

# Panobinostat as part of induction and maintenance for elderly patients with newly diagnosed acute myeloid leukemia: phase Ib/II panobidara study

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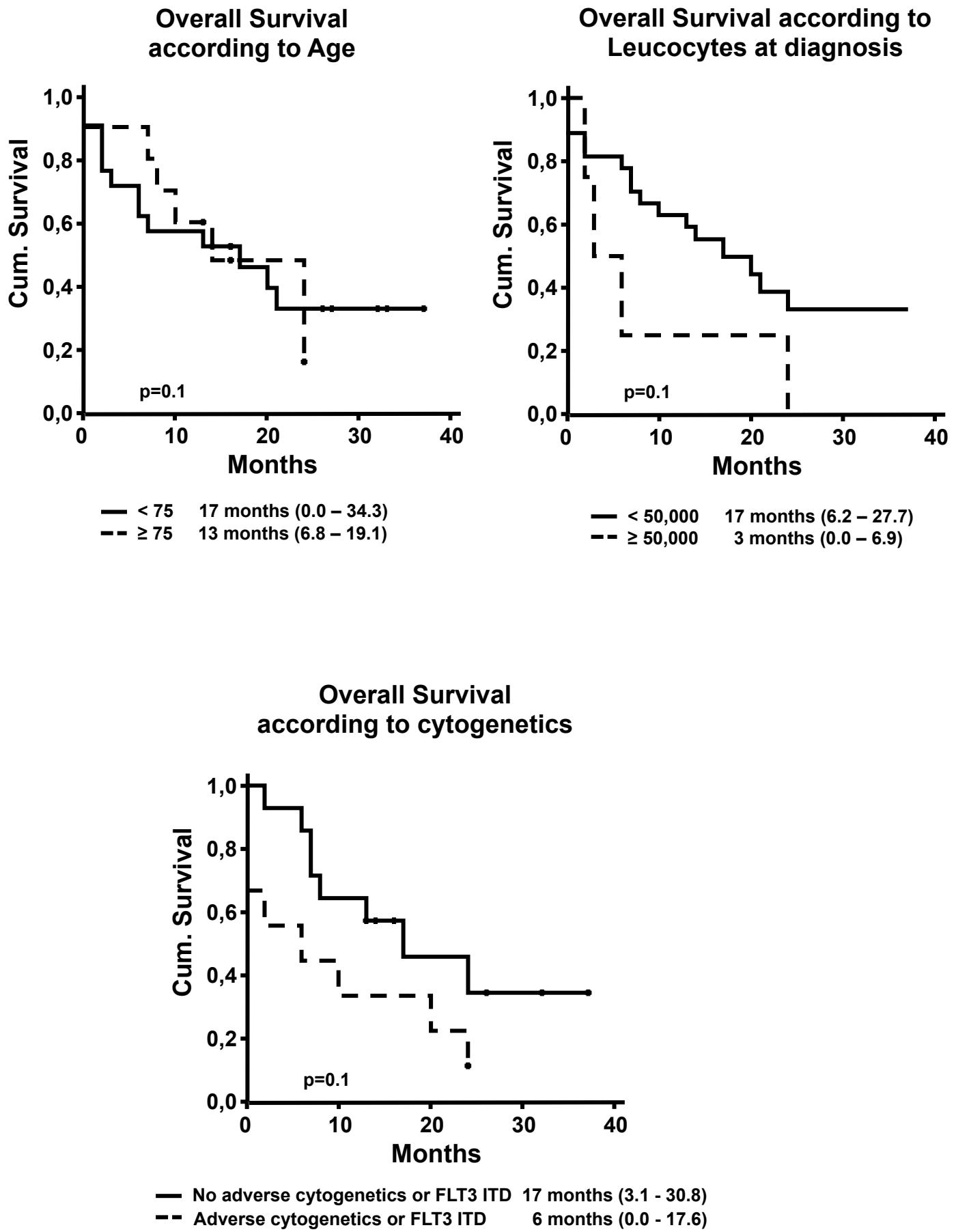
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# Supp. Figure 1



Supplemental Table 1: Criteria for defining dose-limiting toxicities

<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA</b>
<b>NON-HEMATOLOGIC</b>	
<i>Gastrointestinal</i>	$\geq$ CTCAE grade 3 vomiting or $\geq$ CTCAE grade 3 nausea, despite the use of standard anti-emetics
	$\geq$ CTCAE grade 3 diarrhea despite the use of optimal anti-diarrheal treatments (in the absence of septic symptoms)
<i>Hepatic</i>	CTCAE grade 3 AST or ALT for $>7$ consecutive days
	CTCAE grade 4 AST or ALT
	Inability to administer panobinostat for $>7$ consecutive days past the intended day of dosing due to $\geq$ CTCAE grade 2 bilirubin
	$\geq$ CTCAE grade 3 bilirubin
<i>Cardiac</i>	Any $\geq$ CTCAE grade 3 cardiac event (including CHF NYHA III or IV)
	Cardiac – QTc prolongation: please refer to Section 7.4.4
	LVEF – asymptomatic drop - please refer to Section 7.4.5
<i>Renal</i>	Calculated GFR <sup>1</sup> $\leq$ 30 mL/min but $\geq$ 20 mL/min for $>7$ consecutive days
	Calculated GFR <sup>1</sup> $<$ 20 mL/min, or chronic dialysis or renal transplantation)
	Inability to administer panobinostat for $>7$ consecutive days past the intended day of dosing due to CTCAE grade $\geq 2$ creatinine elevation
	$\geq$ CTCAE grade 3 serum creatinine
<i>Other / any</i>	Any CTCAE grade 3 event lasting $>7$ days to resolve to grade $\leq 1$ or recurring in the same cycle
	Any CTCAE grade 4 event despite of appropriate (prophylactic) treatment
<i>Treatment delays or omissions</i>	<p>Defined as DLT if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Day 1 of next cycle is delayed <math>&gt;7</math> days of intended dose due to failure to recover from treatment-related toxicity</li> </ul> <p>Any panobinostat dose in cycle 1 is omitted due to a panobinostat-related toxicity</p>