



The International Myeloma Foundation presents

**Teleconference Series:
Myeloma Update**

**POST ASCO/EHA/IMWG
TELECONFERENCE**

Thursday, June 27, 2019

4:00 pm Pacific / 5:00 pm Mountain

6:00 pm Central / 7:00 pm Eastern

Duration: 60 minutes (including Q & A)



myeloma.org



Dr. Brian GM Durie
Chairman of the Board
International Myeloma Foundation

Today's Featured Speaker



Brian GM Durie
Cedars-Sinai Medical Center

Dr. Durie is

- Chairman of the Board for the IMF
- Scientific Chair of the IMWG and Black Swan Research Initiative
- Co-Chair of the SWOG Myeloma Committee

Recent Abstracts/Presentations/Publications



ASCO 2019

Abstracts: 5,600

Myeloma-related: 210

Oral presentations: 8

Plenary session
presentation: 1



EUROPEAN
HEMATOLOGY
ASSOCIATION

EHA 2019

Abstracts: 2,309

Myeloma-related: 199

Oral presentations: 13
(one presidential symp)

Posters: 182

... plus recent publications



Today's Topics

- **Smoldering myeloma**
- **Frontline therapy**
- **Maintenance**
- **Relapse therapies**
- **New agents**

Smoldering Multiple Myeloma (SMM)

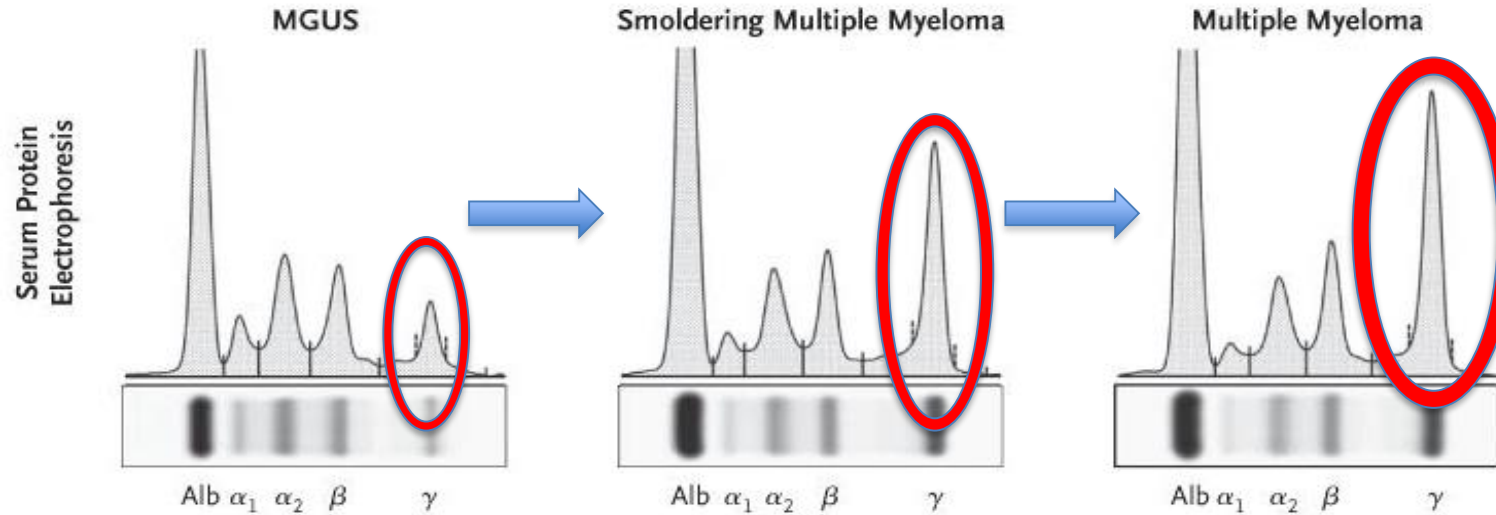
- **Risk classification**

- What is High Risk Smoldering Multiple Myeloma?
[HR SMM]

- **Treatment strategies**

- Observation
- Attempt to “prevent” progression to MM
- Early treatment for myeloma to enhance long term outcomes

Smoldering Multiple Myeloma (SMM)



Increasing levels of monoclonal protein



Increasing marrow plasma cell percentage



Development of End Organ Damage



HR SMM

MDE

CRAB

IMWG Project: New SMM Risk Score Tool*

2/20/20 Model

	Risk Factor	Coefficient	Odds Ratio (95% CI)	P-value	Score	
20	FLC Ratio					
	0-10 (reference)	-	-	-	0	
	>10-25	0.69	1.99 (1.15, 3.45)	0.014	2	
	>25-40	0.96	2.61 (1.36, 4.99)	0.004	3	
>40	1.56	4.73 (2.88, 7.77)	<0.0001	5		
2	M protein (g/dL)					
	0-1.5 (reference)	-	-	-	0	
	>1.5-3	0.95	2.59 (1.56, 4.31)	0.0002	3	
	>3	1.30	3.65 (2.02, 6.61)	<0.0001	4	
20	BMPC%					
	0-15 (reference)	-	-	-	0	
	>15-20	0.57	1.77 (1.03, 3.06)	0.04	2	
	>20-30	1.01	2.74 (1.6, 4.68)	0.0002	3	
	>30-40	1.57	4.82 (2.5, 9.28)	<0.0001	5	
	>40	2.00	7.42 (3.23, 17.02)	<0.0001	6	
	FiSH abnormality	0.83	2.28 (1.53, 3.42)	<0.0001	2	

*689 of the original 2286 had complete data for all risk factors. Logistic regression analyses performed. Principal investigators: Mateos; Kumar; San Miguel; Durie. ASCO abstract #8000; also EHA abstract.

Key Factors for Progression at 2 years

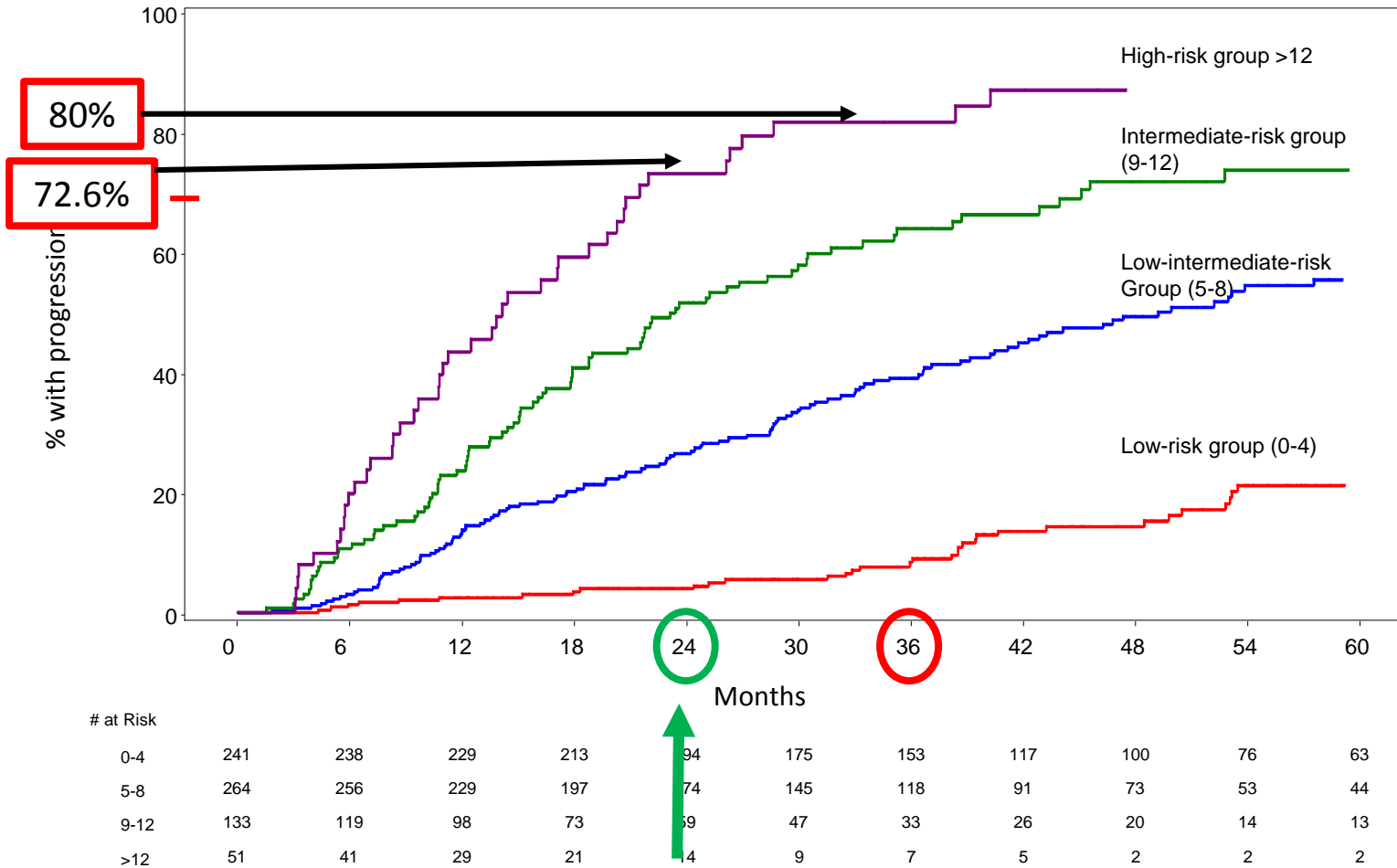
MDE (Myeloma Defining Events)

- BMPC % = $\geq 60\%$
- FLC Ratio = ≥ 100
- MRI = ≥ 2 lesions

HR SMM

- BMPC % = 20 – < 60%
- FLC Ratio = 10 – < 100
- [MRI = 0 or 1]
- Serum spike = > 1.5
- FiSH abnormalities

Risk of Progression at 2 years



Risk Stratification Groups	Hazard Ratio (95% CI) Versus Low-risk group (censored 2 year)
0-4	Reference
5-8	7.56 (3.77 to 15.2)
9-12	17.3 (8.63 to 34.8)
>12	31.9 (15.4 to 66.3)

Total Risk score	2 year progression n (%)
0-4	9 / 241 (3.7%)
5-8	67 / 264 (25.4%)
9-12	65 / 133 (48.9%)
>12	37 / 51 (72.6%)

For **LOW-RISK**: 96% prediction of non-progression at 2 years

E3A06: RANDOMIZED PHASE III TRIAL OF LENALIDOMIDE VERSUS OBSERVATION ALONE IN PATIENTS WITH ASYMPTOMATIC HIGH-RISK SMOLDERING MULTIPLE MYELOMA

