Selinexor-bortezomib-dexamethasone: Adis Evaluation

Clinical Considerations in previously treated MM

- Includes a first-in-class oral exportin-1 inhibitor (selinexor)
- Significantly prolongs PFS versus bortezomib-dexamethasone
- Generally manageable tolerability and acceptable safety profiles
- Once weekly selinexor and bortezomib administration

Plain Language Summary

Background and rationale

- Despite the availability of several drug classes, relapse and refractoriness is common in multiple myeloma (MM)
- Selinexor [Nexpovio® (EU]; Xpovio® (USA)] selectively inhibits exportin-1
- Selinexor-bortezomib-dexamethasone is approved in the EU and USA for the treatment of adult patients with MM who have received at least one prior therapy

Clinical findings

- In the pivotal BOSTON trial, selinexor-bortezomib-dexamethasone significantly prolonged progression-free survival (PFS) versus standard bortezomib-dexamethasone regimen in patients with previously treated MM
- The triplet therapy had a generally manageable tolerability profile and an acceptable safety profile. Warnings and precautions include thrombocytopenia, neutropenia, and gastrointestinal toxicity
- It permits once weekly administration of selinexor and bortezomib, and uses less bortezomib and dexamethasone

Conclusion

Selinexor-bortezomib-dexamethasone is a useful additional triplet therapy option that permits once-weekly administration of selinexor and bortezomib for adult patients with MM who have received at least one prior therapy

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