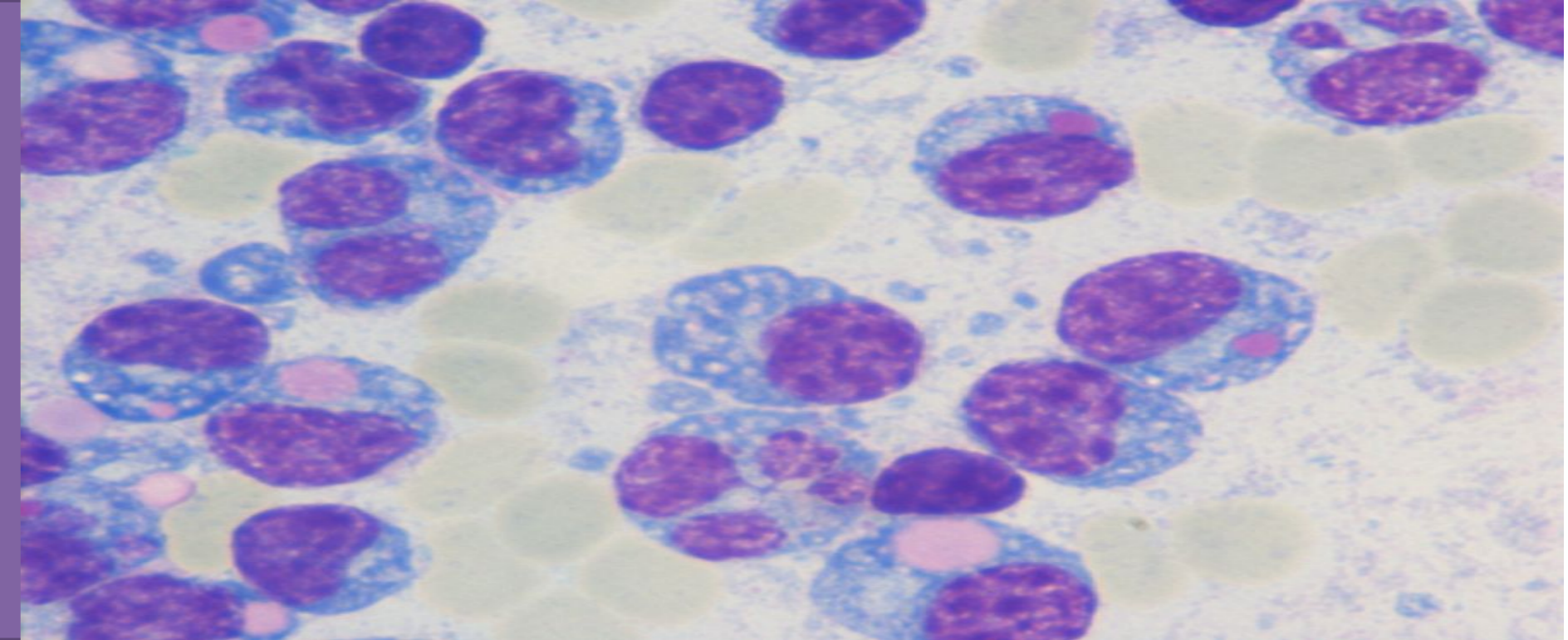


MEASUREMENT OF HEALTH OUTCOMES OF POMALIDOMIDE, CYCLOPHOSPHAMIDE AND DEXAMETHASONE COMBINATION IN ADULT PATIENTS WITH RELAPSED AND REFRACTORY MULTIPLE MYELOMA



