COVID-19 Infections and Clinical Outcomes in Patients with Multiple Myeloma in New York City: A Cohort Study from Five Academic Centers

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ABSTRACT

Patients with multiple myeloma have a compromised immune system, due to both the disease and antimalleoma therapies, and may therefore be particularly susceptible to COVID-19. Here, we report outcomes and risk factors for serious disease in patients with multiple myeloma treated at five large academic centers in New York City in the spring of 2020, during which it was a global epicenter of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic. Of 100 patients with multiple myeloma (male 58%; median age 68) diagnosed with COVID-19, 75 were admitted; of these, 13 patients (17%) were placed on invasive mechanical ventilation, and 22 patients (29%) expired. Of the 25 nonadmitted patients, 4 were asymptomatic. There was a higher risk of adverse outcome (intensive care unit admission, mechanical ventilation, or death) in Hispanics/Latinos (n = 21), OR = 4.7 (95% confidence interval, 1.3–16.7), and African American Blacks (n = 33), OR = 3.5 (1.1–11.5), as compared with White patients (n = 36). Patients who met the adverse combined endpoint had overall higher levels of inflammatory markers and cytokine activation. None of the other studied risk factors were significantly associated (P > 0.05) with adverse outcome: hypertension (n = 56), OR = 2.2 (0.9–5.4); diabetes (n = 18), OR = 0.9 (0.3–2.9); age >65 years (n = 63), OR = 1.8 (0.7–4.6); high-dose melphalan with autologous stem cell transplant <12 months (n = 7), OR = 0.9 (0.2–5.4); and immunoglobulin G <650 mg/dL (n = 42), OR = 0.9 (0.3–2.2). In this largest cohort to date of patients with multiple myeloma and COVID-19, we found the case fatality rate to be 29% among hospitalized patients and that race/ethnicity was the most significant risk factor for adverse outcome.

SIGNIFICANCE: Patients with multiple myeloma are immunocompromised, raising the question whether they are at higher risk of severe COVID-19 disease. In this large case series on COVID-19 in patients with multiple myeloma, we report 29% mortality rates among hospitalized patients and identify race/ethnicity as the most significant risk factor for severe outcome.

See related commentary by Munshi and Anderson, p. 218.

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INTRODUCTION

The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus, has become a global health crisis since it was first reported in Wuhan, China, in December 2019 (1, 2). COVID-19 has so far caused over 600,000 deaths globally and has spread to the majority of countries around the world (https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/map.html). New York City was one of the global epicenters for the SARS-CoV-2 outbreak in the spring of 2020, and a significant number of individuals have been infected by the virus, including both patients with underlying health conditions as well as healthy individuals (3). Clinical symptoms of COVID-19 include fever, cough, fatigue, diarrhea, headaches, and shortness of breath (1). They range from mild symptoms to severe disease characterized by pneumonia, hypoxia, respiratory failure, acute respiratory disease syndrome (ARDS), immune dysregulation, cytokine storm, thromboembolic events, and multiorgan failure (1). Reported risk factors for severe COVID-19 disease are male gender, advanced age, smoking, and certain comorbidities such as hypertension (1, 4).

Several studies of varying size have suggested that patients with cancer on active therapy or recent surgery have a higher risk of a more severe COVID-19 disease course (2, 5–14). Patients with metastatic disease or hematologic cancers have been among those with the poorest outcomes (10). In addition, recent immunotherapy treatment with checkpoint inhibitors was associated with a poorer outcome (7). Patients with multiple myeloma have an inherently compromised humoral and cellular immunity from the malignant plasma cell disorder itself and its associated hypogammaglobulinemia (15). The immunosuppression seen at presentation can be exacerbated by the standard combination antimyeloma therapies currently in use (16). Among the conventional treatment options for multiple myeloma, the use of high-dose melphalan chemotherapy followed by autologous stem cell transplant is particularly associated with acute and sustained hypogammaglobulinemia and T-cell suppression (17). Here, we report on the largest experience to date from a cohort of patients with multiple myeloma with COVID-19 from five large academic centers in New York City during the height of the COVID-19 outbreak.

RESULTS

We identified a total of 100 patients with multiple myeloma and COVID-19. Median age at the time of COVID-19
infection was 68 years (range, 41–91 years). Fifty-eight (58%) of the patients were male, and 24 were current or former smokers (Table 1). Concomitant cardiovascular or pulmonary comorbidities were seen in 74 patients, of which hypertension was the most common (56%). In addition, we identified 27 patients with related plasma cell disorders; 20 with monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance (MGUS), 3 with smoldering multiple myeloma (SMM), 3 patients with amyloid light-chain (AL) amyloidosis, and 1 patient with solitary plasmacytoma (Table 1).

