

Novel Agents for Initial Therapy of Multiple Myeloma: Comparable Results with Continued Initial Therapy and Delayed Transplantation at Relapse vs. Early Transplantation

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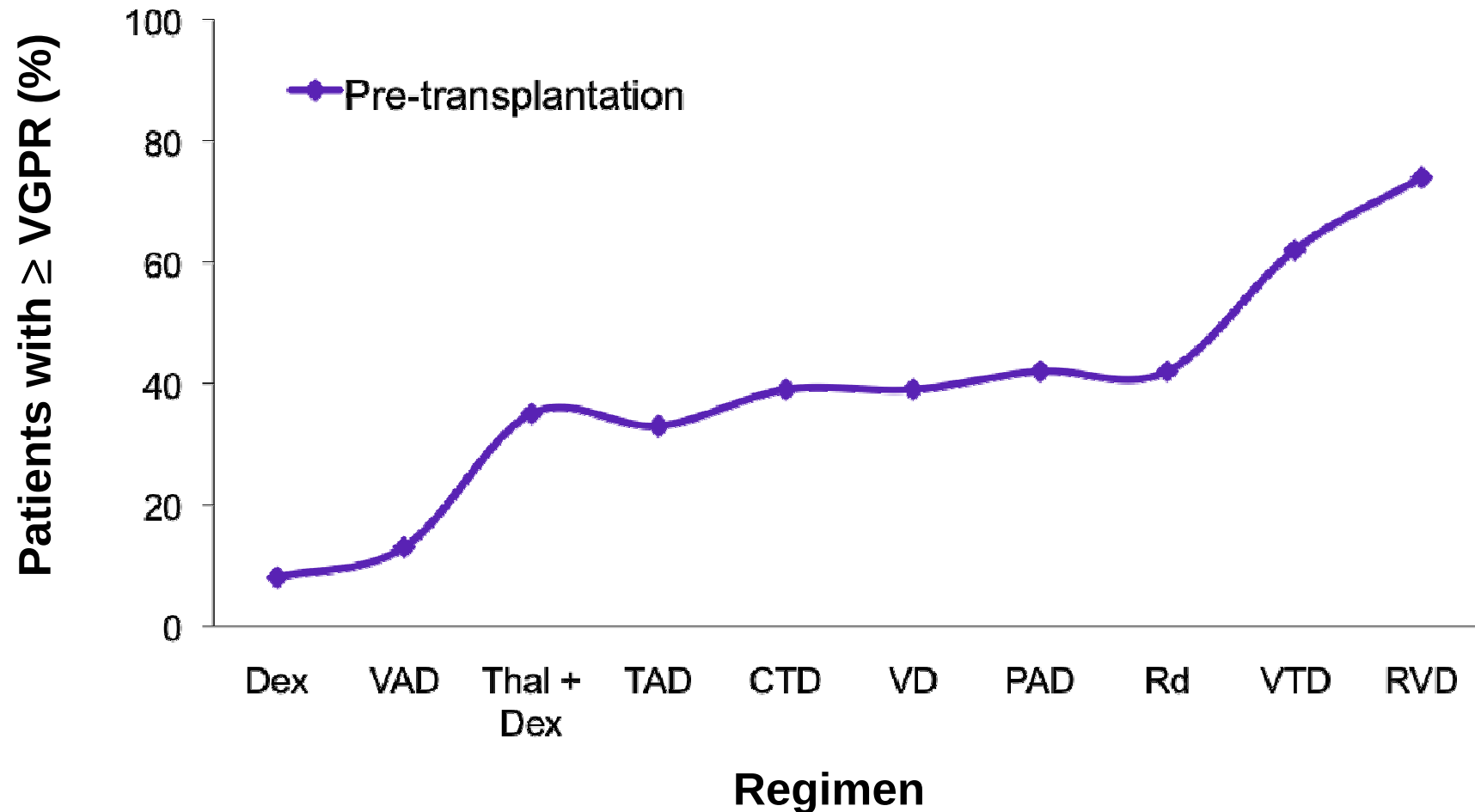
