

Countries included:

Germany (n = 276)	Italy (n = 289)	UK (n = 401)	France (n = 527)	Spain (n = 372)
		New data (n = 197)	New data (n = 129)	New data (n = 133)
		Historical (n = 204)	Historical (n = 398)	Historical (n = 239)

STUDY DESIGN

Retrospective, multi-country cohort study evaluating treatment patterns in patients with RRMM initiating third-line therapies.

Germany and Italy	UK, France, and Spain
2016–2020	Historical data collected: 2016–2018 New data collected: 2019–2021

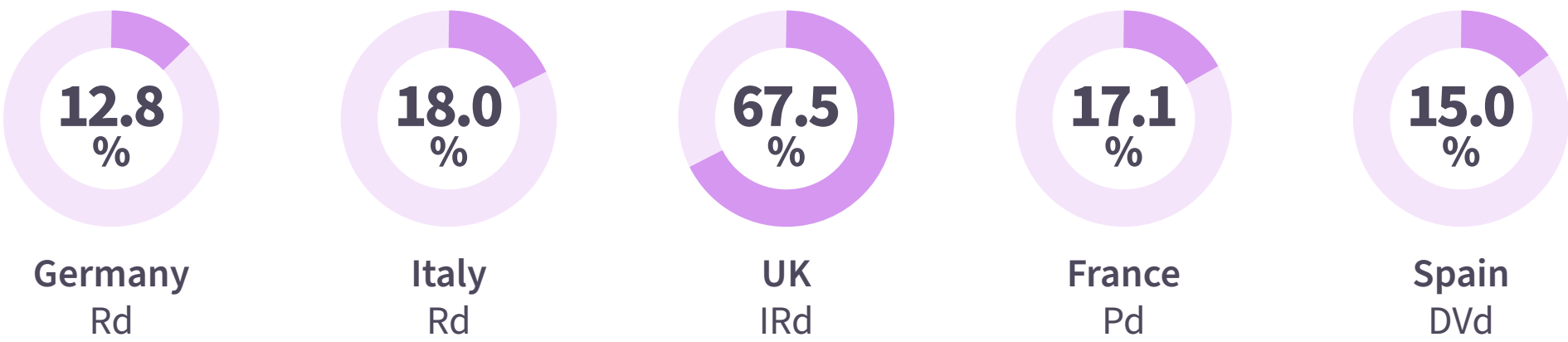
TREATMENT PATTERNS

Most common class of drug used across all countries: IMiDs

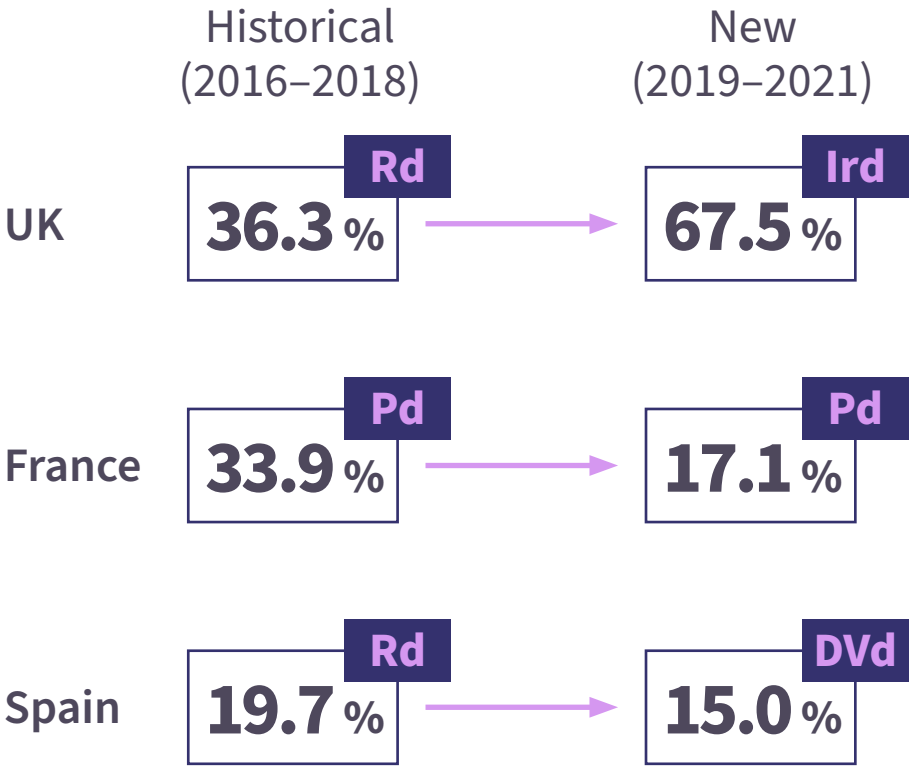
Characteristics of patients with RRMM who initiated third-line therapy

