DREAMM-2: Single-Agent Belantamab Mafodotin in Patients With Relapsed/Refractory Multiple Myeloma (RRMM) – Outcomes by Prior Therapies

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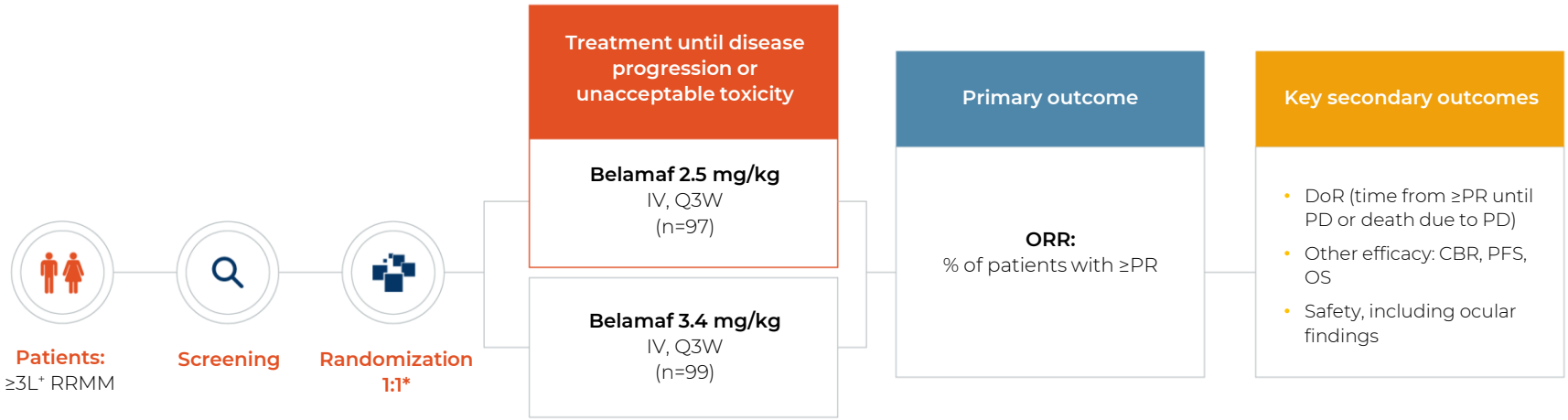
Figure 1. DREAMM-2 study design



Patients receiving belamaf 2.5 mg/kg (orange box) were the focus of this study.
*Patients stratified based on number of previous lines of therapy (≤4 vs >4) and presence or absence of high-risk cytogenetic features.
3L⁺, 3 prior lines of therapy; CBR, clinical benefit rate; DoR, duration of response; OS, overall survival; ORR overall response rate; PD, progressive disease; PFS, progression free survival; PR, partial response.

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Table 1. Baseline demographics and disease characteristics, by number of prior lines of anticancer therapy: belamaf 2.5 mg/kg

	3–6 prior lines of anticancer therapy (n=47)	≥7 prior lines of anticancer therapy (n=50)	Total (N=97)
Sex, n (%)			
Female	23 (49)	23 (46)	46 (47)
Male	24 (51)	27 (54)	51 (53)
Age group, years, n (%)			
18–<65	27 (57)	18 (36)	45 (46)
65–<75	15 (32)	24 (48)	39 (40)
≥75	5 (11)	8 (16)	13 (13)
ISS stage, n (%)			
I	11 (23)	11 (22)	21 (23)
II	19 (40)	14 (28)	33 (34)
III	17 (36)	25 (50)	42 (43)
Extramedullary disease, n (%)	12 (26)	10 (20)	22 (23)
High-risk cytogenetics,* n (%)			
Yes	12 (26)	14 (28)	26 (27)
Other (non–high risk, unknown or missing)	35 (74)	36 (72)	71 (73)
Lines of therapy			
Mean (SD)	4.9 (0.98)	8.5 (2.27)	6.7 (2.55)
Median (range)	5.0 (3–6)	8.0 (7–21)	7.0 (3–21)
Prior SCT, n (%)	33 (70)	40 (80)	73 (75)

