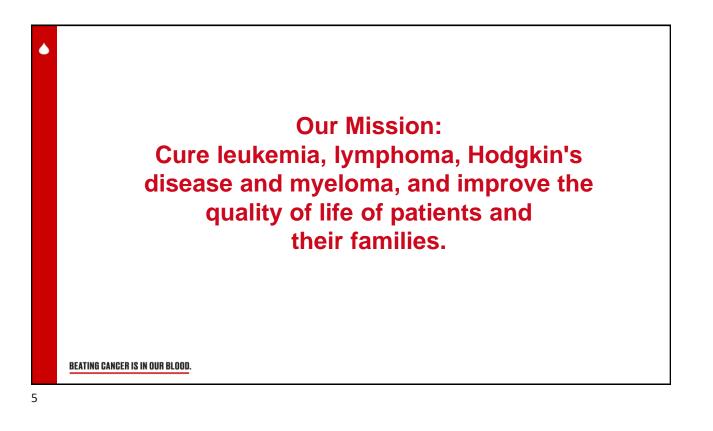
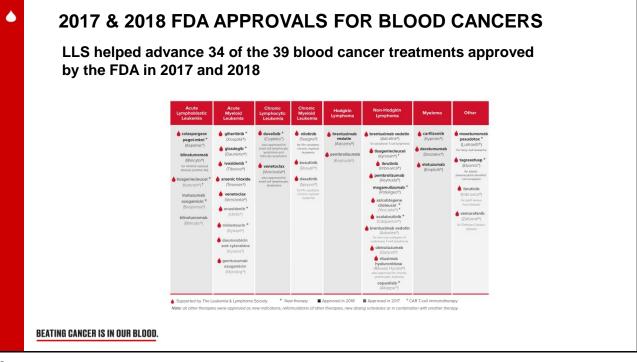


- Assess long-term and late effects of myeloma and myeloma treatments
- · Identify populations at high risk for myeloma
- Describe barriers patients face in accessing treatment and ways to address

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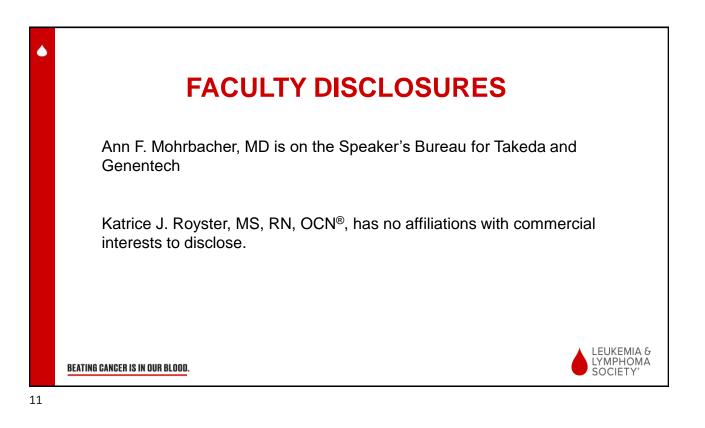


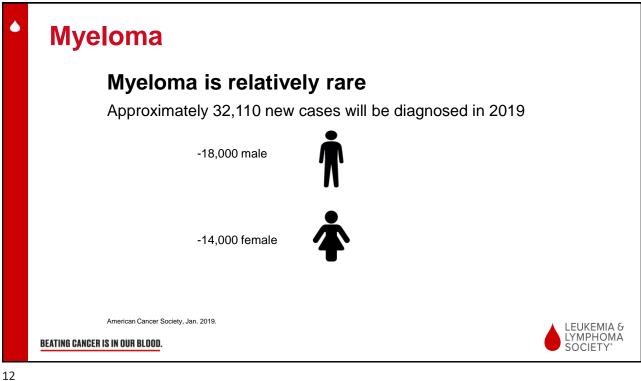


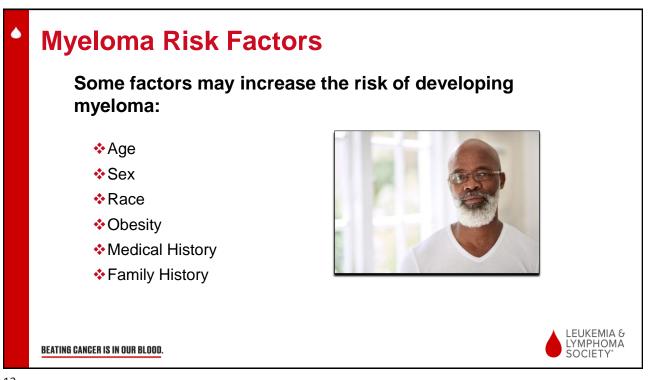


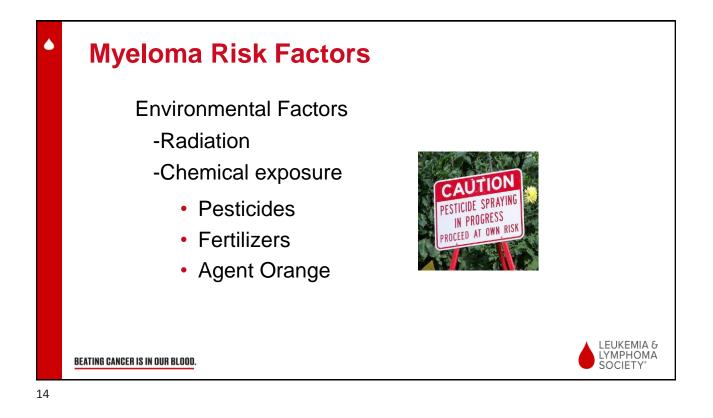












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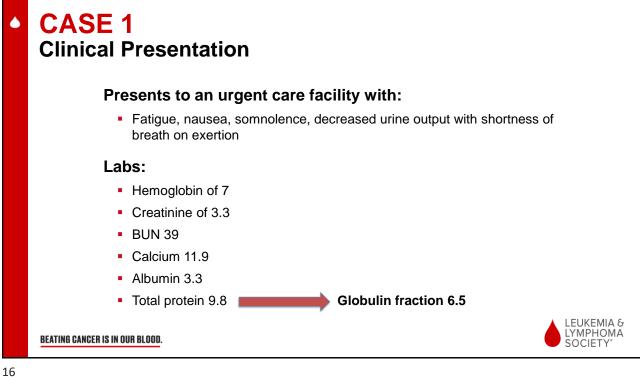
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CASE 1 ۵ **Clinical Presentation**

58-year-old African-American male

- Negative medical history except well-controlled hypertension over the past 5 years.
- Last seen by primary MD 10 months ago, can't get an appointment this week for his current problem.





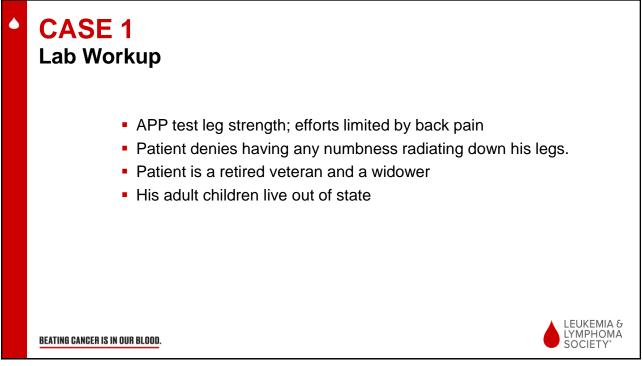
• CASE 1 Back pain, rule out cord compression

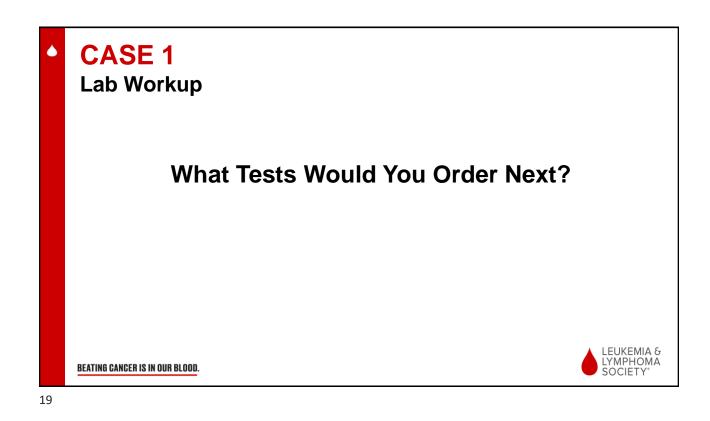
On Review of Symptoms:

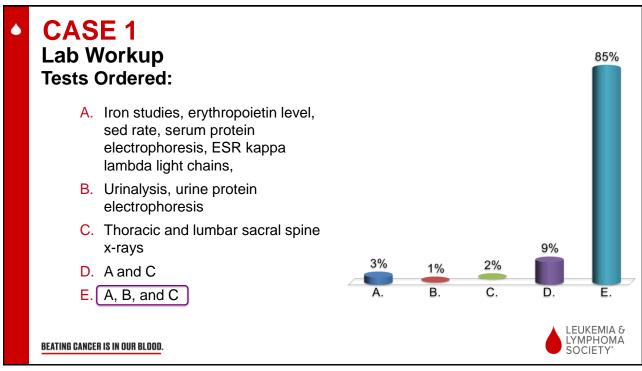
- Mid back pain 2 to 3 months above the waistline; worse at night
- Inadequate relief with ibuprofen 400 mg 2 to 3 times a day
- Oxycodone/acetaminophen, left over from previous surgery, w/some relief at night for few hours
- W/O bowel movement in 4 days
- Walking very little; difficulty getting up from toilet
- APP questions patient; urine is darker yellow and foamy











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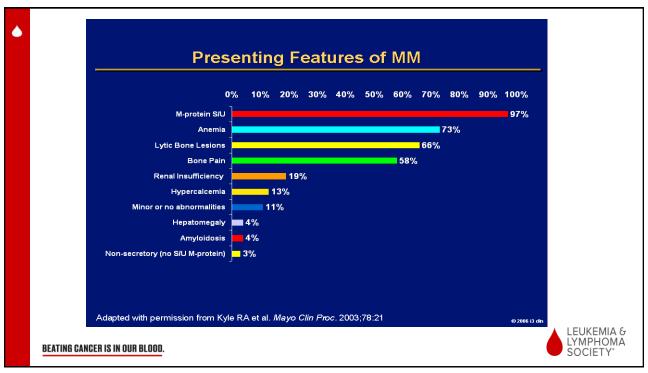
CASE 1 Lab Workup

Iron studies show elevated ferritin; iron is slightly low, TiBC and saturation is 12%

ESR is 110

- SPEP, UPEP, light chains and EPO are pending.
- Urinalysis shows 1+ protein
- Spine x-ray shows a compression fracture at T 11 and L2: radiologist comments that there is a lytic lesion on the left lower 11th rib, and notes that the bowel is full of stool on LS spine view

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CASE 1 Lab Workup

Results:

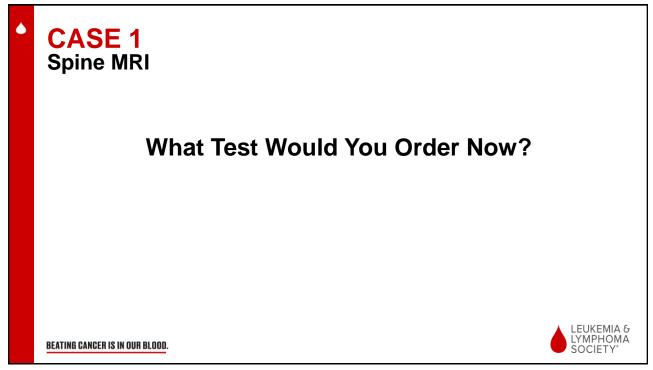
- Iron studies show elevated ferritin; iron is slightly low, TIBC and saturation is 12%.
- ESR is 110
- SPEP, UPEP, light chains and EPO are pending.
- Urinalysis shows 1+ protein

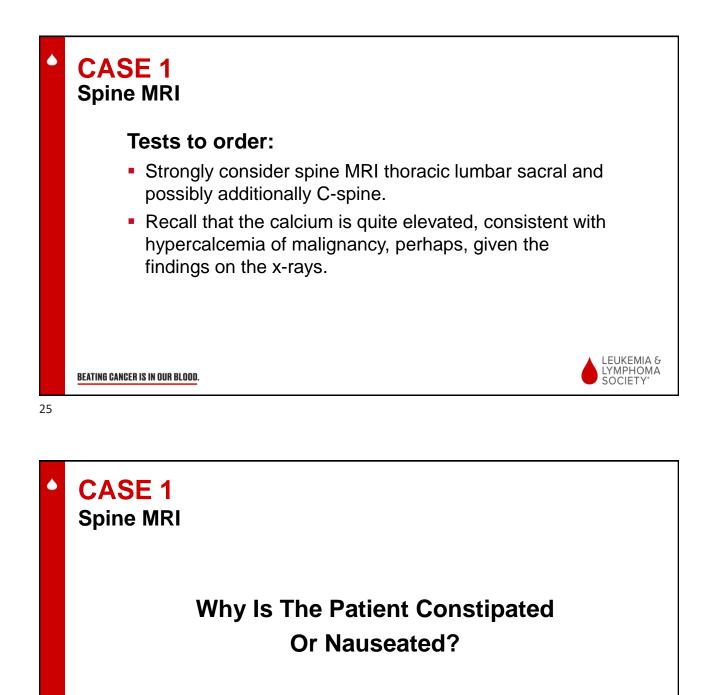
Spine x-ray shows a compression fracture at T11 and L2:

- Radiologist comments lytic lesion on the left lower 11th rib
- Bowel is full of stool on Lumbar Spine view

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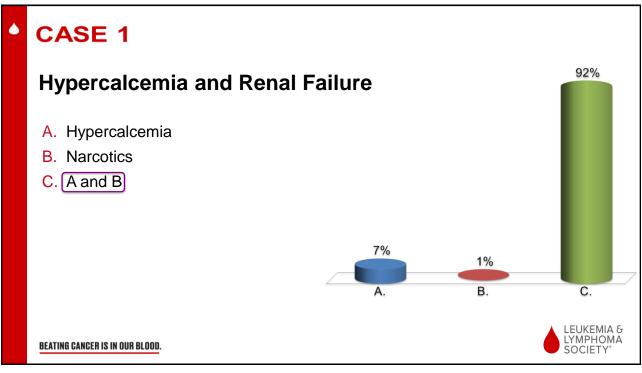


