

A magnetic resonance imaging-based prognostic scoring system to predict outcome in transplant-eligible patients with multiple myeloma

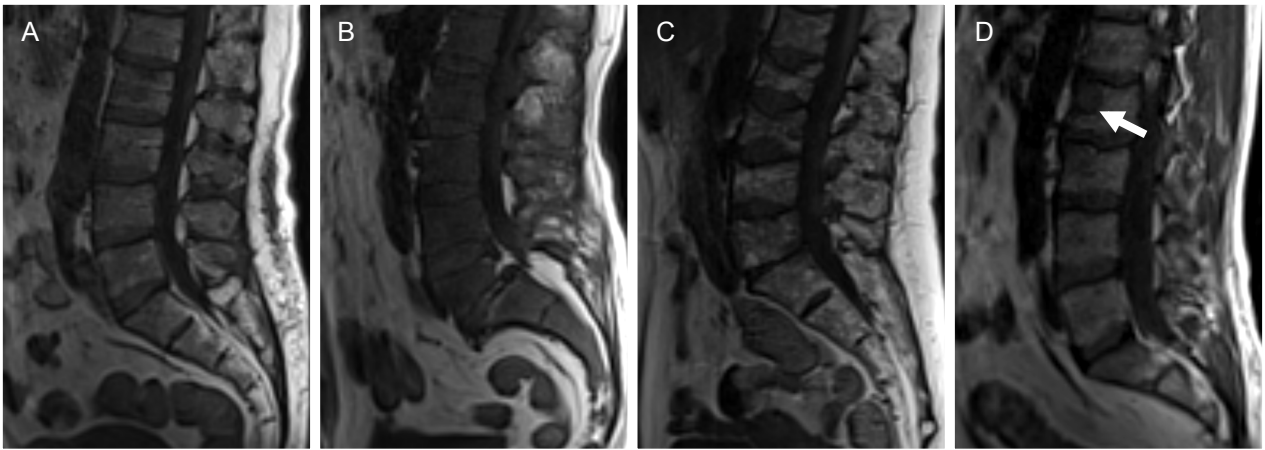
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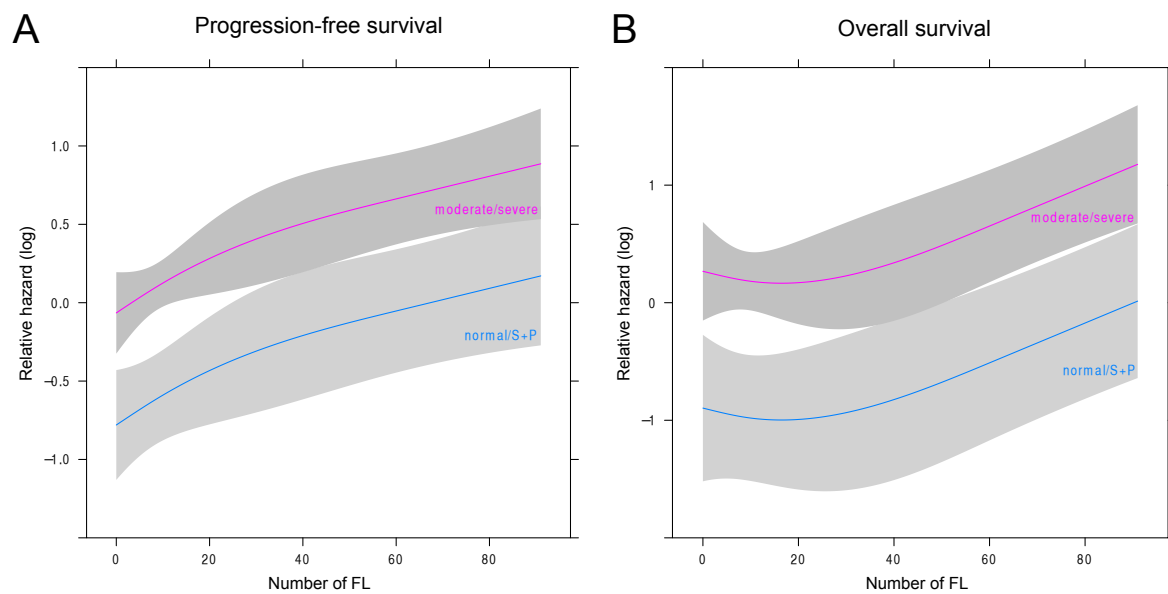
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Supplemental Figure 1: Detectable MRI patterns. Exemplary T1-weighted MRI images of minimal DI (A), severe DI (B), S&P (C) and FL (D) patterns.