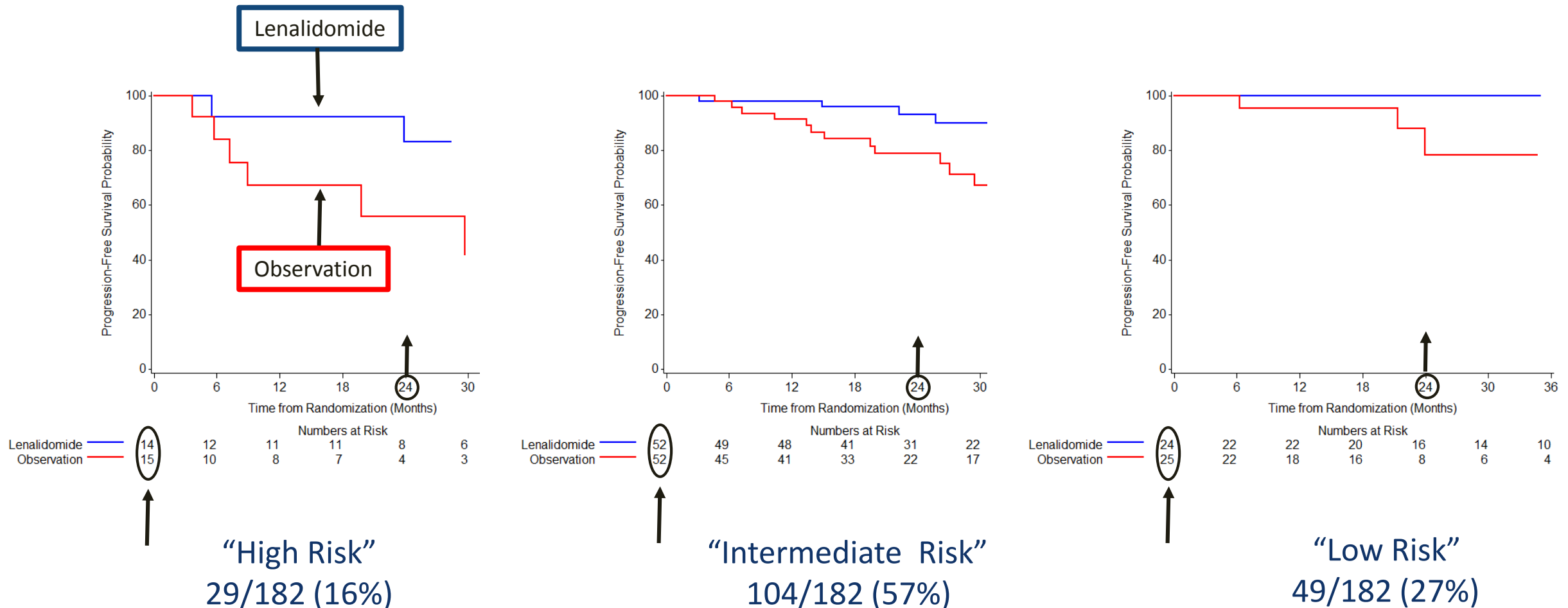
Sagar Lonial, M.D., Susanna Jacobus, M.Sc., Rafael Fonseca, M.D., Matthias Weiss, M.D., Shaji Kumar, M.D., Robert Z. Orlowski, M.D., Ph.D., Jonathan L. Kaufman, M.D., Abdulraheem M. Yacoub, M.D., Francis K. Buadi, M.D., Timothy O'Brien, M.D., Jeffrey V. Matous, M.D., Daniel M. Anderson, M.D., Robert V. Emmons, M.D., Anuj Mahindra, M.D., Lynne I. Wagner Ph.D., Madhav V. Dhodapkar, M.B.B.S., S. Vincent Rajkumar, M.D.

Acknowledgement: This study was coordinated by the ECOG-ACRIN Cancer Research Group (Peter J. O'Dwyer, MD and Mitchell D. Schnall, MD, PhD, Group Co-Chairs) and supported by the National Cancer Institute of the National Institutes of Health under the following award numbers: CA180820, CA180794, CA180790, CA180853, CA180858, CA180864, CA189805, CA189863, CA189870, CA180888, CA180826, (IF QOL: CA189828). The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the National Institutes of Health, nor does mention of Co-authors, study sponsor, etc.



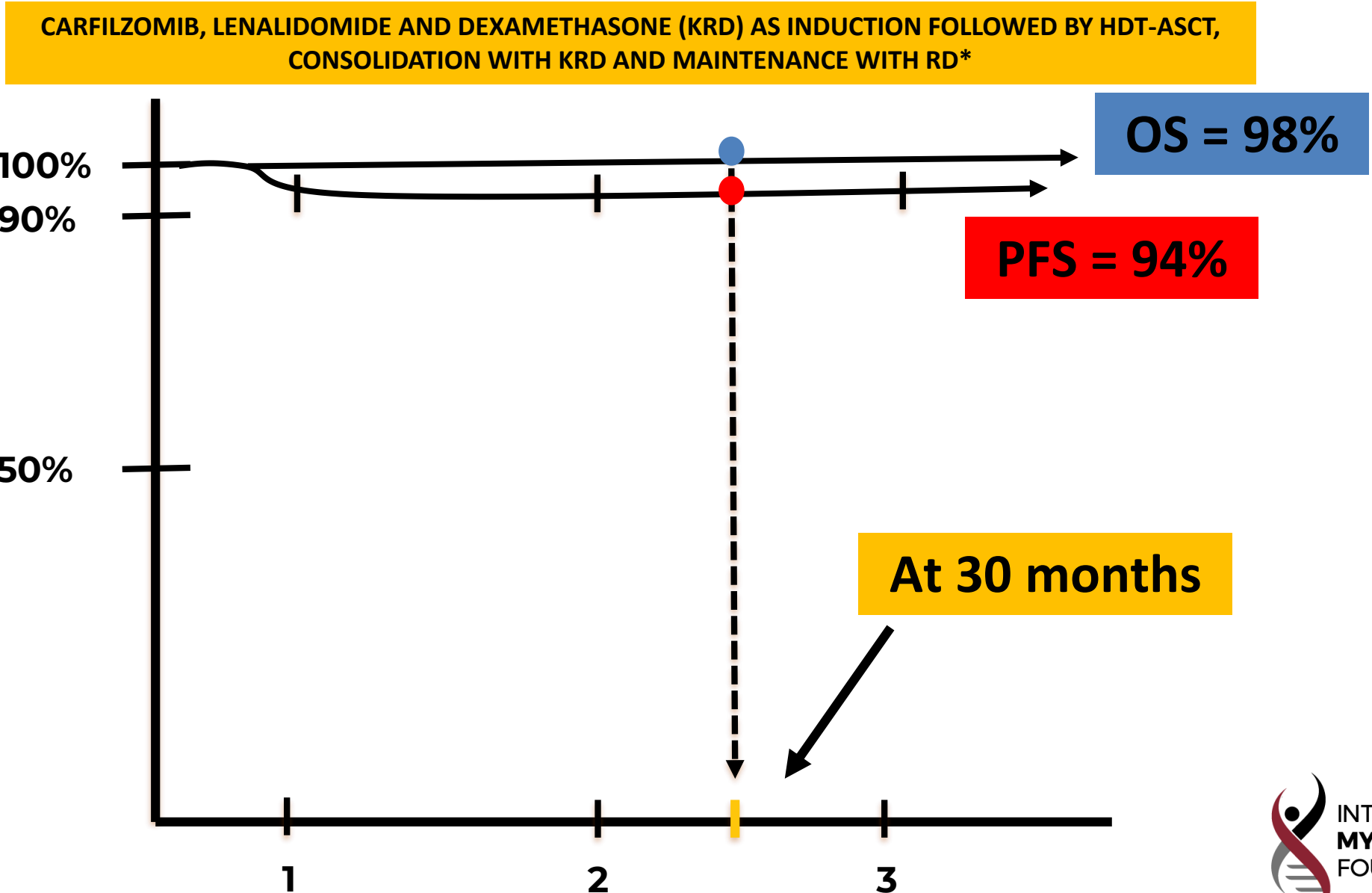
Reshaping the future of patient care

Phase III PFS by Mayo 2008 Risk Criteria



Only 14 patients with HR SMM received lenalidomide.

CURATIVE STRATEGY (GEM-CESAR) FOR HIGH-RISK SMOLDERING MYELOMA



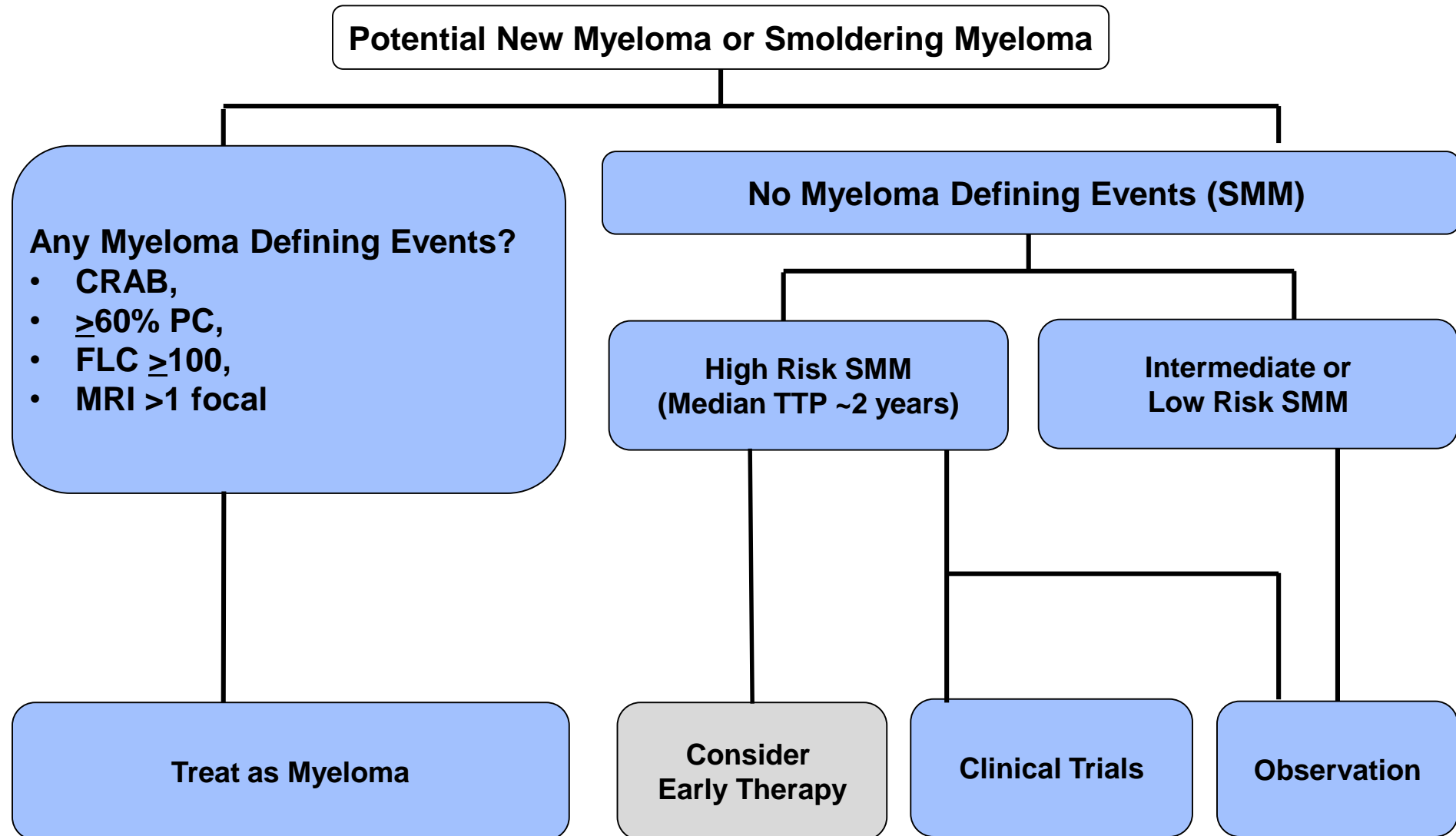
*EHA abstract

Smoldering Multiple Myeloma (SMM)

- **Treatment strategies**

- Review carefully
- Be aware of concerns about using Revlimid as a single agent early (as a “preventative”)
 - Emergence of IMiD resistance
 - Need for ongoing therapy
 - Side effects [51% discontinued therapy]/ costs (??? reimbursement for non-FDA approved indication)
 - Second malignancies increased

When Should Treatment Be Initiated?



