IQWiG

Drug assessment at a glance: A26-38[1]

Belantamab mafodotin (multiple myeloma; combination with bortezomib and dexamethasone)

26 October 2026

[1] This is a courtesy translation of the summary provided as a service by IQWiG. For further information on the subject matter and the result of the assessment, please refer to the dossier assessment for Project A26-38. The GBA decides on the added benefit.

Research question 1 of the benefit assessment

Population	Adults with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma who have received 1 to 3 prior therapies
Intervention	belantamab mafodotin + bortezomib + dexamethasone
Comparator	Individualized treatment from a choice of ▪ carfilzomib in combination with lenalidomide and dexamethasone ▪ elotuzumab in combination with lenalidomide and dexamethasone ▪ elotuzumab in combination with pomalidomide and dexamethasone ▪ daratumumab in combination with bortezomib and dexamethasone ▪ daratumumab in combination with lenalidomide and dexamethasone ▪ daratumumab in combination with carfilzomib and dexamethasone ▪ daratumumab in combination with pomalidomide and dexamethasone ▪ isatuximab in combination with carfilzomib and dexamethasone ▪ isatuximab in combination with pomalidomide and dexamethasone ▪ pomalidomide in combination with bortezomib and dexamethasone ▪ ixazomib in combination with lenalidomide and dexamethasone ▪ carfilzomib in combination with dexamethasone
Outcomes	At least one patient-relevant outcome

Overview of positive and negative effects – research question 1

	Size of the effects	Informative value of the effects
Mortality	∅	–
Morbidity	∅	–
Symptoms	∅	–
Health-related quality of life	∅	–
Side effects	∅	–
	∅ No (suitable) data ↔ No advantage or disadvantage ↑ / ↓ Small advantage/disadvantage ↑↑ / ↓↓ Moderate advantage/disadvantage ↑↑↑ / ↓↓↓ Large advantage/disadvantage	– Not applicable ★ Low ★★ Moderate ★★★ High

Overall: no advantage or disadvantage (no suitable data)

Evidence base and noteworthy aspects – research question 1

- The data from the DREAMM-7 study (an open-label RCT comparing belantamab mafodotin + bortezomib + dexamethasone versus daratumumab + bortezomib + dexamethasone) were not suitable:
  - The comparator therapy used did not constitute individualised treatment in accordance with the appropriate comparator therapy.
  - Some of the patients included in the DREAMM-7 study were not included in the analyses.
- The prior treatments in the patient population were only transferable to the German health care context to a limited extent.

Research question 2 of the benefit assessment

Population	Adults with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma who have received at least 4 prior therapies
Intervention	belantamab mafodotin + bortezomib + dexamethasone
Comparator	Individualized treatment from a choice of ▪ carfilzomib in combination with lenalidomide and dexamethasone ▪ elotuzumab in combination with lenalidomide and dexamethasone ▪ elotuzumab in combination with pomalidomide and dexamethasone ▪ daratumumab in combination with bortezomib and dexamethasone ▪ daratumumab in combination with lenalidomide and dexamethasone ▪ daratumumab in combination with carfilzomib and dexamethasone ▪ daratumumab in combination with pomalidomide and dexamethasone ▪ isatuximab in combination with carfilzomib and dexamethasone ▪ isatuximab in combination with pomalidomide and dexamethasone ▪ pomalidomide in combination with bortezomib and dexamethasone ▪ ixazomib in combination with lenalidomide and dexamethasone ▪ carfilzomib in combination with dexamethasone ▪ panobinostat in combination with bortezomib and dexamethasone ▪ pomalidomide in combination with dexamethasone ▪ lenalidomide in combination with dexamethasone ▪ bortezomib in combination with pegylated liposomal doxorubicin ▪ bortezomib in combination with dexamethasone ▪ daratumumab monotherapy ▪ cyclophosphamide as monotherapy or in combination with dexamethasone ▪ melphalan as monotherapy or in combination with prednisolone or prednisone
Outcomes	At least one patient-relevant outcome

Overview of positive and negative effects – research question 2

	Size of the effects	Informative value of the effects
Mortality	∅	–
Morbidity	∅	–
Symptoms	∅	–
Health-related quality of life	∅	–
Side effects	∅	–
	∅ No (suitable) data ↔ No advantage or disadvantage ↑ / ↓ Small advantage/disadvantage ↑↑ / ↓↓ Moderate advantage/disadvantage ↑↑↑ / ↓↓↓ Large advantage/disadvantage	– Not applicable ★ Low ★★ Moderate ★★★ High

Overall: no advantage or disadvantage (no suitable data)

Evidence base and noteworthy aspects – research question 2

- The data from the DREAMM-7 study (an open-label RCT comparing belantamab mafodotin + bortezomib + dexamethasone versus daratumumab + bortezomib + dexamethasone) were not suitable:
  - The comparator therapy used did not constitute individualised treatment in accordance with the appropriate comparator therapy.
  - Some of the patients included in the DREAMM-7 study were not included in the analyses.
- The prior treatments in the patient population were only transferable to the German health care context to a limited extent.

References

Institut für Qualität und Wirtschaftlichkeit im Gesundheitswesen. Belantamab-Mafodotin (multiples Myelom; Kombination mit Bortezomib und Dexamethason); Nutzenbewertung gemäß § 35a SGB V; Dossierbewertung [online]. 2026 [Accessed: 01.10.2026]. URL: https://doi.org/10.60584/A26-38.

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Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss. Nutzenbewertungsverfahren zum Wirkstoff Belantamab-Mafodotin (Multiples Myelom, rezidiviert oder refraktär, nach mind. einer Vortherapie, Kombination mit Bortezomib und Dexamethason) [online]. 2026 [Accessed: 01.10.2026]. URL: https://www.g-ba.de/bewertungsverfahren/nutzenbewertung/1328/.

English translations for this project are published at https://www.iqwig.de/en/projects/a26-38.html and https://www.iqwig.de/en/projects/a26-102.html.

Publisher details

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