Revised International Staging System for Multiple Myeloma: A Report From International Myeloma Working Group

Antonio Palumbo, Hervé Aver-Loiseau, Stefania Oliva, Henk M. Lokhorst, Hartmut Goldschmidt, Laura Rosinol, Paul Richardson, Simona Castiglione, Juan José Lahuerta, Thierry Facon, Sara Brighen, Francesca Gay, Michel Attal, Roberto Passera, Andrew Spencer, Massimo Offidani, Shahi Kumar, Pellegrino Musto, Sagar Lonial, Robert Z. Orlowski, Elena Zamagni, Gareth Morgan, Meletios A. Dimopoulos, Brian G.M. Durie, Kenneth C. Anderson, Pieter Sonneveld, Jesús San Miguel, Michele Cavo, S. Vincent Rajkumar, and Philippe Moreau

ABSTRACT

Purpose
The clinical outcome of multiple myeloma (MM) is heterogeneous. A simple and reliable tool is needed to stratify patients with MM. We combined the International Staging System (ISS) with chromosomal abnormalities (CA) detected by interphase fluorescent in situ hybridization after CD138 plasma cell purification and serum lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) to evaluate their prognostic value in newly diagnosed MM (NDMM).

Patients and Methods
Clinical and laboratory data from 4,445 patients with NDMM enrolled onto 11 international trials were pooled together. The K-adaptive partitioning algorithm was used to define the most appropriate subgroups with homogeneous survival.

Results
ISS, CA, and LDH data were simultaneously available in 3,060 of 4,445 patients. We defined the following three groups: revised ISS (R-ISS) I (n = 871), including ISS stage I (serum β2-microglobulin level < 3.5 mg/L and serum albumin level ≥ 3.5 g/dL), no high-risk CA [del(17p) and/or t(4;14) and/or (14;16)], and normal LDH level (less than the upper limit of normal range); R-ISS III (n = 295), including ISS stage III (serum β2-microglobulin level > 5.5 mg/L and high-risk CA or high LDH level); and R-ISS II (n = 1,894), including all the other possible combinations. At a median follow-up of 46 months, the 5-year OS rate was 82% in the R-ISS I, 62% in the R-ISS II, and 40% in the R-ISS III groups; the 5-year PFS rates were 55%, 36%, and 24%, respectively.

Conclusion
The R-ISS is a simple and powerful prognostic staging system, and we recommend its use in future clinical studies to stratify patients with NDMM effectively with respect to the relative risk to their survival.

J Clin Oncol 33:2863-2869. © 2015 by American Society of Clinical Oncology

INTRODUCTION

Multiple myeloma (MM) is a heterogeneous disease, with survival duration ranging from a few months to more than 10 years. New, simple, and more robust biomarkers are needed to better dissect different disease categories within MM associated with different outcomes.1

The International Staging System (ISS) is a simple risk stratification algorithm based on two parameters; high serum β2-microglobulin level reflects high tumor mass and reduced renal function, and low serum albumin in MM is mainly caused by inflammatory cytokines such as interleukin-6 secreted by the myeloma microenvironment. The ISS score, defined in 2005, identifies three patient groups with different prognoses; the median overall survival (OS) was 62 months in the ISS stage I, 44 months in the ISS stage II, and 29 months in the ISS stage III groups (P < .001).2

Chromosomal abnormalities (CA) detected by interphase fluorescent in situ hybridization (iFISH) are a key element to define the biologic features of MM.3 In newly diagnosed MM (NDMM), standard-risk disease is characterized by the absence of del(17p), translocation t(4;14)(p16;q32), or translocation t(14;16)(q32;q23) and is associated with a median OS of 50.5 months, whereas high-risk disease is characterized by the presence of at least one of the previously mentioned abnormalities and is associated with a median OS of 24.5 months (P < .001).4

© 2015 by American Society of Clinical Oncology
Serum lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) is another relevant biomarker in MM. LDH level above the upper limit of normal denotes an increased disease aggressiveness and suggests high proliferation rate and/or the presence of tumor mass, in particular extramedullary and extraosseous disease. Studies performed before the availability of novel agents showed that high LDH levels were associated with shorter OS. In the era of novel agents, LDH availability of novel agents showed that high LDH levels were prognostic.12–21 Another study that combined ISS, CA, and LDH data defined four risk categories. In the very low–risk category, the 2-year OS rate was 93%; by contrast, in the very high–risk category, the 2-year OS rate was 55% (Appendix Table A1, online only).12 These data strongly suggest the need for combining these prognostic factors to better stratify patients into homogeneous survival subgroups. Most of the data currently available were obtained in young patients who received autologous stem-cell transplantation (ASCT), with limited evaluation in elderly patients and patients ineligible for high-dose therapy. Here, we propose a simple model including ISS, CA, and LDH data to define subgroups of patients with different prognosis to better allow stratifications on clinical trials and data comparisons across studies. We assessed this new algorithm, the revised ISS (R-ISS), in 3,060 young and elderly patients with NDMM.

### Statistical Analysis

An explorative analysis of the 3,060 patients for whom ISS, CA, and LDH data were simultaneously available was conducted. K-adaptive partitioning,25 dedicated to censored survival data (minimax-based partitioning rule by log-rank test), was used for ISS/CA/LDH grouping; this routine gave an optimal number of three subgroups (R-ISS I, II, and III). The OS and PFS curves were estimated using the Kaplan-Meier method and compared using the log-rank test. OS and PFS were then analyzed through the Cox proportional hazards regression model, considering both as outcomes. The baseline results were then validated in an independent test set (Table 1).

### Abbreviations

- CA: chromosomal abnormalities
- iFISH: interphase fluorescence in situ hybridization
- ISS: International Staging System
- LDH: lactate dehydrogenase
- MM: multiple myeloma
- R-ISS: revised International Staging System
- VAD: vincristine, doxorubicin, and dexamethasone

### Table 1. Standard Risk Factors for MM and the R-ISS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISS stage</th>
<th>Prognostic Factor</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Serum β₂-microglobulin &lt; 3.5 mg/L, serum albumin ≥ 3.5 g/dL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Not ISS stage I or II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Serum β₂-microglobulin ≥ 5.5 mg/L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA by iFISH</td>
<td>Presence of del(17p) and/or translocation t(4;14) and/or translocation t(14;16)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High risk</td>
<td>No high-risk CA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDH</td>
<td>Serum LDH &lt; the upper limit of normal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>Serum LDH &gt; the upper limit of normal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Serum LDH &lt; the upper limit of normal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>R-ISS stage</th>
<th>Prognostic Factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>ISS stage I and standard-risk CA by iFISH and normal LDH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Not R-ISS stage I or II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>ISS stage III and either high-risk CA by iFISH or high LDH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: CA, chromosomal abnormalities; iFISH, interphase fluorescence in situ hybridization; ISS, International Staging System; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase; MM, multiple myeloma; R-ISS, revised International Staging System.

### Patients

A total of 4,445 patients with NDMM were enrolled onto 11 international, multicenter clinical trials, from 2005 to 2012 (Appendix Table A2, online only). The results of these trials were previously reported (Clinical Trials.gov identifiers: NCT01346787, NCT00551928, NCT01091831, NCT01093196, NCT0190787, NCT0163179, NCT01134484, NCT00461747, NCT00200681; Eudract: 2005-004714-32; Netherlands Trial Register: NTR213).21,22 Patients gave written informed consent before entering the source trials, which were performed in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

All patients received new drugs (immunomodulatory agents [IMIDs] or proteasome inhibitors [PIs]) in association with conventional chemotherapy as up-front treatment or incorporated into pretransplantation induction or post-transplantation maintenance strategies, except for the patients enrolled onto the Intergroupe Francês du Myelome 2005-01 trial who were randomly assigned to vincristine, doxorubicin, and dexamethasone (VAD) induction and to VAD plus dexamethasone, cyclophosphamide, etoposide, and cisplatin before ASCT (Appendix Table A3, online only).

