

How do people with multiple myeloma say they feel after starting elranatamab, and does this change over time?

The full title of this abstract is: The Effect of Elranatamab on Patient-Reported Outcomes in Patients with Relapsed/Refractory Multiple Myeloma Naïve and Exposed to B-Cell Maturation Antigen (BCMA)- Directed Therapies: Updated Follow-up from the MagnetisMM-3 Study

VIEW ABSTRACT

View Scientific Abstract >



Date of summary:
November 2024

Please note this summary only contains information from the scientific abstract. See a summary of the final poster presentation [here](#).

Study number: NCT04649359



Study start date:
February 2021

Study end date:
December 2025

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

KEY TAKEAWAY

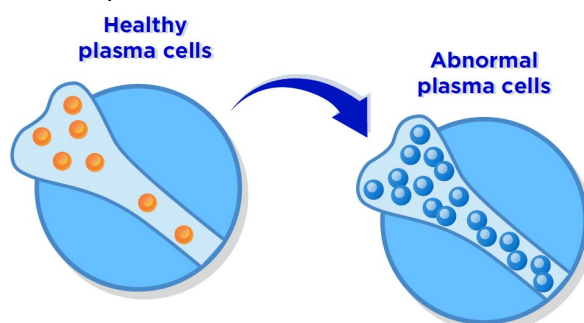
What are the key takeaways from this study?

- People with **multiple myeloma** who were or were not previously treated with a medicine that targets BCMA reported improvements in pain and myeloma symptoms after starting treatment with ELREXFIO™ (**elranatamab**)
- **Elranatamab** may not improve all aspects of how people with multiple myeloma feel during treatment, but it may help maintain their sense of well-being

INTRODUCTION

What is multiple myeloma?

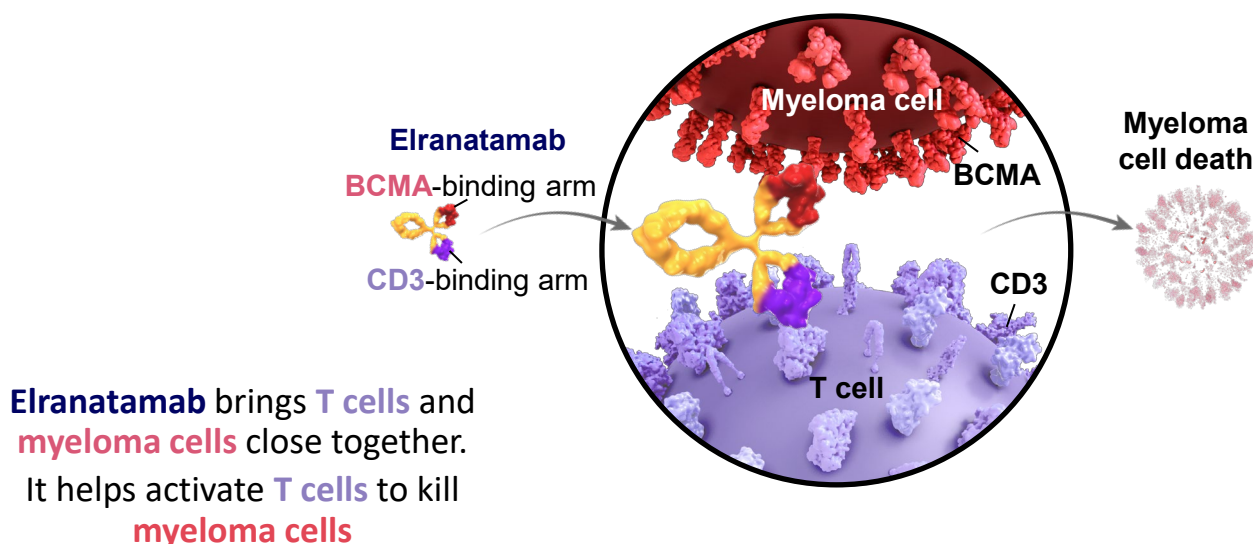
- Multiple myeloma is a blood cancer that affects a type of white blood cell known as a **plasma cell** in the **bone marrow**
 - Healthy plasma cells make proteins called **antibodies** that help fight infections
- Multiple myeloma leads to the buildup of abnormal plasma cells in the bone marrow, which:
 - Stop the body from making normal numbers of healthy blood cells, often causing anemias (low red blood cells)
 - Make abnormal antibodies (also called **M proteins**)
 - Interfere with the normal function of 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

What is elranatamab?