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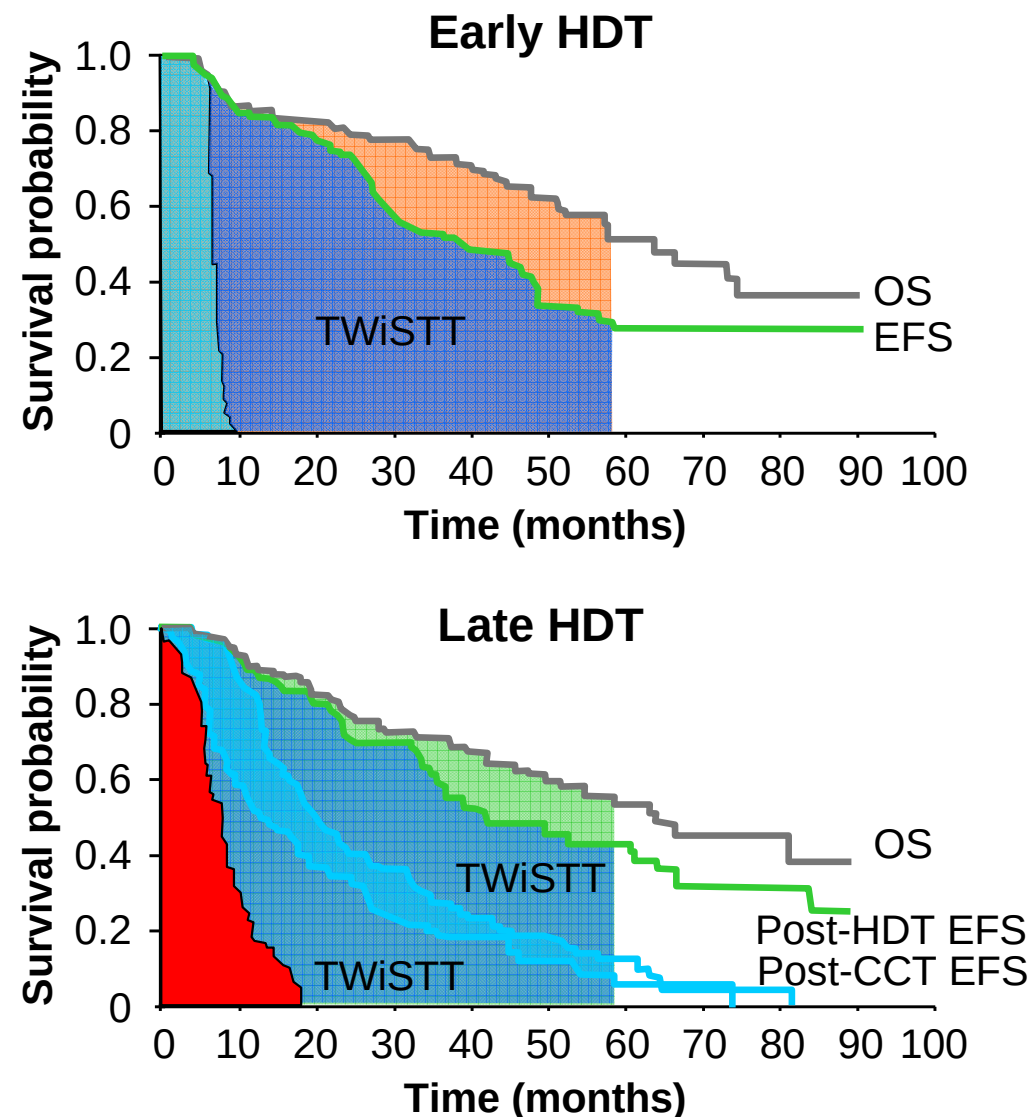
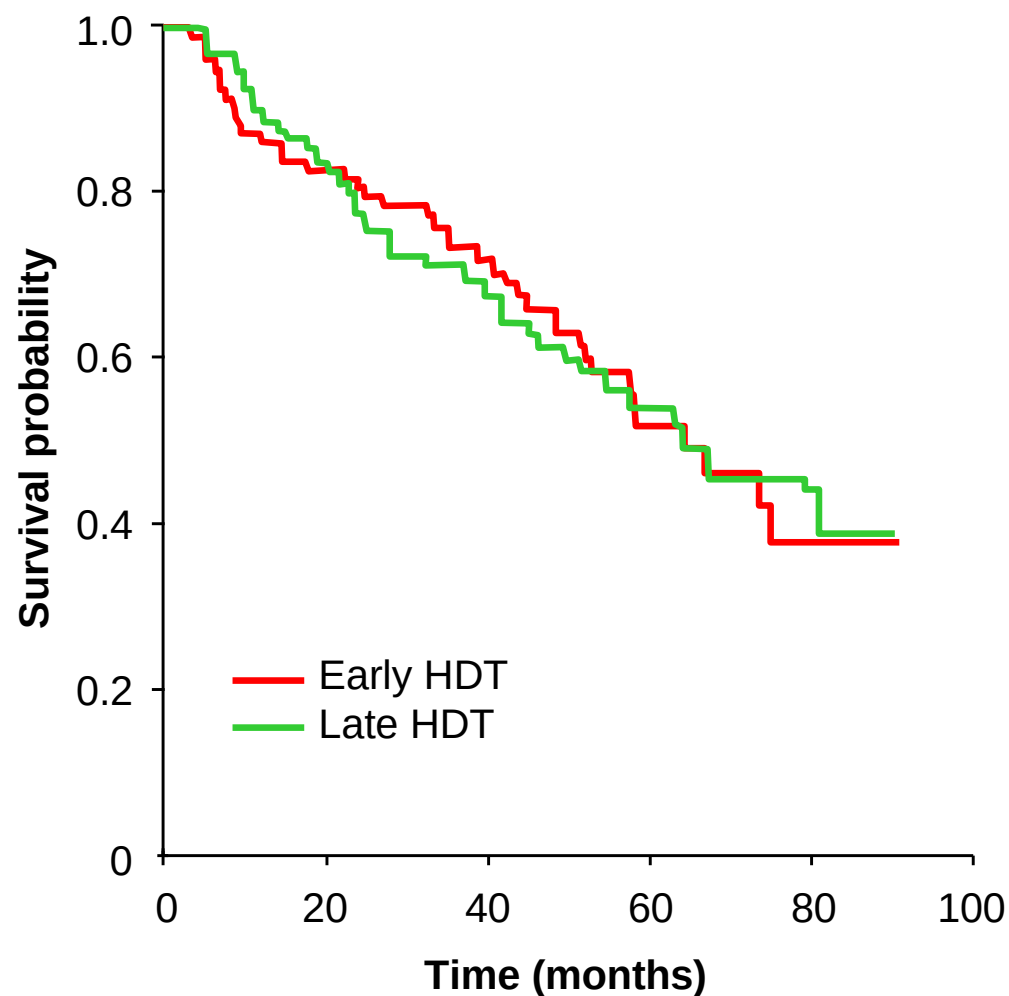
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Efficacy improvements with novel induction regimens



