

# 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.<sup>1</sup> When plasma cells become cancerous and multiply too quickly, they are called myeloma cells.<sup>1</sup>

## Incidence and Prevalence

GLOBALLY

**230,000**<sup>\*</sup>

people are living with multiple myeloma<sup>2</sup>



<sup>\*</sup>5-year prevalence

Multiple myeloma is an orphan disease and accounts for about

**1%**

OF ALL  
CANCERS<sup>2</sup>



**95%**

of patients diagnosed in advanced stages of disease<sup>3</sup>

IN THE U.S.



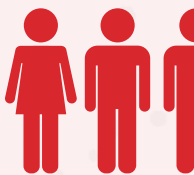
an estimated  
**26,850**

individuals were diagnosed with multiple myeloma in 2015 and about

**11,200**

lost their life to the disease<sup>3</sup>

## Who's At Risk?



Incidence is

**1.5x**

higher among men<sup>3</sup>

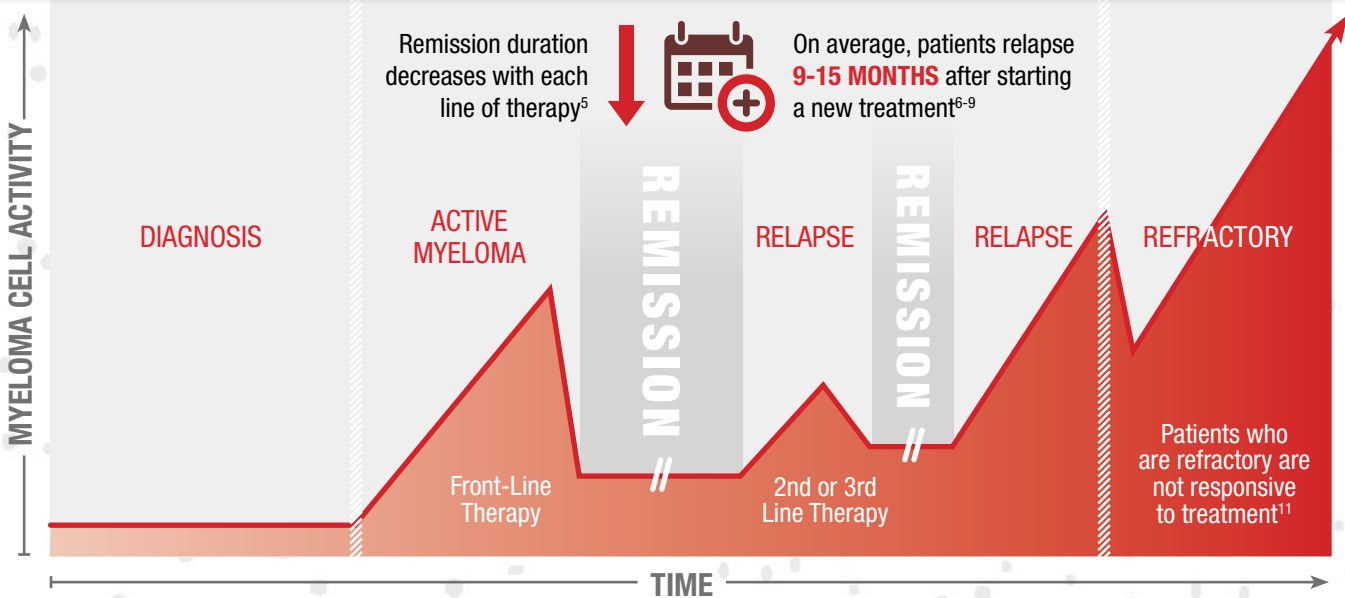


Most frequently diagnosed in patients aged:

**65-74**<sup>3</sup>

## Course of the Disease

MULTIPLE MYELOMA IS CHARACTERIZED BY A RECURRING PATTERN OF RELAPSE AND REMISSION<sup>4</sup>



## Disease Burden

MULTIPLE MYELOMA AFFECTS SEVERAL MAJOR BODY SYSTEMS AND PATIENTS OFTEN PRESENT WITH CO-MORBIDITIES, ADDING COMPLEXITY TO DISEASE MANAGEMENT<sup>1,10</sup>



**Most patients** respond to initial therapy, but nearly all patients eventually relapse and disease burden increases with each relapse<sup>5,10</sup>



**Patients' ability** to achieve and sustain a meaningful response declines with each relapse due to acquired drug resistance and disease biology<sup>5,11</sup>



**Relapsed patients** may have worsened health status as a result of disease progression, co-morbidities<sup>10,12,13</sup>

## New Treatment Options May Improve Outcomes

AVERAGE  
SURVIVAL POST-  
DIAGNOSIS\*

2-5 years<sup>14</sup>

2005

6 years<sup>15\*\*</sup>

2015

<sup>\*</sup>Data are specific to overall survival (OS).

<sup>\*\*</sup>OS observed in patients over 65 years of age.

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 potentially improved outcomes.

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