



# Transplant for every NDMM transplant eligible?

Immediate Transplant No Longer Required

Morie Gertz MD MACP

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# Disclosures

- BMS
- AbbVie
- Prothena
- Janssen
- Takeda
- Ionis

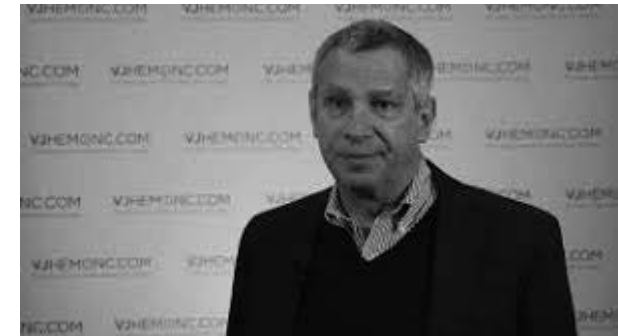
Happy



Uncertain

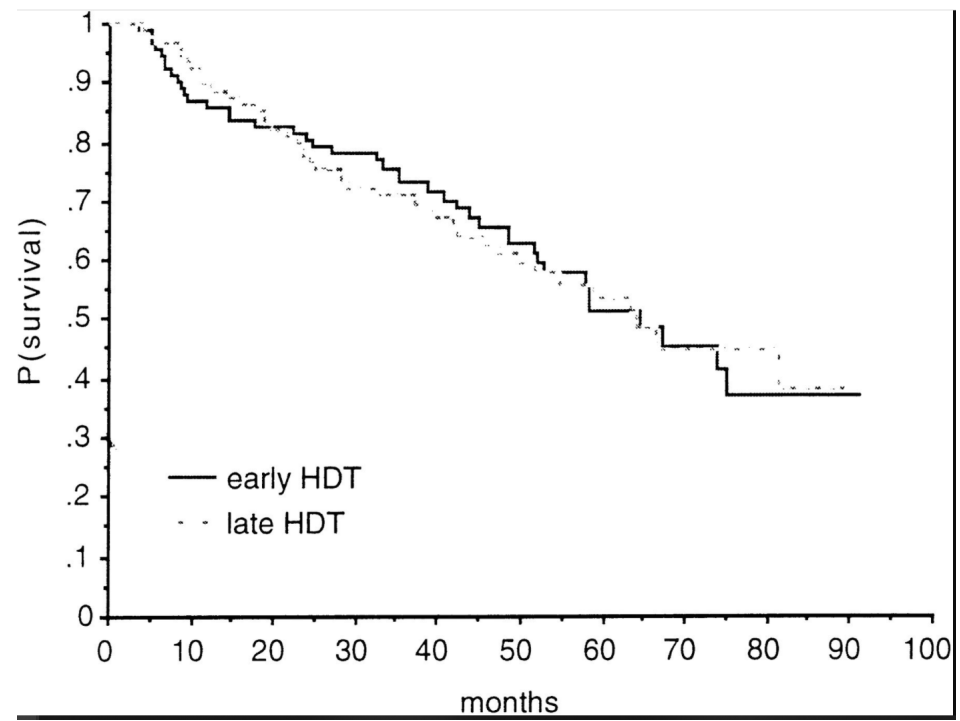
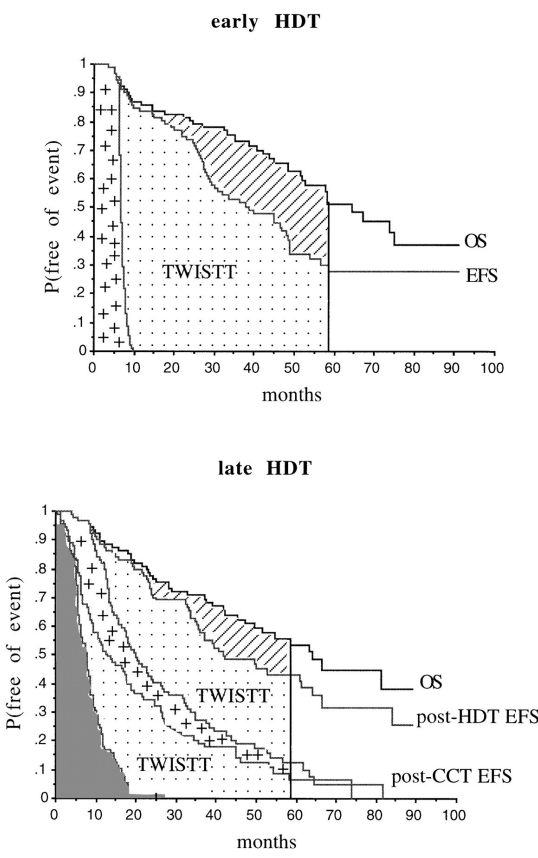


Confused



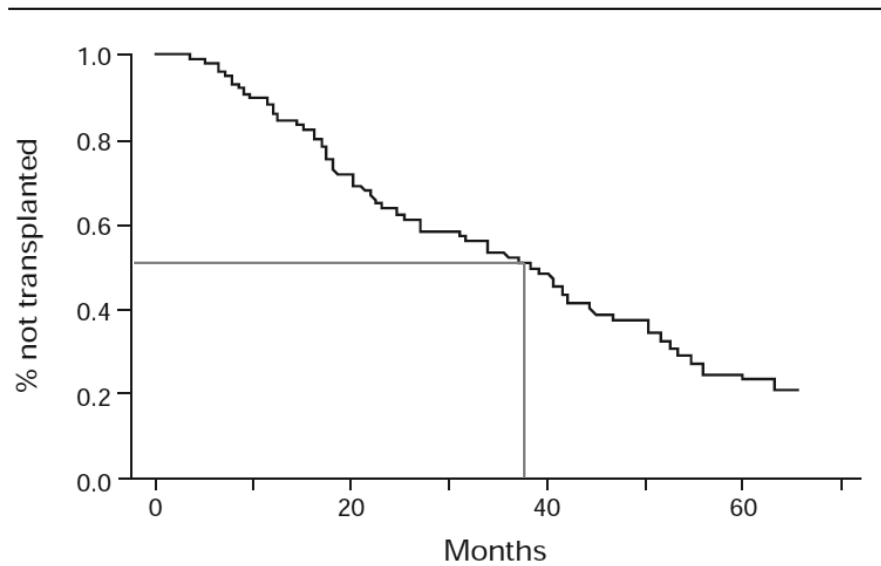
# OS according to treatment group

At 48 months, OS 66% (range, 56% to 76%) and 61% (range, 51% to 71%), respectively