HDT in MM patients < 55 years old: up-front or rescue treatment



HDT = high-dose therapy; TWiSTT = time without symptoms, treatment, or treatment toxicity.

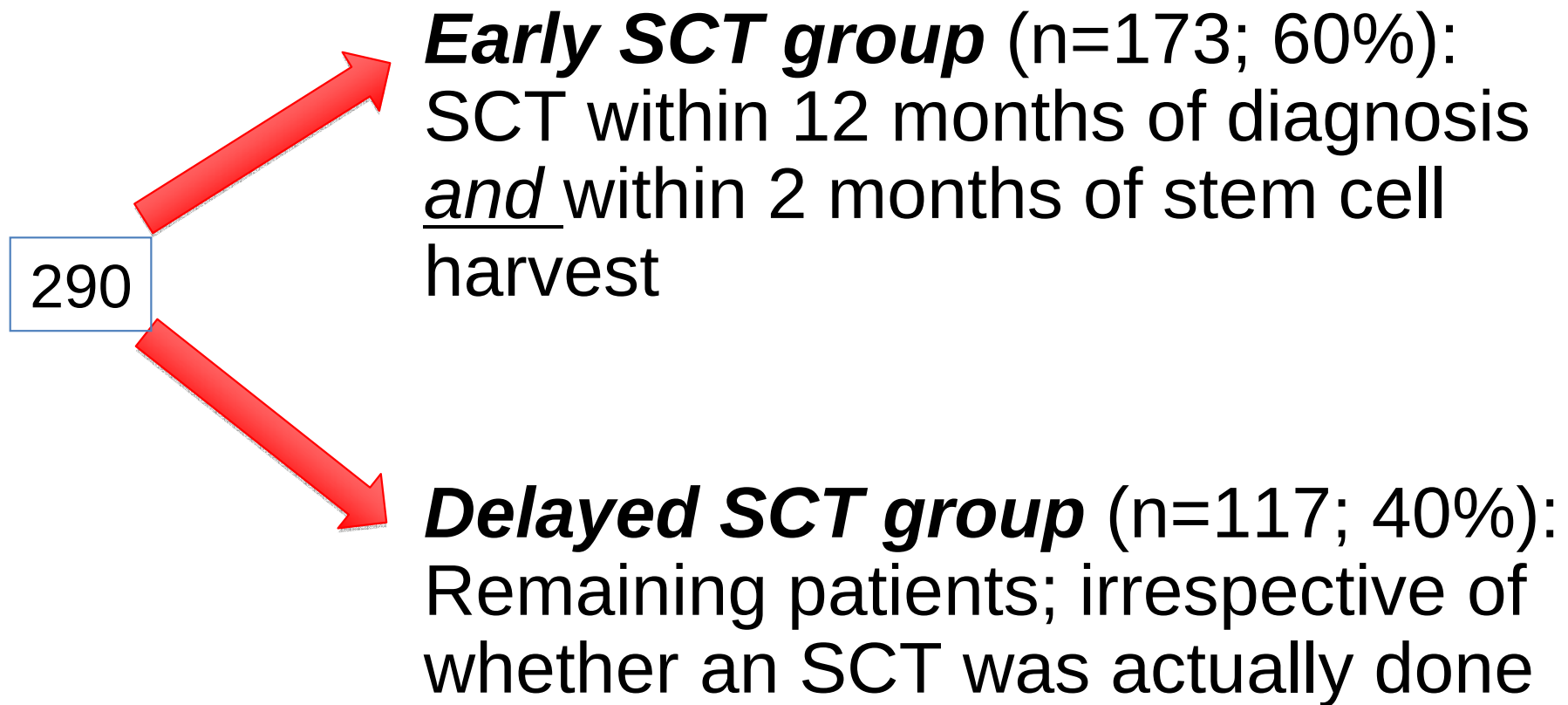
Objective

Is continued therapy with novel agents and high dose therapy with SCT at the time of relapse comparable to early SCT?

Patients and Methods

- Patients seen at Mayo Clinic between 2001 and 2008
- Received initial therapy with thalidomide-dexamethasone (TD) or lenalidomide-dexamethasone (LD) (n=410)
- 290 (71%) patients in whom a stem cell harvest was attempted (*started on growth factor irrespective of collection success*) were considered transplant eligible for this study

Patients and Methods



Majority of patients did not get tandem SCT or maintenance therapy

Results

- The median estimated follow up for the entire group was 40 months from diagnosis
 - 35 and 42 months respectively for the early and delayed groups.
- 45/117 (39%) patients in the delayed group have been transplanted to date (68 had a second line therapy)
- The median estimated time to SCT was 5.3 months among the early group compared to 39 months in the delayed group.

