

Event-free survival at 36 months is a suitable endpoint for diffuse large B-cell lymphoma patients treated with immunochemotherapy: real-world evidence from the North Japan Hematology Study Group

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Supplemental Figure 1. Kaplan-Meier Survival curves.

(A) Event-free survival and (B) overall survival of all patients after initial immunochemotherapy.

Supplemental Figure 2. ROC curves for clinical factors.

ROC curves for clinical factors ([A] LDH ratio, [B] sIL-2R ratio, [C] clinical stage, and [D] performance status) at 36 months after initial immunochemotherapy. The numbers in the upper left of the figure indicate the threshold values (false positive and true positive rates). The cut-off value, dotted in black, was calculated using the Youden index via the approach of Heagerty et al.¹⁹ Considering clinical use, the thresholds of the LDH and sIL-2R ratios were set at 1.00, and 1.50, respectively (dotted in red). ROC, receiver operating characteristic; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase; sIL-2R, soluble interleukin 2 receptor; AUC, area under the curve.

Supplemental Figure 3. Relapse-specific cumulative incidences from event-free status at 24 months based on a competing risk analysis.

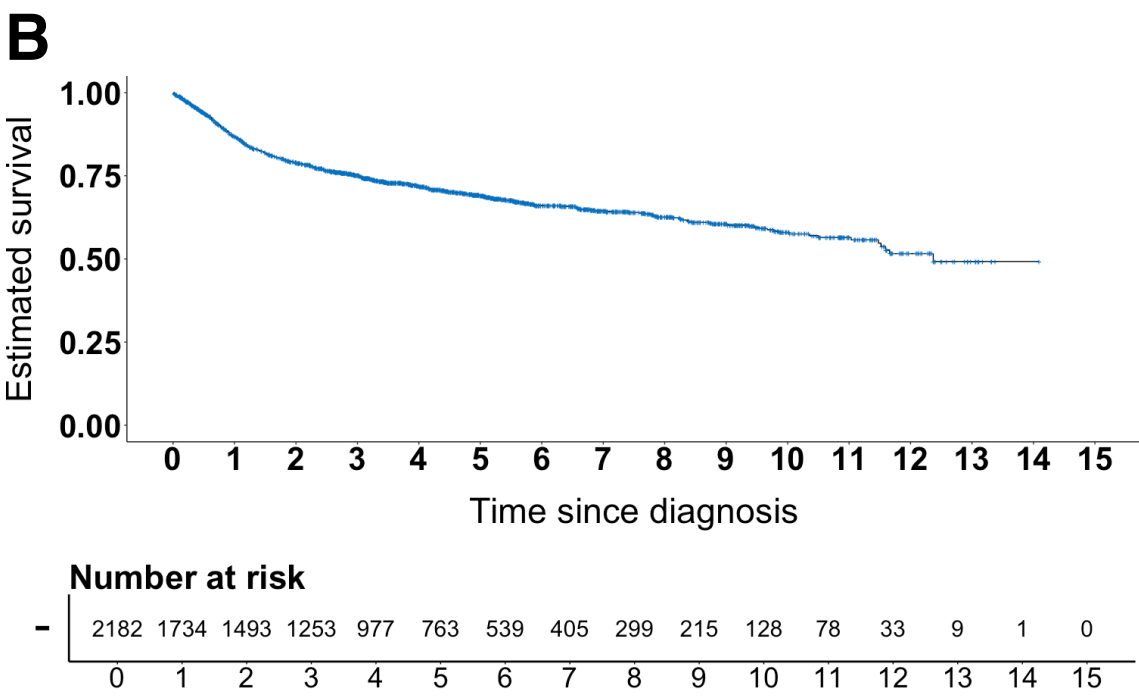
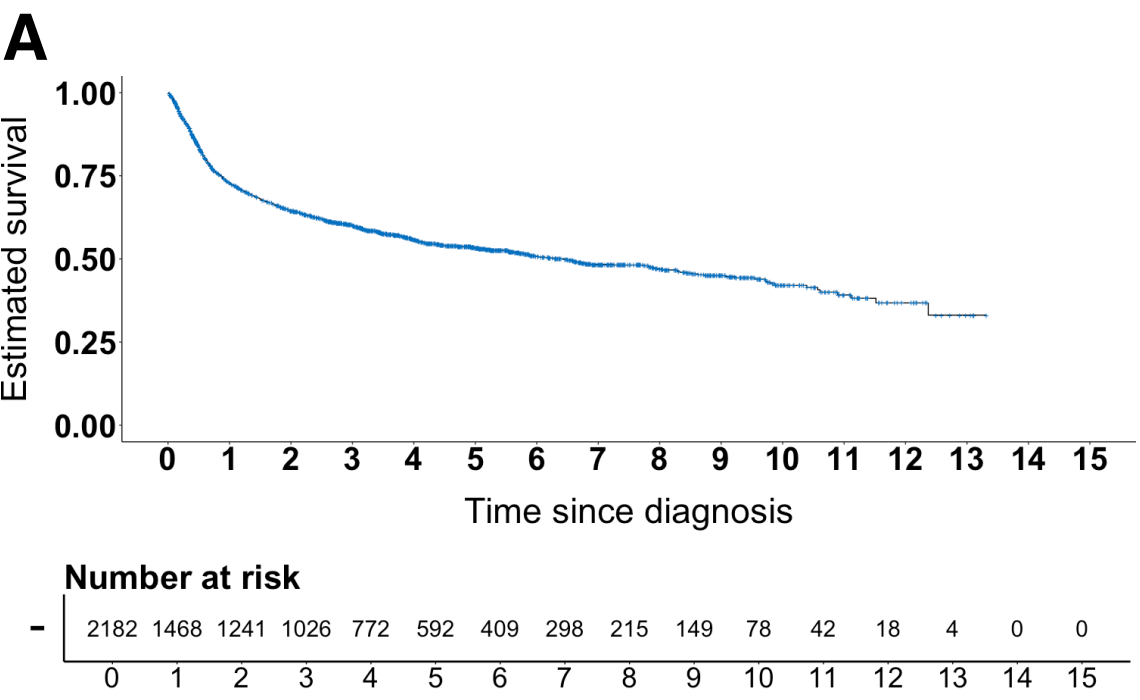
Relapse-specific cumulative incidences based on a competing risk analysis for (A) patients under 60 years old; (B) patients between 61 and 80 years old; and (C) patients 81 years of age and older with good or poor performance status. PS, performance status; HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence intervals.

