ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY OF DARATUMUMAB IN MONOTHERAPY IN ADULT PATIENTS WITH RELAPSED REFRACTORY MULTIPLE MYELOMA

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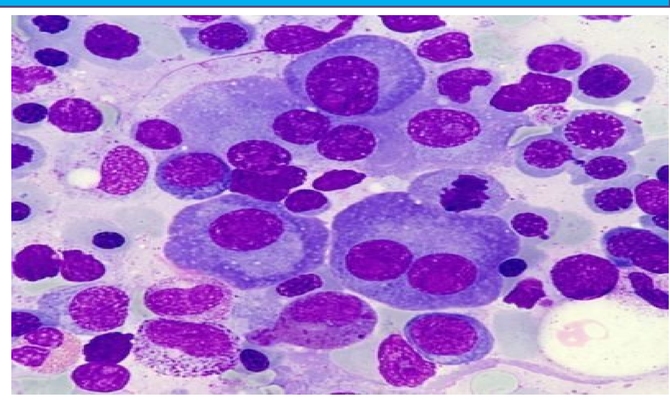
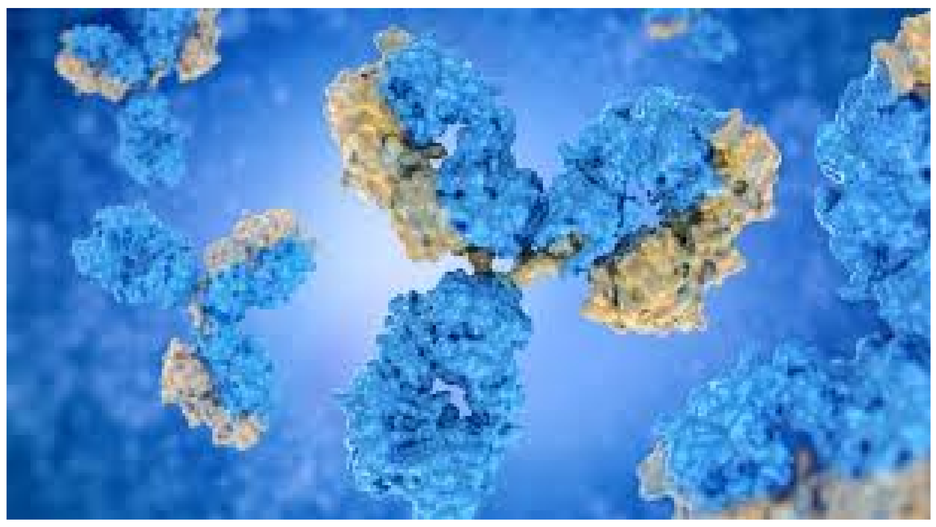


Background and Importance

Immunotherapy has broken new ground in the treatment of Multiple Myeloma, with the introduction of monoclonal antibodies into the therapeutic arsenal, representing a paradigm shift in treatment. Daratumumab is a human monoclonal antibody IgG1κ, which binds to the CD38 protein that is expressed at a high level on the surface of multiple myeloma tumour cells.



Aim and Objectives

To evaluate real life experience of daratumumab in monotherapy in the treatment of adult patients with relapsed refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM), who have previously received a proteasome inhibitor and an immunomodulatory agent and who have experienced disease progression in the last treatment.

Material and Methods

Multicenter prospective observational study conducted over a period of 3 years two third level hospitals. 40 patients diagnosed with RRMM have been analyzed. To evaluate the measurement of health outcomes, the following variables were measured: age, sex, number of previous lines, daratumumab cycles received, progression-free survival (PFS) and adverse reactions.

Results

40 RRMM cases were analyzed (80%: men; 20%: women): The mean age was 62 years.

60% → Daratumumab in monotherapy in 3rd line

30% → Daratumumab in monotherapy in 4rd line

10% → Daratumumab in monotherapy in 6rd and 7rd line

The mean number of daratumab cycles → 7 except for one patient who has now completed cycle 27

The median PFS (months) → 4

Adverse reactions → nausea and vomiting (20%)

Conclusion and Relevance

- **Health outcomes of daratumumab in monotherapy for the treatment of patients with RRMM are similar to those published in the combined trial gene 501 and SIRIUS.**
- **According to recent publications, daratumumab is likely to be more effective in combination with other drugs.**
- **Daratumumab is well tolerated in most patients and is therefore considered a safe treatment.**

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