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REAL-LIFE EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY OF LENALIDOMIDE IN THE TREATMENT OF MULTIPLE MYELOMA

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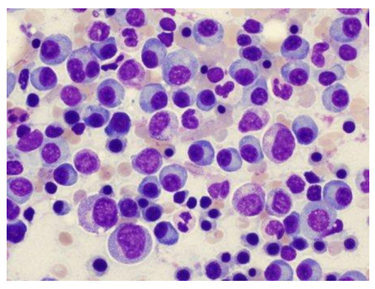
OBJECTIVES

In 2009, lenalidomide was included in our hospital formulary for the treatment of multiple myeloma (MM). Nowadays, real world data is fundamental in the evaluation of drugs.



Purpose: To assess the effectiveness and safety of lenalidomide for MM in the clinical practice in a university hospital.

METHODS

- We carried out a retrospective, longitudinal, observational study which included all patients treated with lenalidomide for MM between January 2015 and August 2015.
- Variables were collected from medical records and laboratory tests: demographics, pharmacotherapeutics (starting date of lenalidomide, dose adjustment and reasons, therapy duration and reasons of discontinuations and adverse events) and analyticals (paraprotein level, calcaemia, neutrophil and platelet counts).
- Effectiveness was assessed using progression criteria: increase in paraprotein level (>0.5g/dl) and/or in calcaemia (>11.5mg/dl). Safety was evaluated by the incidence of reported adverse events (AE).

RESULTS

- ✓52 patients with 71.5 years (61.2, 79.0)
- ✓The median time of treatment was 37.3 weeks (12.0, 68.6)
- ✓17 patients (32.7%) discontinued lenalidomide
- ✓Paraprotein levels decreased in 23 patients (44.2%), while in 24 patients (46.2%) remained constant
- ✓Hypercalcaemia (>11.5mg/dl) was not reached in any patient

Figure 1. REASONS OF DISCONTINUED LENALIDOMIDE

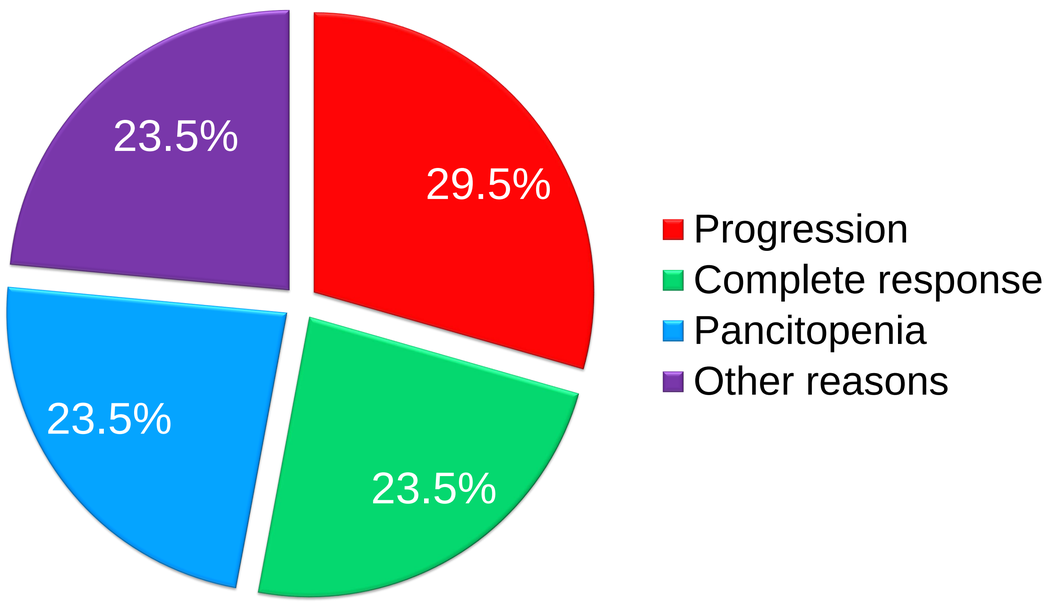
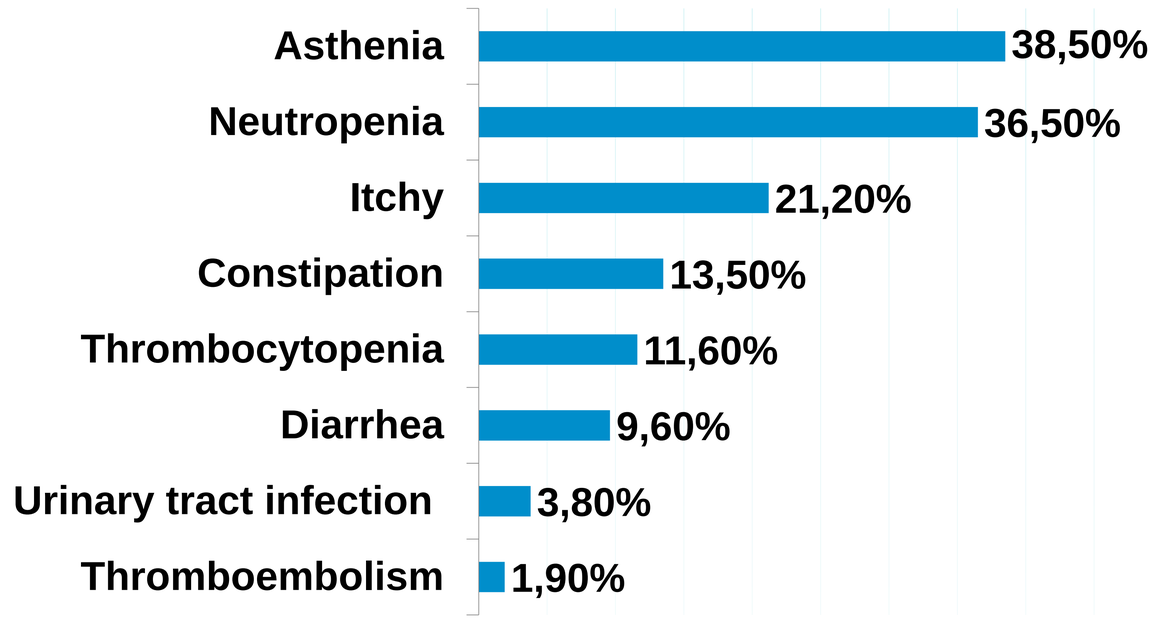


Figure 2. INCIDENCE OF ADVERSE EFECTS



❖ Dose adjustment was necessary during the treatment in 25 patients (48.1%) to manage neutropenia and thrombocytopenia secondary to lenalidomide.

CONCLUSIONS

. In 90.4% of patients lenalidomide seemed to control the disease. The most common AE was haematological disorder. This should be closely monitored, since led to a dose reduction or cessation in more than a half of the patients.

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