

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE

Health Technology Evaluation

Belantamab mafodotin with pomalidomide and dexamethasone for treating relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma after 1 or more treatments (ID6211)**Final scope****Remit/evaluation objective**

To appraise the clinical and cost effectiveness of belantamab mafodotin with pomalidomide and dexamethasone within its marketing authorisation for treating relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma after 1 or more treatments.

Background

Multiple myeloma is a form of cancer that arises from plasma cells (a type of white blood cell) in the bone marrow. Myeloma cells produce large quantities of an abnormal antibody, known as paraprotein. Unlike normal antibodies, paraprotein has no useful function and lacks the capacity to fight infection. Myeloma cells suppress the development of normal blood cells that are responsible for fighting infection (white blood cells), carrying oxygen around the body (red blood cells) and blood clotting (platelets). The term multiple myeloma refers to the presence of more than one site of affected bone at the time of diagnosis. People with multiple myeloma can experience bone pain, bone fractures, tiredness (due to anaemia), infections, hypercalcaemia (too much calcium in the blood) and kidney problems.

Approximately 5,000 people are diagnosed with multiple myeloma in England each year (2016 to 2018 data).¹ Five-year prevalence of multiple myeloma in the UK is estimated to be 26 per 100,000.² It is most frequently diagnosed in older people, with about 43% of new cases of multiple myeloma in England in people aged 75 years or older.¹ The 10-year survival rate for people with multiple myeloma in England is estimated to be 29%.³ The incidence rates are reported to be lower in the Asian ethnic group, higher in the Black ethnic group, and similar in people of mixed or multiple ethnicity, compared with the White ethnic group, in England (2013-2017 data).³

The main aims of therapy are to prolong survival and maintain a good quality of life by controlling the condition and relieving symptoms. If the condition progresses after initial treatment, the choice of subsequent therapy is influenced by previous treatment and response to it, duration of remission, comorbidities and patient preference.

For people whose condition is relapsed or refractory after at least 1 prior line of therapy, NICE recommends:

- bortezomib monotherapy for people who are at first relapse and who have undergone, or are unsuitable for, bone marrow transplantation ([technology appraisal guidance 129](#)), although this is rarely used in clinical practice.
- carfilzomib with dexamethasone for people who have not had bortezomib ([technology appraisal guidance 657](#)).

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- lenalidomide with dexamethasone ([technology appraisal guidance 586](#)) and carfilzomib plus lenalidomide plus dexamethasone ([technology appraisal guidance 695](#)) for people who had bortezomib.
- daratumumab with bortezomib and dexamethasone for people who previously had lenalidomide or when lenalidomide is unsuitable as a second-line treatment ([technology appraisal guidance 897](#)).
- selinexor with bortezomib and dexamethasone for people whose condition is refractory to both daratumumab and lenalidomide ([technology appraisal guidance 974](#)).

For people whose condition is relapsed or refractory after at least 2 prior lines of therapies, NICE recommends:

- lenalidomide with dexamethasone ([technology appraisal guidance 171](#)).
- panobinostat with bortezomib and dexamethasone for people who had bortezomib and an immunomodulatory agent ([technology appraisal guidance 380](#)).
- ixazomib with lenalidomide and dexamethasone ([technology appraisal guidance 870](#)).
- selinexor with bortezomib and dexamethasone for people whose condition is refractory to lenalidomide ([technology appraisal guidance 974](#)).

For people whose condition is relapsed or refractory after at least 3 prior lines of therapies, NICE recommends:

- lenalidomide with dexamethasone ([technology appraisal guidance 171](#)).
- panobinostat with bortezomib and dexamethasone for people who had bortezomib and an immunomodulatory agent ([technology appraisal guidance 380](#)).
- pomalidomide with low-dose dexamethasone for people who had both lenalidomide and bortezomib ([technology appraisal guidance 427](#)).
- daratumumab monotherapy for people who had a proteasome inhibitor and an immunomodulator ([technology appraisal guidance 783](#)).
- ixazomib with lenalidomide and dexamethasone ([technology appraisal guidance 870](#)).
- isatuximab with pomalidomide and dexamethasone for use within the Cancer Drugs Fund for people who had both lenalidomide and a proteasome inhibitor ([technology appraisal guidance 658](#)).

