

No difference in outcome between children and adolescents transplanted for acute lymphoblastic leukemia in second remission

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Acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) in second complete remission is one of the most common indications for allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT) in pediatric patients. We compared the outcome after HSCT of adolescents, aged 14 to 18 years, with that of children (ie, patients < 14 years of age). Enrolled in the study were 395 patients given the allograft between January 1990 and December 2007; both children (334) and adolescents (61) were transplanted in

the same pediatric institutions. All patients received a myeloablative regimen that included total body irradiation in the majority of them. The donor was an HLA-identical sibling for 199 patients and an unrelated volunteer in the remaining 196 patients. Children and adolescents had a comparable cumulative incidence of transplantation-related mortality, disease recurrence, and of both acute and chronic graft-versus-host disease. The 10-year probability of overall survival and

event-free survival for the whole cohort of patients were 57% (95% confidence interval, 52%-62%) and 54% (95% confidence interval, 49%-59%), respectively, with no difference between children and adolescents. This study documents that adolescents with ALL in second complete remission given HSCT in pediatric centers have an outcome that does not differ from that of patients younger than 14 years of age. (*Blood*. 2011;118(25):6683-6690)

Introduction

Nowadays, intensive and risk-adapted chemotherapy protocols cure more than 80% of children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL).^{1,2} Disease recurrence remains the leading cause of treatment failure in childhood ALL.³ Among ALL patients developing recurrence, a substantial proportion achieves a second complete remission (CR), although final outcome remains still unsatisfactory. In this respect, survival of patients experiencing relapse can be predicted by site of relapse, duration of first complete remission, and immunophenotype of ALL. Bone marrow (BM) relapse and early relapse (ie, occurring within 6 months from treatment discontinuation), as well as T-lineage ALL, have worse prognosis than isolated extramedullary or late relapse (ie, those occurring more than 6 months from treatment discontinuation).³ Allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT) is largely used in the post-remission treatment of children and adolescents with ALL in second CR (CR2).³ In the past, analysis of factors influencing the outcome of patients transplanted from an unrelated volunteer showed that adolescents had a poorer outcome compared with children.^{4,5} With the aim of verifying whether this difference is confirmed in another cohort, we compared the outcome of HSCT in

adolescents, defined as 14 years or older, with that of children younger than 14 years, with relapsed ALL who were reported to the Associazione Italiana Ematologia ed Oncologia Pediatrica (AIEOP).

Patients and methods

Patients

Enrolled in the study were 395 patients (256 males and 139 females) younger than 18 years, with ALL in CR2 after either isolated or combined extramedullary/BM relapse, who have received a first allogeneic HSCT from either a matched family donor (MFD) or an unrelated donor (UD) in one of the 18 AIEOP centers performing allogeneic HSCT. Patients were given the allograft between January 1, 1990, and December 31, 2007, and were reported to the AIEOP-HSCT Registry. Data concerning patient and disease characteristics, as well as transplantation outcome, were collected by a standardized questionnaire for each patient enrolled.

Histocompatibility for all donor–recipient pairs was determined by serology or low-resolution molecular typing for HLA-A and -B antigens and high-resolution allelic technique for DRB1. All MFD pairs were A, B, DRB1 matched. Since 1998, high-resolution molecular typing also has been

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performed for HLA class I loci in most of patients transplanted from an UD, and we defined this characterization as high-resolution typing. Pairs matched for HLA-A, -B, and -DRB1 were defined as 6/6-loci matched, whereas pairs in which there was incompatibility for a single HLA locus were defined as 5/6-loci matched. All UD pairs were either 5- or 6-loci matched.

At time of transplantation, 334 patients were younger than 14 years, whereas the remaining 61 patients were 14 years or older, henceforth defined as adolescents.

In both groups, > 90% of the transplants were performed using BM stem cells. Preparative regimens varied, mainly depending on patient age and center choice. Nevertheless, all patients received a myeloablative conditioning regimen that included total body irradiation in 89% of the cases, most often associated with thiotepa and cyclophosphamide.⁶

Graft-versus-host disease (GVHD) prophylaxis consisted of cyclosporine (CsA) alone for 87% of MFD recipients and of a combination of CsA, short-term methotrexate and rabbit anti-thymocyte globulin (2.5-3.75 mg/kg/day from day -4 to day -2) for 77% of UD recipients. The children and adolescent groups were comparable for all the variables analyzed, except for the median white blood cell count at diagnosis that was higher in the former group (see Table 1 for details).

Acute and chronic GVHD (aGVHD, cGVHD) were diagnosed and graded according to the Seattle criteria.^{7,8} Patients surviving more than 14 and 100 days after transplantation were evaluated for aGVHD and cGVHD occurrence, respectively. Whenever clinically indicated and feasible, tissue biopsy samples were obtained to confirm the diagnosis of GVHD.^{9,10}

Myeloid engraftment was defined as the first of 3 consecutive days when neutrophil count was $> 0.5 \times 10^9/L$, and platelet engraftment was defined as the first of 7 consecutive days with an unsupported platelet count $> 50 \times 10^9/L$.

