

# Updated Efficacy and MRD Data According to Risk-Status in Newly Diagnosed Myeloma Patients Treated With Carfilzomib plus Lenalidomide or Cyclophosphamide

## Results from The FORTE Trial

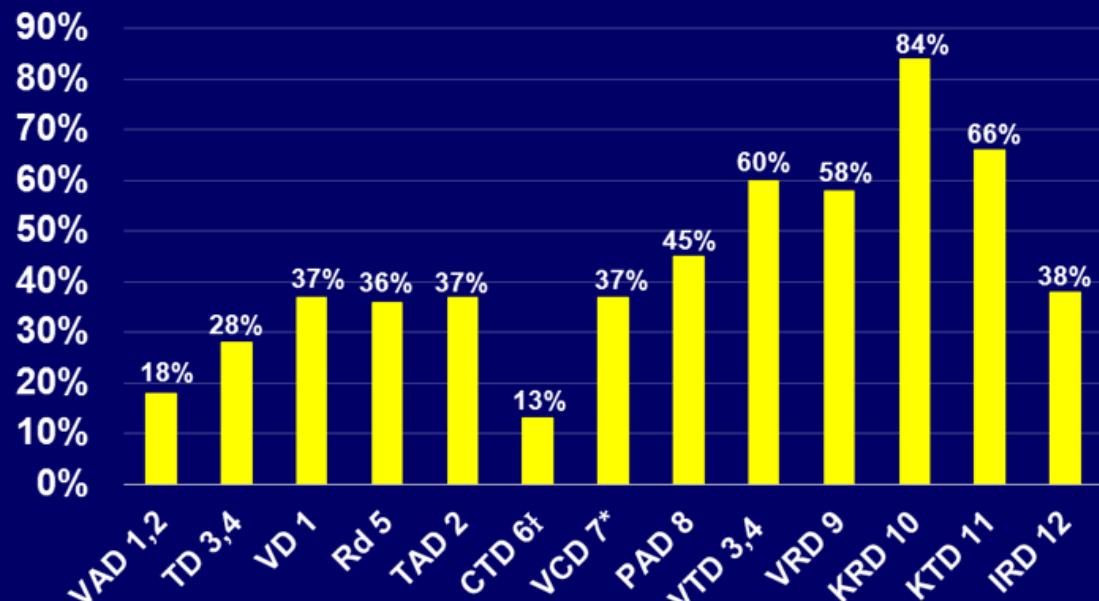
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<sup>3</sup>Currently at Takeda Pharmaceuticals GMBH, Zurich, Switzerland

# Rationale

## Novel agent as pre-transplant induction ≥ VGPR rates post-induction

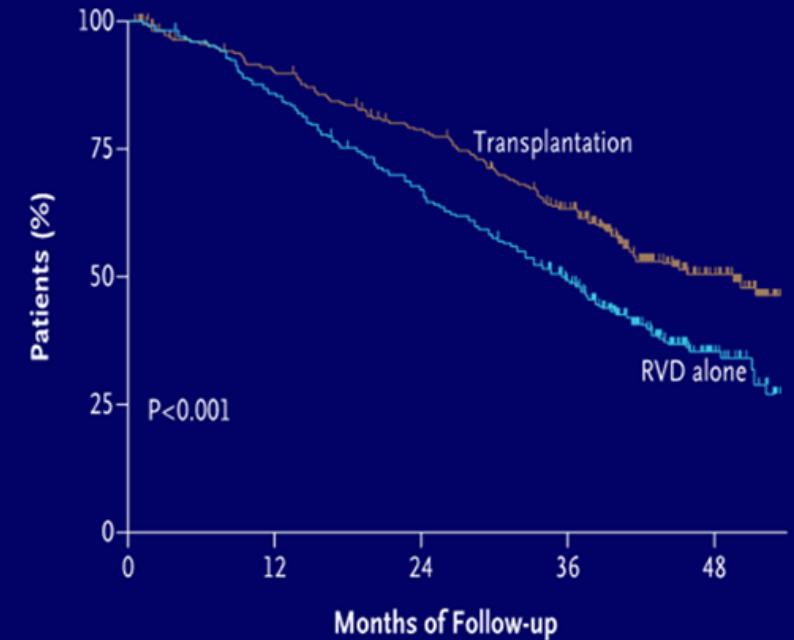


1. Harousseau *et al.* J Clin Oncol. 2010
2. Lokhorst *et al.* Blood 2010
3. Cavo *et al.* Lancet 2010
4. Rosinol *et al.* Blood 2012
5. Palumbo *et al.* NEJM 2014
6. Morgan *et al.* Haematologica 2012
7. Einsele *et al.* ASH 2009 (abstract 131); oral presentation

8. Sonneveld *et al.* JCO 2012
  9. Roussel *et al.* JCO 2014
  10. Jakuboviak *et al.* Hematologica 2015; oral presentation
  11. Wester *et al.* ASH 2016
  12. Moreau *et al.* ASH 2016
- \*CR only

## Transplant vs novel agent

A Progression-free Survival



No. at Risk

	0	12	24	36	48
RVD alone	350	294	228	157	32
Transplantation	350	308	264	196	50

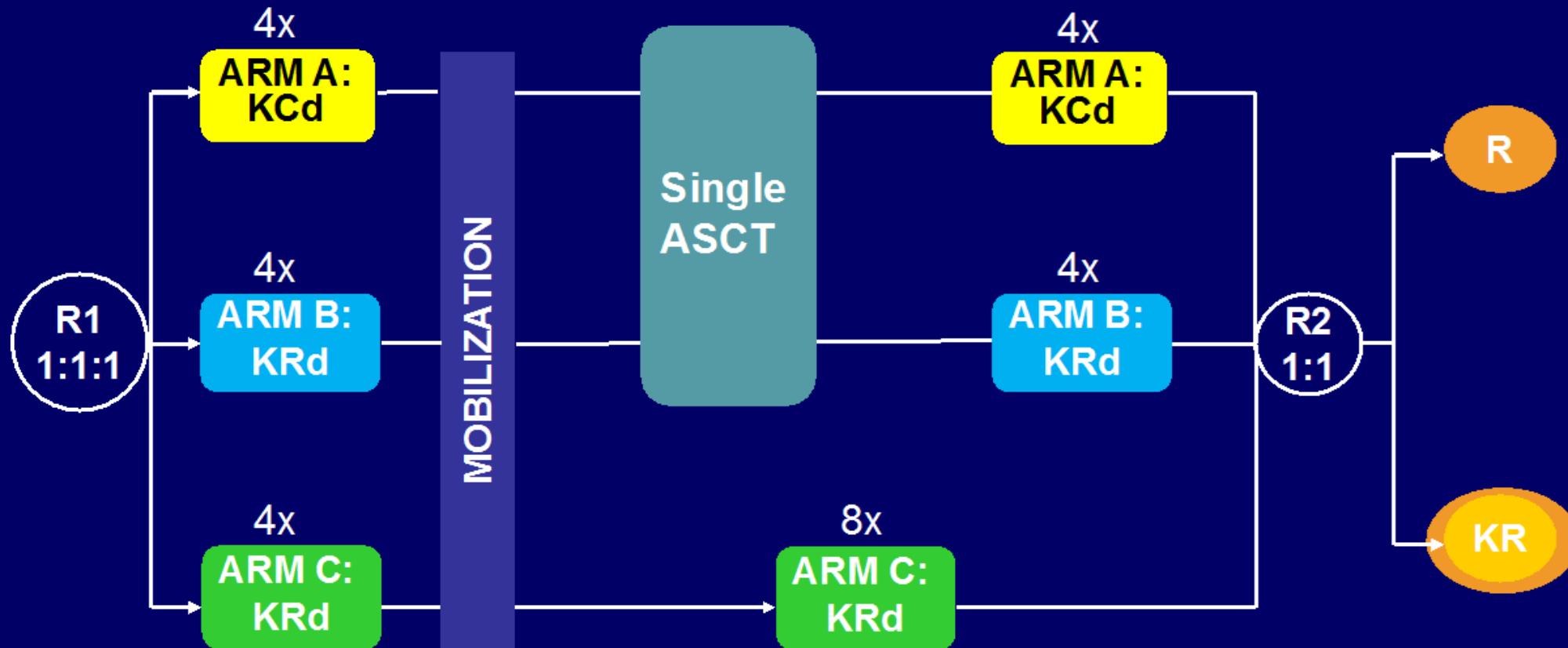
RVD: lenalidomide, bortezomib, dexamethasone

Presented by:

Attal M et al, NEJM 2017  
18/06/2018

# Treatment schema

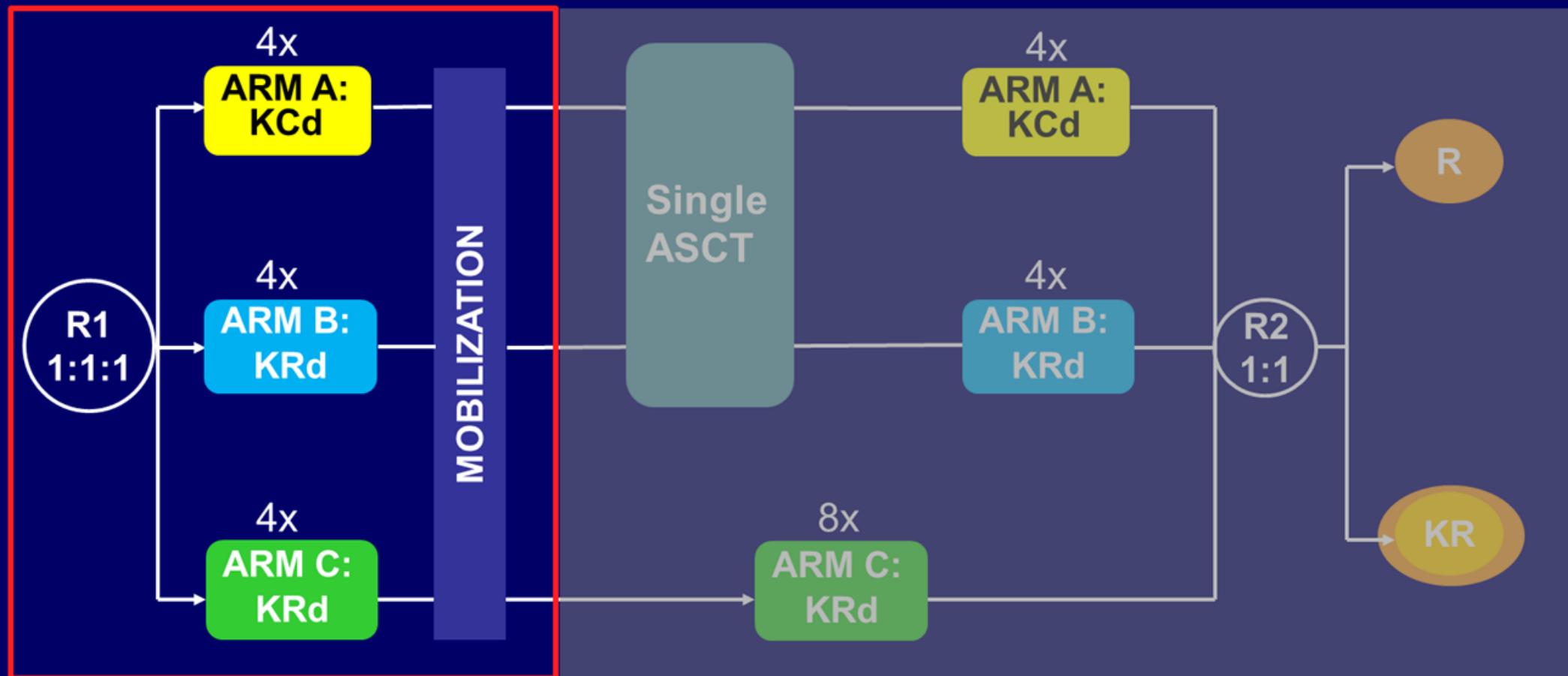
- NDMM patients, transplant eligible and younger than 65 years
- Last patients enrolled: March 2017
- Data cut-off May 31<sup>st</sup>, 2018



R1: randomization1; KCd: Carfilzomib, Cyclophosphamide, dexamethasone; KRd: Carfilzomib, Lenalidomide, dexamethasone; ASCT: Autologous Stem Cell Transplant;  
R2: randomization2; R: Lenalidomide; KR: Carfilzomib, Lenalidomide. NDMM, newly diagnosed multiple myeloma.

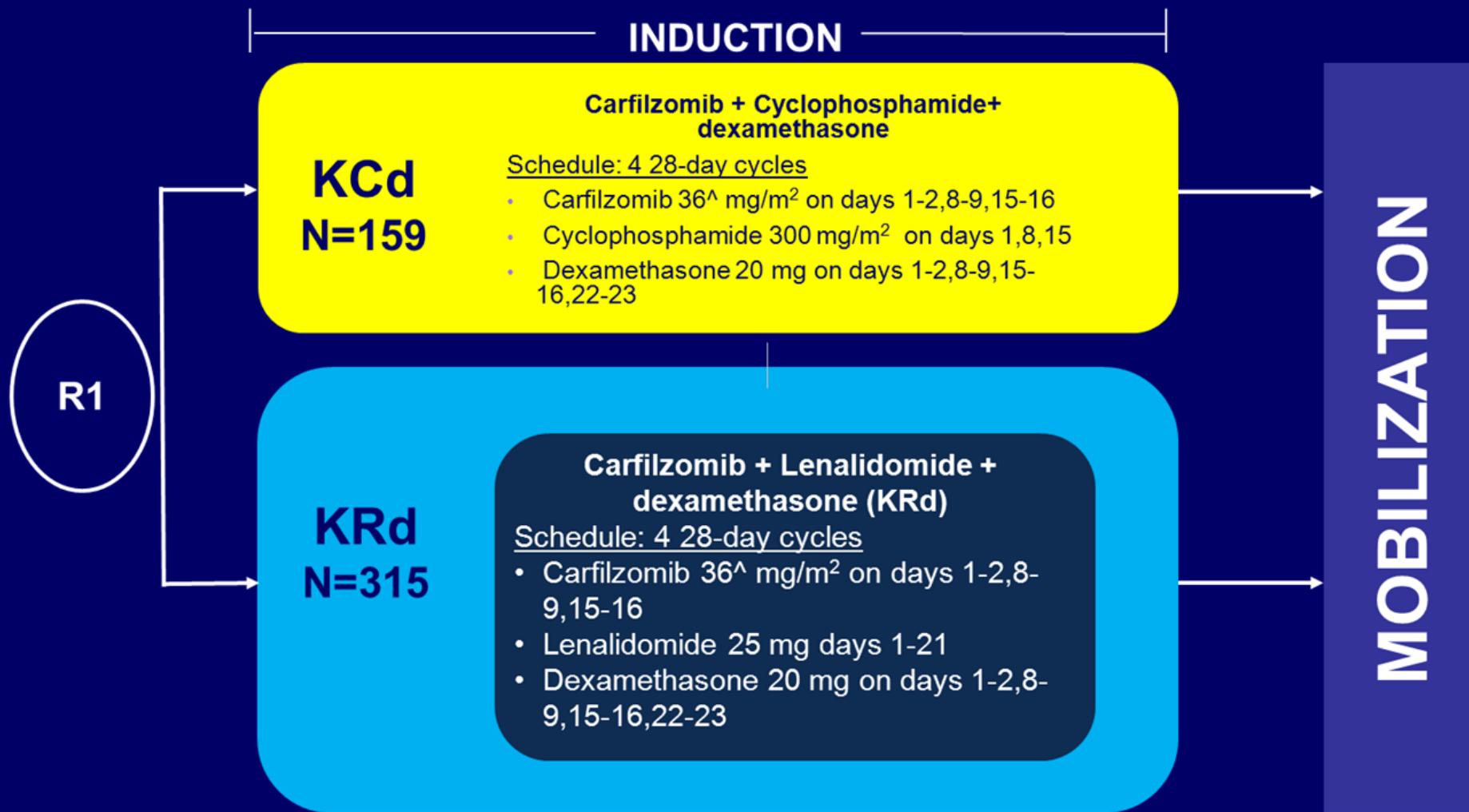
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R1: randomization1; KCd: Carfilzomib, Cyclophosphamide, dexamethasone; KRd: Carfilzomib, Lenalidomide, dexamethasone; ASCT: Autologous Stem Cell Transplant;  
R2: randomization2; R: Lenalidomide; KR: Carfilzomib, Lenalidomide. NDMM, newly diagnosed multiple myeloma.