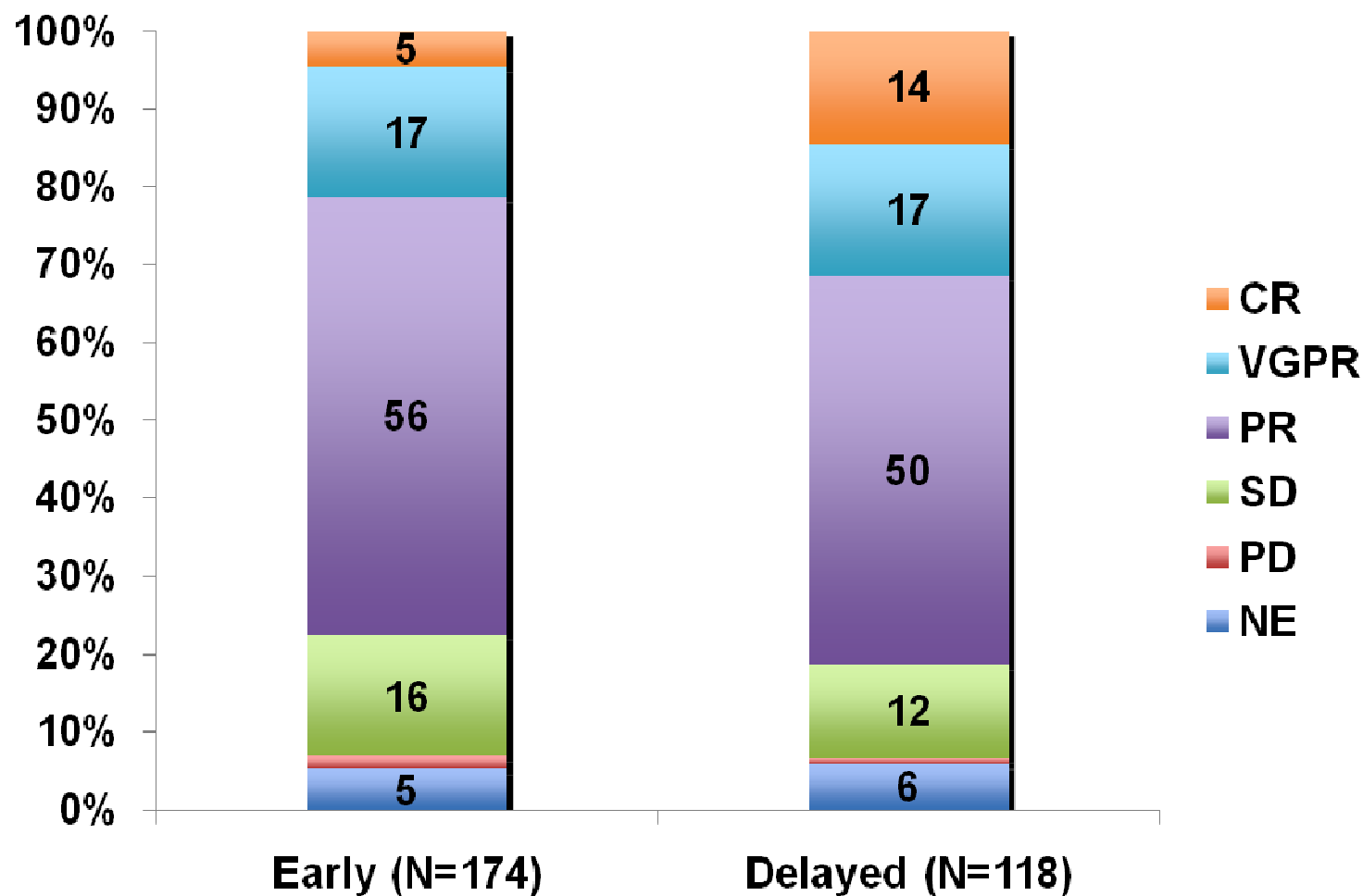
Results

- Among the 290 patients initial therapy was:
 - Thalidomide - Dex in 123 (43%)
 - Lenalidomide - Dex in 167 (57%)
- 82 (67%) patients receiving TD had an early SCT compared to 91 (55%) patients in the LD group; $P=0.04$.
- The median follow up is longer in the TD group compared to LD (58 vs. 24 months)

