Bortezomib is a proteasome inhibitor indicated for the treatment of multiple myeloma. Its most common adverse effects include hematological, gastrointestinal and peripheral neuropathy. Pancreatitis is a rare serious adverse effects

**AIM AND OBJECTIVES:** We describe the case of a patient with newly diagnosed multiple myeloma, who developed pancreatitis during treatment with bortezomib.

64-year-old patient. He started treatment with bortezomib 1.3 mg / m² and lenalidomide 15 mg. When he went to the emergency room, he had received 3 doses of bortezomib. He reported abdominal pain, nausea and intolerance to ingestion. Feverish
Exploration and complementary tests: BP 115/67 mmHg, HR 65 bpm, SATO2 93% baseline. 110,000 platelets; 510 lymphocytes; INR 3.5; glucose 105, urea 130, Cr 1.76, uric 8.7, FG 41, lipase 2234; amylase 606. Na 130; K 5.5; PCR 60.9.

Treatment for multiple myeloma (bortezomib, dexamethasone, lenalidomide) was suspended

Patient begins antibiotic and supportive

Patient remains sedated and analgesic, endotracheal intubation, anuria, hyperlactacidemia. Fever of 40ºC despite paracetamol, metamizole and physical media.

Diagnosis: exclusion of other common causes of pancreatitis, according to the Orange Tree Algorithm: acute pancreatitis E Balthazar

Progressive worsening, evolving to multiorgan failure (kidney failure, coaguloaptia, hypotension) → Intensive care


The patient was in a state of multi-organ failure, being refractory to all measures; causing death on the third day of admission.

The mechanism by which pancreatitis occurs is unclear, it could be related to drug toxicity, allergic or immune-mediated reactions.

Although pancreatitis secondary to bortezomib is considered a rare side effect, physicians should be aware that it can occur in patients receiving this treatment.