# Current analysis



<sup>^</sup>20 mg/m<sup>2</sup> on days 1-2 cycle 1 only.

KCd: Carfilzomib, Cyclophosphamide, dexamethasone; KRd: Carfilzomib, Lenalidomide, dexamethasone.

## Aims

- To compare the **efficacy** of KRd vs KCd induction in patients eligible for transplantation
- To evaluate the **efficacy** of KRd vs KCd in different **subgroups** of patients according to prognostic features, focusing specifically on **high-risk patients**

KRd: Carfilzomib, Lenalidomide, dexamethasone; KCd: Carfilzomib, Cyclophosphamide, dexamethasone.

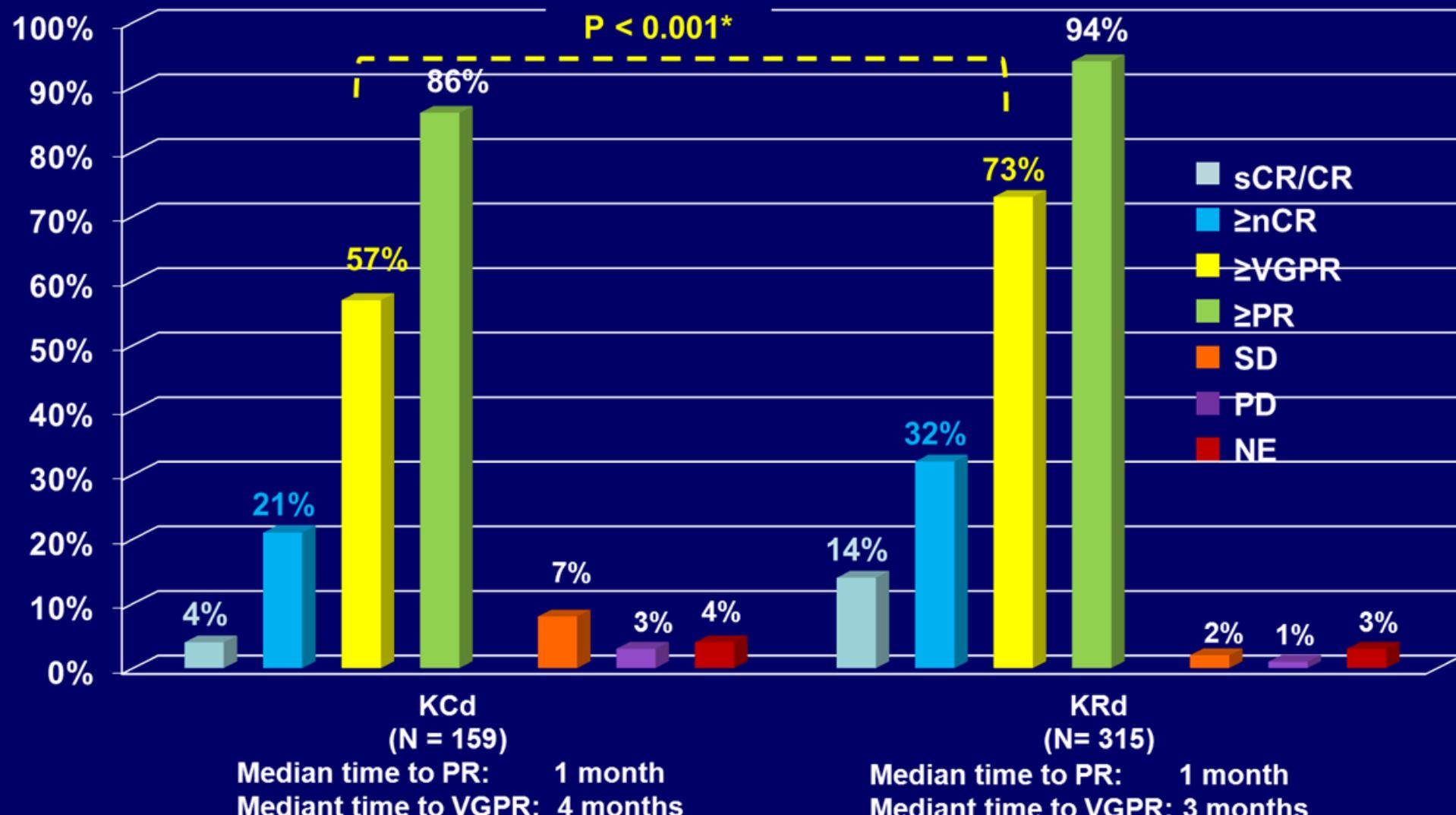
# Patient Characteristics

	KCd (N=159)	KRd (N=315)
<b>Age</b>		
Median (IRQ)	57 (52 - 62)	57 (51 - 62)
≥ 60 years	62 (39%)	122 (39%)
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	87 (55%)	176 (55%)
<b>ISS Stage</b>		
I	81 (51%)	160 (51%)
II	51 (32%)	101 (32%)
III	27 (17%)	54 (17%)
<b>LDH</b>		
> upper normal limit*	19 (13%)	36 (12%)
Missing	15	18
<b>Chromosomal Abnormalities (FISH)</b>		
No t(4;14),t(14,16), del17*	92 (65%)	184 (69%)
t(4;14) or t(14,16) or del17*	49 (35%)	82 (31%)
Missing	18	49
<b>R-ISS Stage</b>		
I*	36 (26%)	87 (32%)
II*	92 (66%)	158 (58%)
III*	11 (8%)	27 (10%)
Missing	20	43

IQR: interquartile range; ISS: International Staging System; KRd: Carfilzomib, Lenalidomide, dexamethasone; KCd: Carfilzomib, Cyclophosphamide, dexamethasone. Percentage may not total 100 because of rounding. \* % calculated on available patients

# Best Responses

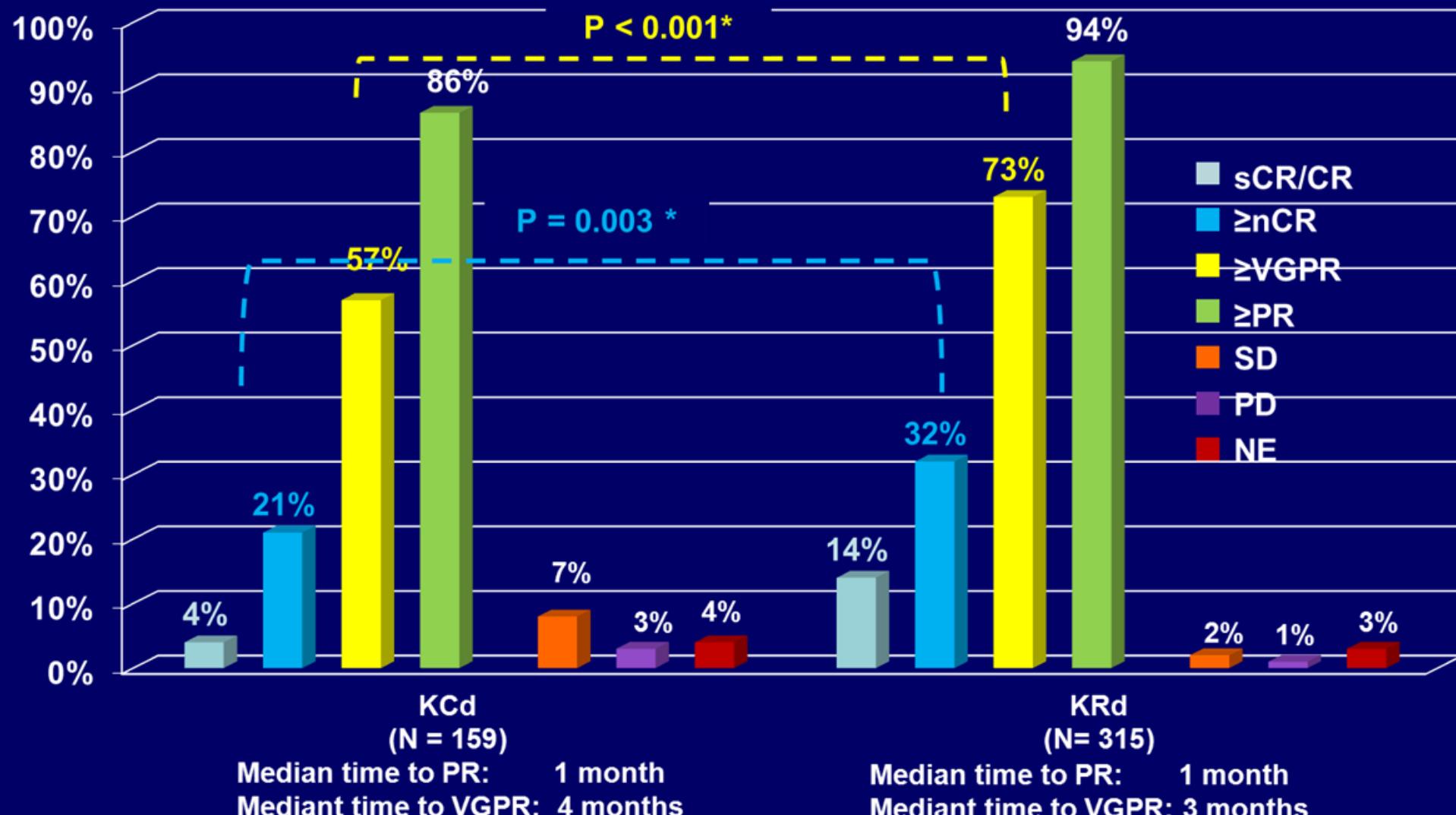
ITT analysis



KCd: Carfilzomib, Cyclophosphamide, dexamethasone; KRd: Carfilzomib, Lenalidomide, dexamethasone; sCR: stringent Complete Response; nCR: near Complete Response; VGPR: Very Good Partial Response; PR: Partial Response; SD: Stable Disease; PD: Progressive Disease, NE: not evaluable; \* Adjusted for ISS, Age, FISH.

# Best Responses

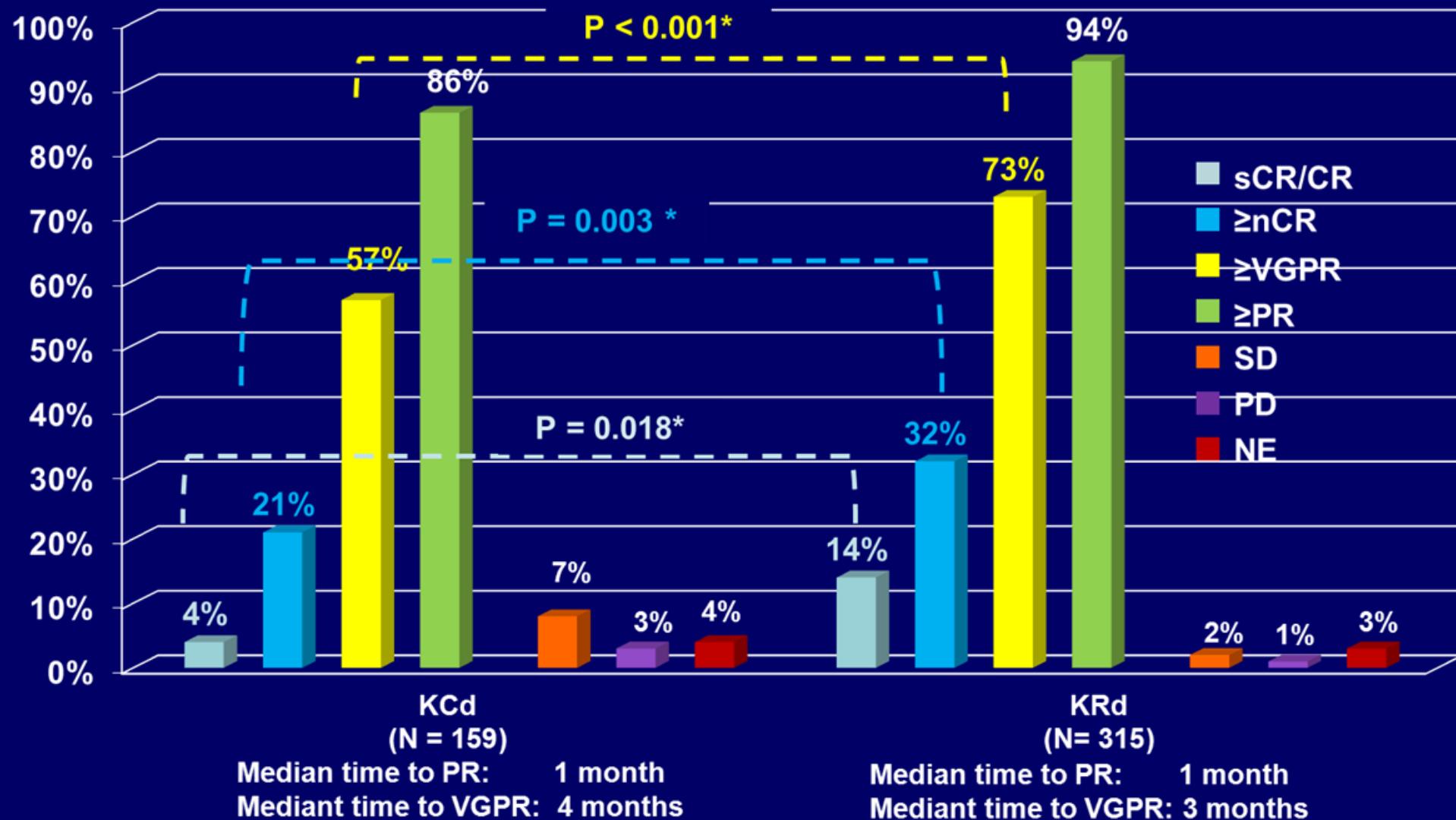
ITT analysis



KCd: Carfilzomib, Cyclophosphamide, dexamethasone; KRd: Carfilzomib, Lenalidomide, dexamethasone; sCR: stringent Complete Response; nCR: near Complete Response; VGPR: Very Good Partial Response; PR: Partial Response; SD: Stable Disease; PD: Progressive Disease, NE: not evaluable; \* Adjusted for ISS, Age, FISH.

