Subcutaneous daratumumab in patients with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma: part 2 of the open-label, multicenter, dose-escalation phase Ib study (PAVO)

Jesus San-Miguel,[1] Saad Z. Usmani,[2] Maria-Victoria Mateos,[3] Niels W.C.J. van de Donk,[4] Jonathan L. Kaufman,[5] Philippe Moreau,[6] Albert Oriol,[7] Torben Plesner,[8] Lotfi Benboubker,[9] Kevin Liu,[10] Peter Hellemans,[11] Tara Masterson,[12] Pamela L. Clemens,[12] Man Luo,[12] Andrew Farnsworth,[13] Hareth Nahi[14] and Ajai Chari[15]

[1]Clínica Universidad de Navarra-CIMA, IDISNA, CIBERONC, Pamplona, Spain; [2]Levine Cancer Institute/Atrium Health, Charlotte, NC, USA; [3]University Hospital of Salamanca/IBSAL, Salamanca, Spain; [4]Amsterdam UMC, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Department of Hematology, Amsterdam, the Netherlands; [5]Winship Cancer Institute, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, USA; [6]University Hospital of Nantes, Nantes, France; [7]Institut Català d'Oncologia, HGTiP, Barcelona, Spain; [8]Vejle Hospital and University of Southern Denmark, Vejle, Denmark; [9]Service d'Hématologie et Thérapie Cellulaire, Hôpital Bretonneau, Centre Hospitalier Régional Universitaire (CHRU), Tours, France; [10]Janssen Research & Development, LLC, Raritan, NJ, USA; [11]Janssen Research & Development, Beerse, Belgium; [12]Janssen Research & Development, LLC, Spring House, PA, USA; [13]Janssen Research & Development, LLC, High Wycombe, UK; [14]Karolinska Institute, Department of Medicine, Division of Hematology, Karolinska University Hospital at Huddinge, Stockholm, Sweden and [15]Tisch Cancer Institute, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, NY, USA

 doi:10.3324/haematol.2019.243790

Received: November 26, 2019.

Accepted: April 29, 2020.

Pre-published: April 30, 2020.

Correspondence: *JESUS SAN-MIGUEL* - sanmiguel@unav.es

Supplemental Appendix

METHODS

Study design

In cases of significant discomfort during manual injection of DARA SC, a slower injection speed could be used or the total dose could be given in two separate locations.

Pre-infusion medications were administered approximately 1 to 3 hours prior to injection and included acetaminophen (650-1000 mg intravenously [IV] or orally [PO]), diphenhydramine (25-50 mg IV or PO, or equivalent), methylprednisolone (100 mg IV or PO, or equivalent), and montelukast (10 mg PO, or equivalent). For the prevention of delayed infusion-related reactions (IRRs), patients also received methylprednisolone 20 mg (or equivalent) on the first two days following all daratumumab infusions. In the absence of infusion-related adverse events (AEs) after the first three infusions, post-infusion corticosteroids were administered per investigator discretion.

Statistical analyses

No formal statistical hypothesis testing was conducted; all outcomes were summarized using descriptive statistics only. The primary purpose of Part 2 of the study was to descriptively characterize the pharmacokinetics (PK) and safety profile of a concentrated, pre-mixed co-formulation of daratumumab and rHuPH20 (DARA SC) at the dose level selected from Part 1. A validated computer algorithm was used to derive response and disease progression for analysis and reporting. A two-sided 95% exact confidence interval (CI) was calculated for each response

category. Time to response, duration of response, and progression-free survival (PFS) were estimated using the Kaplan–Meier method.

Study oversight

The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki, and all patients provided written informed consent. The study design and analyses were devised by the investigators and sponsor, the data were collected by the investigators and their research teams, and the final data analysis and verification of accuracy were conducted by Janssen. The investigators had full accessibility to the data.