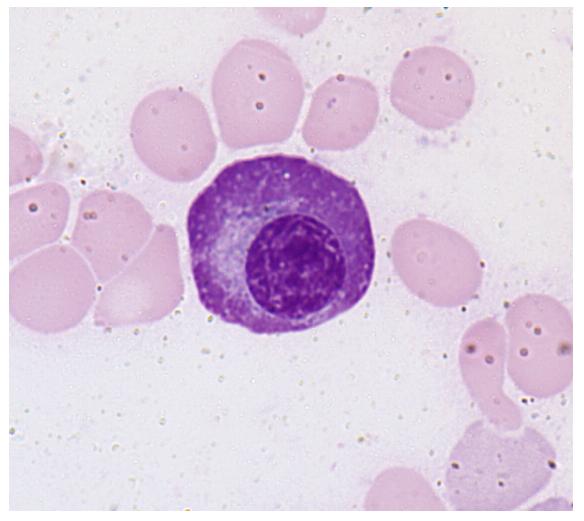


Flame cell - 1.



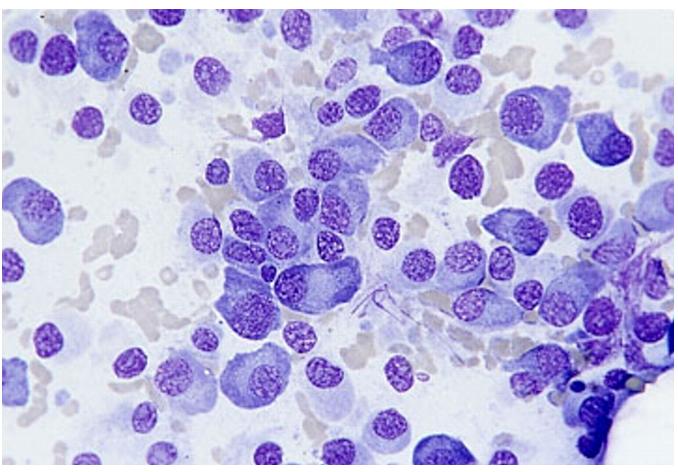


Peter Maslak, ASH Image Bank 2011; 2011-4174



Multiple Myeloma - 1.



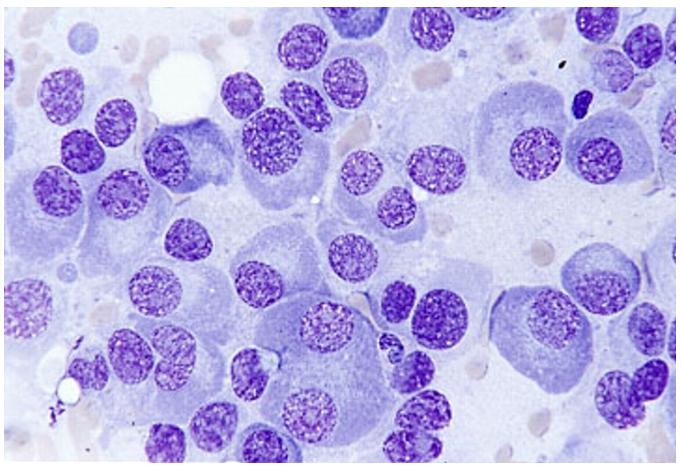


Stanely Schrier, ASH Image Bank 2011; 2011-1814



Multiple Myeloma - 2.



