Relapsed and Refractory
Multiple Myeloma

Multiple myeloma (MM) is an incurable blood cancer that starts in the bone marrow and is characterised by an excessive proliferation of plasma cells.

38,000
new MM cases in Europe each year

28%
of MM patients die within one year of diagnosis

Up to
47%
of people diagnosed with MM die within 5 years

Treatment may not be remission but patients will most likely relapse

Relapsed MM is when the cancer returns after treatment or a period of remission

Refractory MM is when the cancer is not responsive to therapy

Disease burden

Outlook for relapsed and refractory (RR) MM patients has traditionally been poor

Median overall survival is 5–9 months depending on the number of prior lines of therapy

RR MM patients have:

• Physical disease-related symptoms, including:
  - Bone pain or fractures
  - Fatigue
  - Sensitivity of length or weakness
  - A constant need for pain medicine
  - Infection

• Cumulative treatment-related toxicities, including:
  - Bone marrow failure

• Emotional symptoms include risk of anxiety and depression affecting the quality of life of RR patients

Myeloma follows a pattern of remission and relapse

In reality, relapse is the disease not responsive or has progressed within a window of the last therapy

New targeted treatment options are needed

Currently there is no standard of care to treat RR MM

There is a critical need for new treatment options

Monoclonal antibody (mAb) therapies offer an exciting new treatment option

Pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic considerations

JANSSEN ONCOLOGY

Payer-focused PK/PD applications in oncology. A transition from complex, simulation-based approaches to a systems biology framework, enabled by technology and computational sciences, integrated with practical data. Leveraging the boundary between biology and clinical science. Creating workflows for pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic applications to support clinical decision-making, drug development, and regulatory submissions. Building partnerships with oncology stakeholders to address the challenges of personalized medicine and precision medicine.