- **Elranatamab** is a medication being studied in patients with multiple myeloma who have received 3 other types of therapy including:
 - a **proteasome inhibitor** (such as bortezomib or carfilzomib)
 - an **immunomodulatory medicine** (such as lenalidomide or pomalidomide)
 - an **anti-CD38 antibody** (such as daratumumab or elotuzumab)
- In August of 2023, **elranatamab** gained **accelerated approval** from the US FDA for the treatment of adult patients with myeloma who have received at least 4 prior lines of therapy, including 1 of each of the therapy types 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**



How do researchers determine how someone with myeloma feels while taking an experimental medicine in a clinical trial?

- Many clinical trials ask people receiving experimental treatment to complete surveys during the study or before and after they receive treatment
- These surveys are lists of questions that can be used to determine **patient-reported outcomes**, or information about a person's health that comes directly from them
 - This can include a person's description of their symptoms, their satisfaction with care, and how a disease or treatment affects their physical, mental, emotional, spiritual, and social well-being

- People in the MagnetisMM-3 study completed 3 different surveys that were designed to collect information on patient-reported outcomes:
 - European Organisation for Research and Treatment Quality of Life Questionnaire–30-item, or **EORTC QLQ-C30**
 - European Organisation for Research and Treatment Quality of Life Questionnaire–Multiple Myeloma-20 item, or **EORTC QLQ-MY20**
 - EuroQol Five Dimensions Five Levels, or **EQ-5D-5L**

EORTC QLQ-C30		
What is it?	What does this survey measure?	What do <u>higher</u> numbers mean?
A common survey used for people with cancer that has many questions	• People are asked how they are feeling about the physical, emotional, mental, and social aspects of their lives	A person feels that they are in better health
	• People are asked how they feel overall	A person feels that they are in better health
	• People are asked about the types of symptoms they are having like pain, tiredness, and nausea or vomiting	A person feels that their symptoms are more bothersome or severe
	• People are asked about other symptoms they may be having (shortness of breath, trouble sleeping, loss of appetite, constipation, diarrhea) and if they are having financial problems	A person feels that they are more bothered by these other symptoms or are having financial problems

EORTC QLQ-MY20		
What is it?	What does this survey measure?	What do <u>higher</u> numbers mean?
A survey used for people with multiple myeloma	• People are asked to rate their symptoms and side effects from treatment	A person feels that their symptoms or side effects are more bothersome or severe
	• People are asked about how they feel about their body image and how they view their future health	A person feels better about their body image and has a more positive outlook on their future health

EQ-5D-5L		
What is it?	What does this survey measure?	What do <u>higher</u> numbers mean?
A survey used for many conditions in the general population	• People are asked to rate their ability to walk about, wash and dress themselves, and do their usual activities	A person feels that their ability to walk about, take care of themselves, and do their usual activities are more limited
	• People are asked to rate their pain, anxiety, and depression	A person feels that their pain, anxiety, and/or depression are worse

What does this summary describe?

- This summary explains how people with multiple myeloma in the MagnetisMM-3 study said that **elranatamab** made them feel over time
- This summary also describes whether people who previously took other medications that target BCMA before starting **elranatamab** felt differently than people who did not previously take ~~any~~ other medications that target BCMA

Researchers wanted to find out...

- How do people with multiple myeloma say that they feel while being treated with elranatamab?
- Are there differences in how people with multiple myeloma say that they feel while being treated with elranatamab based on whether or not they previously took other medications that target BCMA?



STUDY DETAILS

Who took part in this study?

