

Multiple Myeloma in Panama

Supporting early and equitable access
to care to improve patient outcomes

Sponsored by



4.4m

Population¹



6%

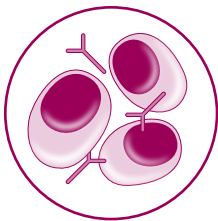
Government funding
allocated to health,
as a % of GDP²



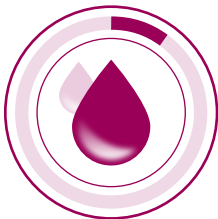
33.8%

of total expenditure on
health care comes from
private sources³

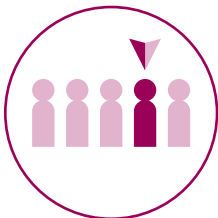
What is multiple myeloma?



It is an incurable blood cancer
that typically **originates in**
the bone marrow.



Accounts for 10% of all blood
cancers and is the **2nd most**
common blood cancer globally.

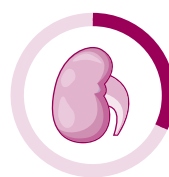


It is **more common among older**
adults. In Panama, 44% of patients
with multiple myeloma are ≥ 65 years.⁴

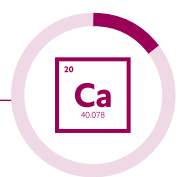
Signs and symptoms

Prevalence among myeloma patients in Panama.⁴

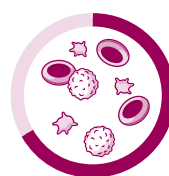
Kidney failure
32.2%



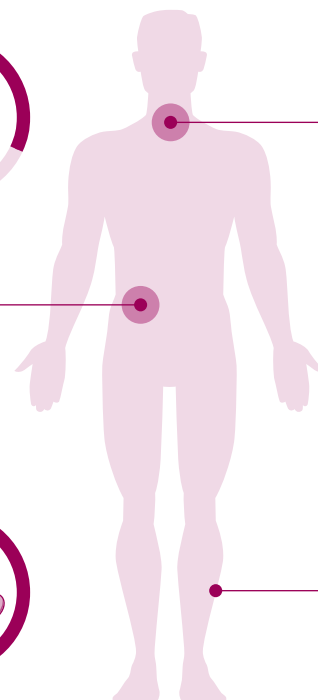
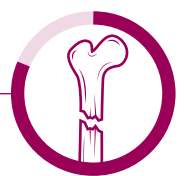
Hypercalcemia
14.9%



Anemia
66.7%



Bone disease
81.6%





A study of patients with myeloma in Panama, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala and Mexico reported high rates of comorbidity. More than half of patients had one or two comorbidities; among them are...⁵



37%
High blood pressure



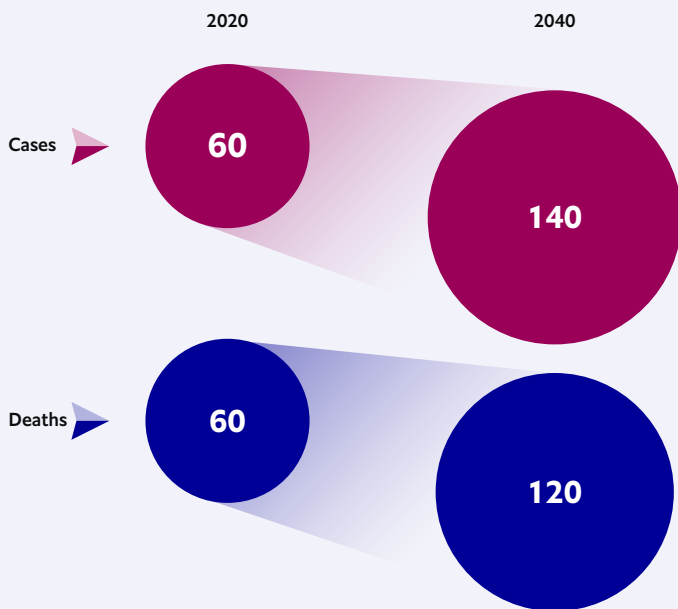
13%
Diabetes mellitus



12%
Heart disease

Burden of Myeloma on the rise

Cases and deaths in Panama are projected to double by 2040.⁶



2.3
per 100,000

In 2020, the standardized mortality rate in Panama was 2.3 per 100,000, compared to the global average which was 1.1 per 100,000.⁷

1 in 4

A study in several countries in Latin America, including Panama found that **hematologists were the first point of contact for one in four patients** with multiple myeloma, while 15% first presented to general practitioners.⁵

21%

In countries in Latin America, including Panama, about **21% of the patients received chemotherapy-based induction** rather than novel agents.⁴

49%

Patients with multiple myeloma are diagnosed late, with advanced disease. **In the region, 49% of myeloma patients are diagnosed with stage III disease.**⁵

33%

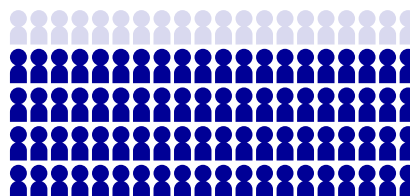
Only **33% of patients with myeloma received an autologous stem cell transplant in countries across Latin America**, including Panama.⁴

Survival

A study of 1293 patients with myeloma across Latin America highlighted **stark differences in outcomes** between patients receiving care in the public and private sectors.

The 5-year overall survival rate in patients treated in the private sector was almost twice the rate of those treated in the public sector.⁸

5-year overall survival rate among patients in the private sector
80%



5-year overall survival rate among patients in the public sector
46%



1 Economist Intelligence Unit. Data Tool [Internet]. London: The Economist Intelligence Unit. Available from: <https://data.eiu.com/>
 2 The World Bank. Current Health Expenditure Data Tool [Internet]. France: The World Bank. Available from: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.XPD.CHEX.GD.ZS>
 3 World Health Organization. Global Health Expenditure database - Domestic private health expenditure (% of current health expenditure) [Internet]. Available from: <https://apps.who.int/nha/database/Select/Indicators/en/de>
 4 de Moraes Hungria VT, Martínez-Baños DM, Peñafiel CR, et al. Multiple myeloma treatment patterns and clinical outcomes in the Latin America Haemato-Oncology (HOLA) Observational Study, 2008-2016. *British journal of haematology*. 2020;188(3):383-93
 5 de Moraes Hungria VT, Chiattoni C, Pavlovsky M, et al. Epidemiology of hematologic malignancies in real-world settings: findings from the Hemato-Oncology Latin America Observational Registry Study. *J Glob Oncol*. 2019;5:1-19
 6 International Agency for Research on Cancer. Cancer Tomorrow [Internet]. France: Global Cancer Observatory. Available from: <https://gco.iarc.fr/tomorrow/en/>
 7 Ferlay J, Ervik M, Lam F, et al. Global Cancer Observatory: Cancer Today. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer; 2020 Available from: <https://gco.iarc.fr/today>
 8 Peña C, Riva E, Schütz N, et al. Different outcomes for transplant-eligible newly diagnosed multiple myeloma patients in Latin America according to the public versus private management: a GELAMM study. *Leuk Lymphoma*. 2020;61(13):3112-9