Children were stratified into 4 risk groups (S1, S2, S3, and S4), according to the Berlin-Frankfurt-Munster (BFM) classification of ALL relapses, based on immune-phenotype, site of relapse, and time elapsed from diagnosis to relapse.¹¹ On this basis, 17% of the children and 21% of the adolescents were included in the S4 group consisting of patients experiencing marrow relapse, of either T-lineage ALL, irrespective of the time interval between diagnosis and recurrence, or of B-lineage ALL, if relapse occurred within the first 18 months after diagnosis. Eleven percent of the children and 3% of the adolescents were included in the S3 group consisting of isolated marrow relapses of B-lineage ALL occurring 18 months after diagnosis and within 6 months after treatment discontinuation. Forty-two percent of the children and 43% of the adolescent were included in the S2 groups consisting of isolated or combined marrow relapse of B-lineage ALL occurring more than 6 months after treatment discontinuation, and combined marrow relapses of B-lineage ALL occurring later than 18 months after diagnosis and within 6 months after treatment discontinuation. Three percent of children and none of the adolescents were included in the S1 group, the group associated with the best prognosis and comprises patients with isolated extramedullary relapses occurring later than 6 months after treatment discontinuation. One hundred ten patients could not be included in any of the BFM class of risk because of lack of the relevant data needed for stratification. Details on patient stratification are presented in Table 1.

Statistical analysis

Patients' data were collected using patient-oriented forms, filled in by a physician in charge at each center, and sent to the AIEOP Operation Office in Bologna. There the data were stored in an electronic database (AIEOP-HSCT Registry) and analyzed for quality control and statistical analysis by Venus, a facilities-integrated software system running on an IBM mainframe at the Italian Inter-University Computing Center.

The primary aim of this study was to evaluate the impact of patient age on the outcome of HSCT in ALL in CR2. We also evaluated the impact on outcome of the following patient-, donor-, and transplantation-related factors: recipient sex, interval between diagnosis and HSCT, interval between relapse and HSCT, BFM risk class at relapse, donor age, donor-recipient sex mismatch, human cytomegalovirus serology for both

donor and recipient, conditioning regimen (total body irradiation vs chemotherapy), year of transplantation, number of infused BM-nucleated cells, and occurrence of aGVHD and cGVHD.

Quantitative variables are reported as median and range, whereas categorical variables are expressed as absolute number and percentage. Demographic and clinical characteristics of the 2 groups of patients were compared using the χ^2 test or Fisher exact test for categorical variables (eg, sex, disease, conditioning regimen, HLA matching), whereas the Mann-Whitney rank sum test and the student *t* test were used for continuous variables (eg, age, time interval between diagnosis and HSCT, marrow cell dose), as appropriate.

Overall survival (OS) was defined as the probability of survival, regardless of disease status, at any time point; surviving patients were censored at last follow-up, whereas only death was considered an event. Event-free survival (EFS) was defined as the probability of being alive and disease-free at any time point; both death and relapse were considered events, whereas patients who were alive and disease free were censored at last follow-up. Relapse rate (RR) was defined as the probability of having a relapse at time *t*, death in remission being considered the competing event. On the contrary, treatment-related mortality (TRM) was defined as the probability of dying without previous occurrence of relapse, which was considered to be the competing event. Acute and cGVHD were defined as the probabilities to develop either grade II-IV or grade III-IV aGVHD or cGVHD, considering both graft failure and TRM as competing events.¹² OS, EFS, RR, TRM, aGVHD, and cGVHD were estimated from the date of transplantation to the date of the statistical analysis or to the date of an adverse event. All results are expressed as 10-year probability or 10-year cumulative incidence (percentage) and 95% confidence interval (95% CI).¹³

Probabilities of OS and EFS were calculated according to the Kaplan-Meier method.¹⁴ RR, TRM, aGVHD, and cGVHD were calculated as cumulative incidence curves to adjust the estimates for competing risks.^{15,16} The significance of differences between EFS curves was estimated by the log-rank test (Mantel-Cox), whereas the Gray test was used to assess, in univariate analyses, differences between the cumulative incidences of RR, TRM, aGVHD, and cGVHD.¹⁷

All variables with a *P* value < 0.1 in univariate analysis were included in a multivariate analysis of EFS, performed using the Cox proportional hazard regression model.¹⁸ The proportional subdistribution hazard regression model was used to perform multivariate analyses of RR and TRM.¹⁹

Statistical analysis was performed using the R 2.5.0 software package (<http://www.R-project.org>).^{20,21} Data were analyzed as of May 15, 2010.

Results

The median observation time for surviving patients, considering the whole study population, was 8 years (range, 2-20 years); it was 8.7 years for children and 7.0 years for adolescents (*P* = N.S.).

Engraftment and GVHD

Three patients (1%) died before engraftment; the remaining 392 patients engrafted. No significant differences in myeloid and platelet recovery were observed between the 2 groups (data not shown).