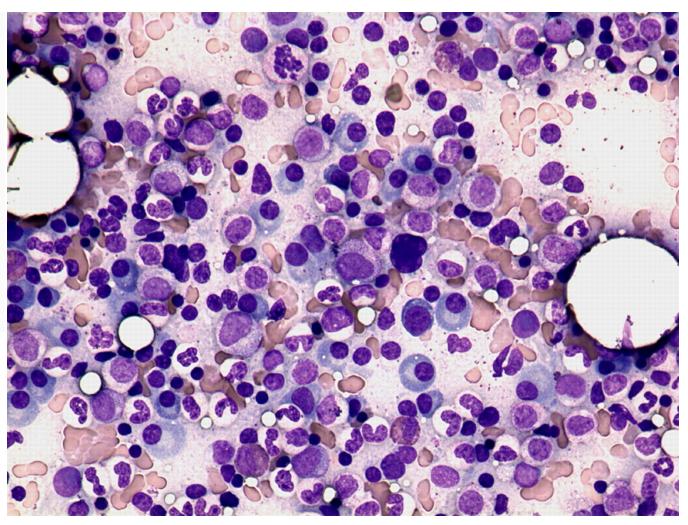


Stanely Schrier, ASH Image Bank 2011; 2011-1815



Relapsed multiple myeloma - 1.



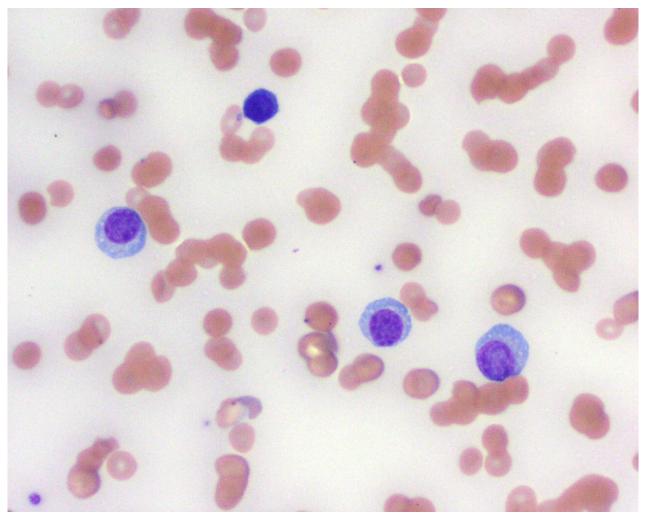


Peter Maslak, ASH Image Bank 2013; 2013-3990



Leukemic phase of multiple myeloma - 2.