Supplemental Figure 4. Cumulative incidences from event-free status at 24 months of the patients under 60 years old based on a competing risk analysis.

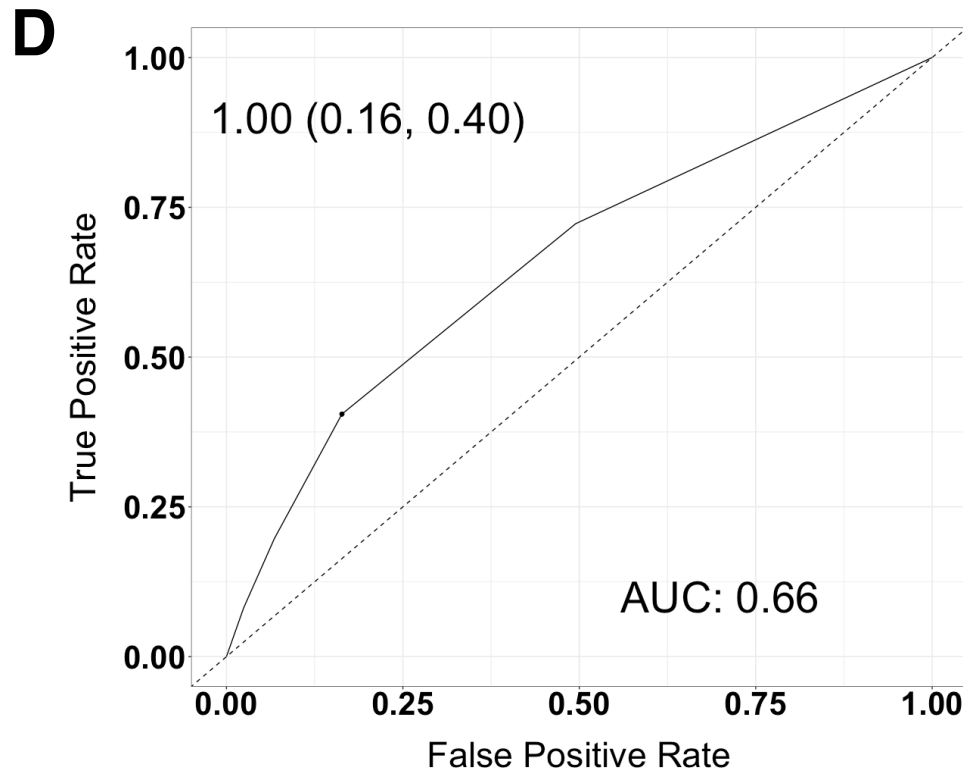