	Germany	Italy	UK	France	Spain
Median age	75	73	71	72	70
Prior MM treatments %					
PI	95.7	52.2	97.8	88.6	93.5
IMiD	55.8	73.7	93.3	92.6	82.5
SCT	27.2	14.9	41.9	44.2	40.6

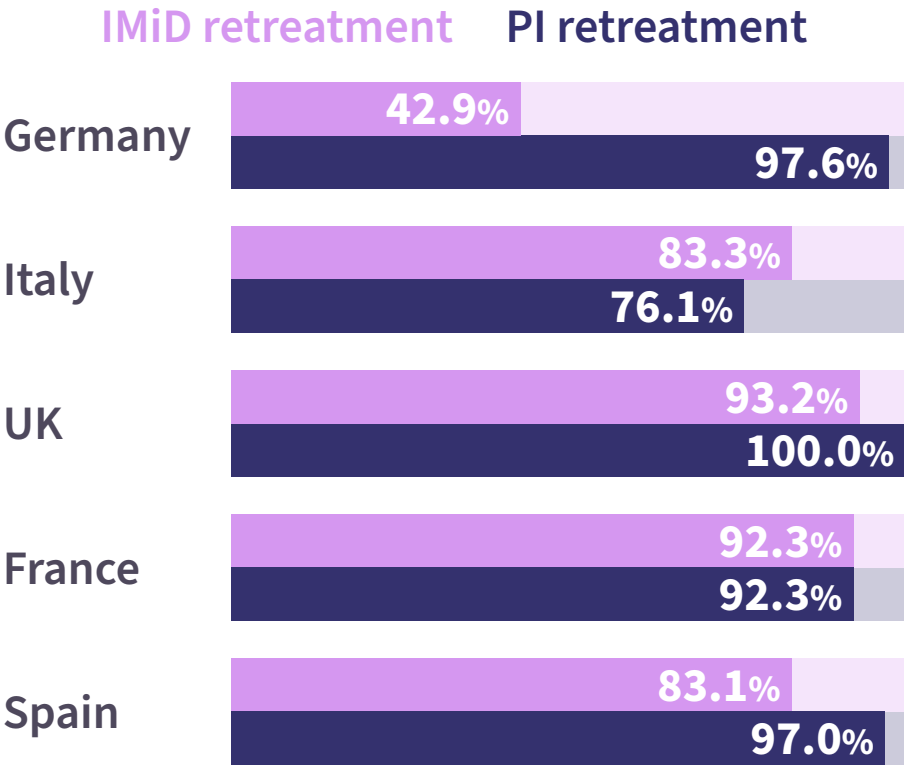
Most common third-line treatment regimen by country



Change in most common third-line treatment regimen (historical → new)



Incidence of re-treatment with same drug class by country



The treatment patterns for third-line therapies for multiple myeloma vary significantly across countries within Europe. However, there has been a trend toward triplet regimens and anti-CD38 use in later lines of treatment.

Abbreviations: DVd, daratumumab-bortezomib-dexamethasone; IMiD, immunomodulatory drug; IRd, ixazomib-lenalidomide-dexamethasone; MM, multiple myeloma; Pd, pomalidomide-dexamethasone; PI, proteasome inhibitor; Rd, lenalidomide-dexamethasone; RRMM, relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma; SCT, stem cell transplantation.

Ramasamy, et al. Poster #P958. European Hematology Association 2023 Hybrid Congress; June 8–11, 2023; Frankfurt, DE.