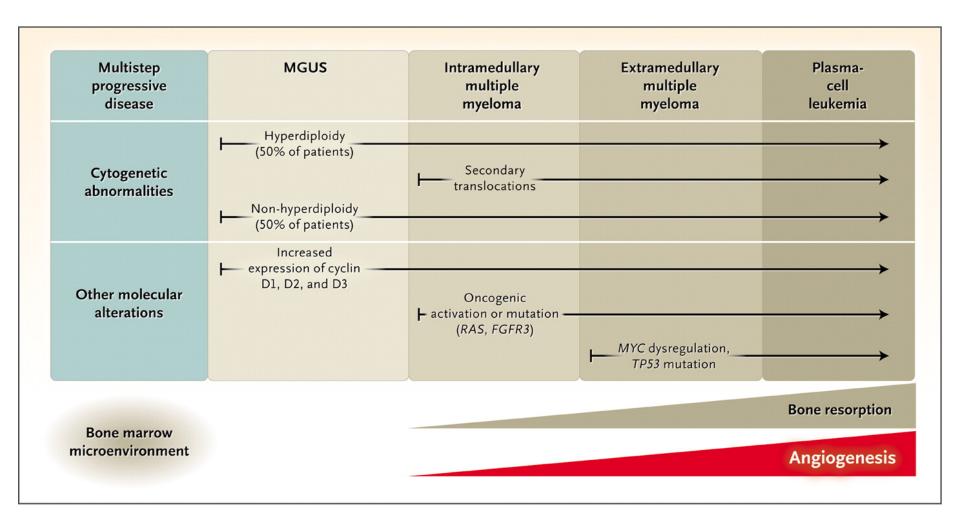




John Lazarchick, ASH Image Bank 2011; 2011-4095



Multistep pathogenesis of multiple myeloma





Cellular interactions in marrow in multiple myeloma

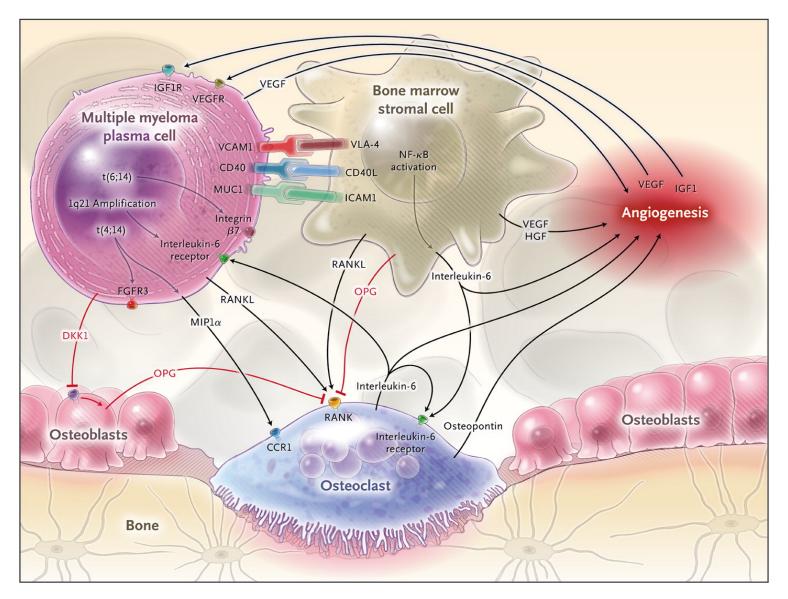


Table 1. Diagnostic Criteria, Diagnostic Evaluation, and Staging System for Multiple Myeloma.

Diagnostic criteria

Diagnosis of myeloma

At least 10% clonal bone marrow plasma cells

Serum or urinary monoclonal protein

Myeloma-related organ dysfunction (CRAB criteria)

Hypercalcemia (serum calcium >11.5 mg/dl [2.88 mmol/liter])

Renal insufficiency (serum creatinine >2 mg/dl [177 µmol/liter])

Anemia (hemoglobin <10 g/dl or >2 g/dl below the lower limit of the normal range)

Bone disease (lytic lesions, severe osteopenia, or pathologic fracture)

Diagnostic evaluation

Diagnosis

Medical history and physical examination

Routine testing: complete blood count, chemical analysis with calcium and creatinine, serum and urine protein electrophoresis with immunofixation, quantification of serum and urine monoclonal protein, measurement of free light chains

Bone marrow testing: trephine biopsy and aspirate of bone-marrow cells for morphologic features; cytogenetic analysis and fluorescence in situ hybridization for chromosomal abnormalities

Imaging: skeletal survey, magnetic resonance imaging if skeletal survey is negative

Prognosis

Routine testing: serum albumin, β_2 -microglobulin, lactate dehydrogenase

Staging

International Staging System

Stage I: serum β_2 -microglobulin <3.5 mg/liter, serum albumin \geq 3.5 g/dl

Stage II: serum β_2 -microglobulin, <3.5 mg/liter plus serum albumin <3.5 g/dl; or serum β_2 -microglobulin 3.5 to <5.5 mg/liter regardless of serum albumin level

Stage III: serum β_2 -microglobulin ≥ 5.5 mg/liter

Chromosomal abnormalities

High-risk: presence of t(4;14) or deletion 17p13 detected by fluorescence in situ hybridization

