

Children with chronic-phase chronic myeloid leukemia: characteristics and outcomes from the International Registry of Childhood CML

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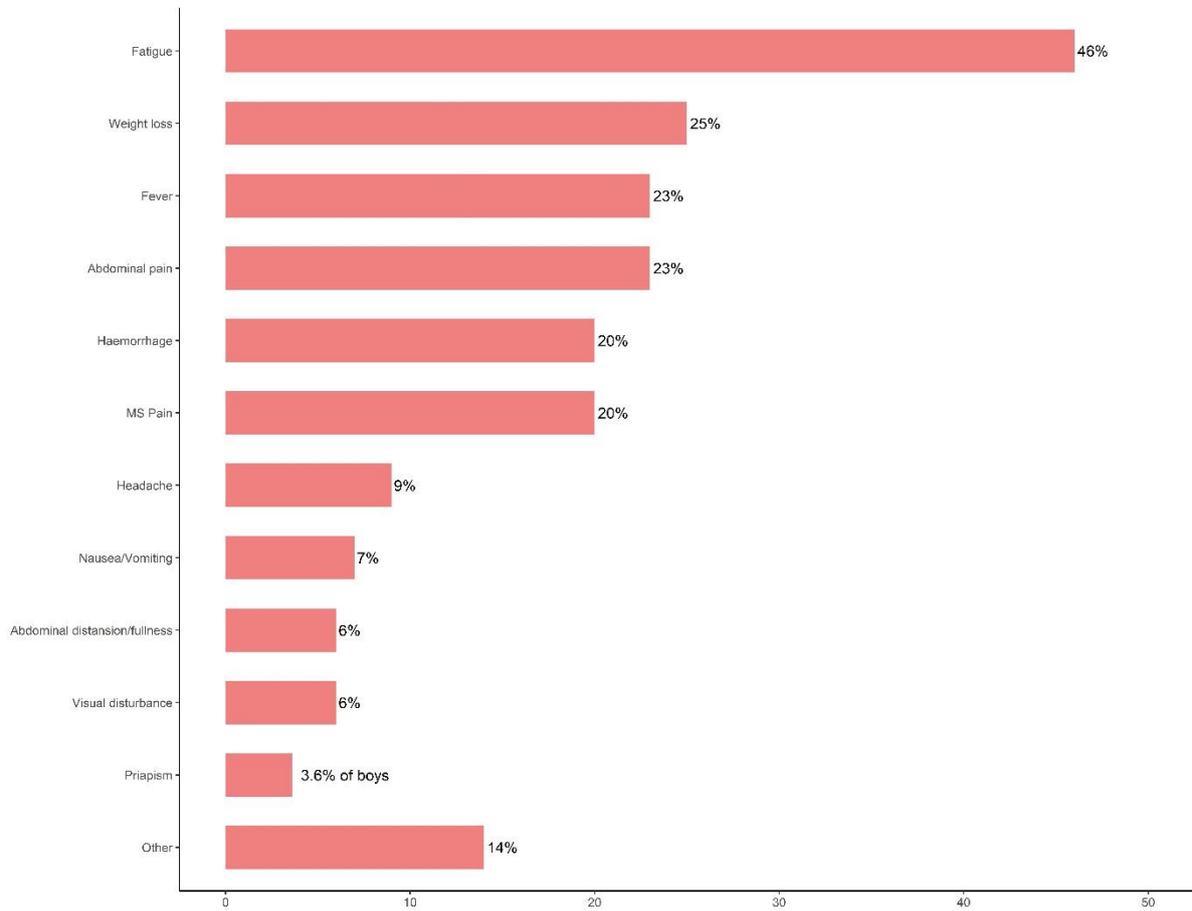
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Supplementary Figure 1. Symptoms at presentation in children with chronic myeloid leukemia in chronic phase. MS: musculo-skeletal.

Reasons for switching	Number of patients (%)
Progression (blastic and accelerated phase)	19 (8.2%)
Failure to achieve	88 (38.1%)
Complete hematologic response	3
Complete Cytogenetic response	28
Major molecular response	47
Not specified	10
Physician's choice*	50 (21.7%)
Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation	37 (between 2003 and 2016)
Pregnancy	1
Optimisation**	10 (between 2010 and 2018)
Insufficient decrease of transcript level within the first 6 months of treatment	2
Loss of response	30 (13.0%)
Complete Cytogenetic response	11
Major molecular response	19
Intolerance	37 (16.0%)
Not specified	7 (3.0%)

Supplementary Table 1: Reasons for discontinuation of imatinib in the 231 patients who interrupted imatinib

*physician's choice without meeting the ELN 2013 criteria

** optimisation: attempt to improve the transcript level in patients in MR3 or MR4.

Kinase domain mutations	Number of Patients
M244I	1
T315I	4
E255K	2
G459L	1
F493V	1
E453K	1
A365A	1
G250E	1
L384M	1
K247Q	1
F359V	1
L248V	1
E279K	1
Not precised	2

Supplementary Table 2: Kinase domain mutations found in 19 of the 137 children who switched because of progression, loss of response or failure to achieve haematologic, cytogenetic or molecular response.