Baseline data collected included the following: age, sex, ISS stage, CA detected by iFISH, and serum LDH level. Data about ISS stage, CA by FISH, and serum LDH were simultaneously available in 3,060 of 4,445 patients. The primary end point was OS, defined as the time from start of treatment until death as a result of any cause or until the last date the patient was known to be alive. The secondary end point was progression-free survival (PFS), defined as the time from start of treatment until progression or death as a result of any cause or until the last date the patient was known to be progression free.

### ISS, CA, and LDH Analyses

ISS stage I was defined as serum β₂-microglobulin level less than 3.5 mg/L and serum albumin level ≥ 3.5 g/dL. ISS stage II included all patients with neither stage I nor stage III disease. ISS stage III was defined as serum β₂-microglobulin level ≥ 5.5 mg/L, irrespective of serum albumin level.

Bone marrow plasma cells (BMPCs) for iFISH analyses were enriched using anti-CD138–coated magnetic MicroBeads and AutoMACS Pro Separator (Miltenyi Biotech, San Diego, CA) following manufacturer’s instructions. BMPCs were then fixed in Carnoy’s solution and stored at −20°C. Slides for iFISH were prepared using probes purchased from Cytocell (Cambridge, United Kingdom), Kreatech (Buffalo Grove, IL), and Vyss (Des Plaines, IL), according to manufacturer’s instructions. The routine panel included baseline evaluation of del(13), del(17p), and immunoglobulin H translocations. Nuclei were analyzed using a fluorescent light microscope. One hundred to 200 BMPC nuclei from each sample were scored. Del(17p), translocation t(4;14), and translocation t(14;16) detected by iFISH were considered high-risk CA. Patients were considered positive for a given CA when it was present in a percentage higher than the cutoff threshold, defined by each local laboratory. Details of interlaboratory variability are reported in the Appendix (online only).

Serum LDH level was recorded at baseline and classified as normal or high according to the local laboratory definition of normal range. High LDH was defined as a serum level greater than the upper limit of normal range; normal LDH was defined as a serum level less than the upper limit of normal (Table 1).
RESULTS

Patient Characteristics and Treatments

Median age was 62 years (range, 18 to 91 years); 65% of patients were ≤ 65 years old, and 35% were older than age 65 years. In the overall population of 4,445 patients, 60% received ASCT (most of these patients were ≤ 65 years old), 44% received PI, and 66% received IMIDs; only 5% of patients did not receive any novel agent up front (Table 2). Patient characteristics and treatments of the overall population were similar when compared with the 3,060 patients with ISS, CA, and LDH data available. Of note, of 1,171 patients with ISS stage I, 26% had high-risk CA and/or high LDH levels. Of 715 patients with ISS stage III, 57% had standard-risk CA and normal LDH levels (Table 3).

Individual ISS, CA, and LDH

The individual role of each predictor was initially evaluated in the total population of 4,445 patients. One thousand six hundred fifteen patients (36%) had ISS stage I, 1,630 (37%) had ISS stage II, and 987 (22%) had ISS stage III; 213 patients (5%) had missing data. At a median follow-up of 46 months, the 5-year OS rate was 77% for ISS stage I, 62% for ISS stage II, and 47% for ISS stage III (P < .001); the 5-year PFS rate was 49% for ISS stage I, 36% for ISS stage II, and 30% for ISS stage III (P < .001).

Two thousand seven hundred eighteen patients (61%) had standard-risk CA, 851 patients (19%) had high-risk CA, and 876 patients (20%) had missing data. The 5-year OS rate was 69% in the standard-risk group and 50% in the high-risk group (P < .001), whereas the 5-year PFS rates were 45% and 24% (P = .004), respectively.

Three thousand four hundred forty-three patients (77%) had a normal LDH level, 530 patients (12%) had a high LDH level, and 472 patients (11%) had missing data. The 5-year OS rate was 68% for patients with normal LDH and 47% for patients with high LDH (P < .001), whereas the 5-year PFS rates were 42% and 31% (P = .004), respectively.

Combined ISS, CA, and LDH

The K-adaptive partitioning was performed in 3,060 patients with ISS, CA, and LDH data. The following three ISS/CA/LDH groups were identified (Table 1): 871 patients (28%) with R-ISS stage I, (ISS stage I, no high-risk CA, and normal LDH); 295 patients (10%) with R-ISS stage III (ISS stage III plus high-risk CA or high LDH); and 1,894 patients (62%) with R-ISS stage II (all the other ISS/CA/LDH combinations).

At a median follow-up of 46 months, the 5-year OS was 82% for R-ISS stage I, 62% for R-ISS stage II, and 40% for R-ISS stage III, with a median OS time of not reached for R-ISS stage I, 83 months for R-ISS stage II, and 43 months for R-ISS stage III (Fig 1). The 5-year PFS rate was 55% for R-ISS stage I, 36% for R-ISS stage II, and 24% for R-ISS stage III, with a median PFS time of 66 months for R-ISS stage I, 42 months for R-ISS stage II, and 29 months for R-ISS stage III (Fig 2).

In the univariable Cox analysis, the risk of death was increased for ISS stage II versus I (hazard ratio [HR], 2.39) and stage III versus I (HR, 4.68). Similarly, the risk of death was higher for high-risk CA...
versus standard-risk CA (HR, 2.03), as well as for high LDH versus normal LDH (HR, 2.55). By applying the R-ISS, the mortality risk was considerably increased for R-ISS stage II versus I (HR, 3.68), as well as for R-ISS stage III versus I (HR, 9.95; Fig 1). The risk of progression was higher for ISS stage II versus I (HR, 1.64) and stage III versus I (HR, 2.18). Similarly, the risk of progression was increased for high-risk CA versus standard-risk CA (HR, 1.82), as well as for high LDH versus normal LDH (HR, 1.34). The risk of progression was higher for R-ISS stage II versus I (HR, 2.09), as well as for R-ISS stage III versus I (HR, 3.58; Fig 2).

In the multivariable Cox model for OS, including age, sex, and R-ISS, the risk of death was increased for age more than 65 years (HR, 1.32; 95% CI, 1.14 to 1.52; \( P < .001 \)), male sex (HR, 1.16; 95% CI, 1.02 to 1.33; \( P = .029 \)), R-ISS stage II versus I (HR, 3.59; 95% CI, 2.68 to 4.80; \( P < .001 \)), and R-ISS stage III versus I (HR, 9.64; 95% CI, 6.24 to 14.88; \( P < .001 \)). In the multivariable Cox model for PFS, the risk of progression was higher for age greater than 65 years (HR, 1.57; 95% CI, 1.42 to 1.75; \( P < .001 \)), R-ISS stage II versus I (HR, 1.99; 95% CI, 1.61 to 2.37; \( P < .001 \)), and R-ISS stage III versus I (HR, 3.37; 95% CI, 2.54 to 4.56; \( P < .001 \)).