For people whose condition is relapsed or refractory after at least 4 prior lines of therapies, NICE recommends:

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- panobinostat with bortezomib and dexamethasone for people who had bortezomib and an immunomodulatory agent ([technology appraisal guidance 380](#)).
- pomalidomide with low-dose dexamethasone for people who had both lenalidomide and bortezomib ([technology appraisal guidance 427](#)).

For people whose condition is relapsed or refractory after at least 5 prior lines of therapies, NICE recommends:

- selinexor with dexamethasone for people whose condition is refractory to at least 2 proteasome inhibitors, 2 immunomodulatory agents and an anti-CD38 monoclonal antibody (penta-refractory), and the condition has progressed on the last treatment ([technology appraisal guidance 970](#)).

The technology

Belantamab mafodotin (BLENREP, GlaxoSmithKline) with pomalidomide and dexamethasone, does not currently have a marketing authorisation in the UK for relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma after 1 or more treatments. Belantamab mafodotin has been studied in combination with pomalidomide and dexamethasone compared to pomalidomide in combination with bortezomib and dexamethasone in adults with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma who have received at least 1 prior line of treatment including a lenalidomide-containing regimen.

Intervention(s)	Belantamab mafodotin with pomalidomide and dexamethasone
Population(s)	People with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma who have had at least 1 prior line of treatment including a lenalidomide-containing regimen
Comparators	<p>For people who have had 1 prior therapy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bortezomib monotherapy • carfilzomib with dexamethasone • daratumumab with bortezomib and dexamethasone • selinexor with bortezomib and low-dose dexamethasone (only if, their condition is refractory to both daratumumab and lenalidomide) <p>For people who have had 2 prior therapies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • panobinostat with bortezomib and dexamethasone • selinexor with bortezomib and low-dose dexamethasone (only if, their condition is refractory to lenalidomide)

	<p>For people who have had 3 prior therapies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • daratumumab monotherapy • panobinostat with bortezomib and dexamethasone • pomalidomide with low-dose dexamethasone • isatuximab with pomalidomide and dexamethasone (subject to NICE evaluation) • elranatamab (subject to NICE evaluation) • teclistamab (subject to NICE evaluation) <p>For people who have had 4 prior therapies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • panobinostat with bortezomib and dexamethasone • pomalidomide with low-dose dexamethasone • elranatamab (subject to NICE evaluation) • teclistamab (subject to NICE evaluation) <p>For people who have had 5 prior therapies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • selinexor with dexamethasone (only if, the condition is refractory to at least 2 proteasome inhibitors, 2 immunomodulatory agents and an anti-CD38 monoclonal antibody (penta-refractory), and the condition has progressed on the last treatment) • elranatamab (subject to NICE evaluation) • teclistamab (subject to NICE evaluation) <p>For people who have had any number of prior therapies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conventional chemotherapy regimens • best supportive care
<p>Outcomes</p>	<p>The outcome measures to be considered include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • overall survival • progression-free survival • response rates • adverse effects of treatment • health-related quality of life.

<p>Economic analysis</p>	<p>The reference case stipulates that the cost effectiveness of treatments should be expressed in terms of incremental cost per quality-adjusted life year.</p> <p>If the technology is likely to provide similar or greater health benefits at similar or lower cost than technologies recommended in published NICE technology appraisal guidance for the same indication, a cost comparison may be carried out.</p> <p>The reference case stipulates that the time horizon for estimating clinical and cost effectiveness should be sufficiently long to reflect any differences in costs or outcomes between the technologies being compared.</p> <p>Costs will be considered from an NHS and Personal Social Services perspective.</p> <p>The availability of any commercial arrangements for the intervention, comparator and subsequent treatment technologies will be taken into account.</p> <p>The availability and cost of biosimilar and generic products should be taken into account.</p>
<p>Other considerations</p>	<p>Guidance will only be issued in accordance with the marketing authorisation. Where the wording of the therapeutic indication does not include specific treatment combinations, guidance will be issued only in the context of the evidence that has underpinned the marketing authorisation granted by the regulator.</p>
<p>Related NICE recommendations</p>	<p>Related Technology Appraisals</p> <p>Selinexor with bortezomib and dexamethasone for previously treated multiple myeloma (2024) NICE technology appraisal guidance 974.</p> <p>Selinexor with dexamethasone for treating relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma after 4 or more treatments (2024) NICE technology appraisal guidance 970.</p> <p>Daratumumab with bortezomib and dexamethasone for previously treated multiple myeloma (2023) NICE technology appraisal guidance 897.</p> <p>Ixazomib with lenalidomide and dexamethasone for treating relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma (2023) NICE technology appraisal guidance 870.</p> <p>Daratumumab monotherapy for treating relapsed and refractory multiple myeloma (2022) NICE technology appraisal guidance 783.</p> <p>Carfilzomib with dexamethasone and lenalidomide for previously treated multiple myeloma (2021) NICE technology appraisal guidance 695.</p>

