

How do people say they feel after starting a new treatment for multiple myeloma, and does this change over time?

The full title of this abstract is: Patient-reported outcomes among patients with triple-class refractory multiple myeloma initiating a new line of therapy in real-world clinical practice: a prospective, multi-site observational study

VIEW ABSTRACT

Please note this summary only contains information from the scientific abstract:

View Scientific Abstract >



Date of summary: May 2024

Study name: MagnetisMM-14

For more information on this study, go to:
<https://www.mayo.edu/research/clinical-trials/cls-20530810>

KEY TAKEAWAY

What are the key takeaways from this study?

- Researchers looked at how people felt after starting a new treatment for multiple myeloma and how their experience changed over time
- People who had CAR-T therapy as a new treatment for their multiple myeloma said that their quality of life (a measure of health and well-being) and multiple myeloma symptoms got worse in the first 2 to 3 months, then got better after that
- People who had other types of medicine as a new treatment for their multiple myeloma said that their quality of life mostly stayed the same, even though their multiple myeloma symptoms got better over time

PHONETICS

Find out how to say medical terms used in this summary

Cytogenetics

<SY-toh-jeh-NEH-tix>

MagnetisMM

<MAG-nuh-ti-zuhm>

Refractory

<reh-FRAK-tor-ee>

Immunomodulatory

<IH-myoo-noh-MOD-you-lay-tory>

Myeloma

<MY-eh-LOH-muh>

Relapsed

<REE-lapst>

anti-CD38 antibodies: medicines that help the immune system recognize and kill myeloma cells

antibody: a protein made by a type of white blood cell known as a plasma cell that helps your immune system fight infections

bone marrow: the soft, spongy tissue that is in most bones. This is where blood cells develop before moving into the bloodstream

CAR-T: immune cells that are modified in a laboratory to help them attack the cancer

cytogenetic risk: the risk of multiple myeloma getting worse based on changes in chromosomes (which contain DNA or genetic information)

extramedullary disease: the presence of myeloma cells outside of the bone marrow

immune system: the body's defense system. It helps fight infections and cancer

immunomodulatory medicines: medicines that stimulate or suppress the immune system and help the body fight cancer

line of therapy: the order in which different therapies are given to people as their cancer gets worse. First-line therapy is the first cancer treatment a person receives. A person with 4 prior lines of therapy has received more treatments than a person with 2 prior lines of therapy

multiple myeloma: a type of blood cancer that affects plasma cells in the bone marrow

plasma cell: a type of white blood cell that makes large amounts of antibodies

proteasome inhibitors: medicines that cause proteins to build up in myeloma cells and cause these cells to die

refractory multiple myeloma: multiple myeloma that does not respond to treatment at all

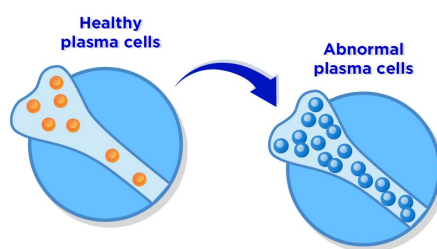
relapsed multiple myeloma: multiple myeloma that responded to treatment but then came back

triple-class refractory multiple myeloma: multiple myeloma that no longer responds to 3 different types of medicine for multiple myeloma, including anti-CD38 antibodies, proteasome inhibitors, and immunomodulatory medicines

INTRODUCTION

What is multiple myeloma?

- Multiple myeloma is a blood cancer that affects a type of white blood cell known as a plasma cell in the bone marrow
 - Healthy plasma cells make proteins called antibodies that help fight infections
- Multiple myeloma leads to the buildup of abnormal plasma cells in the bone marrow, which:
 - Stop the body from making normal numbers of healthy blood cells
 - Make abnormal antibodies
 - Interfere with the normal function of organs (such as the kidneys) and affect bone health
- At this time, there is no cure for multiple myeloma, but current treatments can help people live with the disease
- For some people, a treatment can stop myeloma growth for a while, but eventually it will start to grow again. When this happens, we say the disease has relapsed after treatment
- In some people with multiple myeloma, the cancer does not respond to treatment at all
 - This is known as refractory multiple myeloma
 - People who have refractory multiple myeloma don't have good responses to treatment



What does this summary describe?

- This summary describes how people reported that they felt after starting new treatments for refractory multiple myeloma
- People were asked how they felt every month for 6 months after starting their new therapy

Researchers wanted to find out...

- How do people feel after taking a new medicine for their multiple myeloma, after it becomes refractory to medicines they received before?
- Does how they feel change over time?
- Does the type of new treatment that people receive make a difference in how they feel ?



- The information reported in this summary is based on the results of a single, ongoing Pfizer-sponsored study
 - This study described is still ongoing, therefore the final outcomes of this study may differ from the outcomes described in this summary
 - The results of this study may differ from those of other studies
 - Health professionals should make treatment decisions based on all available evidence, not just on the results of a single study

STUDY DETAILS

Who took part in this study?

