

Hypomethylating agents plus venetoclax *versus* intensive chemotherapy prior to transplant in high-risk acute myeloid leukemia

Authors

Guillaume Berton,^{1*} Jan Philipp Bewersdorf,^{2*} Julia Gilhodes,¹ Alexandre Iat,¹ Amel Soua,¹ Daniel J. DeAngelo,³ Leora Boussi,⁴ Rory M. Shallis,⁵ Andrius Žučenka,⁶ Rebecca P. Bystrom,⁷ Kelly Ling,³ Luis E. Aguirre,³ Richard M. Stone,³ Marlise R. Luskin,³ Jacqueline S. Garcia,³ Eric S. Winer,³ Evan C. Chen,³ Martha Wadleigh,³ Lourdes Mendez,² Nikolai Podoltsev,² Urbain Tauveron-Jalenques,⁸ Luca Lanino,² Eytan Stein,⁴ Amer M. Zeidan,² Edouard Forcade,⁹ Thomas Cluzeau,¹⁰ Pierre-Yves Dumas,¹¹ Mael Heiblig,¹² Raynier Devillier,¹ Shai Shimony,³ Aaron D. Goldberg,⁴ Maximilian Stahl^{2#} and Sylvain Garcia^{1#}

¹Aix-Marseille University, INSERM, CNRS, Institut Paoli-Calmettes, CRCM, Marseille, France; ²Yale University, New Haven, CT, USA; ³Department of Medical Oncology, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA, USA; ⁴Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, USA; ⁵Moffitt Cancer Center, Tampa, FL, USA; ⁶Hematology, Oncology and Transfusion Medicine Center, Vilnius University Hospital Santaros Klinikos and Vilnius University, Faculty of Medicine, Vilnius, Lithuania; ⁷Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC, USA; ⁸Service d'Hématologie et de Thérapie Cellulaire, CHU Clermont-Ferrand, Clermont-Ferrand, France; ⁹CHU de

Bordeaux, Service Hématologie Clinique et Thérapie Cellulaire, UMR 5164, Bordeaux, France; ¹⁰Hematology Department, Nice University Hospital, Cote d'Azur University, Nice, France; ¹¹CHU Bordeaux, Service d'Hématologie Clinique et de Thérapie Cellulaire, BRIC (BoRdeaux Institute of onCology), UMR1312, INSERM, Université de Bordeaux, Bordeaux, France and ¹²Hospices Civils de Lyon, Hôpital Lyon Sud, Service d'Hématologie Clinique, Lyon, France

**GB and JPB contributed equally as first authors.*

#MS and SG contributed euqally as senior authors.

Correspondence:

S. GARCIAZ - garciazs@ipc.unicancer.fr

M. STAHL - maximilian.stahl@yale.edu

<https://doi.org/10.3324/haematol.2025.300202>

Received: November 10, 2025.

Accepted: March 27, 2026.

Early view: April 2, 2026.

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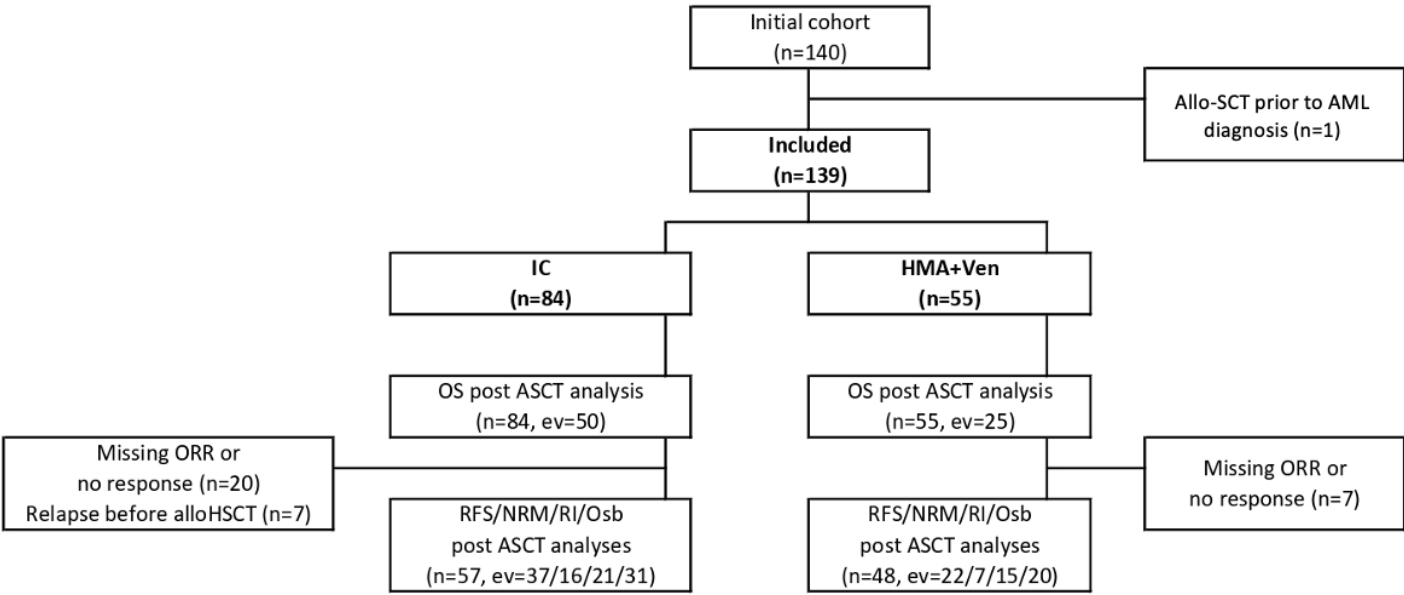


