

Multiple Myeloma in Brazil

Supporting early and equitable access
to care to improve patient outcomes

Sponsored by



209.4m

Population 2022¹



100%

of population covered
under **universal**
healthcare system (SUS)



3.1%

of **SUS** budget spent
on cancer treatments²



24.1%

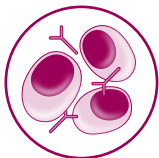
of population also
have a form of **private**
health insurance³



59.1%

of total expenditure on
health care comes from
private sources⁴

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.

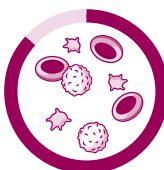


It is **more common among**
older adults. The median
age of multiple myeloma
patients at presentation in
Brazil is 64 years.⁵

Signs and symptoms

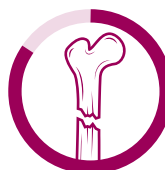
Prevalence among myeloma patients in Brazil⁶

Anemia



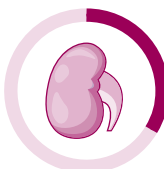
86.8%

Bone disease



84.7%

Kidney failure



33.8%

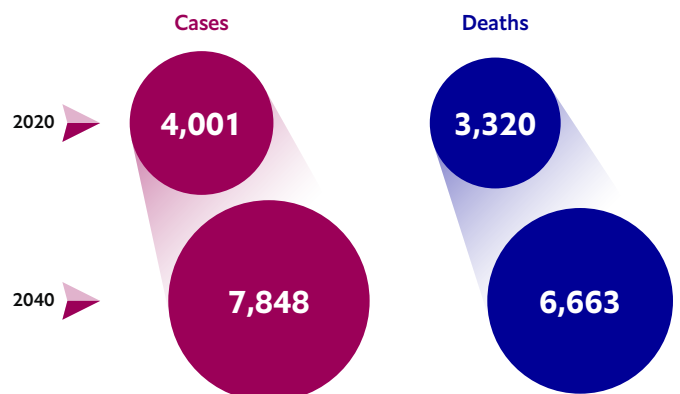
Hypercalcemia



19.5%

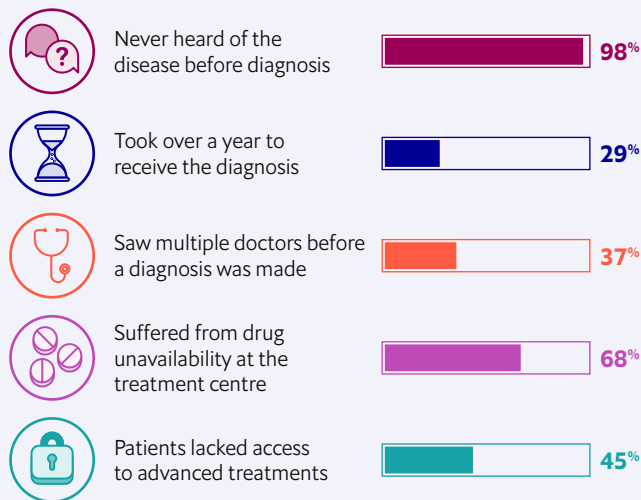
Burden of Myeloma on the rise

Multiple myeloma cases and deaths among those aged
over 60 in Brazil are projected to double by 2040.⁷



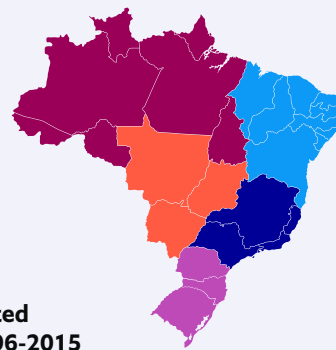
Patients perspectives

In a survey, Brazilian patients with multiple myeloma⁸

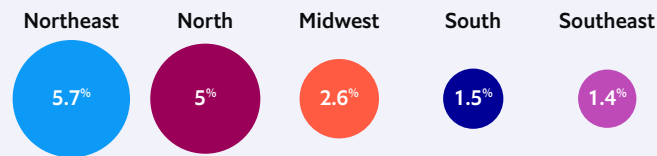


Regional Disparities

Myeloma-related mortality rates are increasing more rapidly in less affluent regions, which generally have lower access to care.^{9,10}



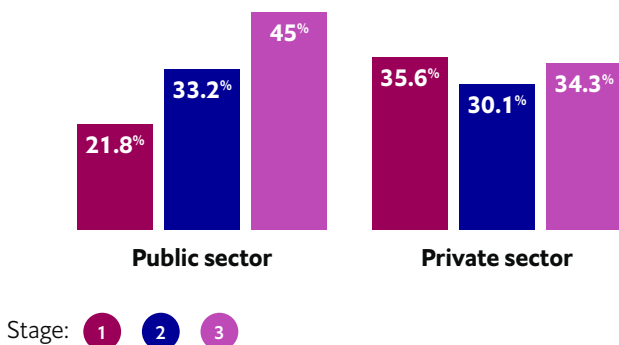
Annual increase in age-adjusted myeloma mortality rates, 1996-2015



Access to diagnosis

Patients in the public sector are diagnosed later, with more advanced disease.¹¹

The time from diagnosis to start of therapy was 7.5 months in the public sector and 2.5 months in the private sector.



Access to treatment

1,159 Average time between a cancer treatment being approved in Brazil and the treatment being available to patients through the public health system is 1,159 days.¹²

40% of patients in the public sector received novel agents as part of frontline therapy, compared to 95% in the private sector.⁵

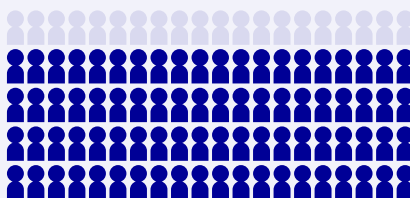
25% Patients have difficulty accessing stem-cell transplants. Only 25% of the >600 patients eligible for an autologous transplant received one in Brazil.⁵

Survival

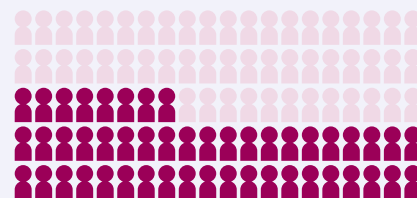
A study of 1293 patients with myeloma across Latin America highlighted stark differences in outcomes between patients receiving care in the public and private sectors.

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.¹³

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



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



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 13 Peña C, Riva E, Schutz 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 Dec;61(13):3112-3119.