How effective is elranatamab as a treatment for multiple myeloma compared to other standard treatments?

The full title of this abstract is: An indirect comparison of elranatamab's progression-free survival and overall survival from MagnetisMM-3 versus country-specific treatment regimens from real world data sources

VIEW ABSTRACT

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

View Scientific Abstract

Date of summary:
June 2024

Study number: NCT04649359

Study start date:
February 2021

Study end date:
December 2025

For more information on this study, go to:
https://www.clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT04649359

KEY TAKEAWAY

What are the key takeaways from this study?

- People with multiple myeloma who received ELREXFIO™ **(elranatamab)** in the global **MagnetisMM-3** clinical study may have had better results from treatment than people who received treatments which are standard in Finland, France, Italy, the Netherlands, and Sweden
  - People who received **elranatamab** may have had a lower risk of their disease getting worse
  - People who received **elranatamab** may have had a better chance of living longer
- These results were consistent across 2 different US electronic health record databases (large collections of information about people receiving healthcare)

PHONETICS

Find out how to say medical terms used in this summary

Antibody
<AN-tee-BAH-dee>

Elranatamab
<ehl-RA-na-ta-mab>

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

MagnetisMM
<MAG-nuh-ti-zuhm>

Myeloma
<MY-eh-LOH-muh>

Proteasome inhibitor
<PROH-tee-us-some in-HIH-bih-ter>

Refractory
<reh-FRAK-tor-ee>

Relapsed
<REE-lapst>

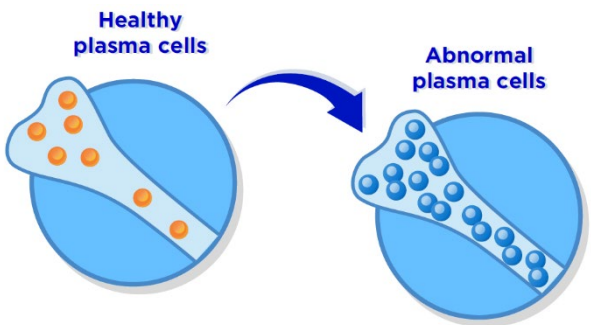
GLOSSARY

antibody: a protein made by a type of white blood cell known as a plasma cell that helps your immune system fight infections
anti-CD38 antibodies: medicines that help the immune system recognize and kill myeloma cells
bone marrow: the soft, spongy tissue that is in most bones. This is where blood cells develop before moving into the bloodstream
elranatamab: a medicine being studied by researchers as a treatment for people with multiple myeloma
immune system: the body's defense system. It helps fight infections and cancer
immunomodulatory medicines: medicines that stimulate or suppress the immune system to help the body fight cancer
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
standard of care: treatment that is accepted and widely used
triple-class exposed or refractory multiple myeloma: multiple myeloma that has been previously treated with and may no longer respond to 3 different types of medicine for multiple myeloma, including anti-CD38 antibodies, proteasome inhibitors, and immunomodulatory medicines

INTRODUCTION

What is multiple myeloma?

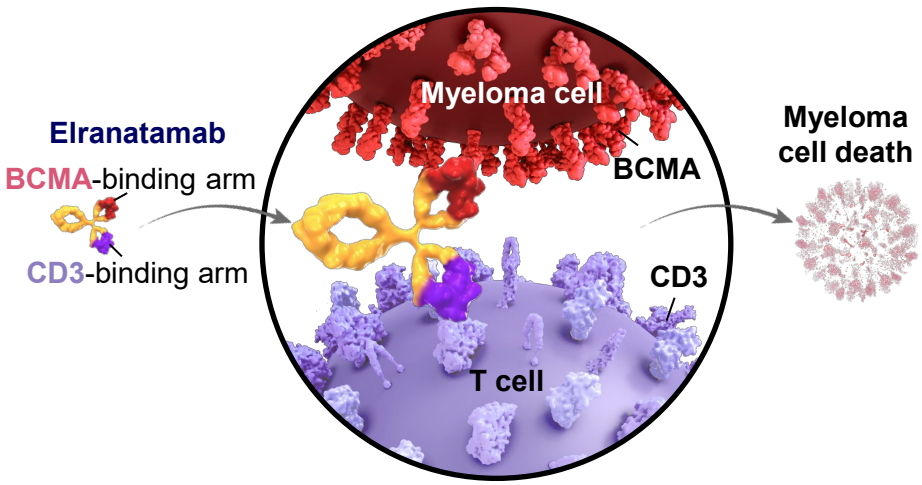
- Multiple myeloma is a blood cancer that affects a type of white blood cell known as a plasma cell in the bone marrow
  - Healthy plasma cells make proteins called antibodies that help fight infections
- Multiple myeloma leads to the buildup of abnormal plasma cells in the bone marrow, which:
  - Stop 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 to 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

What is elranatamab?

