INTRODUCTION
Patients with MM have a high probability of low Hb levels; when MM progresses, the disease burden increases and HRQoL often deteriorates further. For MM patients, POM-based regimens are standard treatment options and have been shown to improve HRQoL. An understanding of patient preferences can assist physicians when making treatment decisions. Research is warranted to understand how other regimens for MM, such as CFZ, affect disease burden, HRQoL, and HCRU from the patient perspective.

METHODS
- A cross-sectional survey of patients with MM in the USA.
  - Patients were recruited by EverBee Clinical Solutions and EpiSOS/e to receive electronic health record record for patient recruitment and data collection.
  - Patients were asked to complete a web-based self-administered survey and an electronic file (E105) for participation.
- The inclusion criteria were: confirmed diagnosis of MM, patients with IFMREH as indicated by initial treatment or a second-line treatment (if applicable), aged (18), provided consent consent, treated with either POM or CFZ, for at least 3 months.
- The exclusion criteria were: diagnosed with any other blood cancer, such as lymphoma, leukemia, or myeloproliferative syndromes, currently on lenalidomide or thalidomide treatment.

Study Measures
- Demographics and health, disease, and treatment characteristics were collected.
- HCRU was quantified by the initiation of a new anti-MM treatment.
- WPAI and FACT-MM outcomes were not significantly different between the POM and CFZ cohorts when controlling for covariates a.

RESULTS
- Of the 102 patients invited to complete the survey, 25 patients declined to participate, and a total of 77 completed the survey and were included in the analysis.
- The fact that patients treated with the CFZ cohort were significantly worse than those treated with the POM cohort.
- Significant differences were found for emotional and social/family impact.
- The authors are fully responsible for all content and editorial decisions.

CONCLUSIONS
- Fewer visits to an oncologist/hematologist
- Significant difference in unadjusted HCRU and FACT-MM scores between the POM and CFZ cohorts when controlling for covariates
- No significant differences in unadjusted outcomes and FACT-MM scores between the POM and CFZ cohorts when controlling for covariates

LIMITATIONS
- Fewer visits to an oncologist/hematologist
- Significant difference in unadjusted HCRU and FACT-MM scores between the POM and CFZ cohorts when controlling for covariates
- No significant differences in unadjusted outcomes and FACT-MM scores between the POM and CFZ cohorts when controlling for covariates
- No significant differences in unadjusted outcomes and FACT-MM scores between the POM and CFZ cohorts when controlling for covariates

DISCLOSURES
- Presentations at the 17th International Myeloma Workshop; September 12–15, 2019; Boston, MA, USA.

REFERENCES