

Clinical and sociodemographic predictors of intensive care unit admission following chemotherapy in acute myeloid leukemia

Authors

Ivy E. Abraham,^{1*} Garth H. Rauscher,^{2,3*} Jerry Luo,⁴ Sarah Monick,⁵ Madelyn Burkart,⁶ Peter Doukas,⁶ Ahmed Aleem,⁷ Nepheli Raptis,⁷ Ami Dave,⁸ Andrew Wilmington,⁸ Mark Debettencourt,⁷ Michelle Nwachukwu,⁴ Juwairiyah Fatima,⁴ Amani Erra,⁹ Gauri Shankar,⁷ Stephanie B. Tsai,⁷ Melissa Larson,⁸ Maryam Zia,⁹ John Quigley,^{3,4} Jessica K. Altman,⁶ Wendy Stock,⁵ Anand Patel⁵ and Irum Khan⁶

¹University of Chicago Medicine Ingalls Memorial Hospital, Harvey;

²University of Illinois at Chicago Division of Epidemiology and

Biostatistics, Chicago; ³University of Illinois Cancer Center, Chicago;

⁴University of Illinois at Chicago Department of Medicine, Chicago;

⁵University of Chicago, Department of Medicine, Section of

Hematology and Oncology, Chicago; ⁶Northwestern University Robert H. Lurie Comprehensive Cancer Center, Chicago; ⁷Loyola University Medical Center Division of Hematology and Oncology, Maywood;

⁸Rush University Medical Center Division of Hematology and Oncology, Chicago and ⁹John H. Stroger, Jr. Hospital of Cook County Division of Hematology and Oncology, Chicago, IL,

USA

**IEA and GHR contributed equally as first authors.*

Correspondence:

I. KHAN - irum.khan@northwestern.edu

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Figure S1.

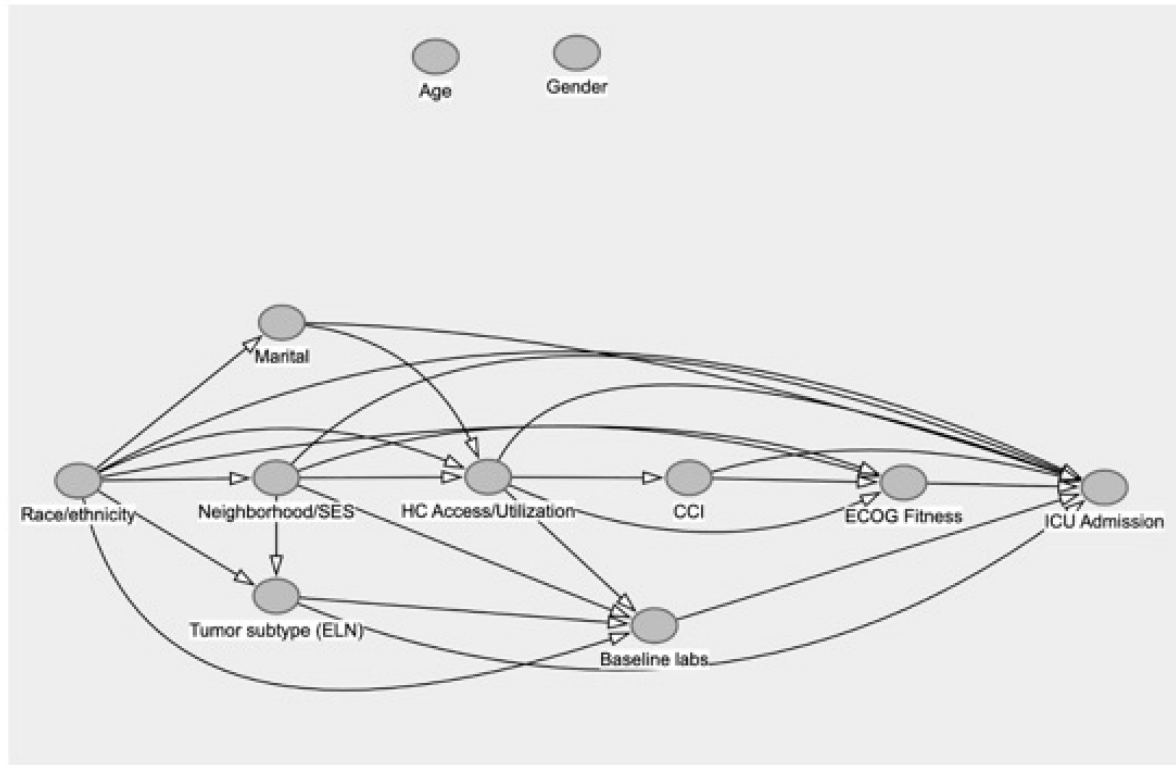


Figure S1. Causal diagram of variables that can influence intensive care unit admission following intensive chemotherapy in acute myeloid leukemia.