# Best Responses

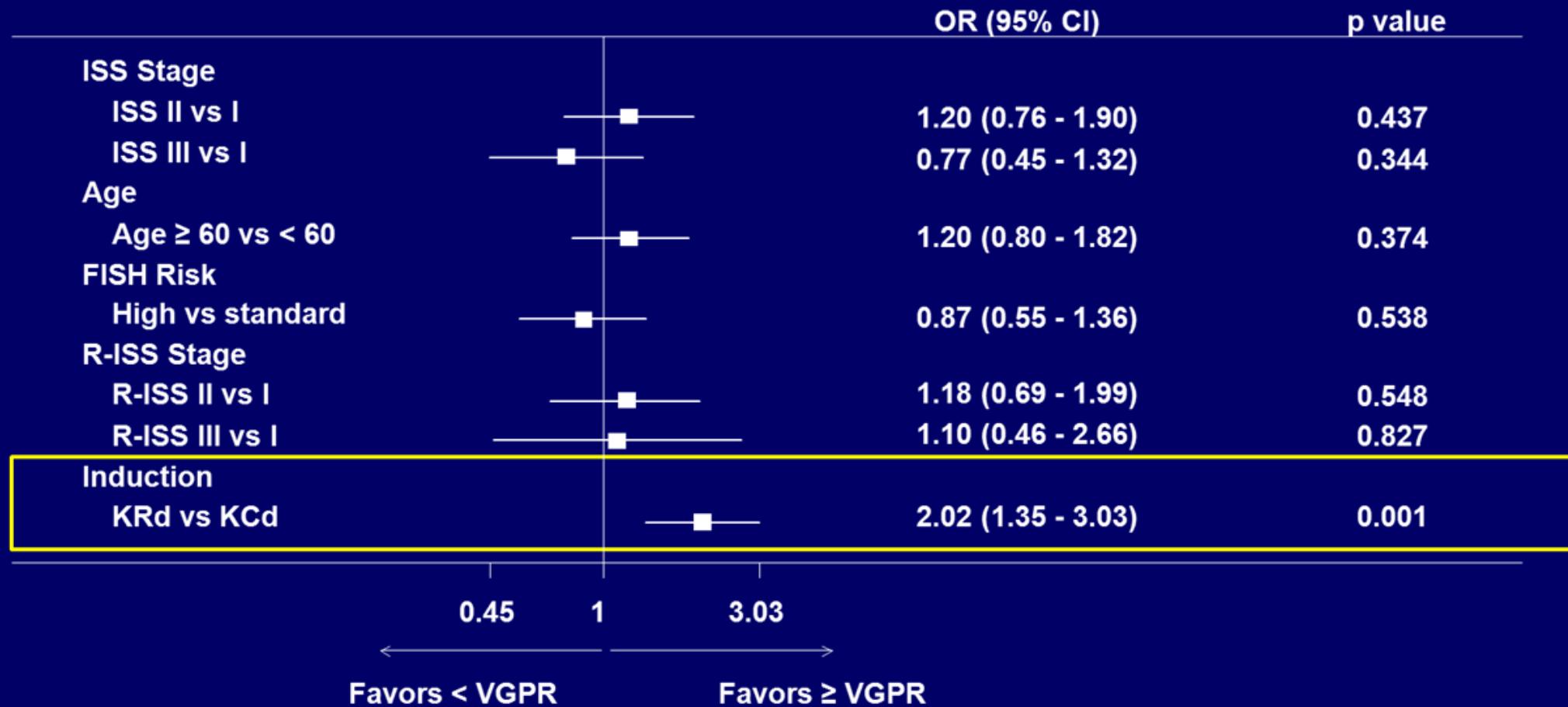
## ITT analysis



KCd: Carfilzomib, Cyclophosphamide, dexamethasone; KRd: Carfilzomib, Lenalidomide, dexamethasone; sCR: stringent Complete Response; nCR: near Complete Response; VGPR: Very Good Partial Response; PR: Partial Response; SD: Stable Disease; PD: Progressive Disease, NE: not evaluable; \* Adjusted for ISS, Age, FISH.

# Predictors of achieving at least VGPR

## Logistic regression model

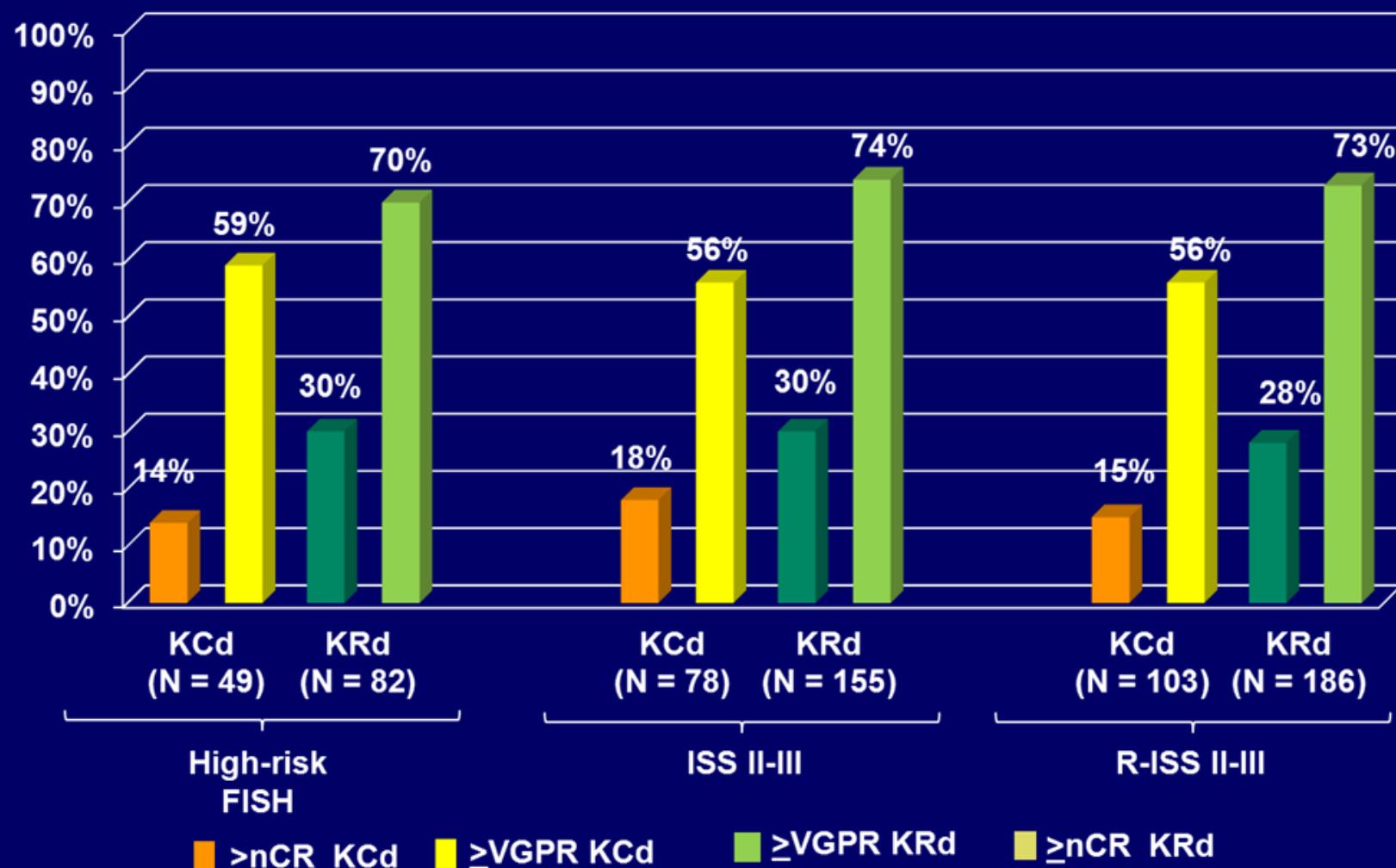


high risk FISH: t(4;14) or t(14;16) or del17.

VGPR, very good partial response; ISS: International Staging System; R-ISS, Revised ISS; KRd: Carfilzomib, Lenalidomide, dexamethasone; KCd: Carfilzomib, Cyclophosphamide, dexamethasone; NE, not evaluated.

# Subgroups analysis of Response Rate

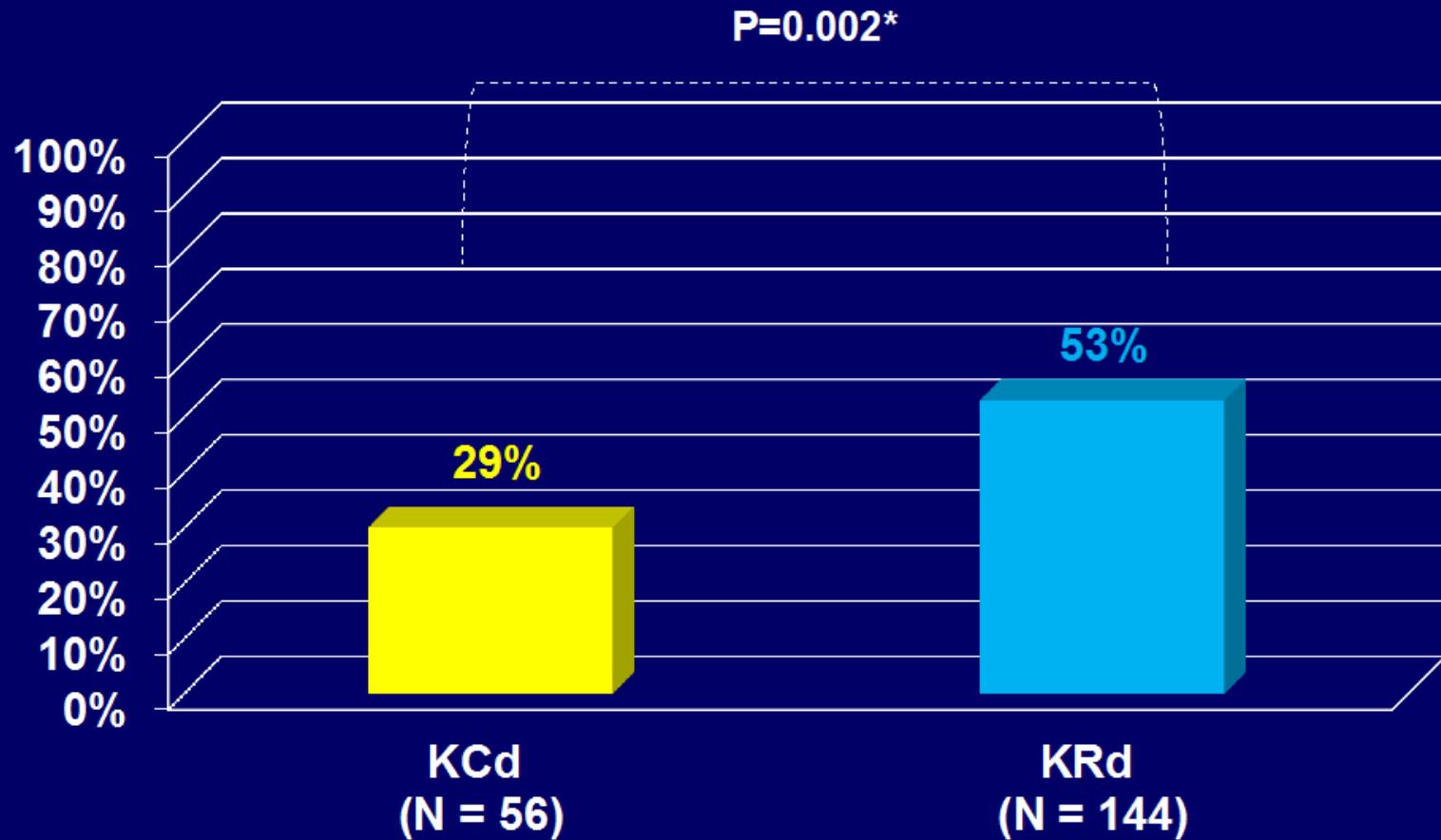
High-risk patients



KCd: Carfilzomib, Cyclophosphamide, dexamethasone; KRd: Carfilzomib, Lenalidomide, dexamethasone; nCR: near Complete Response; VGPR: Very Good Partial Response; ISS: International Staging System; R-ISS: Revised International Staging System; High-risk FISH: del17 and/or t(4;14) and/or t(11;14).

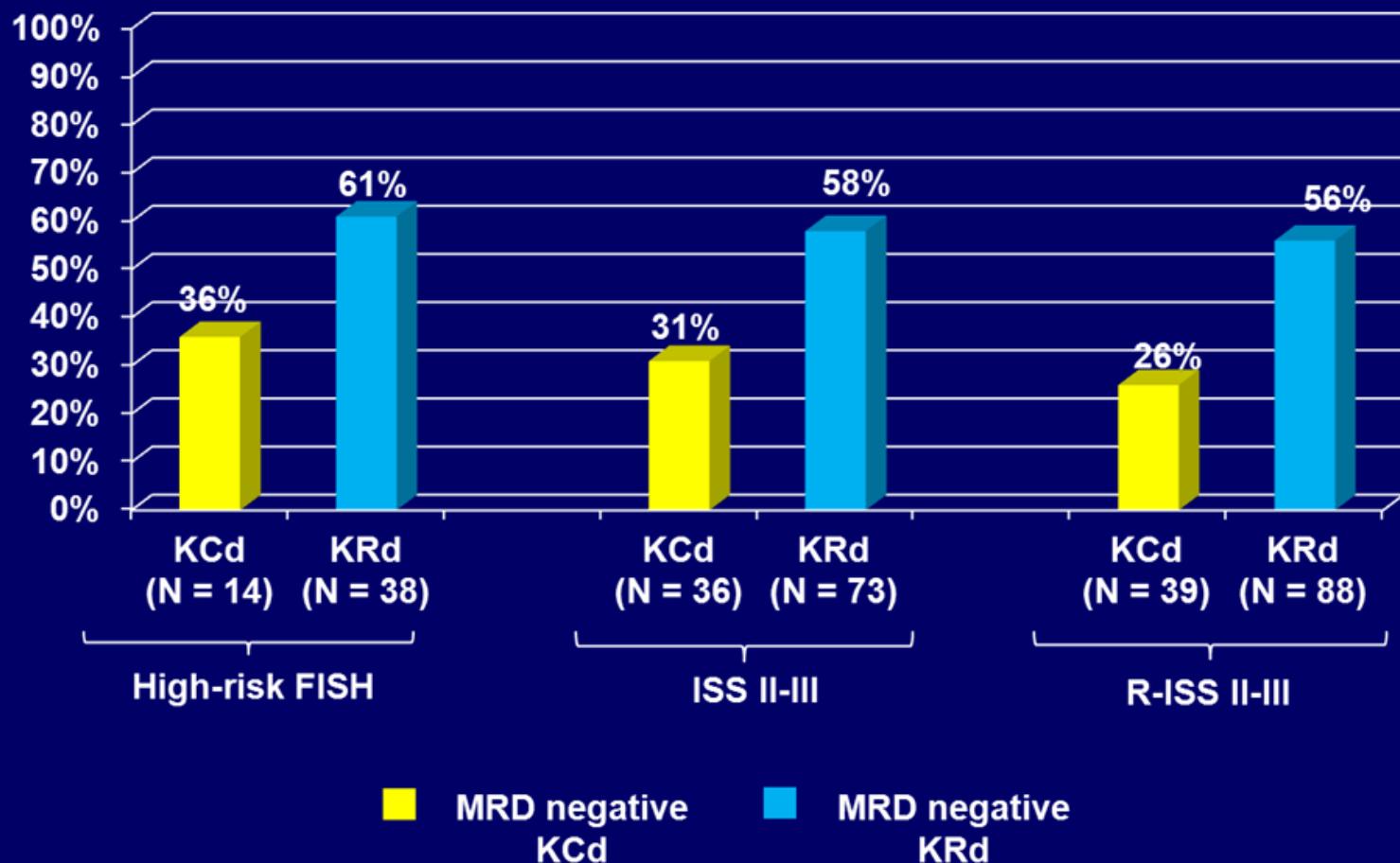
# MRD subanalysis

MRD negative  
(8 color second generation flow cytometry, sensitivity  $10^{-5}$ )