The 100-day cumulative incidence (Figure 1) of grade II-IV aGVHD in children or adolescents was 54% (95% CI, 49%-60%) and 49% (95% CI, 37%-66%; *P* = N.S.), whereas the 100-day cumulative incidence of grade III-IV aGVHD was 19% (95% CI, 15%-24%) and 14% (95% CI, 7%-28%), respectively (*P* = N.S.).

One hundred and one (34%) of the 300 patients at risk (ie, surviving at least 100 days after HSCT) developed cGVHD that was limited in 63 cases (21%) and extensive in the remaining 38 (13%). The cumulative incidence of cGVHD was 32% (95% CI, 27%-38%) for children and 43% (95% CI, 31%-60%) for adolescents (*P* = N.S.), respectively. In 4 cases, cGVHD had de novo

Table 1. Clinical characteristics of the 395 patients enrolled in the study and comparison between children and adolescents

Characteristic	Children		Adolescents		P
	n	(%)	n	(%)	
No. of patients	334	(100)	61	(100)	
Sex					
Male	212	(63)	44	(72)	N.S.
Female	122	(37)	17	(28)	
Median age at diagnosis, y (range)	4.9	(1.1-13)	13.3	(5.6-16.9)	< .001
Median WBC at diagnosis, × 10 ⁹ /L (range)	14.5	(0.1-430)	8.1	(0.3-311)	0.01
Immunophenotype					
B-lineage ALL	215	(64)	35	(57)	.08
T-lineage ALL	26	(8)	10	(16)	
Missing/unknown	93	(28)	16	(26)	
Cytogenetic abnormalities					
t(9;22)	12	(4)	3	(5)	N.S.
Frontline chemotherapy protocol					
AIEOP LAL 82	6	(2)	0	(0)	N.S.
AIEOP LAL 87	24	(7)	5	(8)	
AIEOP LAL 88	20	(6)	2	(3)	
AIEOP LAL 91	71	(21)	11	(18)	
AIEOP LAL 95	116	(34)	17	(28)	
AIEOP LAL 2000	87	(27)	21	(35)	
Other	10	(3)	5	(8)	
Median interval between diagnosis and first relapse, mo (range)	29	(2-121)	33	(3-102)	N.S.
Relapse timing					
Very early relapse < 18 mo from diagnosis	69	(21)	13	(21)	N.S.
Early relapse 18-30 mo from diagnosis	94	(28)	13	(21)	
Late relapse > 30 mo from diagnosis	159	(48)	32	(53)	
Missing/unknown	12	(3)	3	(5)	
Site of first relapse					
BM	232	(69)	40	(65)	N.S.
Combined BM + extramedullary	40	(12)	9	(15)	
Isolated extramedullary	40	(12)	6	(10)	
Missing/unknown	22	(7)	6	(10)	
BFM class at relapse					
S1	9	(3)	0	(0)	N.S.
S2	141	(42)	26	(43)	
S3	38	(11)	2	(3)	
S4	56	(17)	13	(21)	
Missing/unknown	90	(27)	20	(33)	
Median age at HSCT, y (range)	8.3	(1.5-14)	16	(14-18)	< .001
Median interval between diagnosis and HSCT, y (range)	2.9	(0.5-10)	3.3	(0.5-8.8)	N.S.
Donor					
MFD	168	(50)	31	(51)	N.S.
UD	166	(50)	30	(49)	
HLA typing resolution for UD					
High resolution	113	(68)	21	(70)	N.S.
Low resolution	53	(32)	9	(30)	
Stem cell source					
BM	314	(94)	55	(90)	N.S.
PB	20	(6)	6	(10)	
Infused cell dose					
BM, nucleated cells × 10 ⁶ /kg (range)	4.2	(1-11.1)	3.1	(1.3-5.9)	N.S.
PB, CD34 ⁺ cells × 10 ⁶ /kg (range)	10.6	(3.3-18.7)	6.1	(5.0-10.1)	N.S.
Conditioning regimen					
TBI	301	(90)	56	(92)	N.S.
Chemotherapy	31	(9)	5	(8)	
Missing/unknown	2	(1)	0	(0)	
GvHD prophylaxis					
MFD					
CsA ± PDN	151	(90)	24	(77)	N.S.
CsA + ATG	4	(2)	0	(0)	
CsA + MTX	12	(7)	5	(16)	
CsA + MTX + ATG	1	(1)	2	(7)	
UD					
CsA ± PDN	3	(1)	0	(0)	N.S.
CsA + ATG	7	(4)	1	(3)	
CsA + MTX	29	(18)	3	(10)	
CsA + MTX + ATG ± PDN	127	(77)	26	(87)	

WBC indicates white blood cell; PB, peripheral blood; TBI, total body irradiation; PDN, prednisone; ATG, anti-thymocyte globulin; MTX, methotrexate; and N.S., not significant.