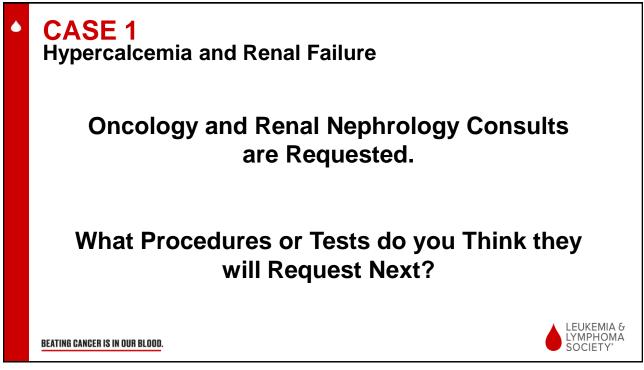


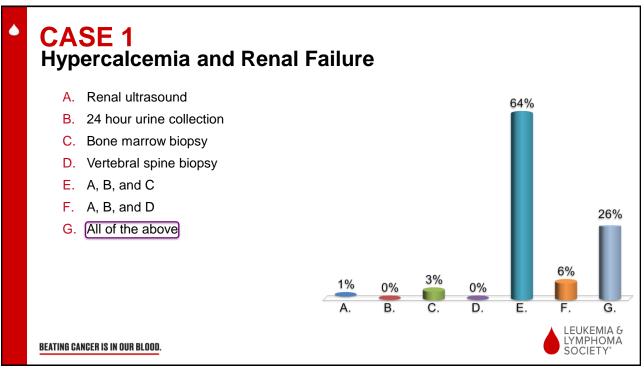


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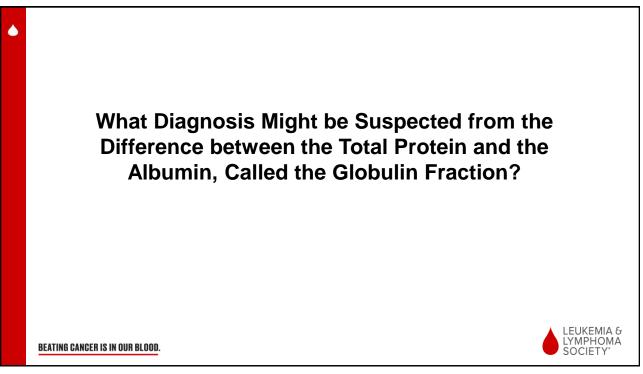
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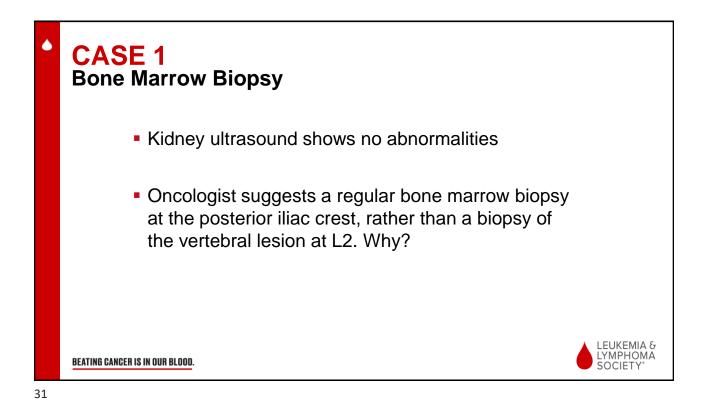