Of the 100 patients with multiple myeloma, 28 patients (28%) had newly diagnosed multiple myeloma; 26 were being treated with induction therapy, 1 had not yet started induction, and 1 had opted not to start therapy. There were 35 (35%) patients with stable disease (i.e., nonactive disease); 29% of those admitted, expired during the follow-up time; all reported deaths were from COVID-19.

Regarding treatments used for COVID-19, 52 patients were treated with hydroxychloroquine and 52 with azithromycin; 42 had the combination of the two, and 35 received neither hydroxychloroquine nor azithromycin (Table 4). Twenty-seven patients were treated with steroids, mainly dexamethasone or methylprednisone, for COVID-19. Nine patients received treatment with IL-6 inhibitors, tocilizumab or sarilumab, and 1 patient was treated with the IL-1 inhibitor anakinra and the TNF-alpha inhibitor infliximab. Other treatments included broad-spectrum antibiotics and investigational antiviral therapies such as lopinavir-ritonavir and investigational antiviral therapies such as lopinavir-ritonavir. Twenty-two of the multiple myeloma patients, thus 29% of those admitted, expired during the follow-up time; all reported deaths were from COVID-19.

### Table 1. Patients’ characteristics

| Characteristic                        | Number (%) |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| All patients                          | 127 (100)  |
| Men                                   | 68 (54)    |
| Women                                 | 59 (46)    |
| Median age at COVID-19 (years)        | 68 years   |
| Former/current smoker                 | 34 (27)    |
| Never smoker                          | 92 (73)    |
| Multiple myeloma                      | 100 (79)   |
| Newly diagnosed multiple myeloma      | 30         |
| Stable multiple myeloma without relapse | 35       |
| Relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma  | 35         |
| MGUS                                  | 20 (16)    |
| Smoldering multiple myeloma           | 3 (2.4)    |
| AL amyloidosis                        | 3 (2.4)    |
| Solitary plasmacytoma                 | 1 (0.8)    |

Note: Three multiple myeloma patients had concomitant AL amyloidosis. Abbreviations: AL, amyloid light-chain; MGUS, monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance.

### Table 2. Treatment regimens in patients with multiple myeloma at the time of COVID-19 diagnosis

| Treatment Regimen                        | Number |
|------------------------------------------|--------|
| All patients                             | 100    |
| Patients with ongoing treatment          | 86     |
| Bortezomib-including regimen             | 20     |
| Carfilzomib-including regimen            | 15     |
| Daratumumab-including regimen            | 24     |
| Ixazomib-including regimen               | 6      |
| Lenalidomide maintenance                 | 22     |
| Other treatments*                        | 10     |
| Prior MEL/ASCT                           | 39     |
| Prior allogeneic transplant              | 2      |
| Not on treatment                         | 12     |

*Other treatments included DCEP (dexamethasone, cyclophosphamide, etoposide, cisplatin), low-dose melphalan, panobinostat, iberomycin, chlorothromycin, venetoclax, selinexor, and AMG-701.

Abbreviation: MEL/ASCT, melphalan/autologous stem cell transplant.

had hypogammaglobulinemia [immunoglobulin G (IgG) <650 mg/dL], and 18 patients (18%) had severe hypogammaglobulinemia (IgG <400 mg/dL).

The laboratory findings in this multiple myeloma cohort revealed lymphopenia and elevated C-reactive protein, ferritin, D-dimer, and interleukin 6 (IL-6) levels (Table 3). Patients who met the adverse combined endpoint [i.e., intensive care unit (ICU) admission, invasive mechanical ventilation, or death] had overall higher levels of inflammatory markers, reflecting a more severe infection and cytokine activation (Table 3).

Of the 100 patients with multiple myeloma and a SARS-CoV-2 positive RNA PCR test on this study, 75 (75%) were admitted due to COVID-19; 17 were admitted to the ICU, and 13 of these patients were placed on invasive mechanical ventilation. Twenty-two of the multiple myeloma patients, thus 29% of those admitted, expired during the follow-up time; all reported deaths were from COVID-19.

### Table 3. Laboratory findings

| Parameter                        | Number |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| Lymphocytes/mL                   | <1000   |
| Ferritin, ng/mL                  | >200    |
| D-dimer, mg/dL                   | >0.5    |
| C-reactive protein, mg/L         | >5.0    |
| CRP, mg/L                        | >10     |
| D-dimer, mg/dL                   | >0.5    |
| TNF-alpha                        | >10     |
| Interleukin 6 (IL-6)              | >3      |
| Interleukin 8 (IL-8)              | >3      |
| albumin, mg/dL                   | <35     |
| Globulin G (IgG)                 | <6.5    |
| Hypogammaglobulinemia            | >650    |
| Severe hypogammaglobulinemia      | <400    |