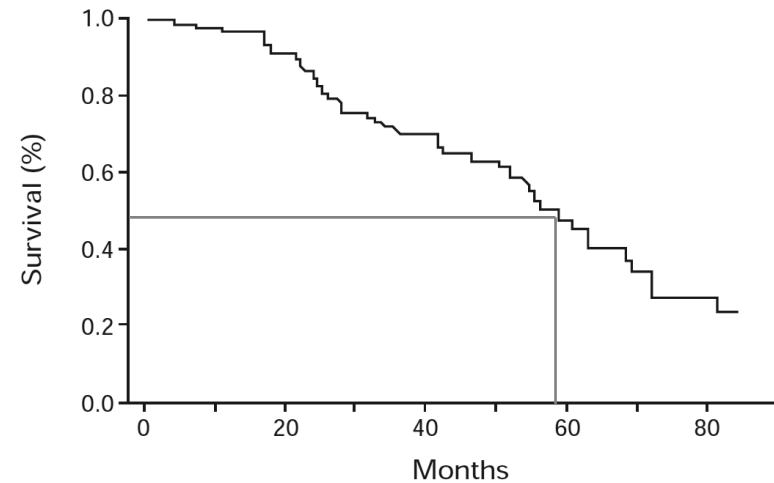


Even prior to novel agents  
Early SCT did not provide OS  
benefit and time without  
symptoms and treatment  
toxicity (TWISTT) inferior  
with early HDT

# Early harvest and late transplantation in MM

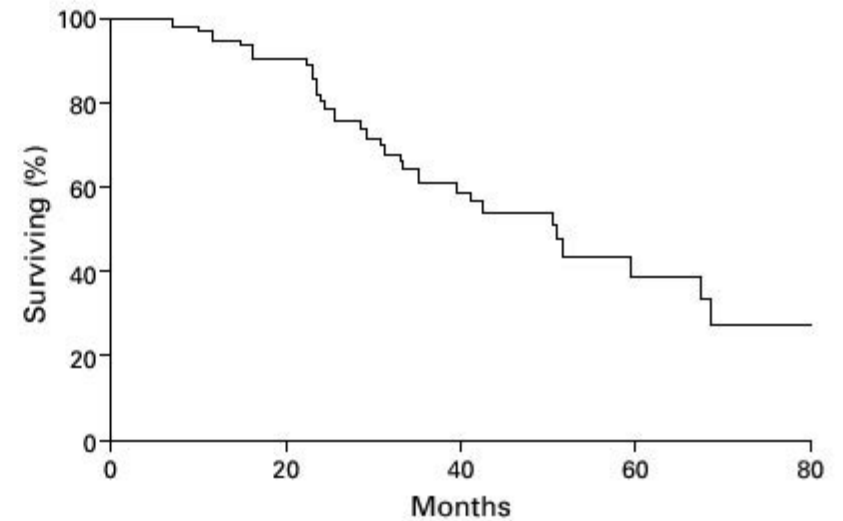
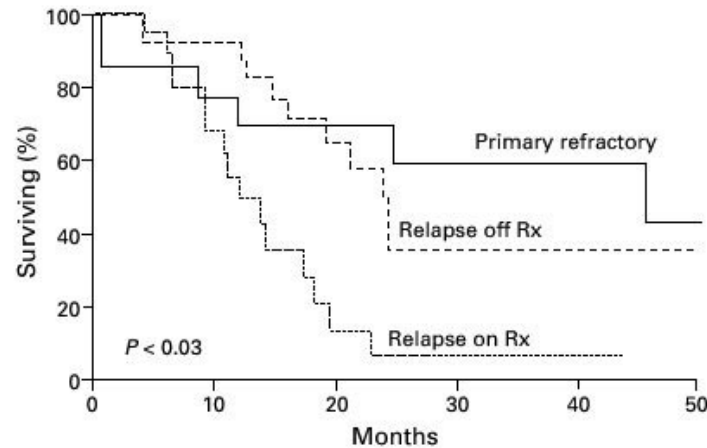


**Figure 2** Kaplan–Meier actuarial time from diagnosis to day 0 of bone marrow transplant.



**Figure 1** Kaplan–Meier actuarial survival from diagnosis for all 118 patients.

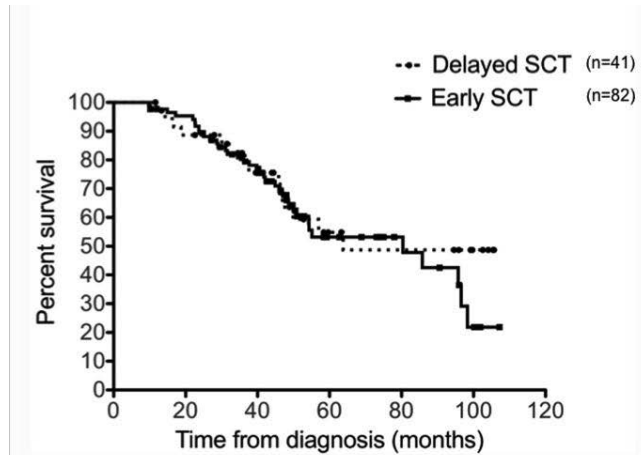
# Delayed stem cell transplantation for the management of relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma



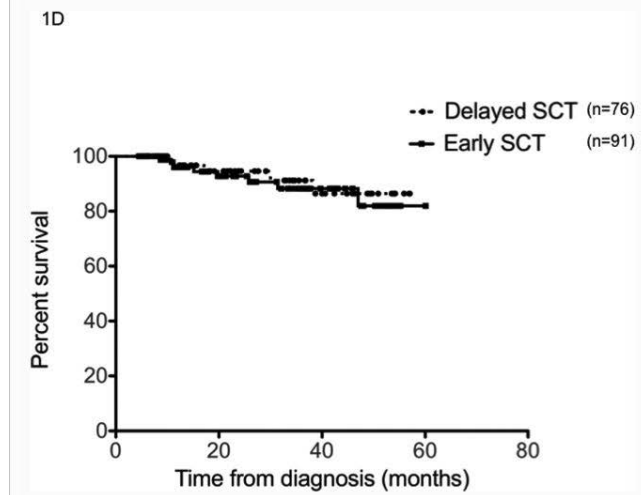
Overall survival after stem cell transplantation based on disease status at the time of transplantation. Rx, treatment.

