantamab**
- **VDT-PACE like anthacycline containing regimens**
- **Venetoclax (only t11;14)**
- **Melphalan**
- **Bendamustine-based regimens**
- **Adding Panobinostat**
- **Selinexor**
- **Quadruplet regimens**

Active Drugs in Multiple Myeloma

Old Drugs

- Alkylators
- Steroids
- Interferon
- Anthracyclines

Older Drugs (2003-2007)

- Bortezomib
- Thalidomide
- Lenalidomide
- Liposomal doxorubicin

Active Drugs (2013-2020)

- Carfilzomib
- Pomalidomide
- Panobinostat

- Ixazomib
- Daratumumab
- Elotuzumab

- Isatuximab
- Selinexor
- Belantamab

Future Drugs

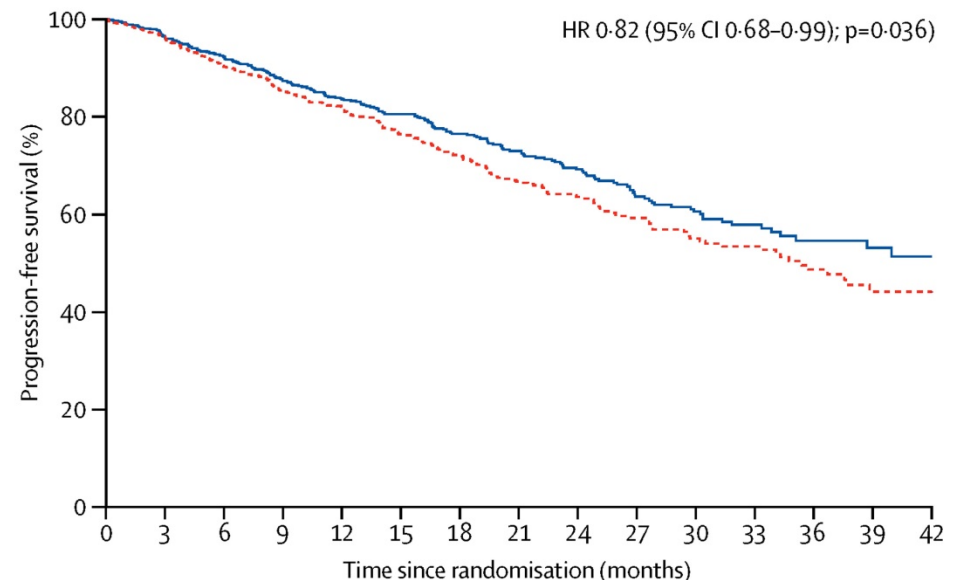
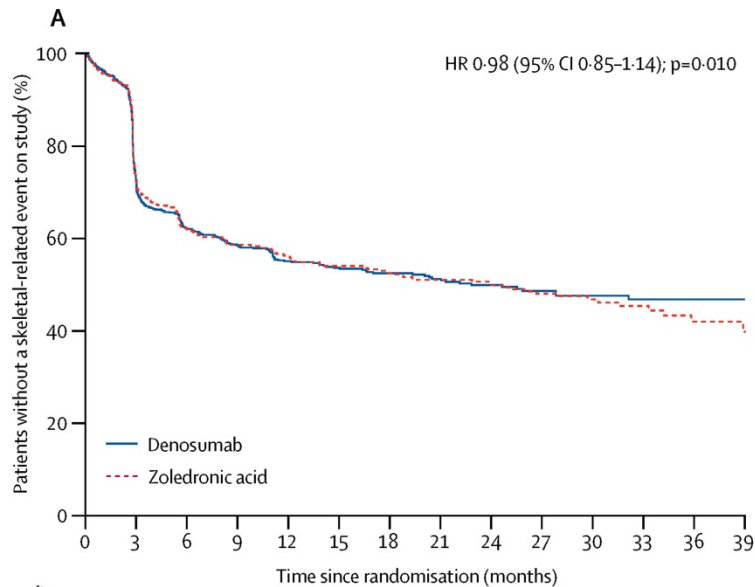
- **CAR-Ts**
- **AMG 701**