Subgroup analyses for PFS and OS were also performed. The R-ISS staging system confirms its prognostic role in patients younger and older than 65 years of age (Appendix Fig A1, online only) as well as in patients who did and who did not receive ASCT, PIs, and IMIDs (Fig 3).
In this study, the most common prognostic tools (ISS stage, CA, and serum LDH level) were combined to define a simple, reliable, and pragmatic risk stratification of patients with NDMM. The R-ISS allowed a clear identification of the following three survival patterns through a simplified rule: R-ISS stage I includes ISS stage I, no high-risk CA, and normal LDH; R-ISS stage III includes ISS stage III with high-risk CA and/or high LDH levels; R-ISS stage II includes all the remaining conditions. Patients with R-ISS stage I, II, and III had 5-year OS rates of 82%, 62%, and 40%, respectively.

We initially evaluated the prognostic power of each single component of the R-ISS. The impact of ISS was confirmed for both OS (ISS stage III vs I: HR, 4.68) and PFS (ISS stage III vs I: HR, 2.18). As for CA, the presence of del(17p), translocation t(4;14), or translocation t(14;16) commonly identifies high-risk patients with poor outcome;3,4 and our study confirmed their prognostic impact for both OS (HR, 2.03) and PFS (HR, 1.82). Consistent with previous studies, we found that high serum LDH level predicted worse OS (HR, 2.55) and PFS (HR, 1.34).

Subsequently, we developed the R-ISS algorithm that combines these three prognostic features. Our major aim was to create a simple and easily applicable model that combined validated and reliable disease-related prognostic factors. The combination of three different prognostic tools in the R-ISS allows a better evaluation of patient prognosis; approximately 26% of patients would have been wrongly allocated to a good-prognosis group if we had considered only one of these three factors.

In the univariable Cox analyses, we found that ISS stage III, high-risk CA, and elevated serum LDH were associated with a significantly poorer OS (HR from 2.03 to 4.68). Their combination in the R-ISS improved the stratification and the impact on OS (HR from 3.68 to 9.95). The prognostic impact of R-ISS on OS was confirmed independently of age and therapy.

To define the three R-ISS stages, we did not use the classical recursive partitioning, which is a multivariable statistical method.
based on a binary tree representation, because it can easily manage categorical but not continuous variables.26 Conversely, we adopted K-partitioning, a new technique that can manage censored survival data. K-partitioning provides minimal-based partitioning rules by log-rank test and finds an optimal set of cutoff points, and the number of groups does not need to be established in advance.25

Previous studies have combined different prognostic tools (Appendix Table A1).10-13 Compared with other studies, the R-ISS has been developed in a larger sample size of 3,060 patients, including both young and elderly patients. In the other studies, the majority of patients were in the low-risk group (42% to 58%)10-13; in our analysis, 62% of patients were in the intermediate-risk group, whereas 28% were in the low-risk group and 10% were in the high-risk group. This distribution may explain the slightly better survival dissection among the different groups in our study, with HR for OS ranging from 3.68 to 9.95. We based our staging system on validated, simple, easily applicable, and reliable disease-related prognostic factors. There are novel, alternative approaches, such as gene expression profiling and single nucleotide polymorphisms, currently used for a detailed molecular analysis of MM. Yet, studies including gene expression profiling and single nucleotide polymorphism analyses showed inconsistent results, and further validation to achieve a more general consensus is still necessary.27-29 In addition, these techniques are quite complex and expensive, which limits their routine use.

In our study, 95% of patients received novel agents. Although this was not the objective of our analysis, our results showed an improvement in OS with novel therapies across prognostic subgroups. In the original ISS study including patients worldwide treated from 1981 to 2002, with minimal exposure to any novel agents, the median OS was 62 months for patients with ISS stage I, 44 months for patients with ISS stage II, and 29 months for patients with ISS stage III. In our analysis, the median OS was not reached for patients with ISS stage I, 87 months for patients with ISS stage II, and 56 months in patients ISS stage III.2

Our study has some limitations. We included only patients enrolled onto experimental trials (65% < 65 years old). We excluded some patients from the final analysis as a result of the lack of baseline data; in addition, information about chromosome 1 abnormalities was not collected in all trials, and thus we could not include this prognostic parameter. There was no interlaboratory standardization of FISH analysis, and heterogeneous cutoff levels for LDH were used in the different trials. In our model, we did not include host-related prognostic factors such as age, performance status, and comorbidities, which still play an important role in defining patient prognosis. The relatively short median follow-up time is another limitation. Furthermore, we used a single-step modeling approach, without splitting the series into training and validation autonomous sets. The lack of a real validation sample can be a limitation of the analysis. Nevertheless, both the large sample size and the homogeneity of the main clinical characteristics were expected to minimize the risk of data overfitting.

Future analyses will try to overcome such limitations and will validate this new risk stratification in population-based studies, including a higher proportion of elderly patients. The European Myeloma Network will also focus on FISH standardization in MM, and future efforts will be directed to combine both disease-related and patient-related factors to develop a more comprehensive prognostic evaluation.

In conclusion, there is a clear need for a better differentiation of patients with MM. MM can no longer be considered a single disease, but a mix of different disease entities. Today, new treatments are available, and survival of patients with MM has significantly improved. In clinical practice, a better definition of MM subgroups is essential to provide more effective personalized therapies. The R-ISS staging system is a new risk stratification algorithm with an improved prognostic power compared with the individual ISS, CA, and LDH parameters. It includes simple, reliable, and widely used prognostic markers, and it allows the identification of three different MM entities with clearly different outcomes.

AUTHORS’ DISCLOSURES OF POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Disclosures provided by the authors are available with this article at www.jco.org.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Conception and design: Antonio Palumbo, Roberto Passera, Shaji Kumar, Brian G.M. Durie, Pieter Sonneveld, Jesús San Miguel, S. Vincent Rajkumar, Philippe Moreau

Collection and assembly of data: Antonio Palumbo, Stefania Oliva, Simona Caltagirone, Sara Bringhen, Francesca Gay

Data analysis and interpretation: Antonio Palumbo, Hervé Avet-Loiseau, Stefania Oliva, Henk M. Lokhorst, Hartmut Goldschmidt, Laura Rosinol, Paul Richardson, Simona Caltagirone, Juan José Lahuereta, Thierry Facon, Sara Bringhen, Francesca Gay, Michel Attal, Roberto Passera, Andrew Spencer, Massimo Offidani, Shaji Kumar, Pellegrino Musto, Sagar Lonial, Maria T. Petrucci, Robert Z. Orlofski, Elena Zamagni, Gareth Morgan, Meletios A. Dimopoulos, Brian G.M. Durie, Kenneth C. Anderson, Pieter Sonneveld, Jesús San Miguel, Michele Cavo, S. Vincent Rajkumar, Philippe Moreau

Manuscript writing: All authors

Final approval of manuscript: All authors

REFERENCES


10. Neben K, Jauch A, Bertsch U, et al: Combining information regarding chromosomal aberrations t(4;14) and del (17p13) with the International Staging
R-ISS for MM: An IMWG Report

System classification allows stratification of myeloma patients undergoing autologous stem cell transplantation. Haematologica 95:1150-1157, 2010


20. Larocca A, Cavallo F, Magarotto V, et al: Reduced dose-intensity subcutaneous bortezomib plus prednisone (VP) or plus cyclophosphamide (VCP) or plus melphalan (VMP) for newly diagnosed multiple myeloma patients older than 75 years of age. Blood 122:539, 2013 (abstr)