Supplemental table 1. Univariable and multivariable analyses for RFS

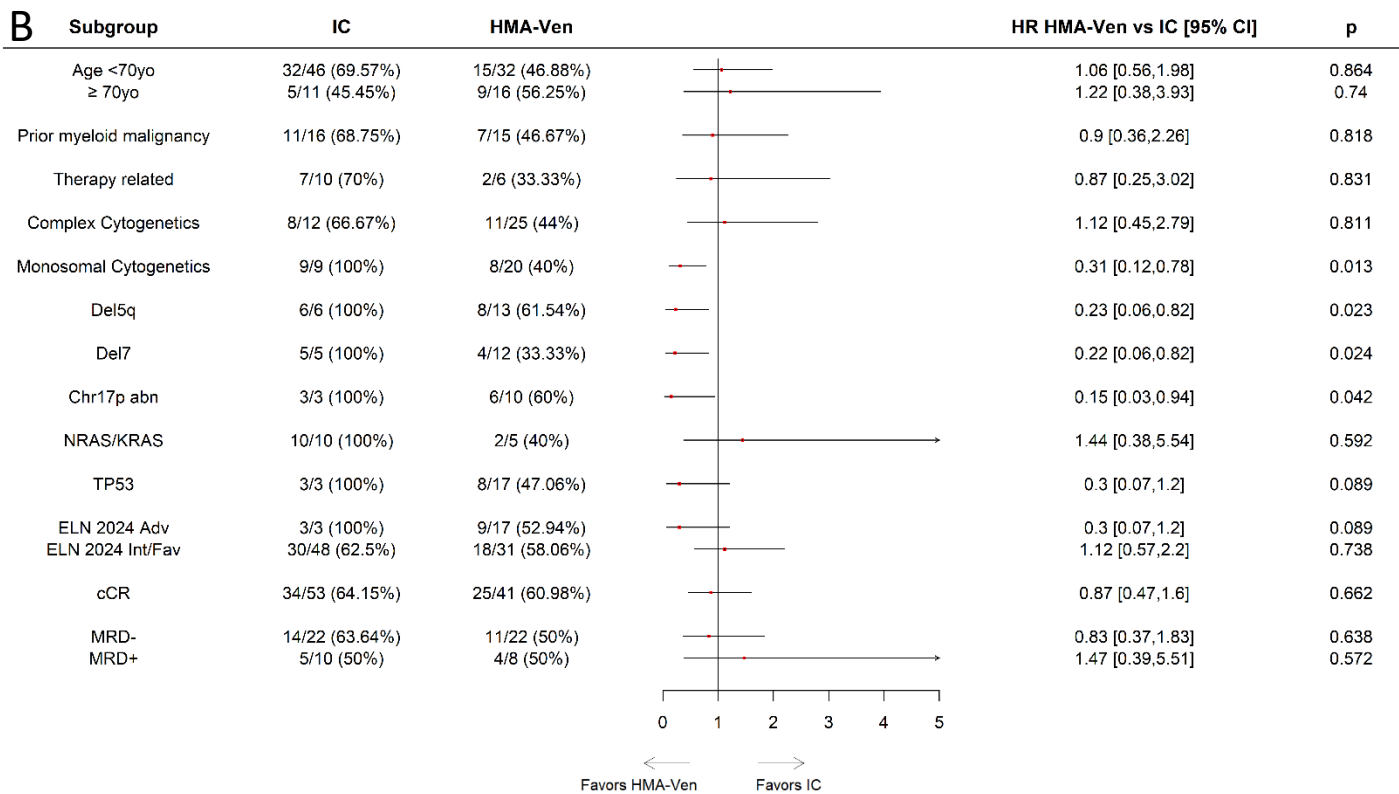
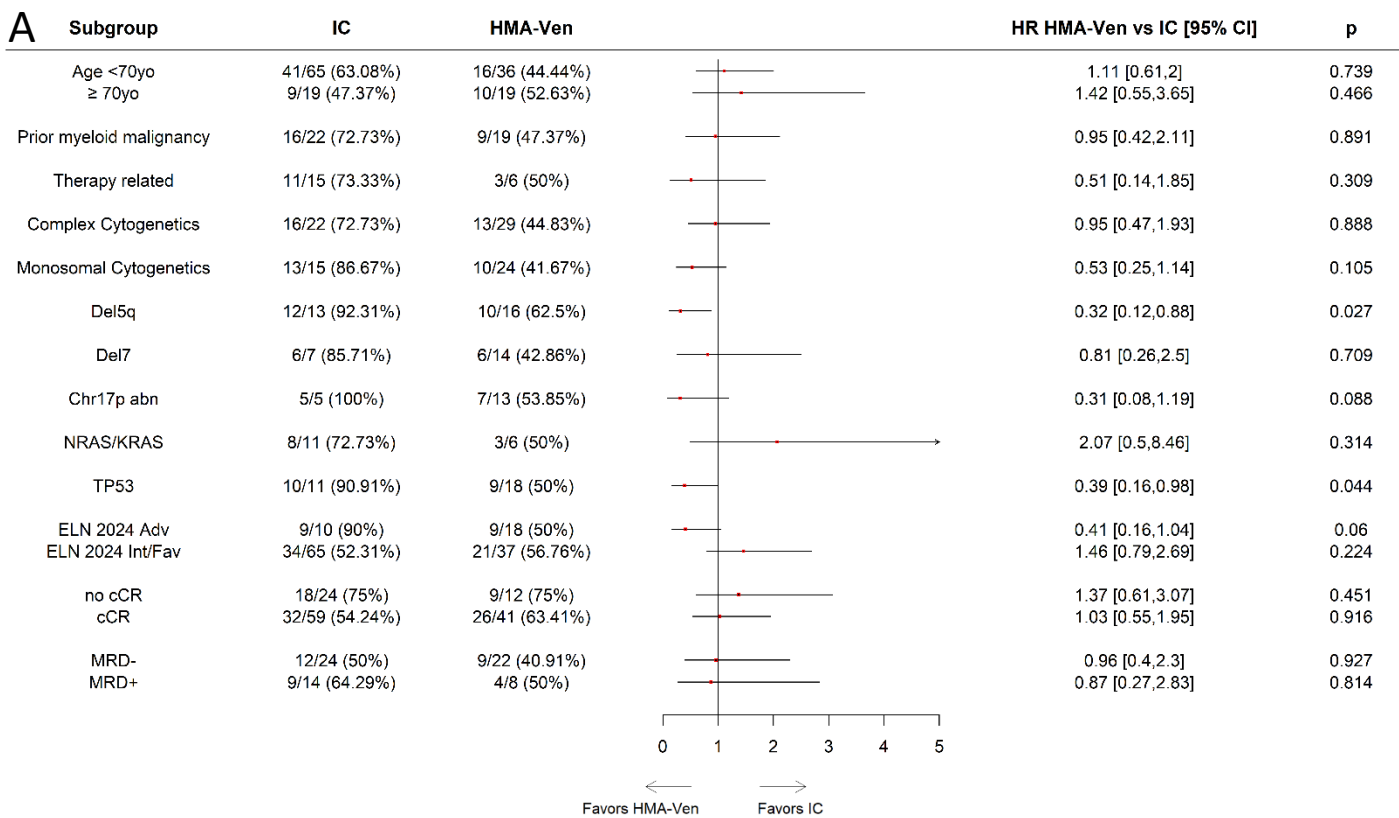
Relapse-Free Survival*						
Variables	Univariable analyses			Multivariable analysis ‡		
	HR	95% CI	P	HR	95% CI	P
HMA-VEN vs IC	1	0.59-1.74	0.96	0.49	0.22-1.08	0.08
Age ≥ 70	0.66	0.35-1.25	0.21			
Prior Myeloid malignancies	1.2	0.69-2.07	0.52			
Response Status prior to allo-SCT (cCR vs MLFS)	0.43	0.21-0.88	0.021	0.29	0.12-0.72	0.0075
Monosomal Karyotype	2.03	1.17-3.53	0.012	-		
Complex Karyotype	1.24	0.73-2.13	0.43			
Del5q	1.06	0.54-2.06	0.87			
Del7	2.23	1.18-4.21	0.014	3.82	1.68-8.67	0.0014
Chr 17p abn	1.17	0.52-2.6	0.71			
IDH2	0.79	0.38-1.61	0.51			
N/KRAS	2.49	1.33-4.68	0.004	2.39	1.10-5.19	0.028
TP53	1.38	0.73-2.62	0.32			

‡ Final multivariable model was reached after using a stepwise regression to minimize model complexity

* Relapse-Free Survival was performed on N=105 patients, N=48 in the HMA-VEN cohort and N=57 in the IC cohort



Supplemental figure 1. Consort diagram of the study cohort
ASCT = Allogeneic stem-cell transplant
ev = Event



Supplemental figure 2. Subgroup analysis of OS (A) and RFS (B) for HMA-VEN vs intensive chemotherapy. Forest plots show a comparison of OS and RFS for patients treated with HMA-VEN vs intensive induction chemotherapy (IC) by clinical and molecular subgroups.