

Once Weekly Versus Twice Weekly Carfilzomib Dosing in Patients with Relapsed and Refractory Multiple Myeloma (A.R.R.O.W.): Efficacy and Safety Analyzed By Age Group

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Today, I will be reviewing the data presented from the A.R.R.O.W study looking at once-weekly versus on two consecutive days carfilzomib dosing in patients with relapsed and refractory multiple myeloma.

The original A.R.R.O.W trial showed that overall carfilzomib was given at the dose of 70 mg/m² on a weekly basis with weekly dexamethasone was more effective, compared to carfilzomib given at a dose of 27 mg on two consecutive days on a weekly basis. In this particular subanalysis, patients outcome and tolerability was analyzed according to different age cutoffs. Patients less than 65 years of age versus more than 65 years of age and also a subset of patients of about 15% who were more than 75 years of age. Overall, response rates and progression-free survival with carfilzomib administered at a dose of 70 mg weekly were not different among the different age subgroups. Furthermore, the toxicity profile was similar with no increased cardiovascular events in older patients. This subanalysis indicates that the carfilzomib given at the dose of 70 mg weekly is becoming the new form of carfilzomib administration across different patient ages, indicating that it is likely to replace the traditional way that we administer carfilzomib today on two consecutive days.

Reference

Dimopoulos M, Niesvizky R, Moreau P, et al. Once Weekly Versus Twice Weekly Carfilzomib Dosing in Patients with Relapsed and Refractory Multiple Myeloma (A.R.R.O.W.): Efficacy and Safety Analyzed By Age Group. ASH 2018. Abstract 3277.