

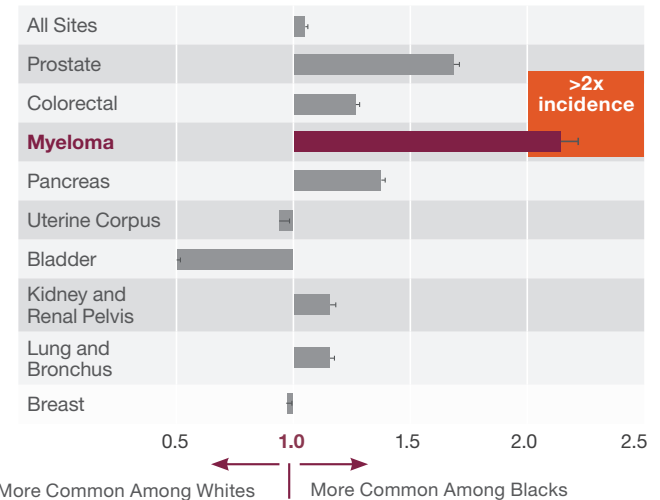


Multiple myeloma is one of the malignancies with the greatest disparity in incidence and prevalence between African Americans and White Americans.^{1,2}

Actual multiple myeloma patient.

- Multiple myeloma is the second most common hematologic malignancy in the United States, and the **most common hematologic malignancy for African Americans^{3,4}**
- African Americans represent 13.4% of the US population and **20% of patients with multiple myeloma^{5,6}**

Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates Between Non-Hispanic Blacks and Whites, US, 2011-2015^{1a}

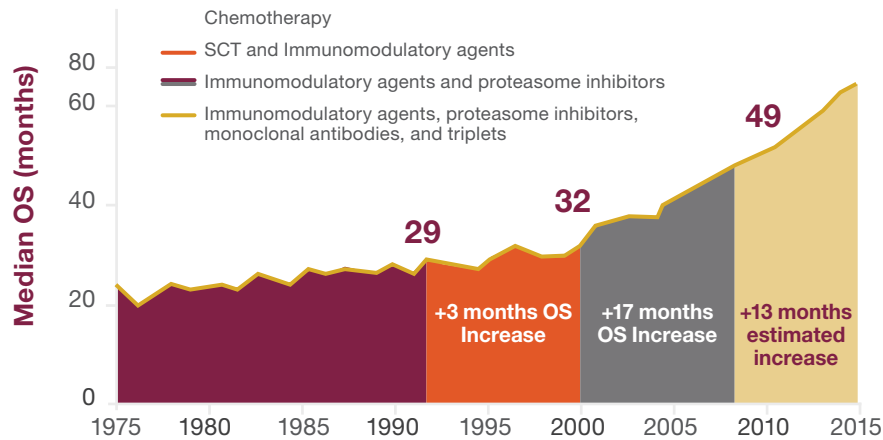


^aCancer incidence rates represented are for males except uterine corpus and breast. Rate ratios are depicted and are the unrounded rate in Blacks divided by the unrounded rate in Whites. Rates are per 100,000 and age adjusted to the 2000 US standard population.

Standing in the Gaap was created to help spread the word about how multiple myeloma affects African Americans, in order to improve the care they receive.

Over the last decade, survival in patients with multiple myeloma has improved⁷

Advances in Multiple Myeloma in the United States

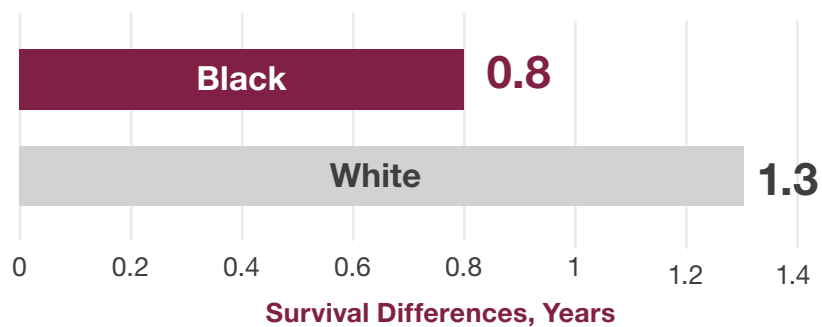


Calculations after 2008 were based on a patient flow model that included clinical trials, cancer registries, and key opinion leader insights.