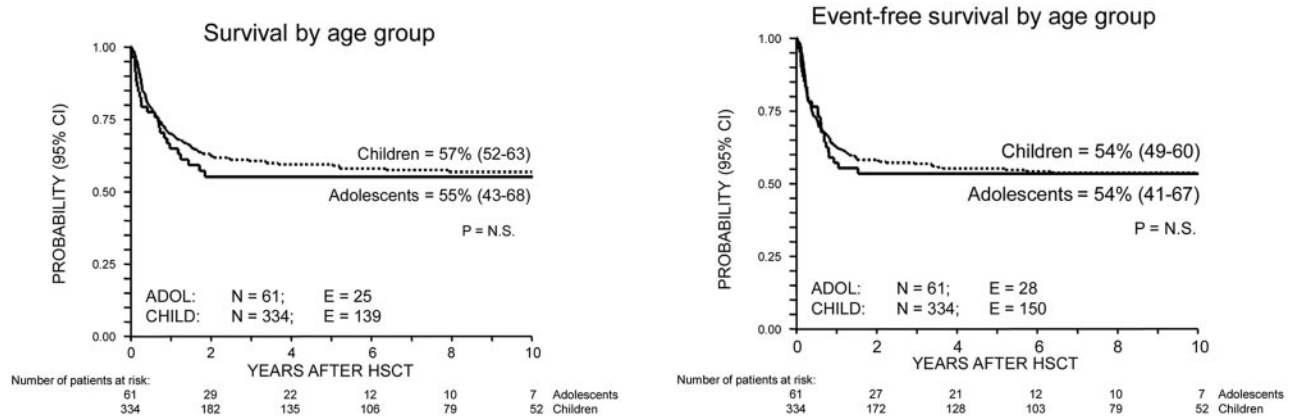


Figure 1. Cumulative incidence of TRM and relapse for ALL CR2 patients. Curves representing TRM (top) and relapse (bottom) are shown for children (< 14 years of age; dotted line) and adolescents (\geq 14 years of age; continuous line). $P = N.S.$ N indicates number; E, events.

onset, whereas aGvHD preceded cGvHD in the remaining 97 patients.

Transplant-related mortality

Eighty-five patients (22%) died of transplantation-related causes at a median time of 89 days (range, 5 days-6 years) after the allograft. Details on causes and timing of death are reported in Table 2.

The 100-day and 10-year cumulative incidences of TRM were 12% (95% CI, 9%-16%), and 22% (95% CI, 18%-27%) for children and 18% (95% CI, 11%-31%) and 23% (95% CI, 14%-36%) for adolescents, respectively, with no statistically significant difference between the 2 groups (Figure 1).

Transplants from an UD ($P < .0001$), especially if typed with low-resolution techniques ($P < .0001$), occurrence of grade IV aGvHD ($P < .0001$) and of extensive cGvHD ($P < .0001$), were significantly associated, in univariate analysis, with a higher risk of TRM (Table 3). Among patients transplanted from an UD, the cumulative incidence of TRM was significantly higher before 2000 and when low-resolution HLA typing was performed (see Table 3 for details). Multivariate analysis confirmed that recipients of transplantation from an UD typed with low-resolution techniques, patients who experienced grade IV aGvHD, and those who developed cGvHD had a significantly increased risk of TRM (Table 4).

Relapse

Leukemia relapse occurred in 93 patients (24%) at a median time of 186 days after the allograft (range, 29 days-5.5 years). The cumulative incidence of relapse for children and adolescents was 25% (95% CI, 20%-39) and 22% (95% CI, 14-36), respectively ($P = N.S.$; Figure 1), with no difference in the timing of relapse between the 2 groups. Details on the timing of disease-related deaths are reported in Table 2.

Univariate analyses demonstrated that S3 and S4 BFM classes of risk ($P < .0001$), absence of both aGvHD ($P < .0001$) and use of a chemotherapy-based conditioning regimen were associated with an increased risk of disease recurrence after HSCT (Table 3). Multivariate analysis confirmed that the former 2 of these 3 risk factors remained significantly correlated with an increased risk of relapse (Table 4).

Overall and event-free survival

Overall, 164 patients died at a median of 6 months after transplantation, with the values for children and adolescents being 6 months

(range, 11 days-6 years) and 5 months (range, 5 days-1.8 years), respectively ($P = N.S.$; Figure 2). On the whole, 231 patients (58%) were alive at time of data analysis and 217 of them (55% of the study population) were disease-free. The 10-year Kaplan-Meier estimates of OS and EFS were 57% (95% CI, 52%-62%) and 54% (95% CI, 49%-59%), respectively, for the whole cohort of patients. The 10-year EFS was 54% (95% CI, 49%-60%) for children and 54% (95% CI, 41%-67%) for adolescents, respectively ($P = N.S.$; Figure 2).