Adopted 2019

Frontline: Key Question

Can we improve on VRd triplet?

- VRd
[VTd]



- KRd FORTE Trial
- DRd MAIA Trial
- KCd

TRIPLET

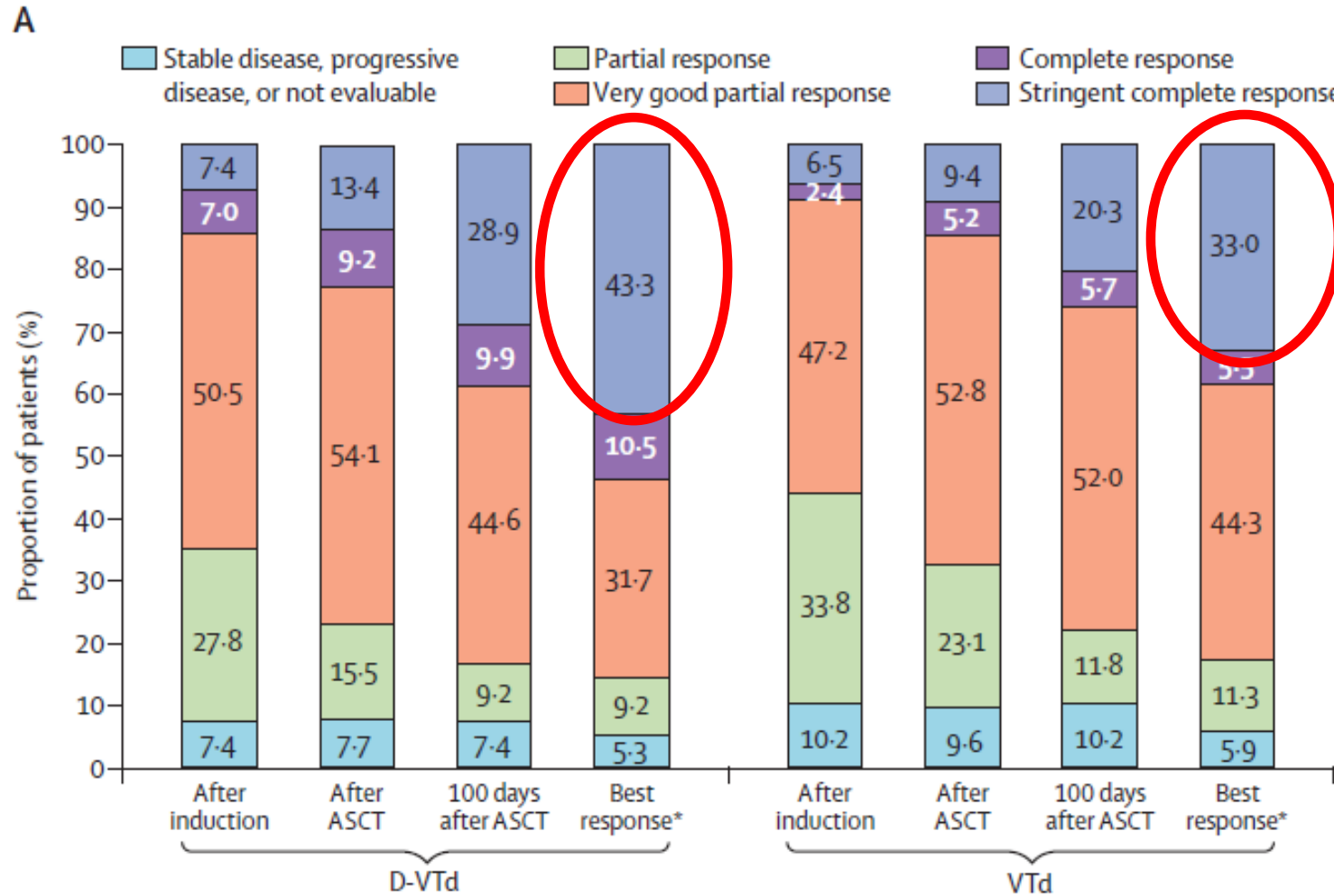


- Dara VRd
- Dara VTd
- Dara KRd

QUADRUPLET
CASSIOPEIA Trial

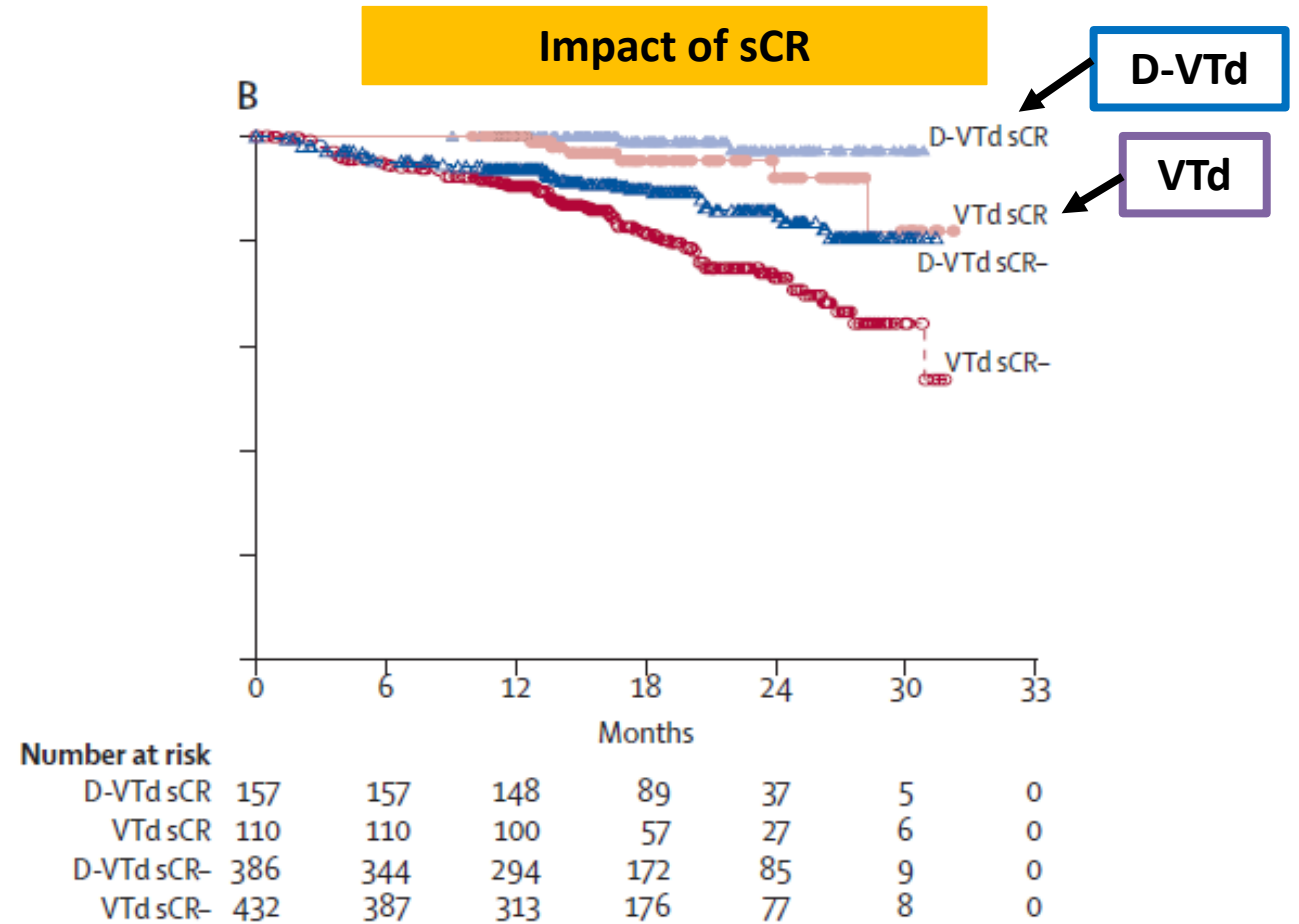
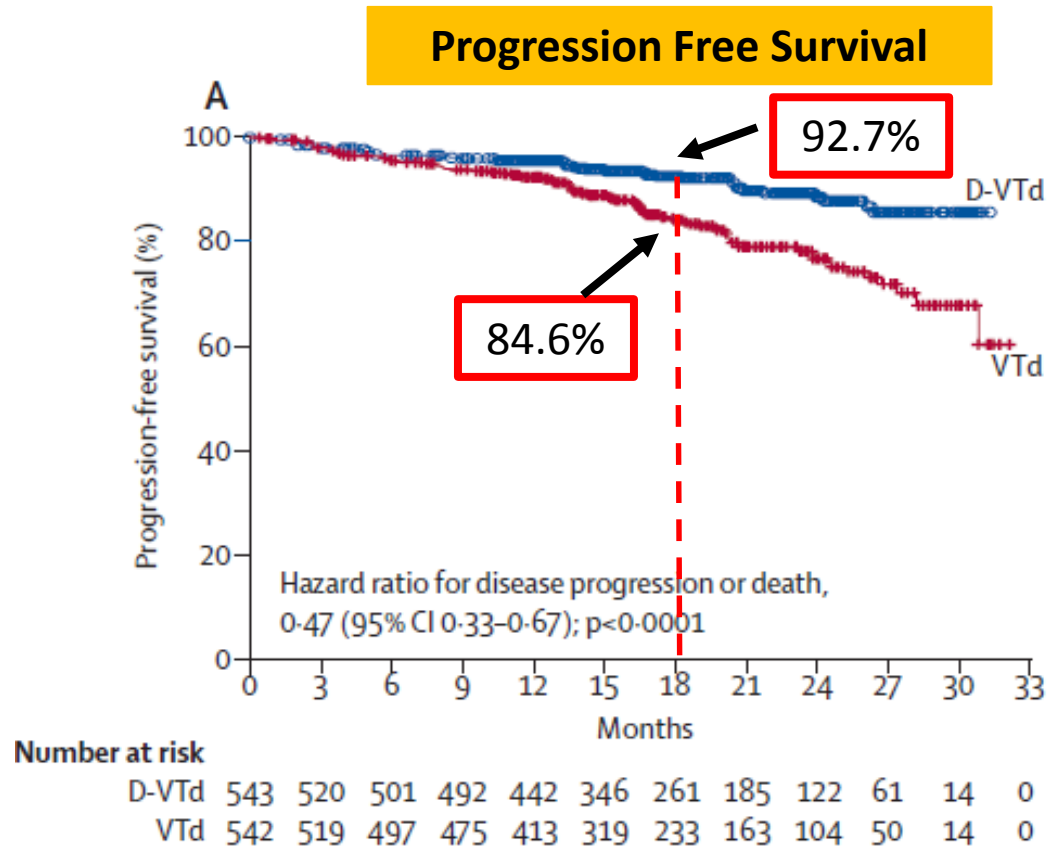
PHASE 3 RANDOMIZED STUDY OF Dara VTd VERSUS VTd