SES: Socioeconomic Status

HC: Healthcare

CCI: Charlson Comorbidity Index

ELN: European Leukemia Net

ECOG: European Cooperative Oncology Group

ICU: Intensive Care Unit

Table S1. Baseline sociodemographic characteristics by race/ethnicity for patients receiving intensive induction therapy

	NHW		p	NHB			Hispanic			Other		
	No.	%		No.	%	p	No.	%	p	No.	%	p
ICU Admission			Ref.						0.001			0.02
No	511	86		95	81		90	73		61	75	
Yes	86	14		22	19		33	27		20	25	
Age at Diagnosis			Ref.			0.03			<0.0001			
18-39	83	13		23	19		34	26		14	17	
40-59	244	39		50	42		59	46		31	37	
60-74	274	44		45	38		33	26		36	43	
75+	18	3		1	1		3	2		2	2	
Gender			Ref.			0.09						0.008
Male	290	47		66	55		62	48		26	31	
Female	329	53		53	45		67	52		57	69	
Married			Ref.			<0.0001			0.04			0.04
No	205	33		73	62		54	43		18	22	
Yes	411	67		45	38		72	57		65	78	
Tract disadvantage			Ref.			<0.0001			<0.0001			
Low	250	43		10	9		11	9		28	37	
Moderate	227	39		13	12		31	24		28	37	
High	104	18		89	79		85	67		20	26	
Tract Affluence			Ref.			<0.0001			<0.0001			
Low	150	26		55	49		79	62		15	20	
Moderate	199	34		37	33		35	28		28	37	
High	232	40		20	18		13	10		33	43	
Health Insurance			Ref.			<0.0001			<0.0001			
Uninsured	14	2		3	3		25	20		9	11	
Public	272	44		77	65		54	42		31	37	
Private/commercial	333	54		39	33		49	38		43	52	
Body Mass Index			Ref.									
Underweight	28	5		7	6		0	0		6	8	
Normal weight	162	26		28	24		42	33		22	28	

Overweight	204	33		38	32		30	23		29	36	
Obese I	137	22		15	13		32	25		13	16	
Obese II	81	13		31	26		25	19		10	12	
Charlson Comorbidity Index			Ref.			0.001						
0	235	41		27	25		46	43		28	41	
1	108	19		23	21		18	17		10	14	
2	89	16		16	15		17	16		13	19	
3+	142	25		42	39		26	24		18	26	
ELN 2017 Classification			Ref.						0.003			
Favorable	104	17		25	21		30	24		11	13	
Intermediate	279	46		43	37		69	54		37	45	
Adverse	222	37		49	42		28	22		35	42	
White blood cell count (thous/ μ l)			Ref.									
< 50	489	82		100	88		100	83		60	78	
\geq 50	105	18		13	12		21	17		17	22	
Hemoglobin (g/dL)			Ref.			0.03						
Normal (\geq 10)	161	27		20	18		29	24		19	25	
Low (0-10)	427	73		94	82		91	76		58	75	
Platelets (thous/ μ L)			Ref.									
Normal-Low (\geq 20)	516	88		101	89		101	83		69	90	
Very Low (0 -19)	73	12		13	11		20	17		8	10	
Baseline creatinine (mg/dL)			Ref.						0.07			
Normal (0 - 1)	384	68		75	68		90	77		50	68	
High (\geq 1)	178	32		36	32		27	23		23	32	
Bilirubin (mg/dL)			Ref.									
Normal (0 - 1.5)	537	95		106	95		113	96		65	92	
High (\geq 1.5)	28	5		5	5		5	4		6	8	
Albumin (g/dL)			Ref.			0.02						
Normal (\geq 3)	481	85		84	76		103	88		61	86	
Low (0 - 2.99)	82	15		26	24		14	12		10	14	
Lactate dehydrogenase (U/L)			Ref.									
Normal (0 - 199)	103	19		21	20		18	16		11	16	

High ($\geq 200 - 1000$)	391	72		74	70		85	75		48	71	
Very High (≥ 1000)	52	10		11	10		11	10		9	13	
Fibrinogen (g/dL)			Ref.						0.006			
Low (< 100)	114	25		26	30		14	14		14	24	
Normal ($\geq 100-380$)	185	41		23	26		39	39		16	27	
High (> 380)	151	34		38	44		46	46		29	49	
D Dimer (g/dL)			Ref.									
Normal (0.1 - 0.5)	27	9		6	9		9	15		1	2	
High (≥ 0.5)	289	91		58	91		50	85		44	98	
Bone marrow blasts (%)			Ref.									
Lower (0 - 20)	48	8		9	8		10	8		4	5	
Middle ($\geq 20 - 50$)	219	37		37	33		48	40		29	37	
Higher ($\geq 50 - 100$)	328	55		65	59		61	51		45	58	
Peripheral blasts (thous/ μ L)			Ref.									
0 - 5	87	30		18	26		15	19		8	21	
$\geq 5 - 25$	71	25		21	31		28	35		9	23	
≥ 25	128	45		29	43		36	46		22	56	
ECOG Performance Status			Ref.									
0	113	41		11	30		18	49		13	36	
1	142	51		22	59		17	46		18	50	
2+	23	8		4	11		2	5		5	14	
Extramedullary Disease			Ref.									
No	566	94		106	90		114	91		71	90	
Yes	37	6		12	10		11	9		8	10	
Induction Treatment Failure	108	18		22	19		15	12		16	21	

Calculated p-values > 0.10 are suppressed. A multinomial logistic regression of nominal race/ethnicity against individual risk factors modeled as binary or ordinal were used to calculate p-values.

NHW: Non-Hispanic White

NHB: Non-Hispanic Black

ELN: European Leukemia Net

ECOG: Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group