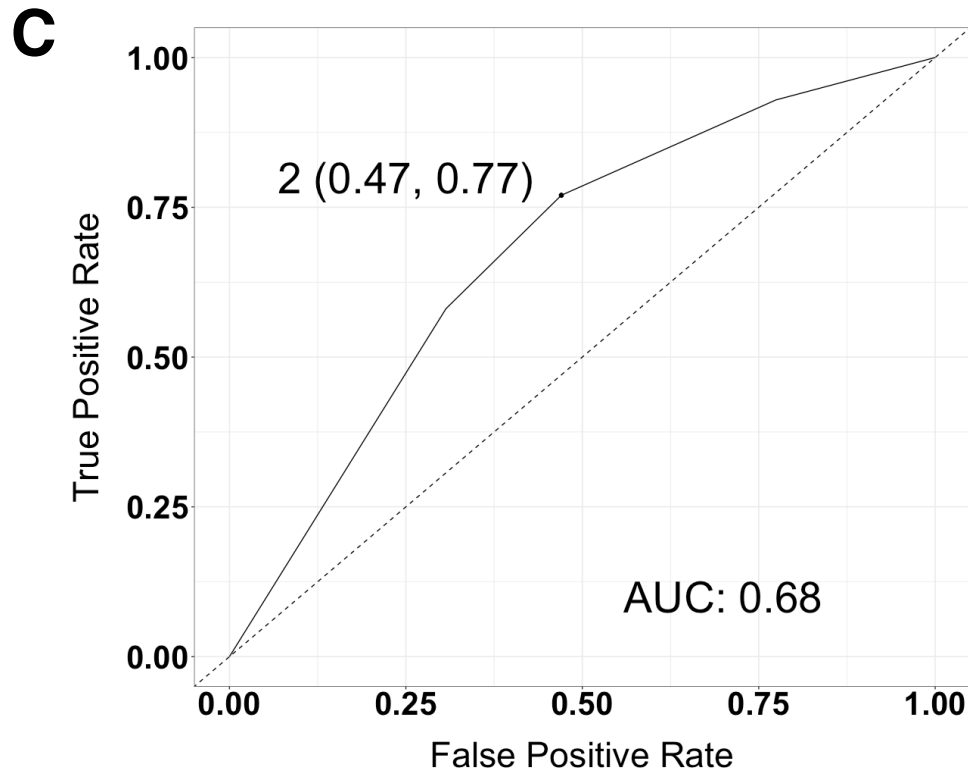
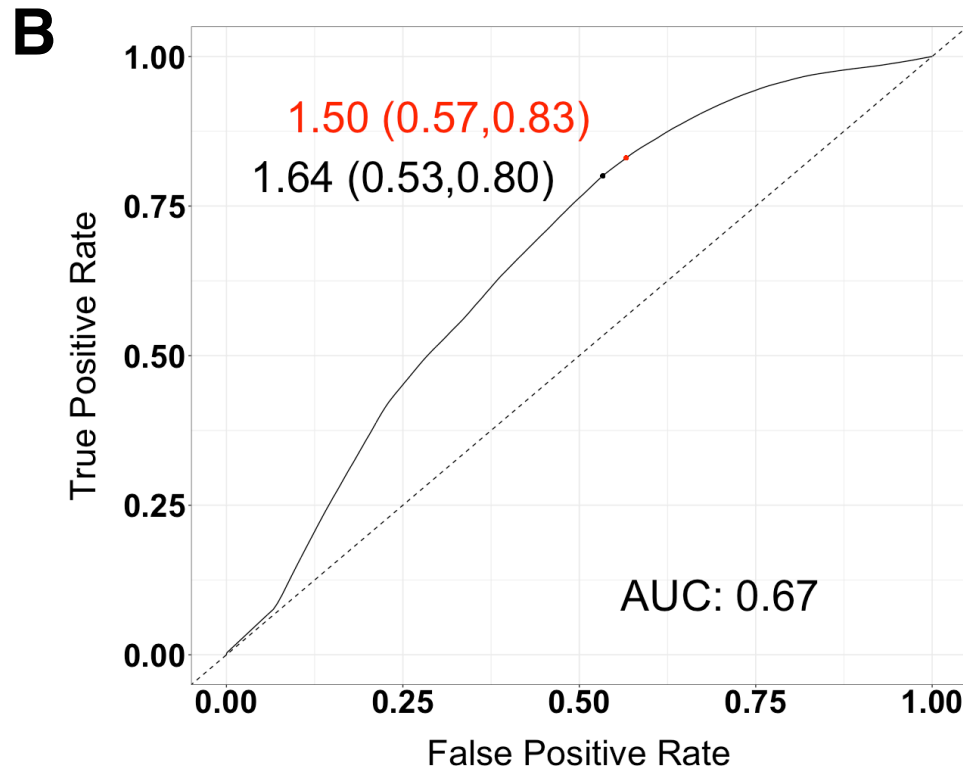
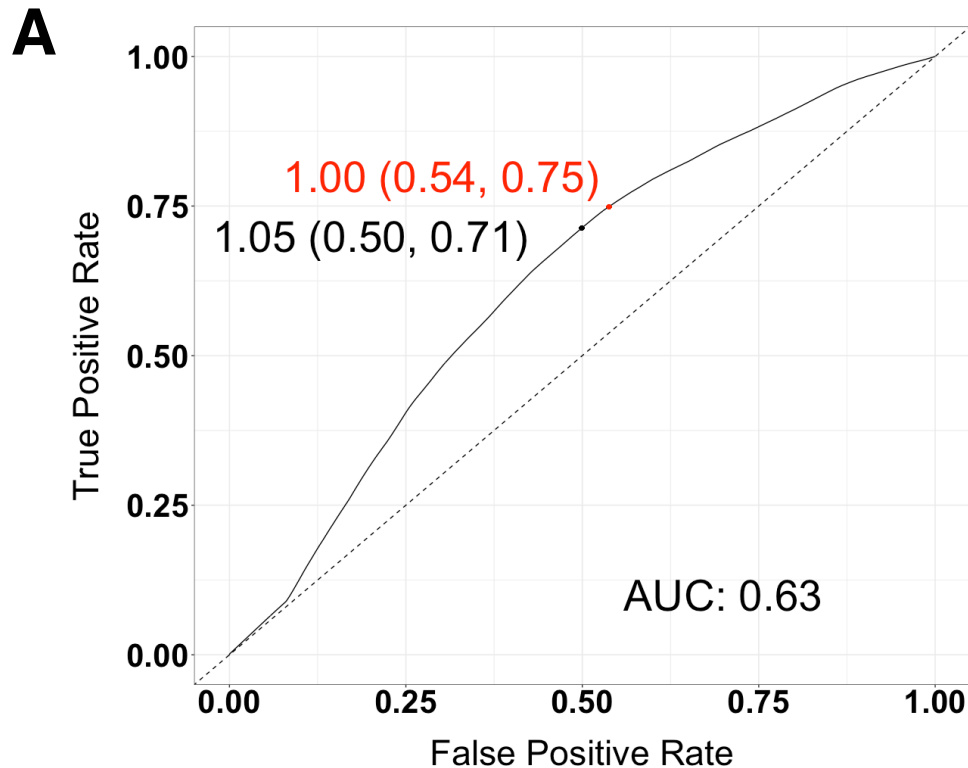
(A) Event-specific cumulative incidences and (B) death-specific cumulative incidences.

