The outcome of allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation among elderly patients with severe aplastic anemia and a predictive model from the Chinese Blood and Marrow Transplant Registry group

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Supplemental Table 1. The basic characteristics, conditioning regimen and transplantation related mortality among different donor groups.

	MSD		HID	URD	P
Age, median (range), years	52 (50-58)	54 (50-74)		52 (50-55)	0.200
Age ≥ 55 years, No. (%)	4 (25.0%)	20	(36.4%)	2 (40.0%)	0.673
Age ≥ 60 years, No. (%)	0	6 ((10.9%)	0	0.288
Interval between the diagnosis to transplant, median (range), months	3.6 (0.2-260.5)	4.0 (0.4-279.8)	56.0 (3.6-245.3)	0.276
RBC infusions, median (range)	10 (4-50)	15	(2-396)	34 (10-50)	0.445
PLT infusions, median (range)	7.5 (2-550)	15 (1-234)		20 (20-28)	0.132
	Cy 200mg/kg r-ATG 10mg/kg (n=2)	G-CSF/ATG based	PT-Cy based	Cy 200mg/kg r-ATG 10mg/kg (n=1)	NA
Conditioning regimen	Flu 150mg/m ² Cy 100 mg/kg r-ATG 10 mg/kg (n=6)	Bu 6.4mg/kg Flu 150mg/m ² Cy 100mg/kg ATG 10mg/kg (n=41)	Bu 3.2mg/kg Flu 150mg/m ²	Flu 150mg/m ² Cy 100 mg/kg r-ATG 10 mg/kg (n=3)	
F	Bu 3.2mg/kg Flu 150mg/m ² Cy 100mg/kg r-ATG 10mg/kg (n=8)	TBI 3cGy Bu 6mg/kg Flu 120mg/m ² Cy 50mg/kg ATG 10mg/kg (n=6)	Cy 29mg/kg r-ATG 10mg/kg PT-Cy 100mg/kg (n=8)	Bu 3.2mg/kg Flu 150mg/m ² Cy 29mg/kg r-ATG 10mg/kg PT-Cy 100mg/kg (n=1)	
Reasons of transplantation related	None	severe infection (n=8)		regimen-related toxicity (n=1)	

mortality	regimen-related toxicity (n=4)	severe infection (n=1)
	thrombotic microangiopathy, TMA (n=1)	
	haemorrhagic events (n=1)	
	primary graft failure leading to miscellaneous	
	causes (n=1)	

Abbreviations:

granulocyte colony-stimulating factor, G-CSF busulfan Bu, fludarabine Flu, cyclophosphamide Cy rabbit antithymocyte globulin r-ATG

Supplemental Table 2. The univariate analysis of overall survival outcomes.

Variables	5-year OS	P
The total cohort (N=76)	77.2±4.9%	
Patient Age		0.014*
Aged 50-54 (N=50)	$86.0 \pm 4.9\%$	
Aged 55-74 (N=26)	60.8±9.7%	
Patient Gender	0.028*	
Male (N=37)	89.2±5.1%	
Female (N=39)	66.3±7.6%	
Disease type		0.332
SAA (N=60)	$79.4 \pm 5.3\%$	
vSAA (N=16)	68.8±11.6%	
Timing of HSCT	0.587	
Upfront (N=35)	79.5±6.9%	
Salvage (N=41)	75.3±6.8%	
Disease course		0.940
< 6 months (N=41)	$77.4 \pm 6.7\%$	
≥6 months (N=35)	76.9±7.2%	
Previous ATG		0.157
No (N=54)	81.0±5.4%	
Yes (N=22)	68.2±9.9%	
HCT-CI		< 0.001
0-1 (N=61)	86.9±4.3%	
2-3 (N=15)	$38.1 \pm 12.9\%$	
Donor type		0.053
Matched sibling donor (N=16)	100%	

Haploidentical donor (N=55)	71.8±6.2%	
Unrelated donor (N=5)	60.0±21.9%	
HLA locus	0.119	
Matched (N=20)	$90.0 \pm 6.7\%$	
Mismatched (N=56)	$72.3 \pm 6.1\%$	
ABO blood type incompatibility	0.054	
Compatible (N=41)	$84.9 \pm 5.7\%$	
Incompatible (N=35)	$68.6 \!\pm\! 7.8\%$	
Graft type	0.267	
BM plus PB (N=45)	$82.0 \pm 5.8\%$	
PB (N=31)	$70.3 \pm 8.4\%$	
MNC	0.848	
< 10 (N=31)	$77.4 \pm 7.5\%$	
≥10 (N=43)	$78.3 \pm 6.4\%$	
CD34	0.892	
< 5 (N=39)	$76.9 \pm 6.7\%$	
≥5 (N=36)	76.6±7.3%	

Supplemental Figure 1. The cumulative incidence of myeloid engraftment (A) and platelet engraftment (B), grade II-IV aGvHD (C), III-IV aGvHD (D), cGvHD (E), moderate cGvHD (F), CMV (G) and EBV reactivation (H). The cumulative incidences of myeloid engraftment were 100%, 89.1±0.2%, and 100% in the MSD, HID and URD groups, respectively (*P* = 0.005). The retrospective incidences of platelet engraftment were 100%, 72.7±0.4%, and 60.0±6.8% in the MSD, HID and URD groups, respectively (*P* = 0.037). The description of data collection in the study (I).

