

NAVN:  
CPR:

Godkendt af læge/dato: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

Højde: \_\_\_\_\_ og Vægt \_\_\_\_\_

ÅR:	Forundersøgelse
<b>Alle diagnoser</b>	
Ud over undersøgelser som rutinemæssigt udføres før mini-KMT:	
Karnofsky score	0
HCT-CI score	0
Knoglemarvsundersøgelse skal laves indenfor 21 dage før start på konditionering (30 dage, hvis det er bilateral KM)	0
<b>Bilateral knoglemarvsus.</b> med biopsi og aspirat kræves for patienter med <b>NHL, HD, CLL, MM og Mb. Waldenström</b>	0
Vedrørende undersøgelser på knoglemarvs materiale, se sygdomsspecifikke undersøgelser (nedenfor).	
Vedrørende evaluering for CNS-sygdom og profylakse herfor	Se nedenfor Appendix N
<b>Myelomatose patienter (Mb. Waldenström patienter samme us. som ved MM dog uden skelet rgt. og MR)</b>	
Rtg af cranium, axiale skelet og lange rørknogler	0
MR-scanning af skelettet	0
Fortrykt mini-KMT myelomatose skema (beta-2 mikroglobulin, s-Ca <sup>++</sup> , plasma M-komponent kommenteret incl. immunfiksation)	0
Døgnurinopsamling mhp creatininclearance, proteinudskillelse, urinproteinelektroforese, Bence Jones protein, immunfiksation.	0
Serum cryoglobulin (klinisk biokemisk, 2 tørglas skives på rekv.)	0
Serum viscositet for patienter med > 3g/dl IgM eller > 4 g/dl IGA	0
FISH på knoglemarv for kromosom 13 abnormiteter.	0
<b>NHL, HD &amp; CLL patienter</b>	
Ct af thorax, abdomen og pelvis samt, hvis klinisk indiceret, hals	0
Perifert blod til markørus (kun CLL og NHL)	0
Beta 2 mikroglobulin	0
Pts med CLL: FISH for del. 11q, 13q, og 17p(P53) samt trisomi 12	0
Pts med CLL eller NHL som ikke er i CR: us for rearrangement efter aftale med Hans O. Madsen, Vævstypelab. <b>(Evt kan der på Leukæmilab 4042 hos Lone B. Pedersen, allerede eksistere IgH-sekvens, særligt for CLL, og disse kan mailes til Hans O., VTL)</b>	0
Patienter med mantle celle t(11;14) eller follikulært (t(14;18) NHL, skal følges med PCR efter aftale med Hans O. Madsen, Vævstypelab.	0
<b>CML patienter</b>	
KM asp til morfologi, flow cytometri og cytogenetik, molekylær og FISH undersøgelse for bcr/abl	0

## APPENDIX N

### Lumbalpunktur og IT-behandling før transplantation:

Patienter med symptomer, nylig diagnosticeret CNS malignitet, anamnese med CNS malignitet eller CNS komplikationer skal have lumbal punktur med IT behandling forud for transplantation (IT triple jvnf. allogen KMT instruks)

DIAGNOSIS / STAGE	PROCEDURE / THERAPY
ALL	LP with therapy
AML	Diagnostic LP
CLL	No LP
CML - >CP1 (previous lymphoid BC)	LP with therapy
CML - >CP1 (previous myeloid BC)	Diagnostic LP
Hodgkin's Disease	No LP
MDS - RA and RARS	No LP
MDS - RAEB and RAEBT	Diagnostic LP
Multiple Myeloma	No LP
NHL - low grade	No LP
NHL - intermediate grade	Diagnostic LP
NHL - intermediate grade with marrow, spinal, or testicular involvement	LP with therapy
NHL - high grade	LP with therapy

LP=lumbar puncture

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DAY	Karnofsky Score 0-100	Acute GVHD				Chronic GVHD			Weight	Blood pressure	Pulse	Temp.
		Skin 0 - +4	Liver 0 - +4	Gut 0 - +4	Overall aGVHD I-IV	No cGVHD	Not requiring treatment 1a - 1 e	Requiring treatment 2a - 2m				
0												
7												
14												
21												
28												
35												
42												
49												
56												
63												
70												
77												
84												
120												
180												
365												
1½ år												
2 år												
3 år												
4 år												
5 år												

