

Primary Multiple Myeloma Drug Categories

IMiDs (immunomodulatory drugs)

- **Revlimid®** (lenalidomide): Oral medication that is effective across the spectrum of myeloma disease.
- **Pomalyst®** (pomalidomide): Newer IMiD that is similar to Revlimid but is more potent. It is FDA approved for use in patients with relapsed/refractory myeloma and is being studied in other types of patients.
- **Thalomid®** (thalidomide): Older drug shown to be effective across the spectrum of myeloma disease; peripheral neuropathy (nerve problems) is a common side effect and can be irreversible. It is infrequently used in the US.

Proteasome inhibitors

- **Velcade®** (bortezomib): Medication used across the entire spectrum of myeloma disease. Given as an injection under the skin (subcutaneously) or intravenously. Patients who have the DNA alteration t(4;14) should receive a treatment regimen that includes a proteasome inhibitor.
- **Kyprolis®** (carfilzomib): Newer proteasome inhibitor given intravenously. It is FDA approved for use in patients with relapsed/refractory myeloma and is being studied in other types of patients.

Steroids (corticosteroids)

- **Dexamethasone (dex) and prednisone:** Drugs used for decades to treat myeloma throughout the spectrum of disease; used in combination with other myeloma drugs.

Chemotherapy

- **Doxil®** (doxorubicin HCl liposome injection): Drug given intravenously in patients with relapsed/refractory myeloma, usually in combination with Velcade. Side effects include mouth sores, swelling, blisters on the hands or feet, and possible heart problems. It is less frequently used.
- **Alkylator chemotherapy:** Other types of chemotherapy drugs that have been used for many years to treat myeloma. They may be used in combination with other types of myeloma drugs. Examples are melphalan and cyclophosphamide.

Note: the first name listed is the brand name for the medications, followed by the scientific name in parenthesis.