TRANSPLANT ELIGIBLE NEWLY DIAGNOSED MULTIPLE MYELOMA: PART 1 CASSIOPEIA RESULTS*



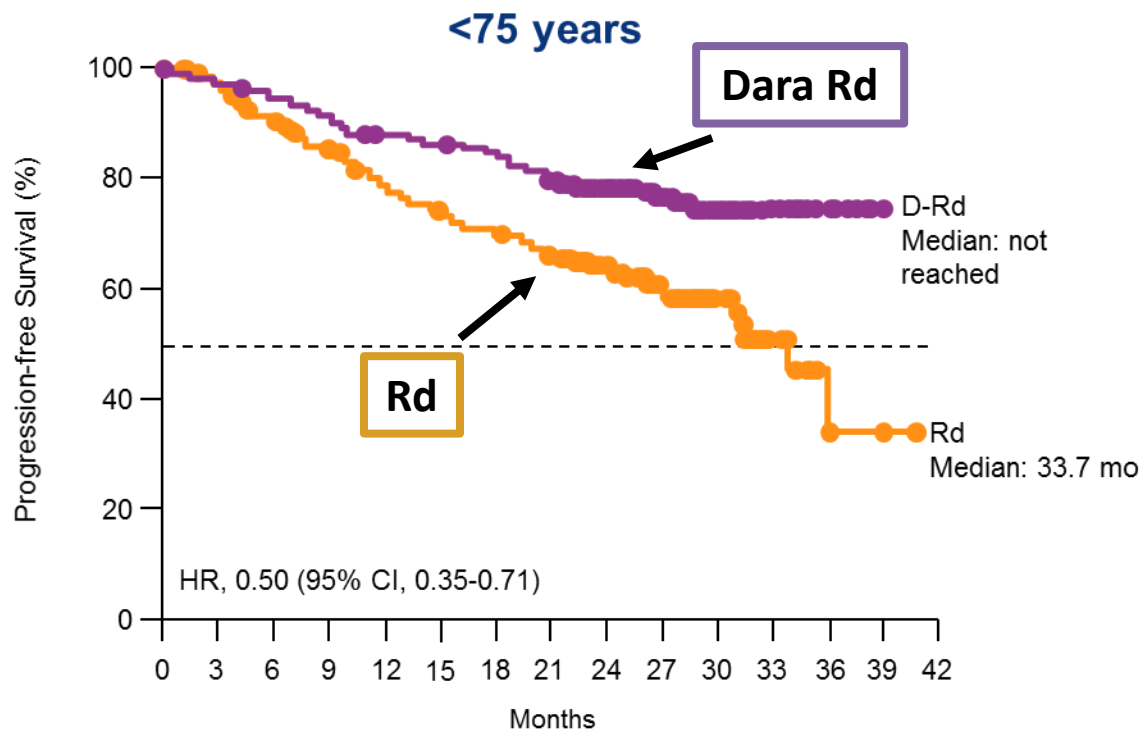
CR + MRD negative: 33.7% versus 19.9%

PHASE 3 RANDOMIZED STUDY OF Dara VTd VERSUS VTd



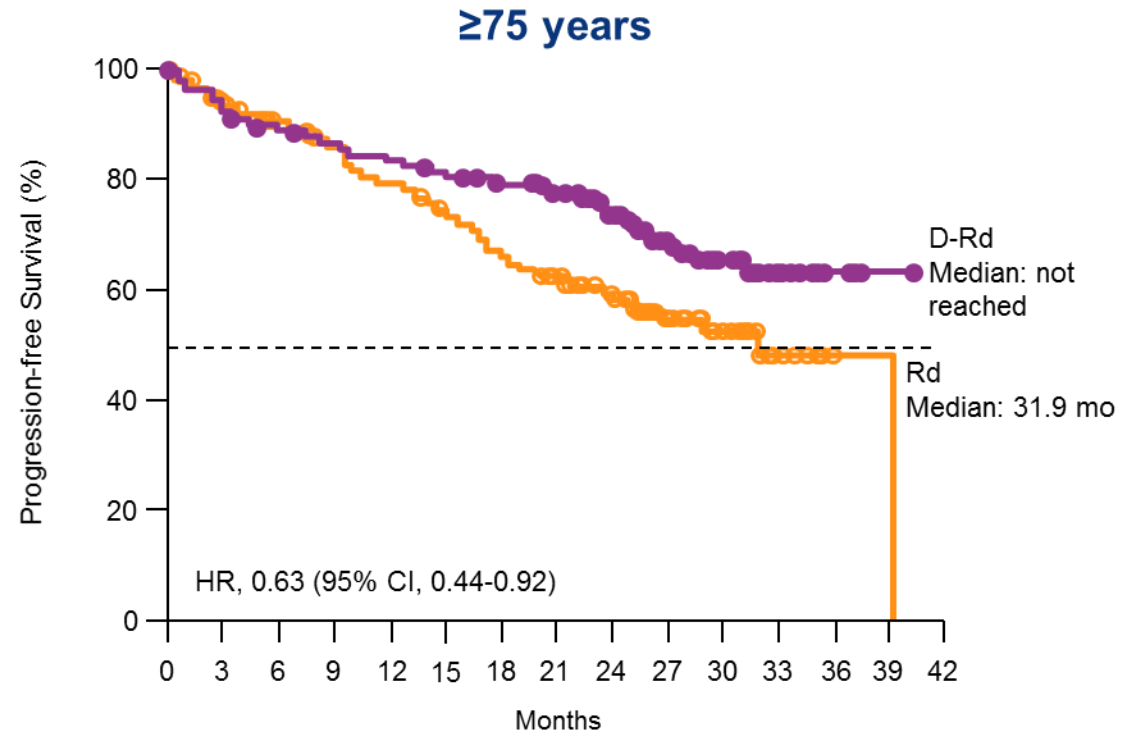
MAIA: PFS by Age Group

- Median follow-up: 28 months (range: 0.0-41.4)



No. at risk

Rd	208	191	175	158	141	132	126	116	86	56	31	11	2	1	0
D-Rd	208	201	195	186	179	175	170	159	116	83	47	23	7	0	0

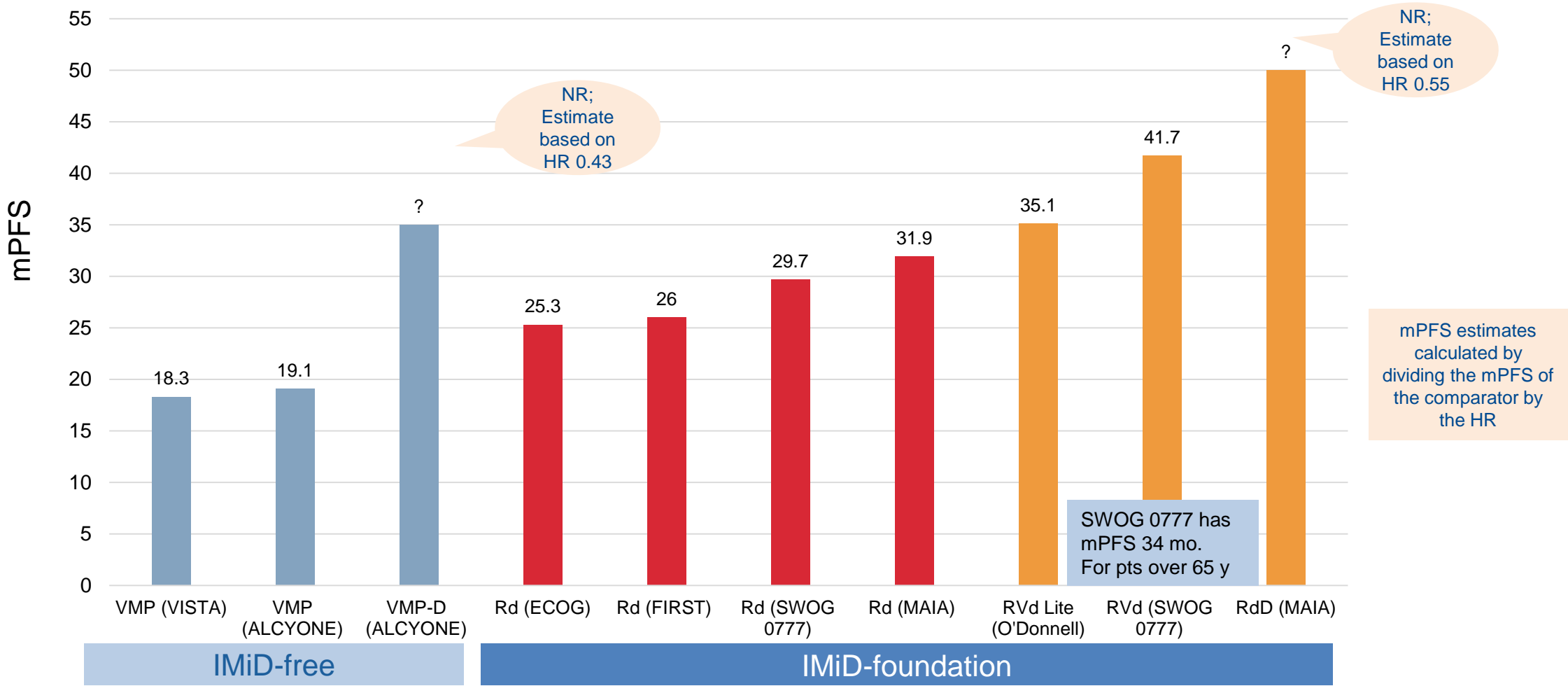


No. at risk

Rd	161	141	132	122	113	104	93	84	63	38	19	7	1	1	0
D-Rd	160	146	140	134	130	125	120	112	87	63	39	12	4	1	0

Median PFS was significantly prolonged for D-Rd versus Rd in both age groups

Overview of mPFS in recent phase 3 trials in NSCT NDMM



Direct comparison between trials is not intended and should not be inferred. HR, hazard ratio; NR, not reached; NSCT, non-stem cell transplant; PFS, progression-free survival; Rd, lenalidomide, low-dose dexamethasone; RdD, daratumumab, lenalidomide, dexamethasone; RVd, lenalidomide, bortezomib and dexamethasone; VMP; bortezomib, melphalan, prednisone.