# Subgroup analyses of MRD

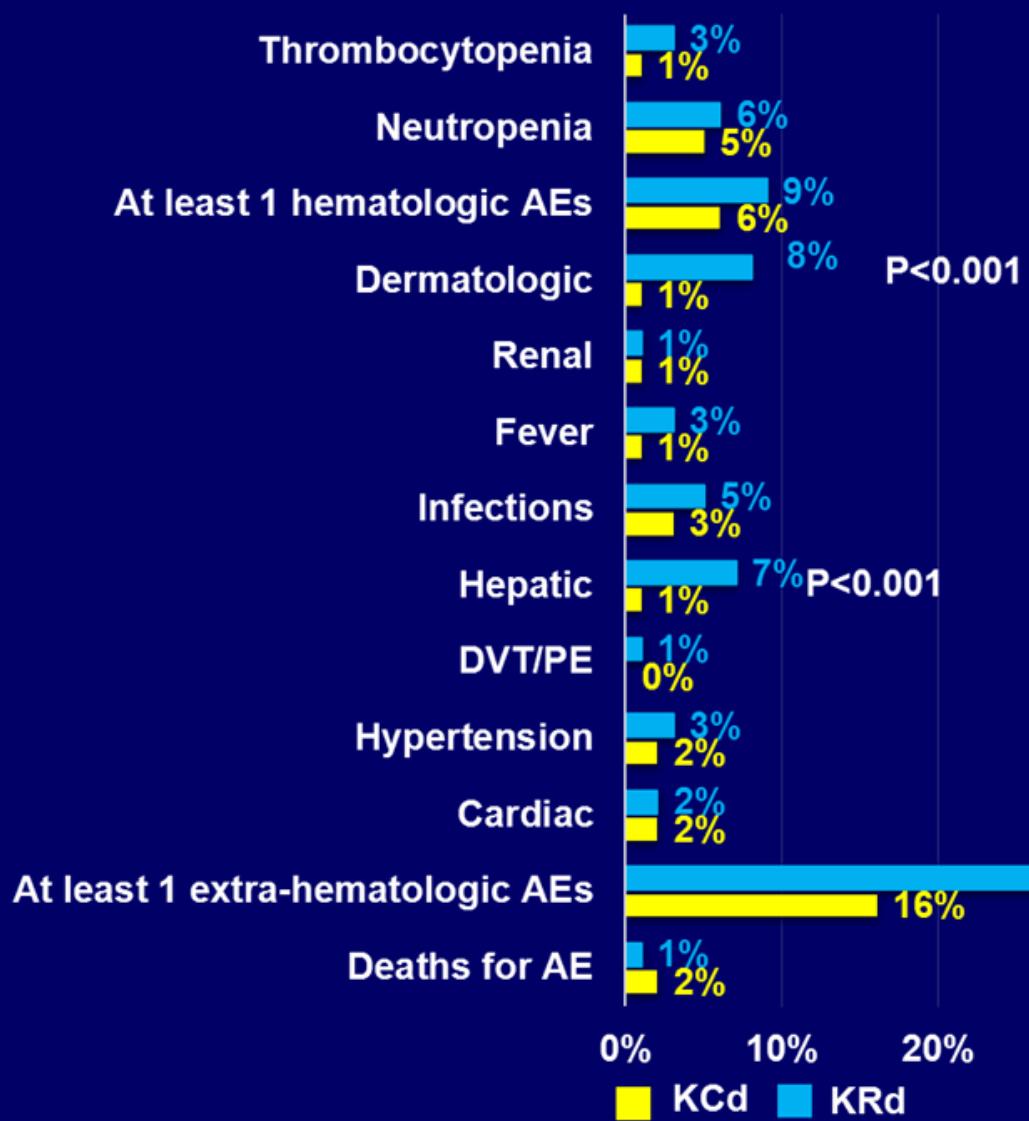
## High risk patients



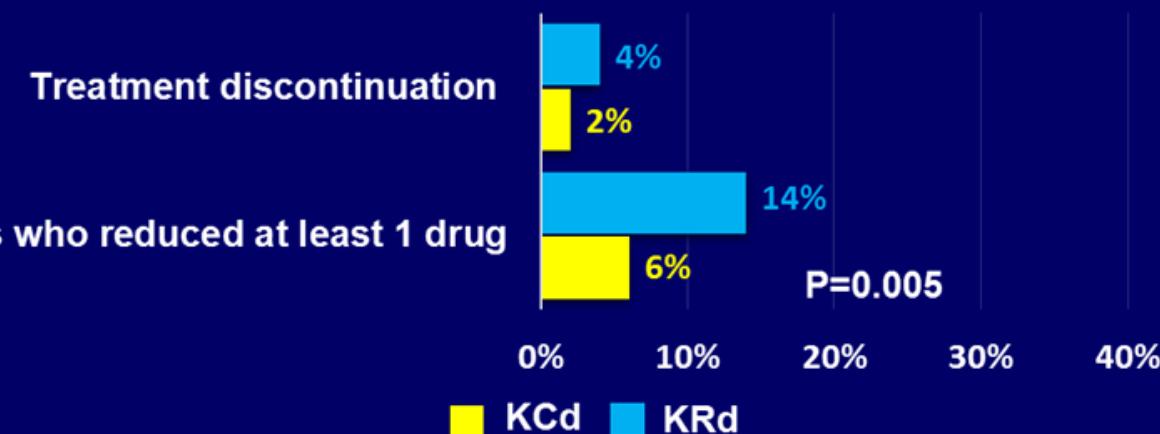
KCd: Carfilzomib, Cyclophosphamide, dexamethasone; K Rd: Carfilzomib, Lenalidomide, dexamethasone; nCR: near Complete Response; VGPR: Very Good Partial Response; MRD: Minimal Residual Disease; ISS: International Staging System; R-ISS: Revised International Staging System; High-risk FISH: del17 and/or t(4;14) and/or t(11;14).

# Safety

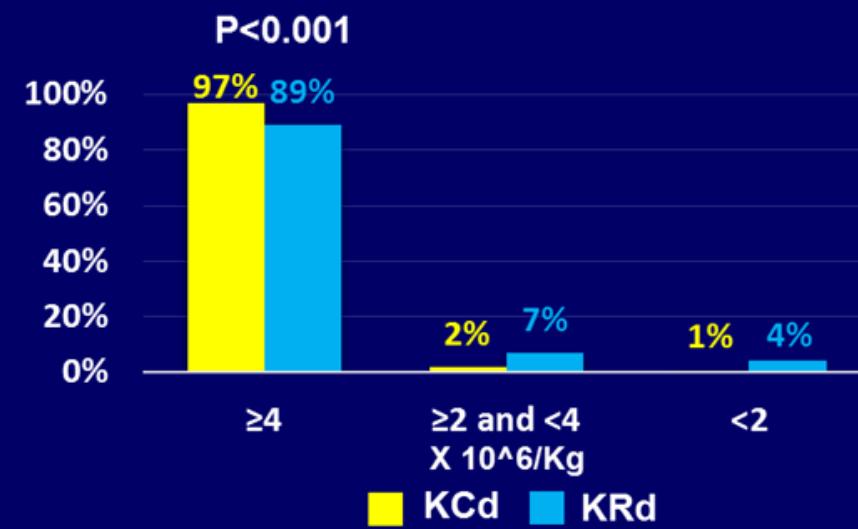
## Grade 3-4 AEs/SAEs



## Treatment discontinuation and dose reductions



## PBSC harvest



KCd: Carfilzomib, Cyclophosphamide, dexamethasone; KRd: Carfilzomib, Lenalidomide, dexamethasone; AE: Adverse Events; SAEs: serious AE; PBSC: peripheral Blood Stem Cells; DVT: deep vein thrombosis; PE: pulmonary embolism.

# Conclusions

- K-based induction induces rapid and high quality response
- KRd induction significantly improved sCR/CR, ≥ nCR, ≥ VGPR rates in comparison with KCd
- KRd induction significantly improved MRD negativity in comparison with KCd
- Response rate and MRD negativity in high-risk patients were comparable to the overall population
- Treatment was manageable

## We Are Grateful to All Patients, Nurses and Physicians of the Participating Centers

1. ALESSANDRIA	Ladetto, Baraldi	36. LECCO	Ardizzoia, Ferrando	71. ROMA	Andriani
2. ANCONA	Leoni, Offidani	37. MANTOVA	Franchini, Zamagni	72. ROMA	Bagnato, Bongarzoni
3. ASCOLI PICENO	Galieni	38. MELDOLA	Ronconi	73. ROMA	De Stefano
4. ASTI	Saracco, Marchetti	39. MESSINA	Mannina	74. ROMA	Mangarelli, Pisani
5. AVELLINO	Cantore, Volpe	40. MESSINA	Musolino, Allegra	75. ROMA	Pierelli, De Rosa
6. AVIANO	Micheli, Rupolo	41. MILANO	Corradini, Montefusco	76. ROMA	Venditti
7. BARI	Silvestris, Ria	42. MILANO	Cairolì, Cafro	77. ROMA	Avvisati, Annibali
8. BARI	Specchia	43. MILANO	Ciceri	78. ROMA	Recine
9. BENEVENTO	Vallone	44. MILANO	Cortelezzi, Baldini	79. ROMA	Tafuri, La Verde
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11. BIELLA	Bertinieri, Conconi	46. MODENA	Sacchi	81. S. G. ROTONDO	Cascavilla, Falcone
12. BOLOGNA	Cavo, Zamagni	47. MONZA	Passerini, Rossini	82. SASSARI	Dore, Podda
13. BOLZANO	Billio, Pescosta	48. NAPOLI	Pane, Catalano	83. SIENA	Bocchia, Gozzetti
14. BRESCIA	Rossi, Crippa	49. NAPOLI	Ferrara, Rocco	84. TERNI	Liberati
15. BRESCIA	Russo, Malagola	50. NOCERA INF.	Califano	85. TORINO	Boccadoro, Bringhen, Gay, Larocca
16. BRINDISI	Melpignano	51. NOVARA	Gaidano, De Paoli	86. TORINO	Vitolo, Pregno, Benevolo
17. CAGLIARI	Derudas	52. NUORO	Latte, Gabbas	87. TORINO	Saglio
18. CAGLIARI	La Nasa, Ledda	53. ORBASSANO	Guerrasio, Guglielmelli	88. TREVISO	Gherlinzoni
19. CAMPOBASSO	Storti	54. PADOVA	Semenzato, Zambello	89. TRICASE	Pavone
20. CANDIOLO	Aglietta, Rota Scalabrini	55. PALERMO	Fabbiano, Cangialosi	90. TRIESTE	Festini, De Sabbathà
21. CATANIA	Di Raimondo	56. PALERMO	Siragusa	91. UDINE	Fanin, Patriarca
22. CATANZARO	Molica, Piro	57. PARMA	Aversa, Giuliani	92. VENEZIA	Bassan
23. CESENA	Ronconi, Augello	58. PAVIA	Cazzola, Corso	93. VERCELLI	Ardizzone
24. CIRIE'/CHIVASSO/IVREA	Freilone, Falco, Aitoro	59. PAVIA	Pavesi, Fregoni	94. VERONA	Ambrosetti, Meneghini
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26. COSENZA	Morabito, Gentile	61. PESARO	Visani		
27. CREMONA	Lanza	62. PESCARA	Di Bartolomeo, Spadano		
28. CUNEO	Massaia, Grasso	63. RAVENNA	Lanza, Cellini		
29. FIRENZE	Bosi, Nozzoli	64. REGGIO CAL.	Martino, Vincelli		
30. FOGGIA	Capalbo	65. REGGIO EM.	Merli, Gamberi		
31. GALLARATE	Ciambelli	66. RIMINI	Tosi		
32. GENOVA	Gobbi, Canepa	67. RIONERO	Musto		
33. GENOVA	Angelucci, Dominietto	68. RIETI	Ceribelli		
34. LATINA	Cimino	69. ROMA	Foà, Petrucci		
35. LECCE	Di Renzo	70. ROMA	De Fabritiis, Caravita		

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**Dr. Paola Omedé &  
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**Dr. Benedetto Bruno &  
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**Nurses**

**Data Managing Staff**

**Statistician Stefano Spada**

# **Carfilzomib-Lenalidomide-Dexamethasone (KRd) vs Carfilzomib-Cyclophosphamide- Dexamethasone (KCd) induction: Planned Interim Analysis of the Randomized FORTE Trial in newly diagnosed Multiple Myeloma (NDMM)**

**Gay F.<sup>1</sup>, Rota Scalabrini D.<sup>2</sup>, Belotti A.<sup>2</sup>, Offidani M.<sup>2</sup>, Petrucci M.T.<sup>2</sup>, Esma F.<sup>1</sup>, Palmas AD.<sup>2</sup>,  
Caravita T.<sup>2</sup>, Grasso M.<sup>2</sup>, Aquino S.<sup>2</sup>, Gamberi B.<sup>2</sup>, Zambello R.<sup>2</sup>, Ledda A.<sup>2</sup>, Montefusco V.<sup>2</sup>,  
Omedè P.<sup>1</sup>, Galli M.<sup>2</sup>, Cavo M.<sup>2</sup>, Palumbo A.<sup>3</sup>, Musto P.<sup>2</sup> and Boccadoro M.<sup>1</sup>**

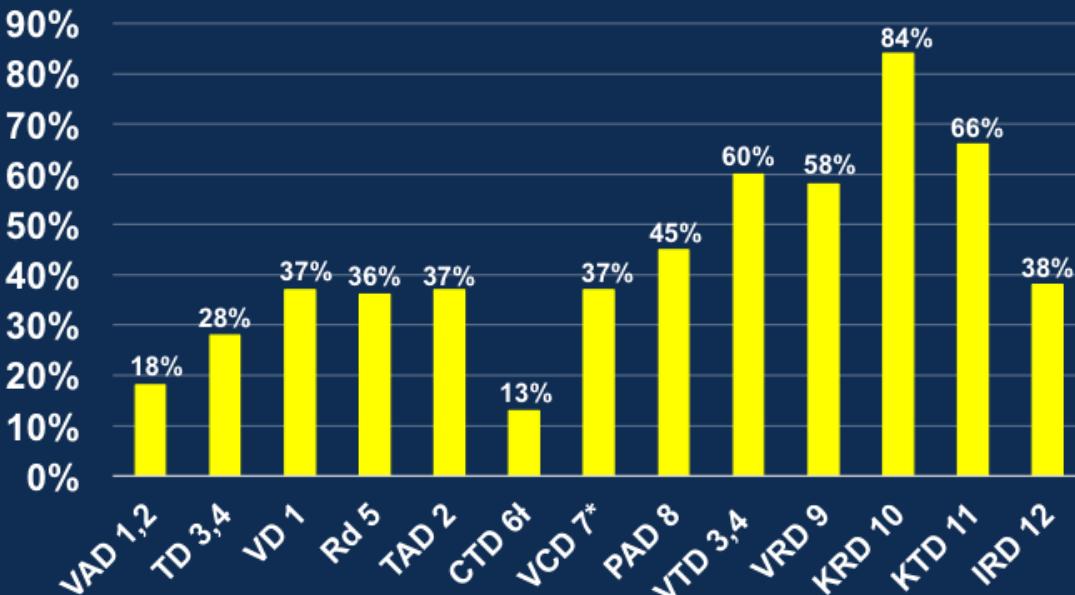
<sup>1</sup>Myeloma Unit, Division of Hematology, University of Torino, Torino, Italy;

<sup>2</sup>Italian Multiple Myeloma Network, GIMEMA, Italy; <sup>3</sup>Myeloma Unit, Division of Hematology,  
University of Torino – Currently Takeda Pharmaceuticals Co.