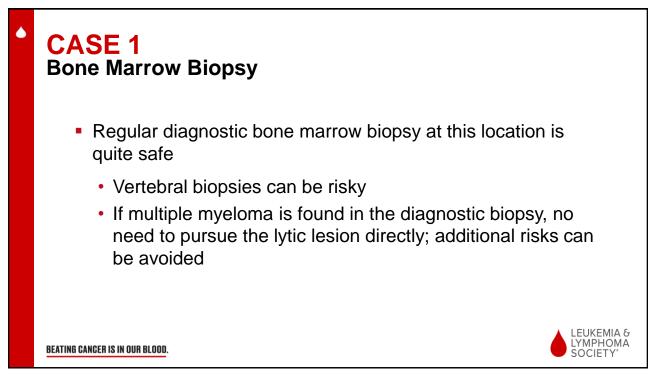


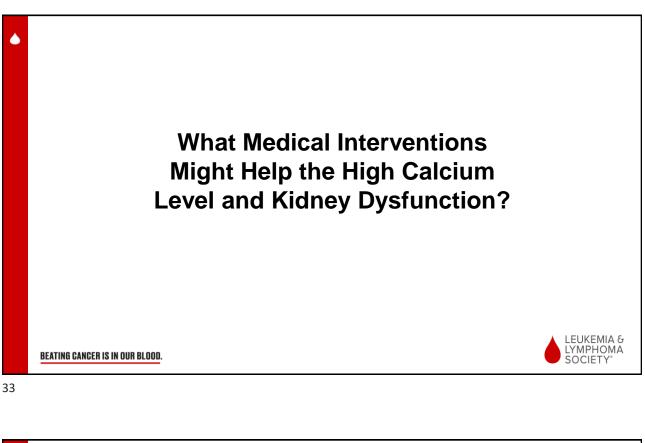


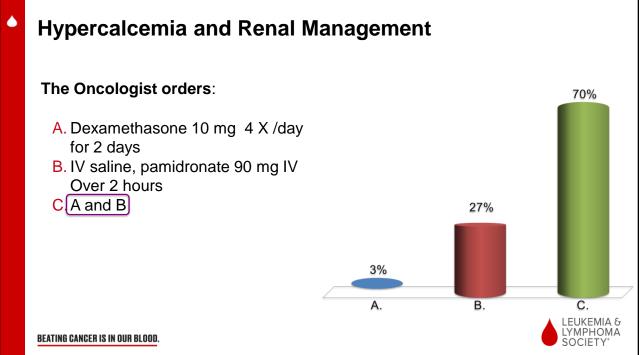


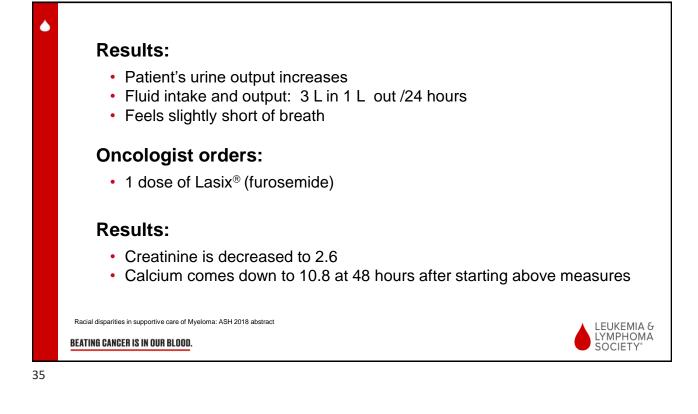


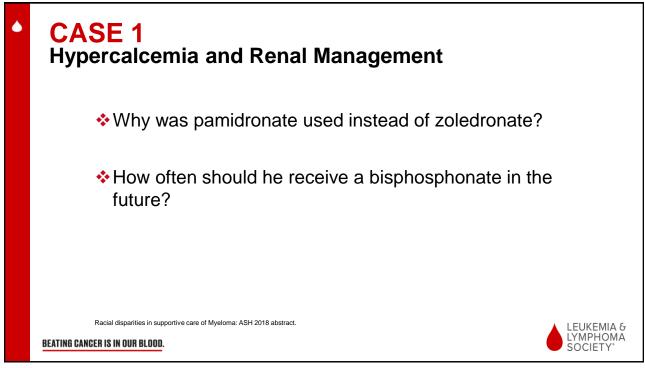


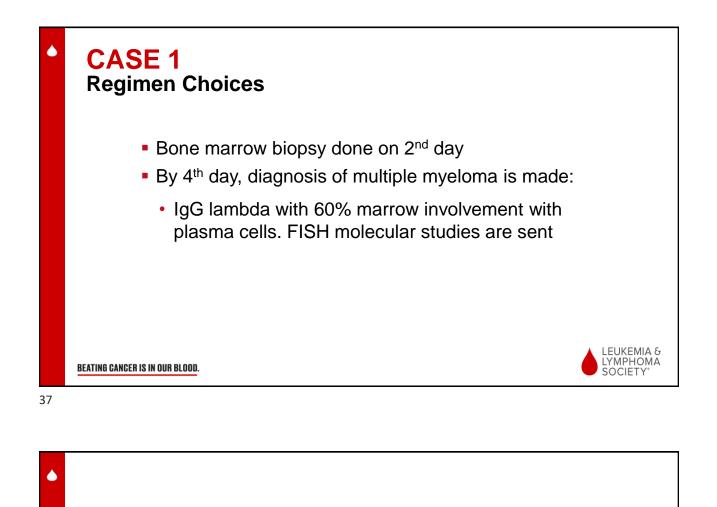






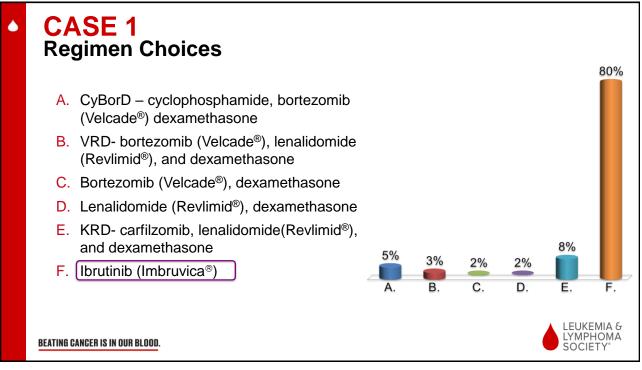


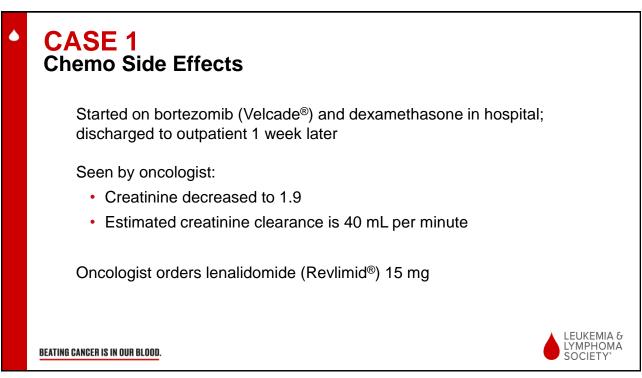


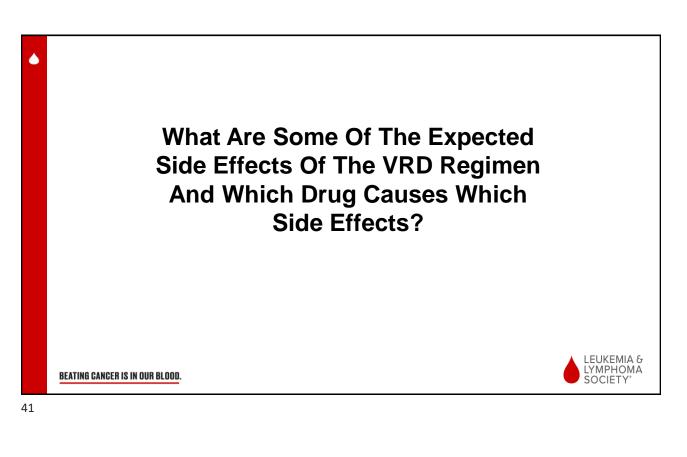


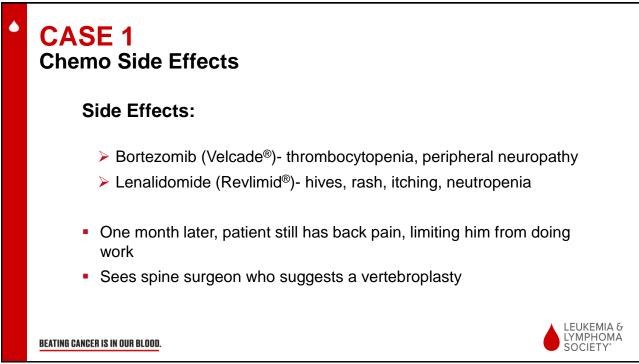


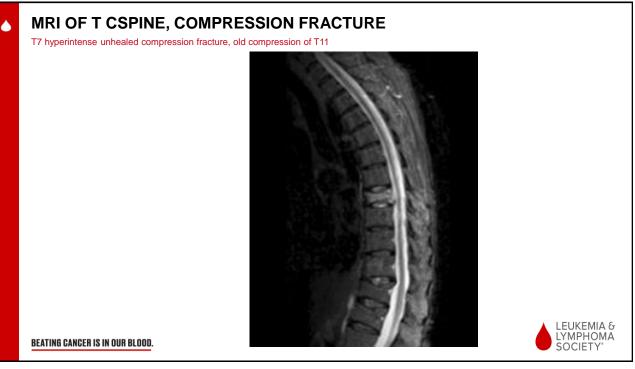


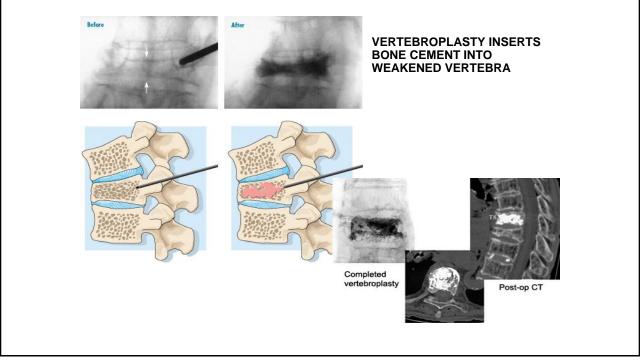


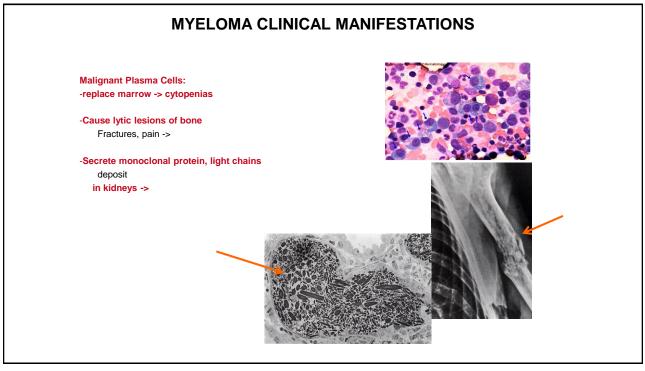












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CASE 1 Stem Cell Transplant Referral

After 2 months of therapy:

- Oncologist tells patient he is responding well
- Monoclonal protein on the SPEP decreased from 6 to 1.7 IgG lambda
- Refers the patient to a transplant specialist at a comprehensive cancer center

Why does oncologist recommend evaluation for stem cell transplant?

What impact should the patient expect this will have on his disease course over the years?



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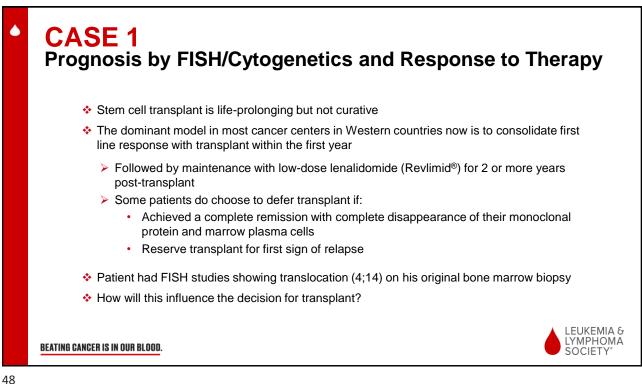
CASE 1 Prognosis by FISH/Cytogenetics and Response to Therapy

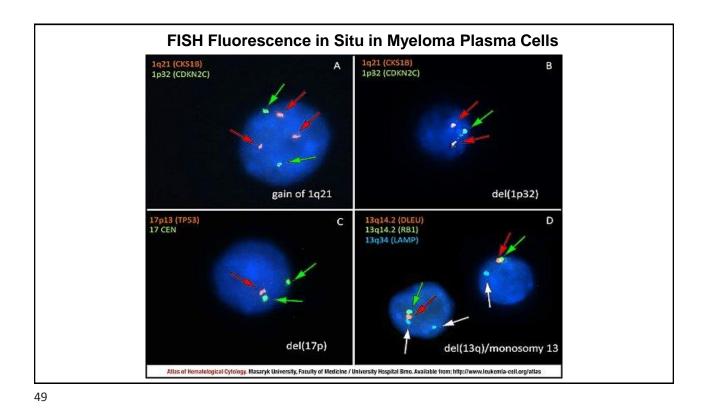
Patient completes 4 total months of VRD; his monoclonal protein decreases to 0.3 IgG lambda.

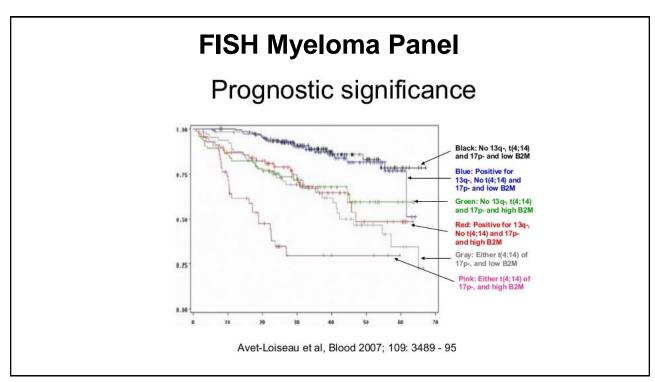
- Prior to transplant he has echocardiogram, pulmonary function test; repeat bone marrow biopsy shows less than 5% plasma cells.
- The patient asks why he needs a stem cell transplant at this time if he's had such a good response.
- What are some of the considerations the stem cell transplant specialist discussed with him?