This study included people whose cancer no longer responds to 3 types of medicine for multiple myeloma, including at least 1 each of the below:



Anti-CD38 antibodies, which help the body's defense system (the immune system) to recognize and kill myeloma cells



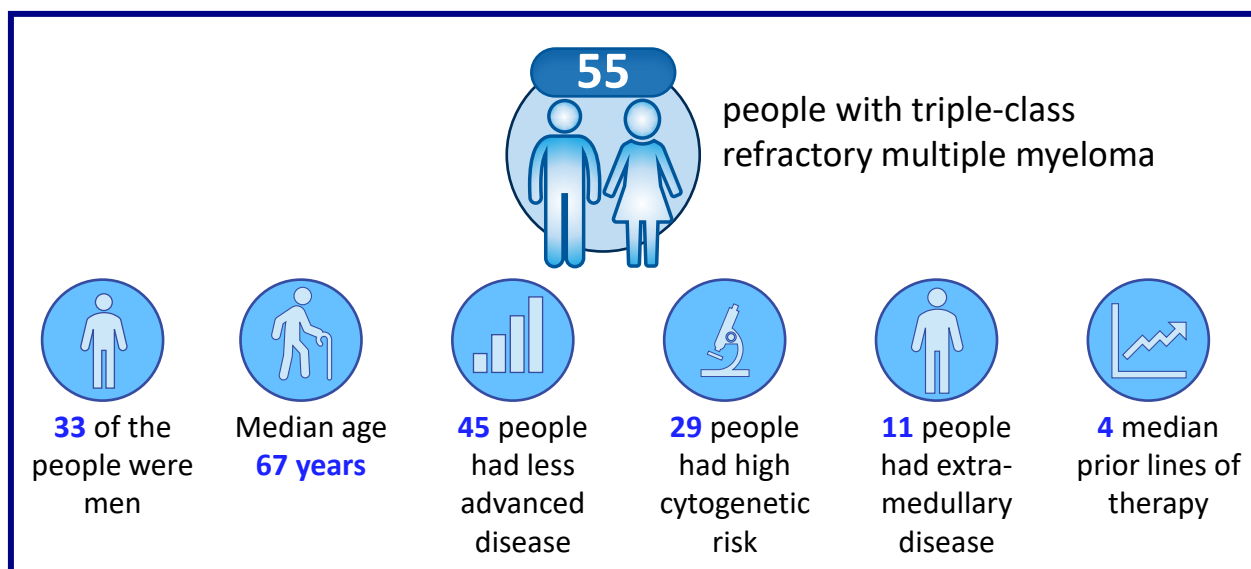
Proteasome inhibitors, which cause proteins to build up within the myeloma cells and cause these cells to die



Immunomodulatory medicines, which stimulate or suppress the immune system to help the body fight cancer

These people have **triple-class refractory** multiple myeloma

Who took part in this study?



24 people started CAR-T therapy as their next treatment

31 people took other medicines as their next treatment



Half of these people received a medicine called ide-cel, and **half** received a medicine called cilta-cel



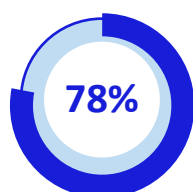
These people were given different kinds of common multiple myeloma medicines

RESULTS

What were the results of this study?

People who had CAR-T therapy

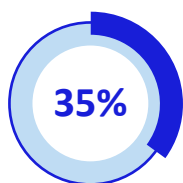
- In surveys (questionnaires with scores ranging from 0 to 100), people mostly reported that quality of life and disease symptoms got worse for the first 2 to 3 months after getting their new treatment
 - But, then they reported that their quality of life and disease symptoms began to get better. After 4 to 5 months, their quality of life and disease symptoms were even better than when they started their new treatment



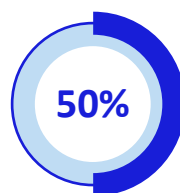
People were asked to rate how they felt overall since starting treatment. They used a 7-point scale, with 1 being “very much better” and 7 being “very much worse.” **About 8 out of 10** people said that they felt “a little better” or “much better” after **1 month**, but fewer people said they felt this way over time

People who had other medicines

- People reported that their quality of life mainly stayed the same after getting their new treatment
- People said their disease symptoms got better over time



When asked to rate how they felt since starting treatment, **about 4 out of 10** people said they felt “a little better” or “much better” after **1 month**



5 out of 10 people said they felt “a little better” or “much better” after **6 months**

CONCLUSIONS

What were the main conclusions of this study?

- People who had CAR-T therapy for their multiple myeloma reported that quality of life and disease symptoms got worse 2 to 3 months after starting treatment but then got better over time
- People who had other therapies for their multiple myeloma reported that their quality of life mostly remained the same, but their disease symptoms got somewhat better over time

MORE INFORMATION

Who sponsored the study?

This study was sponsored by Pfizer Inc.

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The sponsor thanks everyone who took part in this study.

Where can I find more information?

For more information on this study, please visit:

View Scientific Abstract >

MagnetisMM-14: <https://www.mayo.edu/research/clinical-trials/cls-20530810>

Medical writing support for this summary was provided by Robyn Roth, PhD, of Nucleus Global, and was funded by Pfizer.