Introduction

The heterogeneity of the clinical manifestation of Waldenstrom's Macroglobulinemia (WM) makes the treatment approach challenging. PRAME is a Spanish national registry of IgM-gammopathies. This retrospective, multicenter study includes newly diagnosed symptomatic WM from 27 Spanish hospitals between Jan-1990 to Jan-2024.

Main Points

Among 2300 patients, 797 were SWM. The median age was 72 years; 41% were aged ≥ 75. ECOG ≥2 in 28%. *MYD88* ^{L265P}mutated observed in 76%, and 12% carried *CXCR4*(S388X). The main indications for initiating the treatment were anemia (<10gr/dl) in 48%, B symptoms 28%, and neuropathy in 17%. The first-line regimens indicated were as follows: Chemotherapy (CT), (27.5%), DCR (26%), rituximab monotherapy (14.5%), BR (11%), Poli-CT+rituximab (8%), BTK-inh (7.5%), and BDR (5.5%). Among patients who received BR as the first line, the MRR (≥ PR) was 93.8% (24.6% CR). The MRR for DRC, in-BTK, and BRD were 79%, 74%, and 62%, respectively. With a median follow-up of 12.2 years (95% CI:9.6-16.4), the median OS was 9 years (95%CI:7.8-10.2) with no significant improvement over the last years.

Conclusion

In our cohort, anemia was the main symptom and indication of starting the treatment. BR was the regimen with higher MRR as a frontline therapy. There were no significant differences between different times of diagnosis. This Spanish registry for SWM contributes to advancing knowledge for better treatment strategies for WM.