This study looked at people whose multiple myeloma stopped responding to 3 types of medicine for myeloma:



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

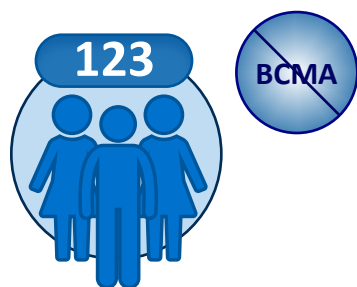


Proteasome inhibitors cause proteins to build up within the myeloma cells and cause these cells to die

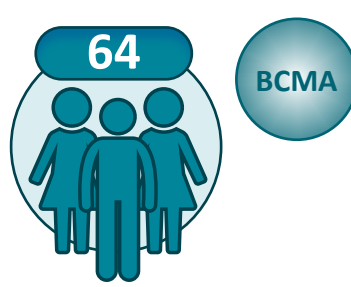


Immunomodulatory medicines stimulate or suppress the immune system to help the body fight cancer

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



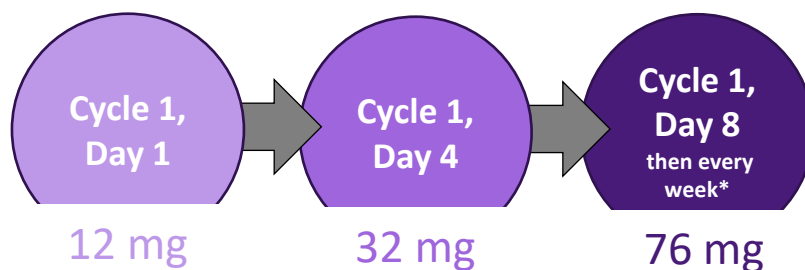
people with triple-class refractory multiple myeloma *without* previous treatment with other medicines that target the BCMA protein



people with triple-class refractory multiple myeloma *with* previous treatment with other medicines that target the BCMA protein

STUDY DETAILS

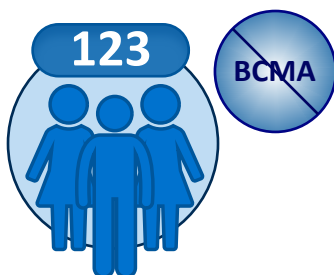
- People in both groups were treated with **elranatamab** in cycles of 28 days each
- People in both groups completed patient-reported outcome surveys on:
 - Days 1 and 15 of their first 3 cycles
 - Day 1 of Cycles 4 through 12
 - Day 1 of every third cycle until treatment ended (up to 30 cycles)
- People in both groups received **elranatamab** as 2 starting doses, followed by the full dose



After at least 6 cycles of **elranatamab, if the myeloma improved for at least 2 months, **elranatamab** could be given every 2 weeks. If the myeloma kept responding after at least another 6 cycles of **elranatamab** treatment every 2 weeks, **elranatamab** could be given every 4 weeks*

RESULTS

What were the results of this study?



people with triple-class refractory multiple myeloma and *without* previous treatment with other medicines that target BCMA



At least half of the people in this group were **68 years** old



55% of the people were men



15% of people had more advanced disease



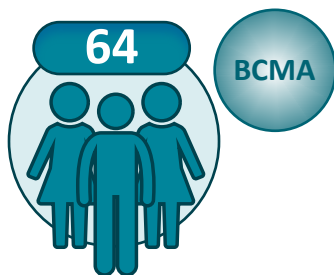
25% of people had a high risk of their multiple myeloma getting worse based on changes in chromosomes (called high-risk cytogenetics)



32% of people had myeloma cells outside of the bone marrow (called **extramedullary disease**)



At least half of the people in this group had **5** prior **lines of therapy**



people with triple-class refractory multiple myeloma *with* previous treatment with other medicines that target BCMA



At least half of the people in this group were **67 years** old



47% of the people were men



23% of people had more advanced disease



20% of people had a high risk of their multiple myeloma getting worse based on changes in chromosomes (called high-risk cytogenetics)



58% of people had myeloma cells outside of the bone marrow (called extramedullary disease)



At least half of the people in this group had **8** prior lines of therapy

People with triple-class refractory multiple myeloma *without* previous treatment with other medicines that target BCMA

- People had **significant improvements** (likely a real effect and not due to chance) in pain and myeloma symptoms
- Improvements in pain and disease symptoms were mostly maintained throughout the study (about 2 years)
- By about 44 weeks after starting **elranatamab** treatment, there was a **significant improvement** in how people rated their quality of life
- It looked like people’s quality of life got worse at first after starting **elranatamab** treatment. But after several weeks of treatment, people said that their quality of life was similar to before they started treatment