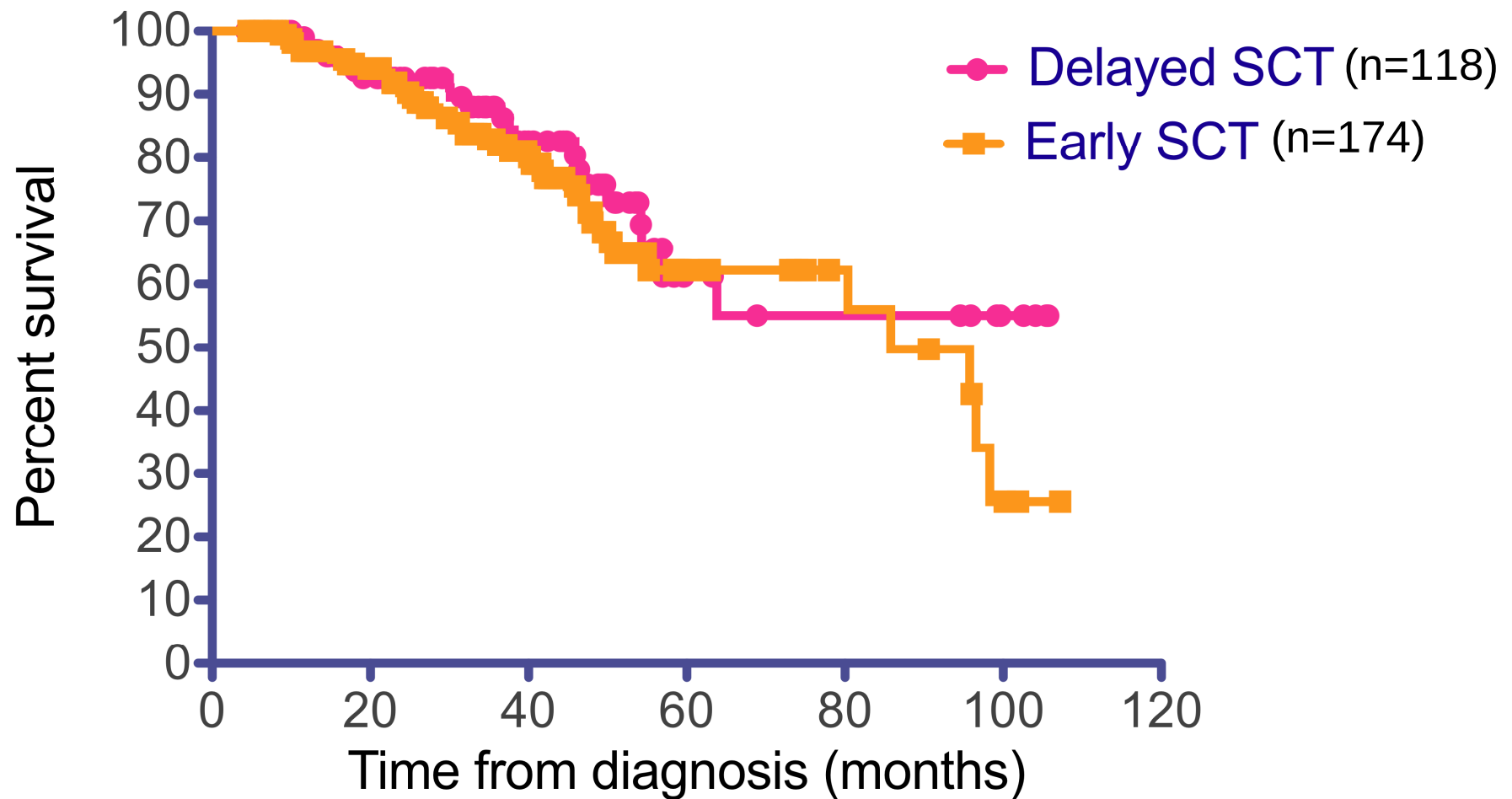
Baseline characteristics

Variable	Early SCT (n=174)	Delayed SCT (n=118)	P
Age (Diagnosis)	58	61	NS
Gender (Male)	57%	66%	NS
Serum Creatinine (mg/dL)	0.9	1	NS
Beta 2 microglobulin	2.3	2.4	NS
LDH (U/L)	228	185	< 0.001
Marrow plasma cell %	14%	10%	NS
Plasma cell labeling index	0.4%	1%	NS