OS=overall survival; SCT=stem cell transplantation.

African Americans have had a smaller improvement in survival compared with White patients⁸

Survival Improvement Based on SEER Data 1992-2007 (N=37,963)⁸

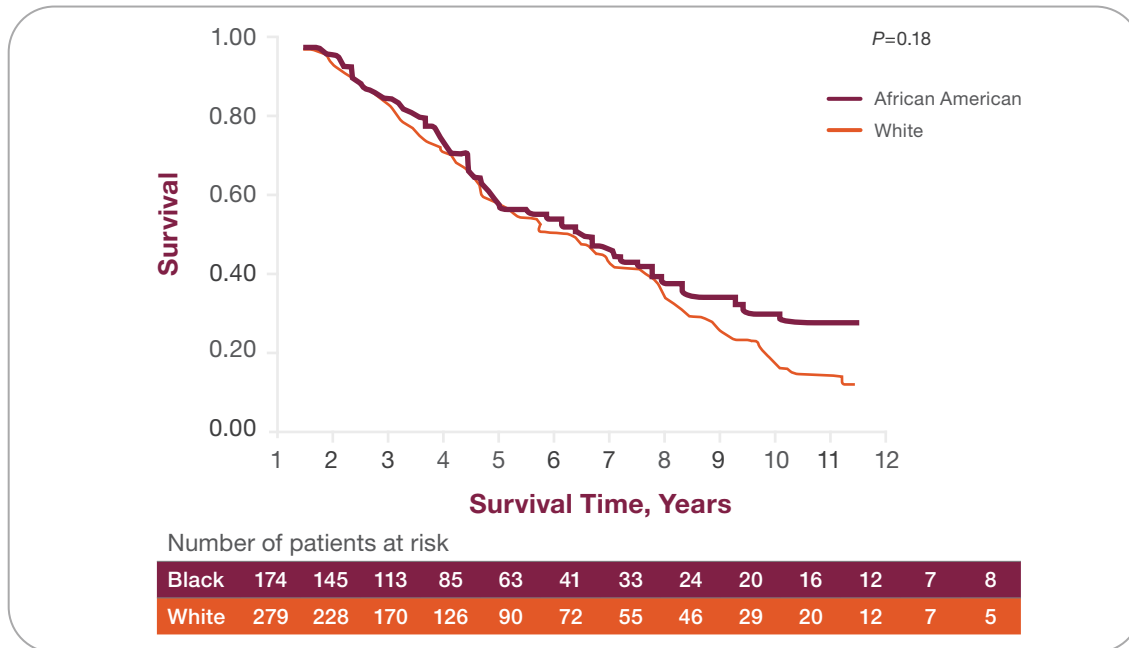


SEER=Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results.

African Americans may lack access to the same care as White patients^{6,9,10-12}

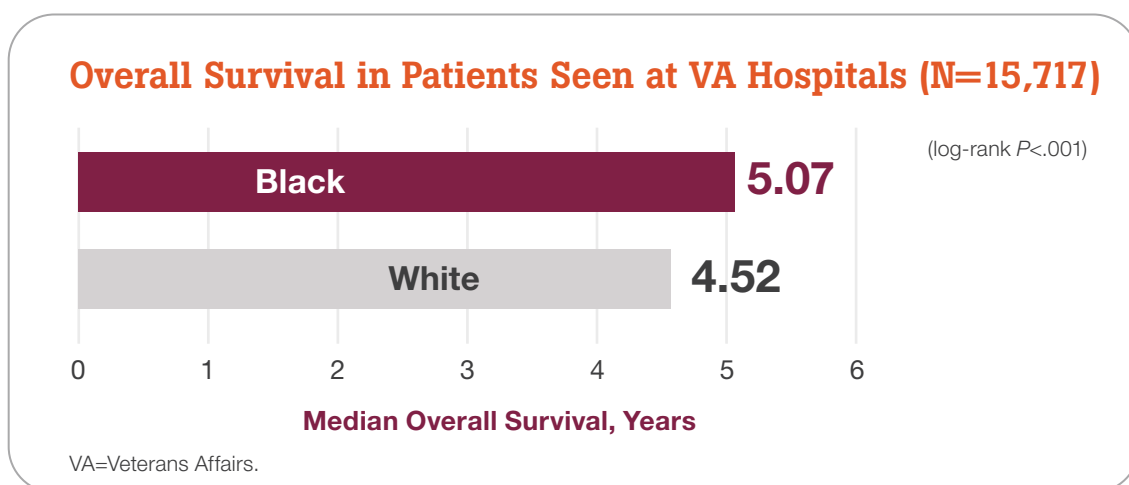
- African Americans are less likely to undergo stem cell transplant¹⁰ and to receive triplet therapies for multiple myeloma¹¹
- African Americans are underrepresented in multiple myeloma clinical trials^{6,12}