- Venetoclax



SUPPORTIVE CARE

Denosumab vs Zoledronic Acid

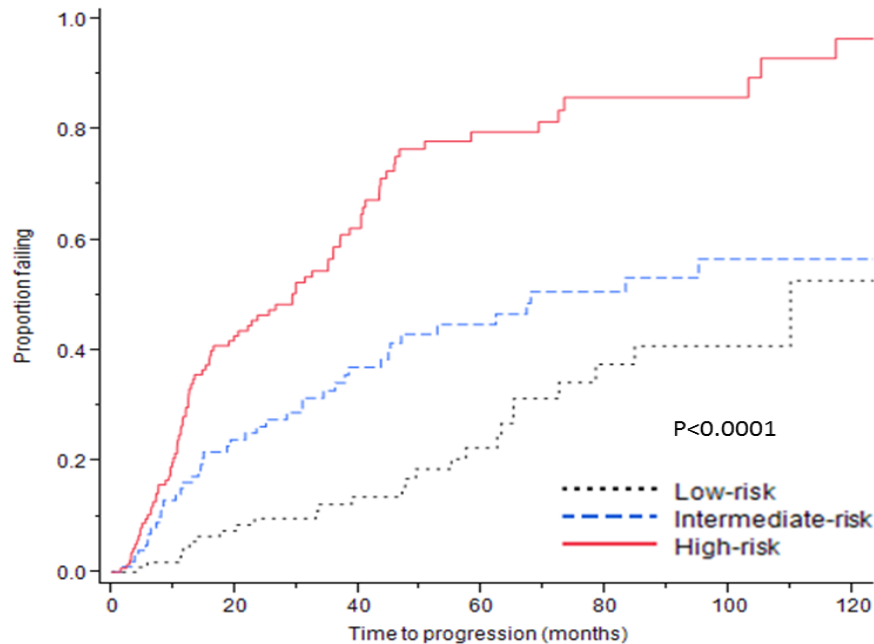




MAYO CLINIC

SMOLDERING MULTIPLE MYELOMA

Mayo 2018 Risk Stratification of Smoldering Multiple Myeloma (2-20-20)