1. Velcade [SmPC]. Beersse, Belgium: Janssen-Cilag International. 2014. 2. Dimopoulos M, et al. Blood. 2018;132:156. Presented at ASH 2018. 3. Rajkumar SV, et al. Lancet Oncol. 2010;11:29–37. 4. Facon T, et al. Blood. 2018;131:301–310. 5. Revlimid. [SmPC]. Europe. 2019. 6. Facon T, et al. Blood. 2018;132:LBA-2. Presented at ASH 2018. 7. O'Donnell EK, et al. Br J Haematol. 2018;182:222–230

CARFILZOMIB LENALIDOMIDE DEXAMETHASONE (KRd) WITH OR WITHOUT TRANSPLANTATION

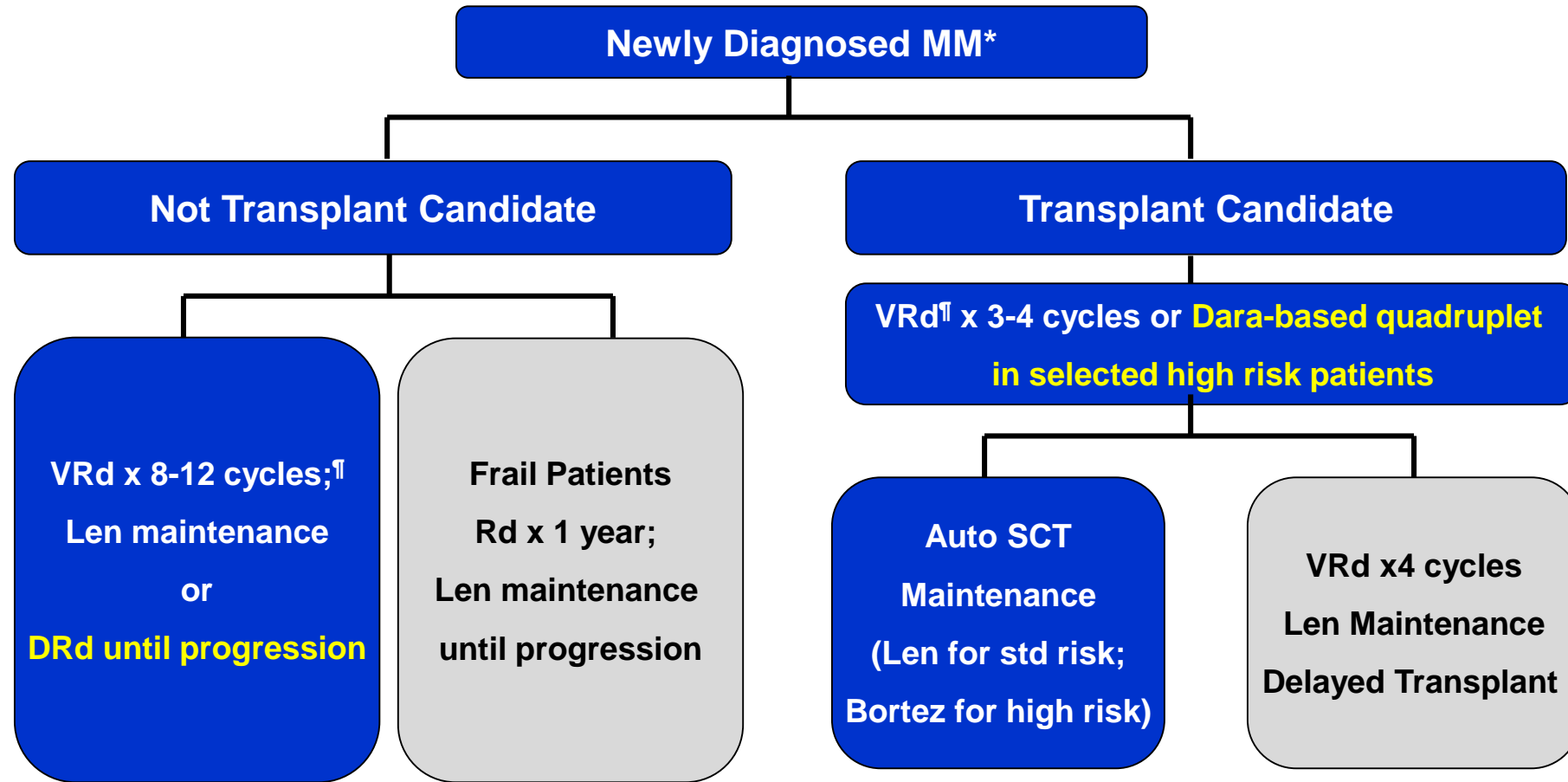
NEWLY DIAGNOSED MYELOMA (FORTE TRIAL): EFFICACY ACCORDING TO RISK STATUS

Table 1A: Overall population			Table 1B: Subgroup analysis			
	KRd_ASCT_KRd N=158	KRd12 N=157	R-ISS 1		R-ISS 2/3	
			KRd_ASCT_KRd N=48	KRd12 N=39	KRd_ASCT_KRd N=92	KRd12 N=94
sCR	44%	43%	46%	49%	39%	38%
≥CR	60%	61%	60%	64%	56%	57%
≥VGPR	89%	87%	92%	79%	86%	86%
MRD negative	58%	54%	69%	62%	51%	47%

KRd + ASCT and KRd 12 cycles are equivalent!

*ASCO abstract #8002;
EHA abstract also

Myeloma: Frontline Treatment



*Based on CALGB 100104, S0777, IFM-2009, CTN 0702, HOVON, MAIA, CASSIOPEIA

† VTd/VCd if VRd not available

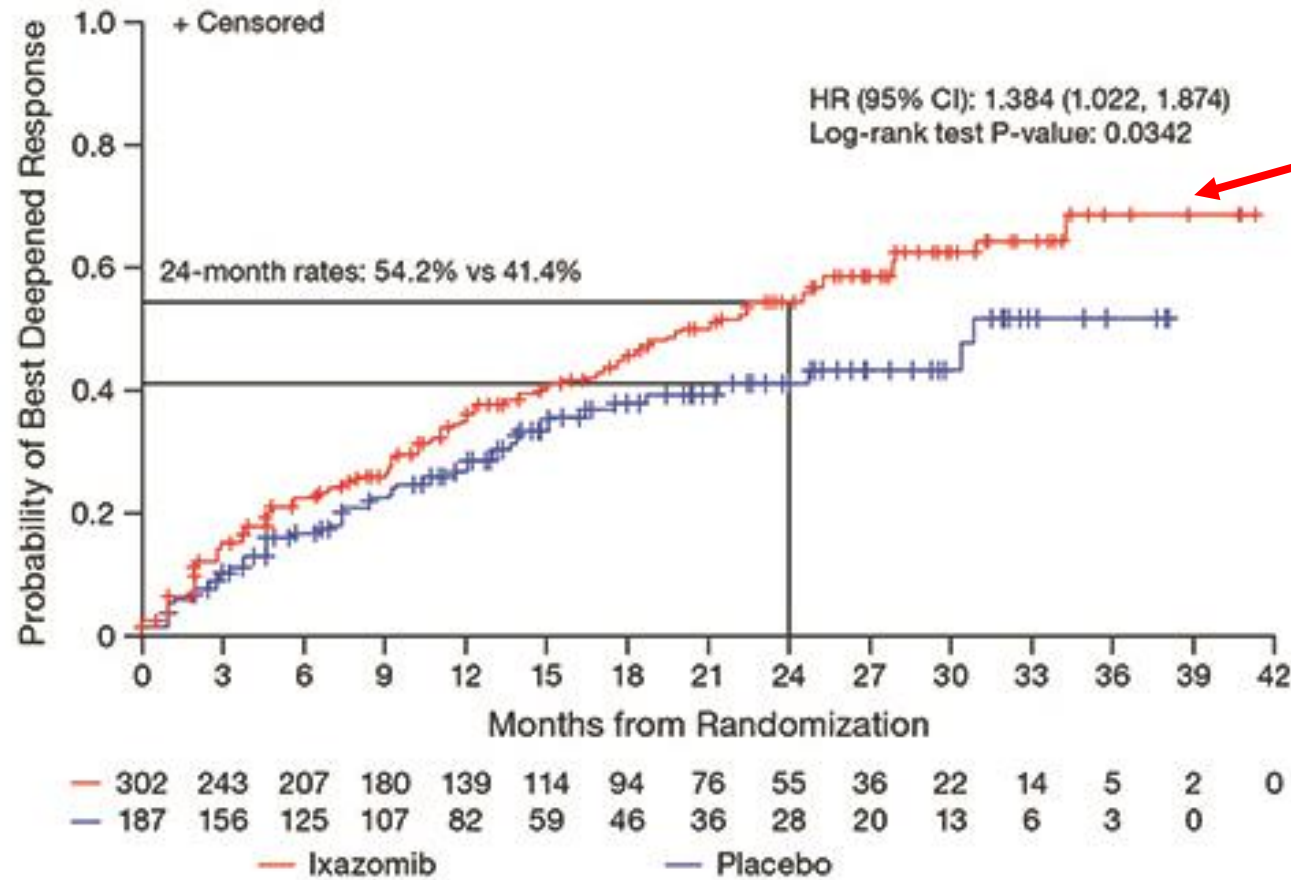
Rajkumar SV © 2019

Maintenance

- **Ixazomib:** new data at EHA

DEEPENING RESPONSES SEEN WITH IXAZOMIB MAINTENANCE POST-AUTOLOGOUS STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION (ASCT)

