

MULTIPLE MYELOMA: AT A GLANCE

Multiple myeloma is a life-threatening blood cancer of plasma cells, a type of white blood cell in the bone marrow that helps fight infection.¹ When plasma cells become cancerous and multiply too quickly, they are called myeloma cells.¹

Incidence and Prevalence

GLOBALLY

230,000*

people are living with multiple myeloma²



*5-year prevalence

Multiple myeloma is an orphan disease and accounts for about

1%

OF ALL CANCERS³



95%

of patients diagnosed in advanced stages of disease⁴

IN EUROPE



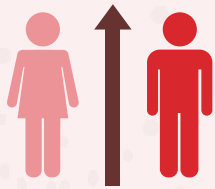
39,000

individuals were diagnosed and

24,000

people lost their life to the disease in 2012³

Who's At Risk?



Incidence is about

20%

higher globally among men than women³

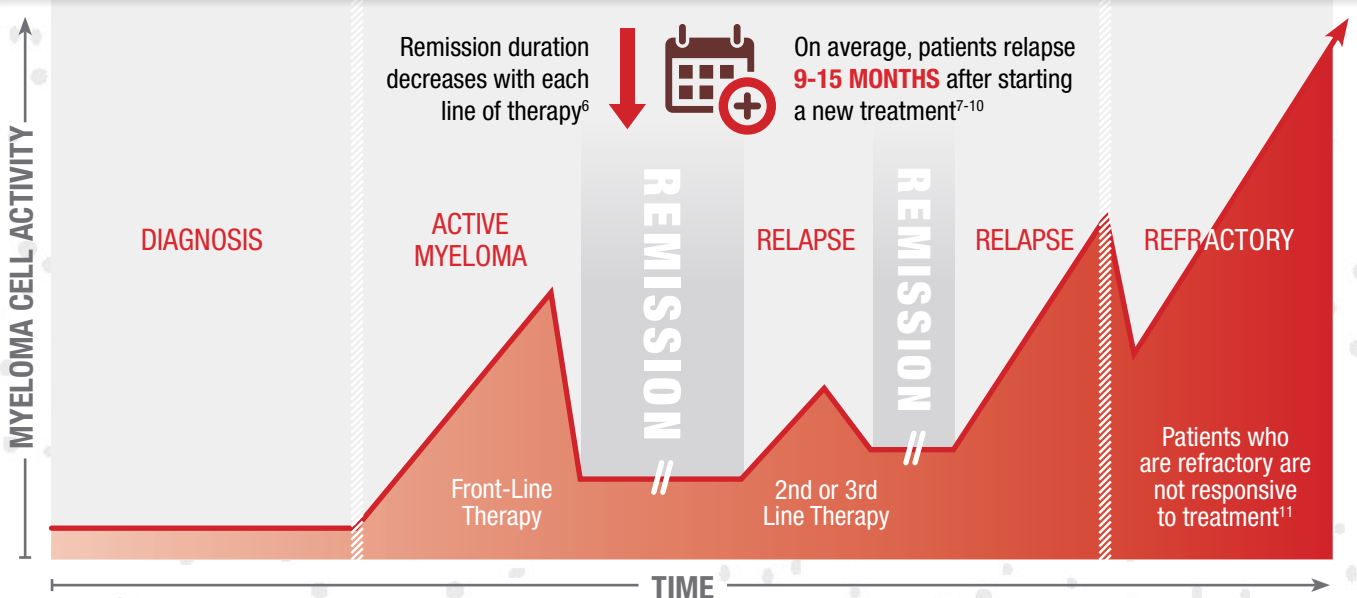


Most frequently diagnosed in patients aged:

65-74⁴

Course of the Disease

MULTIPLE MYELOMA IS CHARACTERIZED BY A RECURRING PATTERN OF RELAPSE AND REMISSION⁵



Disease Burden

MULTIPLE MYELOMA AFFECTS SEVERAL MAJOR BODY SYSTEMS AND PATIENTS OFTEN PRESENT WITH CO-MORBIDITIES, ADDING COMPLEXITY TO DISEASE MANAGEMENT^{1,5}



Most patients respond to initial therapy, but nearly all patients eventually relapse and disease burden increases with each relapse^{5,6}



Patients' ability to achieve and sustain a meaningful response declines with each relapse due to acquired drug resistance and disease biology⁶



Relapsed patients may have worsened health status as a result of disease progression, co-morbidities and treatment-related toxicities^{5,12}



Common treatment-related toxicities include thrombocytopenia, neutropenia, peripheral neuropathy, infection and gastrointestinal conditions^{5,12}

New Treatment Options May Improve Outcomes

AVERAGE SURVIVAL POST-DIAGNOSIS

2-5 years¹

2005

6 years¹³

2015

Finding the appropriate therapeutic options in multiple myeloma for those with relapsed or refractory disease is critical to help ensure patients receive optimal care and improved outcomes.

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