High-risk stage IIB Hodgkin lymphoma treated in the H10 and AHL2011 trials: total metabolic tumor volume is a useful risk factor to stratify patients at baseline

Cédric Rossi,1,2 Marc André,3 Jehan Dupuis,4 Franck Morschhauser,5 Bertrand Joly,6 Julien Lazarovici,7 Hervé Ghesquières,8 Aspasia Stamatoullas,9 Emmanuelle Nicolas-Virelizier,10 Pierre Feugier,11 Anne-Claire Gac,12 Hannah Moatti,13 Luc-Matthieu Fornecker,14 Bénédicte Deau,15 Clémentine Joubert,16 Catherine Fortpied,17 John Raemaekers,18 Massimo Federico,19 Salim Kanoun,20 Michel Meignan,21 Alexandra Traverse-Gliehen,22 Anne-Ségolène Cottereau23 and René-Olivier Casasnovas1,2

1Department of Hematology, Dijon-Bourgogne University Hospital, Dijon, France; 2INSERM 1231, University of Burgundy Franche-Comté, Franche-Comté, France; 3Department of Hematology, CHU UCL Namur, Université Catholique de Louvain, Yvoir, Belgium; 4Lymphoid Malignancies Unit, Henri Mondor University Hospital (AP-HP), Créteil, France; 5Groupe de Recherche sur les Formes Injectables et les Technologies Associées (GRITA), Department of Hematology, CHU Lille, Université de Lille, Lille, France; 6Department of Hematology, Hospital Sud Francilien, Corbeille-Essonnes, France; 7Department of Hematology, Université Paris-Saclay, Gustave Roussy, Villejuif, France; 8Department of Hematology, Centre Hospitalier Lyon Sud and Université Claude Bernard Lyon-1, Pierre-Bénite, France; 9Department of Hematology, Centre Henri Becquerel, Rouen, France; 10Department of Hematology, Centre Léon Bérard, Lyon, France; 11Department of Hematology, University Hospital of Nancy, Vandoeuvre les Nancy, France; 12Department of Hematology, Institut d’Hématoologie de Basse Normandie, Caen, France; 13Department of Hematology, CHU Paris-GH St-Louis Lariboisière F-Widal - Hôpital Saint-Louis, Paris, France; 14Department of Hematology, University Hospital of Strasbourg, Strasbourg, France; 15Department of Hematology, CHU Cochin, Paris, France; 16Lymphoma Academic Research Organization, CHU Lyon-Sud, Lyon, France; 17European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer, Brussels, Belgium; 18Department of Hematology, Radboud University Medical Center, Nijmegen, the Netherlands; 19CHIMOMO Department, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Policlinico, Modena, Italy; 20Nuclear Medicine Unit, Institut Universitaire du Cancer Toulouse-Oncopole, Toulouse, France; 21LYSA Imaging, University Hospital H Mondor, Creteil, France; 22Department of Pathology, Centre Hospitalier Lyon Sud and Université Claude Bernard Lyon-1, Pierre-Bénite, France and 23Nuclear Medicine Department, Hôpital Cochin, AP-HP, Université de Paris, Paris, France
Supplemental data

Supplemental table 1: **Treatment actually received**

*Abbreviations: ABVD, doxorubicin, bleomycin, vinblastine, and dacarbazine; escBEACOPP (escalated BEACOPP), bleomycin, etoposide, doxorubicin, cyclophosphamide, vincristine, procarbazine and prednisone; INRT, involved-node radiotherapy;*

| Treatment actually received | H10 study N=65 | AHL2011 study N=83 | All N=148 |
|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------|
| escBEACOPP                 | 0              | 51 (61%)          | 51 (34%)  |
| escBEACOPP + ABVD          | 0              | 32 (39%)          | 32 (22%)  |
| ABVD                       | 18 (28%)       | 0                 | 18 (12%)  |
| ABVD + INRT                | 38 (58%)       | 0                 | 38 (26%)  |
| ABVD + escBEACOPP + INRT   | 9 (14%)        | 0                 | 9 (6%)    |

**Supplemental table 2: Extanodal involvement**

*Abbreviations: EN=extanodal; M/T=mediastinum/thorax*

| Extanodal involvement        | H10 study N=65 | AHL2011 study N=83 | All N=148 |
|------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------|
| M/T ≥0.33 without EN involvement | 58 (89.2%)   | 74 (89.2%)          | 132 (89.2%) |
| M/T ≥0.33 and EN involvement  | 5 (7.7%)       | 8 (9.6%)           | 13 (8.8%)  |
| M/T <0.33 and EN involvement  | 2 (3.1%)       | 1 (1.2%)           | 3 (2%)     |

**Supplemental figure 1: Distribution of baseline total metabolic tumor volume (TMTV) by study.**
Horizontal blue line represents the median.

![Diagram showing distribution of baseline total metabolic tumor volume (TMTV) by study.](image)

**Supplemental figure 2: Progression-free survival (PFS) according to international prognosis score (A) and including the three individual risk factors (baseline TMTV, PET result and IPS).** The three respective curves illustrate PFS when patients had none (blue curve), or one of three factors (red curve) and at least 2 of three (green curve).
**A**

**PFS by IPS at baseline - Stade IIb high risk set**

With Number of Subjects at Risk and 95% Confidence Limits

| No. of Subjects | Event | Censored | Median Survival (95% CL) |
|-----------------|-------|----------|-------------------------|
| 0-2             | 77    | 6.5 % (5) | 93.5 % (72 )           |
| \(\geq 3\)      | 43    | 18.5 % (8) | 81.4 % (35)           |

**B**

**PFS by TMTV+PET2+IPS at baseline - Stade IIb high risk set**

With Number of Subjects at Risk and 95% Confidence Limits

| No. of Subjects | Event | Censored | Median Survival (95% CL) |
|-----------------|-------|----------|-------------------------|
| 0               | 40    | 8 % (0)  | 100 % (40)              |
| 1               | 46    | 10.9 % (6) | 90.1 % (41)   |
| \(\geq 2\)      | 36    | 27.8 % (15) | 77.2 % (29)   |