

A retrospective study of isatuximab-pomalidomide-dexamethasone in relapsed/refractory systemic AL amyloidosis

Authors

Sargam Rachit Vohra, Sriram Ravichandran, Darren Foard, Ana Martinez-Naharro, Lucia Venneri, Marianna Fontana, Carol J. Whelan, Philip N. Hawkins, Julian Gillmore, Helen J. Lachmann, Shameem Mahmood and Ashutosh D. Wechalekar

National Amyloidosis Centre, UCL (Royal Free Campus), London, UK

Correspondence:
A. WECHALEKAR - a.wechalekar@ucl.ac.uk

<https://doi.org/10.3324/haematol.2025.287664>

Received: March 16, 2025.

Accepted: June 18, 2025.

Early view: July 3, 2025.

Published under a CC BY license 

Supplementary Appendix

A retrospective study of Isatuximab-Pomalidomide-Dexamethasone in relapsed/refractory systemic immunoglobulin light chain amyloidosis

Figure SA 1: Shows the overall survival of patients from the start of IPD. The Median OS of the entire cohort was 53 months.

Fig SA1

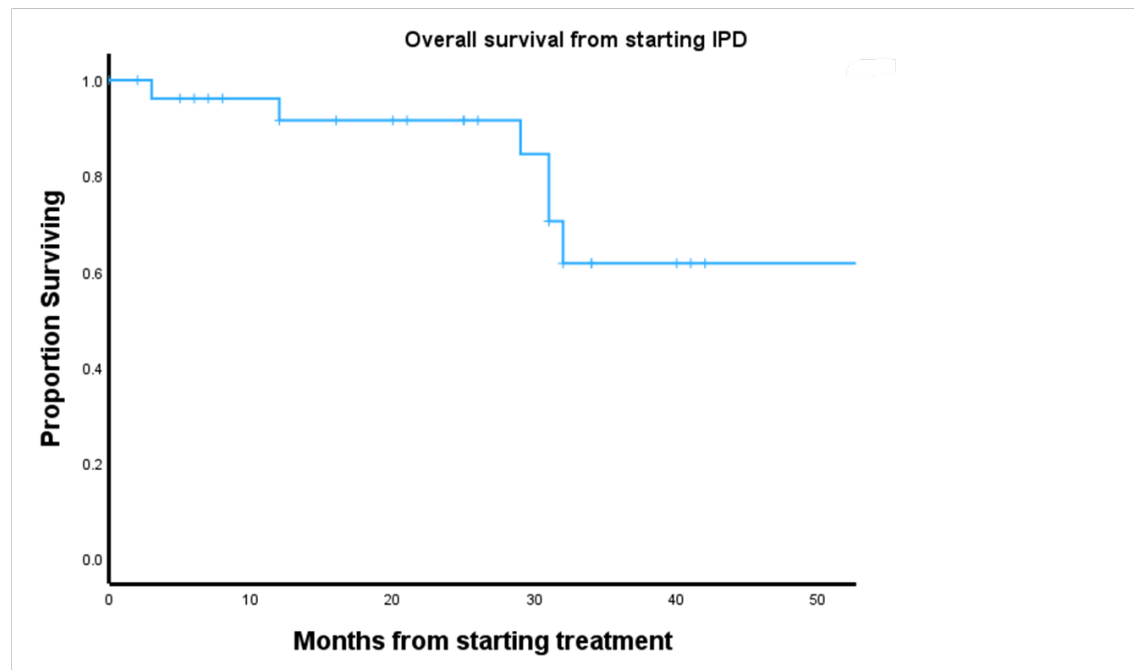


Figure SA 2: Shows the overall survival from start if IPD, stratified by the 12-month haematologic response. The median survival of patients who achieved CR, VGPR and PR/NR/PD was 25 (Range 0-51.29 months), 26 (Range 18.79-33.20 months) and 34 (Range 15.66-52.33 months) months, respectively. There was no difference in survival based on the haematologic response, p value = 0.322.

Fig SA2

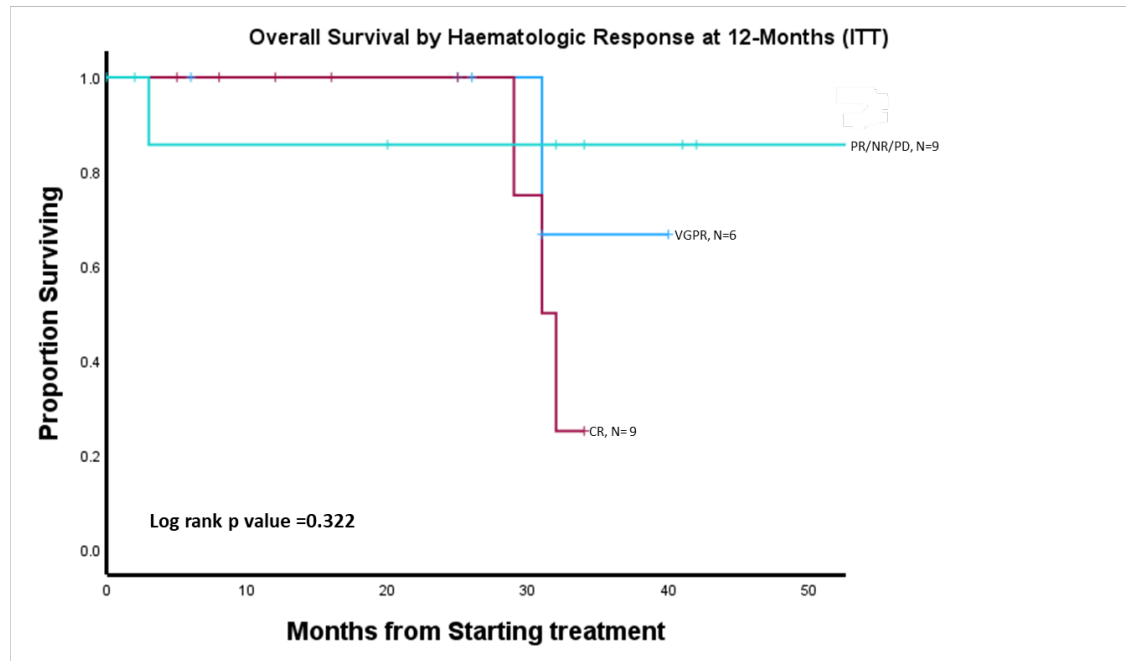


Figure SA 3: Shows the event-free survival from start if IPD, stratified by the 12-month haematologic response. The median survival of patients who achieved CR, & VGPR/PR/NR/PD was 31 months (Range 28.06-33.94 months), and 53 months, respectively. There was no difference in survival based on the haematologic response, p value = 0.145.

Fig SA3