Affiliations

Antonio Palumbo, Stefania Oliva, Simona Caltagirone, Sara Bringenh, and Francesca Gay, University of Torino, Azienda Ospedaliero-Universitaria Città della Salute della Salute e della Scienza di Torino; Roberto Passera, University of Torino, Torino; Massimo Offidani, Clinica di Ematologia, AVO Ospedali Riuniti di Ancona, Ancona; Pellegrino Musto, Istituto di Ricovero e Cura a Carattere Scientifico, University of Torino, Azienda Ospedaliero-Universitaria Città della Salute della Salute e della Scienza di Torino; Elena Mariani and Michele Cavo, Istituto di Ematologia Seragnoli, Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy; Hervé Avet-Loiseau and Michel Attal, Institut Claudius Regaud, Referral Cancer Center of Basilicata, Rionero in Vulture; Maria T. Petrucci, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome; Elena Zamagni and Michele Clinica di Ematologia, AUO Ospedali Riuniti di Ancona, Ancona; Pellegrino Musto, Istituto di Ricovero e Cura a Carattere Scientifico, University of Torino, Azienda Ospedaliero-Universitaria Città della Salute della Salute e della Scienza di Torino; Roberto Passera, University of Torino, Torino; Massimo Offidani, Clinica di Ematologia, AVO Ospedali Riuniti di Ancona, Ancona; Pellegrino Musto, Istituto di Ricovero e Cura a Carattere Scientifico, University of Torino, Azienda Ospedaliero-Universitaria Città della Salute della Salute e della Scienza di Torino; Elena Mariani and Michele Cavo, Istituto di Ematologia Seragnoli, Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy; Hervé Avet-Loiseau and Michel Attal, Institut Claudius Regaud, L’Institut Universitaire du Cancer de Toulouse-Oncopele, Toulouse; Thierry Facon, Service des Maladies du Sang, Hôpital Claude Huriez, Centre Hospitalier Regionale et Universitaire Lille, Lille; Philippe Moreau, University Hospital Hotel-Dieu, Nantes, France; Henk M. Lokhorst, VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam; Pieter Sonneveld, Erasmus MC, Rotterdam, the Netherlands; Hartmut Goldschmidt, University Hospital and National Center for Tumor Diseases Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany; Laura Rosinol, Hospital Clinic, Institut Clinic d’Investigacions Biomèdiques August Pí i Sunyer, Barcelona; Juan José Lahuerta, Hospital Universitario 12 de Octubre, Madrid; Jésus San López-Corral, Clínica Universidad de Navarra, Centro de Investigaciones Médicas Aplicadas, IDISNA, Pamplona, Spain; Paul Richardson and Kenneth C. Anderson, Jerome Lipper Multiple Myeloma Center, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA; Shaji Kumar and S. Vincent Rajkumar, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN; Sagar Lonial, Winship Cancer Institute, Emory University, Atlanta, GA; Robert Z. Orlovski, The University of Texas MD Anderson Comprehensive Cancer Center, Houston, TX; Gareth Morgan, Myeloma Institutes for Research Therapy, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR; Brian G.M. Durie, Cedars-Sinai Comprehensive Cancer Center, Los Angeles, CA; Andrew Spencer, Alfred Health Hospital, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia; and Meletios A. Dimopoulos, School of Medicine, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece.
AUTHORS' DISCLOSURES OF POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Revised International Staging System for Multiple Myeloma: A Report From International Myeloma Working Group

The following represents disclosure information provided by authors of this manuscript. All relationships are considered compensated. Relationships are self-held unless noted. I = Immediate Family Member, Inst = My Institution. Relationships may not relate to the subject matter of this manuscript. For more information about ASCO's conflict of interest policy, please refer to www.asco.org/rwc or jco.ascopubs.org/site/ifc.

Antonio Palumbo
Honoraria: Amgen, Novartis, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Genmab, Janssen-Cilag, Millennium, Onyx, Sanofi
Consulting or Advisory Role: Amgen, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Genmab, Celgene, Janssen-Cilag, Millennium, Onyx

Hervé Avet-Loiseau
Consulting or Advisory Role: Celgene, Janssen, Amgen, Sanofi
Research Funding: Celgene (Inst), Sanofi (Inst)

Stefania Oliva
No relationship to disclose

Henk M. Lokhorst
Research Funding: Janssen (Inst), Genmab (Inst)
Expert Testimony: Janssen, Genmab
Travel, Accommodations, Expenses: Genmab, Janssen, Roche

Hartmut Goldschmidt
Consulting or Advisory Role: Janssen-Cilag (Inst), Celgene (Inst), Novartis (Inst), Amgen (Inst), Millennium (Inst), Bristol-Meyers Squibb (Inst)
Speakers’ Bureau: Celgene, Janssen-Cilag, Novartis (I), Chugai Pharma, Amgen, Millennium
Research Funding: Celgene (Inst), Janssen-Cilag (Inst), Chugai Pharma (Inst), Novartis (Inst), Bristol-Meyers Squibb (Inst), Millennium (Inst)

Laura Rosinol
Honoraria: Celgene, Janssen-Cilag

Paul Richardson
Consulting or Advisory Role: Celgene, Takeda, Johnson & Johnson

Simona Caltagirone
No relationship to disclose

Juan José Lahuerta
Honoraria: Celgene, Janssen-Cilag

Thierry Facon
Consulting or Advisory Role: Celgene, Janssen-Cilag, Millennium, Novartis, Amgen, Bristol-Meyers Squibb
Speakers’ Bureau: Celgene, Janssen-Cilag

Sara Bringhamen
Honoraria: Celgene, Janssen-Cilag, Novartis
Consulting or Advisory Role: Merck Sharp & Dohme

Francesca Gay
Honoraria: Celgene, Janssen-Cilag
Consulting or Advisory Role: Celgene, Sanofi

Michel Attal
No relationship to disclose

Roberto Passera
Travel, Accommodations, Expenses: Celgene, Roche

Andrew Spencer
Honoraria: Celgene, Janssen-Cilag, Novartis, Bristol-Meyers Squibb, Takeda
Research Funding: Onyx (Inst)

Massimo Offidani
No relationship to disclose

Shaji Kumar
Consulting or Advisory Role: Celgene (Inst), Onyx (Inst), Millennium (Inst), Sanofi (Inst), Janssen Oncology (Inst)
Research Funding: Celgene (Inst), Onyx (Inst), Novartis (Inst), Millennium (Inst), Sanofi (Inst), Janssen Oncology (Inst)

Pellegrino Musto
Honoraria: Celgene, Janssen, Novartis, Sanofi, Amgen, Roche

Sagar Lonial
Consulting or Advisory Role: Millennium Takeda, Celgene, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Janssen Oncology, Onyx, Novartis, Sanofi
Research Funding: Millennium (Inst), Bristol-Meyers Squibb (Inst), Janssen Oncology (Inst), Celgene (Inst)

Maria T. Petrucci
Honoraria: Janssen-Cilag, Sanofi, Mundipharma, Celgene

Robert Z. Orlowski
Consulting or Advisory Role: Array BioPharma, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Celgene, Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Millennium, Onyx, Spectrum Pharmaceuticals, FORMA Therapeutics, Genentech, Novartis
Research Funding: Array BioPharma, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Celgene, Millennium, Onyx, Spectrum Pharmaceuticals

Elena Zamagni
Honoraria: Janssen-Cilag, Celgene, Amgen

Gareth Morgan
No relationship to disclose

Meletios A. Dimopoulos
Honoraria: Celgene, Janssen-Cilag, Onyx

Brian G.M. Durie
No relationship to disclose

Kenneth C. Anderson
Stock or Other Ownership: OncoPep, Acetylon Pharmaceuticals
Consulting or Advisory Role: Gilead Sciences, Celgene, Millennium, sanofi-aventis, Bristol-Myers Squibb

