

## Kliniske opplysninger- Del 1

### Prøve til FISH-undersøkelse og biobank for myelomatosepasienter

**Sendes til:** Prøvetaking og spesiell hematologi, Prinsesse Kristinas gt. 1, Gastroenteret, 1. etasje øst, St. Olavs hospital, 7030 Trondheim. Telefon til lab: 72825105

<b>Navn og adresse til rekvirent:</b>	<b>Pasientens navn:</b>
<b>Telefonnr.:</b>	<b>Fødselsdato:</b>
<b>Kontaktperson:</b>	<b>Adresse:</b>

Pasienten må skrive under informasjonsskriv om biobank. Samtykkeerklæring sendes sammen med prøvene og oppbevares i tillegg hos rekvirent.

Prøvetakingsdato: \_\_\_\_\_ Dato for diagnose: \_\_\_\_\_  
Ubehandlet myelomatose:  Ja  Nei

<b>Behandling:</b>
1. behandling: <input type="checkbox"/> MP <input type="checkbox"/> MPThal <input type="checkbox"/> Thal <input type="checkbox"/> MPVel <input type="checkbox"/> Thaldex <input type="checkbox"/> Veldex <input type="checkbox"/> Dex <input type="checkbox"/> HMAS Induksjonsbehandling HMAS: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Annet (beskriv): _____
Dato 1. behandlingsstart: _____

**Hvis pasienten er med i studie, kan det sendes med kopi av relevant CRF i stedet for opplysningene nedenfor**

<b>M komponent serum</b>
Konsentrasjon: _____ g/l Type: IgG IgA IgE IgD bare lette kjeder Lettkjede type: Kappa lambda
<b>M komponent urin</b>
Konsentrasjon, oppgi om det er målt i døgnsurin (g/24 t) eller morgenurin (g/l): _____ Type: Kappa lambda
<b>Frie lette kjeder i serum:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Ikke tatt Type: Kappa: _____ mg/l Lambda: _____ mg/l

<b>Plasmaceller i benmargsutstryk:</b> _____ %
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<b>Skjelettrøntgen:</b>
Angi grad av forandringer for hvert område nedenfor: ingen foci=0, <5 foci=1, ≥5 foci=2, diffus "osteoporose"=3
Caput: _____ Rørknokler: _____ Bekken: _____ Columna: _____ Andre: _____
Patologisk fraktur (beskriv med stikkord): _____ Annet: _____
Nerve/medulla-kompresjon (beskriv med stikkord): _____

<b>Laboratoriedata</b>
Hgb: _____ Hvite: _____ Trombocytter: _____ Kreatinin: _____
Ca (korrigert): _____ Albumin: _____ Beta2 mikroglobulin: _____
(korrigert Ca = serum Ca + 0,02 (40 – serum albumin))

<b>ISS:</b> I II III <b>WHO performance status:</b> 0 1 2 3 4
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## Kliniske opplysninger- Del 2

### Oppfølgingsdata - myelomatosepasienter

Sendes til: Seksjon for spesiell hematologi, Prinsesse Kristinas gt. 1, Gastroenteret, 1. etasje øst, St. Olavs hospital, 7006 Trondheim. Telefon til lab: 72825105

<b>Navn og adresse til rekvirent:</b>	<b>Pasientens navn:</b>
<b>Telefonnr.:</b>	<b>Fødselsdato:</b>
<b>Kontaktperson:</b>	<b>Adresse:</b>

Dato for evaluering: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Respons på 1. behandling:

sCR  CR  VGPR  PR  SD  PD

Ukjent  Biokjemisk og klinisk CR, men benmargsundersøkelse ikke gjort

Dato for beste behandlingsrespons \_\_\_\_\_

#### 1. relapsebehandling:

Dato relapse \_\_\_\_\_

(biokjemisk relapse anføres, dvs tidspunkt for 25% økning av M-komponent)

Dato oppstart ny behandling \_\_\_\_\_

Type 2.behandling \_\_\_\_\_

#### Senere behandling:

Hvor mange forskjellige behandlingsregimer har pasienten fått alt i alt : \_\_\_\_\_.  
(samme behandlingsregime telles bare en gang selv om det gjentas i flere omganger)