Overall survival from original diagnosis of multiple myeloma.

# Early versus Delayed Autologous Transplantation Following IMiD-based Induction Therapy in Patients with Newly Diagnosed Multiple Myeloma



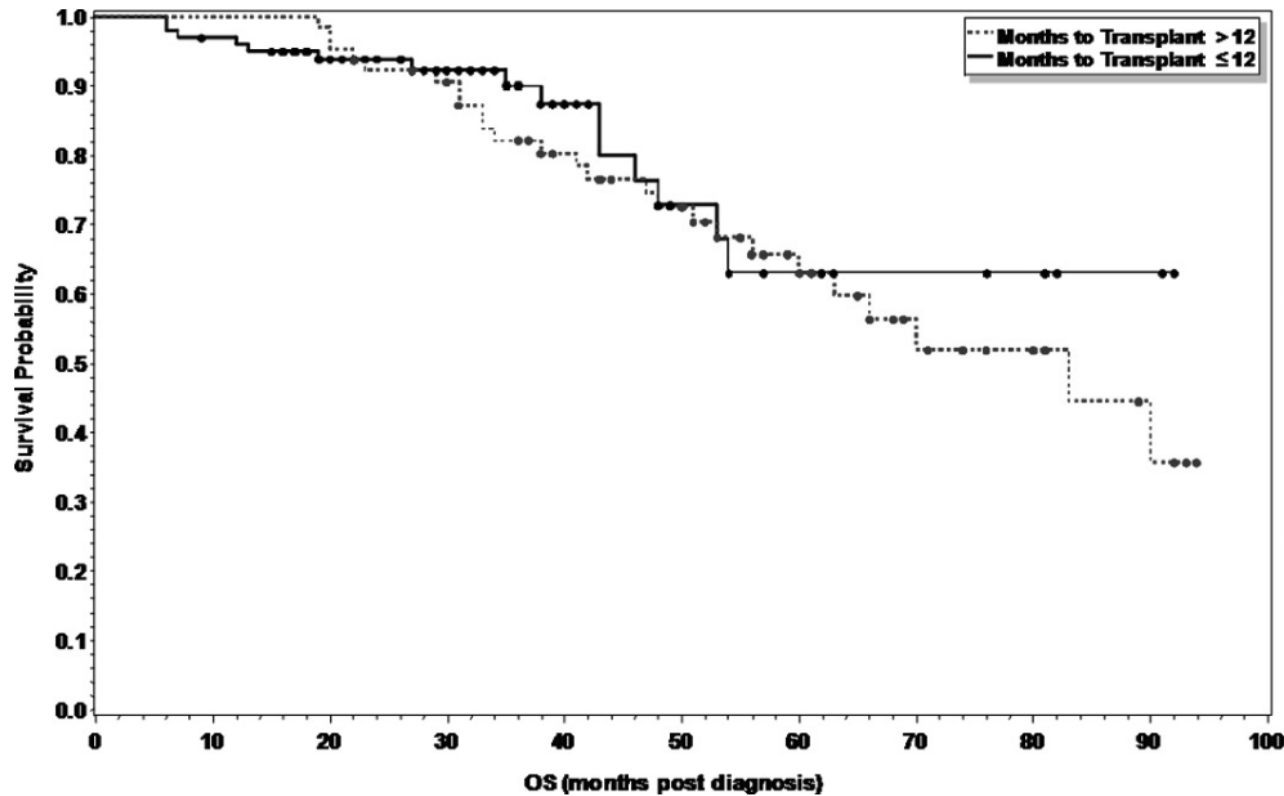
overall survival from the initiation the first therapy for diagnosis of multiple myeloma for patients receiving initial therapy with thalidomide and dexamethasone n=123



overall survival from the initiation the first therapy for diagnosis if multiple myeloma for patients receiving initial therapy with lenalidomide and dexamethasone (n=167).

# Early versus delayed autologous stem cell transplantation in patients receiving novel therapies for Multiple Myeloma

early or late ASCT is a viable option for MM patients receiving induction treatment with novel targeted therapies



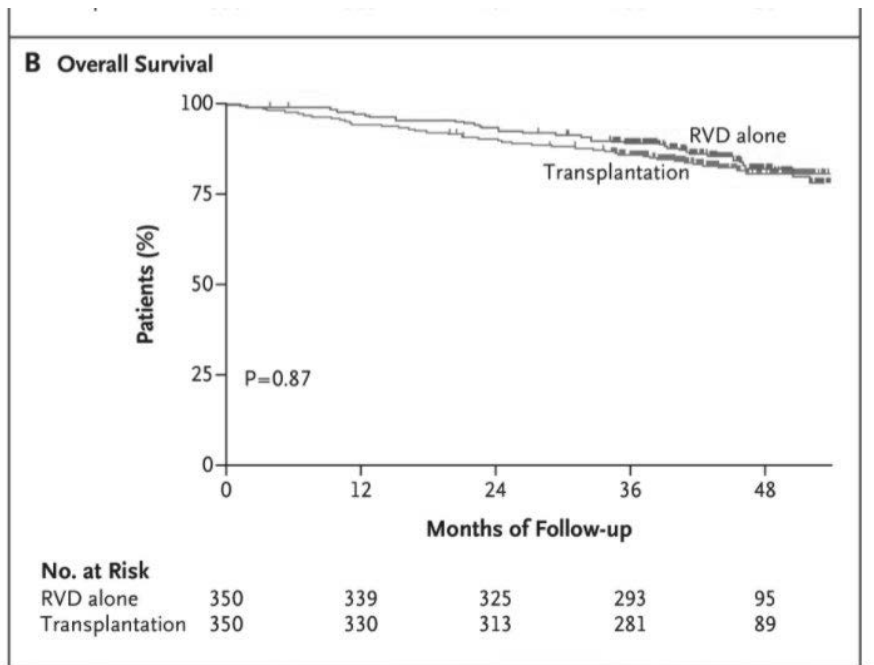
Overall Survival comparing early vs. delayed first ASCT in multiple myeloma patients (p=0.45).