Supplemental Figure 2: Relative hazards for the increasing numbers of MRI focal lesions. Relative hazards (logarithmic) derived from a Cox model with predictors DI and number of whole-body MRI focal lesions using restricted cubic splines to allow for a potentially non-linear functional relationship with (A) PFS and (B) OS.

Characteristic	n = 161	
	n	%
Sex		
<i>male</i>	98	60.9
<i>female</i>	63	39.1
Age		
<i>median (range)</i>	58.0 (27.3 – 73.2)	
Heavy chain isotype		
<i>IgG</i>	98	60.9
<i>IgA</i>	30	18.6
<i>LCD</i>	28	17.4
<i>IgD</i>	3	1.9
<i>asecretory</i>	2	1.2
Light chain isotype		
<i>kappa</i>	111	68.9
<i>lambda</i>	48	29.8
<i>asecretory</i>	2	1.2
ISS stage		
<i>I</i>	97	63.0
<i>II</i>	30	19.5
<i>III</i>	27	17.5
<i>missing</i>	7	-
Adverse cytogenetics		
del 17p		
<i>done</i>	145	
<i>positive (% of done)</i>	15 (10.3)	
t (4;14)		
<i>done</i>	144	
<i>positive (% of done)</i>	13 (9.0)	
gain 1q21 (> 2 copies)		
<i>done</i>	144	
<i>positive (% of done)</i>	55 (38.2)	
LDH (>ULN)		
<i>no</i>	130	81.2
<i>yes</i>	31	18.8
wbMRI FL (>25)		
<i>no</i>	121	75.2
<i>yes</i>	40	24.8
axMRI FL (>7)		
<i>no</i>	124	77.0
<i>yes</i>	37	23.0
MRI DI		
<i>normal</i>	38	23.6
<i>salt and pepper</i>	13	8.1
<i>moderate</i>	61	37.9
<i>severe</i>	49	30.4

Supplemental Table 1: Baseline patient and MRI characteristics.

Parameter	n/N	PFS			OS		
		HR	95%-CI	p value	HR	95%-CI	p value
<i>MRI wbFL (>25 vs. 0-25)</i>	40/161	1.90	1.27 – 2.85	0.002	1.89	1.02 – 3.49	0.04
<i>MRI axFL (>7 vs. 0-7)</i>	37/161	1.82	1.21 - 2.75	0.004	2.00	1.08 - 3.68	0.03
<i>MRI DI (moderate/severe vs. normal/S&P)</i>	110/161	2.10	1.39 – 3.17	<0.001	3.00	1.40 – 6.42	0.004
<i>ISS (II vs. I)</i>	30/154	1.46	0.93 – 2.29	0.10	1.31	0.63 – 2.76	0.47
<i>ISS (III vs. I)</i>	27/154	1.92	1.20 – 3.08	0.007	3.29	1.69 – 6.40	<0.001
<i>LDH (>ULN)</i>	31/161	1.44	0.93 - 2.22	0.10	2.59	1.42 - 4.73	0.002
<i>del 17p</i>	15/145	1.56	0.89 – 2.74	0.12	1.97	0.87 – 4.44	0.10
<i>t (4;14)</i>	13/144	3.01	1.63 – 5.58	<0.001	2.67	1.19 – 6.03	0.02
<i>gain 1q21 (> 2 copies)</i>	55/144	1.62	1.10 – 2.38	0.01	2.34	1.29 - 4.26	0.01
<i>Adverse cytogenetics</i>	69/142	1.85	1.26 – 2.71	0.001	2.55	1.35 - 4.83	0.004
<i>Induction therapy without novel agents</i>	67/161	1.01	0.70 - 1.44	0.97	1.74	0.97 - 3.12	0.06

Supplemental Table 2: Univariate analysis on the impact of MRI patterns and known prognostic factors on progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS).

		wb-MPSS			Total
		I	II	III	
ax-MPSS	I	34	2	0	36
	II	4	93	6	103
	III	0	1	21	22
Total		38	96	27	161

Supplemental Table 3: Cross tabulation of the distribution of MRI-based score (MPSS) using either the whole-body or axial focal lesions cut-offs. The cross tabulation displays the different distribution of patients to the three stages of the MRI-based score (MPSS), depending on whether whole-body (wbFL >25) or axial (axFL >7) MRI classification was used.