Kun til orientering

NAVN:  
CPR:**Behandlingsskema dag - 4 til +365**

ÅR:	DATO:										
<b>Behandlingsdag</b>		-4	-3	-2	-1	0	30	100	150	180	365
Fludarabin 30 mg/m <sup>2</sup>		0	0	0							
TBI 2-3 Gy						0					
Stamcelle inf.						0					
Sandimmun 5mg/kg hv.12 t			0	0	0	0	0	0	Udt <sup>A</sup>	Stop	
MMF 15 mg/kg hv.8 t						0 <sup>B</sup>	0 <sup>C</sup>	Udt <sup>D</sup>	Stop		
Sirolimus/Rapamune 2 mg x 1			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Udt	Stop <sup>E</sup>

A: Udt = udtrapning af Sandimmun hos patienter uden forudgående behandlingskrævende akut GVHD.

B: Første dosis af MMF skal gives 4-6 timer efter stamcelle inf.

C: MMF reduceres til x 2, hvis ingen tegn på GVHD.

D: Udt = udtrapning af MMF sker med ca. 11-12 % om ugen.

E: Det er lægens vurdering om patienter med akut GVHD, skal stoppe efter et år.

**Dosisjustering****Cyklosporin  
(Sandimmun)**

1. Initialdosis: Sandimmun gives i en dosis på 5.0 mg/kg p.o. x 2 dgl fra dag +3. Dosis baseres på "adjusted body weight" Ønsket s-cyclosporin niveau: se nedenfor.
2. BT, P-carbamid, P-kreatinin, P-K og P-Mg og P-bilirubin følges i begyndelsen mindst 3 gange om ugen den første måned, 2 gange om ugen til dag 100, og derefter 1 gang om ugen indtil Sandimmun er stoppet.
3. Hvis der opstår kvalme som medfører opkastning eller hvis patienten får diarré eller ikke kan tage Sandimmun pr. os skal Sandimmun gives som intravenøs behandling omregningsfaktorer: i.v = oral/2,5
4. **Vigtige interaktioner: Stoffer der sænker CSP niveau:** Phenytoin, Phenobarbital, carbamazepine, primidone, Rifampicin, Nafcillin, Octreotide, sulfonamides, trimethoprim og metoclopramide. **Stoffer der øger CSP niveau:** Erythromycin, Alkohol, Ketoconazole, Azetazolamide, Fluconazole, colchicine, itraconazole, fluoroquinolones, voriconazole, caspofungin, clarithromycin, diltiazem, doxycycline, verapamil, nifedipine, nicardipine, azithromycin, imipenem og posaconazole. For pt. som ikke har akut/kronisk GVH starter sandimmun udtrap. dag +150 til ophør dag +180

**CSP Dose Adjustment**

	<b>CSP Level to Target Using Immunoassay Method</b>
<b>Day "0"- Day +28 Whole blood "trough" (11-12 hrs from prior dose)</b>	400 ng/ml (upper end therapeutic range for this method)
<b>After Day +28</b>	150 - 350 ng/ml
<b>Levels exceeding upper limits of target by &gt;20%</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• with or without CSP toxicity</li> <li>• decrease in GFR <math>\geq</math>50%</li> <li>• increase in creatinine 2x baseline due to CSP</li> </ul>	25% dose reduction
<b>Patients on Hemodialysis</b>	400 ng/ml

