Multiple myeloma is a cancer of plasma cells, which are a type of white blood cell found in the bone marrow. In multiple myeloma, cancerous plasma cells grow uncontrollably and crowd the normal plasma cells in the bone marrow.\(^1\)

Relapsed (or recurrent) multiple myeloma is the term for when the cancer returns after treatment or a period of remission. Since multiple myeloma does not have a cure, most patients will relapse at some point.\(^2\) Once these patients relapse, they become more difficult to treat.\(^3,4\)

Refractory multiple myeloma refers to when the cancer no longer responds to treatment. In many patients, the cancer may respond to initial treatment, but not to treatment following a relapse.\(^5\)

Despite available treatments, multiple myeloma remains an incurable malignancy requiring long-term treatment.

Relapsed and Refractory Multiple Myeloma (RRMM)

As patients relapse, they can become refractory to the therapies they have received. There is a need for new agents so that patients and physicians can have options if the disease stops responding to treatment.

Stats & Facts

Multiple myeloma is the second most common hematologic malignancy.\(^1\)

Each year there are more than 130,000 new diagnoses of multiple myeloma worldwide.\(^6\)

This disease is most frequently diagnosed in people between 65-74 years old.\(^1\)

RRMM is a complicated disease, in which patients may develop resistance to treatments.\(^7\)

Signs and Symptoms of Multiple Myeloma\(^8\)

- Bone pain that is persistent or recurrent, and fractures
- Persistent tiredness due to anemia or kidney failure
- Recurrent unexplained infections, such as pneumonia
- Shortness of breath or evidence of heart or kidney failure