	SCT <1 yr	N=102	SCT >1yr	N=65
	N	%	N	%
Thalidomide	39	38	43	66
Bortezomib	64	63	32	49
lenalidomide	34	33	18	28



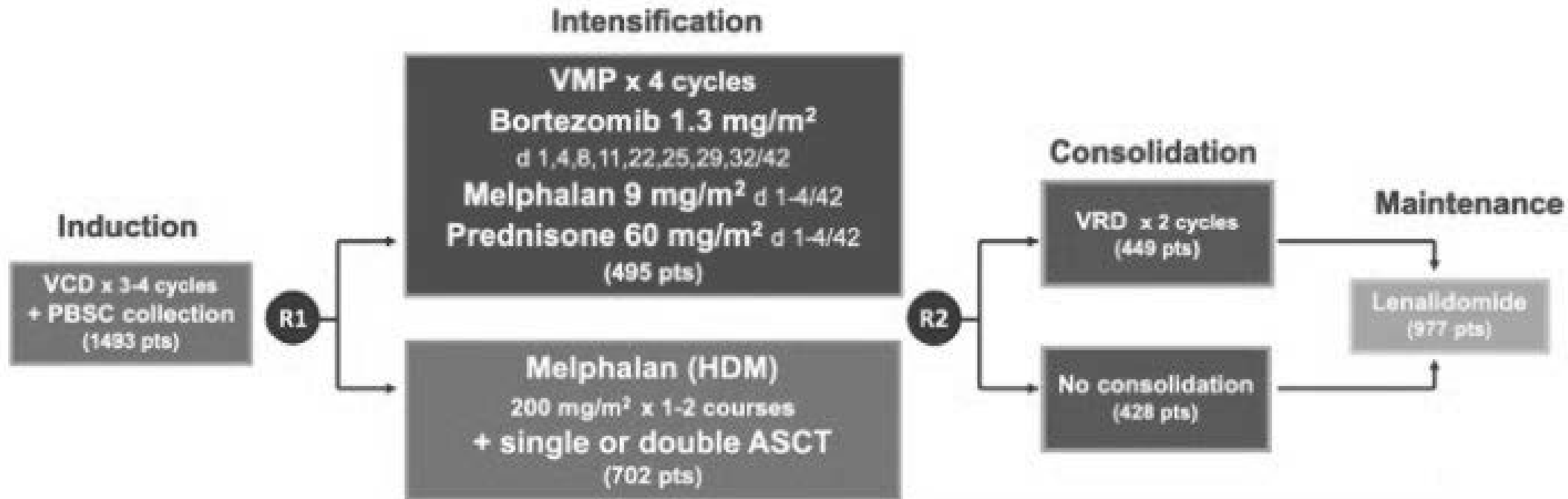
# Early Versus Late Autologous Stem Cell Transplant in Newly Diagnosed Multiple Myeloma: Long-Term Follow-up Analysis of the IFM 2009 Trial

- With a FU of almost 8 years, median OS was NR and there was no difference between the 2 strategies with respect to PFS2 and OS



MRD appears to predict outcome and might be used after induction to identify those pts who probably do not require a transplant.

As MRD- rates rise with novel agents need for SCT will continue to decline



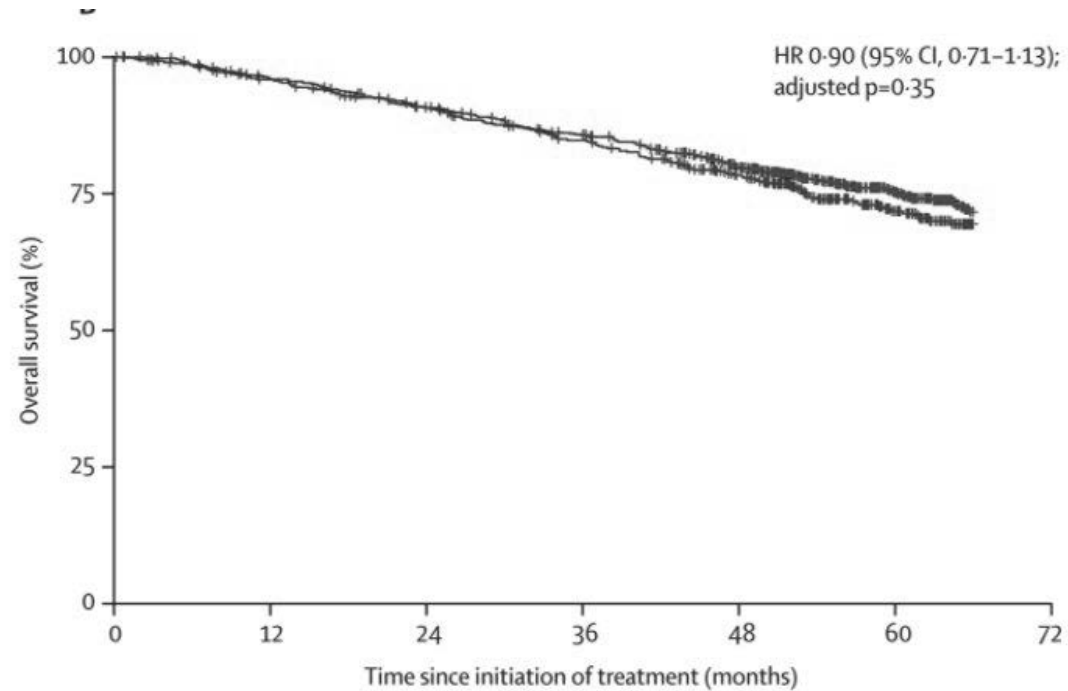
### Primary endpoints:

- PFS from R1: ASCT vs VMP
- PFS from R2: VRD consolidation vs no consolidation

### Secondary endpoints:

- PFS from R1: HDM-1 vs HDM-2
- Rates of response to ASCT or VMP
- OS from R1: ASCT vs VMP
- Toxicities with ASCT and VMP

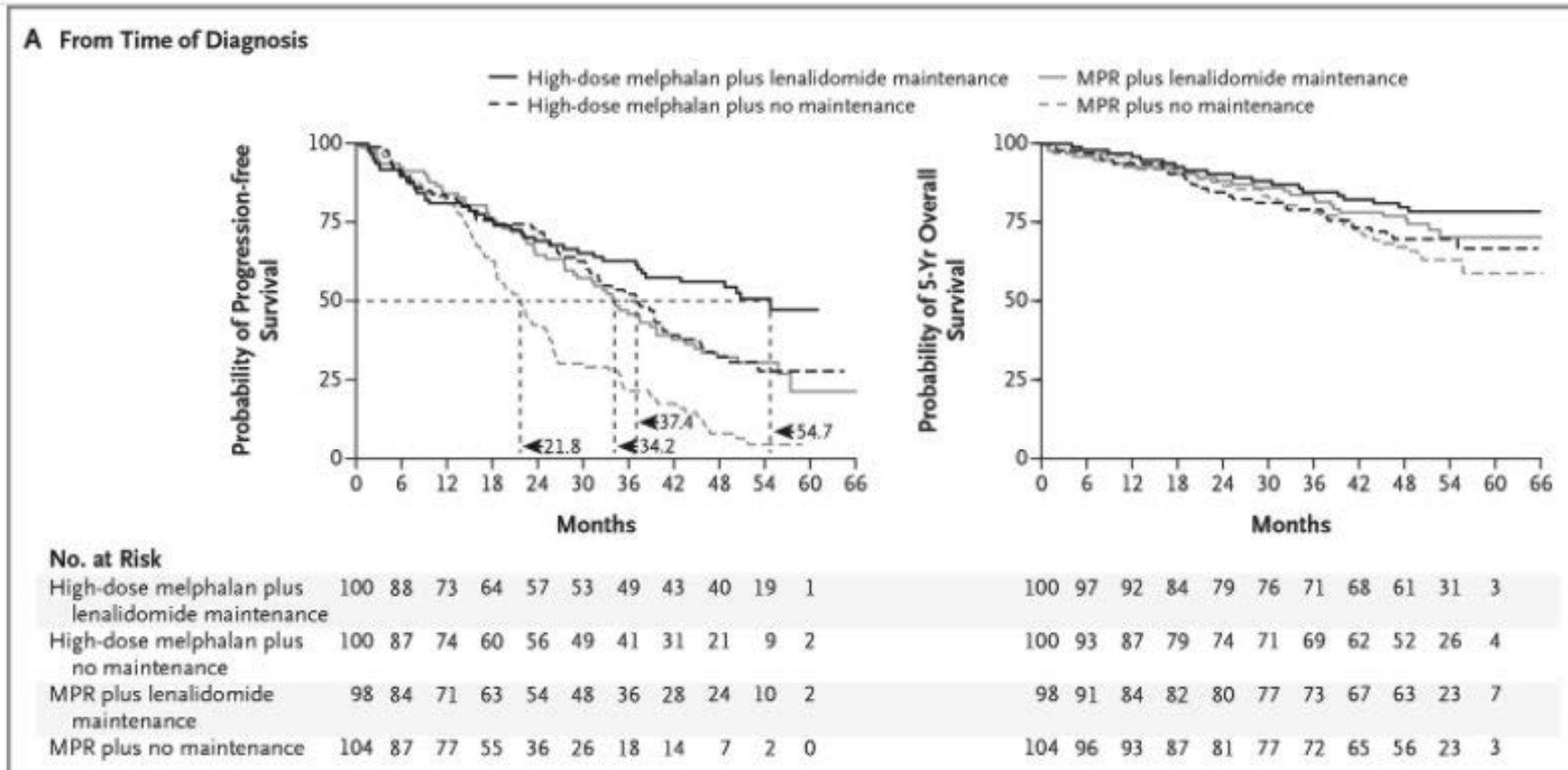
# EMN02/HO95



Number at risk (number censored)		0	12	24	36	48	60	72
Autologous HSCT	702 (0)	658 (16)	614 (24)	569 (36)	487 (78)	276 (268)	..	..
VMP	495 (0)	463 (12)	430 (20)	391 (31)	331 (62)	174 (198)	..	..

Figure 2

# ASCT + R maintenance vs MPR-R



3-year overall survival was not significantly prolonged (88.0% vs. 79.2%; hazard ratio for death, 0.64; 95% CI, 0.36 to 1.15; P=0.14).