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<b>Mycophenolat Mofetil (MMF) (CellCept®)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Initialdosis: MMF dosis baseres på "adjusted body weight". Første dosis gives om aftenen på dag 0, 4-6 timer efter afsluttet infusion af transplantatet. MMF gives herefter p.o. eller i.v. i en daglig dosis på 15 mg/kg x 3 dgl kl. 7.00, kl. 15.00 og kl. 23.00 Dosis rundes op til nærmeste 250 mg (kapsler på 250 mg).</li><li>2. MMF gives i en dosis på 15 mg/kg x 3 dgl. indtil dag +30 hvor dosis reduceres til x 2 dgl. På dag +100 startes udtrapning frem til ophør dag +150.</li><li>3. Lav donor T celle kimærisme (&lt;40 % /40 %) kan være tegn på truende rejektion. I tilfælde heraf skal MMF fortsættes i fuld dosis og hvis aftrapning/seponering er institueret skal fuld dosis genoptages. Herefter stillingtagen til strategi for behandling: DLI, pentostatin/DLI, retransplantation.</li><li>4. Ved gastrointestinal toksicitet, som kræver medicinsk behandling, herunder behandling mod vedvarende opkastning eller diaré og som skønnes at være forårsaget af MMF efter dag +28, reduceres MMF dosis først med 20 % eller MMF kan forsøges givet i.v. Dosis af MMF er den samme p.o og i.v. Hvis dette ikke medfører forbedring og der er svær gastrointestinal toksicitet (svær vedvarende diaré eller GI-blødning) pauseres helt med MMF. MMF genoptages i en dosis der er reduceret med 20 %, når den underliggende toksicitet er svundet.</li><li>5. MMF kan medføre hæmatologisk toksicitet især neutropeni. I tilfælde af neutropeni skal andre årsager til neutropeni evalueres inklusive rejection (kimærismeundersøgelse), medikamentel toksicitet (sulfotrim, ganciclovir) og marvinvolvering af malign sygdom (knoglemarvsundersøgelse). Hvis andre årsager til neutropeni kan udelukkes skal dosisreduktion af MMF kun gennemføres for grad IV neutropeni (&lt;0.5 x 10<sup>9</sup>/l). Dosisreduktionen skal være konservativ (20 %). Efter dag +21 er det tilladt at give GCS-F for neutropeni. Ved svær neutropeni som er refraktær for &gt;5 dages G-CSF behandling seponeres MMF. MMF genoptages i 20 % reduceret dosis når den underliggende toksicitet er svundet.</li></ol>
<b>Sirolimus, Rapamycin (Rapamune®)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Initialdosis for sirolimus for patienter med et overfladeareal &gt; 1.5 m<sup>2</sup> er 2 mg dgl. po. For at minimere variationen i sirolimuskoncentrationer skal stoffet tages enten hver gang sammen med et måltid eller uden et måltid. Samtidig indgift af ciclosporin og rapamycin øger koncentrationen af Rapamycin (se nedenfor under interaktioner). Det anbefales derfor at rapamycin indtages 4 timer efter ciclosporin. Dvs. at sirolimus i praksis ordineres til kl.14. Der stiles mod en B-sirolimus dalkoncentration i intervallet 3-12 mikrogram/l. Analysen udføres nu af Klinisk Biokemisk afdeling, RH (måleområde 2-30 mikrogram/l, usikkerhed 10-20 %). Hvis patientens B-sirolimus er &lt; 3 mikrogram/l øges dosis med 25 % ad gangen indtil den ønskede koncentration er nået (rapamune findes i tableter på 1 og 2 mg samt som oral opløsning 1mg/ml). Omvendt, for B-sirolimus koncentrationer &gt; 12 mikrogram/l reduceres dosis med 25 % indtil den ønskede koncentration er nået.</li><li>2. Hvis patienten kaster op indenfor 15 min. efter indtagelse af sirolimus gentages indgiften.</li><li>3. Sirolimus kan forårsage hyperlipidæmi. Faste P-cholesteroler og P-triglycerid bør betømmes regelmæssigt under behandling med sirolimus. Ved triglycerid værdier over 9.0 mmol/l er der risiko for pancreatitis. Behandles med Gemfibrozil (Lopid) 600 mg x 2 dgl eller atorvastatin (Zarator) 10 mg dgl. po.</li><li>4. Sirolimus interagerer med azoler. Og, voriconazol skal så vidt muligt undgås under sirolimus behandling. Er det absolut nødvendigt, reduceres sirolimus iht. Instruks "Antifungal Prophylaxis and Therapy Guidelines". Der skal også vises forsigtighed mht. samtidig behandling med alternative azoler og så vidt muligt skal der anvendes alternativ svampebehandling. Er der under behandling med sirolimus alligevel indikation for samtidig svampebehandling med posaconazol eller fluconazol &gt;400 mg, skal sirolimus dosis reduceres iht. Instruks: "Antifungal Prophylaxis and Therapy Guidelines": se side 6 eller appendix E i protokollen.</li><li>5. Sirolimus kan medføre marvtoksicitet i form af neutropeni og trombocytopeni. I tilfælde af peni skal andre årsager evalueres inklusive rejection (kimærismeundersøgelse), medikamentel toksicitet (sulfotrim, ganciclovir) og marvinvolvering af malign sygdom (knoglemarvsundersøgelse). Hvis andre årsager til neutropeni kan udelukkes skal dosisreduktion af sirolimus kun gennemføres for grad IV neutropeni (&lt;0.5 x 10<sup>9</sup>/l) eller trombocytopeni (thr. &lt; 25 x 10<sup>9</sup>/l) der persisterer efter dag + 21 post-HCT. Dosisreduktionen skal være på ca. 50 %. Efter dag +21 er det tilladt at give GCS-F for neutropeni. Ved svær peni, som persisterer trods dosisreduktion af sirolimus seponeres sirolimus indtil neutrocytter er &gt; 1.5 x 10<sup>9</sup>/l og trombocytterne er &gt; 100 x 10<sup>9</sup>/l. Sirolimus kan herefter genoptages i en dosis på 1 mg dgl. og senere øges til 2 mg dgl. hvis fornyet hæmatologisk toksicitet ikke indtræder.</li><li>6. For patienter som ikke har akut/kronisk GVH, starter sirolimus udtrap dag +150 til ophør dag +180</li></ol>