Har pasienten noen gang i behandlingsforløpet fått thalidomide?  Ja  Nei

Har pasienten noen gang i behandlingsforløpet fått revlimid?  Ja  Nei

Har pasienten noen gang i behandlingsforløpet fått bortezomib?  Ja  Nei

## Diagnostiske kriterier for MGUS, asymptomatisk myelomatose og symptomatisk myelomatose (International Myeloma Working Group 2003)

MGUS	Asymptomatisk myelomatose	Symptomatisk myelomatose
M-komponent i serum <30 g/l	M-komponent i serum ≤30 g/l	M-komponent i serum eller urin <sup>1</sup>
Plasmaceller <10%	Plasmaceller ≥10%	Plasmaceller i BM eller biopsiverifisert plasmacytom
Ingen myelomrelaterte organskader	Ingen myelomrelaterte organskader	Myelomrelaterte <sup>2</sup> organskader

1 Ingen krav til konsentrasjon når det foreligger myelomrelatert organskade.

2 Myelomrelaterte organskader inkluderer:

- Korrigert serum ca >0,75 mmol/l eller >0,25 mmol/l over referansegrense
- Nyresvikt som skyldes myelomatose
- Anemi <2g/dl under nedre referanse eller <10g/dl
- Lytiske benlesjoner eller osteoporose med kompresjonsfraktur (det siste er vanskelig å bedømme, MR eller CT kan avhjelpe. "Vanlig" osteoporose + MGUS er vanligere enn myelomatose i høy alder)
- Annet: infeksjonstendens >2 episoder/12 mnd, amyloidose

Hvis det er usikkerhet om symptomene skyldes myelomatose, kreves det 30 % plasmaceller i BM for å klassifisere tilstanden som symptomatisk myelomatose.

### ISS stadie inndeling:

Stadium I	Serum β-2 mikroglobulin < 3.5 mg/L (296 nmol/l) og Serum albumin > 3.5 g/dl (532 μmol/l)
Stadium II	Hverken I eller III*
Stadium III	Serum β-2 mikroglobulin > 5.5 mg/L (465 nmol/l)

\* Det er 2 sub-kategorier av stadium II:

- Serum β-2 mikroglobulin < 3.5 mg/L, og serum albumin < 3.5 g/dl, eller
- Serum β-2 mikroglobulin 3.5 – 5.5 mg/l uavhengig av serum albumin nivå.

### Performance status etter WHO:

<b>Grad 0</b>	Full aktivitet. Klarer sine vanlige aktiviteter uten innskrenkninger eller bruk av analgetika
<b>Grad 1</b>	Begrenset med hensyn til tyngre aktiviteter, men klarer lettere arbeid eller stillesittende arbeide. Omfatter også personer som er avhengig av analgetika for å være i full aktivitet.
<b>Grad 2</b>	Klarer seg selv, men er ikke i stand til å arbeide. Er oppgående > 50 % av døgnetts våkne timer.
<b>Grad 3</b>	Klarer delvis ADL. Er bundet til seng eller stol > 50 % av døgnetts våkne timer
<b>Grad 4</b>	Helt invalidisert. Klarer ingen ADL. Bundet til seng eller stol.

## RESPONSE CRITERIA

Response subcategory Response criteria<sup>a</sup>

### sCR

CR as defined below plus

Normal FLC ratio and

Absence of clonal cells in bone marrow<sup>b</sup> by immunohistochemistry or immunofluorescence<sup>c</sup>

**CR**  Negative immunofixation on the serum and urine and

Disappearance of any soft tissue plasmacytomas and

$\leq 5\%$  plasma cells in bone marrow<sup>b</sup>

VGPR Serum and urine M-protein detectable by immunofixation but not on electrophoresis or 90% or greater reduction in serum M-protein plus urine Mprotein level  $< 100$  mg per 24 h

**PR**   $\geq 50\%$  reduction of serum M-protein and reduction in

24-h urinary M-protein by  $\geq 90\%$  or to  $< 200$  mg per 24 h

If the serum and urine M-protein are unmeasurable <sup>d</sup>,  $\geq 50\%$  decrease in the difference between involved and uninvolved FLC levels is required in place of the M-protein criteria

If serum and urine M-protein are unmeasurable, and serum free light assay is also unmeasurable,  $\geq 50\%$  reduction in plasma cells is required in place of M-protein, provided baseline bone marrow plasma cell percentage was  $\geq 30\%$

In addition to the above listed criteria, if present at baseline, a  $\geq 50\%$  reduction in the size of soft tissue plasmacytomas is also required

**SD**<sup>e</sup> Not meeting criteria for CR, VGPR, PR or progressive disease

Abbreviations: CR, complete response; FLC, free light chain; PR, partial response; SD, stable disease; sCR, stringent complete response; VGPR, very good partial response.

