Challenging Cases in Multiple Myeloma

Oncologist and Nurse Investigators Consult on Actual Patients from the Practices of the Invited Faculty

CNE Information

TARGET AUDIENCE

This activity has been designed to meet the educational needs of oncology nurses, nurse practitioners and clinical nurse specialists involved in the treatment of multiple myeloma (MM).

OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITY

MM accounts for approximately 10% of all hematologic cancer cases and carries with it the worst death/new cases ratio with approximately 75% of patients with newly diagnosed MM dying of the disease. Although those with asymptomatic smoldering myeloma may be observed, the course for advanced myeloma is uniformly aggressive. However, the introduction of novel proteasome inhibitors and immunomodulatory agents has improved outcomes and allowed patients to experience longer periods of remission, effectively transforming standard treatment for patients with newly diagnosed and relapsed/refractory MM.

These video proceedings from the fifth part of a 6-part integrated CNE curriculum originally held at the 2014 ONS Annual Congress feature discussions with leading hematologic investigators and their nursing counterparts regarding actual patient cases and recent clinical research findings affecting the optimal therapeutic and supportive care for each patient scenario.

PURPOSE STATEMENT

By providing information on the latest research developments in the context of expert perspectives, this CNE activity will assist oncology nurses, nurse practitioners and clinical nurse specialists with the formulation of state-of-the-art clinical management strategies to facilitate optimal care of patients with MM.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Compare and contrast the benefits and risks of evidencebased induction regimens.
- Recognize the side effects commonly associated with available proteasome inhibitors and immunomodulatory drugs, and develop strategies to avert or mitigate these toxicities.

- Customize the use of maintenance therapeutic approaches in the post-transplant and nontransplant settings based on patient- and disease-related factors, including cytogenetic profile.
- Effectively integrate the recently FDA-approved agents carfilzomib and pomalidomide into the nonresearch care of patients with MM.
- Identify opportunities to enhance the collaborative role of oncology nurses in the comprehensive biopsychosocial care of patients with MM to improve clinical and quality-of-life outcomes.
- Recall ongoing trials of investigational approaches and treatment strategies in MM, and refer patients and obtain consent for study participation.

ACCREDITATION STATEMENT

Research To Practice is accredited as a provider of continuing nursing education by the American Nurses Credentialing Center's Commission on Accreditation.

CREDIT DESIGNATION STATEMENT

This educational activity for 1.7 contact hours is provided by Research To Practice during the period of August 2014 through August 2015.

FOR SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION

This is a video CNE program. To receive credit, participants should read the learning objectives and faculty disclosures, watch the video and complete the Post-test and Educational Assessment and Credit Form located at ResearchToPractice. com/ONSMM2014/CNE. A statement of credit will be issued only upon receipt of a completed Post-test with a score of 75% or better and a completed Educational Assessment and Credit Form.

CONTENT VALIDATION AND DISCLOSURES

Research To Practice (RTP) is committed to providing its participants with high-quality, unbiased and state-of-theart education. We assess potential conflicts of interest with faculty, planners and managers of CNE activities. Real or apparent conflicts of interest are identified and resolved through a conflict of interest resolution process. In addition, all activity content is reviewed by both a member of the RTP scientific staff and an external, independent reviewer for fair balance, scientific objectivity of studies referenced and patient care recommendations.

FACULTY — The following faculty (and their spouses/partners) reported real or apparent conflicts of interest, which have been resolved through a conflict of interest resolution process:

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Hardware/Software Requirements:

A high-speed Internet connection A monitor set to 1280 x 1024 pixels or more Internet Explorer 7 or later, Firefox 3.0 or later, Chrome, Safari 3.0 or later Adobe Flash Player 10.2 plug-in or later Adobe Acrobat Reader (Optional) Sound card and speakers for audio

There is no implied or real endorsement of any product by RTP or the American Nurses Credentialing Center.

Select Publications

Adams J et al. Proteasome inhibition: A new strategy in cancer treatment. Invest New Drugs 2000;18(2):109-21.

Arnulf B et al. Updated survival analysis of a randomized phase III study of subcutaneous versus intravenous bortezomib in patients with relapsed multiple myeloma. *Haematologica* 2012;97(12):1925-8.

Attal M et al. Lenalidomide maintenance after stem-cell transplantation for multiple myeloma: Follow-up analysis of the IFM 2005-02 trial. *Proc ASH* 2013; Abstract 406.

