WHAT IS MULTIPLE MYELOMA?
• Multiple myeloma is a life-threatening cancer of plasma cells, a type of white blood cell in the bone marrow that helps fight infection. When plasma cells become cancerous and multiply too quickly, they are called myeloma cells.¹
• The accumulation of these myeloma cells can form tumors in bones throughout the body.¹
• Healthy bone marrow produces stem cells that develop into red blood cells that carry oxygen in the body, white blood cells that fight infection and disease, or platelets that help prevent bleeding by causing blood clots.¹
• Health problems caused by multiple myeloma can affect the bones, immune system, kidneys and red blood cell count.²
• A relapse occurs when signs or symptoms of the disease return after a period of improvement. When a disease is refractory, it no longer responds to treatment.³

GLOBAL PREVALENCE AND INCIDENCE

GLOBALLY

Nearly 230,000* people worldwide are living with multiple myeloma⁴

An estimated 114,000** new cases are diagnosed annually⁴

ACCOUNTS FOR

2ND most common blood cancer⁴

About 12% of all hematologic cancers diagnosed⁴

*5-year prevalence **1-year incidence

IN THE U.S.

It is estimated there will be 24,050 new cases of multiple myeloma diagnosed annually

11,090 deaths in the U.S. annually¹

10,000 TO 15,000 patients in the U.S. annually with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma⁵

WHO’S AT RISK

AGE: Most frequent in people 65-74¹

FAMILY HISTORY: Having an immediate relative with multiple myeloma increases the risk four-fold⁶

GENDER: Incidence is 1.5 times higher among men than women¹

RADIATION: Exposure to high doses of radiation, largely due to environmental factors⁶

RACE: More common among people of African descent⁶

WEIGHT: Carrying excess body weight⁶
CAUSES AND SYMPTOMS

The exact cause of multiple myeloma is not known and symptoms often do not present in the early stages of the disease, making an early diagnosis very difficult. Symptoms of multiple myeloma may include, but are not limited to:

- Abnormal bleeding
- Bone and/or back pain
- Bone fractures involving the spine, hip bones and skull
- Low blood counts

DIAGNOSIS

Blood tests can determine if there is an abnormally high amount of protein, which can indicate multiple myeloma. A bone marrow biopsy and bone x-ray may also be used.

TREATMENT

While there is no cure for multiple myeloma, treatment can help relieve pain, control complications of the disease, stabilize the condition and slow the progress of the disease. Treatments for multiple myeloma include:

- Chemotherapy and corticosteroids to kill myeloma cells
- Targeted therapies to block the growth of myeloma cells
- Bone marrow or stem cell transplantation to replace the diseased cells
- Bisphosphonates to reduce bone pain and fractures
- Radiation therapy to relieve bone pain or treat bone tumors

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

For patients living with multiple myeloma, and their families, a number of valuable support resources are available in the U.S.:

- International Myeloma Foundation - www.myeloma.org
- Multiple Myeloma Research Foundation - www.themmrf.org
- The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society - www.lls.org
- American Cancer Society - www.cancer.org
- American Society of Hematology - www.hematology.org/patients/
- Lymphoma Foundation of America - www.lymphomahelp.org
- Institute for Myeloma & Bone Cancer Research - www.imbcr.com
- Patients Against Lymphoma - www.lymphomation.org

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5. Data on file at Onyx Pharmaceuticals.