Multiple Myeloma Risk Assessment: What You Need to Know

What is high-risk multiple myeloma?

- High-risk myeloma is disease that may not respond well to standard treatment
- Patients with high-risk multiple myeloma can have poorer outcomes
- Risk is related to changes (mutations) in the DNA of the myeloma cells

Why is it important to know if you have high-risk myeloma?

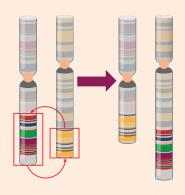
- This information can help your doctor determine your prognosis
- Knowing your risk helps your doctor select the treatment that is right for you

What tests can determine if I am high risk?

Karyotyping & FISH

These tests show changes in DNA, such as:

• Translocations – DNA is in the wrong place

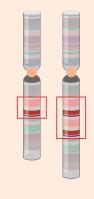


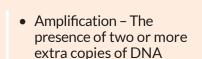
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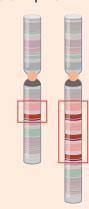
Deletions – DNA is



• Gains – The presence of one extra copy of DNA







Next-generation sequencing



• This test provides a more detailed evaluation of DNA translocations, deletions, gains, and amplifications

What are some examples of high-risk DNA changes?

t(4;14), t(14;16), t(14;20), del 17p, p53 mutation, gain or amplification 1q $\,$





When should I have these tests?

- According to national guidelines, tests for risk should be done when you are diagnosed and each time you relapse
- Patients with smoldering multiple myeloma should also be tested for risk



How will the test results be used? What will happen after I have these tests?

• These test results will help your doctor provide the best treatment for you. This is called *risk-adapted therapy*





The MMRF Patient Navigation Center

is a space for patients to connect with patient navigators—who are oncology professionals—for guidance, information, and support.

You can reach the MMRF Patient Navigation Center by phone at **1-888-841-6673**, Monday through Friday from 9:00 AM to 7:00 PM Eastern Time, or on the Web at **themmrf.org/resources/patient-navigator-center**

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