NAVN:  
CPR:

### Undersøgelsesskema dag -4 til +25

ÅR:																
Behandlingsdag	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	3	5	7	10	12	14	16	18	21	23	25
Behandlings uge					0			1			2			3		
Alle diagnoser																
Anamnese og objektiv undersøgelse	0				0			0			0			0		
Karnofsky score (se s. 4)					0			0			0			0		
GVHD status (se side 6)								0			0			0		
Vægt, BT, puls, tp, urin ABS	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mini KMT B skema	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mini KMT A skema		0	0	0												
B-cyklosporin			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B-sirolimus			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P-triglycerid	0										0					
CD4+ og CD8+ kimærisme 2 x 7 ml blod i EDTA-glas. Vævstypelab.								0			0			0		
T, B og NK celletælling, 3 ml blod i EDTA- glas. Vævstypelab								0			0			0		
CMV-PCR, 7 ml blod i EDTA-glas. Viro- logisk afsn. 9301								0			0			0		
Erythrocytfaenotype 7 ml blod EDTA-glas. Blodbanken 2031								0			0			0		
Projektprøver Allo-HCT-lab. 4041. Glas udleveres af Peter Brændstrup, Bo Kok Mortensen eller Anne Bjørlig tlf. 5-4170.						0		0			0			0		







NAVN:  
CPR:

Svampebehandling og guidelines for regulering af Sirolimus dosis

Dose adjustments for concomitant use of voriconazole, posaconazole or fluconazole with sirolimus:**Voriconazole is contraindicated during sirolimus therapy.**

In the event of suspected or documented fungal infection, alternative therapy should be used whenever possible. However, if voriconazole or posaconazole is deemed absolutely necessary, the following guidelines should be used to adjust sirolimus levels. Please ask for assistance from Infectious Diseases and Pharmacy Services in this situation.