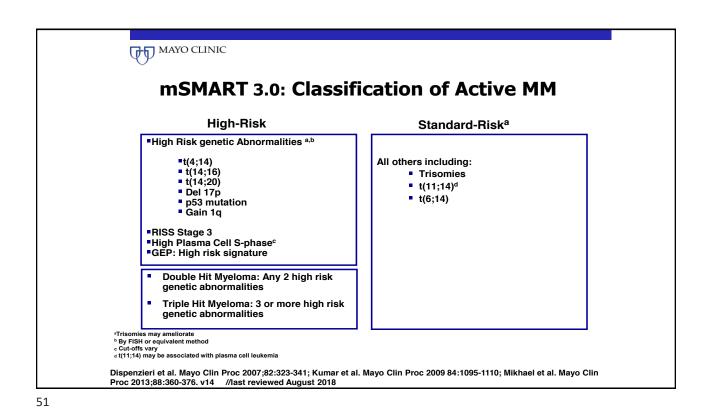
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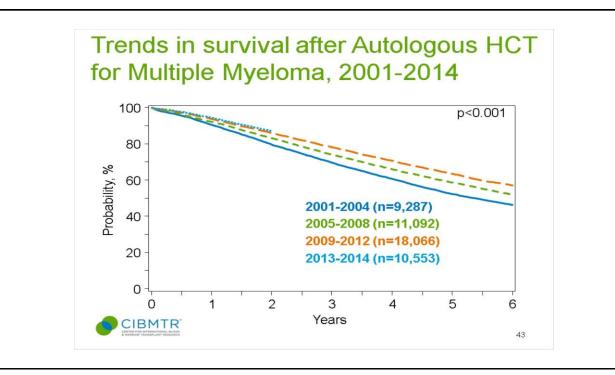
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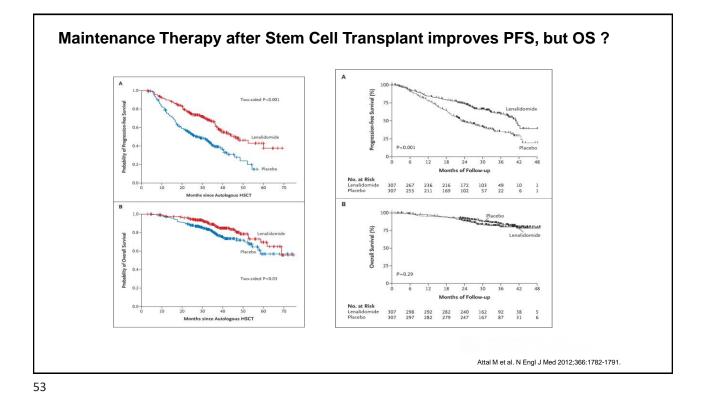


