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## 651. MULTIPLE MYELOMA AND PLASMA CELL DYSCRASIAS: BASIC AND TRANSLATIONAL

**Excellent PFS and OS of Newly Diagnosed Multiple Myeloma Patients Receiving Carfilzomib, Bendamustine, and Dexamethasone (KBD): A 6.5 Year Follow-up**

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## INTRODUCTION

While quadruplet regimens including PIs, IMiDs, and anti-CD38 mAb are now standard in the US for multiple myeloma (MM), the alkylating agent bendamustine has proven safe and effective in the first-line setting. <sup>1</sup> IMiDs can thus be preserved until relapse or replaced after adverse events. Carfilzomib has demonstrated efficacy in newly diagnosed MM. <sup>2</sup> We previously published the results of a phase I/II study of carfilzomib, bendamustine, and dexamethasone (KBD) in newly diagnosed MM during the pre-daratumumab era. <sup>3</sup> We report long-term survival outcomes.

## METHODS

Patients enrolled in NCT02002598 with newly diagnosed MM and adequate renal function received IV carfilzomib, IV bendamustine, and IV/PO dexamethasone at prespecified doses for 8 cycles, each 28 days. <sup>3</sup> Stem cell collection for autologous stem cell transplant (ASCT) was performed after cycle 4. ASCT was performed after cycle 8 for transplant eligible patients. Maintenance was carfilzomib 36 mg/m<sup>2</sup> every 2 weeks or investigator's choice. Trial cessation occurred 12/2018. Here we provide an updated analysis of the outcome of patients with a median follow up of 77.5 months.

## RESULTS

Data from 2/2014 to 7/2023 were reviewed. 19 patients received  $\geq 2$  cycles of KBD and were eligible for analysis. 5/19 (26.3%) had  $\geq 1$  high- or ultra-high-risk cytogenetic lesion (gain 1q, amplification 1q, 17p deletion/TP53 mutation, t(4;14), t(14;16), t(14;20)). <sup>4</sup> 7/19 (36.8%) were R-ISS stage 1. 5/19 (26.2%) were R-ISS stage 3.

ORR was 100.0% with 12/19 patients (63.2%) achieving a complete remission (CR) and 7/12 (58.3%) minimal residual disease (MRD) negativity. Median time to response was 1 cycle and to best response 7 cycles. 12/19 patients (63.2%) underwent ASCT. Times to neutrophil and platelet engraftment occurred in the expected timeframe. 16/19 patients completed median 19 maintenance cycles (IQR: 1-24). 10/19 patients (52.6%) received carfilzomib 36 mg/m<sup>2</sup> every 2 weeks; 5 patients received lenalidomide d1-21 every 28 days; 1 patient received KRd. 2 patients declined maintenance; 1 patient died prior to maintenance due to septic shock.

After median follow up of 77.5 months (95% CI: 52.2-82.2), 7/19 (36.8%) patients suffered PD, including 3/12 (25.0%) who achieved CR. 1/19 died due to PD; 1/19 died due to septic shock. Median PFS was 77 months (34.5-NR); median time to next treatment (TTNT) was 77.0 months (36.1-NR). Median OS was not reached. 4/5 patients with high-risk cytogenetics suffered PD at median 48.6 months (14.6-NR); 1 without PD survived 17.2 months before loss to follow up. 1/5 high-risk cytogenetics patients died from PD at 37.2 months. For the 7/19 (36.8%) without ASCT, median PFS, TTNT, and OS were 41.8 months (9.8-NR), 45.2 months (9.8-NR), and not reached, respectively. 2/19 (10.5%) patients developed a second primary malignancy: melanoma *in situ*, fully resected; and localized prostate cancer at age 73, on active observation. No MDS occurred.

## CONCLUSIONS and DISCUSSION

Patients with newly diagnosed MM who received KBD and, if eligible, ASCT had an excellent outcome with a median PFS of 77 months and a median OS that has not yet been reached at a median follow up of over 6 years. These findings equal or surpass the results achieved with RVD induction with a median PFS of 50 months for RVD + ASCT and 36 months for RVD only.

<sup>5</sup> No adverse effects due to bendamustine were apparent, including development of MDS. KBD with anti-CD38 mAb should be explored as a viable IMiD-sparing first-line regimen, regardless of ASCT eligibility.

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Age, median (IQR)	65 (53.5-68)
Gender (M/F)	13/6
<b>Ethnicity</b>	
Non-Hispanic/Latinx/Spanish (%)	12/19 (63.2%)
Hispanic/Latinx/Spanish (%)	5/19 (26.3%)
Declined to answer (%)	2/19 (10.5%)
<b>Immunoglobulin subtype</b>	
IgG kappa (%)	8/19 (42.1%)
IgG lambda (%)	3/19 (15.8%)
Kappa light chain (%)	4/19 (21.1%)
Lambda light chain (%)	2/19 (10.5%)
IgA kappa (%)	2/19 (10.5%)
<b>R-ISS at treatment initiation</b>	
1	7/19 (36.8%)
2	7/19 (36.8%)
3	5/19 (26.2%)
<b>ECOG</b>	
0	8/19 (42.1%)
1	5/19 (26.3%)
2	5/19 (26.3%)
3	1/19 (5.3%)
Extramedullary disease at treatment initiation	5/19 (26.3%)
Lytic lesions present at treatment initiation	17/19 (89.5%)
Number of cycles completed prior to any response, median (IQR)	1 (1-2)
Number of cycles completed prior to best response, median (IQR)	7 (5-8)
Underwent autologous stem cell transplant	12/19 (63.2%)
<b>Best response</b>	
PR	1/19 (5.2%)
VGPR	6/19 (31.6%)
CR	12/19 (63.2%)
MRD-pos CR	5/12 (41.7%)
MRD-neg CR	7/12 (58.3%)
Relapse	7/19 (36.8%)
Second primary malignancy	2/19 (10.5%)
Myeloid neoplasm	0/19 (0.0%)

Figure 1: Survival outcomes