Pre-emptive dose adjustment of sirolimus when azoles are initiated at steady-state levels of sirolimus:

<u>Antifungal</u>	<u>Sirolimus Dose Reduction</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Voriconazole	90%	1. Essential 2. Measure sirolimus levels 24-48 hrs later, then every 3-4 days until stable 3. Less effect on sirolimus levels if voriconazole given IV
Posaconazole	67%	1. Advised 2. Measure sirolimus levels 48-72 hrs later
Fluconazole	50%	1. If >400 mg fluconazole/day 2. Measure sirolimus levels 48-72 hrs later

Anticipated dose increase needed in sirolimus when azoles are stopped during concomitant sirolimus therapy. Dose increases may not be necessary for 5-10 days. Therefore, sirolimus changes should be cautious and based on frequent monitoring.

<u>Antifungal</u>	<u>Sirolimus Dose Increase</u>
Voriconazole	10-fold
Posaconazole	Unknown
Fluconazole	2-fold

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**THE KARNOFSKY PERFORMANCE STATUS SCALE**

General	Index	Specific Criteria
Able to carry on normal activity; no special care needed	100	Normal, no complaints, no evidence of disease
	90	Able to carry on normal activity, minor signs or symptoms of disease
	80	Normal activity with effort, some signs or symptoms of disease
Unable to work, able to live at home and care for most personal needs, varying amount of assistance needed	70	Care for self, unable to carry on normal activity or to do work
	60	Requires occasional assistance from others but able to care for most needs
	50	Requires considerable assistance from others and frequent medical care
Unable to care for self, requires institutional or hospital care or equivalent; disease may be rapidly progressing	40	Disabled; requires special care and assistance
	30	Severely disabled, hospitalization indicated, death not imminent
	20	Very sick, hospitalization necessary, active supportive treatment necessary
	10	Moribund
	0	Dead

NAVN:  
CPR:**Appendix Q****The Hematopoietic Cell Transplant-Comorbidity Index (HCT-CI) 9/7/10**

Assign scores appropriately if the patient has any of these comorbidities

**UPN** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date** \_\_\_\_\_

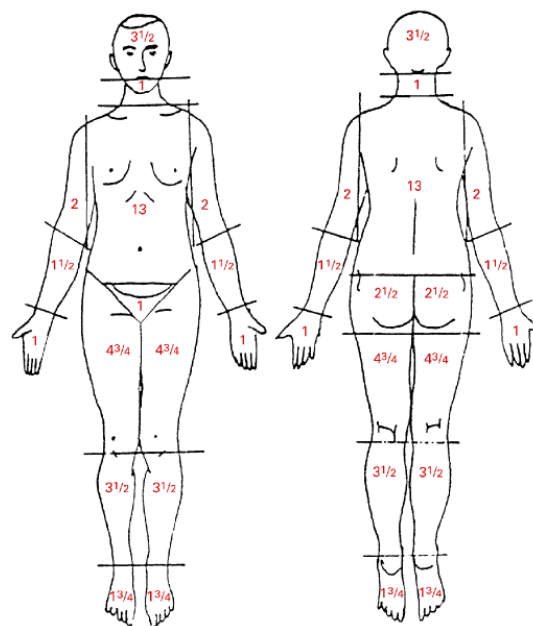
Comorbidities	Definitions	HCT-CI scores	Actual Lab Values/Comments
Arrhythmia	Atrial fibrillation or flutter, sick sinus syndrome, and ventricular arrhythmias requiring treatment <i>in the patient's past history</i>	1	
Cardiac	Coronary artery disease†, congestive heart failure, myocardial infarction <i>in patient's past history</i> or EF of $\leq 50\%$ <i>at time of HCT</i>	1	
Inflammatory bowel disease	Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis requiring treatment <i>in the patient's past history</i>	1	
Diabetes	Requiring treatment with insulin or oral hypoglycemic, but not diet alone, <i>at time of HCT</i>	1	
Cerebro-vascular disease	Transient ischemic attack or cerebro-vascular accident <i>in patient's past history</i>	1	
Psychiatric disturbance	Depression/anxiety requiring psychiatric consult or treatment <i>at time of HCT</i>	1	
Hepatic – mild	Chronic hepatitis, Bilirubin $>ULN- 1.5 X ULN$ , or AST/ALT $>ULN-2.5XULN$ <i>at time of HCT</i>	1	
Obesity	Patients with a BMI of $>35$ for adults or with BMI-for-age percentile of $\geq 95$ th percentile for children <i>at time of HCT</i>	1	
Infection	Documented infection or fever of unknown etiology requiring anti-microbial treatment <i>before, during and after</i> the start of conditioning regimen	1	
Rheumatologic	SLE, RA, polymyositis, mixed CTD, polymyalgia rheumatica <i>in patient's past history</i>	2	
Peptic ulcer	Requiring treatment <i>in patient's past history</i>	2	
Renal	Serum creatinine $>2$ mg/dl, on dialysis, or prior renal transplantation <i>at time of HCT</i>	2	
Moderate pulmonary	DLco and/or FEV <sub>1</sub> $>65\% - 80\%$ or Dyspnea on slight activity <i>at time of HCT</i>	2	
Prior solid tumor	Treated at any time point <i>in the patient's past history</i> , excluding non-melanoma skin cancer	3	
Heart valve disease	<i>At time of HCT</i> excluding mitral valve prolapse	3	
Severe pulmonary	DLco and/or FEV <sub>1</sub> $\leq 65\%$ or Dyspnea at rest or requiring oxygen <i>at time of HCT</i>	3	
Moderate/severe hepatic	Liver cirrhosis, Bilirubin $>1.5 X ULN$ , or AST/ALT $>2.5XULN$ <i>at time of HCT</i>	3	
<b>Please provide (KPS):</b> Karnofsky Performance Score = _____ %		<b>Total Score</b> = _____ —	<b>Signature of Provider:</b> _____

