

## WHAT IS THE REAL-LIFE SETTING USE OF LENALIDOMIDE-CORTICOSTEROIDS (LEN-DOUBLET) IN SECOND LINE (2L) IN THE ERA OF TRIPLETS IN MULTIPLE MYELOMA (MM) IN FRANCE? RESULTS FROM EMMY STUDY

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**Introduction:** Current European<sup>1</sup> and International<sup>2</sup> guidelines recommend the use of lenalidomide in first- and second-lines treatment for MM. In the era when tri-therapies are recognized as a standard of care in 2L, here we report the results of a sub-group of patients treated with lenalidomide-dexamethasone (Rd) in 2L from the EMMY (Epidemiology of Therapeutic Management of MM) study.

**Materials and methods:** EMMY is a descriptive, multicenter, non-interventional study conducted in 72 Intergroup Francophone of Myeloma centers in France, enrolling any patient initiating MM treatment. EMMY allows describing the characteristics and the real-life efficacy of treatments. From 2017 to 2019, 2765 patients were enrolled, among them, 1022 patients received a 2L therapy including 233 patients (22.8%) who received lenalidomide-corticosteroid of which 224 patients (96%) received dexamethasone (Rd). Our objective is to describe patients' characteristics, efficacy, and therapeutic sequences in MM patients who received Rd in 2L.

**Results:** By 03/16/2021, 224 patients treated with Rd were analyzed, the median age is 78.7, 6.5 years older as compared to the inclusion EMMY 2L population (72,1 years old). 42.4% of patients  $\geq$  80y, 20% had ECOG  $\geq$  2 and 13% are a high cytogenetic risk. Regarding comorbidities, 6.7% reported cardiovascular history and 4.5% moderate to end-stage renal impairment. The most frequent 1L regimen was bortezomib, melphalan, and corticosteroid (58.7%). The ORR is 65.2%, including 48.1% VGPR. After 36 months of median follow-up, mTTNT is 22.3 months, mPFS is 19.5 months and mOS is not reached. Rd in 2L was discontinued due to adverse events and disease progression in 31.6% and 51.5% of patients respectively. The most frequent regimen used in patients who received a 3L after Rd (n = 90) was pomalidomide and dexamethasone (20%).

**Conclusion:** In the era of triplets, this sub-analysis of the EMMY's real-life study underlines that a significant number of elderly and frail patients still received Rd.

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