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Original Article

Efficacy of Venetoclax Combined with Azacitidine in Elderly Patients with Relapsed Acute Myeloid Leukemia

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Supplementary Data

Supplementary Table S1. Baseline comorbidities and fitness.

Variable	n (%)
Any comorbidity	44 (88.0%)
Number of chronic conditions	
0–1	21 (42.0%)
≥2	29 (58.0%)
HCT-CI category*	
0–2	22 (44.0%)
3–4	18 (36.0%)
≥5	10 (20.0%)
Specific comorbidities (not mutually exclusive)	
Hypertension	31 (62.0%)
Diabetes mellitus	15 (30.0%)
Coronary artery disease	11 (22.0%)
Heart failure (NYHA II–IV)	6 (12.0%)
Atrial fibrillation	7 (14.0%)
Chronic kidney disease (eGFR <60 mL/min/1.73m²)	12 (24.0%)
Chronic lung disease (COPD/asthma)	9 (18.0%)
Cerebrovascular disease	6 (12.0%)
Chronic liver disease	5 (10.0%)
Prior malignancy	7 (14.0%)
Performance status	
ECOG 0–1	30 (60.0%)
ECOG ≥2	20 (40.0%)

*HCTCI = Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation–Comorbidity Index; calculated where derivable from charted comorbidities and labs. Values reflect pre-treatment status.

Supplementary Table S2. Antecedent therapies before HMA+VEN.

Characteristic	n (%)
Number of prior lines of therapy	
1	20 (40.0%)
2	18 (36.0%)
3	12 (24.0%)
Exposures prior to current relapse*	
Intensive chemotherapy	30 (60.0%)
Hypomethylating agent (AZA or DEC)	18 (36.0%)
Venetoclax	5 (10.0%)
FLT3 inhibitor	6 (12.0%)
IDH1/2 inhibitor	3 (6.0%)
Prior allo-HSCT	7 (14.0%)
Relapse history	
First relapse	30 (60.0%)
Second relapse	14 (28.0%)
Third or later relapse	6 (12.0%)
Duration of last complete Remission (CR) before relapse	
<6 months	24 (48.0%)
6–12 months	16 (32.0%)
>12 months	10 (20.0%)

*Exposure categories captured from the electronic record; includes AML (and antecedent MDS where applicable). AZA = azacitidine; DEC = decitabine; HSCT = hematopoietic stem cell transplant.

Supplementary Table S3. Responses by prior allo-HSCT status.

	Prior allo-HSCT n=7 (14.0%)	No prior allo-HSCT n=43 (86.0%)
Overall response rate (ORR)	4 (57.1%)	26 (60.5%)
Complete Remission (CR)	2 (28.6%)	18 (41.9%)
CR with incomplete recovery	2 (28.6%)	8 (18.6%)
Nonresponse categories		
Partial Remission (PR)	0 (0.0%)	5 (11.6%)
Stable disease (SD)	1 (14.3%)	7 (16.3%)
Progressive disease (PD)	2 (28.6%)	5 (11.6%)

Supplementary Table S4. Baseline coagulation parameters and ISTH DIC classification.

Data availability	Value
Any baseline coagulation parameter available, n/N (%)	42 (84.0%)
ISTH DIC score calculable, n/N (%)	42 (84.0%)
Baseline values (patients with data)	
PT/INR, median (range)	1.13 (0.97–1.47)
aPTT (seconds), median (range)	31.0 (25–46)
Fibrinogen (g/L), median (range)	2.3 (1.0–5.2)
D-dimer (mg/L FEU), median (range)	1.6 (0.2–6.4)
D-dimer >2.0 mg/L FEU, n/N (%)	12/42 (28.6%)
ISTH DIC classification (among those scoreable)	
Non-overt DIC (score <5), n/N (%)	35 (87.5%)

Overt DIC (score ≥5), n/N (%)	5 (12.5%)
Exploratory outcomes signal	
30-day mortality overall, n/N (%)	2/50 (4.0%)
30-day mortality among overt DIC, n/N (%)	1/5 (20.0%)

Definitions: ISTH DIC score incorporates platelet count, fibrinogen, PT prolongation, and D-dimer; overt DIC is defined by a score ≥5. D-dimer was reported as FEU and categorized at >2.0 mg/L FEU for descriptive analysis.