

# Relapsed and Refractory Multiple Myeloma (RRMM)

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

**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.<sup>1</sup>

**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.<sup>2</sup> Once these patients relapse, they become more difficult to treat.<sup>3,4</sup>

**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.<sup>5</sup>

## Stats & Facts



Multiple myeloma is the second most common hematologic malignancy.<sup>1</sup>



Each year there are more than 130,000 new diagnoses of multiple myeloma worldwide.<sup>6</sup>



This disease is most frequently diagnosed in people between 65-74 years old.<sup>1</sup>

RRMM is a complicated disease, in which patients may develop resistance to treatments.<sup>7</sup>

## Signs and Symptoms of Multiple Myeloma<sup>8</sup>

- 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

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.

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3. Abramson HN. Clin Lymphoma Myeloma Leuk 2018;18:611-27
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MAT-US-2203964 (v1.0) - 05/22 MAT-GLB-2101542 (v1.0) - 04/21