Pain
(QLQ-C30)

Significant decrease of
6.6
points

By Cycle 4, Day 1
(16 weeks)

Myeloma symptoms
(QLQ-MY20)

Significant decrease of
6.9
points

By Cycle 5, Day 1
(20 weeks)

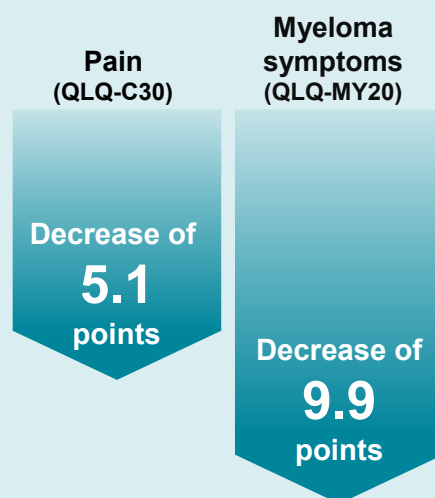
Overall quality of life
(EQ-5D-5L)

Significant increase of
0.06
points

By Cycle 11, Day 1
(44 weeks)

People with triple-class refractory multiple myeloma *with* previous treatment with other medicines that target BCMA

- People had **improvements** (but not significant and may not be real) in pain and disease symptoms that were mostly maintained throughout the study (about 2 years)
- Scores on the global health scale got worse at first and then improved compared to scores before **elranatamab** treatment (but that improvement was not significant and may not be real)
- The meaning of these findings may be limited because of the small number of people in this group



CONCLUSIONS

What were the main conclusions of this study?

- People with multiple myeloma reported that side effects got worse at first, but treatment with **elranatamab** improved symptoms and quality of life in people with multiple myeloma, whether or not they had previously received treatment with other medicines that target BCMA
- Improvements in people's quality of life were maintained over 2 years and show that **elranatamab** worked well at controlling their myeloma

MORE INFORMATION

Who sponsored the study?

This study was sponsored by Pfizer Inc.

Pfizer Inc.

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New York, NY 10001

Phone (United States): +1 212-733-2323

The sponsor thanks everyone who took part in this study.

- The information reported in this summary is based on the results of a single study
 - 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
 - This study described is still ongoing; therefore, the final outcomes of this study may differ from the outcomes described in this summary

Where can I find more information?

For more information on this study, please visit:

[View Scientific Abstract](#) >

MagnetisMM-3: <https://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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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

accelerated approval: an official process that allows a new drug to be approved for use in the US

antibody: a protein the body's immune system makes to help fight infections

anti-CD38 antibodies: an immunotherapy protein that binds to the CD38 protein, which is abundant on the myeloma cell surface, and kills myeloma cells both directly and with the help of the immune system

BCMA: B-cell maturation antigen. A protein found on the surface of myeloma cells

BCMA-directed bispecific antibody: a monoclonal antibody that is engineered to simultaneously bind to two different cell surface proteins, one of which is BCMA

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

CD3: a protein on the surface of bone marrow and blood cells that plays a key role in the immune system's response

elranatamab: a medicine being studied by researchers as a treatment for people with multiple myeloma. This medicine is a BCMA-directed bispecific antibody

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 medicine: a medicine that stimulates or suppresses the immune system to 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 begins in the plasma cells

M protein: also called monoclonal protein; an antibody found in unusually large amounts in the blood or urine of people with multiple myeloma and other types of plasma cell tumors

patient-reported outcomes: information about a person's health that comes directly from them. This can include a description of their symptoms, their satisfaction with care, and how a disease or treatment affects their physical, mental, emotional, spiritual, and social well-being

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

proteasome inhibitors: medications that interfere with the cell's ability to break down and recycle unwanted proteins that cancer cells often accumulate excessively

refractory multiple myeloma: the state in which multiple myeloma does not respond or stops responding to treatment

relapsed multiple myeloma: the state in which the signs and symptoms of multiple myeloma reappear after a period of responding to therapy

T cell: a type of immune cell. T cells are part of the immune system and develop from stem cells in the bone marrow. They help protect the body from infection and may help fight cancer