PROLONGED PROGRESSION-FREE SURVIVAL - ANALYSIS FROM THE TOURMALINE-MM3 STUDY*



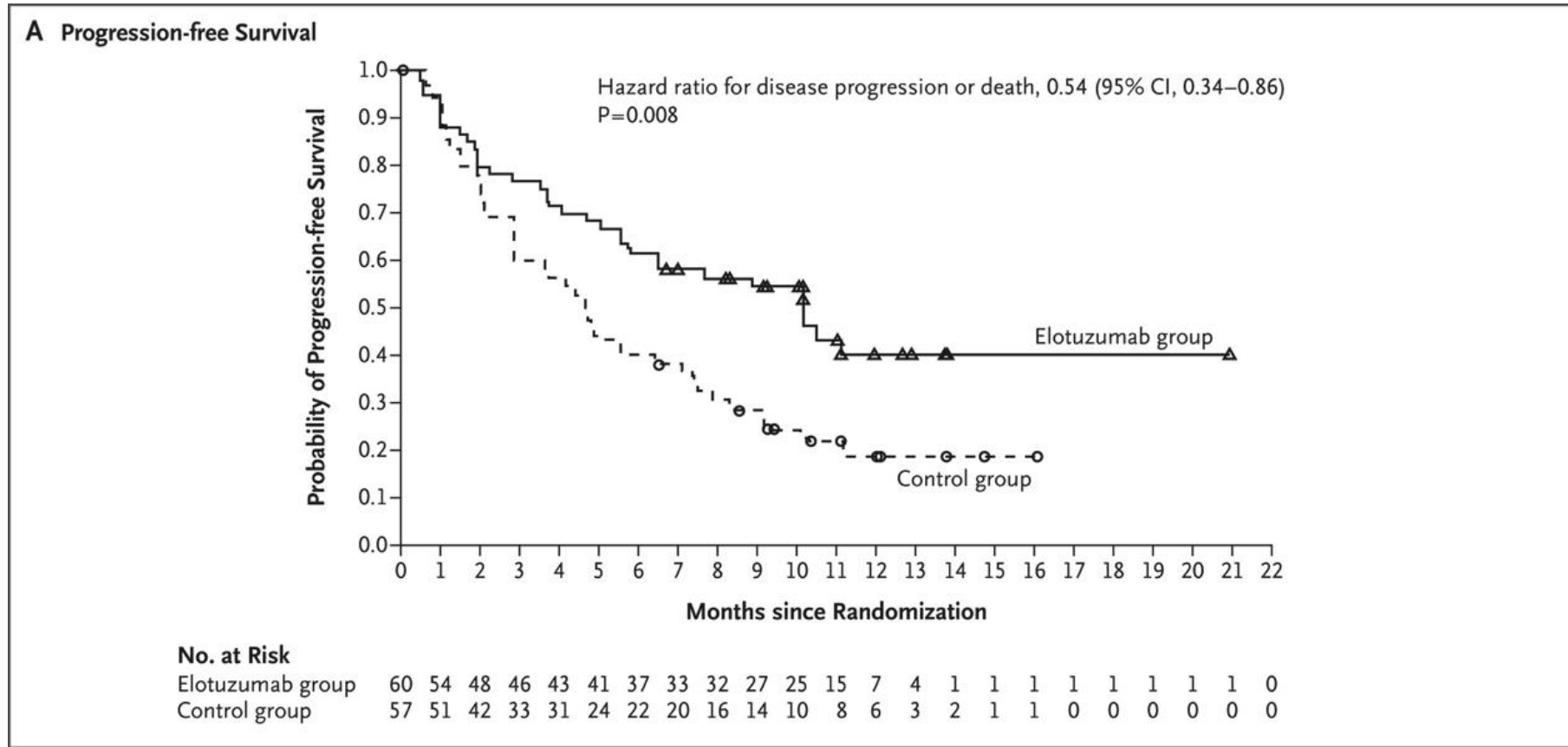
Deepening best response PR/VGPR at entry

*EHA abstract: PS1382

Relapse Therapies: New Data

- **Elotuzumab Pd**
- **Isatuximab Pd versus Pd**
- **Dara Kd**
- **K in frail patients**
- **Selinexor/dara**
- **Venetoclax update [EHA: LBA]**

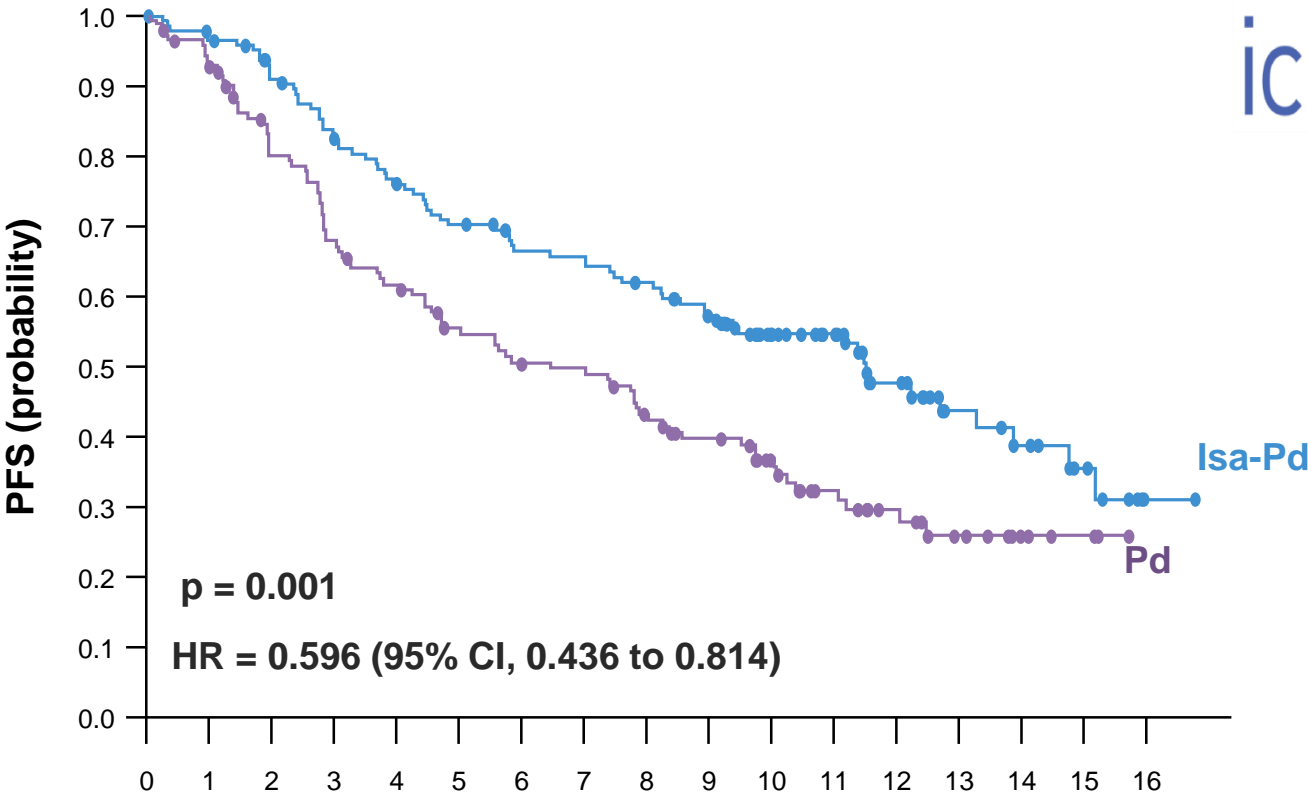
Elotuzumab-Pd vs Pd (PFS)



Dimopoulos MA, et al. N Engl J Med 2018;379:1811-1822.



Isatuximab-Pd versus Pd

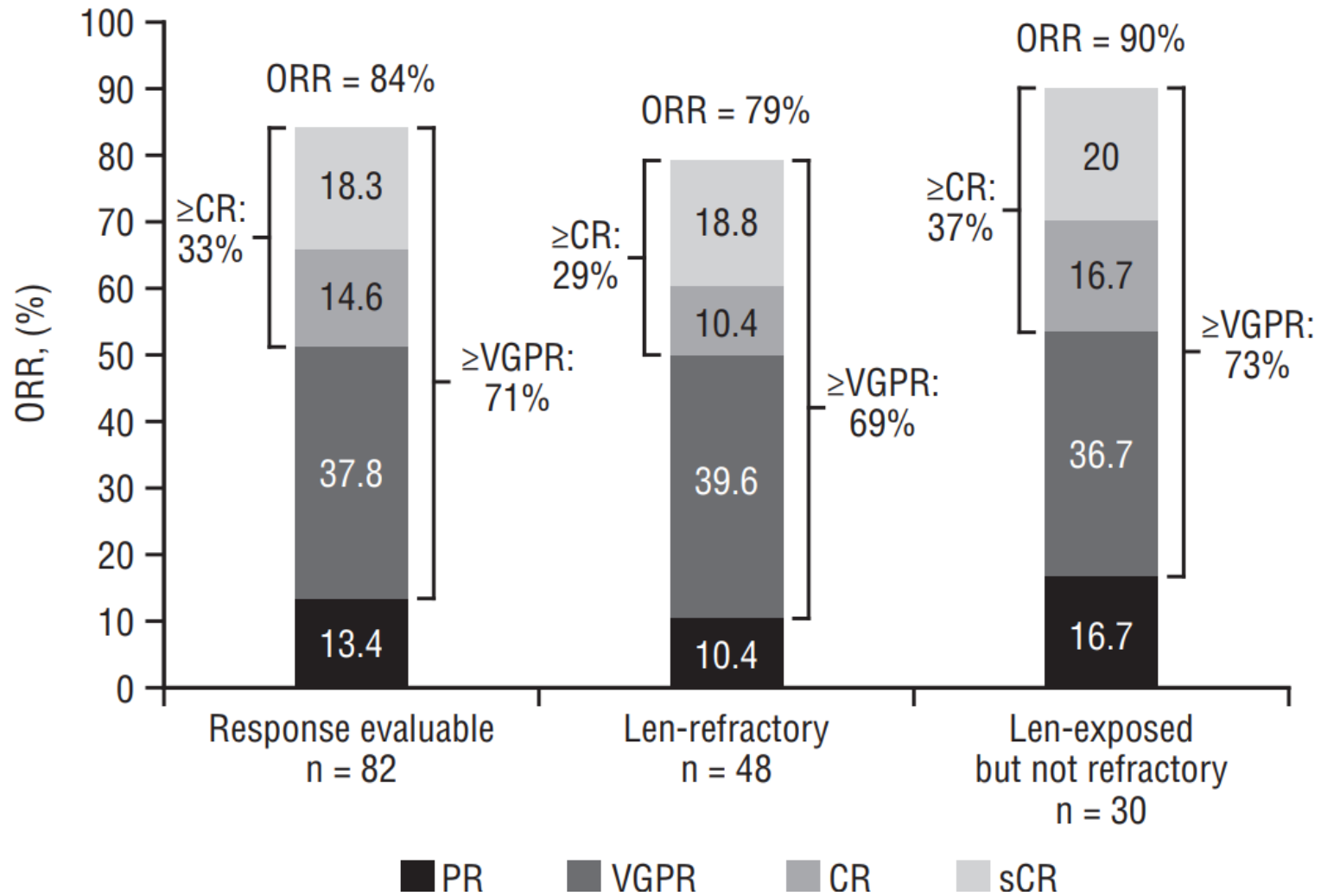


No. at risk	Months																
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Isa-Pd	154	129	106	89	81	52	30	14	1								
Pd	153	105	80	63	51	33	17	5	0								

