

Modern Myeloma, Unequal Gains

Two Decades of Survival Improvement Across Age Groups

Fnu Muhibullah, Athar Nawab

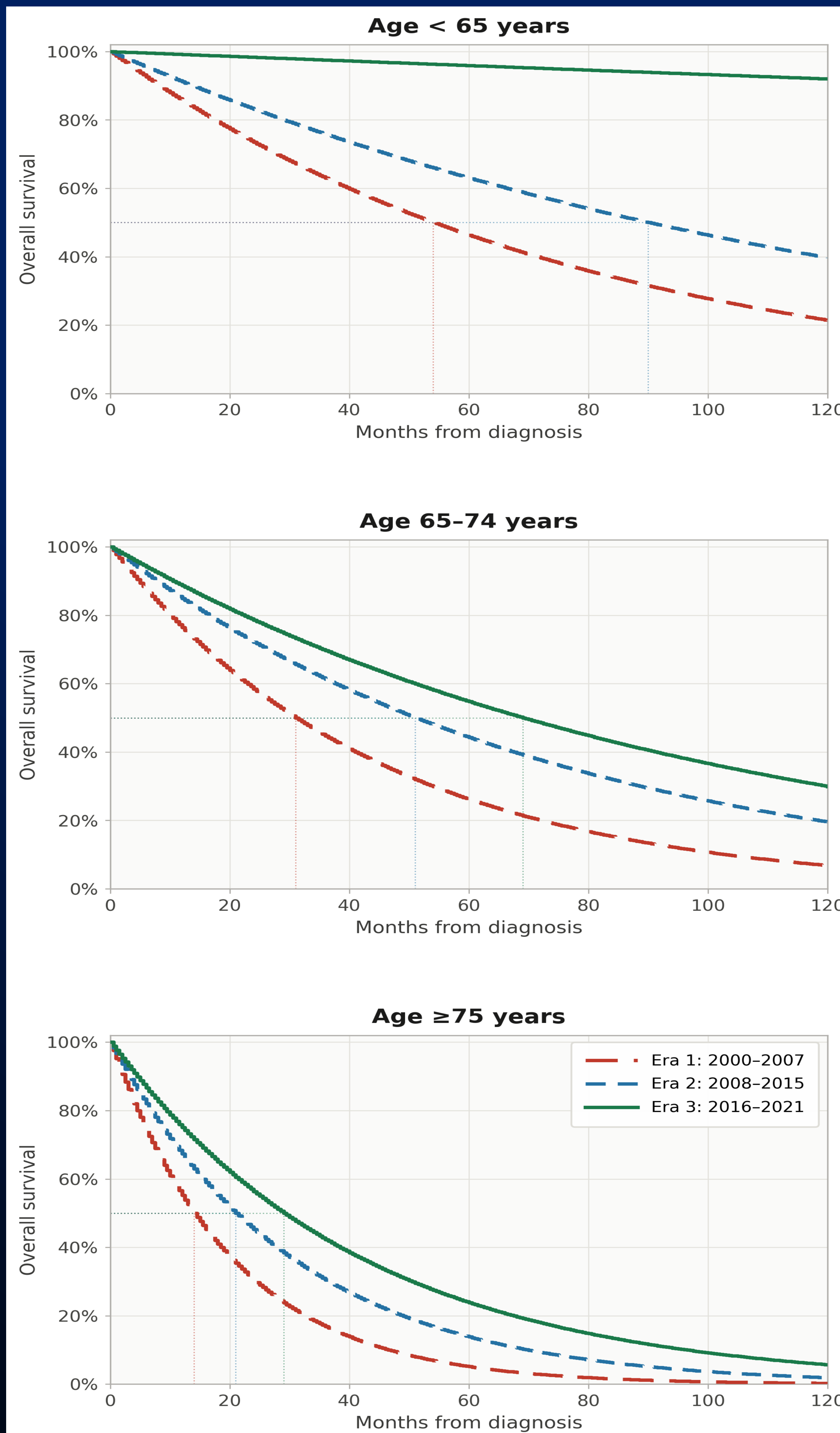
West Virginia University, Camden Clark Medical Center, Internal Medicine Residency Program

Introduction

- Modern therapies have substantially improved survival in multiple myeloma.
- Whether survival gains have been equitable across age groups remains unclear.
- **Hypothesis:** Have these advances translated into equitable survival gains across all age groups?

Methods

- **SEER 17:** 92,277 adults with newly diagnosed MM, 2000–2021.
- Three age groups: **<65, 65–74, ≥75 years.**
- Three therapeutic eras:
 - **2000–2007:** Pre-novel agents
 - **2008–2015:** PI/IMiD era
 - **2016–2021:** Modern era
- Kaplan–Meier and multivariable Cox regression adjusted for age, sex, race, and era.



Key Findings

- **<65 years:** Median OS increased from **54 to 90 months**, with the median **not reached in Era 3**.
- **65–74 years:** Median OS increased progressively from **31 to 51 to 69 months** across the three eras.
- **≥75 years:** Median OS increased from **14 to 21 to 29 months**, representing a **15-month absolute**

Conclusion

In Multiple Myeloma, survival has improved across all age groups, but patients ≥75 years continue to experience markedly inferior outcomes.



fnu.muhibullah@hsc.wvu.edu
anawab@hsc.wvu.edu