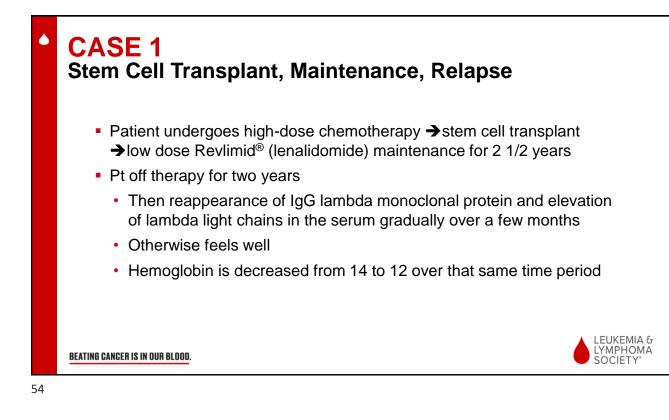


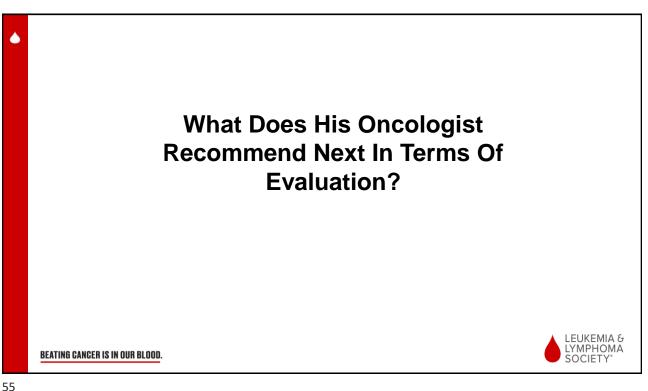


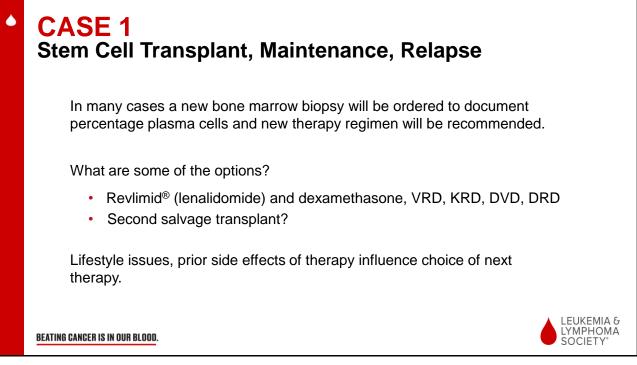






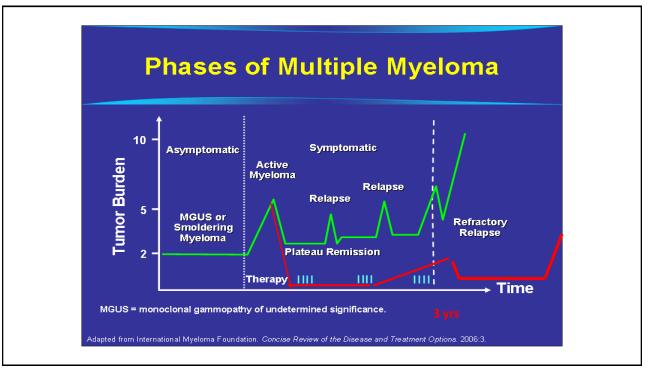


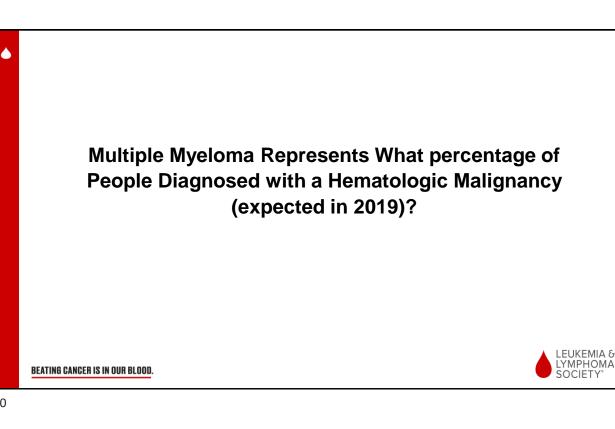


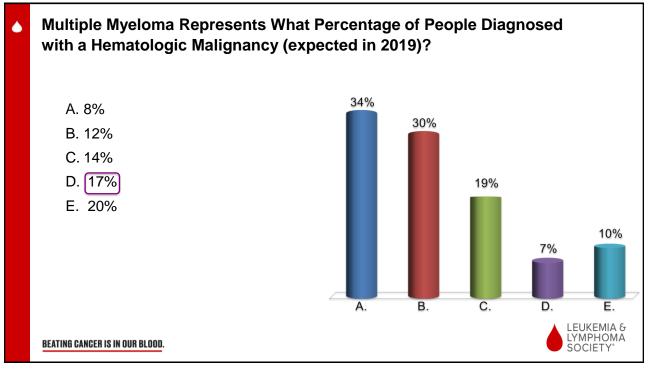




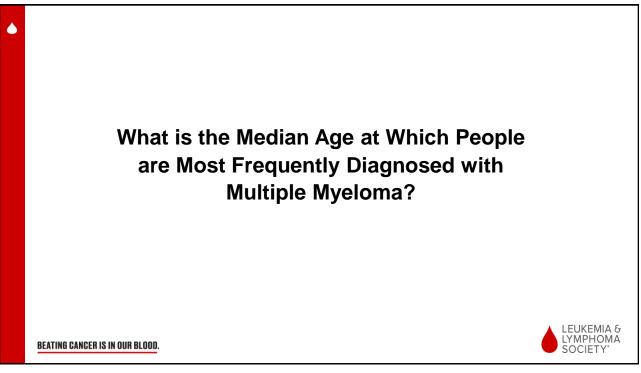


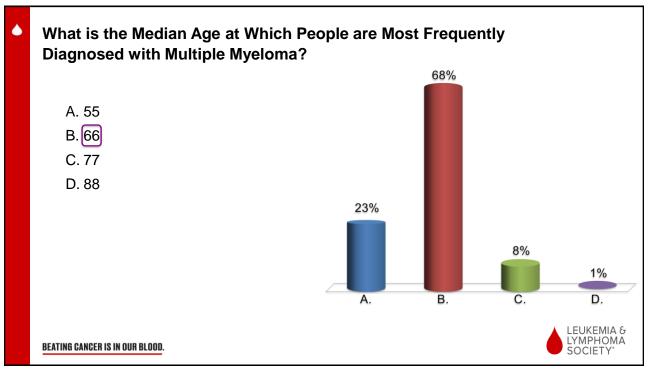




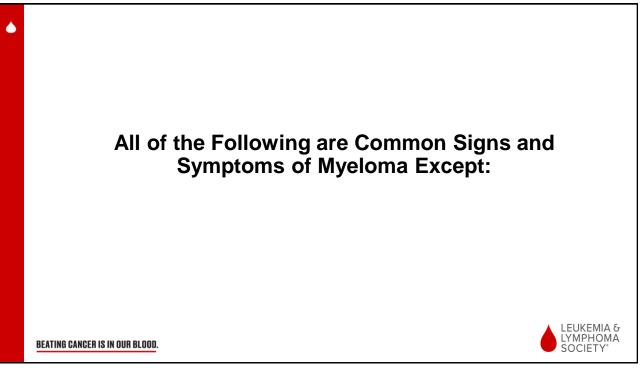


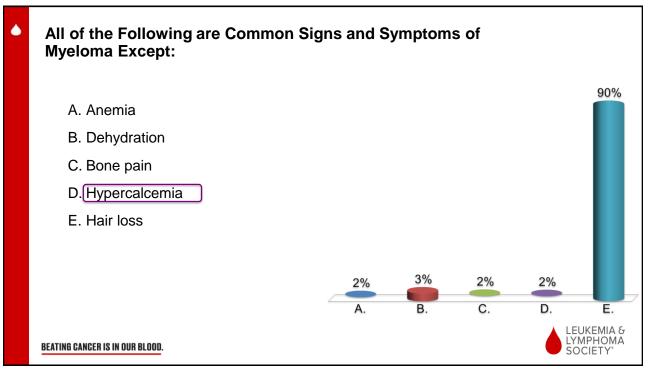




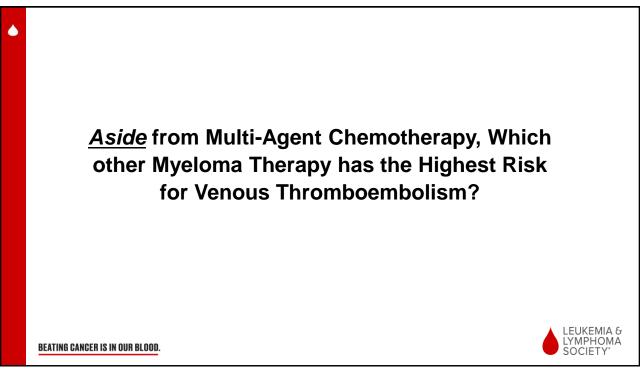


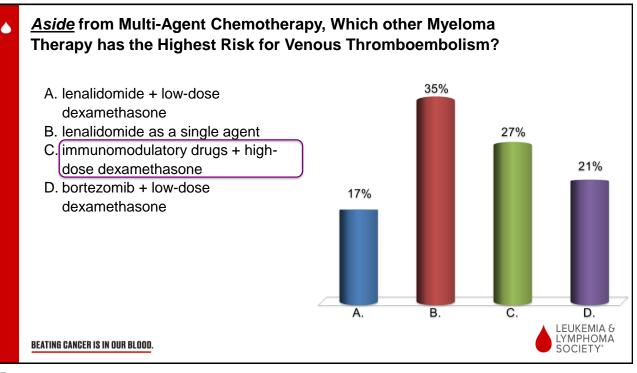


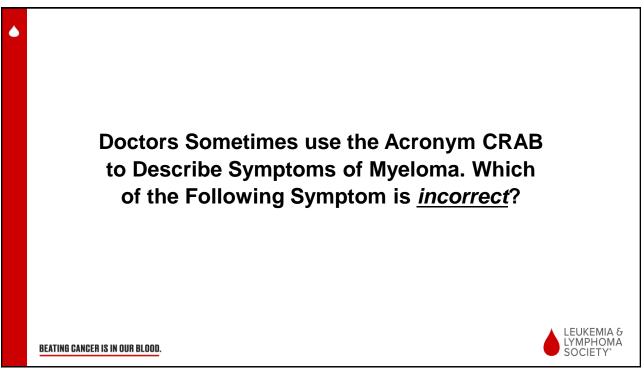


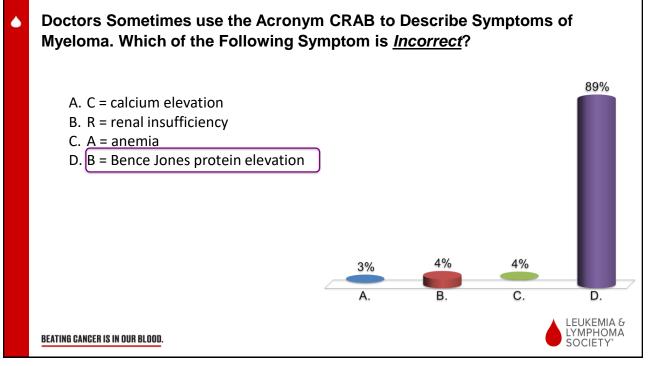


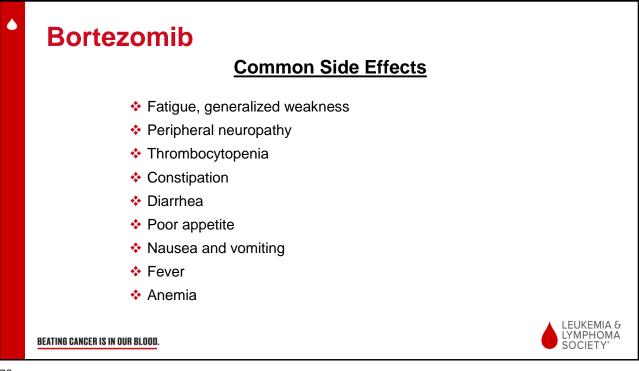


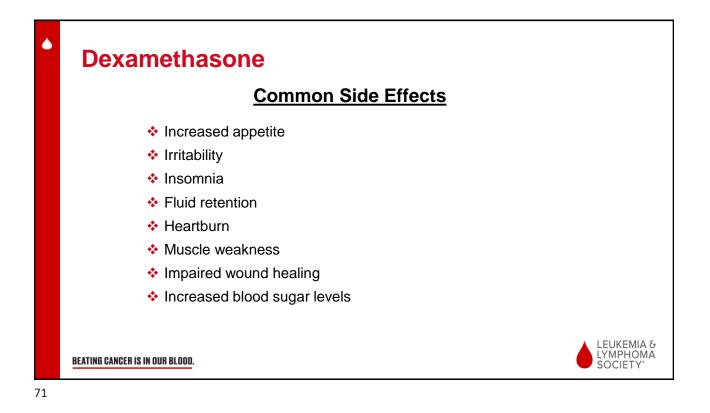


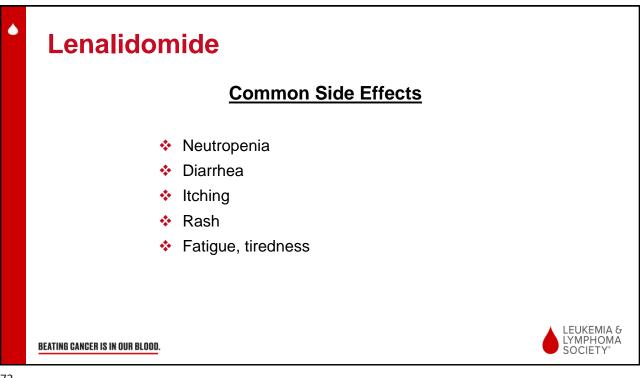