Best response: Initial therapy

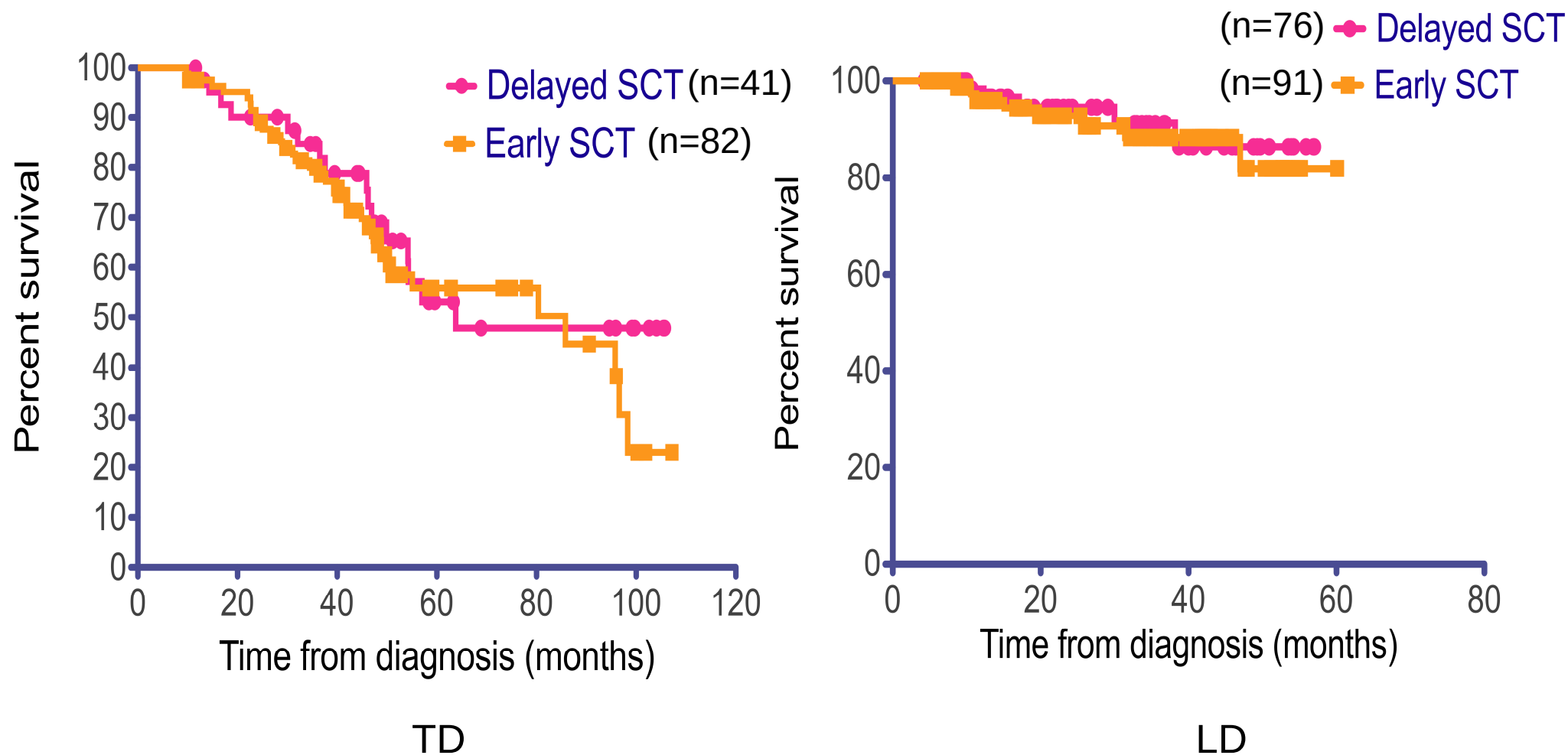


Overall survival from diagnosis



Median OS for early group was 86 mos (95% CI; 80,98) vs. NR (95% CI; 54, NR) for delayed group (P = 0.3)