Pieter Sonneveld
Consulting or Advisory Role: Celgene, Janssen-Cilag, Amgen, Takeda, Karyopharm Therapeutics, Novartis
Research Funding: Celgene (Inst), Janssen (Inst), Onyx (Inst), Karyopharm (Inst)

Jésus San Miguel
Consulting or Advisory Role: Millennium, Celgene, Novartis, Onyx, Janssen-Cilag, Bristol-Meyers Squibb, MSD

Michele Cavo
Honoraria: Janssen-Cilag, Celgene, Millennium, Amgen, Onyx, Bristol-Myers Squibb
Consulting or Advisory Role: Janssen-Cilag, Celgene, Millennium, Amgen

S. Vincent Rajkumar
No relationship to disclose

Philippe Moreau
Honoraria: Celgene, Janssen-Cilag, Takeda, Novartis, Amgen
Consulting or Advisory Role: Celgene, Janssen-Cilag, Takeda
Acknowledgment

We thank Lisa Paik and Diana Wang from the International Myeloma Foundation, and the data managers Antonella Fiorillo and Jessica Mastrovito and the editorial assistant Giorgio Schirripa from the Torino site, for their assistance in collecting data and forms, coordinating the authors, and formatting and submitting the article.

Appendix

Fluorescent in situ hybridization analyses were performed in a few European laboratories. Despite interlaboratory variability, all the analyses were performed on purified plasma cells obtained with immunomagnetic techniques, and the analyses of p53 deletion, t(4;14), and t(14;16) were commonly included in each multiple myeloma panel and tested using commercial probes. Of note, however, the cutoff levels were not identical, ranging from 8% to 20% for numerical aberrations and from 10% to 15% for immunoglobulin H translocations.

International Myeloma Working Group

1. Niels Abildgaard, Syddansk Universitet, Odense, Denmark
2. Rafat Abonour, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN
3. Melissa Alsina, H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center and Research Institute, Tampa, FL
4. Kenneth C. Anderson, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA
5. Michel Attal, Purpan Hospital, Toulouse, France
6. Hervé Avet-Loiseau, University of Toulouse, Toulouse, France
7. Ashraf Badros, University of Maryland, Baltimore, MD
8. Bart Barlogie, Myeloma Institutes for Research Therapy, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR
9. Régis Bataille, Institute de Biologie, Nantes, France
10. Meral Beksaç, Ankara University, Ankara, Turkey
11. Andrew Belch, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
12. Dina Ben-Yehuda, Hadassah University Hospital, Hadassah, Israel
13. Bill Bensinger, Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center, Seattle, WA
14. P. Leif Bergsagel, Mayo Clinic Scottsdale, Scottsdale, AZ
15. Joan Bladé, Hospital Clinica, Barcelona, Spain
16. Mario Boccadoro, University of Torino, Torino, Italy
17. Jo Caers, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Liège, Liège, Belgium
18. Michele Cavo, Universita di Bologna, Bologna, Italy
19. Asher Chanan-Khan, Mayo Clinic, Jacksonville, FL
20. Wen Ming Chen, Beijing Chaoyang Hospital, Beijing, China
21. Marta Chesi, Mayo Clinic Scottsdale, Scottsdale, AZ
22. J. Anthony Child, Leeds General Hospital, Leeds, United Kingdom
23. Chor Sang Chim, Department of Medicine, Queen Mary Hospital, Hong Kong
24. Wee-Joo Chng, National University Health System, Singapore
25. Ray Comenzo, Tufts Medical School, Boston, MA
26. John Crowley, Cancer Research and Biostatistics, Seattle, WA
27. William Dalton, H. Lee Moffitt, Tampa, FL
28. Faith Davies, Royal Marsden Hospital, London, United Kingdom
29. Javier de la Rubia, Hospital Universitario La Fe, Valencia, Spain
30. Cármimo de Souza, Universidade de Campinas, Campinas, Brazil
31. Michel Delforge, University Hospital Gasthuisberg, Leuven, Belgium
32. Meletios Dimopoulos, University of Athens School of Medicine, Athens, Greece
33. Angela Dispenzieri, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN
34. Johannes Drach, University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria
35. Matthew Drake, Mayo Clinic Rochester, Rochester, MN
36. Juan Du, Changzhen Hospital, Shanghai, China
37. Brian G.M. Durie, Cedars-Sinai Samuel Oschin Cancer Center, Los Angeles, CA
38. Hermann Einsele, Universitätssklinik Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany
39. Theirry Facon, Centre Hospitalier Regional Universitaire de Lille, Lille, France
40. Dorotea Fantl, Societé Argentin de Hematología, Buenos Aires, Argentina
41. Jean-Paul Fermand, Hopital Saint-Louis, Paris, France
42. Carlos Fernández de Larrea, Hospital Clinic de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain
43. Rafael Fonseca, Mayo Clinic Scottsdale, Scottsdale, AZ
44. Gösta Gahrton, Karolinska Institute for Medicine, Huddinge, Sweden
45. Ramón García-Sanz, University Hospital of Salamanca, Salamanca, Spain
46. Laurent Garderet, Hopital Saint Antoine, Paris, France
47. Christina Gasparetto, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC
48. Morie Gertz, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN
49. Irene Ghobrial, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA
50. John Gibson, Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney, Australia
51. Peter Gimsing, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark
52. Sergio Giralt, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY
53. Hartmut Goldschmidt, University Hospital Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany
54. Jingli Gu, The First Hospital, Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangdong, China
55. Roman Hajek, University Hospital Ostrava and School of Medicine OU, Ostrava, Czech Republic
56. Izhar Hardan, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel
57. Parameswaran Hari, Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI
58. Hiroyuki Hata, Kumamoto University Hospital, Kumamoto, Japan
59. Yutaka Hattori, Keio University School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan
60. Tom Heffner, Emory University, Atlanta, GA
61. Jens Hillengass, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany
62. Joy Ho, Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia
63. Antje Hoering, Cancer Research and Biostatistics, Seattle, WA
64. Jian Hou, Shanghai Chang Zheng Hospital, Shanghai, China
65. Jeffrey Huang, National Taiwan University Hospital, Taiwan
66. Vania Hungria, Clinica San Germano, Sao Paulo, Brazil
67. Shinsuke Ida, Nagoya City University Medical School, Nagoya, Japan
68. Peter Jacobs, Constantiaberg Medi-Clinic, Plumstead, South Africa
69. Sundar Jagannath, Mt. Sinai Cancer Institute, New York, NY
70. Andrzei J. Jakubowiak, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL
71. Hans Johnsen, Aalborg Hospital Science and Innovation Center, Aalborg, Denmark
72. Douglas Joshua, Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia
73. Artur Jurczyszyn, University Hospital, Cracow, Poland
74. Efstathios Kastritis, University of Athens, Athens, Greece
75. Jonathan Kaufman, Emory Clinic, Atlanta, GA
76. Michio Kawano, Yamaguchi University, Ube, Japan
77. Neha Korde, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD
78. Eva Kovacs, Cancer Immunology Research-Life, Birsfelden, Switzerland
79. Amrita Krishnan, City of Hope, Duarte, CA
80. Sigurdur Kristinsson, Karolinska University Hospital and Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden
81. Nicolaus Kröger, University Hospital Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany
82. Shaji Kumar, Department of Hematology, Mayo Clinic, MN
83. Robert A. Kyle, Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathology, Mayo Clinic, MN
84. Chara Kyriacou, Northwick Park Hospital, London, United Kingdom
85. Martha Lacy, Mayo Clinic Rochester, Rochester, MN
86. Juan José Lahuerta, Grupo Español di Mieloma, Hospital Universitario 12 de Octubre, Madrid, Spain
87. Ola Landgren, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY
88. Alessandra LaRocca, Divisione Universitaria di Ematologia, Torino, Italy
89. Jacob Laubach, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA
90. Fernando Leal da Costa, Instituto Portugues De Oncologia, Lisbon, Portugal
91. Jae-Hoon Lee, Gachon University Gil Hospital, Incheon, Korea
92. Merav Leiba, Sheba Medical Center, Tel Hashomer, Israel
93. Xavier LeLeu, Hospital Huriez, Centre Hospitalier Regionale et Universitaire Lille, Lille, France
94. Suzanne Lentzsch, Columbia University, New York, NY
95. Nelson Leung, Mayo Clinic Rochester, Rochester, MN
96. Henk Lokhorst, University Medical Center Utrecht, Utrecht, the Netherlands
97. Sagar Lonial, Emory University Medical School, Atlanta, GA
98. Jin Lu, Peoples Hospital, Beijing University, Beijing, China
99. Heinz Ludwig, Wilhelminenspital Der Stat Wien, Vienna, Austria