Data cut-off 11 Oct, 2018
 CI, confidence interval; d, dexamethasone; HR, Hazard ratio; IRC, Independent Review Committee; Isa, isatuximab;
 mos, months; PFS, progression-free survival; P, pomalidomide

Richardson PG et al. ASCO 2019

Daratumumab Plus Carfilzomib and Dexamethasone



**\geq VGPR
~70%**

*Blood May 21, 2019: online

Once-Weekly Carfilzomib in Frail Patients

SUBGROUP ANALYSIS FROM THE PHASE 3 A.R.R.O.W. STUDY

Table: Rates of Selected Treatment-emergent Adverse Events (TEAEs) of Grade 3 and Above across Frailty Subgroups in Carfilzomib Arms of the A.R.R.O.W. Study

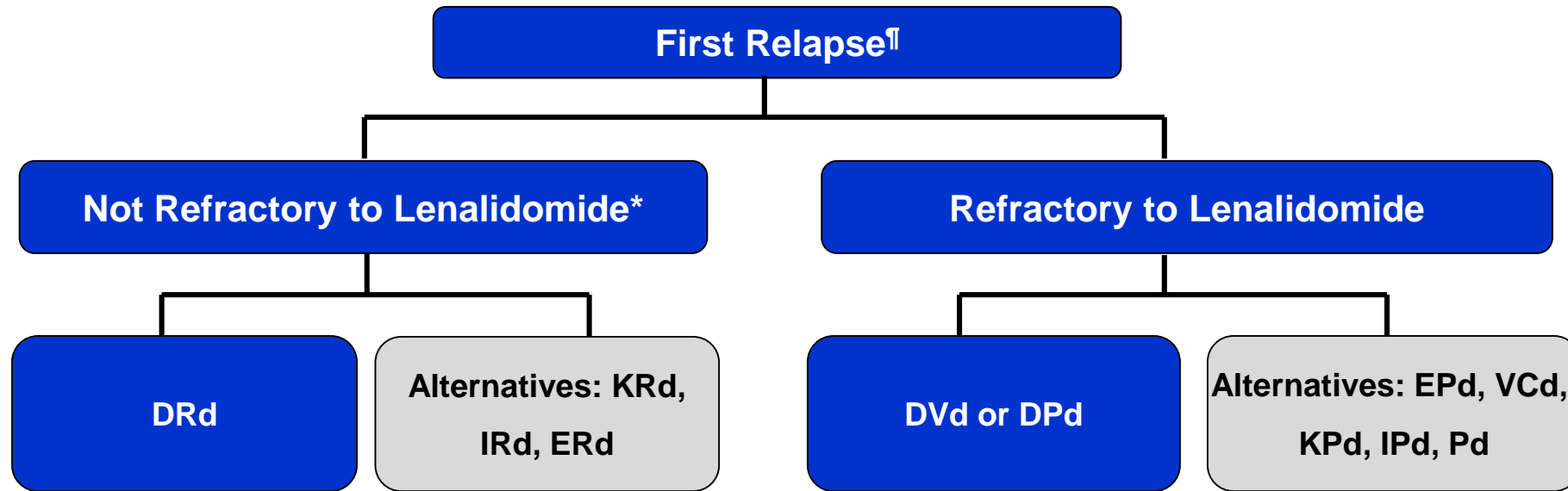
Grade ≥3 TEAEs of interest, ^a n (%)	Fit		Intermediate		Frail	
	Once-weekly Kd70, n=60	Twice-weekly Kd27, n=66	Once-weekly Kd70, n=88	Twice-weekly Kd27, n=101	Once-weekly Kd70, n=79	Twice-weekly Kd27, n=60
Peripheral neuropathy	0	1 (2)	0	0	0	0
Acute renal failure	0	3 (5)	6 (7)	6 (6)	3 (4)	4 (7)
Cardiac failure	1 (2)	1 (2)	3 (3)	3 (3)	3 (4)	5 (8)
Ischemic heart disease	1 (2)	0	0	1 (1)	0	1 (2)
Pulmonary hypertension	0	0	0	0	0	1 (2)

^aStandardized MedDRA Queries – Narrow

- Once weekly tolerated in frail patients
- Also true in Endeavor and Aspire subgroup analysis (IFM)

*ASCO: abstract #8027; also EHA abstract

Myeloma: First Relapse



*Relapse occurring while off all therapy, or while on small doses of single-agent lenalidomide, or on bortezomib maintenance

[†] Consider salvage auto transplant in eligible patients

Rajkumar SV © 2019

Rajkumar SV, Kyle RA. Progress in Myeloma: A Monoclonal Breakthrough. N Engl J Med 2016;375:1390-1392

Relapse Therapies

How do you select and sequence?

Active Drugs in Multiple Myeloma

Old Drugs

- Alkylators
- Steroids
- Interferon
- Anthracyclines

Older Drugs (2003-2007)

- Bortezomib
- Thalidomide
- Lenalidomide
- Liposomal doxorubicin

Recently Approved Drugs (2013-2015)

- Carfilzomib
- Pomalidomide
- Panobinostat

- Ixazomib
- Daratumumab
- Elotuzumab

Future Drugs

- **GSK 2857916**
- **AMG 420**
- **CAR-Ts**

- Isatuximab
- Selinexor
- Venetoclax

- BiTEs [AMG 701 / EM 801 / JNJ 64007957]
- Anti CD 46 and 74
- CelMODs [220/ 9284]
- DTP 3
- BION 1301
- JNJ 42756493

Rajkumar SV. 2019

New Agent: Updates

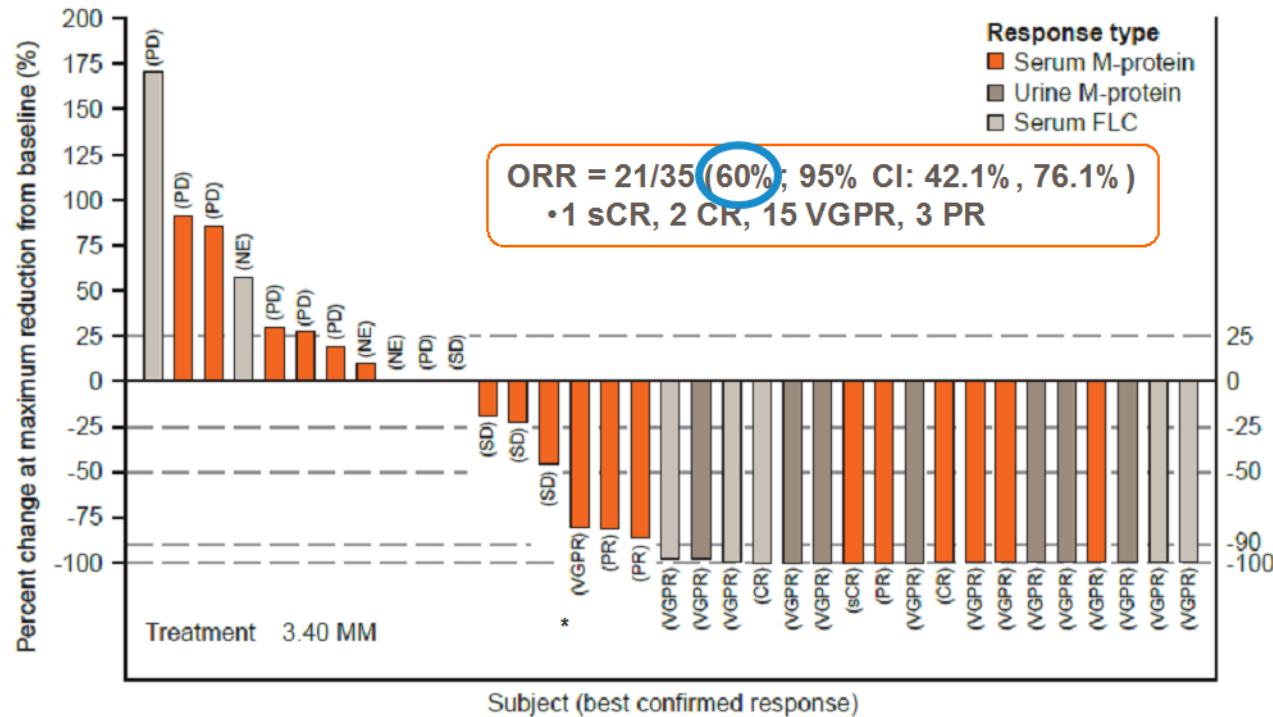
- **GSK 2857916**
- **AMG 420 BiTE**
- **CAR T**
- **CELMOD (CC220)**
- **Selinexor**
- **Venetoclax**



