Trial Information Summary

ALLG Trial Number:	**MM18**
Trial Name: Single arm, multicentre study of Carfilzomib in combination with Thalidomide and Dexamethasone (CaTD) in patients with relapsed and/or refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM)	
Lay Summary: Multiple myeloma (MM) is an incurable blood cancer that affects a group of blood cells called plasma cells. Approximately 2,000 people are diagnosed with MM in Australia each year. Apart from bone marrow failure, significant complications also occur from immune-failure, bone, kidney, and other end-organ damages. Eventual relapse occurs in all patients after treatment due to the development of drug-resistance. Given that MM remains an incurable disease, new salvage options for patients with relapsed MM are needed. Carfilzomib is a new drug that belongs to the same family as bortezomib, a known effective therapy that is widely used for the treatment of MM. Compared to bortezomib, carfilzomib has been shown to have less side effects in early phase clinical trials, including less bone marrow suppression and less nerve damage. When used on its own, carfizomib was shown to be effective in heavily pretreated patients with MM. When carfilzomib was used in combination with two other antimyeloma drug, lenalidomide and dexamethasone, the effectiveness was quite impressive according to one trial and this combination appeared safe. Thalidomide is a drug that belongs to the same family as lenalidomide, and it has similar mechanism of actions in MM. This phase two trial investigates the effectiveness and safety of carfilzomib in combination with thalidomide and dexamethasone for patients who have relapsed after prior treatment for MM. As thalidomide is approximately ten times cheaper than lenalidomide, this combination will be much more affordable for Australians if it is proven to be tolerable and effective.	
Participating Hospitals: 1. St Vincent's Melbourne	
Target Accrual (International):	100
Target Accrual (ALLG):	50
Expected Final Accrual Date:	December 2019