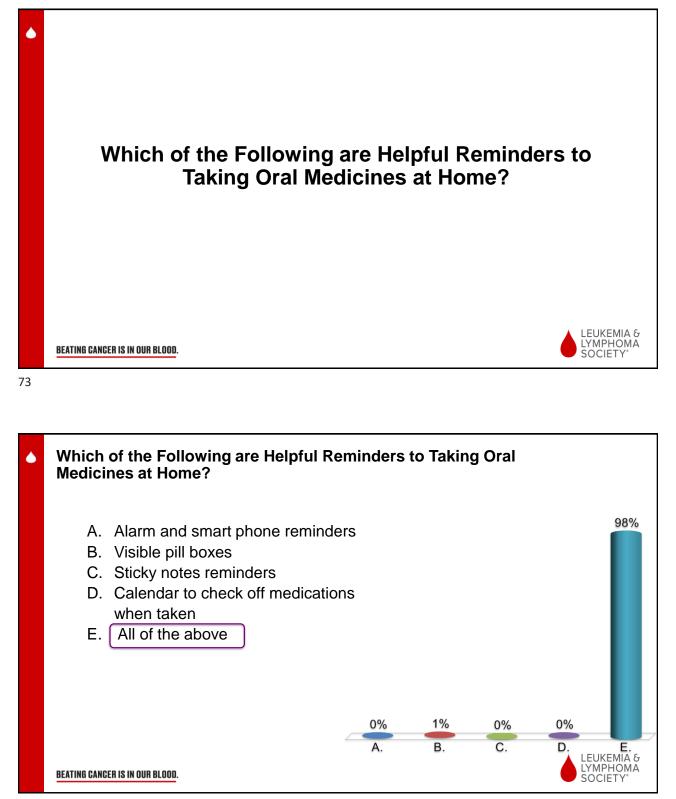






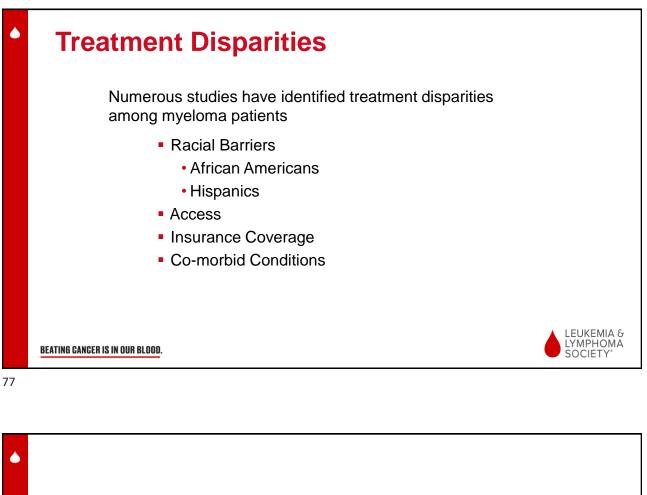




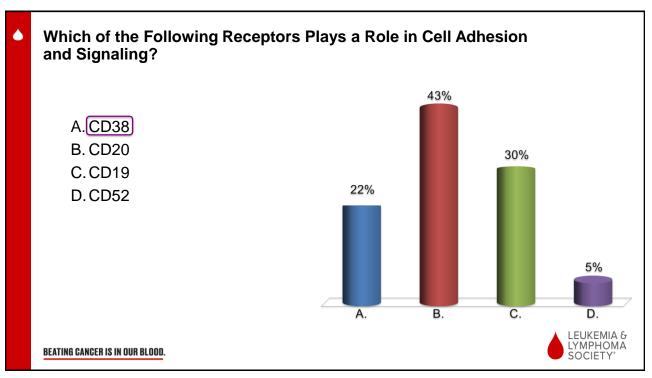












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CASE 2 Clinical Presentation

71-year-old Caucasian female seen for regular annual visit

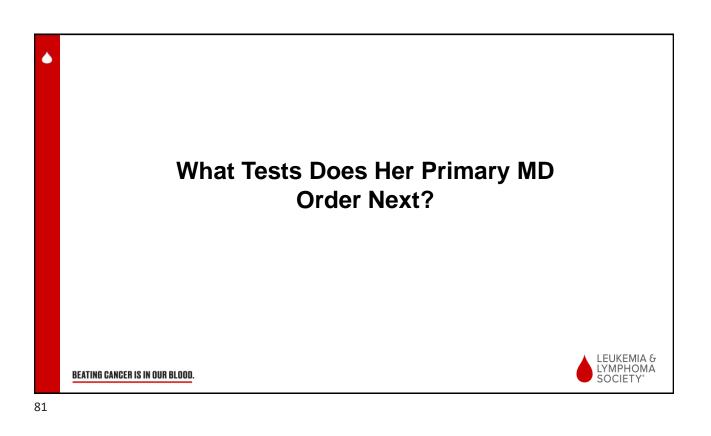
- Elevated total protein of 10.5 chemistry test
- Two point drop in her hemoglobin from 12 to 10.2 on CBC
- She otherwise feels well
- Iron studies are normal
- Patient had a colonoscopy 2 years ago
- She had a history of DCIS breast cancer 3 years ago

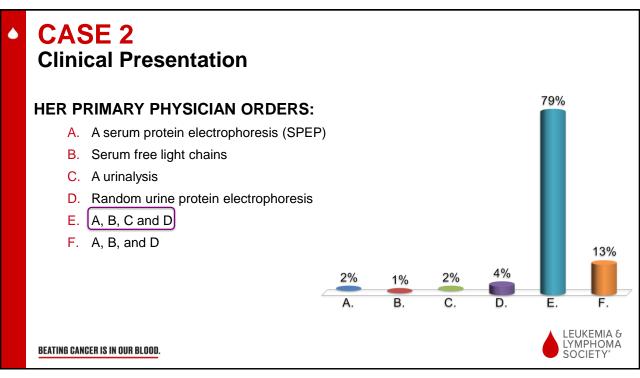


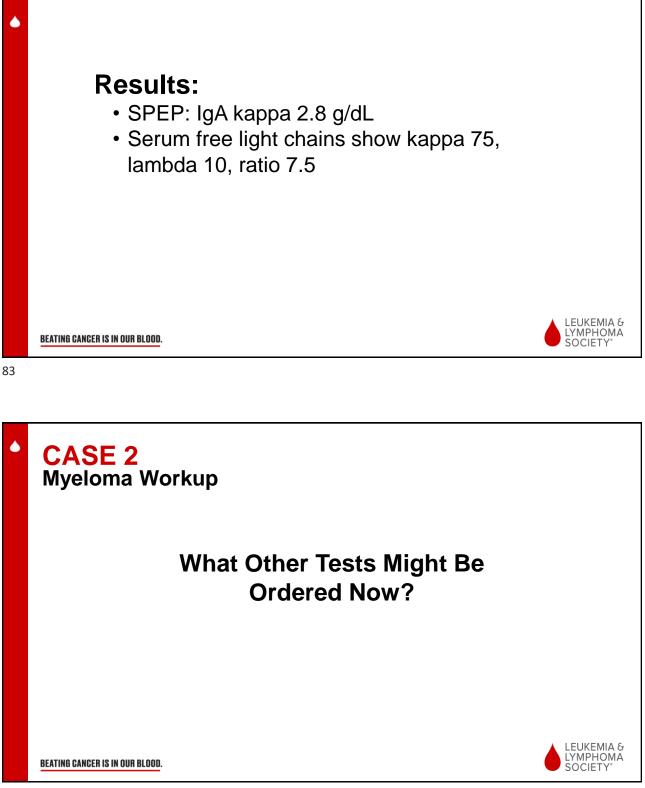
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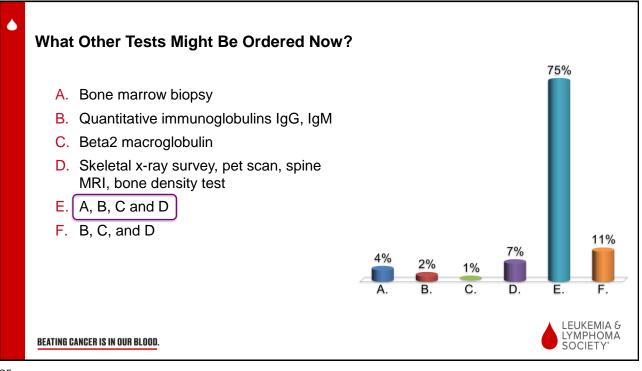
LEUKEMIA & LYMPHOMA