†One or more vessel-coronary artery stenosis, requiring medical treatment, stent, or bypass graft. EF indicates ejection fraction; ULN, upper limit of normal; SLE, systemic lupus erythematosus; RA, rheumatoid arthritis; CTD, connective tissue disease; DLco, diffusion capacity of carbon monoxide; FEV<sub>1</sub>, forced expiratory volume in one second; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; ALT, alanine aminotransferase.

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GRADING OF ACUTE GRAFT-VERSUS-HOST DISEASE<sup>a</sup>

Severity of Individual Organ Involvement		
<b>Skin</b>	+1	a maculopapular eruption involving less than 25% of the body surface
	+2	a maculopapular eruption involving 25-50% of the body surface
	+3	generalized erythroderma
	+4	generalized erythroderma with bullous formation and often with desquamation
<b>Liver</b>	+1	bilirubin (2.0-3.0 mg/100 ml) ~ 32.0 – 48.0 µmmol/l
	+2	bilirubin (3-5.9 mg/100 ml) ~ 48.0 – 94.4 µmol/l
	+3	bilirubin (6-14.9 mg/100 ml) ~ 96.0 – 238.4 µmol/l
	+4	bilirubin > 15 mg/100 ml ~ > 240.0 µmol/l
<b>Gut</b>	Diarrhea is graded +1 to +4 in severity. <u>Nausea and vomiting and/or anorexia caused by GVHD is assigned as +1 in severity.</u> The severity of gut involvement is assigned to the most severe involvement noted. Patients with visible bloody diarrhea are at least stage +2 gut and grade +3 overall	
<b>Diarrhea</b>	+1	≤ 1000 ml of liquid stool/day* (≤ 15ml of stool/kg/day) <sup>†</sup>
	+2	>1,000 ml of stool/day* (> 15ml of stool/kg/day) <sup>†</sup>
	+3	>1,500 ml of stool/day* (> 20ml of stool/kg/day) <sup>†</sup>
	+4	2,000 ml of stool/day* (≥ 25ml of stool/kg/day) <sup>†</sup>