Univariate analysis of the different patient-, donor-, and transplantation-related characteristics potentially influencing the clinical outcome showed that male sex ($P < .01$), S3 and S4 BFM risk class at first relapse ($P < .0001$), UD donor ($P < .02$), and either absence or grade IV aGvHD ($P < .0001$) significantly correlated with a lower EFS (Table 3). Because of the lower risk of TRM, patients transplanted from an UD donor after 2000 had a better probability of EFS, comparable with that of patients transplanted from an MFD in the same time period (see Table 3 for details). Likewise, patients transplanted from an UD selected using high-resolution molecular typing had a probability of EFS similar to that of patients given the allograft from an MFD and significantly better than that of patients transplanted from an unrelated volunteer selected using low-resolution typing. S3 and S4 BFM class at first relapse and absence of aGvHD remained significantly associated with a worse EFS also in the multivariate Cox regression model (Table 4).

Discussion

Age has been reported to have a significant impact on survival in pediatric patients with ALL, as well as on the clinical outcome of patients receiving allogeneic HSCT.^{2,4,5,22}

Adolescent patients with cancer are a peculiar population, because they are at a unique point in their lives where autonomy must be balanced with guidance and support from their families and treating physicians. According to data provided by the Italian Association of Tumor Registries, each year 80 adolescents are expected to be diagnosed with ALL in Italy.²³ An analysis carried out by the Epidemiology and Biostatistics Working Group of the AIEOP on patients diagnosed between 2001 and 2006 showed that only 43% of the Italian adolescents with ALL were diagnosed and treated in AIEOP institutions, with the remaining part being treated in adult centers (Roberto Rondelli, Clinica Pediatrica Università di

Table 2. Causes and timing of death in study population

Cause of death	Children (n = 334)		Adolescents (n = 61)		Total (N = 395)
	First 100 d after HSCT	After 100 d from HSCT	First 100 d after HSCT	After 100 d from HSCT	
aGvHD	12	6	2	0	20
cGvHD	0	9	0	2	11
Hemorrhage	3	1	2	0	6
ARDS	3	1	0	0	4
Idiopathic pneumonia	1	1	1	0	3
<i>Aspergillus</i> pneumonia	2	1	0	0	3
Pneumocystis pneumonia	0	0	1	0	1
HCMV pneumonia	2	0	0	1	3
Bacterial infections	6	6	2	0	14
Fungal infections	2	0	0	0	2
Viral infections	1	1	1	0	3
Veno-occlusive disease	1	1	1	0	3
Multiorgan failure	4	4	1	0	9
EBV-PTLD	2	0	0	0	2
TTP	1	0	0	0	1
Total transplant-related deaths	40	31	11	3	85
Disease progression	4	64	1	10	79
Total	44	95	12	13	164

ARDS indicates acute respiratory distress syndrome; HCMV, human cytomegalovirus; EBV-PTLD, Epstein-Barr virus–related post-transplant lymphoproliferative disease; and TTP, thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura.

Bologna, Policlinico Sant’Orsola–Bologna, personal communication, January, 2011). Thus, the adolescents may be treated by either pediatric or adult oncologists. As such, the treating physicians, including transplanters, may view the 14- to 18-year-old patient as an older child or as a younger adult.

Two questions need to be answered before defining how and where adolescents should be treated. Which is the best frontline therapy for this group of patients? Who should be responsible for HSCT?

In general, adolescents compared with children with cancer tend to have worse OS and health outcomes at the end of treatment, with this difference possibly being because of the treatment protocol used. In this particular regard, many retrospective analyses of the adolescent age group with newly diagnosed ALL treated according to either pediatric or adult protocols showed a statistically significantly superior outcome for patients treated with pediatric regimens.^{22,24,25} A lower relapse rate accounted for the superior results observed in adolescents treated according to pediatric protocols. Several factors may have contributed to explain this different outcome, which cannot be interpreted in view of differences in the distribution of prognostic factors between the population enrolled in pediatric and in adult trials. A major role is certainly played by differences in protocol design and treatment intensity, with pediatric protocols including more non-myelosuppressive drugs with demonstrated activity on ALL blasts, such as L-asparaginase, glucocorticoids, and vincristine.^{22,24,25} Moreover, central nervous system prophylaxis was administered earlier, with greater frequency and for a more prolonged period in pediatric trials.^{22,24,25} A minor role also may be played by a more accurate administration of therapy in pediatric institutions, because of a peculiar attitude of pediatricians concerning the need to maintain the prescribed doses and schedules, and a possibly better compliance of adolescent patients treated in a pediatric facility.²⁶ Actually, worldwide, the outcome of adolescents with ALL has significantly improved over time.^{2,22,24-28} Patients enrolled in our study were treated according

Table 3. Ten-year EFS, RR, and TRM according to recipient, donor, and transplant characteristics: univariate analyses