# Interpretation

- the lack of overall survival benefit suggests that deferred stem cell transplant until relapse is feasible without compromising outcome

# Conclusions

- The goal of therapy is MRD-
  - No matter how this goal is achieved outcomes are identical
  - As combinations of non cross resistant agents are used in induction, consolidation and maintenance the need/role for SCT will continue to decline
  - In Castor Pollux Alcyone and Maia median MRD- 28%

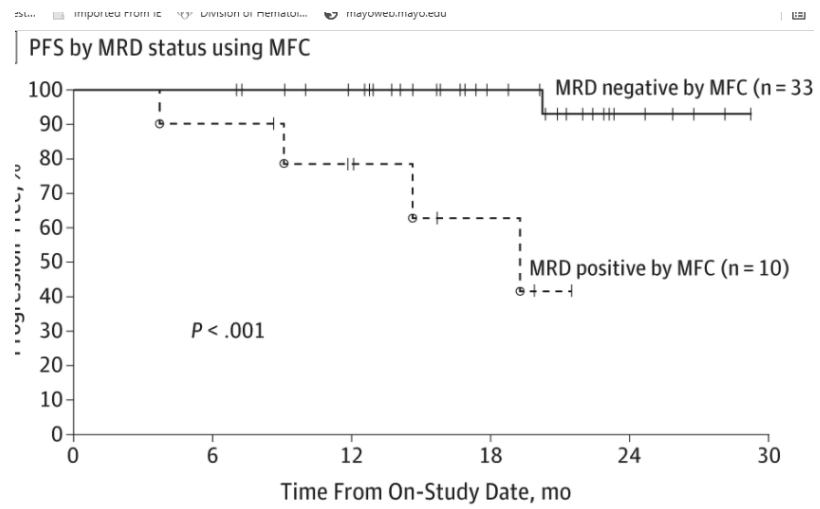
# MRD negativity with non transplant regimens

Best Response	MRD-Negative Rate by Method (Proportion)	Patients With Discordant MRD Results, No. (%)
CR	MFC (29/30)	7 (23)
	NGS (22/30)	
nCR	MFC (2/2)	1 (50)
	NGS (1/2)	
VGPR	MFC (3/8)	3 (38)
	NGS (0/8)	
PR/SD	MFC (0/0)	0
	NGS (0/0)	

Best Response	Patients With Discordant MRD Results, Proportion (%)	Two-tailed McNemar Test P Value
At least nCR	8/32 (25)	.008
At least VGPR	11/40 (28)	<.001
At least PR/SD	11/44 (25)	<.001

MRD negative
  MRD positive



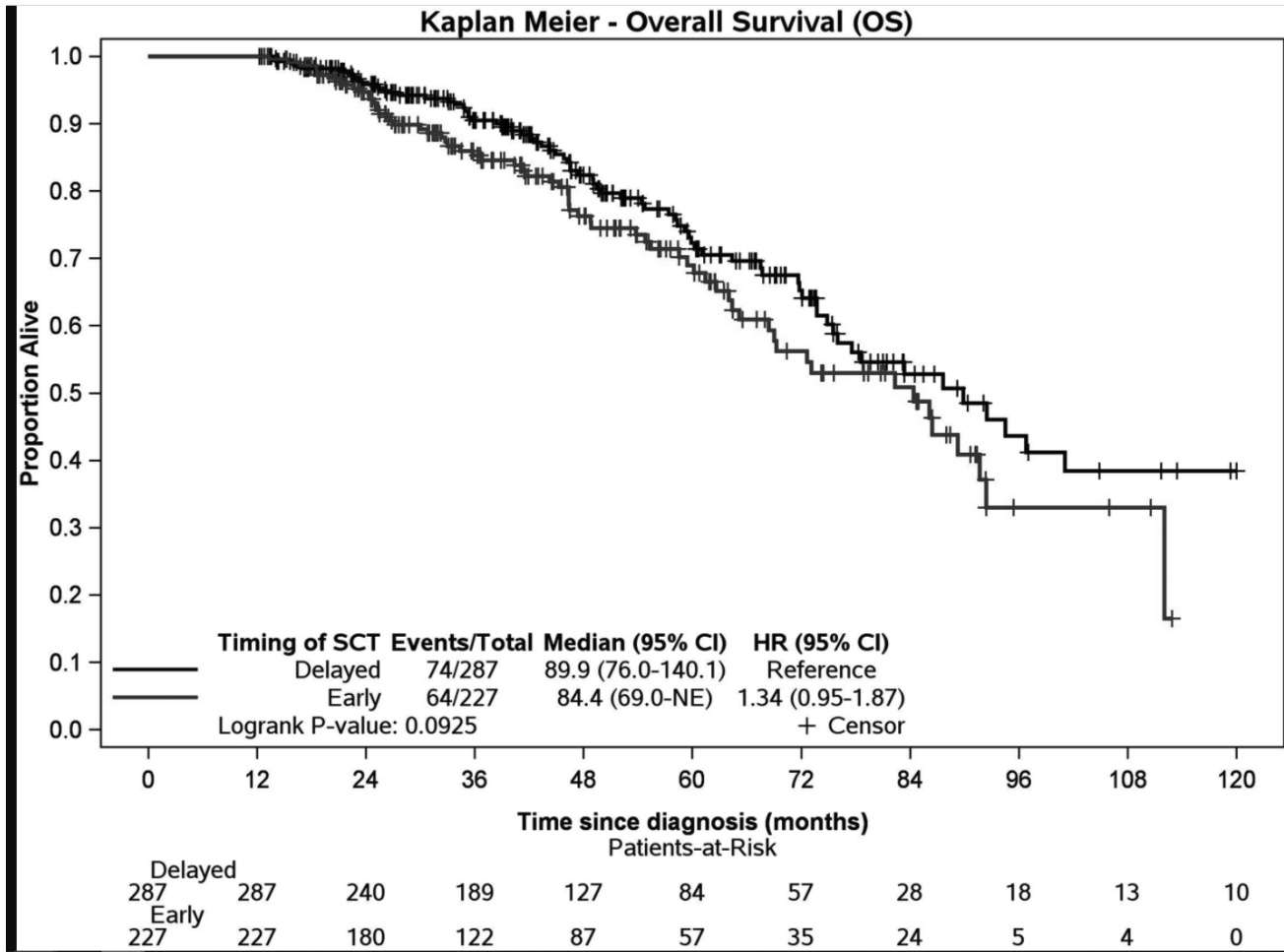
- carfilzomib with lenalidomide and dexamethasone followed by lenalidomide to patients with NDMM N=45
- near-complete response or better (n = 28), minimal residual disease negativity was 100% by multiparametric flow cytometry and 67% by next-generation sequencing.