Hudareal i procent af hele huden

\*In the absence of infectious/medical cause

<sup>†</sup>For pediatric patients

Severity of GVHD	
<b>Grade I</b>	+1 to +2 skin rash
	No gut or liver involvement
<b>Grade II</b>	+1 to +3 skin rash
	+1 gastrointestinal involvement and/or +1 liver involvement
<b>Grade III</b>	+2 to +4 gastrointestinal involvement and/or
	+2 to +4 liver involvement with or without a rash
<b>Grade IV</b>	Pattern and severity of GVHD similar to grade 3 with extreme constitutional symptoms or death

a From "Graft-vs-host disease" Sullivan, Keith M. *Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation* Ed: D. Thomas, K. Blume, S. Forman, Blackwell Sciences; 1999, pages 518-519

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### A. Classification of Chronic GVHD

The purpose of this classification is to identify patients with cGVHD who need long-term systemic immunosuppression according to clinical and laboratory findings and risk factors at the time of initial diagnosis.

1. **Chronic GVHD not requiring systemic treatment: mild abnormalities involving a single site, with platelet count >100,000 and no steroid treatment at the onset of chronic GVHD**
  - a) Oral abnormalities consistent with cGVHD, a positive skin or lip biopsy, and no other manifestations of cGVHD
  - b) Mild liver test abnormalities (alkaline phosphatase  $\leq 2$  x upper limit of normal, AST or ALT  $\leq 3$  x upper limit of normal and total bilirubin  $\leq 1.6$ ) with positive skin or lip biopsy, and no other manifestations of cGVHD
  - c) Less than 6 papulosquamous plaques, macular-papular or lichenoid rash involving <20% of body surface area (BSA), dyspigmentation involving <20% BSA, or erythema involving <50% BSA, positive skin biopsy, and no other manifestations of cGVHD
  - d) Ocular sicca (Schirmer's test  $\leq 5$ mm with no more than minimal ocular symptoms), positive skin or lip biopsy, and no other manifestations of cGVHD
  - e) Vaginal or vulvar abnormalities with positive biopsy, and no other manifestations of cGVHD
  
2. **Chronic GVHD requiring systemic treatment: more severe abnormalities or involvement of multiple sites, or platelet count <100,000, or steroid treatment at the onset of chronic GVHD**
  - a) Involvement of two or more organs with symptoms or signs of cGVHD, with biopsy documentation of cGVHD in any organ
  - b)  $\geq 15\%$  base line body weight loss not due to other causes, with biopsy documentation of cGVHD in any organ
  - c) Skin involvement more extensive than defined for clinical limited cGVHD, confirmed by biopsy
  - d) Scleroderma or morphea
  - e) Onycholysis or onychodystrophy thought to represent cGVHD, with documentation of cGVHD in any organ
  - f) Decreased range of motion in wrist or ankle extension due to fasciitis caused by cGVHD
  - g) Contractures thought to represent cGVHD
  - h) Oral involvement with functional impairment, refractory to topical treatment
  - i) Vaginal involvement with functional impairment, refractory to topical treatment
  - j) Bronchiolitis obliterans not due to other causes
  - k) Positive liver biopsy; or abnormal liver function tests not due to other causes with alkaline phosphatase  $> 2$  x upper limit of normal, AST or ALT  $> 3$  x upper limit of normal, or total bilirubin  $> 1.6$ , and documentation of cGVHD in any organ
  - l) Positive upper or lower GI biopsy
  - m) Fasciitis or serositis thought to represent cGVHD and not due to other causes

### Guidelines for Treatment of Chronic GVHD after allogeneic HSCT

Standard treatment of chronic GVHD usually begins with administration of glucocorticoids (1mg/kg/day) followed by taper to eventually reach an alternate-day regimen, with or without daily cyclosporine or tacrolimus (FK506). Other medications used for treatment of corticosteroid-resistant chronic GVHD are summarized on the next page. Telephone consultation with the LTFU medical team is available to you, seven days a week, to discuss appropriate treatment and provide other follow up recommendations. In addition to immunosuppressive treatment, antibiotic prophylaxis for encapsulated bacterial infections and PCP must be given to all patients being treated for chronic GVHD (see Section IV).

The duration of systemic immunosuppressive treatment of chronic GVHD varies but requires at least one year of therapy. Approximately 80% of patients require systemic immunosuppressive for 2 years and 40% of them requires therapy for at least 4 years.