Variable	EFS, % (95% CI)	RR, % (95% CI)	TRM, % (95% CI)
Age at transplant			
Children	54 (49-60)	24 (20-29)	22 (18-27)
Adolescents	54 (41-67)	23 (15-36)	23 (14-36)
<i>P</i>	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
Sex			
Male	49 (42-55)	26 (22-33)	25 (20-31)
Female	65 (57-73)	19 (13-27)	16 (11-24)
<i>P</i>	0.0051	N.S.	0.059
Immunophenotype			
B lineage	55 (49-61)	23 (18-28)	22 (18-28)
T lineage	47 (31-63)	28 (16-47)	25 (14-44)
<i>P</i>	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
BFM class at relapse			
S1 + S2	63 (55-70)	17 (12-24)	20 (15-27)
S3 + S4	38 (28-47)	37 (29-47)	26 (19-35)
Unknown	58 (48-68)	21 (15-30)	21 (14-31)
<i>P</i>	< 0.0001	0.0002	N.S.
Year of HSCT, all pts			
Before 2000	49 (41-56)	28 (22-36)	23 (18-31)
2000 or later	58 (51-65)	21 (16-27)	21 (16-27)
<i>P</i>	0.046	0.083	N.S.
Year of HSCT, MFD			
Before 2000	55 (46-64)	30 (23-39)	15 (10-23)
2000 or later	65 (53-76)	20 (13-31)	15 (8-27)
<i>P</i>	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
Year of HSCT, UD			
Before 2000	35 (22-48)	24 (15-39)	41 (30-56)
2000 or later	55 (46-63)	21 (15-30)	24 (18-32)
<i>P</i>	0.0072	N.S.	< 0.0001
Donor			
MFD	59 (52-66)	26 (20-33)	15 (11-21)
UD	50 (42-57)	22 (17-29)	29 (23-36)
<i>P</i>	0.022	N.S.	0.0006
HLA typing resolution			
MFD	59 (52-66)	26 (20-33)	15 (11-21)
HR UD	57 (48-65)	21 (15-29)	22 (16-31)
LR UD	35 (23-47)	23 (14-36)	42 (31-56)
<i>P</i>	0.0003	N.S.	< 0.0001
Conditioning regimen			
TBI + CHT	56 (51-61)	23 (19-27)	22 (18-26)
CHT alone	44 (27-60)	31 (19-50)	26 (15-45)
<i>P</i>	N.S.	0.011	N.S.
Infused nucleated cells			
< 4 × 10 ⁹ /kg	57 (49-64)	22 (17-29)	21 (16-28)
≥ 4 × 10 ⁹ /kg	57 (49-64)	26 (20-33)	18 (13-25)
<i>P</i>	N.S.	N.S.	0.0009
aGvHD grade			
0	15 (1-28)	67 (51-87)	19 (8-41)
I	66 (57-75)	23 (16-32)	11 (7-19)
II	64 (56-73)	20 (14-29)	15 (10-23)
III	58 (40-75)	16 (7-36)	27 (15-47)
IV	14 (1-27)	4 (1-24)	82 (69-98)
<i>P</i>	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001
cGvHD			
Absent	66 (59-72)	28 (23-35)	6 (4-11)
Limited	76 (66-87)	12 (6-23)	11 (6-23)
Extensive	57 (41-73)	22 (12-40)	21 (11-39)
<i>P</i>	N.S.	0.054	< 0.0001

The log-rank test was used for comparisons of EFS probabilities, whereas the Gray test was used to compare cumulative incidences of relapse and TRM.

HR indicates high-resolution HLA typing (4 digits) for both first- and second-class HLA antigens; LR, low-resolution HLA typing (2 digits) for first-class HLA antigens and high-resolution HLA typing (4 digits) for second-class HLA antigens; CHT, chemotherapy; and N.S., not significant.

Table 4. Multivariate analysis of variables influencing EFS, RR, and 12-month TRM overall