### Table 4. Treatment regimens in patients with multiple myeloma at the time of COVID-19 diagnosis

| Treatment Regimen                        | Number |
|------------------------------------------|--------|
| All patients                             | 100    |
| Patients with ongoing treatment          | 86     |
| Bortezomib-including regimen             | 20     |
| Carfilzomib-including regimen            | 15     |
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| Ixazomib-including regimen               | 6      |
| Lenalidomide maintenance                 | 22     |
| Other treatments*                        | 10     |
| Prior MEL/ASCT                           | 39     |
| Prior allogeneic transplant              | 2      |
| Not on treatment                         | 12     |

*Other treatments included DCEP (dexamethasone, cyclophosphamide, etoposide, cisplatin), low-dose melphalan, panobinostat, iberomycin, chlorothromycin, venetoclax, selinexor, and AMG-701.

Abbreviation: MEL/ASCT, melphalan/autologous stem cell transplant.
patients (n = 47) were on thromboprophylaxis with heparin or low molecular–weight heparin prophylaxis, unless there was a contraindication or prophylaxis was not indicated (young, mobile patient with mild disease). Nine patients were on direct anticoagulatior medication; the majority continued while inpatient in lieu of heparin or low molecular–weight heparin prophylaxis. Two patients did not receive thromboprophylaxis and information on prophylaxis was missing for 1 patient who developed thrombosis. Fifteen of the patients with multiple myeloma continued on low-dose aspirin prophylaxis, and the majority of these were outpatients.

Twenty-nine patients (29%) of the 100 patients with multiple myeloma met the combined adverse endpoint (ICU admission, mechanical ventilation, or death). The risk of adverse outcome was highest in Hispanic/Latino patients (n = 36; Fig. 1). There was no significant difference between individuals with hypertension (n = 56), OR = 2.2 (0.9–5.4); diabetes (n = 18), OR = 0.9 (0.3–2.9), age >65 years (n = 63), OR = 1.8 (0.7–4.6); or male gender (n = 58), OR = 0.9 (0.4–2.0). We did not observe any statistical association between the adverse combined endpoint and hypogammaglobulinemia (IgG <400 mg/dL; n = 42), OR = 0.9 (0.3–2.2), or severe hypogammaglobulinemia (IgG <400 mg/dL; n = 18)/OR = 1.0 (0.3–3.2), respectively (Fig. 1).

In the entire case series of 127 patients with plasma cell disorders, the OR of severe outcome (ICU admission, mechanical ventilation, or death) was significantly elevated for those with hypertension (n = 72; OR = 2.9; 1.3–6.4), whereas diabetes, male gender, age >65 years, or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease/asthma were not significantly associated with the adverse combined endpoint.

### Discussion

COVID-19 is a disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus where, in the general population, the most severe outcomes are observed among elderly patients and patients with cardiovascular comorbidities (3, 18). Limited data are available on outcomes in patients with cancers, particularly patients with hematologic malignancies. Here, we present a large case series of COVID-19 in patients with multiple myeloma, a plasma cell malignancy associated with a compromised immune system, due to both disease biology and anti-myeloma therapies (15). Consecutive patients with multiple myeloma and related precursor diseases with confirmed presence of SARS-CoV-2 between March 1, and April 30, 2020, from five large academic centers in New York City were included in this study. In the

### Table 3. Laboratory findings in patients with multiple myeloma and COVID-19

|                  | All patients n = 100 | With combined adverse outcome n = 29 | Without combined adverse outcome n = 71 | Reference range | P     |
|------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------|-------|
| ANC (×10^9/L)    | 3.2 (0.4–17.5)       | 4.0 (0.4–17.2)                      | 2.5 (0.4–17.5)                        | 1.5–7.5 (×10^9/L) | 0.025 |
| ALC (×10^9/L)    | 0.6 (0.1–1.8)        | 0.6 (0.1–1.2)                       | 0.7 (0.1–1.8)                         | 0.9–3.2 (×10^9/L) | 0.21  |
| C-reactive protein (mg/dL) | 34 (2.7–293)       | 37 (5.5–293)                        | 25 (2.7–259)                          | <0.50 (mg/dL)   | 0.25  |
| Ferritin (ng/mL) | 658 (2–40,000)       | 2,015 (42–40,000)                  | 476 (2–17,147)                        | 22–415 (ng/mL)  | 0.001 |
| D-dimer (mcg/mL FEU) | 1.3 (0.2–83)       | 3.0 (0.3–83)                        | 0.9 (0.2–5.5)                         | <0.5 (mcg/mL FEU) | 0.01  |
| IL-6 (pg/mL)     | 71 (6–3,238)         | 102 (7.3–3,238)                     | 64.5 (6.0–532)                        | <5.0 (pg/dL)    | 0.14  |

Note: Adverse combined endpoint = ICU admission, mechanical ventilation, or death. Wilcoxon rank test was used to compare laboratory values for patients who had the combined adverse outcome versus patients without the adverse outcome.