# Rationale

## Novel agent as pre-transplant induction

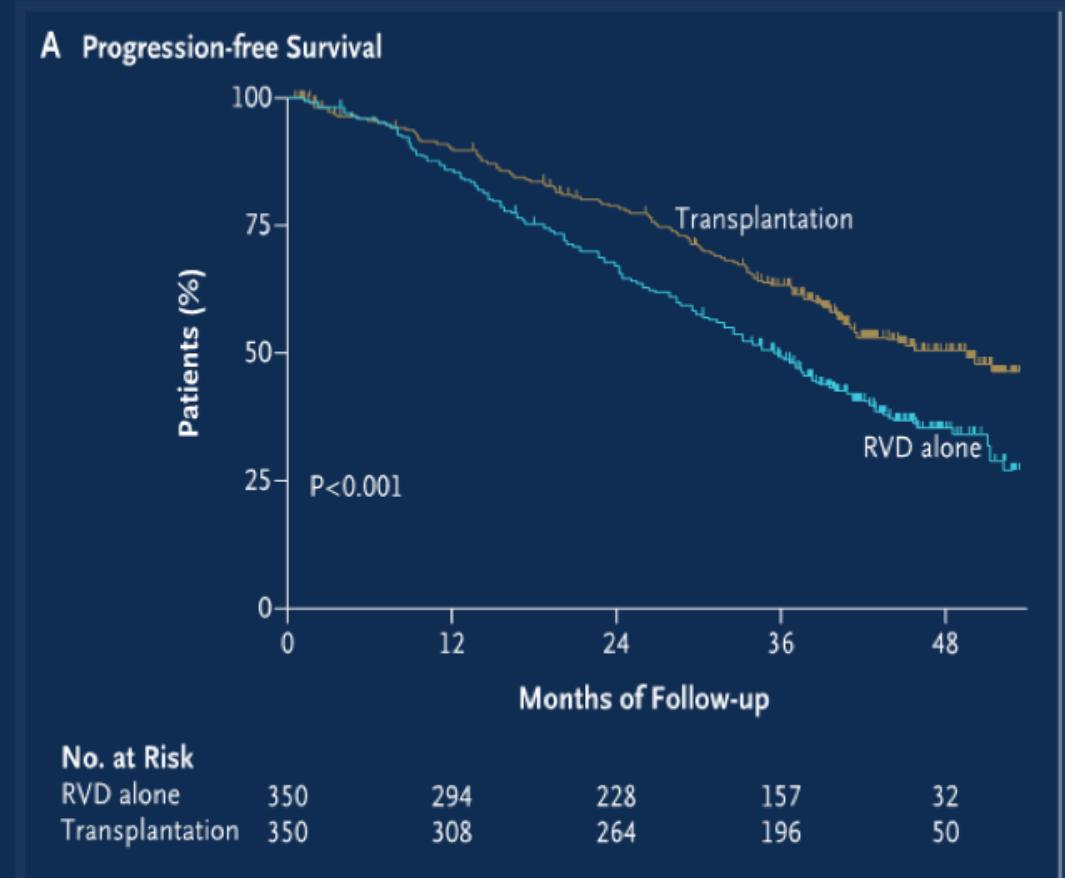
≥ VGPR rates post-induction



1. Harousseau et al. J Clin Oncol. 2010
2. Lokhorst et al. Blood 2010
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11. Wester et al ASH 2016
12. Moreau et al ASH 2016

†CR only

## Transplant vs novel agent

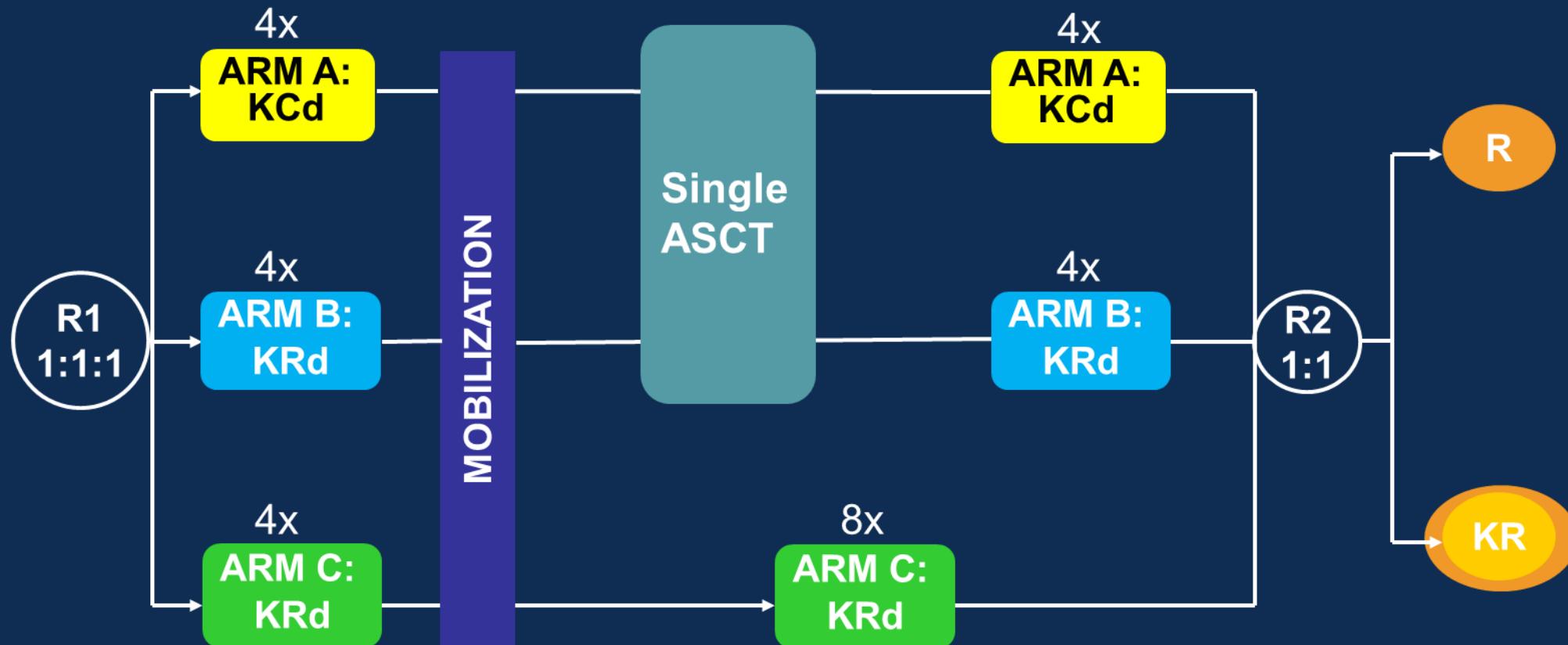


RVD: lenalidomide, bortezomib, dexamethasone

Attal M et al, NEJM 2017

# Treatment schema

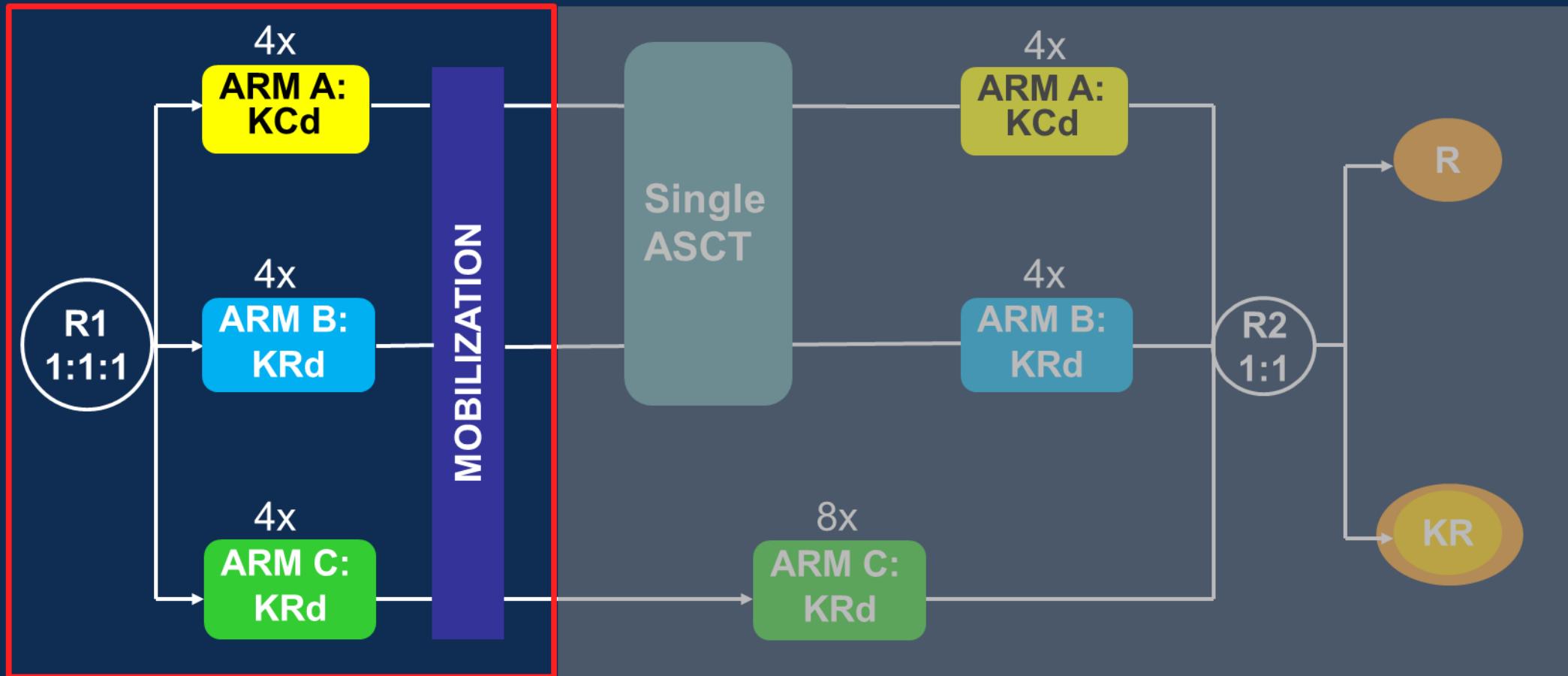
- 477 NDMM patients enrolled in 46 Italian sites, last patients enrolled in March 2017
- Data cut-off March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2017



R1: randomization1; KCd: Carfilzomib, Cyclophosphamide, dexamethasone; KRd: Carfilzomib, Lenalidomide, dexamethasone; ASCT: Autologous Stem Cell Transplant;  
R2: randomization2; R: Lenalidomide; KR: Carfilzomib, Lenalidomide. NDMM: newly diagnosed multiple myeloma.

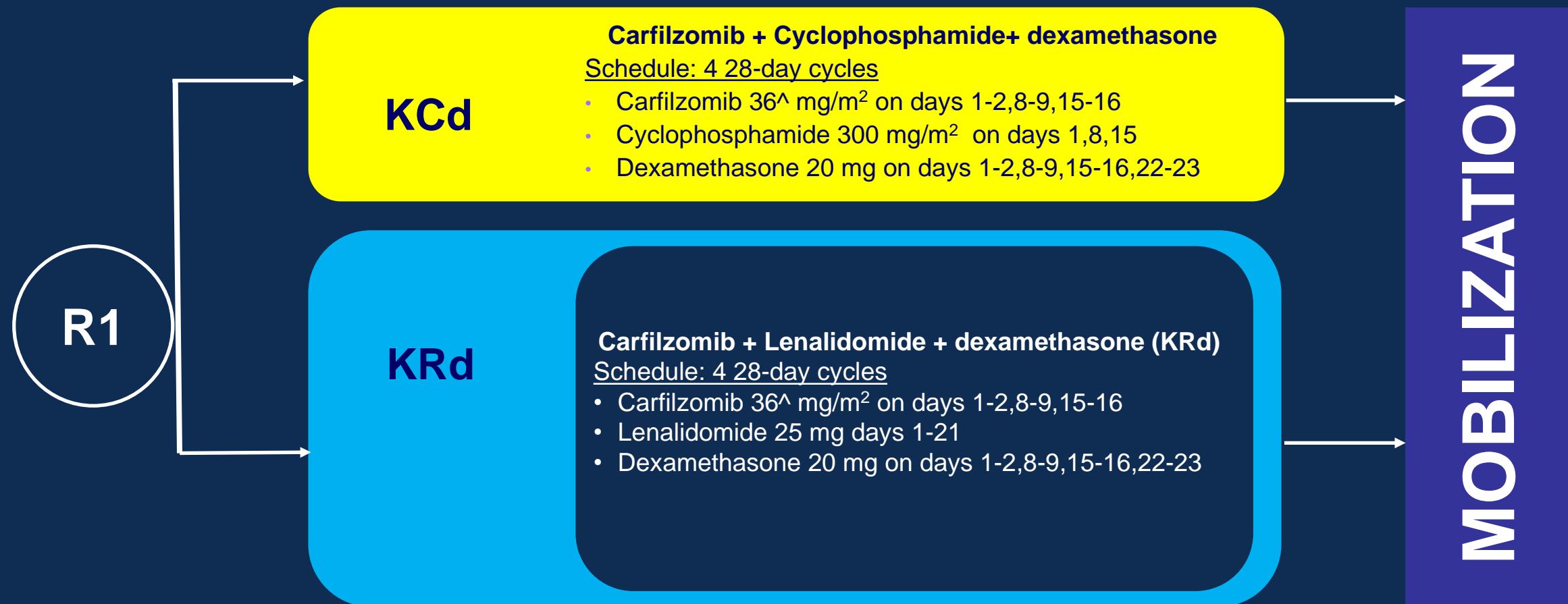
# Treatment schema

- 477 NDMM patients enrolled in 46 Italian sites, last patients enrolled in March 2017
- Data cut-off March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2017



R1: randomization1; KCd: Carfilzomib, Cyclophosphamide, dexamethasone; KRd: Carfilzomib, Lenalidomide, dexamethasone; ASCT: Autologous Stem Cell Transplant;  
R2: randomization2; R: Lenalidomide; KR: Carfilzomib, Lenalidomide. NDMM: newly diagnosed multiple myeloma.