© 2015 by American Society of Clinical Oncology
100. Anuj Mahindra, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA
101. Angelo Maiolino, Rua Fonte da Saudade, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
102. María-Marivi Mateos, University Hospital of Salamanca-IBSAL, IBMCC (USAL-CSIC), Salamanca, Spain
103. Amitabha Mazumder, New York University Comprehensive Cancer Center, New York, NY
104. Philip McCarthy, Roswell Park Cancer Center, Buffalo, NY
105. Jayesh Mehta, Northwestern University, Chicago, IL
106. Ulf-Henrik Mellqvist, Sahlgrenska University Hospital, Gothenburg, Sweden
107. Giampaolo Merlini, University of Pavia, Pavia, Italy
108. Joseph Mikhael, Mayo Clinic Arizona, Scottsdale, AZ
109. Philippe Moreau, University Hospital, Nantes, France
110. Gareth Morgan, Royal Marsden Hospital, London, United Kingdom
111. Nikhil Munshi, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA
112. Hareth Nahi, Karolinska University Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden
113. Weerasak Nawarawong, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, Thailand
114. Ruben Niesvizky, Weill Cornell Medical College, New York, NY
115. Amara Nouel, Hospital Rutz y Paez, Bolivar, Venezuela
116. Yana Novis, Hospital Sirio Libanés, Bela Vista, Brazil
117. Enrique Ocio, University Hospital of Salamanca-IBSAL, IBMCC (USAL-CSIC), Salamanca, Spain
118. Alberto Orfao, University Hospital of Salamanca-IBSAL, IBMCC (USAL-CSIC), Salamanca, Spain
119. Robert Orlovsiki, The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX
120. Bruno Paiva, Clinica Universitaria de Navarra, CIMA, Pamplona, Spain
121. Antonio Palumbo, University of Torino, Torino, Italy
122. Santiago Pavlovsky, Fundaleu, Buenos Aires, Argentina
123. Linda Pilarski, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
124. Raymond Powles, Parkside Cancer Centre, London, United Kingdom
125. Noopur Prateesh, Massachusets General Hospital, Boston, MA
126. S. Vincent Rajkumar, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN
127. Donna Reece, Princess Margaret Hospital, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
128. Anthony Reiman, Saint John Regional Hospital, Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada
129. Paul G. Richardson, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA
130. Angelina Rodriguez Morales, Bonco Metro Politico de Sangre, Caracas, Venezuela
131. Kenneth R. Romeril, Wellington Hospital, Wellington, New Zealand
132. David Roodman, Indiana University, Indianapolis, IN
133. Laura Rosiñol, Hospital Clinic, Barcelona, Spain
134. Murielle Rousseau, University of Toulouse, Toulouse, France
135. Stephen Russell, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN
136. Jesús San Miguel, Clinica Universitaria de Navarra, CIMA, Pamplona, Spain
137. Rik Schots, Universitair Ziekenhuis Brussel, Brussels, Belgium
138. Sabina Sevcikova, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic
139. Orhan Sezer, Memorial Siisi Hastanesi, Istanbul, Turkey
140. Jatin J. Shah, The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Institute, Houston, TX
141. Kazuyuki Shimizu, Tokai Central Hospital, Kakamigahara, Japan
142. Chaim Shustik, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada
143. David Siegel, Hackensack University Medical Center, Hackensack, NJ
144. Seema Singhal, Northwestern University, Chicago, IL
145. Pieter Sonneveld, Erasmus MC, Rotterdam, the Netherlands
146. Andrew Spencer, The Alfred Hospital, Melbourne, Australia
147. Edward Stadtmauer, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA
148. Keith Stewart, Mayo Clinic Arizona, Scottsdale, AZ
149. Daryl Tan, Singapore General Hospital, Singapore
150. Evangelos Terpos, University of Athens School of Medicine, Athens, Greece
151. Patrizia Tosi, Italian Cooperative Group, Istituto di Ematologia Seragnoli, Bologna, Italy
152. Guido Tricot, University of Iowa Hospital and Clinics, Iowa City, IA
153. Ingemar Turesson, SKANE University Hospital, Malmo, Sweden
154. Saad Usmani, Levine Cancer Institute/Carolina Healthcare System, Charlotte, NC
Table A1. Previous Studies Assessing Combinations of Prognostic Tools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Category</th>
<th>OS Rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ISS + CA\textsuperscript{10}</strong> in ASCT-eligible patients with NDMM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Favorable ISS stage I and no t(4;14) or del(17p13)</td>
<td>72 at 60 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate, not favorable or poor categories</td>
<td>62 at 60 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor ISS stage I/III and t(4;14) or del(17p13)</td>
<td>41 at 60 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ISS + CA\textsuperscript{11}</strong> in ASCT-eligible and -ineligible patients with NDMM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Favorable ISS stage I/II and no t(4;14), t(14,16), +tq21, del(13), or del(17)</td>
<td>50 at 68 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate ISS stage I and &gt; 1 CA, or ISS stage II and 1 CA, or ISS stage III and ≤ 1 CA</td>
<td>50 at 41 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ultra-high-risk ISS stage I/III and &gt; 1 CA</td>
<td>50 at 19 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ISS + CA\textsuperscript{12}</strong> in ASCT-eligible and -ineligible patients with NDMM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Favorable ISS stage I/II and no t(4;14) or del(17)</td>
<td>71 at 48 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate ISS stage III and no t(4;14) or del(17), or ISS stage I and t(4;14) or del(17)</td>
<td>45 at 48 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor ISS stage II/III and t(4;14) or del(17)p</td>
<td>33 at 48 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ISS + CA + LDH\textsuperscript{13}</strong> in ASCT-eligible patients with NDMM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Score 0, no adverse factors of the other categories</td>
<td>93 at 24 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Score 1, only 1 adverse factor of categories 2 and 3</td>
<td>85 at 24 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Score 2, high LDH, ISS stage III, no t(4;14) or del(17)p</td>
<td>67 at 24 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Score 3, t(4;14) and/or del(17)p, and ISS stage III and/or high LDH</td>
<td>55 at 24 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: ASCT, autologous stem-cell transplantation; CA, chromosomal abnormalities; ISS, International Staging System; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase; NDMM, newly diagnosed multiple myeloma; OS, overall survival.
### Table A2. Patient Demographic and Clinical Characteristics in the 11 Studies Included in the Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>IST-CAR-506&lt;sup&gt;14&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>EMN 01&lt;sup&gt;15&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>MM-EMN-441&lt;sup&gt;16&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>MM-RV-PI-209&lt;sup&gt;17&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>GIMEMA-MM-05-05&lt;sup&gt;18&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>GIMEMA-MM-03-05&lt;sup&gt;19&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>MMY206920</th>
<th>HOVON-65/GMMG-HD4&lt;sup&gt;21&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>VTD v TD&lt;sup&gt;22&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>GEM05/MENOS95&lt;sup&gt;23&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>IFM 2005-01&lt;sup&gt;24&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sex</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>27 (47)</td>