### Table 4. Treatment administered for COVID-19 in patients with multiple myeloma

| Treatment for COVID-19                        | Number |
|----------------------------------------------|--------|
| Total number of patients                     | 100    |
| Patients receiving therapy for COVID-19      | 65     |
| Hydroxychloroquine                           | 52     |
| Azithromycin                                 | 52     |
| Combination hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin | 40     |
| Corticosteroids                              | 27     |
| IL-6 blockade                                | 9      |
| Lopinavir-ritonavir                          | 4      |
| Remdisivir                                   | 3      |
| Convalescent plasma                          | 2      |

**Abbreviations:** ANC, absolute neutrophil count; ALC, absolute lymphocyte count; IL-6, interleukin 6.
general population, the probability of dying from COVID-19 has been reported to be between 1% and 6% including all COVID-19-positive cases, and between 6% and 26% for patients hospitalized due to the virus (1, 3, 18–20). Here, we show that among 75 patients with multiple myeloma admitted due to COVID-19, the mortality rate was 29%, which is thought to be on the high end of what has been reported in the general population.

Recent publications on COVID-19 in patients with cancer have reported case fatality rates between 11% and 28% and for hematologic malignancies up to 37% (2, 7, 10). Robilotti and colleagues reported on 423 patients with cancer with COVID-19 diagnosed at Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center (MSKCC); of these, 40% were admitted, and 12% expired within the first 30 days after diagnosis (7). Symptomatic COVID-19 in patients with multiple myeloma has been indicated to have a high mortality—as high as 55% in patients undergoing systemic anticancer therapy for multiple myeloma (9). In larger studies from hospitalized COVID-19 patients in the United Kingdom (N = 20,133) and in one of the hospital systems in the New York area (N = 5,700), the case fatality rate has been between 21% and 26% for hospitalized patients (3, 18). According to the Johns Hopkins Coronavirus Resource Center, on April 30, New York state had 299,000 cases and 18,100 deaths, indicating an approximate case fatality rate of 6% (https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/map.html, accessed on July 14, 2020). The variation between studies may be caused by study design (inpatient vs. all patients), access to testing, and whether screened patients, likely capturing more asymptomatic patients, were included. Our findings on COVID-19-related mortality, 22% in the whole cohort of patients with myeloma and 29% of those admitted, are in line with recent reports on a high mortality in patients with hematologic malignancies in relation to the general population (Table 5; refs. 2, 10).

We were motivated to better understand risk factors associated with severe outcomes from COVID-19–positive patients with multiple myeloma. Specifically, we studied host characteristics as well as available variables related to the disease and treatment. We found that racial and ethnical background was significantly associated with increased risk of severe outcome, where the highest risks were seen in Hispanics/Latinos and in African American Blacks (21, 22). Underlying reasons for this may be differences in preexisting comorbidities and socioeconomic factors, including the possibility to work from home and to practice social distancing (21, 22). It is possible that disparities in level of care (i.e., health insurance coverage) may have affected the outcome; however, we were unable to address these aspects further within the scope of this study. Similar to reports from the general population, there was a tendency toward a higher OR for adverse outcome (ICU admission, invasive mechanical ventilation, or death) in patients with preexisting hypertension (3). In the analysis of

| Characteristics                                      | OR (95% CI) | P     |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------|
| Age (Ref: <65 years)                                 | 1.8 (0.7–4.7) | 0.26  |
| >65 years                                            | 0.9 (0.4–2.0)  | 0.82  |
| Gender (Ref: Female)                                | 3.5 (1.1–11.5) | 0.05  |
| Male                                                 | 2.1 (0.2–24.0) |       |
| Race/ethnicity (Ref: White)                          | 4.7 (1.3–16.7) |       |
| African American Black                               | 1.2 (0.4–3.7)  |       |
| Asian/other                                          | 1.3 (0.5–3.8)  |       |
| Hispanic/Latino                                      | 0.9 (0.2–5.3)  |       |
| Newly diagnosed                                      | 1.2 (0.4–5.4)  | 0.12  |
| Relapsed/refractory                                 | 0.9 (0.3–2.9)  |       |
| Multiple myeloma disease stage (Ref: Stable)         | 0.9 (0.3–2.2)  | 0.81  |
| Any cardiac commodities (Ref: No)                   | 1.0 (0.3–3.2)  |       |
| Hypertension (Ref: No)                               | 1.2 (0.4–5.4)  |       |
| Diabetes (Ref: No)                                   | 0.9 (0.3–2.9)  |       |
| IGG (Ref: >650 mg/dL)                                | 0.9 (0.3–2.2)  |       |
| <650 mg/dL                                           | 1.2 (0.4–5.4)  |       |
| IGG (Ref: >400 mg/dL)                                | 0.9 (0.3–2.2)  |       |
| <400 mg/dL                                           | 1.0 (0.3–3.2)  |       |