# Current analysis of induction



<sup>^</sup>20 mg/m<sup>2</sup> on days 1-2 cycle 1 only

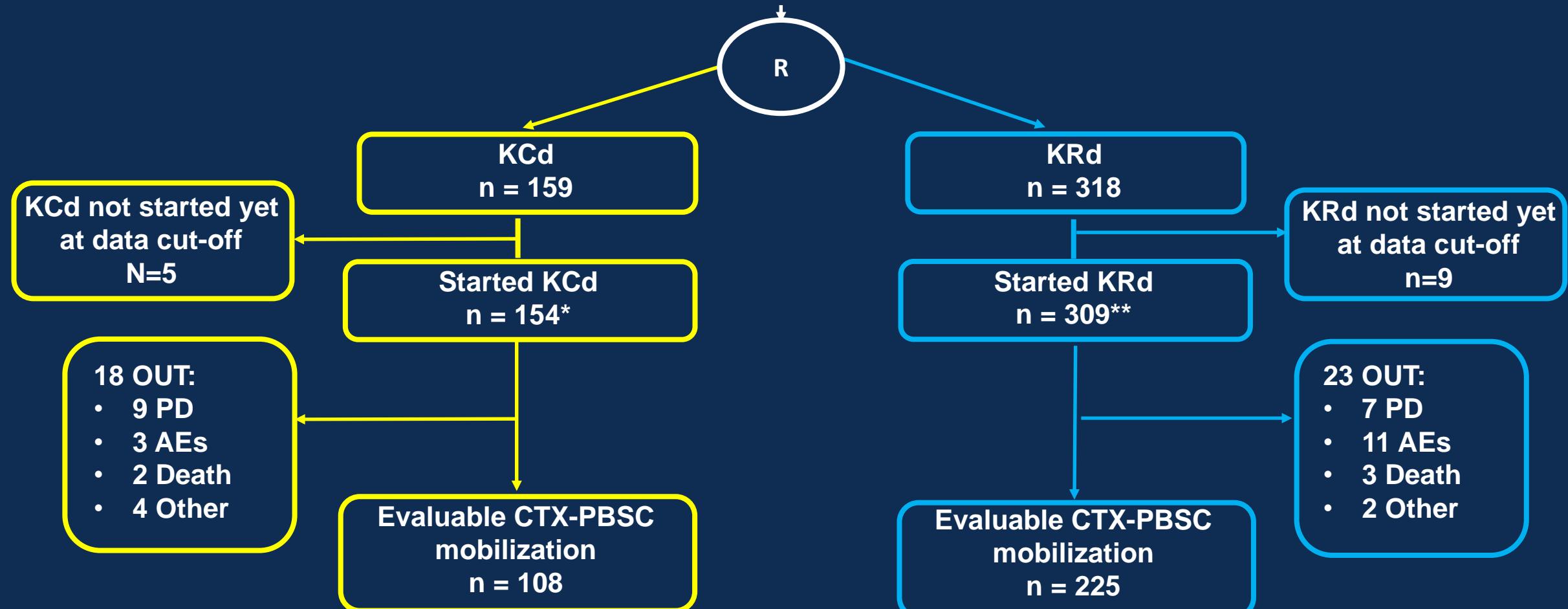
# Aims

- To evaluate the Safety of the Induction Phase:
  - grade 1-2 AEs
  - grade 3-4 AEs and SAEs
  - dose reductions
  - discontinuation
- To evaluate PBSC mobilization
  - rate of failure
  - rate of poor mobilizers
- To evaluate preliminary Efficacy

AEs: Adverse Events; SAEs: Serious Adverse Events;; PBSC, peripheral Blood Stem Cell.

# Consort diagram

N° pt enrolled = 477 (last pt Mar-17)



\* In KCD 28 patients are still receiving induction treatment.

\*\* In KRD 61 patients are still receiving induction treatment.

KCd: Carfilzomib, Cyclophosphamide, dexamethasone; KRd: Carfilzomib, Lenalidomide, dexamethasone; PD: Progressive Disease; AEs: Adverse Events; CTX-PBSC: Cyclophosphamide followed by Peripheral blood stem cell mobilization

# Patient Characteristics

	KCd (N=154)	KRd (N=309)
<b>Age</b>		
Median (IQR)	57 (52 - 62)	57 (51 - 62)
≥ 60 years	57 (37%)	120 (39%)
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	84 (55%)	171 (55%)
<b>ISS Stage</b>		
I	80 (52%)	158 (51%)
II	48 (31%)	97 (31%)
III	26 (17%)	54 (17%)
<b>LDH</b>		
Median (IRQ)	226.5 (156.8 - 321)	241 (163 - 347)
Missing	10 (2%)	10 (2%)
<b>Cytogenetic Risk</b>		
No t(4;14),t(14,16), del17	90 (58%)	181 (59%)
t(4;14) or t(14,16) or del17	47 (31%)	79 (26%)
Missing	17 (11%)	49 (16%)

IQR: interquartile range; ISS: International Staging System; Percentage may not total 100 because of rounding.

# INDUCTION PHASE: SAFETY ANALYSIS



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# Hematologic Adverse Events

## Grade 1-2 AEs



## Grade 3-4 AEs/SAEs



0% 5% 10% 15% 20%

0% 5% 10% 15% 20%

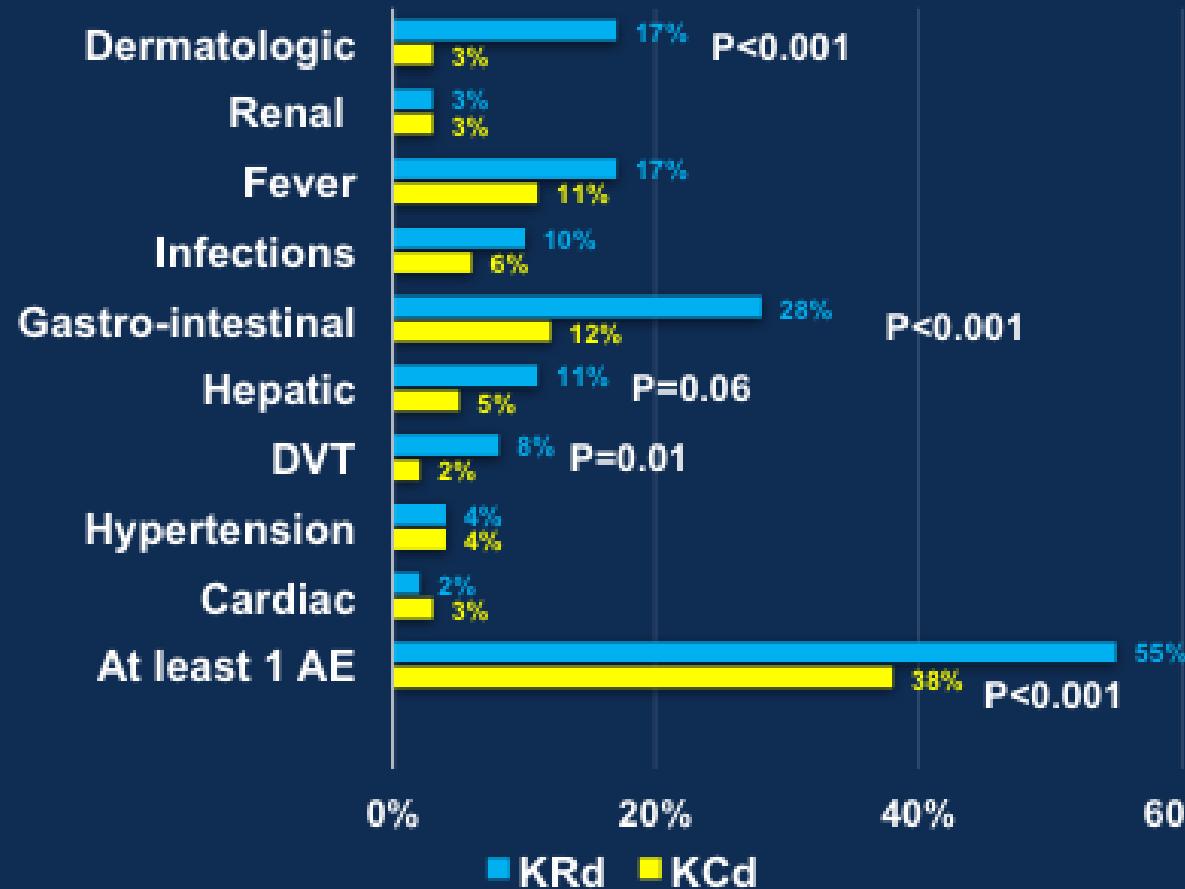
■ KRd ■ KCd

■ KRd ■ KCd

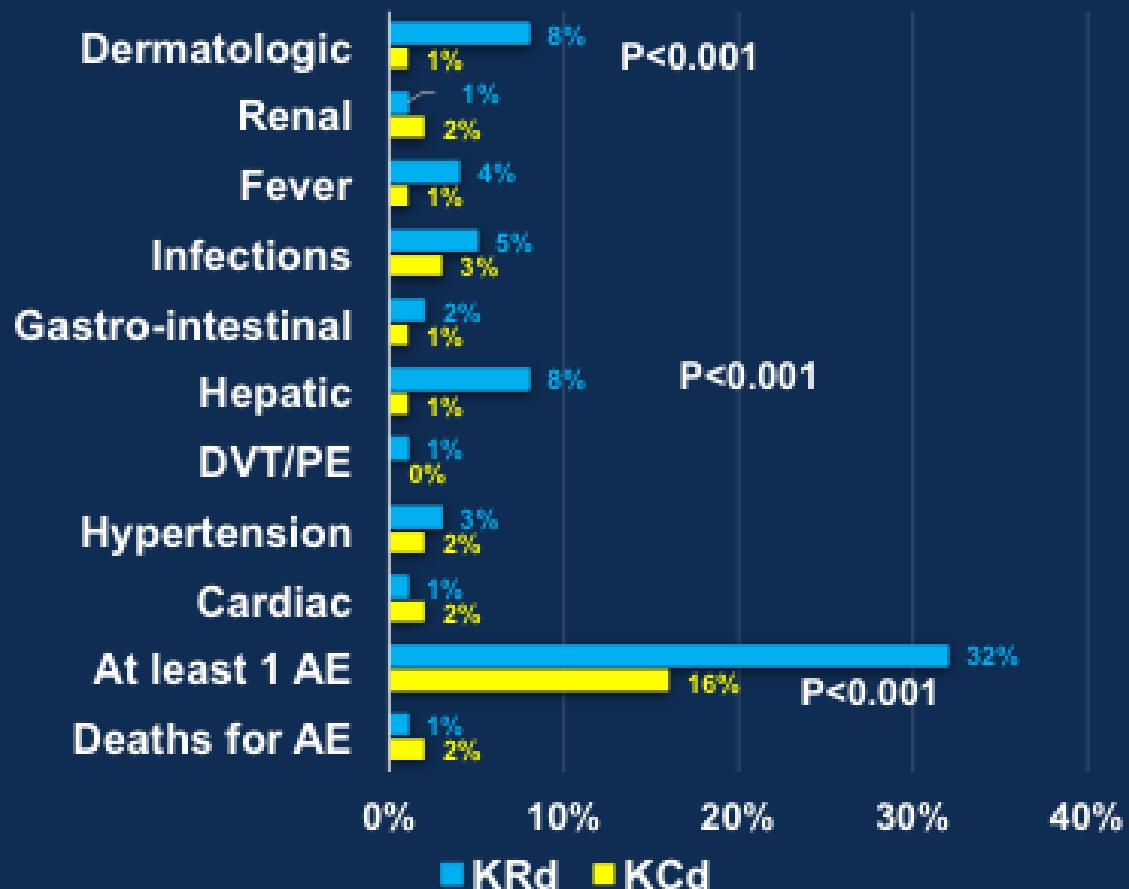
AE: Adverse Events; SAE: Serious Adverse Events;; KRd: Carfilzomib, Lenalidomide, dexamethasone; KCd: Carfilzomib, Cyclophosphamide, dexamethasone.

# Non-Hematologic Adverse Events

## Grade 1-2 AEs

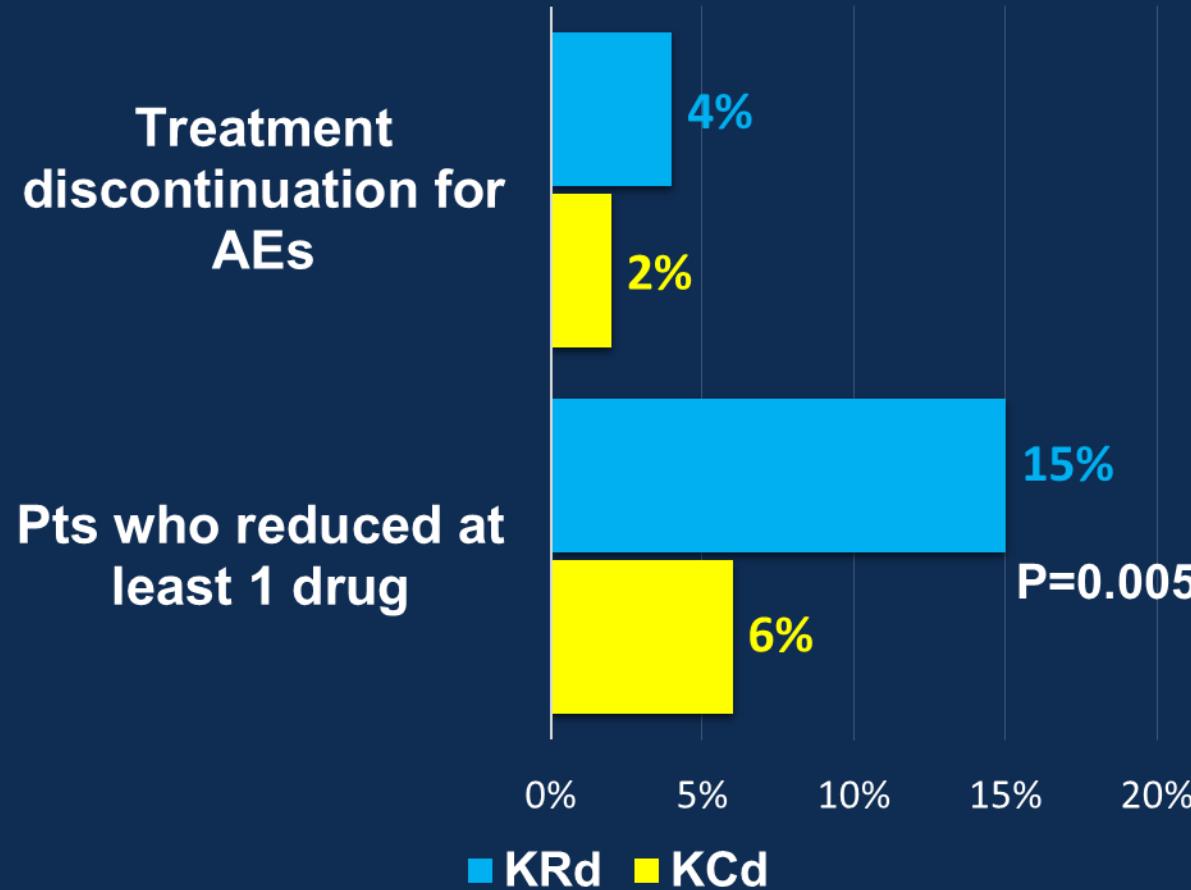


## Grade 3-4 AEs/SAEs



Deaths for AEs: KCD: Pneumonia, n=1; Sudden death, n=1; KRD: sudden death (in pt with sepsis), n=1; Infection, n=1; cardiac arrest (in pt who previously discontinued for renal failure), n=1.  
 AEs: Adverse Events; SAEs: Serious Adverse Events; KRd: Carfilzomib, Lenalidomide, dexamethasone; KCd: Carfilzomib, Cyclophosphamide, dexamethasone; DVT: Deep Vein Thrombosis; PE: Pulmonary Embolism.