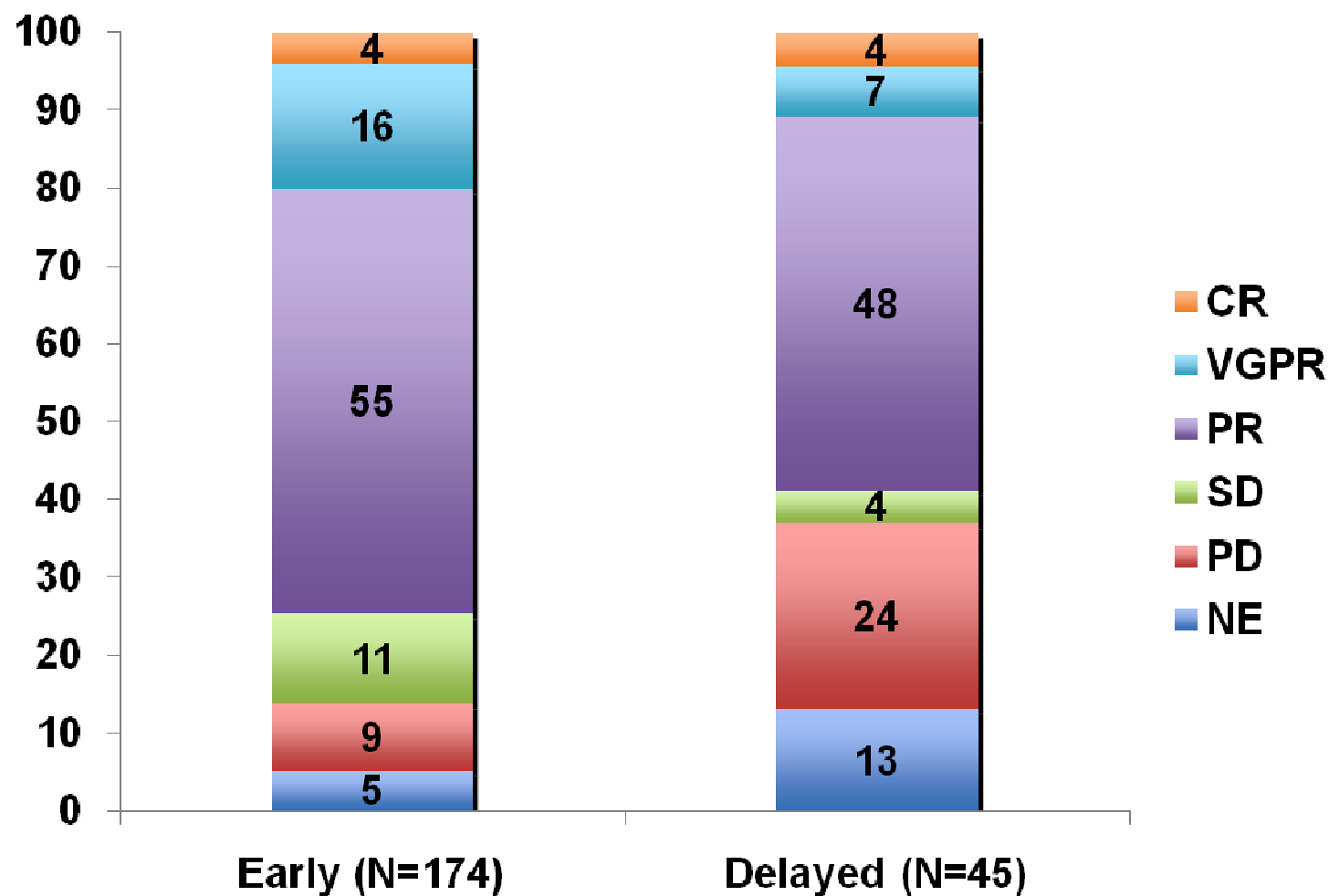
Overall survival: By initial therapy



Characteristics at SCT

Variable	Early SCT (n=174)	Delayed SCT (n=45)	P
Age	58	62	0.06
Serum Creatinine (mg/dL)	0.9	1	NS
Beta 2 microglobulin	2.2	2.6	NS
LDH (U/L)	180	177	NS
Serum M-Spike (gm/dL)	0.7	0.8	NS
Marrow plasma cell %	7%	10%	NS
Plasma cell labeling index	0.2%	0.5%	0.06