Figure 1. ORs of the combined adverse endpoint (ICU admission, invasive mechanical ventilation, or death). Fisher exact test was used to estimate ORs for the combined adverse endpoint in relation to clinical characteristics. CI, confidence interval; IGG, IgG level.
COVID-19 in Patients with Multiple Myeloma

we note the concerns of the American Society of Hematology, the European Myeloma Network, and the International Myeloma Society, whose recommendations state that for transplant-eligible patients, high-dose melphalan chemotherapy followed with autologous stem cell transplant should be postponed, if possible, until the pandemic abates (ref. 31; American Society of Hematology; COVID-19 and Multiple Myeloma; 2020 at https://www.hematology.org/covid-19/covid-19-and-multiple-myeloma; May 8, 2020; International Myeloma Society Recommendations for the Management of Myeloma Patients During the COVID-19 Pandemic. 2020; https://cms.cws.net/content/beta.myelomasociety.org/files/IMS%20recommendations%20for%20Physicians%20Final.pdf; accessed May 8, 2020). Given that it is unknown whether there could be additional SARS-CoV-2 outbreaks as the lockdown eases or seasonal outbreaks in following years, it is good clinical practice to have this discussion with every patient. When a safe and efficacious SARS-CoV-2 vaccine becomes available, it should be recommended to patients with multiple myeloma and should be added to reimmunization programs for melphalan-induced inactivation of prior vaccines.

Table 5. Case fatality rates in this study in relation to published reports

| Patient cohort                      | Number of patients | Setting                        | Case fatality rate |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| Current study                       | Multiple myeloma   | 100 Inpatient and outpatient  | 22%                |
| Lee et al. (11)                     | All cancer patients| 800 Inpatient and outpatient  | 28%                |
| Robilotti et al. (7)                | All cancer patients| 423 Inpatient and outpatient  | 12%                |
| Miyashita et al. (13)               | All cancer patients| 334 Inpatient and outpatient  | 11%                |
| Mehta et al. (10)                   | All cancer patients| 218 Inpatient and outpatient  | 28%                |
| Mehta et al. (10)                   | Hematologic malignancy subcohort | 54 Inpatient and outpatient  | 37%                |
| Dai et al. (2)                      | All cancer patients| 105 Inpatient and outpatient  | 11%                |
| Cook et al. (9)                     | Multiple myeloma   | 75 Inpatient and outpatient   | 54.7%              |
| Malard et al. (12)                  | Hematologic malignancy | 25 Inpatient                  | 36%                |
| Docherty et al. (18)                | All patients       | 20,133 Inpatient              | 26%                |
| Richardson et al. (3)               | All patients       | 5,700 Inpatient               | 21%                |
| Goyal et al. (19)                   | All patients       | 393 Inpatient                 | 10%                |
| Deng et al. (20)                    | All patients       | 82,719 All                    | 1%-8%              |
| Guan et al. (1)                     | All patients       | 1,099 All                     | 1.4%               |
| Johns Hopkins University            | CSSE COVID-19 map* | All COVID-19–positive cases  | ∼299,000 All       | 6%                 |

*Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) at Johns Hopkins University COVID-19 map for cumulative number of cases and deaths on April 30, 2020 (https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/map.html).

the entire series of COVID-19–positive patients with multiple myeloma and related plasma cell disorders (n = 127), similar to the general population, cardiovascular risk factors were significantly associated with adverse outcome (3).