# Dose Reductions and Discontinuation



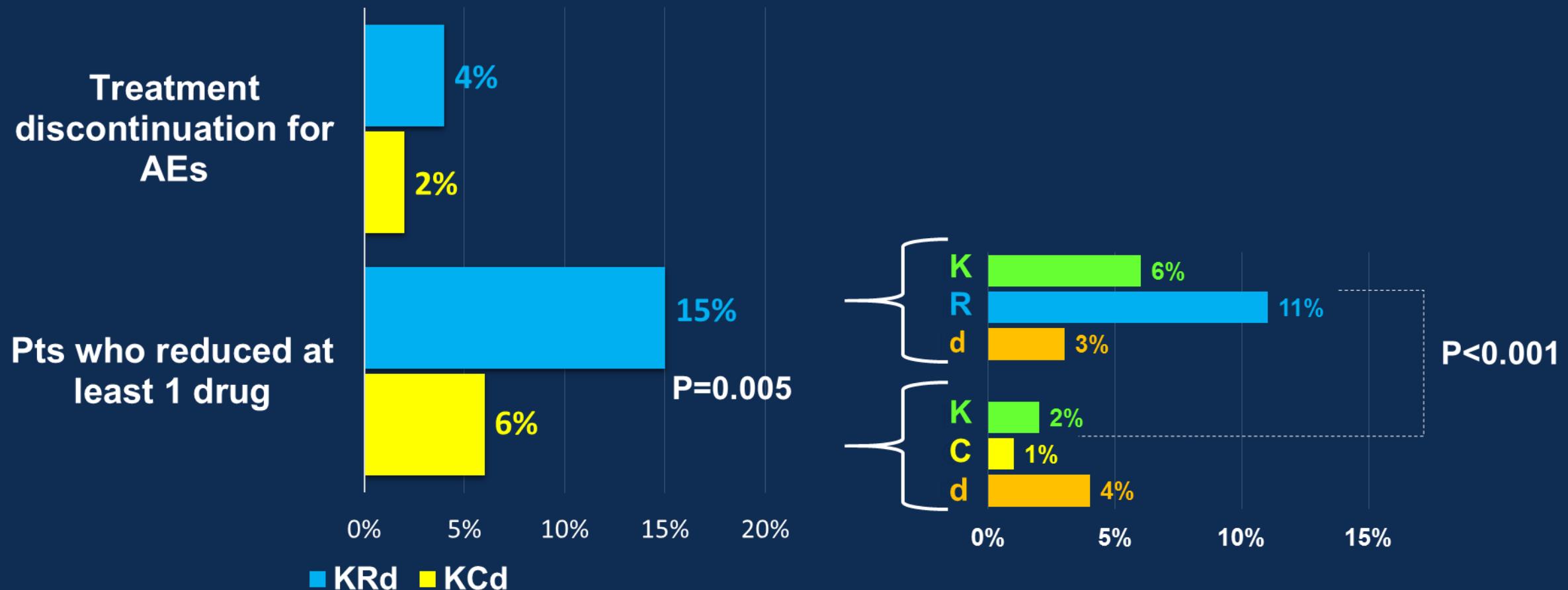
Discontinuation for AEs:

KCD: G3 hepatotoxic (related to trimethoprim-sulphamethoxazole), n=1; G3 heart failure, n=1; G3 AKI, n=1;

KRD: G3-4 dermatologic, n=3; G3-4 infections, n=2; G3-4 cardiac, n=2; G2 cardiac, n=1; G2-3 AKI, n=2; G2 Gastrointestinal, n=1; G2 Allergic reaction to K, n=1.

AEs: Adverse Events; KRd: Carfilzomib, Lenalidomide, dexamethasone; KCd: Carfilzomib, Cyclophosphamide, dexamethasone; C: Cyclophosphamide; D: Dexamethasone; K: Carfilzomib; R: Lenalidomide. AKI, Acute Kidney Injury.

# Dose Reductions and Discontinuation



Discontinuation for AEs:

KCD: G3 hepatotoxic (related to trimethoprim-sulphamethoxazole), n=1; G3 heart failure, n=1; G3 AKI, n=1;  
KRD: G3-4 dermatologic, n=3; G3-4 infections, n=2; G3-4 cardiac, n=2; G2 cardiac, n=1; G2-3 AKI, n=2; G2 Gastrointestinal, n=1; G2 Allergic reaction to K, n=1.

AEs: Adverse Events; KRd: Carfilzomib, Lenalidomide, dexamethasone; KCd: Carfilzomib, Cyclophosphamide, dexamethasone; C: Cyclophosphamide; D: Dexamethasone; K: Carfilzomib; R: Lenalidomide. AKI, Acute Kidney Injury.

# Cardiovascular AEs

## Deaths

KRD 0,6%

KCD 0,6%

## Grade 3-4

KRD 1% Cardiac, 3% Hypertension, 1% DVT/PE

KCD 2% Cardiac, 2% Hypertension

## Grade 1-2

KRD 2% Cardiac, 4% Hypertension, 7% DVT/PE

KCD 3% Cardiac, 4% Hypertension, 2% DVT/PE

0,0% 5,0% 10,0% 15,0% 20,0%

■ Cardiac ■ Hypertension ■ DVT/PE

## Discontinuation

KRD 0,9%

KCD 0,6%

## Dose Reductions

KRD 1%

KCD 1%

0,0% 5,0% 10,0% 15,0% 20,0%

■ Cardiac ■ Hypertension ■ DVT/PE

AEs: Adverse Events; SAEs; KRd: Carfilzomib, Lenalidomide, dexamethasone; KCd: Carfilzomib, Cyclophosphamide, dexamethasone, DVT/PE: deep vein thrombosis/Pulmonary embolism.

# Cardiovascular AEs

## Deaths

KRD 0,6%

KCD 0,6%

## Grade 3-4

KRD 1% 3% 1%

KCD 2% 2%

## Grade 1-2

KRD 2% 4%

KCD 3% 4%

## Discontinuation

### Grade 3-4



KRD

1%

3%

1%

KCD

1%

3%

1%

KRD

2%

4%

0,0%

2,0%

4,0%

6,0%

8,0%

10,0%

10,0%

15,0%

20,0%

■ Cardiac ■ Hypertension ■ DVT/PE

■ Cardiac ■ Hypertension ■ DVT/PE

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AEs: Adverse Events; SAEs; KRd: Carfilzomib, Lenalidomide, dexamethasone; KCd: Carfilzomib, Cyclophosphamide, dexamethasone, DVT/PE: deep vein thrombosis/Pulmonary embolism.

# PBSC MOBILIZATION



PRESENTED AT: ASCO ANNUAL MEETING '17 | #ASCO17

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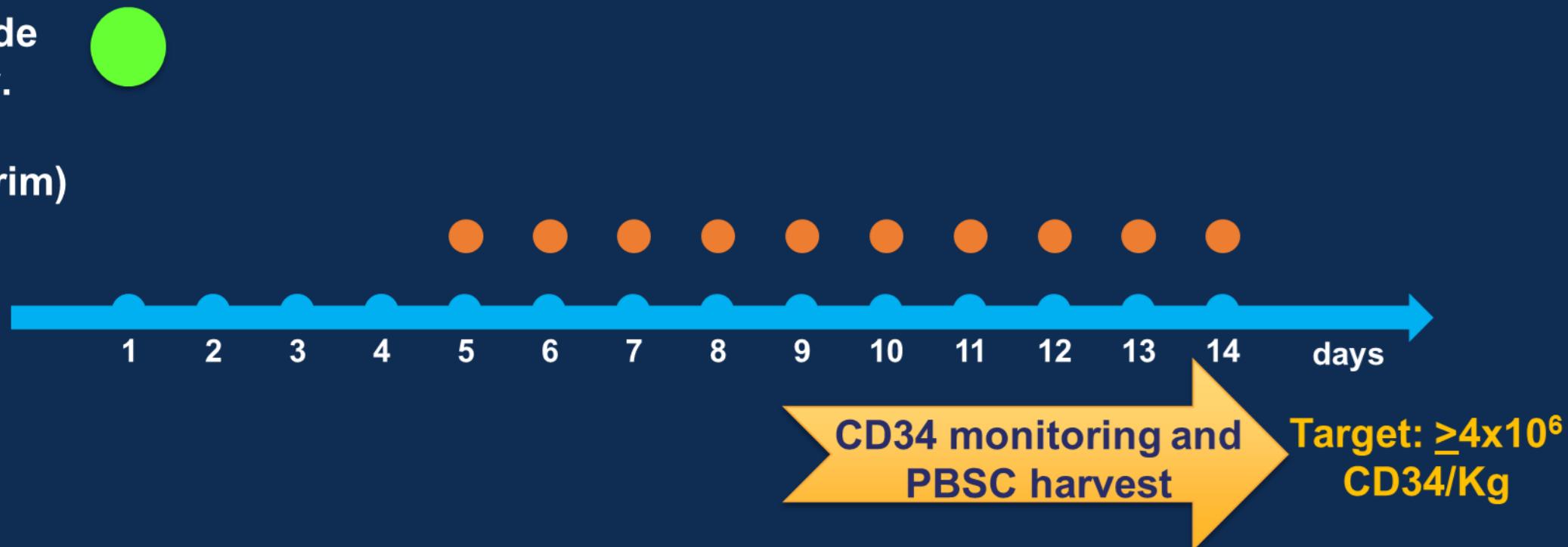


# PBSC mobilization

4-6 weeks after start of 4<sup>th</sup> induction cycle

Cyphosphamide  
2000 mg/m<sup>2</sup> i.v.

G-CSF (filgastrim)  
10 µg/kg s.c.



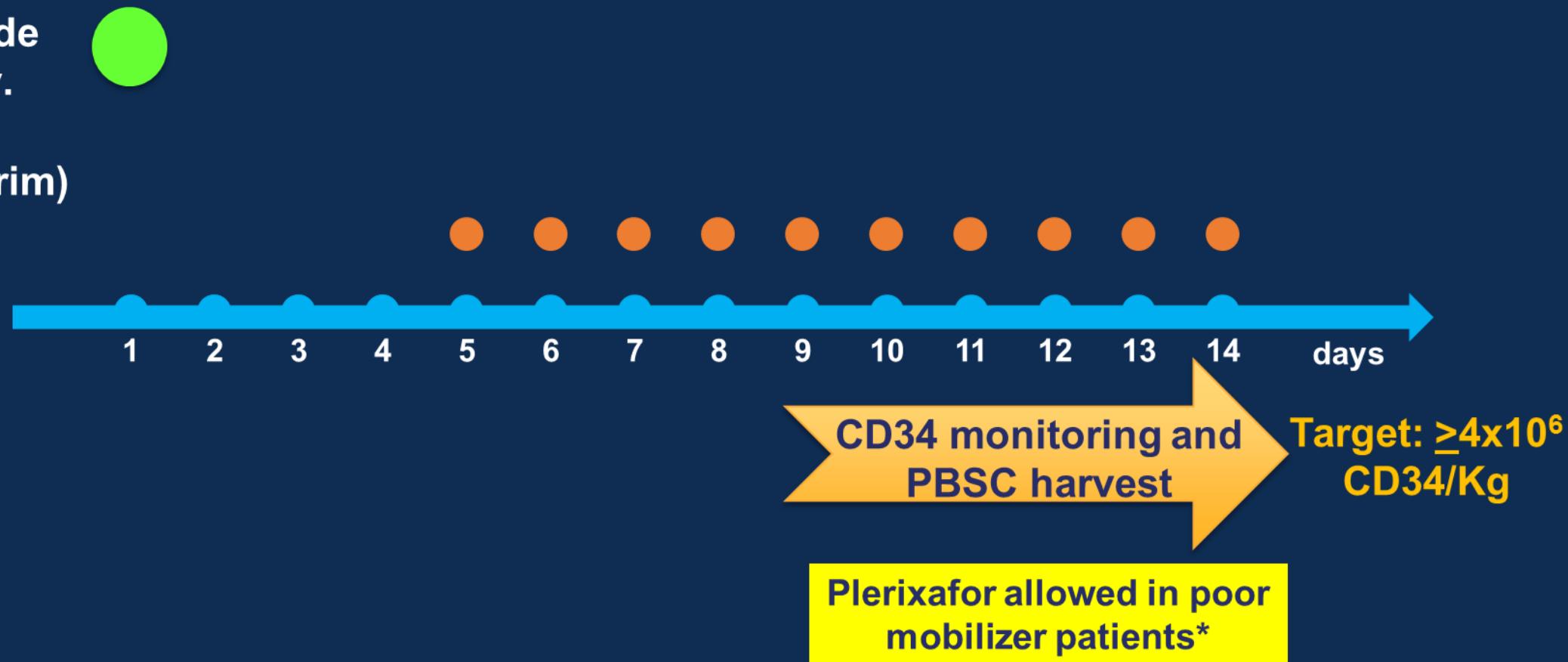
G-CSF: granulocyte-colony stimulating factor; PBSC: peripheral blood stem cells.

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4-6 weeks after start of 4<sup>th</sup> induction cycle

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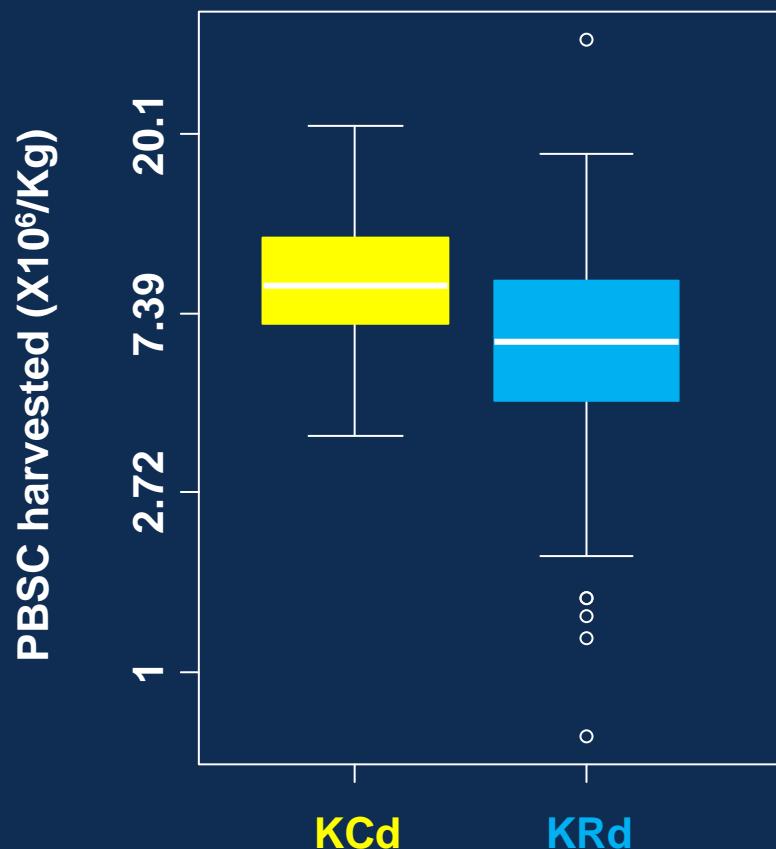
G-CSF (filgastrim)  
10 µg/kg s.c.



\*after >4 days of G-CSF in patients with CD34 <20/µl on the scheduled harvest day, or who failed a previous PBSC harvesting attempt.

G-CSF: granulocyte-colony stimulating factor; PBSC: peripheral blood stem cells.