- **Elranatamab** is a medicine being studied in people with multiple myeloma who have received 3 other types of therapy including a proteasome inhibitor, an immunomodulatory medicine, and an anti-CD38 antibody
- **Elranatamab** has been approved in the US and Europe for the treatment of adults with myeloma who have received at least 1 of each therapy type listed above
- **Elranatamab** works by attaching to 2 proteins known as BCMA and CD3
  - BCMA is found on plasma cells, including myeloma cells
  - CD3 is found on white blood cells called T cells



Elranatamab brings T cells and myeloma cells close together.
It helps activate T cells to kill myeloma cells

What does this summary describe?

- This summary describes a study that was done to indirectly compare how much myeloma improved after people received **elranatamab** in the MagnetisMM-3 study with how much myeloma improved after people received other treatments commonly given in other countries
- These treatments were not compared in the same study, so results from 2 different databases were used

Researchers wanted to find out…

- Does a person's myeloma improve when they receive **elranatamab**?
- Does a person's myeloma improve more when they receive **elranatamab** than when they receive treatments commonly given in other countries?

- 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

Who took part in this study?

This study included people whose cancer was previously treated with and may no longer respond 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 exposed/refractory multiple myeloma**

123 people with refractory or relapsed myeloma received **elranatamab** in the **MagnetisMM-3** clinical study. People were included or excluded from the study as described below:

Reasons people were included	Reasons for excluding people
Prior multiple myeloma diagnosis	Plasma cell leukemia
Able to take care of themselves	Smoldering multiple myeloma
Triple-class exposed/refractory multiple myeloma	Prior treatment with BCMA-directed therapies

These reasons for including or excluding people were applied to 2 US electronic health record databases to get comparable populations (groups of people who were similar enough to compare the results of treatment)

COTA database

Flatiron Health database

Who took part in this study?

Patient records from each database were studied based on treatments received for **triple-class exposed/refractory multiple myeloma**

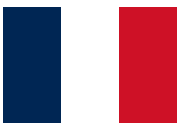
COTA database

Flatiron Health database

Researchers determined which treatments were commonly given in the following countries to create 5 country-specific control groups from each database:

Finland

France



Italy

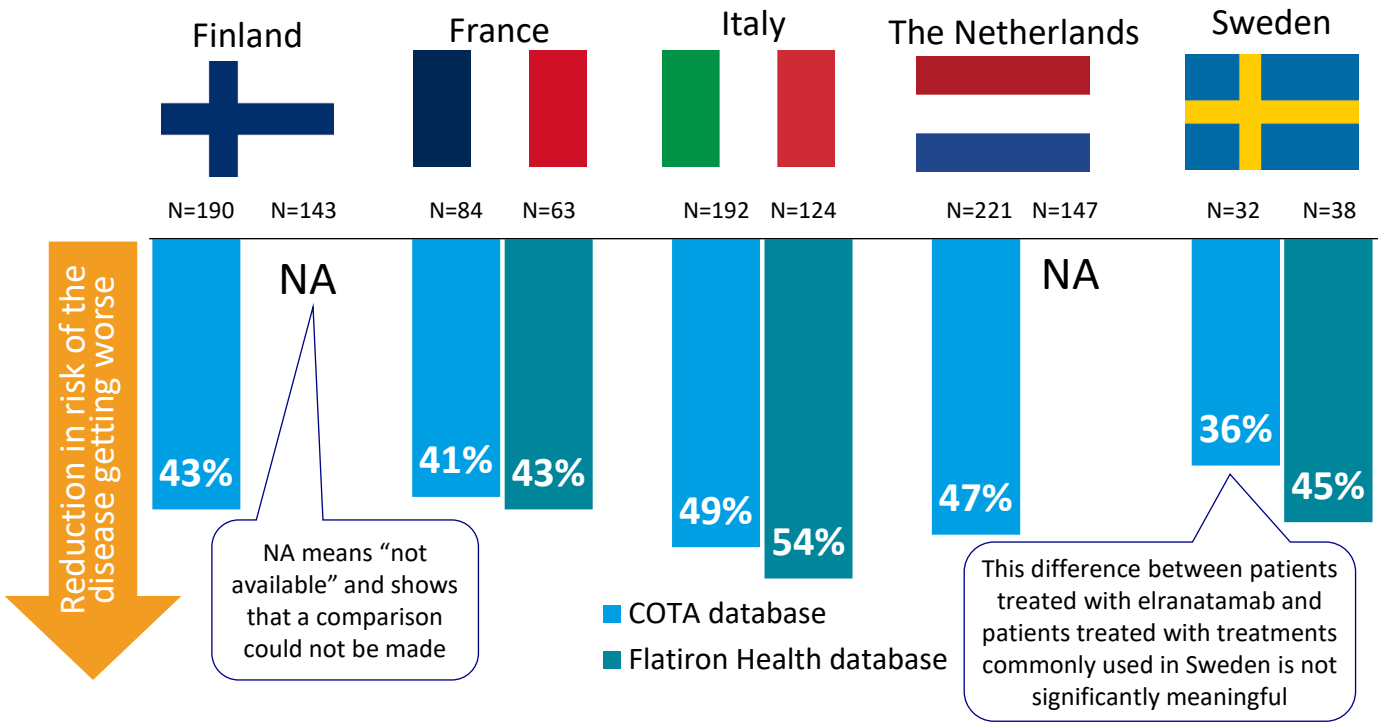
The Netherlands

Sweden

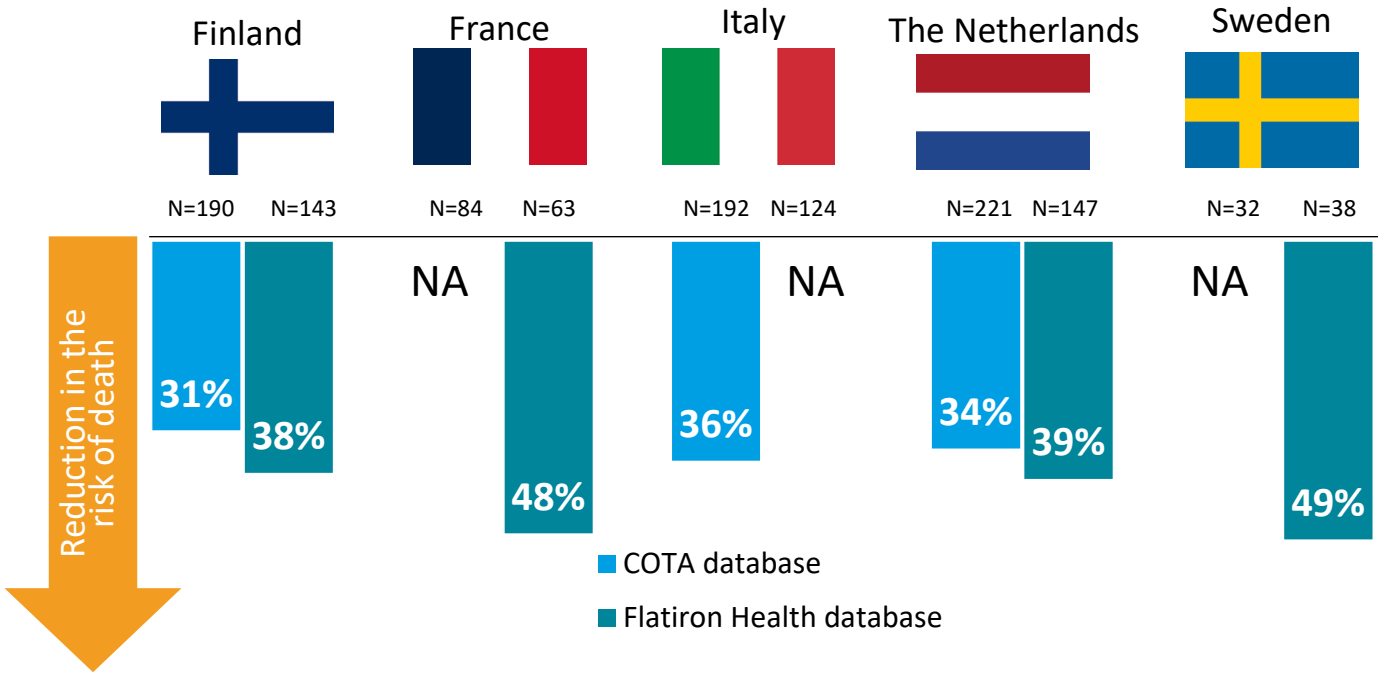
Researchers then compared how well **elranatamab** worked to how well usual treatments commonly used in each country worked to treat **triple-class exposed/refractory multiple myeloma**

What were the results of this study?

People treated with **elranatamab** were **less likely** to have their disease get worse compared with people who received treatments commonly used in the 5 European countries. The numbers listed after "N=" (below) indicate the number of people. For example, there were 190 people in the COTA database who received a treatment used as a standard of care in Finland. (Alternatively, change "N=190" to "190 people", etc, throughout both figures to remove "N=" constructions)



People treated with **elranatamab** were also **less likely** to die compared with people who received treatments commonly used in the 5 European countries



CONCLUSIONS

What were the main conclusions of this study?

- **Elranatamab** may be better than standard-of-care treatments used in Finland, France, Italy, the Netherlands, and Sweden
- People treated with **elranatamab** may have lived longer without their disease getting worse and may have lived longer overall
- These results were consistent across 2 different US databases

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-3: https://www.clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT04649359

For more information on clinical trials in general, please visit:
https://www.clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/about-studies/learn
http://www.cancerresearchuk.org/about-cancer/find-a-clinical-trial/what-clinical-trials-are

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