

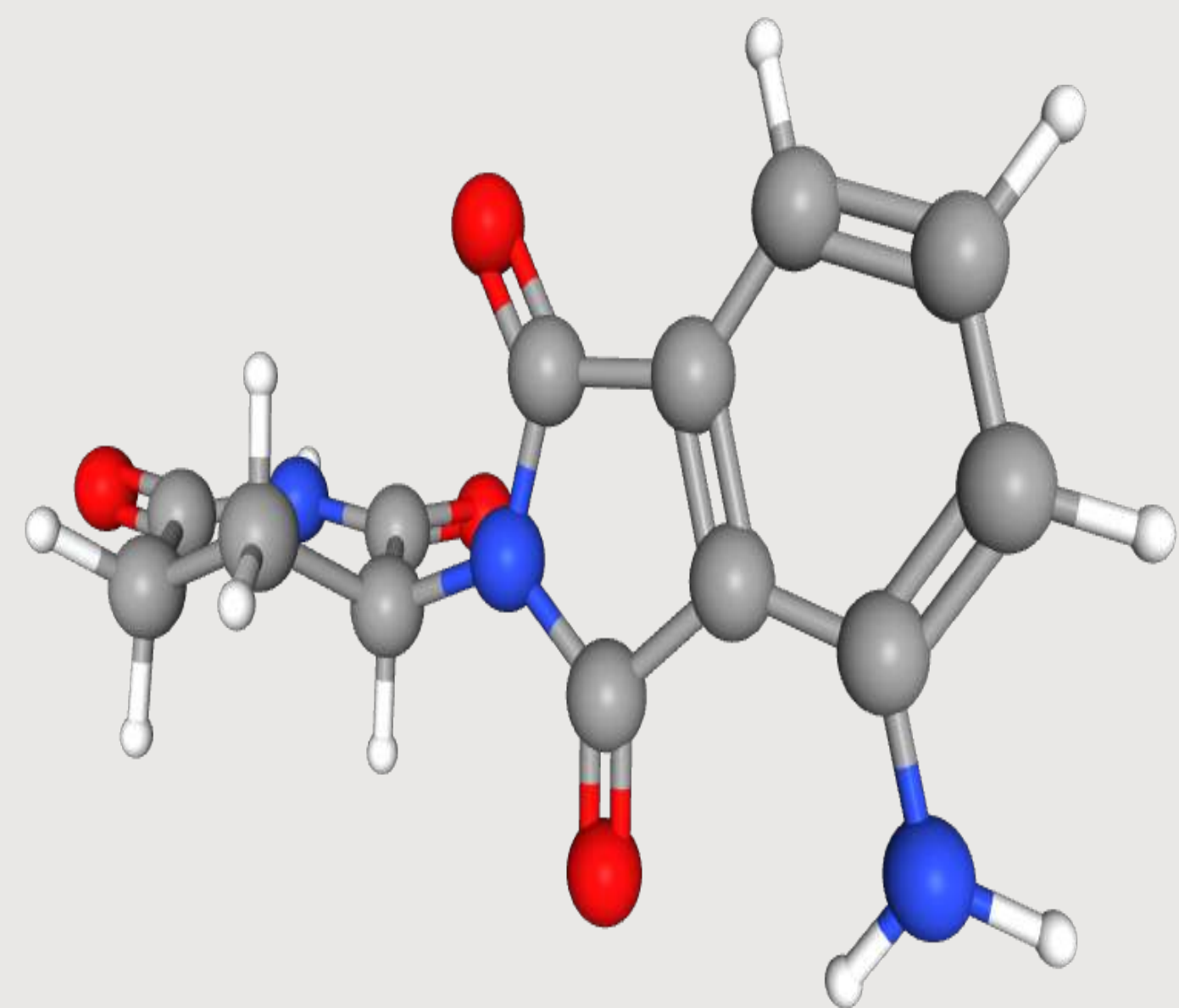
Pomalidomide in Relapse / Refractory Patients with Multiple Myeloma: A Newly Adopted Approach in Ukraine

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Background

Pomalidomide, a new non-chemotherapy drug, has improved the overall and progression-free survival for myeloma patient`s. We present our first Ukrainian study of pomalidomide usage that showed good results in relapse/refractory (R/R) patients with multiple myeloma (MM).