Standard-risk: t(11;14) detected by fluorescence in situ hybridization

Table 2. Commonly Used					
Regimen	Schedule	Complete Response Rate after Induction	Progression-free Survival	Overall Survival	Serious Toxic Effects Occurring in ≥10% of Patients
Bortezomib-dexameth- asone	Bortezomib: 1.3 mg/m² given as bolus intravenous infusion on days 1, 4, 8, 11 every 3 wk for a total of 4–8 cycles; dexamethasone: 40 mg/day given orally on days 1–4 and 9–12 every 3 wk for a total of 4–8 cycles ⁵³	21*	Median, 36 mo	At 3 yr, 81%	Infection (10%)
Bortezomib–dexameth- asone–cyclophos- phamide	Bortezomib: $1.3~\text{mg/m}^2$ given as bolus intravenous infusion on days $1,4,8,11$ every $4~\text{wk}$ for a total of 4 – $12~\text{cycles}$; dexamethasone: $40~\text{mg/day}$ given orally on days 1 – $4,9$ – $12,$ and 17 – $20~\text{or}$ on days $1,2,4,5,8,9,11,12$ every $4~\text{wk}$ for a total of 4 – $12~\text{cycles}$; cyclophosphamide: $300~\text{mg/m}^2$ given orally on days $1,8,15,22~\text{every}$ $4~\text{wk}$ for a total of 4 – $12~\text{cycles}$	46*	Not reported	Not reported	Thrombocytopenia (25%), neutropenia (13%), anemia (12%), hyperglycemia (13%)
Bortezomib-dexameth- asone-lenalidomide	Bortezomib: 1.3 mg/m² given as bolus intravenous infusion on days 1, 4, 8, 11 every 3 wk for a total of 4–8 cycles; dexamethasone: 20 mg/day given orally on days 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12 every 3 wk for a total of 4–8 cycles; lenalidomide: 25 mg/day given orally on days 1–14 every 3 wk for a total of 4–8 cycles ⁵⁸	29	At 18 mo, 75%	At 18 mo, 97%	Lymphopenia (14%)
Lenalidomide–dexameth- asone	Lenalidomide: 25 mg/day given orally on days 1–21 every 4 wk for a total of 4 cycles or until progression or intolerance; dexamethasone: 40 mg/day given orally on days 1, 8, 15, 22 every 4 wk for a total of 4 cycles or until progression or intolerance ⁵⁴	24†	Median, 25 mo	At 1 yr, 96%	Neutropenia (20%),deepvein thrombosis (12%)
Melphalan–prednisone– thalidomide	Melphalan: 0.15 mg/kg given orally on days 1–7 every 4 wk for a total of 6 cycles 66 or 0.25 mg/kg on days 1–4 every 6 wk for a total of 12 cycles 67 ; prednisone: 1.5 mg/kg given orally on days 1–7 every 4 wk for a total of 6 cycles 66 or 2 mg/kg on days 1–4 every 6 wk for a total of 12 cycles 67 ; thalidomide: 100 mg/day given orally continuously until progression or intolerance 66 or 200 mg/day continuously for a total of 12 cycles of 6 wk 67	13–16	Median, 22–28 mo	Median, 45–52 mo	Neutropenia (16–50%), deep-vein thrombosis (12%), peripheral neuropathy (6–10%), infection (10–13%)
Melphalan-prednisone- bortezomib	Melphalan: 9 mg/m² given orally on days 1–4 every 5–6 wk for a total of 9 cycles ^{73,76} ; prednisone: 60 mg/m² given orally on days 1–4 every 5–6 wk for a total of 9 cycles ^{73,76} ; bortezomib: 1.3 mg/m² given as bolus intravenous infusion on days 1, 4, 8, 11, 22, 25, 29, 32 (cycles 1–4) and on days 1, 8, 22, 29 (cycles 5–9) every 6 wk for a total of 9 cycles ⁷³ or 1.3 mg/m² on days 1, 8, 15, 22 every 5 wk for a total of 9 cycles ⁷⁶	24–30	Median, 22–27 mo	At 2 yr, 85–87%	Neutropenia (28–40%), thrombocytopenia (20–37%), anemia (10–19%), peripheral sensory neuropathy (5–14%)
Melphalan–prednisone– lenalidomide	Melphalan: 0.18 mg/kg given orally on days 1–4 every 4 wk for a total of 9 cycles; prednisone: 2 mg/kg given orally on days 1–4 every 4 wk for a total of 9 cycles; lenalidomide: 10 mg/day given orally on days 1–21 every 4 wk for a total of 9 cycles; by the 10th cycle, maintenance with lenalidomide at 10 mg/day on days 1–21 every 4 wk until progression or intolerance 47	16	At 2 yr, 55%	At 2 yr, 82%	Neutropenia (71%), anemia (24%), thrombocytope- nia (38%), infection (10%)

^{*} In these trials, the response is reported as immunofixation-negative complete response plus immunofixation-positive complete response. † In this trial, the response is reported as immunofixation-negative complete response plus very good partial response.