<td>322 (49)</td>
<td>196 (50)</td>
<td>219 (54)</td>
<td>53 (52)</td>
<td>252 (49)</td>
<td>78 (51)</td>
<td>500 (60)</td>
<td>273 (57)</td>
<td>207 (53)</td>
<td>266 (55)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>31 (53)</td>
<td>338 (51)</td>
<td>193 (50)</td>
<td>183 (46)</td>
<td>49 (48)</td>
<td>259 (51)</td>
<td>74 (49)</td>
<td>327 (40)</td>
<td>201 (42)</td>
<td>179 (47)</td>
<td>216 (45)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CA by iFISH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>del(17)</td>
<td>8 (14)</td>
<td>7 (11)</td>
<td>29 (7)</td>
<td>42 (14)</td>
<td>12 (15)</td>
<td>55 (11)</td>
<td>19 (12)</td>
<td>65 (8)</td>
<td>33 (7)</td>
<td>19 (15)</td>
<td>46 (9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t(4;14)</td>
<td>9 (16)</td>
<td>63 (9)</td>
<td>41 (10)</td>
<td>42 (14)</td>
<td>16 (20)</td>
<td>59 (11)</td>
<td>9 (6)</td>
<td>70 (8)</td>
<td>67 (18)</td>
<td>42 (10)</td>
<td>30 (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t(11;16)</td>
<td>1 (2)</td>
<td>16 (2)</td>
<td>19 (5)</td>
<td>14 (3)</td>
<td>4 (6)</td>
<td>15 (3)</td>
<td>5 (3)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>10 (2)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>7 (12)</td>
<td>129 (19)</td>
<td>150 (38)</td>
<td>111 (27)</td>
<td>28 (27)</td>
<td>135 (26)</td>
<td>25 (16)</td>
<td>166 (20)</td>
<td>33 (7)</td>
<td>62 (16)</td>
<td>16 (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ISS stage</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>16 (27)</td>
<td>183 (28)</td>
<td>172 (44)</td>
<td>192 (48)</td>
<td>48 (47)</td>
<td>115 (23)</td>
<td>41 (27)</td>
<td>288 (35)</td>
<td>214 (45)</td>
<td>147 (38)</td>
<td>199 (41)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>19 (33)</td>
<td>299 (45)</td>
<td>155 (40)</td>
<td>115 (29)</td>
<td>30 (29)</td>
<td>188 (37)</td>
<td>44 (29)</td>
<td>274 (33)</td>
<td>183 (38)</td>
<td>160 (42)</td>
<td>163 (34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>23 (40)</td>
<td>178 (27)</td>
<td>62 (16)</td>
<td>95 (23)</td>
<td>12 (12)</td>
<td>104 (20)</td>
<td>67 (44)</td>
<td>188 (23)</td>
<td>77 (16)</td>
<td>75 (20)</td>
<td>106 (22)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>12 (12)</td>
<td>104 (20)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>77 (9)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14 (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LDH level</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>35 (61)</td>
<td>471 (71)</td>
<td>311 (80)</td>
<td>361 (90)</td>
<td>77 (75)</td>
<td>373 (73)</td>
<td>78 (51)</td>
<td>660 (80)</td>
<td>404 (85)</td>
<td>326 (84)</td>
<td>347 (72)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>5 (8)</td>
<td>55 (8)</td>
<td>24 (6)</td>
<td>40 (10)</td>
<td>9 (9)</td>
<td>51 (10)</td>
<td>17 (11)</td>
<td>144 (17)</td>
<td>42 (9)</td>
<td>60 (16)</td>
<td>83 (17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>18 (31)</td>
<td>136 (21)</td>
<td>54 (14)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16 (16)</td>
<td>87 (17)</td>
<td>57 (38)</td>
<td>23 (3)</td>
<td>28 (6)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>52 (11)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: CA, chromosomal abnormalities; iFISH, interphase fluorescent in situ hybridization; ISS, International Staging System; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase; NA, not available; TD, thalidomide plus dexamethasone; VTD, bortezomib with thalidomide plus dexamethasone.
## Table A3. Treatment Regimens in the Source Studies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trial</th>
<th>Regimens and Doses</th>
<th>No. of Patients</th>
<th>Age (years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| IST-CAR-506<sup>14</sup> | C: carfilzomib IV 20 mg/m<sup>2</sup> per day on days 1 and 2 of cycle 1 followed by 36 mg/m<sup>2</sup> per day on days 8, 9, 15, and 16 and then for all subsequent cycles  
C: cyclophosphamide PO 300 mg/m<sup>2</sup> per day on days 1, 8, and 15  
D: dexamethasone PO 40 mg per day on days 1, 8, 15, and 22 (nine 28-days cycles followed by maintenance with carfilzomib alone until PD) | 58 | ≥ 65 |
| EMN 01<sup>15</sup> |  
**Arm A**  
R: lenalidomide PO 25 mg per day for 21 days  
D: dexamethasone PO 40 mg per day on days 1, 8, 15, and 22 or 20 mg in patients > 75 years old | 222 | ≥ 65 |
|  
**Arm B**  
M: melphalan PO 0.18 mg/kg or 0.13 mg/kg in patients > 75 years old  
P: prednisone PO 1.5 mg/kg per day on days 1-4  
R: lenalidomide PO 10 mg per day for 21 days | 218 |
|  
**Arm C**  
C: cyclophosphamide PO 50 mg per day for 21 days or 50 mg every other day in patients > 75 years old  
P: prednisone PO 25 mg every other day  
R: lenalidomide PO 25 mg per day for 21 days (nine 28-day cycles followed by maintenance with lenalidomide or lenalidomide and prednisone) | 222 |
| RV-MM-EMN-441<sup>16</sup> |  
**Arm A**  
C: cyclophosphamide PO 300 mg/m<sup>2</sup> per day on days 1, 8, and 15  
R: lenalidomide PO 25 mg per day for 21 days  
D: dexamethasone PO 40 mg per day on days 1, 8, 15, and 22 (six 28-day cycles followed by maintenance with lenalidomide or lenalidomide and prednisone) | 194 | ≤ 65 |
|  
**Arm B**  
2 doses of melphalan IV 200 mg/m<sup>2</sup> followed by stem-cell support (followed by maintenance with lenalidomide or lenalidomide and prednisone) | 195 |
| MM-RV-Pi-209<sup>17</sup> |  
**Arm A**  
M: melphalan PO 0.18 mg/kg per day on days 1-4  
P: prednisone PO 2 mg/kg per day on days 1-4  
R: lenalidomide PO 10 mg per day for 21 days (six 28-days cycles followed by maintenance with lenalidomide or no maintenance) | 202 |
|  
**Arm B**  
2 doses of melphalan IV 200 mg/m<sup>2</sup> followed by stem-cell support (followed by maintenance with lenalidomide or no maintenance) | 200 | ≤ 65 |
| GIMEMA-MM-05-05<sup>18</sup> |  
**Arm A**  
P: bortezomib IV 1.3 mg per day on days 1, 4, 8, and 11  
M: melphalan PO 9 mg/m<sup>2</sup> per day on days 1-4 or 2 mg every other day  
P: prednisone PO 60 mg/m<sup>2</sup> per day on days 1-4 | 102 | ≤ 75 |
|  
**Arm B**  
V: bortezomib SC 1.3 mg/m<sup>2</sup> per day on days 1, 8, 15, and 22  
P: prednisone PO 50 mg every other day  
M: melphalan PO 2 mg every other day  
T: thalidomide PO 50 mg (only in VMPT arm, nine 28-day cycles followed by maintenance with bortezomib and thalidomide until PD) | 257 | ≥ 65 |
| MMY2069<sup>20</sup> |  
**Group 1**  
V: bortezomib SC 1.3 mg/m<sup>2</sup> per day on days 1, 8, 15, and 22  
P: prednisone PO 50 mg every other day | 51 |
|  
**Group 2**  
C: cyclophosphamide PO 50 mg every other day  
V: bortezomib SC 1.3 mg/m<sup>2</sup> per day on days 1, 8, 15, and 22  
P: prednisone PO 50 mg every other day | 51 |
|  
**Group 3**  
V: bortezomib SC 1.3 mg per day on days 1, 8, 15, and 22  
P: prednisone PO 50 mg every other day  
M: melphalan PO 2 mg every other day (nine 28-days cycles followed by maintenance with bortezomib until PD) | 50 |
| HOVON-65/GMMG-HD4<sup>21</sup> |  
**Arm A**  
P: bortezomib IV 1.3 mg per day on days 1, 4, 8, and 11  
A: doxorubicin IV 9 mg/m<sup>2</sup> per day on days 1-4  
D: dexamethasone PO 50 mg per day on days 1-4, 9-12, and 17-20 (three 28-day cycles, followed by one or two doses of melphalan 200 mg/m<sup>2</sup> and stem-cell support, followed by maintenance with IV bortezomib 1.3 mg/m<sup>2</sup> once every 2 weeks for 2 years) | 413 | ≤ 65 |
|  
**Arm B**  
V: vincristine IV 0.4 mg d 1-4  
A: doxorubicin IV 9 mg/m<sup>2</sup> per day on days 1-4  
D: dexamethasone os 50 mg d 1-4, 9-12, 17-20 (three 28-day cycles followed by one or two doses of melphalan 200 mg/m<sup>2</sup> and stem-cell support, followed by maintenance with thalidomide 50 mg per day for 2 years) | 414 |

