Form 2114 R3.0: Myelodysplasia/Myeloproliferative Neoplasms (MDS/MPN) Post-HCT Data Center: CRID:
Key Fields
Sequence Number:
Date Received:
CIBMTR Center Number:
CIBMTR Recipient ID:
Date of HCT for which this form is being completed:
HCT Type: (check all that apply)
Autologous
Allogeneic, unrelated
Allogeneic, related
Product type: (check all that apply)
□ Bone marrow
□ PBSC
☐ Single cord blood unit
☐ Multiple cord blood units
Other product
Specify:
Visit 100 day 6 months 1 year 2 years > 2 years,
Specify:
Disease Assessment at the Time of Best Response to HCT Questions: 1 - 2
1 Compared to the disease status prior to the preparative regimen, what was the best response to HCT since the date of the last report?
(Include response to any therapy given for post-HCT maintenance or consolidation, but exclude any therapy given for relapsed, persistent, or progressive disease.) Continued complete remission (CCR) -for patients transplant in CR
Complete remission (CR) Complete Complete
-requires one measurement of the following, maintained for ≥ 8 weeks without ongoing cytotoxic therapy; specify which cell line was measured to determine HI response: * HI-E hemoglobin increase of ≥ 1.5 g/dL untransfused; for RBC transfusions performed for Hgb ≤ 9.0, reduction in RBC units transfused in 8 weeks by ≥ 4 units compared to the pre-treatment transfusion number in 8 weeks *HI-P for pre-treatment platelet count of > 20 x 10 ⁹ L, platelet absolute increase of ≥ 30 x 10 ⁹ L; for pre-treatment platelet count of < 20 x 10 ⁹ L, platelet absolute increase of ≥ 20 x 10 ⁹ L and ≥ 100% from pre-treatment level and an absolute increase of ≥ 500/mm ³
No response (NR) / stable disease (SD) -does not meet the criteria for at least HI, but no evidence of disease progression
Progression from hematologic improvement (Prog from HI) -requires at least one of the following, in the absence of another explanation (e.g., infection, bleeding, ongoing chemotherapy, etc.): * ≥ 50% reduction from maximum response levels in granulocytes or platelets *reduction in hemoglobin by ≥1.5 g/dL *transfusion dependence
Relapse from complete remission (rel from CR) -requires at least one of the following: *return to pre-treatment bone marrow blast percentage *decrease of ≥ 50% from maximum response levels in granulocytes or platelets *transfusion dependence, or hemoglobin level ≥ 1.5 g/dL lower than prior to therapy
Progression to AML -≥20% blasts in the blood or bone marrow

2 Was the date of best response previously reported?

3 Date assessed:

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4 Was the disease status assessed I	by molecular testing (e.g. PCR)?	
yes no		
5 Date assessed:		
6 Was disease detected?		
□ yes □ no		
7 Was the status cons	sidered a disease relapse or progression?	
yes	no	
8 Was the disease status assessed v	via flow cytometry?	
yes no		
9 Date assessed:		
10 Was disease detected?		
yes no		
11 Was the status cor	nsidered a disease relapse or progression?	
yes	no	
12 Was the disease status assessed	by cytogenetic testing (conventional or FISH)?	
yes no		
13 Was the disease status as	ssessed via FISH?	
☐ yes ☐ no		
14 Date assessed:		
15 Was disease detec	cted?	
□ yes □	no	
16 Was the status cor	nsidered a disease relapse or progression?	
yes	no	
17 Was the disease status as	ssessed via conventional cytogenetics?	
yes no		
18 Date assessed:		
19 Was disease detec	cted?	
□ yes □	no	
20 Was the status cor	nsidered a disease relapse or progression?	
□ yes □	no no	
	Disease Relapse or Progression Post-HCT	Questions: 21 - 31
21 Was a disease relapse or progression detected	by molecular testing (e.g. PCR)?	
□ yes □ no		
22 Date assessed:		
23 Was a disease relapse or progression detected v	via flow cytometry?	

yes no

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24 [Date assessed:	
25 Was a d	disease relapse or progression detected by cytogenetic testing (conventional or FISH)? yes no	
26	Was a disease relapse or progression detected via FISH?	
	□ yes □ no	
	27 Date assessed:	
28	Was a disease relapse or progression detected via conventional cytogenetics?	
	29 Date assessed:	
30 Was a d	disease relapse or progression detected by clinical / hematologic assessment? yes no	
31 [Date assessed:	
	Laboratory Studies at the Time of Evaluation for this Reporting Period	Questions: 32 - 37
	e bone marrow examined (post-HCT) since the date of the last report? yes no Unknown	
	Date sample collected:	
34	Blasts in bone marrow Mnown Unknown	
	35%	
36	Did the recipient have myelofibrosis since the date of the last report? yes no Unknown	
	37 Specify the status of marrow fibrosis since the date of the last report	
	Disease Status at the Time of Evaluation for this Reporting Period	Questions: 38 - 41
38 What is	s the current disease status?	
	Complete — requires all of the following, maintained for ≥ 4 weeks: * bone marrow evaluation: < 5% myeloblasts with normal maturation of all cremission (CR) peripheral blood evaluation: hemoglobin ≥ 11 g/dL untransfused and without erythropoietin support; ANC ≥ 1000 / mm³ without myelo support; platelets ≥ 100 x 10 ⁹ /L without thrombopoietic support; 0% blasts	
	Hematologic improvement (HI) — requires one measurement of the following, maintained for ≥ 8 weeks without ongoing cytotoxic therapy; specify which cell line was determine HI response: * HI-E – hemoglobin increase of ≥ 1.5 g/dL untransfused; for RBC transfusions performed for Hgb ≤ 9.0 , reduction units transfused in 8 weeks by ≥ 4 units compared to the pre-treatment transfusion number in 8 weeks * HI-P – for pre-treatment plate 10^9 /L, platelet absolute increase of $\geq 30 \times 10^9$ /L; for pre-treatment platelet count of $< 20 \times 10^9$ /L, platelet absolute increase of $\geq 20 \times 10^9$ /L from pre-treatment level and an absolute increase of ≥ 500 /mr	ction in RBC let count of > 20 x L and ≥ 100%
	No response (NR) / stable disease (SD) — does not meet the criteria for at least HI, but no evidence of disease progression	
	Progression from hematologic improvement (Prog from HI) — requires at least one of the following, in the absence of another explanation (e.g., infection, bleeding, ongoing cherical improvement (Prog from HI) * ≥ 50% reduction from maximum response levels in granulocytes or platelets * reduction in hemoglobin by ≥ 1.5 g/or dependence	
	Relapse from complete — requires at least one of the following: * return to pre-treatment bone marrow blast percentage * decrease of ≥ 50% from remission (Rel from CR) response levels in granulocytes or platelets * transfusion dependence, or hemoglobin level ≥ 1.5 g/dL lower than prior to	
	Progression to AML —≥ 20% blasts in the blood or bone marrow	
	Not assessed	
39	Was the recipient in molecular remission?	
	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown ☐ Not applicable	

Center:	CRID:		
40 Was the recip	pient in cytogenetic remission		
Yes	□ No □ Unknown	Not applicable	
41 Date assesse	d:		
First Name:			
Last Name:			
E-mail address:			
Data			

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