	RR	95% CI	P
EFS: risk of treatment failure			
Age at transplant			
Adolescents vs children	1.005	0.57-1.76	N.S.
Sex			
Male vs female	0.91	0.61-1.36	N.S.
BFM class at relapse			
S3 + S4 vs S1 + S2	2.50	1.72-3.64	< .0001
HLA typing resolution			
HR vs MFD	1.47	0.84-2.59	N.S.
LR vs MFD	1.24	0.78-2.00	N.S.
Conditioning regimen			
TBI vs chemotherapy	2.36	0.94-5.88	.066
aGvHD			
Grade I vs 0	0.31	0.17-0.56	.0001
Grade II vs 0	0.27	0.15-0.50	< 0.0001
Grade III vs 0	0.46	0.22-0.99	.047
Grade IV vs 0	1.24	0.64-2.41	N.S.
Year of HSCT			
2000 or later vs before 2000	0.63	0.36-1.08	N.S.
Relapse			
Age at transplant			
Adolescents vs children	1.001	0.56-1.80	N.S.
Sex			
Male vs female	1.33	0.83-2.15	N.S.
BFM class at relapse			
S3 + S4 vs S1 + S2	2.50	1.58-3.95	.0001
Conditioning regimen			
TBI vs chemotherapy	1.03	0.56-1.91	N.S.
aGvHD			
Grade I vs 0	0.48	0.28-0.82	.008
Grade II vs 0	0.45	0.25-0.81	.008
Grade III vs 0	0.32	0.12-0.83	.019
Grade IV vs 0	0.06	0.01-0.47	.008
cGvHD			
Limited vs absent	0.44	0.21-0.91	.026
Extensive vs absent	0.74	0.33-1.64	N.S.
Year of HSCT			
2000 or later vs before 2000	0.60	0.44-1.53	N.S.
TRM			
Age at transplant			
Adolescents vs children	1.61	0.87-2.96	N.S.
Sex			
Male vs female	1.23	0.74-2.05	N.S.
BFM class at relapse			
S3 + S4 vs S1 + S2	1.27	0.81-1.97	N.S.
HLA typing resolution			
HR vs MFD	1.55	0.87-2.76	N.S.
LR vs MFD	3.04	1.74-5.29	.0001
Conditioning regimen			
TBI vs chemotherapy	0.73	0.37-1.47	N.S.
aGvHD			
Grade I vs 0	0.49	0.24-0.99	.046
Grade II vs 0	0.82	0.43-1.54	N.S.
Grade III vs 0	1.50	0.63-3.55	N.S.
Grade IV vs 0	6.81	3.74-12.39	< .0001
cGvHD			
Limited vs absent	0.32	0.14-0.76	.0095
Extensive vs absent	0.66	0.32-1.37	N.S.
Year of HSCT			
2000 or later vs before 2000	0.99	0.59-1.67	N.S.

N.S. indicates not significant.

to frontline protocols of several studies, namely, AIEOP ALL 82, 87, 88, 91, 95, and 2000, which showed a continuous improvement

in final outcome. Indeed, the 15-year EFS increased from 52.5% for the 902 eligible patients included in the study 82 to 67.7% for the 1192 children enrolled in study 91.² The 10-year EFS of in the 1743 eligible patients enrolled in study 95 was 71.7%,² whereas, for what concerns patients treated according to the study AIEOP-BFM 2000, those with B-cell precursor (4016 children) and T-lineage ALL (464 children) had a 7-year EFS of 80.4% and 75.9%, respectively.^{28,29} The improved outcome of patients treated with frontline chemotherapy in Italy was documented in both children and adolescents (data not shown).

Concerning transplantation, previously published studies reported that in pediatric patients older age also has a relevant impact on the probability of EFS after HSCT.^{4,5,30} Indeed, Bunin et al reported that patients more than 15 years of age undergoing UD HSCT for ALL had a worse outcome than younger patients, with TRM being 60% in the former compared with 38% in the latter patients.⁴ For a correct and meaningful interpretation of these results, it has to be highlighted that the 363 patients analyzed in that study were treated in several institutions without homogeneous risk criteria at diagnosis, with different both frontline and post-relapse therapy protocols, and varying conditioning regimens.

A study by Woolfrey et al on UD HSCT for childhood ALL showed that both advanced disease phase ($P < .0001$) and age more than 10 years ($P < .002$) were predictors of worse outcome.⁵ In multivariate analyses, older age correlated with greater risk of aGvHD and organ toxicity, with these conditions lead to an increased TRM. More recently, a retrospective survey of the Paediatric Diseases Working Party of the European Group for Blood and Marrow Transplantation on outcome after HSCT in pediatric patients over the last 3 decades showed that age more than 14 years significantly correlated with higher TRM, both in univariate and multivariate analysis.³⁰

In contrast with all these data, our study provides evidence that the outcome after HSCT for ALL in CR2 is similar in children and adolescents when both are treated in the same pediatric institutions, in the same period.

The strength of our analysis lies in the even distribution of initial clinical and hematologic features between children and adolescents and in the uniformity of the anti-leukemia frontline therapy administered according to the current AIEOP-BFM protocols.^{2,28,29} A homogeneous approach in both children and adolescents also was used in the treatment of relapse. Also the conditioning regimens used by the 11 centers participating in the study were substantially homogeneous, without significant differences among them.

GVHD is known to be an important factor influencing TRM and EFS. It has been reported that among patients transplanted from an HLA-identical sibling and given GVHD prophylaxis consisting of a combination of methotrexate and CsA, older recipient age ($P < .0001$) was the single most important risk factor for cGvHD.³¹ More recently, a paper published by the AIEOP-HSCT group showed that recipient age more than 15 years significantly correlated with a higher risk of cGvHD, but ultimately, however, did not influence the probability of EFS.³² In our study, the incidence and severity of both aGvHD and cGvHD was similar in children and adolescents, and this observation can contribute to explain the comparable risk of death from transplantation-related causes that we observed in the 2 groups. Nevertheless, both aGVHD and cGVHD were responsible for most transplantation-related deaths in children and in adolescents, and in multivariate analysis, aGvHD and cGvHD were risk factors with a detrimental impact on TRM.

Notably, in our cohort, the risk of disease recurrence after HSCT also did not differ between children and adolescents.