Continued on following page
### Table A3. Treatment Regimens in the Source Studies (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trial</th>
<th>Regimens and Doses</th>
<th>No. of Patients</th>
<th>Age (years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VTD v TD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arm A</td>
<td>V: bortezomib IV 1.3 mg per day on days 1, 4, 8, and 11 T: thalidomide PO 100 mg daily for the first 14 days and 200 mg daily thereafter D: dexamethasone PO 40 mg per day on days 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, and 12 (three 21-day cycles, followed by two doses of melphalan IV 200 mg/m² and stem-cell support, followed by consolidation with two cycles of VTD)</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>≤ 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arm B</td>
<td>T: thalidomide PO 100 mg daily for the first 14 days and 200 mg daily thereafter D: dexamethasone PO 40 mg per day on days 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, and 12 (three 21-day cycles, followed by two doses of melphalan 200 mg/m² and stem-cell support, followed by consolidation with two cycles of TD)</td>
<td>238</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEM05MENOS82</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arm A</td>
<td>V: vincristine IV 0.03 mg/kg (upper limit, 2 mg) on day 1 B: carmustine 0.5 mg/kg IV on day 1 M: melphalan 0.25 mg/kg PO per day on days 1-4 C: cyclophosphamide 10 mg/kg IV on day 1 F: prednisone 1 mg/kg per day on days 1-4, 0.5 mg/kg per day on days 5-8, and 0.25 mg/kg per day on days 9-12 V: vincristine 1 mg IV on day 1 B: carmustine 10 mg/m² IV on day 1 A: doxorubicin 40 mg/m² IV on day 1 D: dexamethasone 40 mg PO per day on days 1-4, 9-12, and 17-20 (four 35-day alternating cycles followed by two bortezomib cycles on days 1, 4, 8, 11, and 11, followed by one or two doses of melphalan 200 mg/m² and stem-cell support)</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>≤ 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arm B</td>
<td>T: thalidomide PO 200 mg daily (with escalating doses from 50 to 100 to 200 mg) D: dexamethasone PO 40 mg per day on days 1-4 and 9-12 (six 4-week cycles, followed by one or two doses of melphalan 200 mg/m² and stem-cell support)</td>
<td>127</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arm C</td>
<td>V: bortezomib IV 1 mg/m² per day on days 1, 4, 8, and 11 T: thalidomide PO 200 mg daily (with escalating doses from 50 to 100 to 200 mg) D: dexamethasone PO 40 mg per day on days 1-4 and 9-12 (six 4-week cycles, followed by one or two doses of melphalan 200 mg/m² and stem cell support)</td>
<td>130</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFM 2005-01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arm A1</td>
<td>V: vincristine 0.4 mg IV per day on days 1-4 (all cycles), 9-12, and 17-20 (cycles 1 and 2) A: doxorubicin 9 mg/m² IV per day on days 1-4 (all cycles), 9-12, and 17-20 (cycles 1 and 2) D: dexamethasone 40 mg PO per day on days 1-4 (all cycles), 9-12, and 17-20 (cycles 1 and 2) (four 4-week cycles, followed by one or two doses of melphalan 200 mg/m² and stem-cell support)</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>≤ 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arm A2</td>
<td>VAD (four 4-week cycles) plus: D: dexamethasone PO 40 mg per day on days 1-4 C: cyclophosphamide IV 400 mg/m² on day 14 E: etoposide IV 40 mg/m² per day on days 1-4 F: cisplatin IV 15 mg/m² per day on days 1-4 (two 4-week cycles, followed by one or two doses of melphalan 200 mg/m² and stem-cell support)</td>
<td>121</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arm B1</td>
<td>V: bortezomib IV 1.3 mg/m² per day on days 1, 4, 8, and 11 D: dexamethasone PO 40 mg per day on days 1-4 (all cycles), 9-12, and 17-20 (cycles 1 and 2) (four 3-week cycles, followed by one or two doses of melphalan 200 mg/m² and stem-cell support)</td>
<td>121</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arm B2</td>
<td>VD (four 3-week cycles) + DCEP (two 4-week cycles) followed by one or two doses of melphalan 200 mg/m² and stem-cell support</td>
<td>119</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: IV, intravenous; PD, progression disease; PO, oral; SC, subcutaneous; TD, thalidomide plus dexamethasone; VTD, bortezomib with thalidomide plus dexamethasone.

*Four patients, randomized in the study, were excluded from the analysis since they did not meet the eligibility criteria.*

© 2015 by American Society of Clinical Oncology
Fig A1. Revised International Staging System (R-ISS) and survival by age. (A) Overall survival (OS) in patients ≤ 65 years of age. (B) OS in patients older than age 65 years. (C) Progression-free survival (PFS) in patients ≤ 65 years old. (D) PFS in patients older than age 65 years. NR, not reached.