Major
target
BCMA

GSK-ADC: DREAMM1 Phase 2 Part 2

- Results at 3.4 mg/kg IV Q3 Wk



Updated Results

- ORR 60%
- 2 sCR
- 3 CR
- 14 VGPR
- 2 PR

- PFS: 12 months
- DOR: 14.3 months

- D/PI/IMiD refractory
- PFS 6.2 m

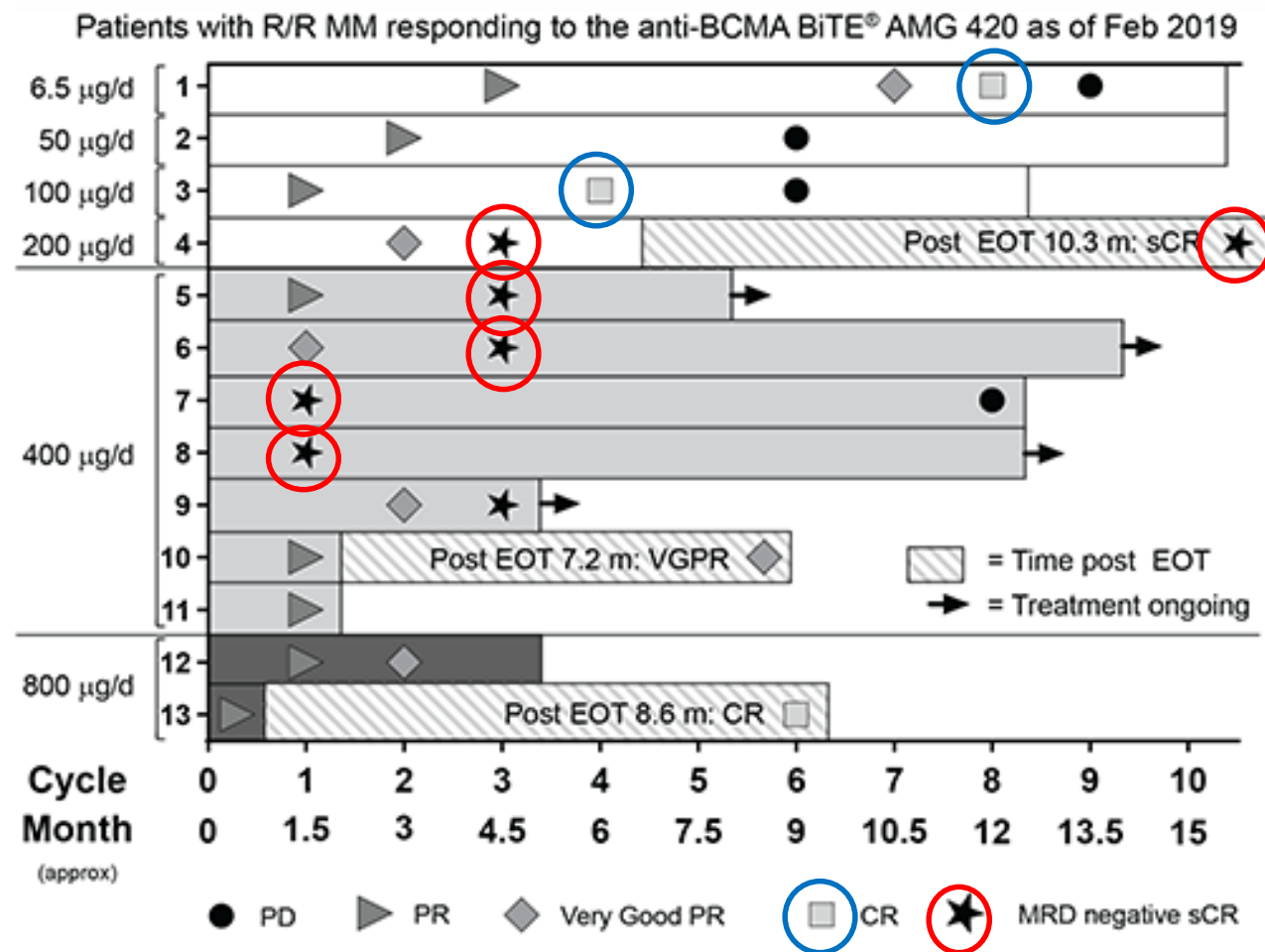
89% Double refractory;
 34% double + Dara refractory
 29% Cyto High-risk

Trudel et al. Ash 2017

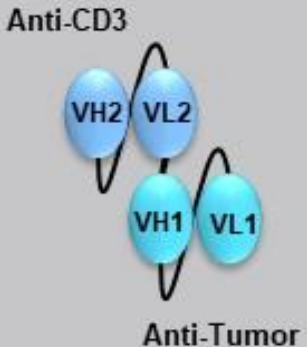
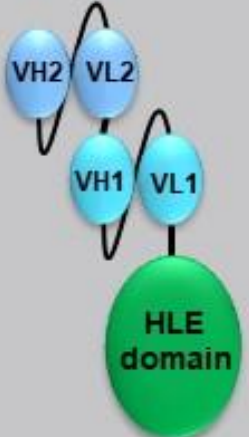
Blood Cancer J 2019 Mar 20;9(4):37

EVALUATION OF AMG 420, AN ANTI-BCMA BISPECIFIC T-CELL ENGAGER (BITE®) IMMUNOTHERAPY

R/R MULTIPLE MYELOMA (MM) PATIENTS: UPDATED RESULTS OF A FIRST-IN-HUMAN (FIH) PHASE 1 DOSE ESCALATION STUDY



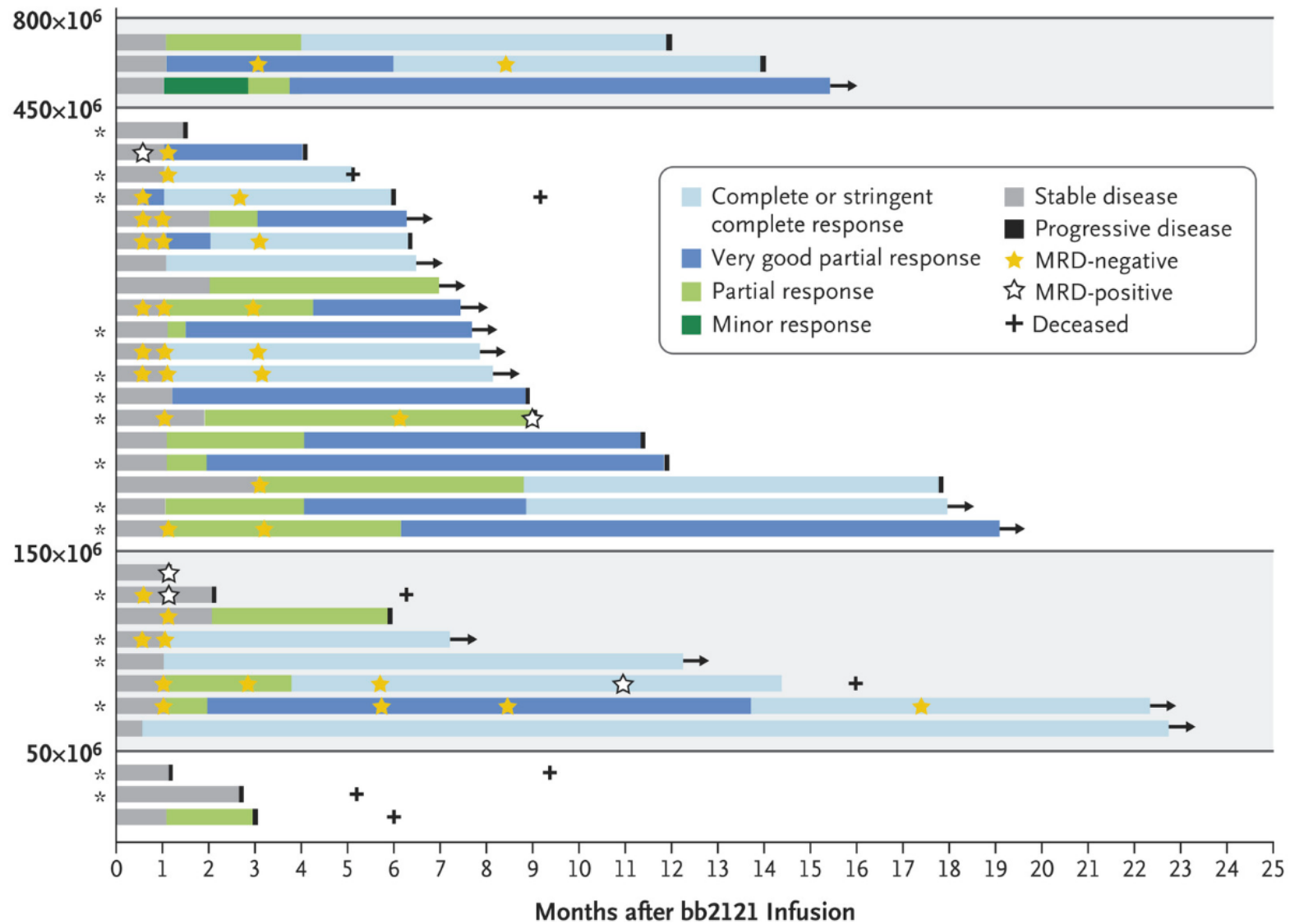
BiTE[®] FORMATS IN DEVELOPMENT

First-Generation	Half-Life Extended
 <p>Molecule incorporates CD3 and Target Antigen Binding Regions</p> <p>Actual or Modeled <i>in vivo</i> Half-Life: 1–4 hours</p>	 <p>Molecule incorporates CD3 and Target Antigen Binding Regions; addition of HLE domain prolongs <i>in vivo</i> half-life</p> <p>Modeled <i>in vivo</i> Half-Life: Approximately 7 days</p>
<p>Dosing: Continuous infusion</p>	<p>Dosing: Weekly infusion</p>

CD = cluster of differentiation; VH = variable domain, heavy chain; VL = variable domain, light chain



Anti-BCMA CAR T-Cell Therapy bb2121 in Relapsed or Refractory Multiple Myeloma*



*NEJM May 2, 2019: pp 1726-1737

How Does BCMA Therapy Measure Up?

- In what order should we give these therapies?
- What line of therapy should we target?
- Will sequential BCMA therapies be possible
- Will CAR T cell therapy replace autoSCTx?

	GSK2857916	bb2121 ($\geq 150 \times 10^6$ CAR T cells)	AMG-420
N	35	Escalation Group: 21	N = 42
Median Prior Lines of Therapy	57% ≥ 5 prior lines	7 regimens (3 – 14)	PLT. 4 (2-13)
Progression-free survival	12 months	11.8 months (17.7 months for MRD- pts)	PFS – NR
ORR	60%	95.5%	ORR 70%
CR/sCR	9%	58.0%	- 5 CR
VGPR	43%	36.4%	- 1 VGPR
PR	9%	9.1%	- 1 PR



GSK2857916: BCMA mAb Drug Conjugate

Vs

bb2121: BCMA CAR T Cell Therapy

Vs.

Bispecific – AMG-420



Trudel S et al. ASH 2017.

Raje N et al. ASCO 2018.

Olin RL et al. Bone Marrow Transplant 2009;43:417-22.

Cook G et al. Lancet Oncol 2014;15:874-85.

FIRST CLINICAL (PHASE 1B/2A) STUDY OF IBERDOMIDE (CC-220; IBER)

A CELMOD, IN COMBINATION WITH DEXAMETHASONE IN PATIENTS WITH RELAPSED/REFRACTORY MULTIPLE MYELOMA

Table 1. Responses in evaluable patients

Efficacy	IBER dose 0.3–1.2 mg + DEX (N=51)
Very good partial response	1
Partial response (PR)	15
Minimal response (MR)	10
Stable disease (SD)	19
Progressive disease	6
Overall response (\geq PR, %)	16 (31)
Clinical benefit (\geq MR, %)	26 (51)
Disease control (\geq SD, %)	45 (88)

DEX, dexamethasone; IBER, iberdomide

Selinexor/ Dara

SAFETY AND EFFICACY OF COMBINATION OF SELINEXOR, DARATUMUMAB, AND DEXAMETHASONE (SDD) IN PATIENTS WITH MULTIPLE MYELOMA (MM) PREVIOUSLY EXPOSED TO PROTEASOME INHIBITORS AND IMMUNOMODULATORY DRUGS

- Selinexor 100 mg weekly combined with standard dara well-tolerated
- ORR = 77% without prior Selinexor or dara

Also: ASCO #2014 STORM trial update

Venetoclax Update

- Anti-BCl-2 therapy
- **BELLINI Trial:** 41/194 patients in Venetoclax Vd died: 13 linked to therapy plus infection and progression
- Both PFS and OS benefit in patients with t(11;14): EHA 2019

CANOVA Trial for t(11;14) patients
Re-opened: Venetoclax/dex vs Pom/dex

New Therapies

- **What is the current perspective?**
 - **Which are top priority?**
 - **Which are promising?**
 - **Can any be offered in frontline or early disease?**

Thank you to our sponsors!





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INTERNATIONAL MYELOMA
WORKING GROUP
A Research Division of International Myeloma Foundation