


MYTHS

VS

FACTS

African American and Hispanic myeloma patients have worse myeloma outcomes, because their symptoms show up later in their disease and can't be treated soon enough.



A myeloma precursor called MGUS is seen more frequently in African American and Hispanic populations than white populations (0.88% in African Americans, .41% in Hispanics, .22% in whites)

Myeloma patients of color don't want to talk to myeloma experts and don't want to help other myeloma patients of minority races.

Only 5 to 7 percent of minorities go onto myeloma clinical trials compared to a little less than 20 percent of individuals enroll who are eligible for clinical trials in the U.S.

Myeloma patients who are minorities have worse myeloma outcomes, because they don't care about themselves and don't want to learn about myeloma.

African Americans are diagnosed with myeloma at a younger age than other myeloma patients.

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