DLBCL, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma.

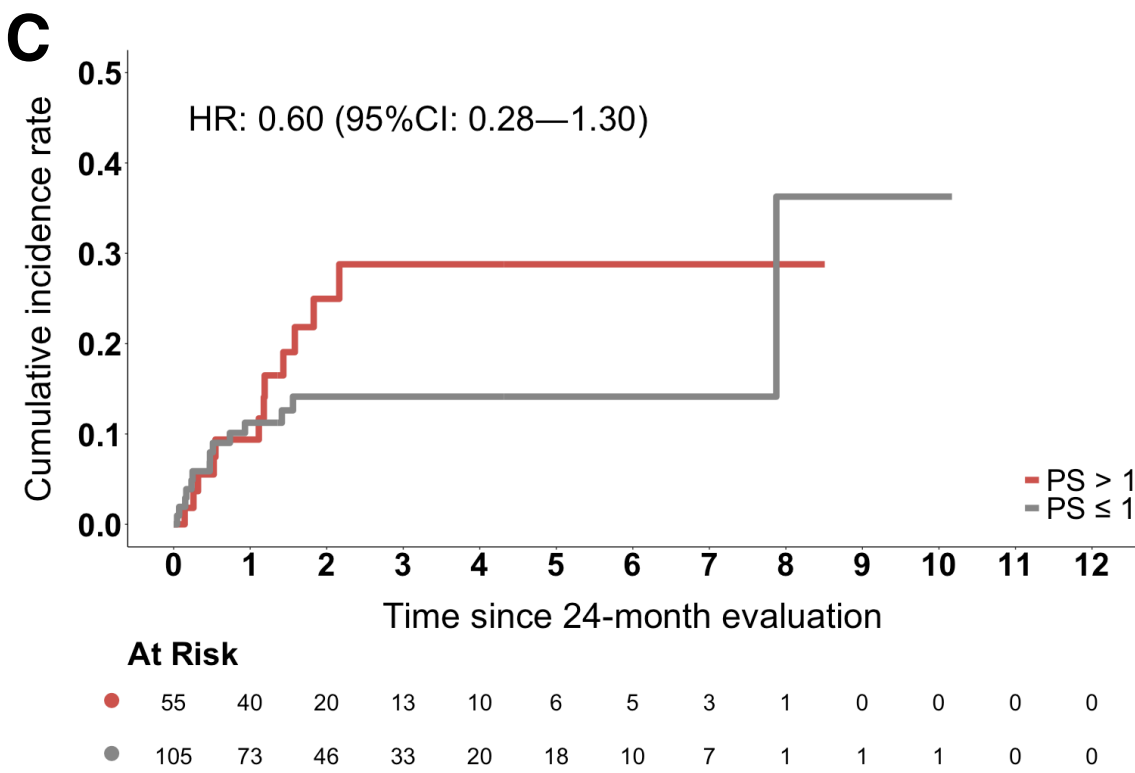
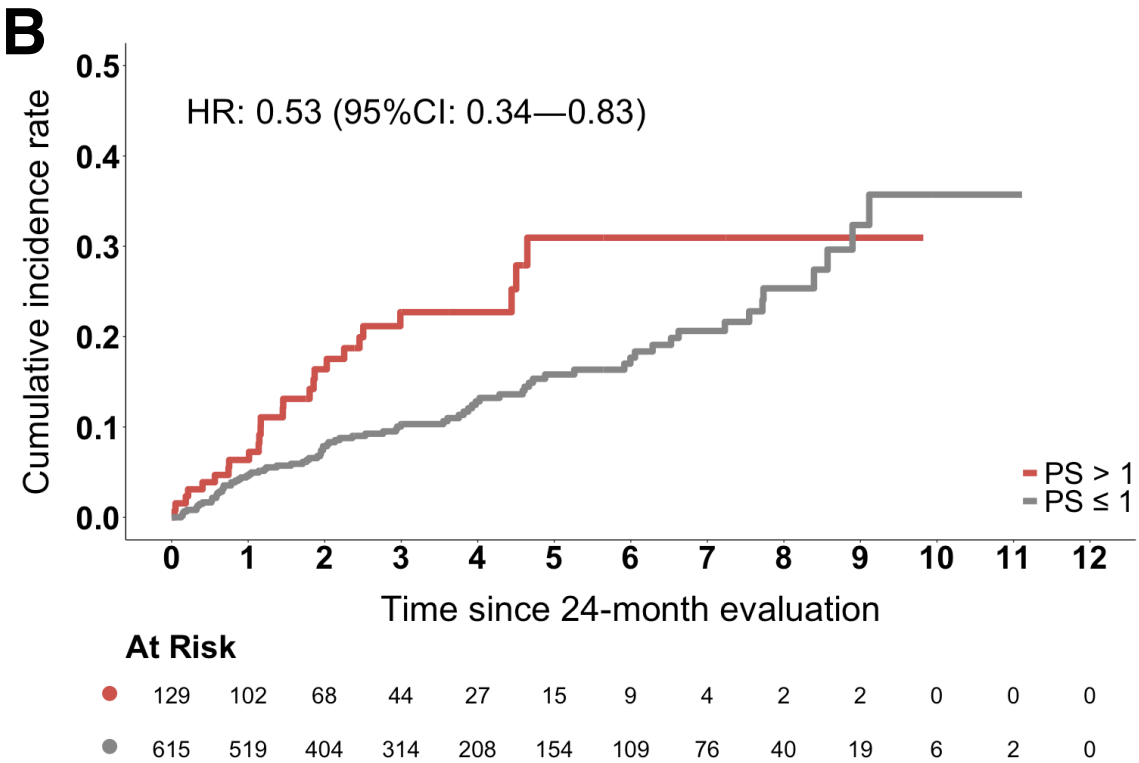