	<p>Carfilzomib for previously treated multiple myeloma (2020) NICE technology appraisal guidance 657.</p> <p>Lenalidomide plus dexamethasone for multiple myeloma after 1 treatment with bortezomib (2019) NICE technology appraisal guidance 586.</p> <p>Pomalidomide for multiple myeloma previously treated with lenalidomide and bortezomib (2017) NICE technology appraisal guidance 427.</p> <p>Panobinostat for treating multiple myeloma after at least 2 previous treatments (2016) NICE technology appraisal guidance 380.</p> <p>Lenalidomide for the treatment of multiple myeloma in people who have received at least 2 prior therapies (2009) NICE technology appraisal guidance 171.</p> <p>Bortezomib monotherapy for relapsed multiple myeloma (2007) NICE technology appraisal guidance 129.</p> <p>Related appraisals in development</p> <p>Elranatamab for treating relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma after 3 therapies NICE technology appraisal guidance [ID4026]. Publication expected June 2024.</p> <p>Isatuximab with pomalidomide and dexamethasone for treating relapsed and refractory multiple myeloma [Review of TA658] NICE technology appraisal guidance [ID4067]. Publication expected June 2024.</p> <p>Teclistamab for treating relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma after 3 treatments (Review of TA869) NICE technology appraisal guidance [ID6333]. Publication expected August 2024.</p> <p>Belantamab mafodotin with bortezomib and dexamethasone for treating relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma after 1 or more treatments NICE technology appraisal guidance [ID6212]. Publication expected March 2025.</p> <p>Belantamab mafodotin for treating relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma after 4 or more therapies NICE technology appraisal guidance [ID2701]. Publication date to be confirmed.</p> <p>Related NICE Guidelines</p> <p>Myeloma: diagnosis and management (2016; last updated October 2018) NICE guideline NG35</p> <p>British Society for Haematology (2021) Guidelines on the diagnosis, investigation and initial treatment of myeloma</p>
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	<p>British Committee for Standards in Haematology (2017) Guidelines for screening and management of late and long-term consequences of myeloma and its treatment</p> <p>British Committee for Standards in Haematology (2011) Guidelines for the diagnosis and management of multiple myeloma</p> <p>European Hematology Association/European Society for Medical Oncology (2021) Multiple myeloma: EHA-ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up</p> <p>European Society for Medical Oncology (2017) Multiple myeloma: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up</p> <p>Clinical knowledge summaries Multiple myeloma (last revised January 2021)</p> <p>Related Quality Standards</p> <p>Haematological cancers (2017) NICE quality standard 150</p>
<p>Related National Policy</p>	<p>The NHS Long Term Plan, 2019. NHS Long Term Plan</p> <p>NHS England (2023) NHS manual for prescribed specialist services (2023/2024) Chapter 29.</p> <p>NHS England (2020) Bendamustine for relapsed multiple myeloma (all ages). Clinical Commissioning Policy. Reference: 200604P</p>

References

1. NHS Digital '[Cancer registration statistics, England, 2020](#)'. Accessed May 2024.
2. World Health Organisation International Agency for Research on Cancer (2021) [United Kingdom population fact sheet](#). Accessed May 2024.
3. Cancer Research UK. [Myeloma statistics](#). Accessed May 2024.