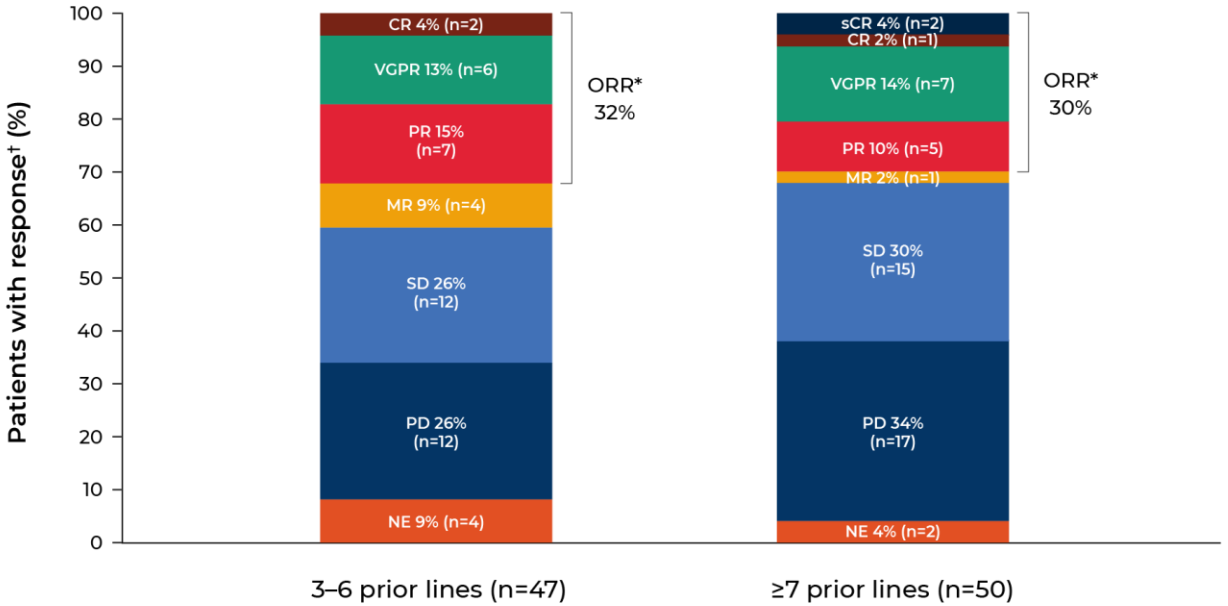
*Defined as t(4;14), t(14;16), and 17p13del.
ISS, International Staging System; SCT, stem cell transplant; SD, standard deviation.

Table 2. Efficacy endpoints, by number of prior lines of anticancer therapy: belamaf 2.5 mg/kg

	3–6 prior lines of anticancer therapy (n=47)	≥7 prior lines of anticancer therapy (n=50)	Total (N=97)
Median DoR, months (95% CI estimates)	NR (2.1–NR)	NR (4.0–NR)	NR (4.2–NR)
Probability of DoR ≥6 months, % (95% CI estimates)	68 (34–87)	72 (41–88)	70 (48–84)
Median PFS, months (95% CI estimates)	2.9 (1.5–8.3)	2.2 (1.2–3.6)	2.8 (1.6–3.6)
Probability of PFS at 6 months, % (95% CI estimates)	38 (23–52)	30 (18–44)	34 (24–44)

CI, confidence interval; DoR, duration of response; NR, not reached; PFS, progression free survival.

Figure 2. Overall response rate (full analysis population)



*ORR included PR or better; labels indicate percentages rounded to 0 decimal places; †independent reviewer-assessed best confirmed response per International Myeloma Working Group (IMWG) Uniform Response Criteria for MM 2016.
CR, confirmed response; MR, minimal response; NE, not evaluable; sCR, stringent complete response; SD, stable disease.

Table 4. Common* adverse events by grade, by number of prior lines of anticancer therapy: belamaf 2.5 mg/kg

	3–6 prior lines of anticancer therapy (n=46)		≥7 prior lines of anticancer therapy (n=49)		Total (N=95)	
n (%)	Any grade	Grade 3/4	Any grade	Grade 3/4	Any grade	Grade 3/4
Any AE	44 (96)	34 (74)	49 (100)	42 (86)	93 (98)	76 (80)
Ocular AE						
Keratopathy (MECs)	32 (70)	15 (33)	35 (71)	13 (27)	67 (71)	28 (29)
Blurred vision	11 (24)	3 (7)	7 (14)	1 (2)	18 (19)	4 (4)
Haematological AE						
Thrombocytopenia	11 (24)	7 (15)	12 (24)	10 (20)	23 (24)	17 (18)
Anaemia	6 (13)	4 (9)	18 (37)	15 (31)	24 (25)	19 (20)
Lymphocyte count decreased	6 (13)	5 (11)	7 (14)	7 (14)	13 (14)	12 (13)
AST increased	10 (22)	0 (0)	9 (18)	2 (4)	19 (20)	2 (2)
Non-haematological AE						
Nausea	14 (30)	0 (0)	9 (18)	0 (0)	23 (24)	0 (0)
Pyrexia	11 (24)	1 (2)	10 (20)	2 (4)	21 (22)	3 (3)

*Grade 3/4 (Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events [CTCAE] grading) and occuring in >10% of patients in both groups of patients.
AE, adverse event by Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities (MedDRA) preferred term; AST, aspartate aminotransferase. MECs, microcyst-like epithelial changes.