Comparison of different criteria for the diagnosis of primary myelofibrosis reveals limited clinical utility for measurement of serum lactate dehydrogenase

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Online Supplementary Table S1. Diagnostic features of patients with suspected myelofibrosis not meeting all diagnostic criteria.

Constitutional symptoms	Enlarged spleen	Mutation	Anaemia <11.5 ♂ <10 ♀	Anaemia Any	Tear-drops	Circulating myeloid progenitors	Circulating erythroid progenitors	Raised LDH	Fibrosis (0-4)	FU (months)	Outcome
Patients meeting WHO and C&G only											
N	N	V617F	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	3	4	BMT at 4 months
N	Y	WT	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	3	42	AML at 16 months; BMT
N	N	WT	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	3	80	Progressive disase: pancytopaenia
N	N	V617F	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	3	24	Stable disease
Patients meeting WHO criteria only											
N	N	V617F	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	3	17	Stable disease
N	N	MPL	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	4	62	Progressive disease: splenomegaly & marrow failure
N	N	WT	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	4	38	Stable disease
N	N	V617F	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	4	68	Stable disease
N	N	V617F	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	3	40	Progressive disease: transfusion-dependence
N	N	WT	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	132	Stable disease AML after 9 years
N	Y	V617F	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	nd	1-2	96	Progressive disease: leucocytosis
Patients meeting C&G criteria only											
N	N	V617F	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	4	26	Stable disease AML after 2 years

LDH: serum lactate dehydrogenase; FU: follow-up; WT: wild-type; nd: not done; BMT: allogeneic bone marrow transplant; AML: acute myeloid leukaemia.