

Singapore approves GSK's Blenrep combinations for treatment of relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma

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Blenrep is the only anti-BCMA (B-cell maturation antigen) antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) approved in multiple myeloma



GSK Singapore has announced that the Singapore Health Sciences Authority (HSA) has approved Blenrep for the treatment of adults with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma in combination with bortezomib plus dexamethasone (BVd) in patients who have received at least one prior therapy, and in combination with pomalidomide plus dexamethasone (BPd) in patients who have received at least one prior therapy including lenalidomide.

The approval is based on the favourable benefit risk profile of Blenrep combinations, with efficacy demonstrated in the pivotal DREAMM-7 and DREAMM-8 phase III trials in relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma.

Aldo Amador Navarro Rojas, Country Medical Director Singapore, GSK, said, "Today's approval of Blenrep combinations is a redefining moment for patients with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma in Singapore. While significant progress has been made in the management of multiple myeloma, most patients will eventually experience relapse, highlighting the need for new treatment options that can help extend remission, prolong survival and support quality of life."

Approximately 100 to 120 people per year are diagnosed with multiple myeloma in Singapore. Blenrep is the only anti-BCMA (B-cell maturation antigen) antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) approved in multiple myeloma, providing patients with a differentiated mechanism of action to potentially help slow disease progression and extend survival. Blenrep combinations provide myeloma patients with additional BCMA-targeting options, which can easily be administered in outpatient settings.

Blenrep combinations consistently benefited a broad range of patients, including those with poor prognostic features or outcomes, such as high-risk cytogenetics or those refractory to lenalidomide. Both trials also showed clinically meaningful improvements across all other secondary efficacy endpoints, including deeper and more durable responses versus the respective comparators.