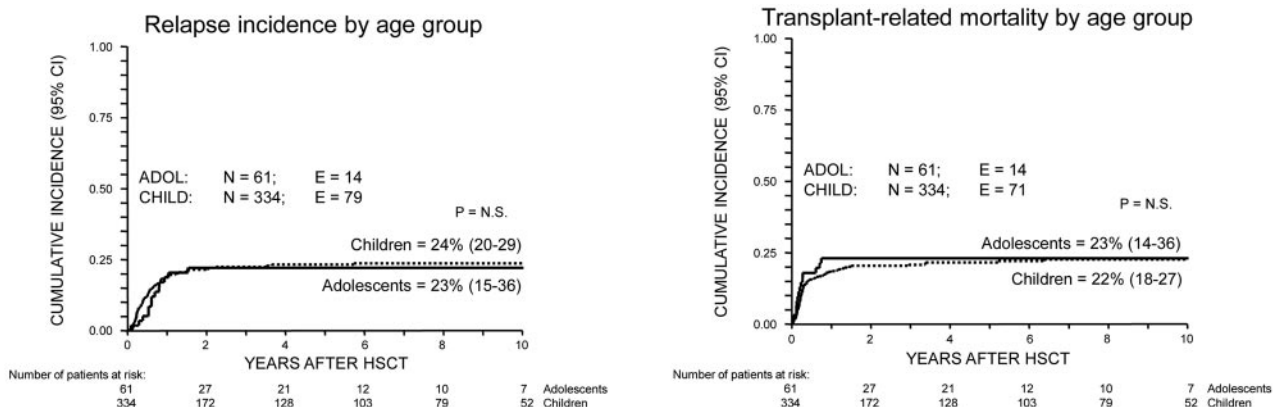


Figure 2. Probability of overall and of event-free survival for ALL CR2 patients. Curves representing survival (top) and disease-free survival (bottom) are shown for children (< 14 years of age; dotted line) and adolescents (\geq 14 years of age; continuous line). $P = N.S.$

Concerning other variables potentially influencing leukemia relapse after HSCT, we confirmed that BFM stratification in different classes of risk is valuable in predicting disease recurrence after transplantation, as reported in a previously published analysis by our group.³³ The role of graft-versus-leukemia (GvL) in ALL is still debated, with some studies reporting either no effect or a limited effect restricted to aGvHD only.³⁴ By contrast, other analyses have noted a correlation of GvL with acute or cGvHD.^{32,35} In our study, the occurrence of both aGvHD and cGvHD decreased the risk of leukemia relapse, and patients who did not experience aGvHD had an increased risk of treatment failure compared with those who developed grade I-III acute GVHD. Altogether, these data provide support to the concept that a GVHD-related GvL effect is important for preventing disease recurrence in childhood ALL.

The final outcome of our patients transplanted from an unrelated volunteer did not differ in multivariate analysis from that of patients given HSCT from an HLA-identical sibling and the 10-year EFS of 50% observed in our cohort of unrelated HSCT recipients compares favorably with results reported in the studies by Bunin et al⁴ and Woolfrey et al.⁵ Indeed, we observed that for patients transplanted after 2000 from an UD the risk of treatment-related death was significantly lower than that of patients transplanted before that date, this resulting into a better probability of EFS. We have previously provided evidence that outcome of children with CR2 ALL given HSCT from an UD has improved over time, and the present results confirm that currently, thanks to the improvements HLA typing obtained through the use of high-resolution molecular techniques and the optimization of GVHD prevention and treatment, post-transplantation outcome is not influenced by the type of donor used, either related or unrelated.³³ Support to this interpretation is provided by the observation that the use of high-resolution molecular typing for both HLA class I and II loci resulted into a significantly lower TRM and better EFS compared with the use of low-resolution typing (see Table 3 for details).

In conclusion, this study shows that adolescents with CR2 ALL given HSCT from a matched sibling or an UD, performed in

pediatric centers, have an outcome that does not differ from that of patients younger than 14 years of age. Thus, in view of these data, patient age has not to be considered any longer a risk factor when considering or discussing the risks and benefits of the transplant option for pediatric patients with CR2 ALL. Information about prognostic factors provided by the current study also can be used to direct future strategies to further improve outcome for children with CR2 ALL who undergo allogeneic HSCT.

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Authorship

Contribution: G.D. and F.L. designed research; G.D., M.Z., A.B., C.M., R.M., F.F., C.F., M.R., F.P., E.B., M.R., A.P.I., A.P., and F.L. treated patients; M.Z. and C.R. performed statistical analysis; all authors collected clinical data; G.D., A.B., M.Z., and F.L. analyzed and interpreted data; and G.D. and F.L. wrote the manuscript, which was revised and approved by all coauthors.

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A complete list of the members of the Associazione Italiana Ematologia ed Oncologia Pediatrica Hemopoietic Stem Cell Transplant Group appears in the supplemental Appendix (available on the *Blood* Web site; see the Supplemental Materials link at the top of the online article).

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