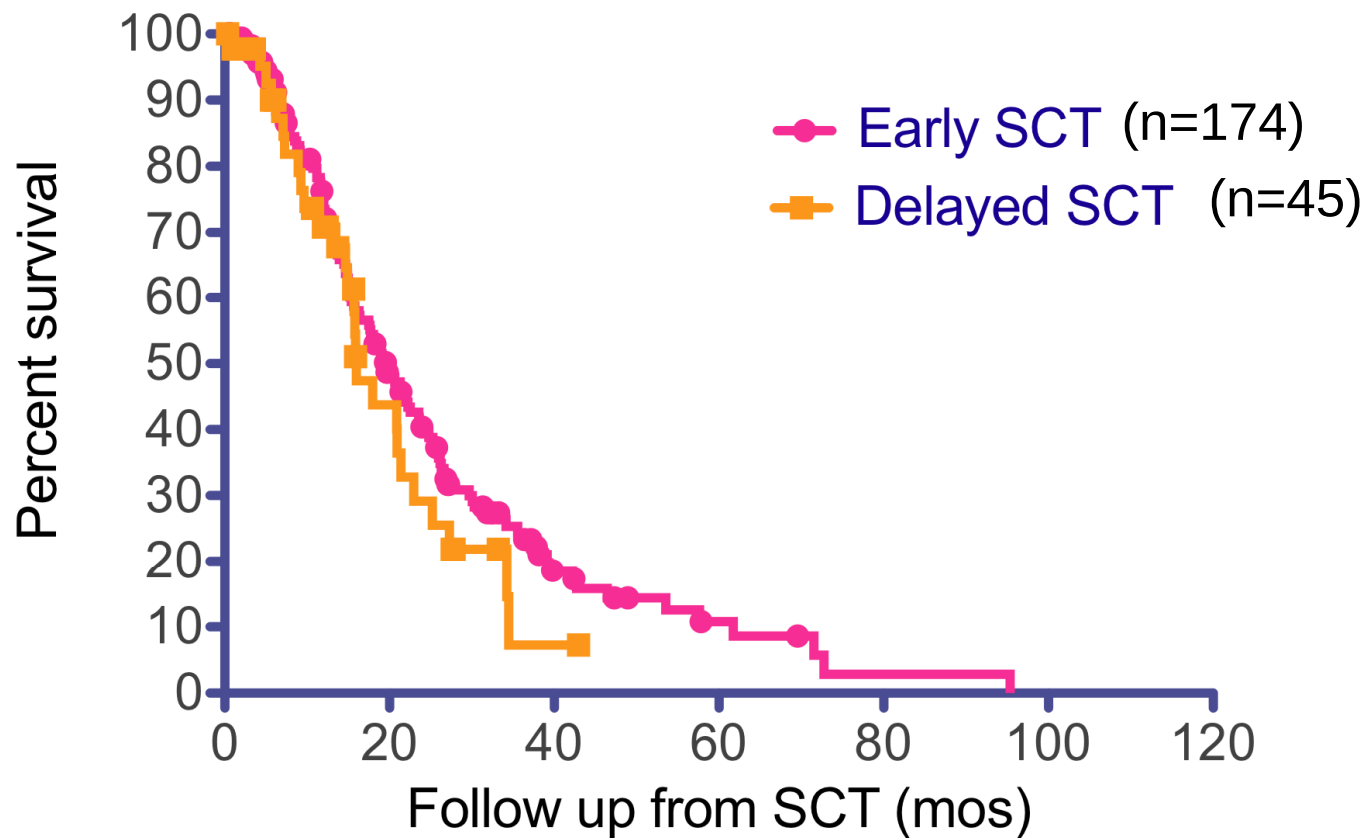
Response at time of SCT



Delayed SCT

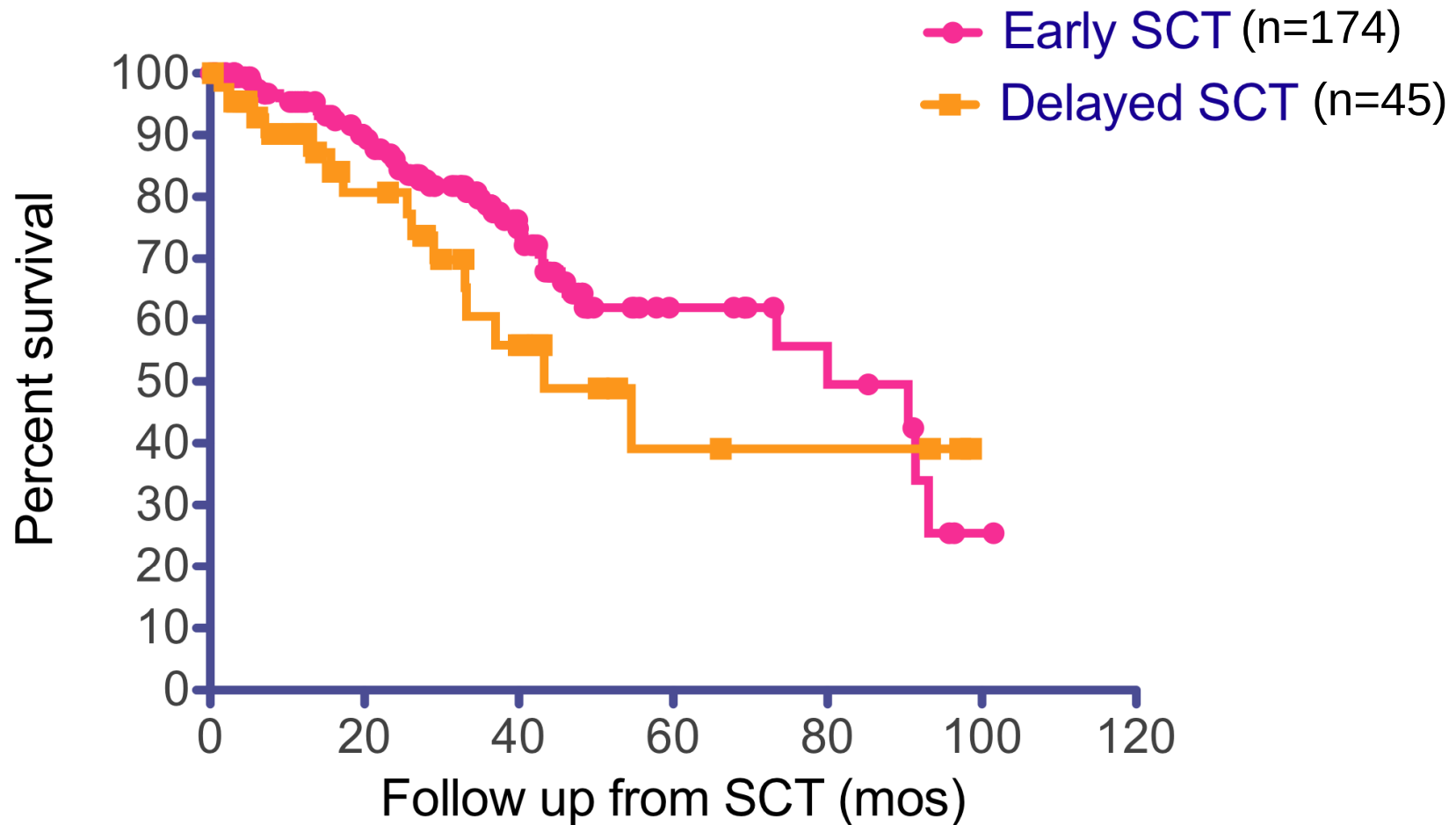
- Mel 200 was the conditioning regimen for nearly all patients
- Post SCT hospitalization days were higher among delayed SCT group (median 4 vs. 0; $P < 0.01$)
- The response rate to SCT was higher among the early group: 93% vs. 83% ($P = 0.049$)

Post SCT-TTP



Median TTP post SCT 20 mos for early vs. 16 mos for delayed (P=0.2)

Post-SCT Overall survival



Trend to better OS post SCT for early SCT group, 80 mos vs. 43 mos, $P = 0.04$ (Breslow Gehan); $P = 0.16$ (logrank)

Conclusions

- In a group of patients receiving initial therapy with IMiDs, the overall survival appears to be comparable, whether an upfront approach or SCT at relapse is used.
- The time to progression appears comparable following SCT, likely reflecting lack of alkylator exposure pre-SCT
- However, OS post SCT appear to be lower for the delayed SCT group reflecting less options for salvage therapy (already used up)

Conclusions

- SCT should be considered a "regimen" for myeloma therapy not a platform to base all therapy on
- No QOL measurements in this study, but clearly plays an important role in the decision making process of "early" vs. "delayed"
- Retrospective nature precludes understanding reason for early vs. delayed decision and prospective studies are needed

Acknowledgements

Patients who make research possible

Mayo Clinic Dysproteinemia Group

Clinical