

Brentuximab vedotin with chemotherapy in adolescents and young adults with stage III or IV classical Hodgkin lymphoma in ECHELON-1

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Table S1. Summary of overall survival at 6 years for patients aged 18 to 39 years (intent-to-treat population)

	A+AVD (N=396)	ABVD (N=375)	Total (N=771)	Hazard Ratio ^a (95% CI)	P-value
OS (months)				0.391 (0.161,0.951)	0.032
Number of events, n (%)	7 (2)	16 (4)	23 (3)		
Number censored, n (%)	389 (98)	359 (96)	748 (97)		
Kaplan-Meier estimates, ^b					
% (95% CI) [n at risk]					
6 Months	99.2% (97.7%,99.8%) [n=388]	99.4% (97.8%,99.9%) [n=358]	99.3% (98.4%,99.7%) [n=746]		
12 Months	99.0% (97.3%,99.6%) [n=384]	99.2% (97.4%,99.7%) [n=349]	99.1% (98.1%,99.6%) [n=733]		
24 Months	98.7% (96.9%,99.5%) [n=367]	98.0% (95.9%,99.0%) [n=335]	98.4% (97.2%,99.1%) [n=702]		
36 Months	98.4% (96.6%,99.3%) [n=351]	97.4% (95.1%,98.6%) [n=308]	98.0% (96.6%,98.8%) [n=659]		
48 Months	98.2% (96.2%,99.1%) [n=331]	96.4% (93.8%,98.0%) [n=284]	97.3% (95.9%,98.3%) [n=615]		
60 Months	98.2% (96.2%,99.1%) [n=300]	95.4% (92.4%,97.2%) [n=253]	96.8% (95.2%,97.9%) [n=553]		
72 Months	98.2% (96.2%,99.1%) [n=200]	94.9% (91.8%,96.9%) [n=167]	96.6% (95.0%,97.8%) [n=367]		
Median overall survival follow-up ^c (months) (95% CI)	72.48 (71.00,73.33)	71.10 (69.45,72.48)	71.66 (70.90,72.57)		
Reason leading to OS event, n (%)					
Death due to any cause	7 (2)	16 (4)	23 (3)		

OS is defined as the time from the date of randomization to the date of death. Patients without documented death at the time of analysis will be censored at the date last known to be alive.

P-value is calculated by using unstratified log-rank test to compare OS between the 2 treatment groups.

^a Hazard ratio (A+AVD/ABVD) and 95% CI are based on unstratified Cox's proportional hazard regression model. Hazard ratio <1 favors A+AVD arm.

^b Based on Kaplan-Meier product limit estimates [n=number of patients at risk].

^c Median OS follow-up is calculated from the Kaplan-Meier method switching the OS event/censored status, i.e., OS event as censored and censored as OS event.

A+AVD: brentuximab vedotin, doxorubicin, vinblastine, and dacarbazine. ABVD: doxorubicin, bleomycin, vinblastine, and dacarbazine. OS: overall survival. CI: confidence interval.

Table S2. Subsequent anticancer therapy in AYA age subgroups at 6 years (safety population)

	A+AVD	ABVD	Total
Patients aged 18-29 years, n	244	219	463
Patients with at least 1 subsequent anticancer therapy, n (%)	49 (20)	50 (23)	99 (21)
Type of therapy, ^a n (%)			
Chemotherapy	24 (10)	35 (16)	59 (13)
Radiation	26 (11)	18 (8)	44 (10)
High-dose chemotherapy+transplant	14 (6)	20 (9)	34 (7)
Immunotherapy ^b	4 (2)	8 (4)	12 (3)
Allogeneic stem cell transplant	1 (<1)	3 (1)	4 (<1)
Chemotherapy+radiation	1 (<1)	0	1 (<1)
Patients aged 18-39 years, n	396	368	764
Patients with at least 1 subsequent anticancer therapy, n (%)	78 (20)	93 (25)	171 (22)
Type of therapy, ^a n (%)			
Chemotherapy	37 (9)	61 (17)	98 (13)
Radiation	40 (10)	35 (10)	75 (10)
High-dose chemotherapy+transplant	25 (6)	30 (8)	55 (7)
Immunotherapy	9 (2)	16 (4)	25 (3)
Allogeneic stem cell transplant	2 (<1)	4 (1)	6 (<1)
Chemotherapy+radiation	1 (<1)	0	1 (<1)

^a Types of subsequent anticancer therapy are not exclusive (patients may have received more than 1 subsequent therapy and may be counted in multiple categories).

^b All reported immunotherapy regimens included a PD-1 inhibitor.

A+AVD: brentuximab vedotin, doxorubicin, vinblastine, and dacarbazine. ABVD: doxorubicin, bleomycin, vinblastine, and dacarbazine. AYA: adolescent and young adult. n: number. PD-1: programmed death-1.

Table S3. Second malignancies at 6 years (safety population)

Treatment	Age group (y)	Second malignancy Category (number of patients)
A+AVD	18-39	Solid tumors (n=2) Hematological malignancies (n=5) Acute myeloid leukemia (n=2) Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, not otherwise specified (n=1) Peripheral T-cell lymphoma, not otherwise specified (n=1) Other (n=1)
	18-29	Hematological malignancies (n=2) Acute myeloid leukemia (n=1) Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma NOS (n=1)
ABVD	18-39	Hematological malignancies (n=5) Primary mediastinal (thymic) large B-cell lymphoma (n=1) Precursor B-acute lymphoblastic leukemia/lymphoblastic lymphoma (n=1) Other (n=3)
	18-29	Hematological malignancies (n=1) Primary mediastinal (thymic) large B-cell lymphoma (n=1)

A+AVD: brentuximab vedotin, doxorubicin, vinblastine, and dacarbazine. ABVD: doxorubicin, bleomycin, vinblastine, and dacarbazine. AYA: adolescent and young adults. n: number. NOS: not otherwise specified. y: years.