

Multiple Myeloma in Mexico

Supporting early and equitable access
to care to improve patient outcomes

Sponsored by



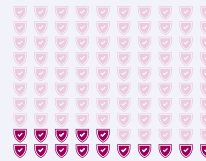
127.5m

Population¹



3%

Government funding
allocated to health,
as a % of GDP²



15%

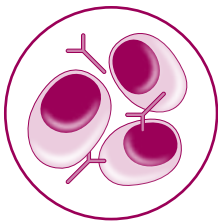
of population also
have a form of **private**
health insurance³



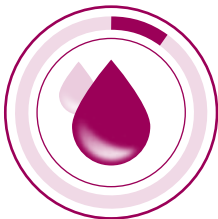
50.7%

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.

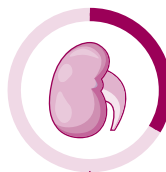


It is **more common among older adults**.⁵
The median age of multiple myeloma
patients at presentation in Mexico is 59
years, one of the lowest in the region.

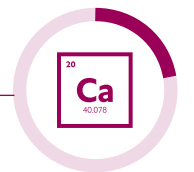
Signs and symptoms

Prevalence among myeloma patients in Mexico.⁶

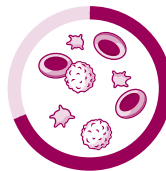
Kidney failure
24.6%



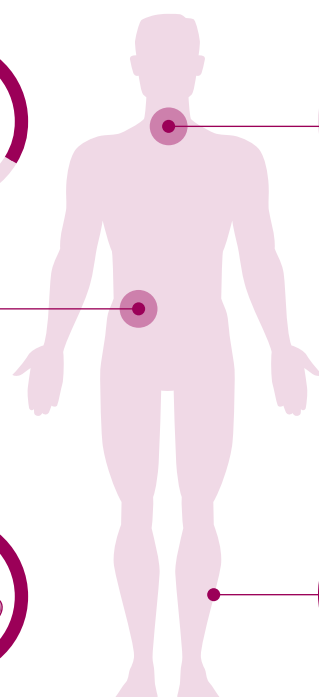
Hypercalcemia
22.4%



Anemia
69.1%



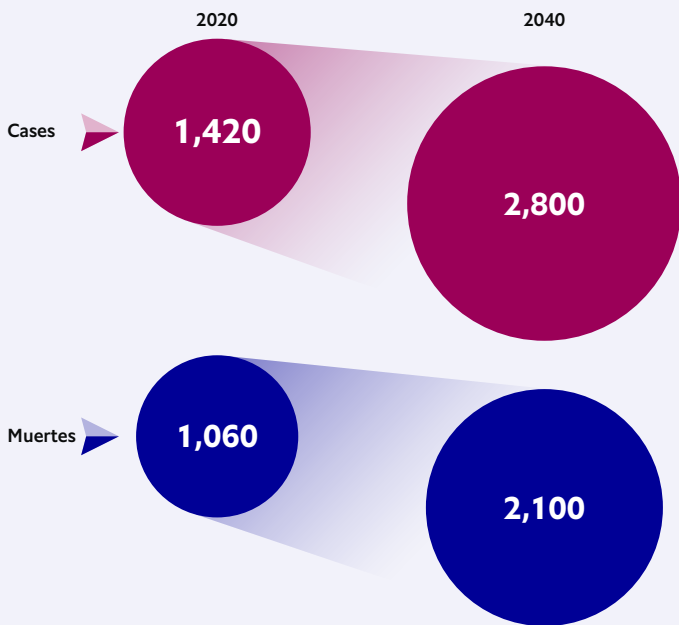
Bone disease
77.9%





Burden of Myeloma on the rise

Cases and deaths in Mexico are projected to double by 2040.⁷



Access to care



In Mexico, patients in the public sector are diagnosed later, with more advanced disease. 51% of patients in the public sector are diagnosed with stage III disease, compared to 28% in the private sector.⁸



Mean time for symptom onset to diagnosis is 8 months.⁵



In a 2015 study from Mexico, almost 80% of patients seen with myeloma that year required hospitalization.⁹



Average time between a cancer treatment being approved in Mexico and the treatment being available to patients through the public health system is 818 days.¹⁰

Greater and earlier access to transplants for patients in the private vs public sector.⁸



Patients eligible for an autologous stem cell transplant that actually receive one:



Mean time from diagnosis to transplant

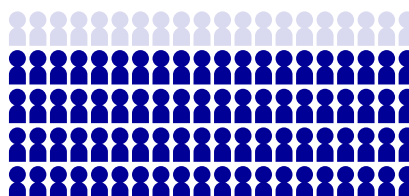


Survival

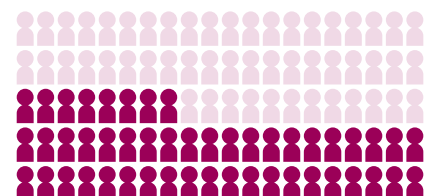
A study of 1293 patients with myeloma across Latin America highlighted **stark differences in outcomes** between patients receiving care in the public and private sectors.

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.¹¹

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 World Health Organization. Global Health Expenditure database - Government schemes and compulsory contributory health care financing schemes % Gross domestic product (GDP) [Internet]. Available from: <https://apps.who.int/nha/database/Select/Indicators/en>.
 3 García-Díaz R. Effective access to health care in Mexico. BMC Health Serv Res. 2022;122(1):1027.
 4 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>.
 5 Nambu-Lucio MJ, Natividad Muñoz N, Cleto-Gutiérrez SA, et al. Epidemiological characteristics at time of diagnosis of three hematological neoplasms of lymphoid origin in a domestic reference hospital. Rev Hematol Mex. 2019;20(4):262-272.
 6 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.
 7 GCO. Cancer Tomorrow [Internet]. France: World Health Organization International Agency for Research on Cancer. Available from: https://gco.iarc.fr/tomorrow/en/dataviz/trends#cancers=35&age_start=12.
 8 Tarín-Arzaga L, Arredondo-Campos D, Martínez-Pacheco V, Martínez-González O, Ramírez-López A, Gómez-De León A, et al. Impact of the affordability of novel agents in patients with multiple myeloma: Real-world data of current clinical practice in Mexico. Cancer. 2018 May 1;124(9):1946-1953.
 9 Espinoza-Zamora J, Ledesma-Osorio Y. The burden of multiple myeloma in Mexico: an epidemiologic investigation of the national health system. Gaceta mexicana de oncología. 2020;19(4):135-42.
 10 FIFARMA Patients WAIT Indicator 2022 Survey. Available from: https://fifarma.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/FIFARMA-WAIT-Indicator-2022_Report_vFinal-30SEP2022_4.pdf.
 11 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;61(13):3112-9.