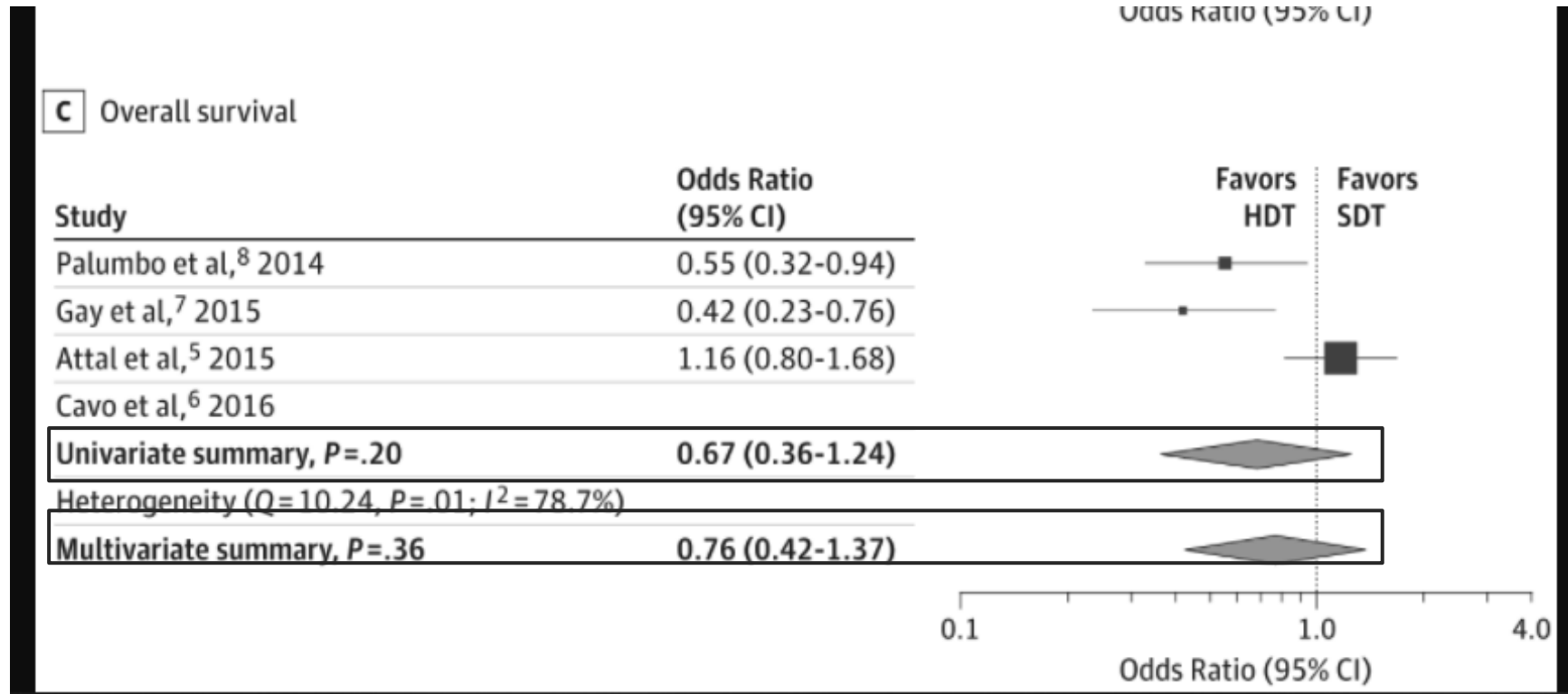
# Timing of Autologous Stem Cell Transplantation for Multiple Myeloma in the Era of Current Therapies

consecutive patients with newly diagnosed myeloma who had undergone stem cell harvest (SCH) from 2005 to 2014 and separated them into early (SCT within 12 months of diagnosis) and delayed.



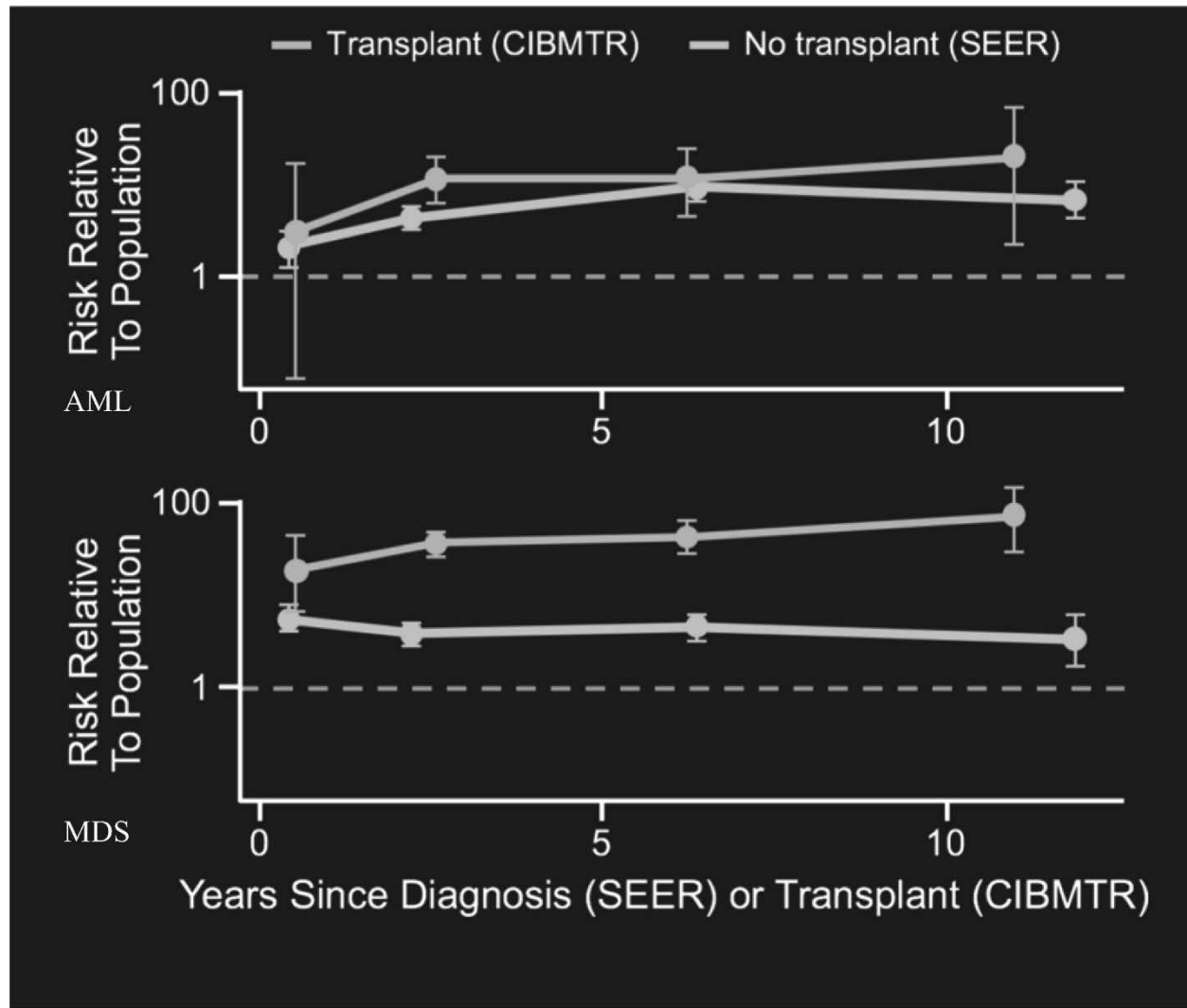
Delaying SCT did not affect OS or even PFS to second relapse

