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## Pomalidomide-Dexamethasone in the management of heavily pretreated Multiple Myeloma

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### Introduction

Pomalidomide is a new generation IMiD, with a very good compliance, thanks to oral administration, which can be used also in heavily pretreated patients, in a domestic setting.

### Aims

In this retrospective observational trial, It has been evaluated efficacy and tolerance of pomalidomide plus dexamethasone (PD) as salvage regimen in heavily pretreated patients with relapsed and refractory MM (rrMM), whose prognosis is particularly severe.

### Materials and Methods

57 patients (31 M/26 F), with rrMM, median age at diagnosis 69 years (r. 52-86), and median age at start of treatment 76 years (r.56-90) treated with several lines of treatments (median 7, r. 2-11), every refractory to all the drugs previously received (also Bortezomib, Thalidomide and Lenalidomide), received Pomalidomide-Dexamethasone (Pomalidomide 4 mg for 21 days, Dexamethasone 40 mg days 1,8,15,22, pegfilgrastim day +8) every 28 days, until progression. ISS was equally distributed, and cytogenetic at relapse was evaluable in 14 patients. All the patients had previously been treated with schedule containing bortezomib and IMiDs. 63% (36/57) had undergone at least to a single ASCT. All patients were relapsed and refractory to last therapies received before PD.

	Numbers of patients	Age at diagnosis	Age Start Treatment	Previous treatments	ORR: (≥PR)	ORR2: (≥SD)	OS from diagnosis	OS from start treatment	TTR
<b>Pom-Dexa</b>	33 (19 M/14 F)	69 (r. 52-84)	76 (r. 56-89)	7 (r. 2-11)	45.4%	78.7%	92 (r. 21-234)	9 (r. 1-25)	2 (r.1-6)
<b>KRD</b>	41 (23 M/18 F)	63.7 (r. 43-82)	67 (r. 48-84)	3 (r. 2-11)	68.2%	87.8%	62 (r. 9-170)	11 (r. 2-18)	1.3 (r.1-4)
<b>BVD</b>	56 (31 M/25 F)	57.3 (r. 36-82)	61.8 (r. 37-83)	6 (r. 2-11)	64%	85.7%	62.7 (r. 6-151)	9.8 (r. 2-36)	1.2 (r.1-3)

### Results

Pomalidomide was well tolerated, with grade 3-4 transfusion-dependent anemia in 58% (33/57) of patients, 44% (23/57) grade 3-4 neutropenia (pegfilgrastim in primary prophylaxis was given, no hospitalization was required, no septic shocks were observed), 40% (23/57) grade 3-4 thrombocytopenia without hemorrhagic events and transfusion-dependence. No severe extra-hematologic toxicity was observed. According to IMWG, ORR1 (≥PR) was 47.3% (27/57: 5 CR, 11 VGPR, 7 PR, 4 MR), but, considering that we are evaluating a cohort of heavily pretreated patients, with poor prognosis, another parameter should be considered, ORR2 (≥SD), considering stable disease as a successful result in progressive MM. ORR2 was 77.1% (17 SD). These can be considered as impressive result in this subset of patients. Oral treatment gives a really good compliance, in frail and unfit patients, and response, when present, is always really fast (median time to response: 2 months (r.1-6)), median OS from diagnosis was 94 months (range 21-234), median OS from start of pomalidomide was 9 months (range 1-25).

Nine patients have surprisingly achieved a notable response (3 VGPR, 4 PR, 2 MR) after failure of novel agents (i.e. Carfilzomib, Daratumumab and Pomalidomide).

### Conclusions

Pomalidomide-dexamethasone has shown significant efficacy and a very good compliance, thanks to oral administration, in a particularly severe setting of heavily pretreated patients, relapsed and refractory to all available therapeutic resources, also after failure of novel agents.

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