After SCT, African Americans achieved similar outcomes as Whites¹³



- A single-institution retrospective study showed that while African American patients experienced a delay in time from diagnosis to transplantation, they still had similar overall survival rates to White patients¹³

With equal access to treatment, African Americans achieved better outcomes¹⁴



- A study of patients seen at VA hospitals showed that with equal access to care, overall survival may be superior within African American patients when compared with White patients¹⁴

How can you Stand in the Gaap?

Empower patients and encourage shared decision-making

- Provide multiple myeloma education for patients by using credible sources online
- Keep patients informed about support groups and community resources
- Educate eligible patients about transplant and what is meant by transplant

Work with your staff to leverage all available resources

- Help familiarize your staff with available patient resources and assistance programs
- Identify opportunities for patient assistance (ie, social workers, nurse navigators)
- Inform your staff about local transplant centers



Actual multiple myeloma patient.

For more information, ask your local representative for information on Standing in the Gaap webinars.



Join our community at [facebook.com/StandingInTheGaap](https://www.facebook.com/StandingInTheGaap)

Over 61,000 followers to date!

References: 1. American Cancer Society. Cancer Facts and Figures for African Americans 2019-2021. Atlanta: American Cancer Society; 2019. <https://www.cancer.org/content/dam/cancer-org/research/cancer-facts-and-statistics/cancer-facts-and-figures-for-african-americans/cancer-facts-and-figures-for-african-americans-2019-2021.pdf>. Accessed August 26, 2020. 2. Greenberg AJ, Philip S, Paner A, et al. *Blood Cancer J*. 2015;4:e271. 3. American Cancer Society. Cancer Facts and Figures 2020. Atlanta, GA: American Cancer Society; 2019. <https://www.cancer.org/content/dam/cancer-org/research/cancer-facts-and-statistics/annual-cancer-facts-and-figures/2020/cancer-facts-and-figures-2020.pdf>. Accessed August 26, 2020. 4. Baker A, Braggio E, Jacobus S, et al. *Blood*. 2013;121:3147-3152. 5. US Census Bureau Quick Facts. www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/US/PST045219. Accessed August 26, 2020. 6. Howlader N, Noone AM, Krapcho M, et al. SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 1975-2017. National Cancer Institute. Bethesda, MD. https://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975_2017/, based on November 2019 SEER data submission, posted to the SEER website, April 2020. 7. Drawid A, Kaura S, Kiely D, et al. Impact of novel therapies on multiple myeloma survival—current and future outcomes. Poster presentation at: 20th Congress of the European Hematology Association (EHA). 2015. #E1233. 8. Ailawadhi S, et al. *Blood Cancer J*. 2018;8:67-74. 9. Waxman AJ, et al. *Blood*. 2010;116:5501-5506. 10. Fiala MA, et al. *Cancer*. 2017;123(9):1590-1596. 11. Necamp J, et al. *Blood*. 2016;128:4502. 12. Duma N, Azam T, Riaz IB, et al. *The Oncologist*. 2018;23:1-3. 13. Bhatnagar V, Wu Y, Goloubeva OG, et al. *Cancer*. 2015;121(7):1064-1070. 14. Fillmore NR, Yellapragada SV, Ifeorah C, et al. *Blood*. 2019;133:2615-2618.