# Autologous Transplantation for Newly Diagnosed Multiple Myeloma in the Era of Novel Agent Induction



3171 patients in these trials

The role of high-dose melphalan with autologous stem-cell transplant in multiple myeloma: is it time for a paradigm shift?

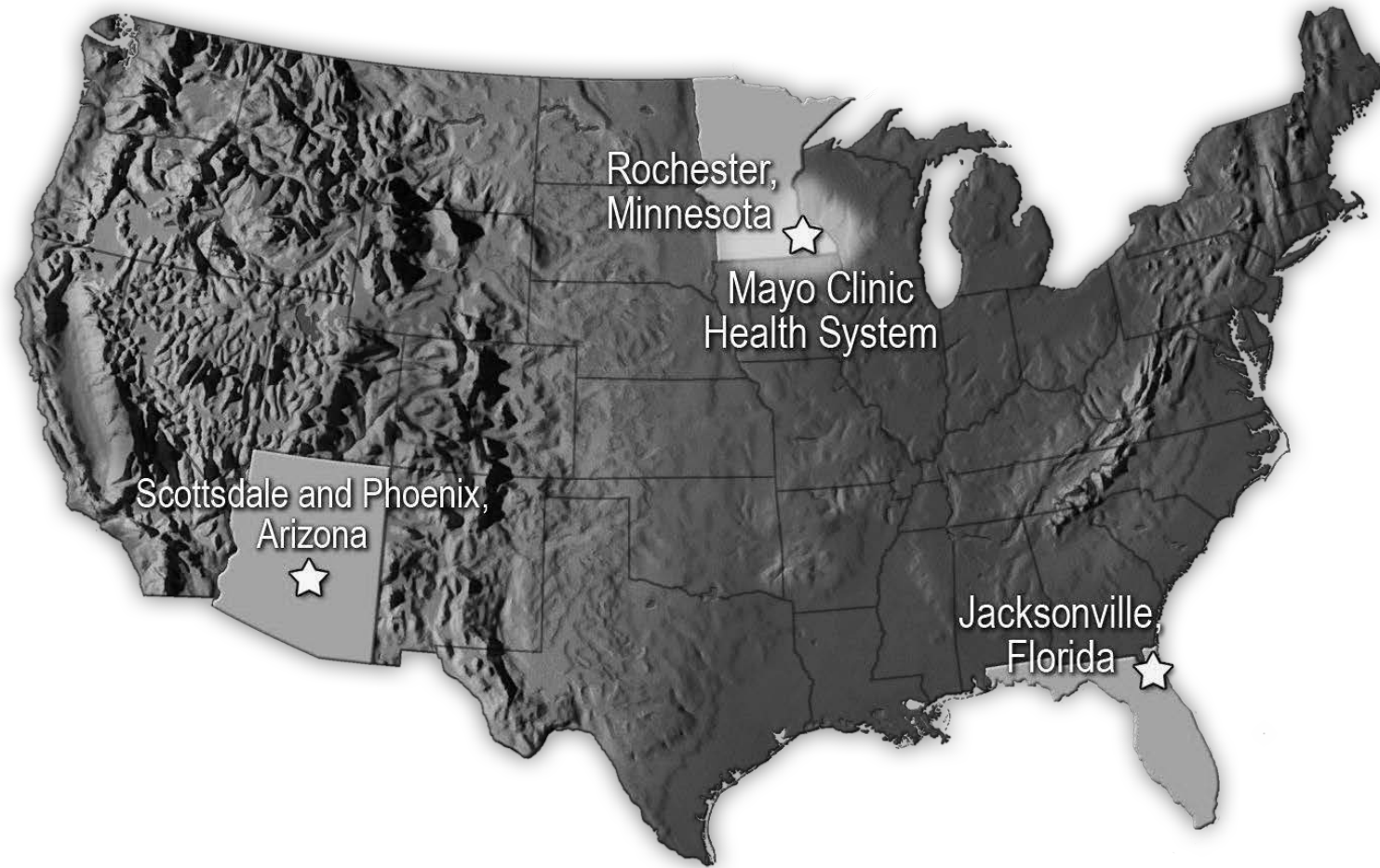


British Journal of Haematology, Volume: 191, Issue: 5, Pages: 692-703, First published: 05 June 2020, DOI: (10.1111/bjh.16764)

# Summary

- We need to stop thinking of SCT as the platform on which all myeloma therapy is built (transplant eligible is no longer question 1)
- **Sct is a regimen** and selection, and sequencing depends on availability of other regimens, reimbursement, trial access and availability of novel agents

# Mayo Clinic Locations





Questions & Discussion  
@moriegertz  
gertm@mayo.edu