Factors

- M Spike $>2\text{g/dL}$
- BMPC $>20\%$
- FLC ratio >20

Stratification

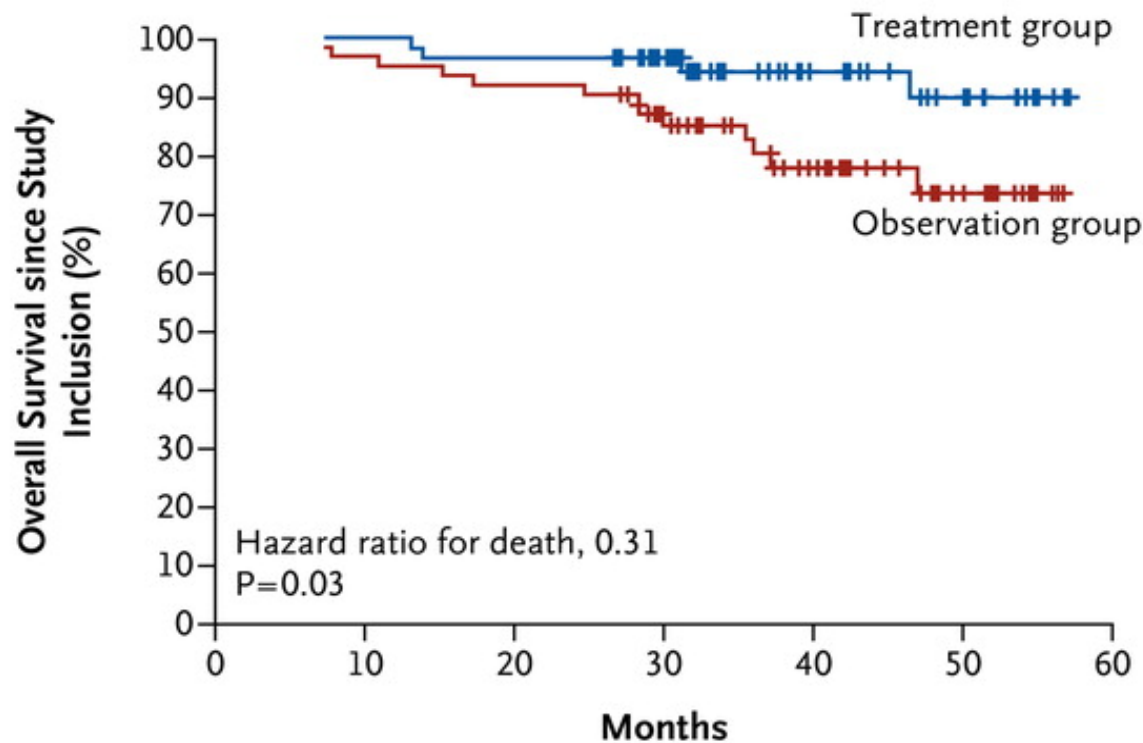
Low-risk: 0

Intermediate-risk: 1

High-risk: ≥ 2

Len/Dex versus Observation in High Risk SMM: OS

B

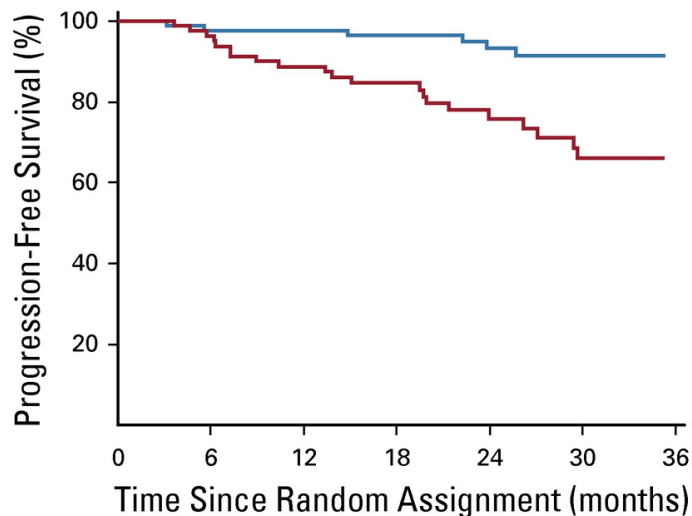


No. at Risk

Treatment group	57	57	55	48	26	17	0
Observation group	62	60	57	46	27	17	0

Lenalidomide vs Observation. ECOG E3A06

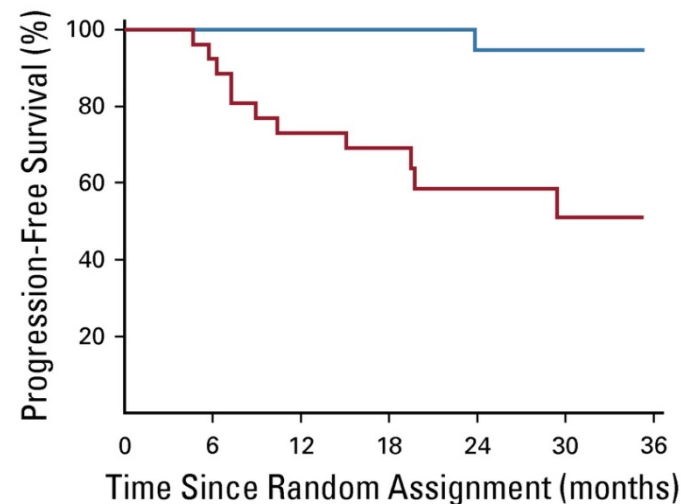
PFS in all patients



No. at risk:

	0	6	12	18	24	30	36
Lenalidomide	90	83	81	72	55	42	35
Observation	92	77	67	56	34	26	19

PFS in Mayo 2018 High Risk SMM



No. at risk:

	0	6	12	18	24	30	36
Lenalidomide	25	25	23	22	18	15	13
Observation	31	24	19	14	8	7	5

Published in: Sagar Lonial; Susanna Jacobus; Rafael Fonseca; Matthias Weiss; Shaji Kumar; Robert Z. Orlowski; Jonathan L. Kaufman; Abdulraheem M. Yacoub; Francis K. Buadi; Timothy O'Brien; Jeffrey V. Matous; Daniel M. Anderson; Robert V. Emmons; Anuj Mahindra; Lynne I. Wagner; Madhav V. Dhodapkar; S. Vincent Rajkumar; *Journal of Clinical Oncology* 2020 38:1126-1137.

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Potential New Myeloma or Smoldering Myeloma

Any Myeloma Defining Events?