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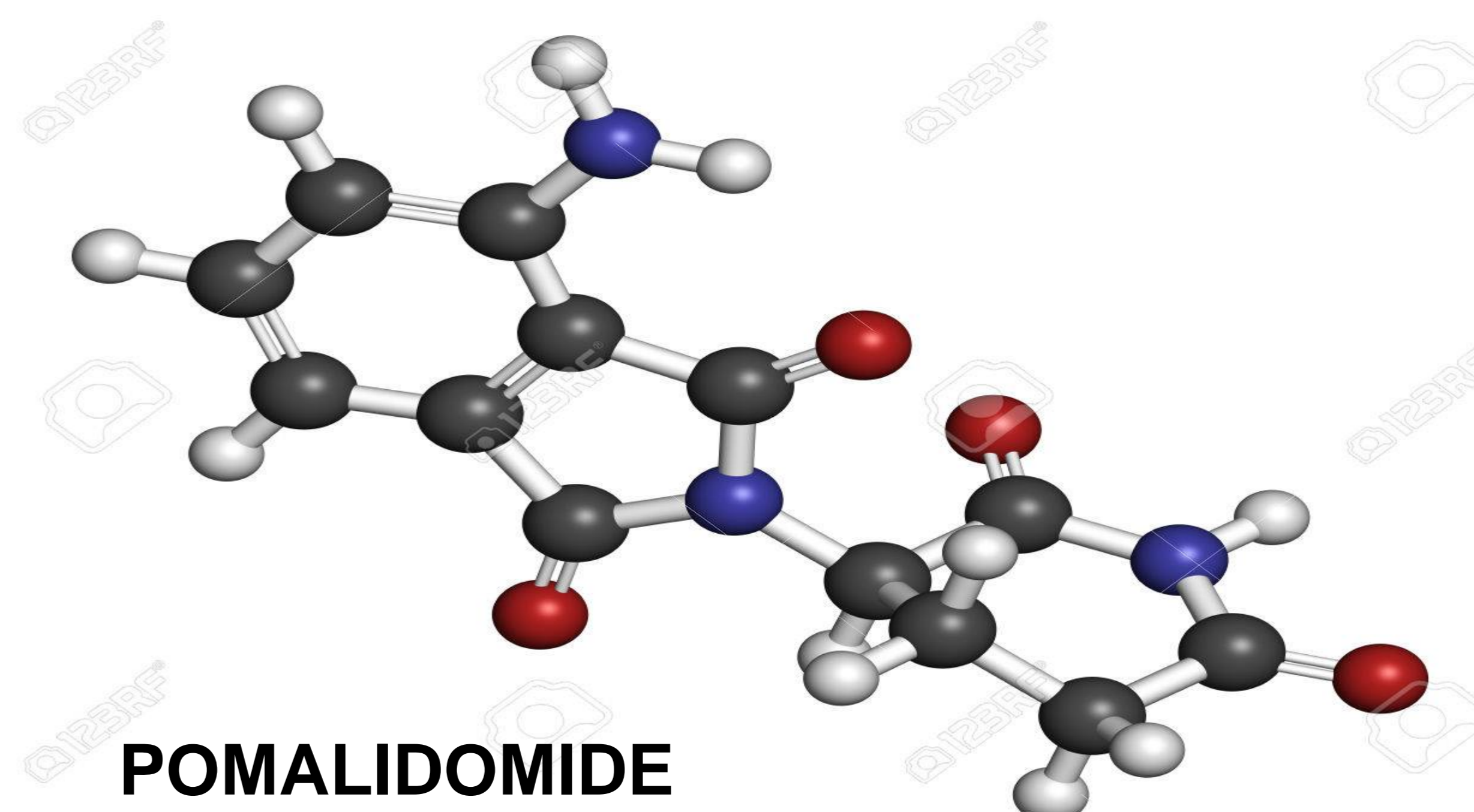
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PURPOSE

To measure health outcomes in the combination of pomalidomide, cyclophosphamide and dexamethasone (PomCyDex) in adult patients with relapsed and refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM).



MATERIAL AND METHODS

Three-year prospective observational study on 31 cases of RRMM. To measure the health outcomes obtained with the PomCyDex combination in a third level hospital we used the median progression free survival (PFS) as the main variable to assess if the combination is effective. Age, number of previous treatment lines and most frequent adverse reactions were also measured.

RESULTS

Health Outcomes Measured

31 RRMM cases were analyzed (48.3%: women; 51.6%: men): The mean age was 68 years

38.7% → PomCyDex in the 3rd line

12.9% → PomCyDex in the 4th line

25.8% → PomCyDex in the 5th line

19.3% → PomCyDex in the 6th line

3.2% → PomCyDex in the 7th line

The mean number of PomCyDex cycles received → 9

The median PFS (months) → 9.9

PomCyDex combination was shown to improve PFS by an additional 5.9 months compared to PomDex-only patients receiving a 4 month PFS (MM-003)

The most frequent adverse reactions: neutropenia (38%), anaemia (11%) and thrombocytopenia (5%).



CONCLUSION

➤ health outcomes of the PomCyDex combination is similar to those published by Baz et al. (2016) and is considered an effective combination. PomCyDex combination is well tolerated in most patients and is therefore considered a safe treatment.