# PBSC mobilization

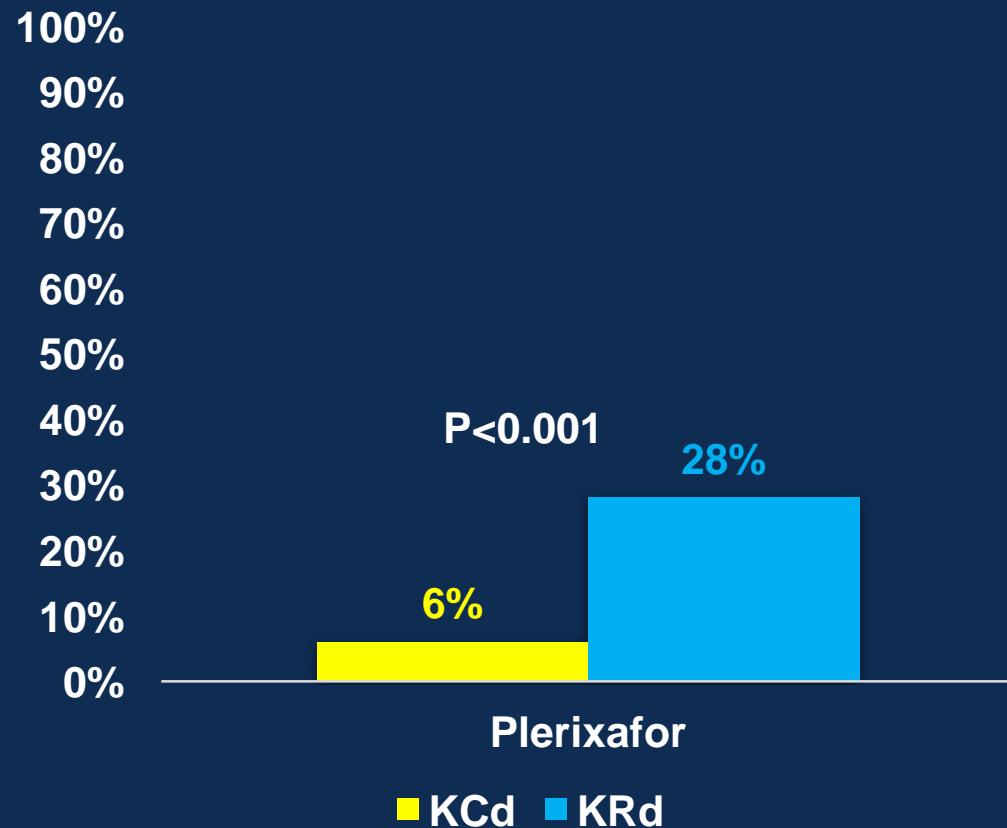


	KCd	KRd	P value
<b>PBSC</b>			
Median	$8.6 \times 10^6/\text{Kg}$	$6.3 \times 10^6/\text{Kg}$	<0.001
IQR	7.0-11.3	4.5-8.8	
<b>Median days from CTX to leukapheresis</b>	10	10	-
<b>Median days of leukapheresis</b>	1	2	-

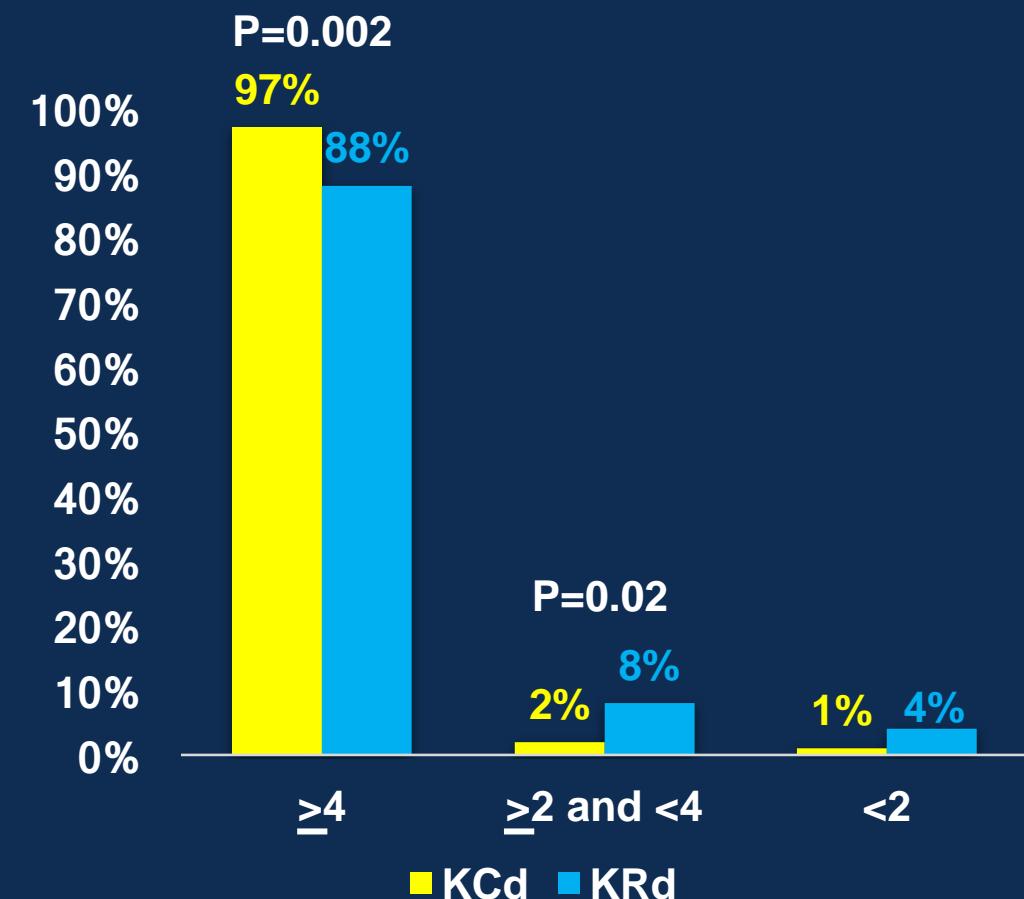
PBSC: peripheral blood stem cell; KRd: Carfilzomib, Lenalidomide, dexamethasone; KCd: Carfilzomib, Cyclophosphamide, dexamethasone; IQR, interquartile range; CTX: cyclophosphamide

# PBSC mobilization

## Patients requiring Plerixafor



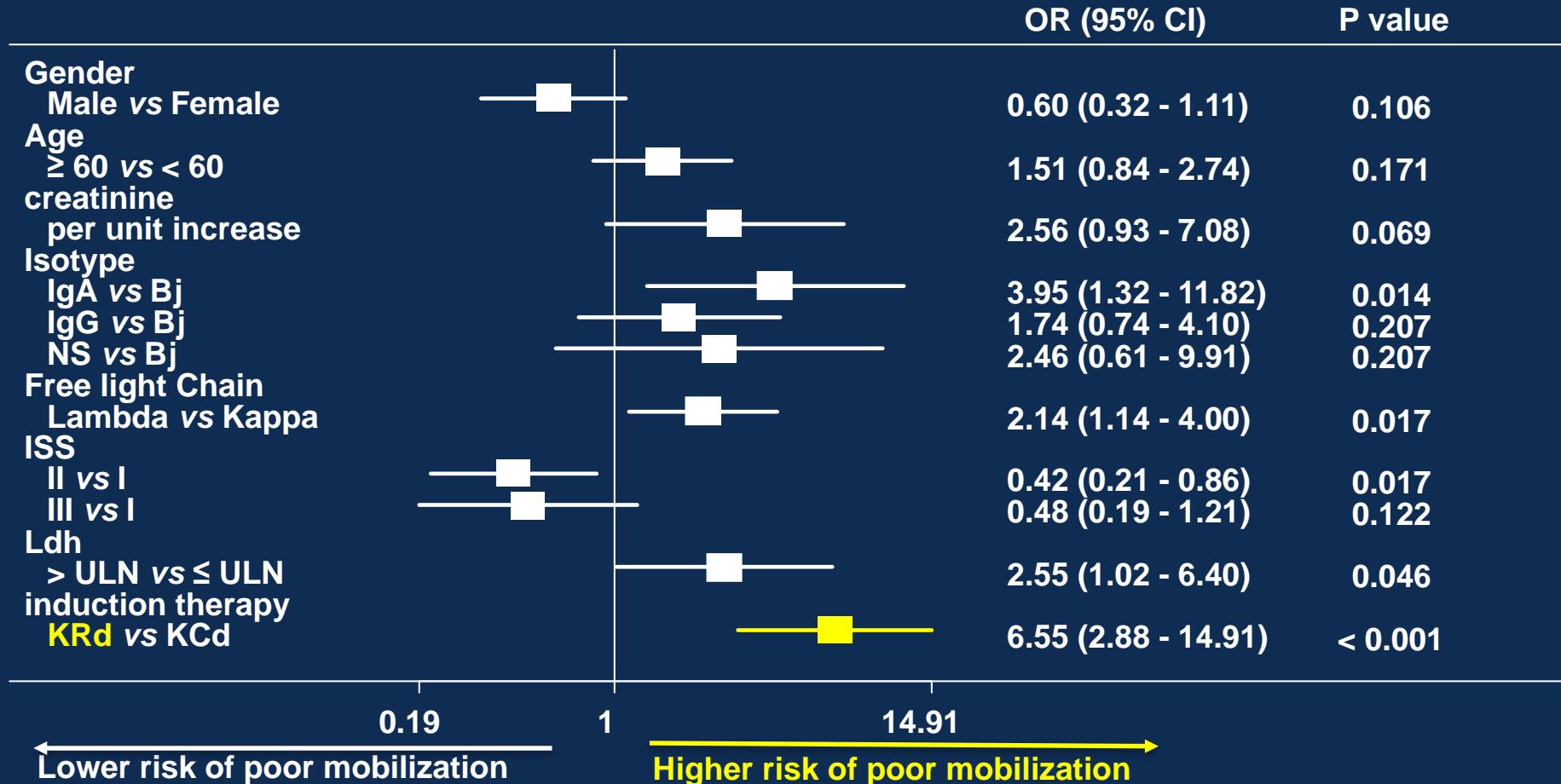
## PBSC harvest



KRd: Carfilzomib, Lenalidomide, dexamethasone; KCd: Carfilzomib, Cyclophosphamide, dexamethasone; PBSC: Peripheral Blood Stem Cell.

# Poor PBSC mobilization

- Poor mobilizers defined as pts who collected  $<4 \times 10^6$  CD34/Kg and/or required Plerixafor



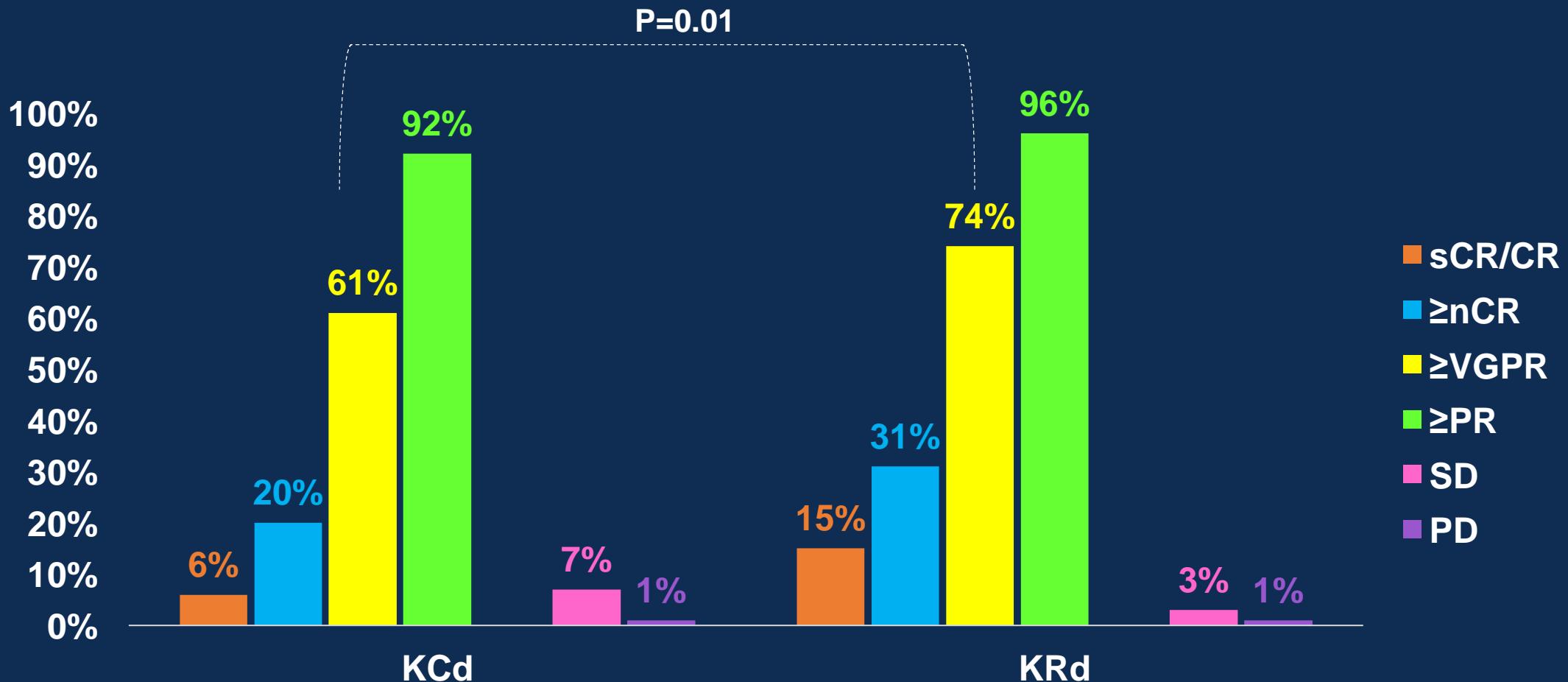
Logistic regression model estimated by backward stepwise algorithm based on AIC

KRd: Carfilzomib, Lenalidomide, dexamethasone; KCd: Carfilzomib, Cyclophosphamide, dexamethasone; PBSC: Peripheral Blood Stem Cell, ISS, International Staging System, ULN, upper limit of normal, OR, Odds Ratio.

# EFFICACY: RESPONSE RATE



# Best Responses



KCd: Carfilzomib, Cyclophosphamide, dexamethasone; KRd: Carfilzomib, Lenalidomide, dexamethasone; sCR: stringent Complete Response nCR: near Complete Response; VGPR: Very Good Partial Response; PR: Partial Response; SD: Stable Disease; PD: Progressive Disease.

# Conclusions 1

- **Induction: Safety**

	KCd	KRd	P value
<b>Grade 3-4 Non-hematologic AEs</b>	16%	32%	<0.001
Hepatic	1%	8%	<0.001
Dermatologic	1%	8%	<0.001
Cardiovascular	4%	5%	ns
Discontinuation	2%	4%	ns
Deaths for AEs	2%	1%	ns

- **Induction: Efficacy**

	KCd	KRd	P value
<b>Response Rate</b>			
<b>&gt;VGPR</b>	61%	74%	0.01

AEs: Adverse Events; SAEs; KRd: Carfilzomib, Lenalidomide, dexamethasone; KCd: Carfilzomib, Cyclophosphamide, dexamethasone, Cardiovascular include hypertension, deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism, cardiac toxicity, VGPR, very good partial response rate.

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# Conclusions 2

- **Mobilization**

	KCd	KRd	P value
Median PBSC harvested	$8,6 \times 10^6$ CD34/Kg	$6,3 \times 10^6$ CD34/Kg	<0.001
Patients who collected $\geq 4 \times 10^6$ CD34/Kg	97%	88%	0.002
Patients who require Plerixafor	6%	28%	<0.001
Mobilization failure $< 2 \times 10^6$ CD34/Kg	1%	4%	NS

# We Are Grateful to All Patients, Nurses and Physicians of the Participating Centers

ALESSANDRIA	Baraldi, Salvi	GENOVA	Angelucci, Aquino	REGGIO CALABRIA	Nobile, Vincelli
ANCONA	Offidani, Gentili	GENOVA	Bacigalupo, Dominietto	REGGIO EMILIA	Gamberi
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ASTI	Marchetti, Ciravegna	LATINA	Cimino	RIETI	Capparella, Cerroni
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