- CRAB,
- $\geq 60\%$ PC,
- FLC ≥ 100 ,
- MRI >1 focal

Treat as Myeloma

No Myeloma Defining Events (SMM)

High Risk SMM
(Median TTP ~2 years)

Intermediate or Low Risk SMM

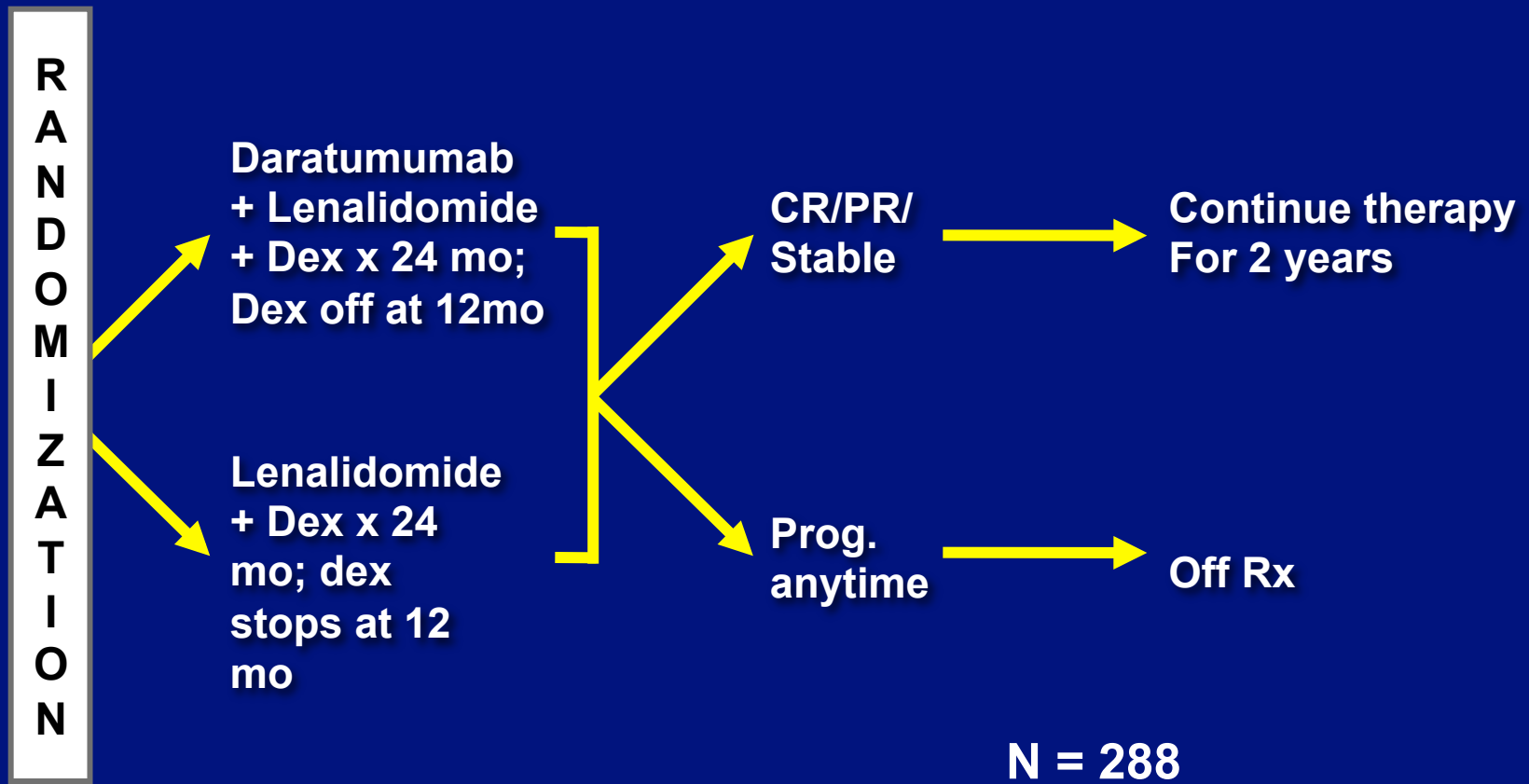
Early Therapy with Len or Rd

Clinical Trials

Observation

Smoldering MM

EAA173: Phase III –Daratumumab to Enhance Therapeutic Effectiveness of Revlimid in Smoldering Myeloma (DETER-SMM)(PI: NC)



PI: Natalie Callander
(Activated May 30, 2019)