

P2. EVOLUTION AND COMPLICATIONS OF THE MULTIPLE MYELOMA PATIENTS AT AN ADVANCED STAGE OF DISEASE.

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Introduction. The multiple myeloma is a neoplasia characterized by the clonal proliferation of malignant plasma cells in the bone marrow, the presence of a monoclonal protein and the damage on some target organs.

Aim. The study proposes the evaluation of the complications and evolution of patients suffering of multiple myeloma at an advanced stage of disease.

Methods. We conducted a retrospective analytical study on 80 patients with multiple myeloma at an advanced stage of disease and who have been in the records of the Department of Haematology, Timisoara since January 2008 – December 2013. The diagnosis of multiple myeloma was established by means of showing the presence of the monoclinal immunoglobulin in the serum , excretion of light chains in the urine (Kappa and Lambda), over 10% medular plasmocytosis, bone lytic lesions. All patients were clinically examined, including blood counts, biochemical tests, X-ray photographs (skeleton). The computer assisted tomography was performed depending on the clinical doctor recommendation.

Results. The average age of the patients was 60 years old and the group included 61% male patients and 39% female patients.

Of the 80 patients, 52% showed IgG , 29% IgA , 2% IgD , 1% IgM and 16% free chains. 24% of the patients were in stage II of disease and 76% were in stage III, and 34% of the patients showed the Beta2microglobulin increase over 3.5 mg/L lawhile 66% showed an increase above 5.5 mg/L. The review of the complications related to disease and therapy revealed that 70% of them developed anemia while 36% showed fractures with vertebral compaction, 30% chronic renal impairment , 12% neurological complications, 10% infections and 2% hyperviscosity syndrom.

Conclusions. Multiple myeloma remains a challange in terms of diagnosis and therapy, because of the multiple complications, whose management is an essential condition for a better evolution of this patients.

For most of the patients, particularly for those at an advanced stage of disease, the evolution of this neoplasia is still unfavorable.