

# **P4. TREATMENT WITH BORTEZOMIB IN MULTIPLE MYELOMA- EXPERIENCE OF MEDICAL CLINIC I DEPARTMENT OF HEMATOLOGY TÎRGU-MUREȘ**

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**Introduction:** Multiple myeloma is a disease having an unpredictable evolution, which has recently presented an increase in the number of newly diagnosed cases. Bortezomib treatment has significantly changed the survival and prognosis at these patients.

**Material and methods:** The study is observational and prospective. It has been performed on 120 patients treated between January 2009 and June 2014 in the Medical Clinic I, Department of Hematology Tirgu-Mures. The group has been divided into two subgroups: one consisting of 41 patients treated with Bortezomib (Bortezomib + Dexamethasone, Bortezomib + Cyclophosphamide or Melphalan + Prednisone) and the other one of 79 patients treated with standard chemotherapy. We have performed a descriptive analysis, the Chi-square test, survival analysis has been estimated using Kaplan Meier curves and compared with the Logrank test.

**Results:** The subgroup of patients treated with bortezomib had an average age of 63 years, 53.65% were IgG secretory, 46.34% were in stage III of disease. A number of 23 (56.09%) patients have received Bortezomib as first-line treatment, the average number of administered cures being 6.68. A percentage of 21.95% had a complete response to therapy, 41.46% a partial response and 36.58% a minimal response/ non-response. There has not been any statistically significant difference in terms of CR + PR rate among patients treated as first line with Bortezomib and those with relapsed disease (63.41% versus 60.86%,  $p=0.754$ ). The median survival of patients treated with Bortezomib is significantly higher, 51 months versus 22 months in case of standard chemotherapy ( $p = 0.0484$ ). A number of 4 patients who had responded to the treatment performed bone marrow transplantation. The most common adverse effects from the treatment were polyneuropathy(14.63%), infections(9.75%), thrombocytopenia(4.86%) and pancreatic reaction (1 patient).

**Conclusions:** There is a superior survival among the patients treated with Bortezomib, associating an acceptable tolerance to the treatment.

**Keywords:** multiple myeloma, Bortezomib, survival, response to therapy