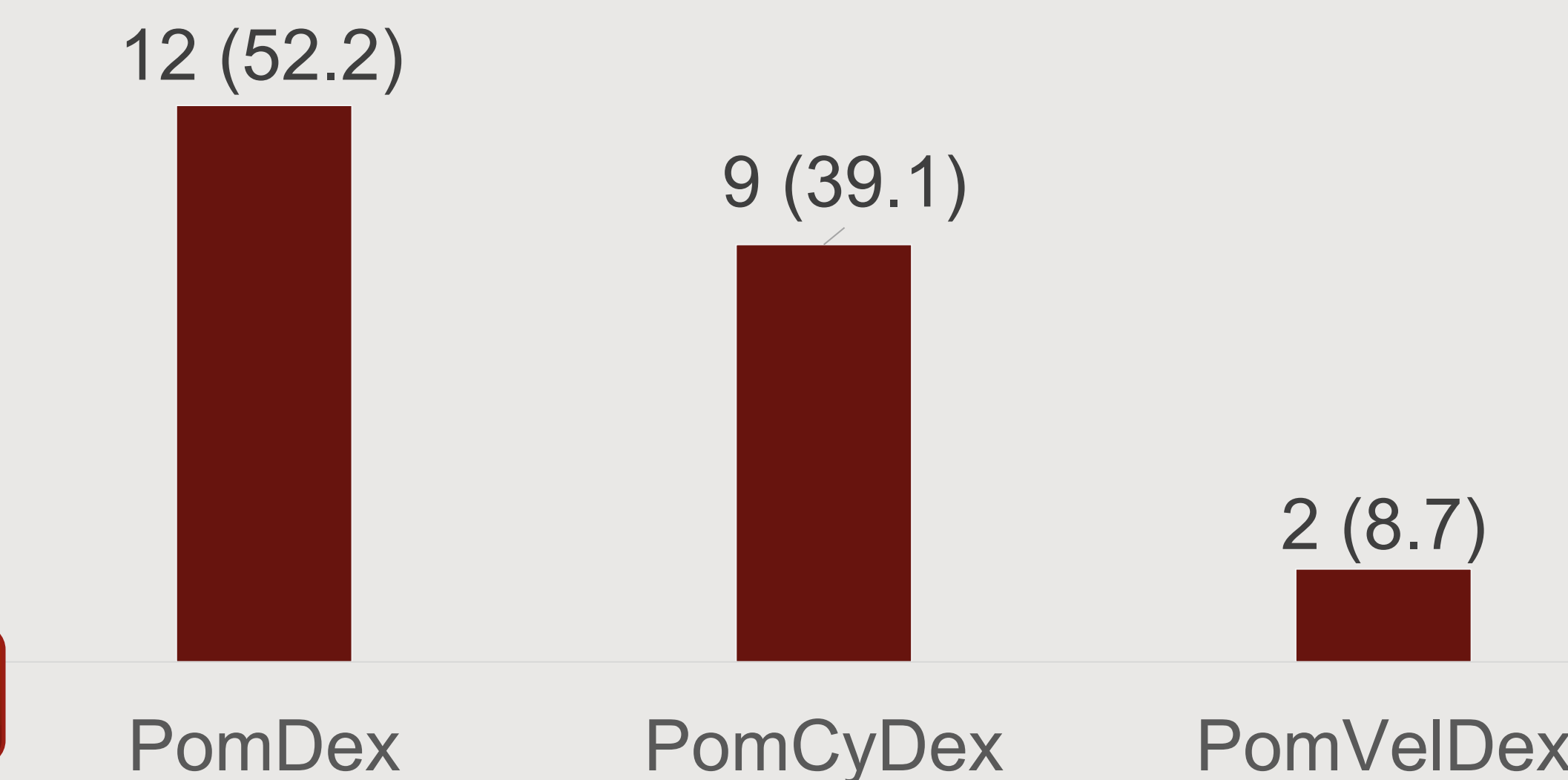
Objective

Conducting a prospective study in three Ukrainian hematological centers in order to assess the pomalidomide response of patients with R/R MM whose response failed after more than one line of therapy.

