Background: Patients’ preferences are increasingly important in all areas, as suggested by health technologies assessment agencies. In particular, the patient-reported outcomes are key points for improving the patient's clinical response and quality of life.\textsuperscript{1,2} The objective of the present study is to understand the patients' preferences for multiple myeloma therapy.

Methods: A literature review was conducted to select studies (papers or posters) focused on both patients' preferences and reported outcomes for myeloma therapies by using the keyword "(prefer* OR satisfac* OR choice* OR reported) AND myeloma", searching on PubMed and Value in Health database.

Results: 91 studies were identified before 31 December 2018 of which 78 were discarded because of no relevance, 3 were duplicate studies. 10 studies were selected to understand patients' preferences/reported outcome related with multiple myeloma therapies.\textsuperscript{3-12} Longer disease-progression-free time and in general higher efficacy are the most important attributes from the patients’ perspective.\textsuperscript{3-6} Physicians' preferences were very close to those of multiple myeloma patients.\textsuperscript{4} Moreover, patients prefer treatments with an all-oral application or, eventually, home administration; if patients face tradeoffs, they accept a lower progression-free time and/or higher adverse event rates to get an all-oral therapy.\textsuperscript{7-9} All-oral regimen is associated with lower economic burden of illness and less activity impairment than an injectable regimen.\textsuperscript{9} Three studies, focused on patient-reported outcomes from panobinostat or ixazomib or elotuzumab adoption, demonstrated that the addition of these treatments to other therapies improved efficacy while patients’ quality of life was maintained, reflecting the limited additional toxicity seen.\textsuperscript{10-12}

Conclusions: To understand the point of view of the patient is a useful tool for understanding how the treatments effect the quality of life. Looking at patients’ preferences, efficacy and the chance to manage the therapy at home were found to be the drivers of choice. In addition, patient-reported outcomes showed that the addition of panobinostat or ixazomib or elotuzumab to the therapy allows to gain a higher efficacy thus not deteriorating the quality of life.
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