Attal M et al. Lenalidomide maintenance after stem-cell transplantation for multiple myeloma. N Engl J Med 2012;366:1782-91.

Dimopoulos MA et al. Final analysis, cytogenetics, long-term treatment, and long-term survival in MM-003, a phase 3 study comparing pomalidomide + low-dose dexamethasone (POM + LoDEX) vs high-dose dexamethasone (HiDEX) in relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM). *Proc ASH* 2013;Abstract 408.

Dimopoulos MA et al. Pomalidomide in combination with low-dose dexamethasone: Demonstrates a significant progression free survival and overall survival advantage, in relapsed/refractory MM: A phase 3, multicenter, randomized, open-label study. *Proc ASH* 2013;Abstract 6.

Facon T et al. Initial phase 3 results of the First (Frontline Investigation of Lenalidomide + Dexamethasone versus Standard Thalidomide) trial (MM-020/IFM 07 01) in newly diagnosed multiple myeloma (NDMM) patients (pts) ineligible for stem cell transplantation (SCT). *Proc ASH* 2013; Abstract 2.

Fostier K et al. Carfilzomib: A novel treatment in relapsed and refractory multiple myeloma. Onco Targets Ther 2012;5:237-44.

Glickman MH, Ciechanover A. The ubiquitin-proteasome proteolytic pathway: Destruction for the sake of construction. *Physiol Rev* 2002;82(2):373-428.

Jakubowiak AJ et al. A phase 1/2 study of carfilzomib in combination with lenalidomide and low-dose dexamethasone as a frontline treatment for multiple myeloma. *Blood* 2012;120(9):1801-9.

Kumar S et al. A phase 1/2 study of weekly MLN9708, an investigational oral proteasome inhibitor, in combination with lenalidomide and dexamethasone in patients with previously untreated multiple myeloma (MM). *Proc ASH* 2012; Abstract 332.

McCarthy PL et al. Lenalidomide after stem-cell transplantation for multiple myeloma. N Engl J Med 2012;366(19):1770-81.

Mikhael JR et al. Management of newly diagnosed symptomatic multiple myeloma: Updated Mayo Stratification of Myeloma and Risk-Adapted Therapy (mSMART) consensus guidelines 2013. *Mayo Clin Proc* 2013;88(4):360-76.

Moreau P et al. Subcutaneous versus intravenous administration of bortezomib in patients with relapsed multiple myeloma: A randomised, phase 3, non-inferiority study. *Lancet Oncol* 2011;12(5):431-40.

Moreau P et al. A phase 3 prospective randomized international study (MMY-3021) comparing subcutaneous and intravenous administration of bortezomib in patients with relapsed multiple myeloma. *Proc ASH* 2010;Abstract 312.

National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN[®]). **NCCN clinical practice guidelines in oncology.** Multiple myeloma — Version 2.2014. Available at: http://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/myeloma.pdf.

Palumbo A et al. Personalized therapy in multiple myeloma according to patient age and vulnerability: A report of the European Myeloma Network (EMN). *Blood* 2011;118(17):4519-29.

Palumbo A et al. Prevention of thalidomide- and lenalidomide-associated thrombosis in myeloma. *Leukemia* 2008;22(2):414-23.

Phase 1b/2, multicenter, open-label study of oprozomib and dexamethasone, in combination with lenalidomide or oral cyclophosphamide in patients with newly diagnosed multiple myeloma. NCT01881789

Phase 1b/2, multicenter, open-label study of oprozomib, melphalan, and prednisone in transplant ineligible patients with newly diagnosed multiple myeloma. NCT02072863

Randomized phase III trial of bortezomib, lenalidomide and dexamethasone (VRd) versus carfilzomib, lenalidomide, dexamethasone (CRd) followed by limited or indefinite lenalidomide maintenance in patients with newly diagnosed symptomatic multiple myeloma. NCT01863550

Shah JJ et al. Phase I/II dose expansion of a multi-center trial of carfilzomib and pomalidomide with dexamethasone (Car-Pom-d) in patients with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma. *Proc ASH* 2013; Abstract 690.

Siegel DS et al. A phase 2 study of single-agent carfilzomib (PX-171-003-A1) in patients with relapsed and refractory multiple myeloma. *Blood* 2012;120(14):2817-25.