Characterization of Ocular Adverse Events in Patients Receiving Belantamab Mafodotin for ≥12 Months: Post-Hoc Analysis of DREAMM-2 Study in Relapsed/Refractory Multiple Myeloma

**INTRODUCTION**
Belantamab mafodotin (belamaf; GSK2857916) is a first-in-class, monoclonal antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) that links to B-cell receptor antigen (BCMA) and eliminates multiple myeloma cells by a multimechanistic action of death.

Belamaf-related corneal events were adequately managed with dose modifications (delays or reductions) or treatment discontinuation in DREAMM-2; no complete loss of vision has been reported.

**METHODS**
DREAMM-2 is an ongoing, open-label, two-arm, randomized, multicenter study of single-agent belamaf 2.5 or 3.4 mg/kg IV, Q3W, every 3 weeks for 24 cycles or until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity in patients with RRMM who are refractory to an immunomodulatory drug and proteasome inhibitor. Patients were stratified based on prior therapies (≤4 vs >4) and presence or absence of HR cytogenetic features.*

**RESULTS**
Demographics, efficacy, and overall safety information for patients treated with belamaf for ≥12 months.

A total of 92 patients were randomized to the belamaf 2.5 mg/kg cohort; 14 patients (15%) received ≥12 months of treatment with 2.5 mg/kg belamaf data at the data cutoff time (September 2020). A total of 97 (71%) patients were treated for ≥12 months with belamaf 3.4 mg/kg at the data cutoff time (October 2020).

**DISCUSSIONS**

*Patients stratified based on number of previous lines of therapy (≤4 vs >4) and presence or absence of HR cytogenetic features.*

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

**REFERENCES**

**CONTACT INFORMATION**

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**OBJECTIVE**

To characterize the ocular safety profile of belamaf in patients treated for ≥12 months, in a post-hoc analysis of the 2.5 mg/kg arm of the DREAMM-2 study at 1.0 month follow-up.

**METHODS**

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