Independent of COVID-19, typically, patients with multiple myeloma are at an increased risk of infections due to both disease- and treatment-associated immunosuppression (15, 23). Examples of these associations are the immunomodulatory and conventional chemotherapy drugs, which cause myelosuppression, and the targeted mAbs such as anti-CD38 associated with suppression of the humoral immune system (24–28). In this series, we did not identify an association between anti-myeloma treatment or hypogammaglobulinemia and adverse outcome; however, due to the lack of detailed biomarker data, we were unable to rule out associations involving other immunologic mechanisms (such as T-cell suppression) that are important in the immune response toward viral and other infections. In patients with multiple myeloma undergoing high-dose melphalan chemotherapy followed by autologous stem cell transplant, it is well-known that there is severe acute as well as sustained long-term immunosuppression, including broad aspects of the immune system (29, 30). In this study, 39 of the 100 patients with multiple myeloma included had been treated with autologous stem cell transplant. On the basis of small numbers (n = 7), the OR for the adverse combined endpoint was not significantly elevated in patients who had high-dose melphalan chemotherapy with autologous stem cell transplant within 12 months prior to contracting COVID-19. Despite not seeing an increased mortality associated with high-dose melphalan chemotherapy with autologous stem cell transplant, we note the concerns of the American Society of Hematology, the European Myeloma Network, and the International Myeloma Society, whose recommendations state that for transplant-eligible patients, high-dose melphalan chemotherapy followed with autologous stem cell transplant should be postponed, if possible, until the pandemic abates (ref. 31; American Society of Hematology; COVID-19 and Multiple Myeloma; 2020 at https://www.hematology.org/covid-19/covid-19-and-multiple-myeloma; May 8, 2020; International Myeloma Society Recommendations for the Management of Myeloma Patients During the COVID-19 Pandemic. 2020; https://cms.cws.net/content/beta.myelomasociety.org/files/IMS%20recommendations%20for%20Physicians%20Final.pdf; accessed May 8, 2020). Given that it is unknown whether there could be additional SARS-CoV-2 outbreaks as the lockdown eases or seasonal outbreaks in following years, it is good clinical practice to have this discussion with every patient. When a safe and efficacious SARS-CoV-2 vaccine becomes available, it should be recommended to patients with multiple myeloma and should be added to reimmunization programs for melphalan-induced inactivation of prior vaccines.

To minimize the risk for exposure, management of multiple myeloma including the use of infusions, injections, and oral drugs has been adjusted to favor fewer visits, fewer injections/infusions, and a preference for oral drugs [refs. 31–33; NCCN Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Resources for the Cancer Care Community 2020 at https://www.nccn.org/covid-19/, accessed May 8, 2020, American Society of Clinical Oncology Coronavirus Resources; 2020, https://www.asco.org/asco-coronavirus-information, accessed May 8, 2020, American Society of Hematology. COVID-19 and Multiple Myeloma; 2020 at https://www.hematology.org/covid-19/covid-19-and-multiple-myeloma, accessed May 8,
2020, International Myeloma Society Recommendations for the Management of Myeloma Patients During the COVID-19 Pandemic; 2020. https://www.esmo.org/guidelines/cancer-patient-management-during-the-covid-19-pandemic, accessed May 8, 2020. All five academic centers limited the use of high-dose melphalan and autologous stem cell transplant, and only a few high-risk patients have been transplanted during the outbreak. In addition, in our experience, patients with multiple myeloma have been particularly adherent to the general recommendations for social distancing (34, 35). This may have contributed to the relatively low number of patients with multiple myeloma and COVID-19 in this cohort given the population of New York City (8.4 million), the overall number of confirmed cases (~300,000 at time of data cutoff), and the large catchment area covered by the five included hospital centers.

In prior reports from the general population, the immune response in patients with severe COVID-19 shows a unique pattern with high IL-6, low HLA-DR expression, and dysregulation of lymphocytes characterized by CD4 lymphopenia and, subsequently, B-cell lymphopenia (36). In the current series of patients with multiple myeloma, we found high levels of IL-6, elevated ferritin, and low absolute lymphocyte levels. Furthermore, COVID-19 can lead to a hypercoagulable state, and patients with severe COVID-19 have an increased risk of venous thromboembolism and stroke (4, 37). In this series, 9 patients had thromboembolic events, and D-dimer levels were significantly elevated in patients with severe outcomes. The biological underpinnings of these observations remain to be further explained in functional studies.

Few treatments have so far shown an unequivocal beneficial effect for treatment of COVID-19. Hydroxychloroquine in combination with azithromycin was initially suggested to be an effective treatment combination; however, validation trials have been unable to confirm beneficial effects. Importantly, the World Health Organization recently expressed concern over cardiac arrhythmias and other potentially serious effects with the hydroxychloroquine–azithromycin combination, and several of the initial publications have now been retracted (38–41). Twenty-seven patients in this cohort were treated with steroids, and dexamethasone has subsequently shown to reduce mortality in hospitalized patients with COVID-19 (42). A few patients in our series were treated with lopinavir-ritonavir; however, clinical trials have not shown a clinical benefit of these antiretroviral drugs (43). Recent reports on remdesivir as well as treatment with convalescent plasma therapy have shown promising results, and there are case reports on successful treatment of COVID-19 with IL-6 blockade (44–49). In addition, there are indications that the Bruton tyrosine kinase inhibitor acalabrutinib can reduce the excessive inflammatory response in patients with severe COVID-19 (50).

Limitations of this study include the use of a single series from tertiary cancer centers with a selected patient population in which patients who were treated at local hospitals in the outpatient setting were less likely to be included. Nevertheless, we estimate the level of reporting to be high for patients with multiple myeloma given the potential severity of COVID-19 and the high compliance among these patients. However, given the study design, asymptomatic patients may be underrepresented as in many of the published COVID-19 studies. There were missing data for certain laboratory results for some of the patients, primarily those who were treated as outpatients where not all were tested for C-reactive protein, ferritin, D-dimer, or IL-6 levels.