<sup>a</sup> All response categories require two consecutive assessments made at anytime before the institution of any new therapy; all categories also require no known evidence of progressive or new bone lesions if radiographic studies were performed. Radiographic studies are not required to satisfy these response requirements.

<sup>b</sup> Confirmation with repeat bone marrow biopsy not needed.

<sup>c</sup> Presence/absence of clonal cells is based upon the  $\kappa/\lambda$  ratio. An abnormal  $\kappa/\lambda$  ratio by immunohistochemistry and/or immunofluorescence requires a minimum of 100 plasma cells for analysis. An abnormal ratio reflecting presence of an abnormal clone is  $\kappa/\lambda$  of  $> 4:1$  or  $< 1:2$ .

<sup>d</sup> Refer to Appendix A for definitions of measurable disease.

<sup>e</sup> not recommended for use as an indicator of response; stability of disease is best described by providing the time to progression estimates

NOTE: Once (s)CR is established, response remains (s)CR until relapse is documented.

## RELAPSE CRITERIA

**Progressive Disease:** requires any one or more of the following:

Increase of  $\geq 25\%$  from baseline/**nadir** in

- Serum M-component and/or (the absolute increase must be  $\geq 0.5$  g/dl)<sup>b</sup>
- Urine M-component and/or (the absolute increase must be  $\geq 200$  mg/24 h)
- Only in patients without measurable serum and urine M-protein levels: the difference between involved and uninvolved FLC levels. The absolute increase must be  $> 10$  mg/dl.
- Bone marrow plasma cell percentage: the absolute % must be  $\geq 10\%$ <sup>c</sup>
- Definite development of new bone lesions or soft tissue plasmacytomas or definite increase in the size of existing bone lesions or soft tissue plasmacytomas
- Development of hypercalcemia (corrected serum calcium  $> 11.5$  mg/dl or  $2.65$  mmol/l) that can be attributed solely to the plasma cell proliferative disorder

### Clinical relapse<sup>a</sup>

Clinical relapse requires one or more of:

Direct indicators of increasing disease and/or end organ dysfunction (CRAB features)<sup>b</sup>. It is not used in calculation of time to progression or progression-free survival but is listed here as something that can be reported optionally or for use in clinical practice

1. Development of new soft tissue plasmacytomas or bone lesions
2. Definite increase in the size of existing plasmacytomas or bone lesions.  
A definite increase is defined as a 50% (and at least 1 cm) increase as measured serially by the sum of the products of the cross-diameters of the measurable lesion
3. Hypercalcemia ( $> 2.65$  mmol/l) [11.5 mg/dl]
4. Decrease in hemoglobin of  $\geq 1.25$  mmol/l [2 g/dl]
5. Rise in serum creatinine by  $177$   $\mu$ mol/l or more [2 mg/dl or more]

### Relapse from CR<sup>a</sup>

(To be used only if the end point studied is DFS)<sup>d</sup>

Any one or more of the following:

- Reappearance of serum or urine M-protein by immunofixation or electrophoresis
- Development of  $\geq 5\%$  plasma cells in the bone marrow<sup>c</sup>
- Appearance of any other sign of progression (i.e., new plasmacytoma, lytic bone lesion, or hypercalcemia see above)

Abbreviations: CR, complete response; DFS, disease-free survival.

<sup>a</sup> All relapse categories require two consecutive assessments made at anytime before classification as relapse or disease progression and/or the institution of any new therapy.

<sup>b</sup> For progressive disease, serum M-component increases of  $\geq 1$  g/dl (10 g/l) are sufficient to define relapse if starting M-component is  $\geq 5$  g/dl (50 g/l).

<sup>c</sup> Relapse from CR has the 5% cutoff versus 10% for other categories of relapse.

<sup>d</sup> For purposes of calculating time to progression and progression-free survival, CR patients should also be evaluated using criteria listed above for progressive disease