Pre-transplantation minimal residual disease with cytogenetic and molecular diagnostic features improves risk stratification in acute myeloid leukemia

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 doi:10.3324/haematol.2016.144253

Received: April 19, 2016.

Accepted: August 18, 2016.

Pre-published: August 18, 2016.

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Supplementary Table 1: Standardized Reporting for Correlation of Cytogenetic and Molecular Genetic Data in Acute Myeloid Leukemia with Clinical Data According to the ELN Guideline

ELN Genetic Risk Group	Subsets
Favorable	t(8;21)(q22;q22); *RUNX1-RUNX1T1*inv(16)(p13.1q22) or t(16;16)(p13.1;q22); *CBFB-MYH11*
	Mutated *NPM1* without *FLT3-ITD* (normal karyotype)
	Mutated *CEBPα*(normal karyotype)
Intermediate-I	Mutated *NPM1* and *FLT3-ITD* (normal karyotype)
	Wild-type *NPM1* and *FLT3-ITD* (normal karyotype)
	Wild-type *NPM1* without *FLT3-ITD* (normal karyotype)
Intermediate-II	t(9;11)(p22;q23); *MLLT3-MLL* Cytogenetic abnormalities not classified as favorable or adverse
Adverse	inv(3)(q21q26.2) or t(3;3)(q21;q26.2); *RPN1-EVI1*t(6;9)(p23;q34); *DEK-NUP214*t(v;11)(v;q23); *MLL* rearranged−5 or del(5q); −7; abnl(17p); complex karyotype

Supplementary Table 2: Coefficients from the multivariate regression model for 1-year relapse incidence.

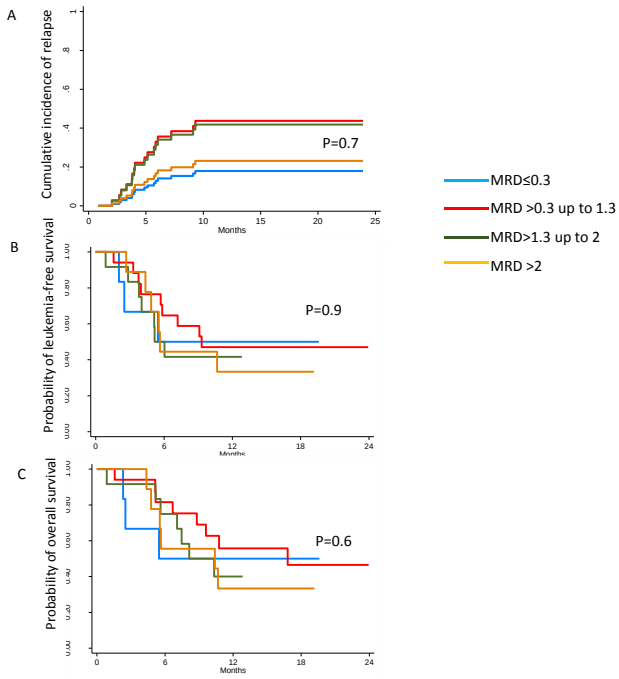
	Coefficient	95% CI	p
High risk vs. low risk	1.79	0.7-2.8	0.001
RIC vs. MAC	0.8	0.04-1.6	0.039

Figure Legends

Supplementary Figure 1: The level of MRD categorized as ≤0.3%, >0.3% but ≤1.3%, >1.3% but ≤2% and >2% did not have an impact on the relapse incidence (A), leukemia-free survival (B) and overall survival (C).

Supplementary Figure 2: The proposed scoring system for 1-year relapse incidence based on MRD at HSCT, ELN risk classification and the conditioning regimen intensity identified 3 risk groups: 1) Low risk group with a score of 0-1 and 1- year relapse incidence of 6.9% 2) Intermediate risk group with risk score of 2 and 1-year relapse incidence of 26.9% and 3) high risk group with score of 3 and 1-year relapse incidence of 47.2%.

Supplementary Figure 1: The impact of the level of MRD by MFC on relapse incidence (A), LFS (B) and OS (C)



Supplementary Figure 2: Prognostic score for 1-year relapse incidence