In summary, we present data on a large case series of COVID-19-positive patients with multiple myeloma and related precursor diseases showing case fatality of 29% among hospitalized patients. We comprehensively investigated the role of other comorbidities and found that the strongest risk factors for severe outcome were race/ethnicity background and cardiovascular comorbidities similar to those in the general population. In this cohort, multiple myeloma disease stage, type of treatment, and immunoglobulin levels were not significantly associated with adverse outcome. Ongoing larger studies with a wide range of hematologic malignancies will provide additional information on important risk factors in these patients. Nevertheless, given that patients with multiple myeloma are at an increased risk of various other infections due to both disease- and treatment-associated immunosuppression (23), current recommendations by the American Society of Hematology, the European Myeloma Network, and the International Myeloma Society state that high-dose melphalan chemotherapy followed by autologous stem cell transplant should be postponed, if possible, until the pandemic levels off (31). Going forward, until there is a vaccine or effective treatment for COVID-19, clinical management and treatment of patients with multiple myeloma has to be carefully considered and adjusted to reduce the risk of exposure and minimize immunosuppression while aiming to achieve deep remissions in the era of COVID-19.

METHODS

This is a retrospective multiple center study including five large academic centers in New York: MSKCC, New York University Langone Health, Mount Sinai, Weill Cornell Medicine, and Columbia University Medical Center.

Consecutive patients with multiple myeloma and related plasma cell disorders and confirmed COVID-19 either in the inpatient or outpatient setting were included in this study. Patients were identified through automated hospital database searches using ICD-10 codes (C90.0 and D47.2) among those who tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 during the peak of the outbreak between March 10, and April 30, 2020. In addition, all clinical faculty were requested to report if they had patients with multiple myeloma diagnosed at outside clinics. Patients were followed until time of event or until July 6, 2020, by which time all patients had either recovered or expired from COVID-19. A total of 127 patients were included from the following centers: MSKCC (n = 52), New York University Langone Health (n = 30), Mount Sinai (n = 23) (51), Weill Cornell Medicine (n = 13), and Columbia University Medical Center (n = 9). Patient characteristics are presented in the Supplementary Table 1.

The presence of SARS-CoV-2 was determined using nasopharynx swabs and real-time PCRs targeting viral RNA. Patients were admitted if they had shortness of breath, decreased oxygen saturation, or other clinical symptoms such as high fever, fatigue, or failure to thrive based on the treating or admitting physicians’ assessment. We obtained data on patient characteristics such as age, gender, race/ethnicity as well as comorbidities including cardiovascular comorbidities (e.g., hypertension and diabetes). We manually extracted
data on multiple myeloma stage, ongoing treatment, and previous autologous or allogeneic stem cell transplant. Laboratory findings, for example, blood counts and inflammatory markers from testing performed at the time of COVID-19, were included. If immunoglobulin levels were not obtained at COVID-19 diagnosis, results from up to 30 days prior were used. COVID-19–related outcomes were assessed regarding the need for admission, ICU admission, invasive mechanical ventilation, and whether the patient expired from COVID-19 or other causes. We also obtained information on treatments used for COVID-19: hydroxychloroquine, azithromycin, dexamethasone, antiviral agents, IL-6 inhibitors, or convalescent plasma.

Descriptive statistics were used to characterize the patient cohort and to present information on outcomes. The primary composite endpoint for adverse outcome was defined as admission to the ICU, need for invasive mechanical ventilation, or death. The assessed risk factors were categorized into clinically relevant thresholds. Hypogammaglobulinemia was defined as IgG levels <650 mg/dL (lower limit of normal), and severe hypogammaglobulinemia was defined as IgG levels <400 mg/dL. Associations between continuous laboratory measurements (absolute neutrophil count, absolute lymphocyte count, platelet count, C-reactive protein, ferritin, D-dimer, IL-6 level) and the adverse combined endpoint were tested by the Wilcoxon rank-sum test, and associations between the combined endpoint and discrete patient characteristics (age >65 years, gender, race/ethnicity, presence of comorbidities, multiple myeloma disease stage, high-dose melphalan and autologous stem cell transplant within 12 months, hypogammaglobulinemia) were tested by Fisher exact test. Univariate logistic regression was used to estimate ORs with 95% confidence intervals (CI) for these risk factors associated with adverse outcomes. In general, the group absence of risk factor under study was used as the reference group. Separate analyses were performed for patients with multiple myeloma (N = 100) and for all patients with plasma cell disorders (N = 127). This study was approved under the MSK Myeloma Service, and informed consent was waived under the retrospective research protocol (Institutional Review Board protocol 18-143).

Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest

M. Hultcrantz reports personal fees from Curio Science (consulting) and Intellisphere, LLC (consulting), and grants from the Swedish Blood Cancer Foundation and Karolinska Institute Foundations outside the submitted work. J. Richter reports personal fees from Celgene, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Janssen, Oncopeptides, X4 Pharmaceuticals, Sanofi, Secura Bio, Adaptive Biotechnologies, Antengene, Karyopharm, and AstraZeneca outside the submitted work. C.A. Rosenbaum reports other from Amgen (research funding), Akcea (honorary), and Celgene (honorary) outside the submitted work. E.L. Smith reports personal fees from Bristol-Myers Squibb (consultant), Fate Therapeutics (consultant), and Precision BioSciences (consultant) outside the submitted work, as well as patents for CAR T cells for the treatment of multiple myeloma pending, issued, licensed, and with royalties paid from Bristol-Myers Squibb.

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Authors’ Contributions

M. Hultcrantz: Conceptualization, data curation, formal analysis, supervision, funding acquisition, validation, investigation, visualization, methodology, writing—original draft, project administration, writing—review and editing. J. Richter: Data curation, writing—review and editing. C.A. Rosenbaum: Data curation, writing—review and editing. D. Patel: Data curation, writing—review and editing. E.L. Smith: Data curation, writing—review and editing. N. Korde: Data curation, writing—review and editing. S. Mailankody: Data curation, writing—review and editing. S. M. Lesokhin: Data curation, writing—review and editing. H. Hassoun: Data curation, writing—review and editing. A. Derkach: Formal analysis, validation, methodology, writing—review and editing. F. Maura: Data curation, writing—review and editing. A. Rossi: Data curation, writing—review and editing. D. Madduri: Data curation, writing—review and editing. A. Chari: Data curation, writing—review and editing. R.N. Pearse: Data curation, writing—review and editing. M. J. Braunstein: Data curation, writing—review and editing. M. Hultcrantz: Conceptualization, data curation, formal analysis, supervision, funding acquisition, validation, investigation, visualization, methodology, writing—original draft, project administration, writing—review and editing. F. Maura: Data curation, writing—review and editing. R. Reshef: Data curation, writing—review and editing. Y. Taur: Data curation, project administration, writing—review and editing. E. Davies: Data curation, writing—review and editing. S. Jagannath: Conceptualization, data curation, writing—review and editing. N. Korde: Data curation, writing—review and editing. H. Hassoun: Data curation, writing—review and editing. A. Derkach: Formal analysis, validation, methodology, writing—review and editing. B. Diamond: Data curation, writing—review and editing. R. N. Pearse: Data curation, writing—review and editing. M. J. Braunstein: Data curation, writing—review and editing. M. Hultcrantz: Data curation, writing—review and editing. C. Gordillo: Data curation, project administration, writing—review and editing. F. Maura: Data curation, writing—review and editing. M. Hultcrantz: Conceptualization, data curation, writing—review and editing. A. Rossi: Data curation, writing—review and editing. D. Madduri: Data curation, writing—review and editing. A. Chari: Data curation, writing—review and editing. R. Reshef: Data curation, writing—review and editing.
data curation, validation, investigation, writing–review and editing. S. Lentzsch: Conceptualization, data curation, validation, investigation, writing–review and editing. G.J. Morgan: Conceptualization, data curation, validation, investigation, writing–review and editing. O. Landgren: Conceptualization, resources, supervision, validation, investigation, writing–review and editing.

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Correction: COVID-19 Infections and Outcomes in Patients with Multiple Myeloma in New York City: A Cohort Study from Five Academic Centers

Malin Hultcrantz, Joshua Richter, Cara A. Rosenbaum, Dhwani Patel, Eric L. Smith, Neha Korde, Sydney X. Lu, Sham Mailankody, Urvi A. Shah, Alexander M. Lesokhin, Hani Hassoun, Carlyn Tan, Francesco Maura, Andriy Derkach, Benjamin Diamond, Adriana Rossi, Roger Pearse, Deepu Madduri, Ajai Chari, David Kaminetzky, Marc J. Braunstein, Christian Gordillo, Ran Reshef, Ying Taur, Faith E. Davies, Sundar Jagannath, Ruben Niesvizky, Suzanne Lentzsch, Gareth J. Morgan, and Ola Landgren

In the original version of this article (1) as it was published online on July 30, 2020, a reference to the study (2) reporting 23 patients from Mount Sinai included in this cohort has been inadvertently omitted from the Methods. Information on patients per hospitals in this study is now specified in the Supplementary Table S1. The HTML and PDF versions of this article were corrected on the date listed below, ahead of print. The authors regret this error.

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COVID-19 Infections and Clinical Outcomes in Patients with Multiple Myeloma in New York City: A Cohort Study from Five Academic Centers

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