

ISATUXIMAB IN THE TREATMENT OF RELAPSED/REFRACTORY MULTIPLE MYELOMA:

A Review of Key Subgroup Analyses from the Phase 3 ICARIA-MM Study

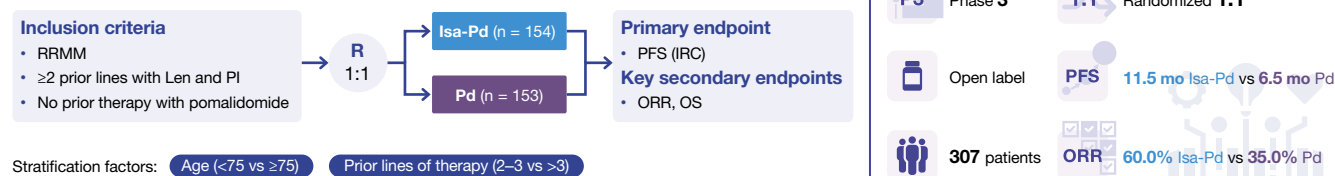
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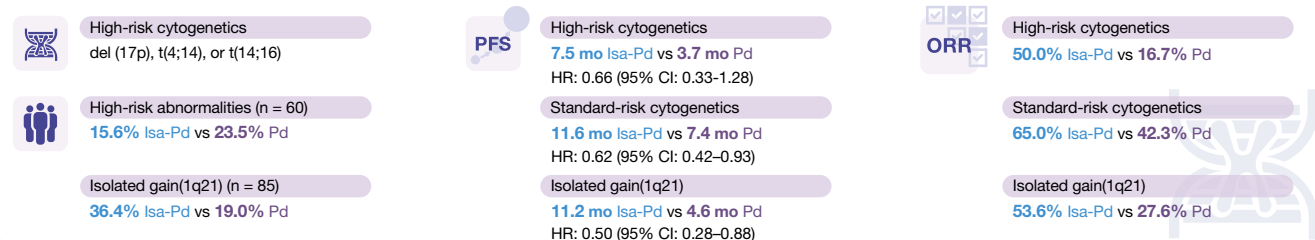
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ICARIA-MM study design and treatment

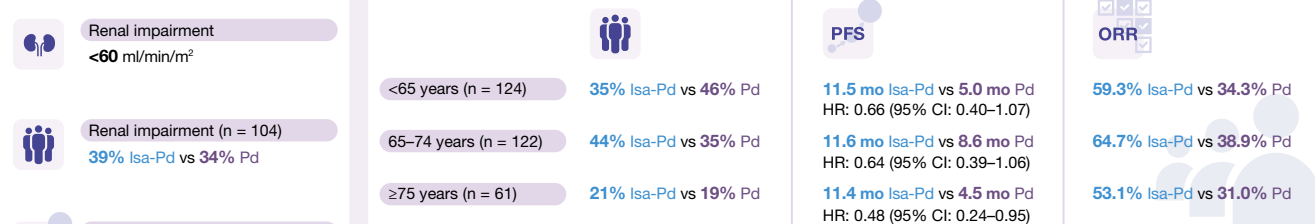


Isa-Pd vs Pd Subgroup Analyses*

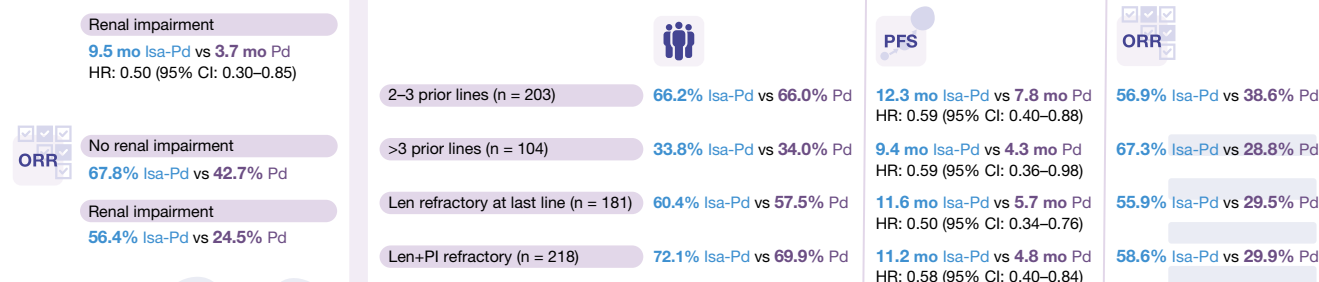
Cytogenetic subgroups



Renal impairment subgroup



Refractory/prior lines subgroups



Conclusion

Overall, the addition of isatuximab to pomalidomide and dexamethasone improved PFS and disease response rates across different subgroups, regardless of prognostic factor

CRR, complete renal response; d, dexamethasone; IRC, independent review committee; Isa, isatuximab; Len, lenalidomide; mo, months; ORR, overall response rate; OS, overall survival; P, pomalidomide; PFS, progression-free survival; PI, proteasome inhibitor; R, randomized; RRMM, relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma

*Subgroup analyses have the limitation of relatively small number of patients, thus, they are not powered for statistical analysis. However, the efficacy and safety benefits of adding isatuximab to pomalidomide and dexamethasone in the different subgroups of patients with RRMM were consistent with the overall ICARIA-MM study population