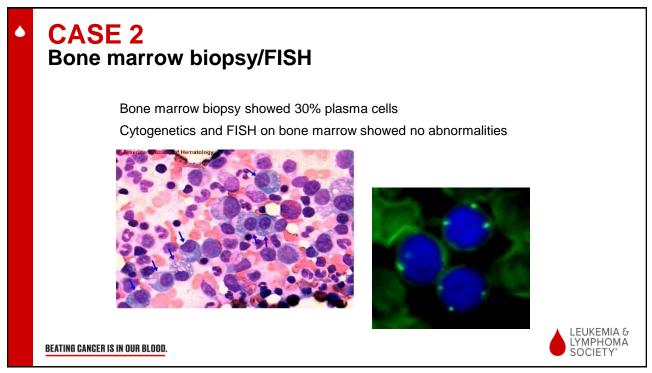
SOCIETY

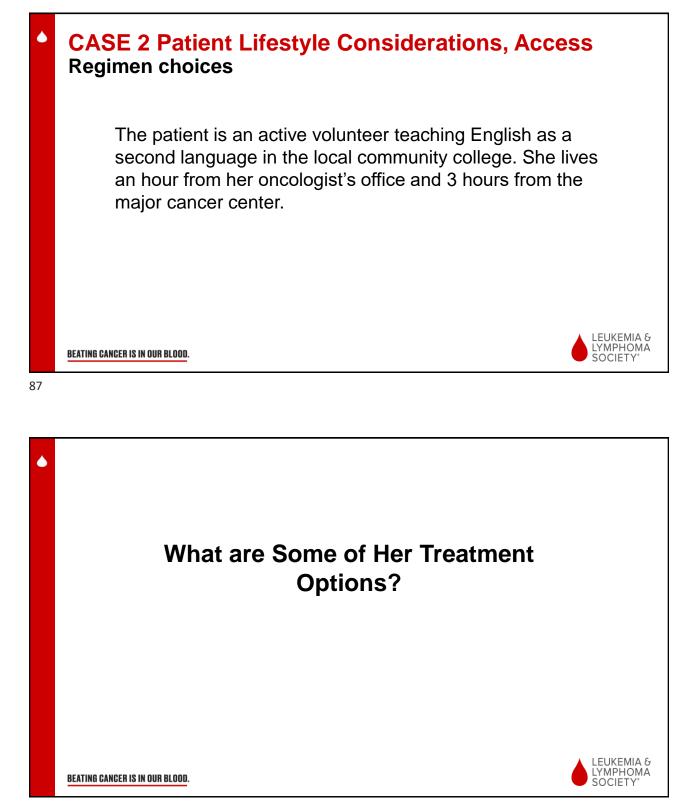






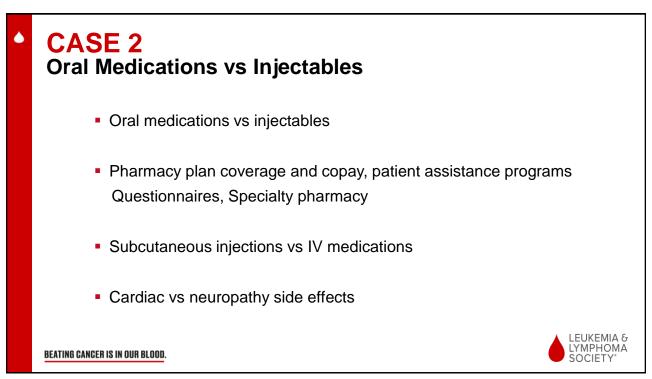


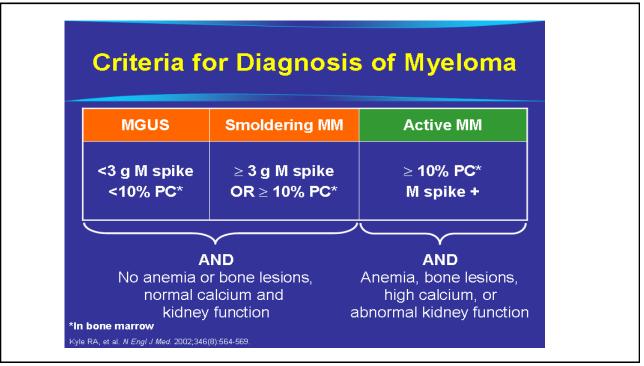




CASE 2 Patient Lifestyle Considerations, Access Regimen Choices Lenalidomide (Revlimid®), dexamethasone Bortezomib (Velcade®), dexamethasone VRD - bortezomib, lenalidomide, dexamethasone KRD - carfilzomib, lenalidomide, dexamethasone NRD - ixazomib (Ninlaro®), lenalidomide, dexamethasone





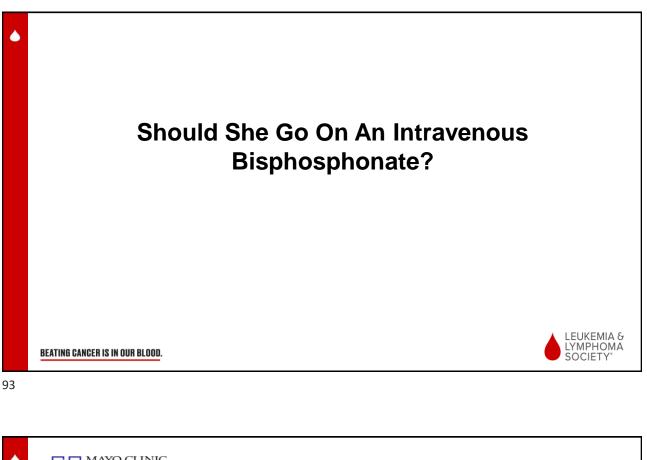


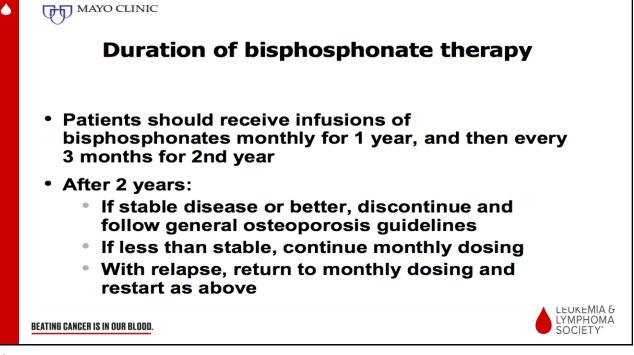
91

CASE 2 bone Health Issues Bone X-rays show no lesions Does not have any areas of bone pain Bone density test 5 years ago which showed borderline osteopenia Now her bone DEXA T-score is -3 in the lumbar spine, i.e. in osteoporosis range She had been on oral Fosamax® (alendronate) for the past 2 years

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CASE 2 D Anticoagulation After discussion about her lifestyle and quality-of-life issues patient chose lenalidomide (Revlimid®) and dexamethasone. Why do you think she chose this? What risks of this combination should be discussed with the patient and what can be done to prevent them?

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CASE 2 Lenalidomide Anticoagulation

Aspirin vs anticoagulation

- Blood clots occur in up to 20% of patients on Revlimid[®] (lenalidomide) and dexamethasone
- · At a minimum patient should be on daily aspirin
- If there are higher risk features such as prior history of blood clots, surgery, obesity or inactivity, higher level anticoagulation can be considered
- Patient chooses to take aspirin daily





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CASE 2 Deep Vein Thrombosis

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- Two months later patient develops discomfort in her left calf and swelling of the left ankle
- Goes to primary MD who Doppler ultrasound finds a blood clot extending to just above the knee or popliteal vein
- The patient is started on rivaroxaban → leg swelling gets better

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