Prognostic impact of white blood cell count in intermediate risk acute myeloid leukemia: relevance of mutated NPM1 and FLT3-ITD

Hendrik J.M. de Jonge,1,* Peter J.M. Valk,2* Eveline S.J.M. de Bont,1 Jan Jacob Schuringa,3 Gert Ossenkoppele,4 Edo Vellenga,3 and Gerwin Huls3

1Division of Pediatric Oncology/Hematology, Department of Pediatrics, Beatrix Children’s Hospital, University Medical Center Groningen, Groningen, the Netherlands, 2Department of Hematology, Erasmus University Medical Center, Rotterdam, the Netherlands, 3Department of Hematology, University Medical Center Groningen, Groningen, the Netherlands, and 4Department of Hematology, VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam, the Netherlands


SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX

Online Supplementary Figure S1. Impact of WBC count on event-free survival (EFS) and overall survival (OS) within all AML cases and within AML cases with favorable, intermediate and unfavorable risk cytogenetics. (A) EFS according to WBC count in all 525 AML case, (B) OS for this group (C) EFS according to WBC count in 331 AML cases with intermediate risk cytogenetics, (D) OS for this group. (E) EFS according to WBC count in 89 AML cases with favorable risk cytogenetics, (F) OS for this group (G) EFS according to WBC count in 85 AML cases with unfavorable risk cytogenetics, (H) OS for this group. P value is given for the overall comparison across all three groups.