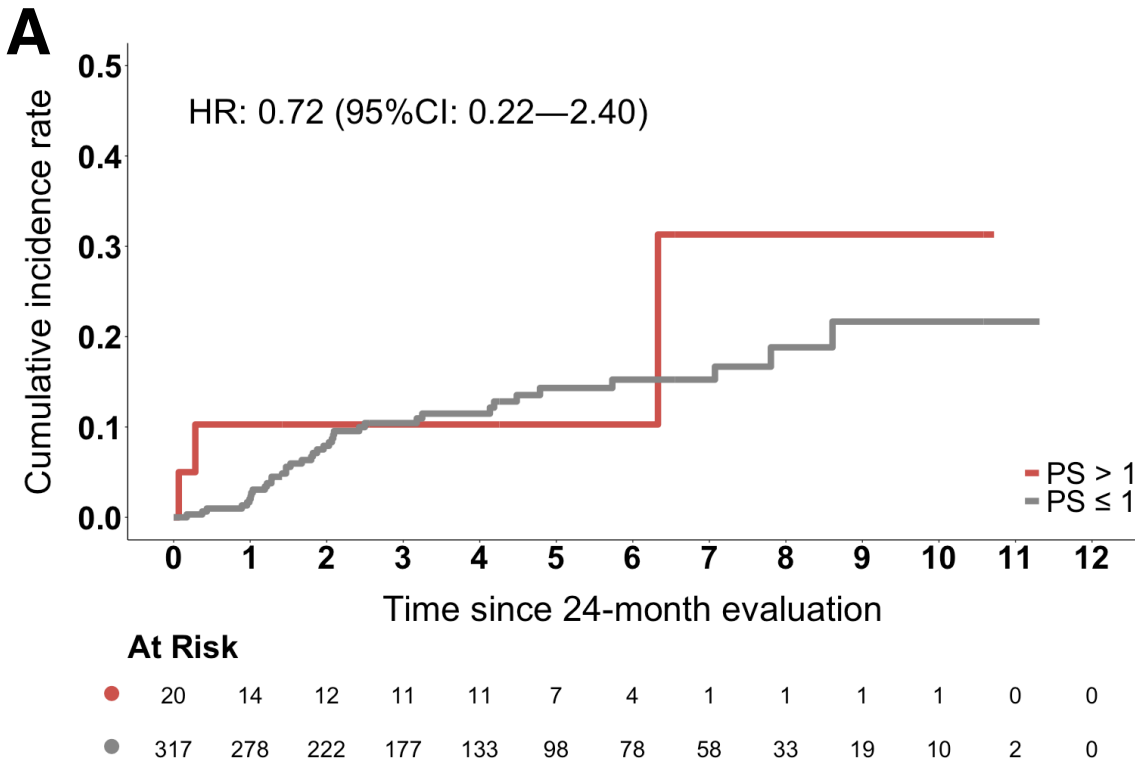
Supplemental Figure 1



Supplemental Figure 2



Supplemental Figure 3



Supplemental Figure 4