Materials & Methods

Table 1. Patient and disease characteristics	
	Total (N=23)
Age median, (min, max)	60,5 (44, 77)
Gender, n (%)	
male	13 (56.5)
female	10 (43.5)
Stage of disease according to ISS, n (%)	
1	1 (4.3)
2	17 (74)
3	5 (21.7)
Lines of therapy before study, n (%)	
<3	4 (17.4)
3	8 (34.8)
5	5 (21,8)
6	3 (13)
4	3 (13)

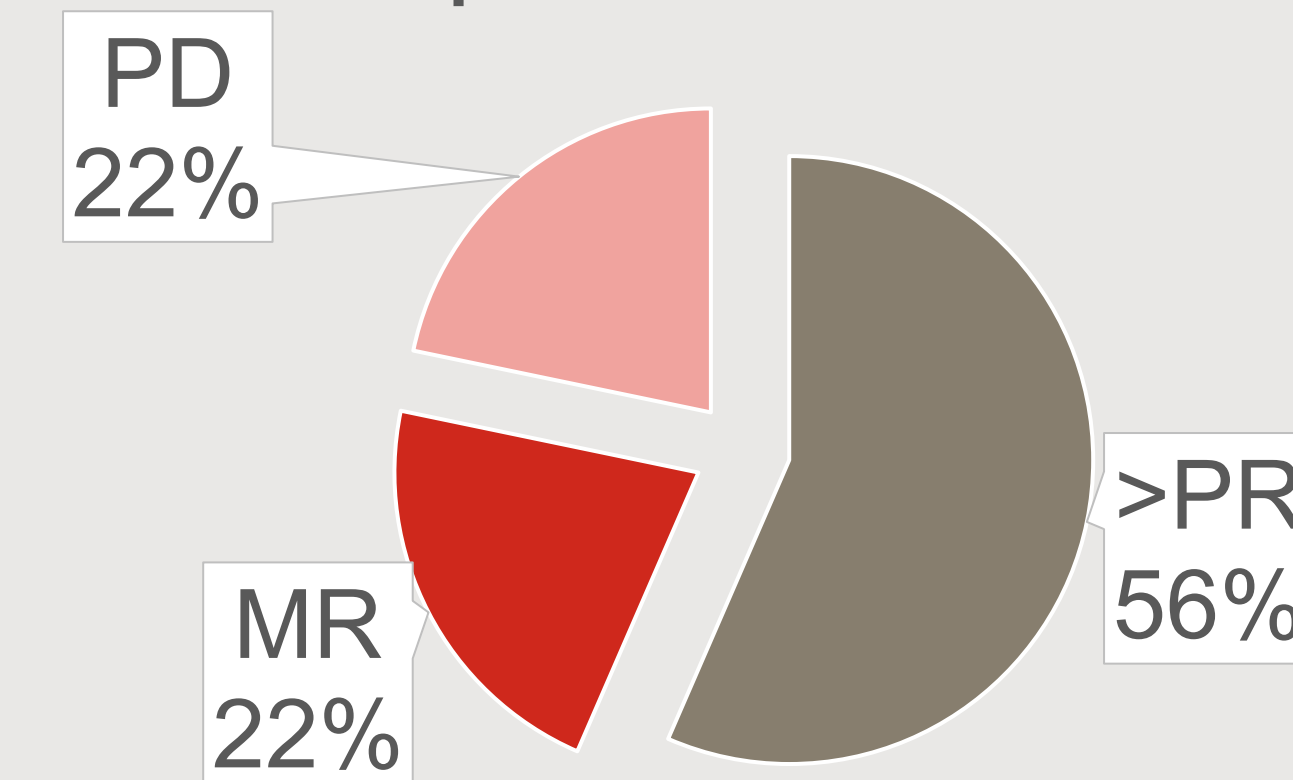
Study Regimes, n (%)



Median number of treatment courses (min, max) – 3.5 (2, 6)

Summary

Response of Treatment



The response time to treatment was recorded from 1 month to 4 months (median: 2.5 months)

Patients who relapse after therapy



Our study showed a high efficiency of treatment with pomalidomide-containing regimens in patients with R/R myeloma. However, triple-component pomalidomide regimens show better results in achieving response to treatment in patients with R/R myeloma compared to the two-component ones.

References

Paul G Richardson, Albert Oriol, Prof Meral Beksac, et al. *Lancet Oncol.* 2019; **20 (6)**: 781-794