

# What is the minimum dataset suggested by APBMT for programs with limited resources?



Yoshiko Atsuta for the APBMT



#### **APBMT**

Asia-Pacific Blood and Marrow Transplantation Group

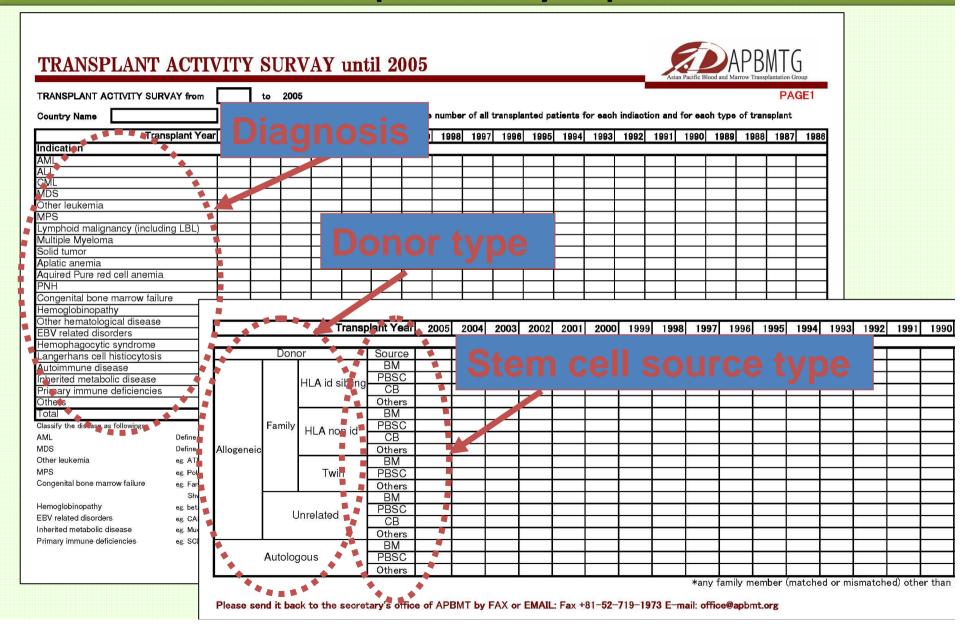


**APBMT Meetings** 

No	Year	City	President
1 <sup>st</sup>	19° •Agree	d to launch APBM	T registry
2 <sup>nd</sup>	19		
3 <sup>rd</sup>	19 •To	know the activity	of transplant in this
4 <sup>th</sup>	19 are	a.	
5 <sup>th</sup>	19 •To	create original da	ata from Asia-Pacific
6 <sup>th</sup>	199c reg	ion	
<b>7</b> <sup>th</sup>	2000		Issaragagrisil, Surapol
8 <sup>th</sup>	2002		Advani, Suresh
9 <sup>th</sup>	2004	nran	Ghavamzadeh, Ardeshir
10 <sup>th</sup>	2005	Hangzhou	Lu, Dao-Pei
11 <sup>th</sup>	2006	Nagoya	Kodera, Yoshihisa
12 <sup>th</sup>	2007	Beijing	Lu, Dao-Pei
13 <sup>th</sup>	2008	Taipei	Chen, Po-Min
14 <sup>th</sup>	2009	Seoul	Kim, Chun-choo
15 <sup>th</sup>	2010	Phuket	Jooter, Saengsuree
16 <sup>th</sup>	2011	Sydney	Ma, David and Rowlings, Philip

#### **Transplant Activity Survey started in 2007**

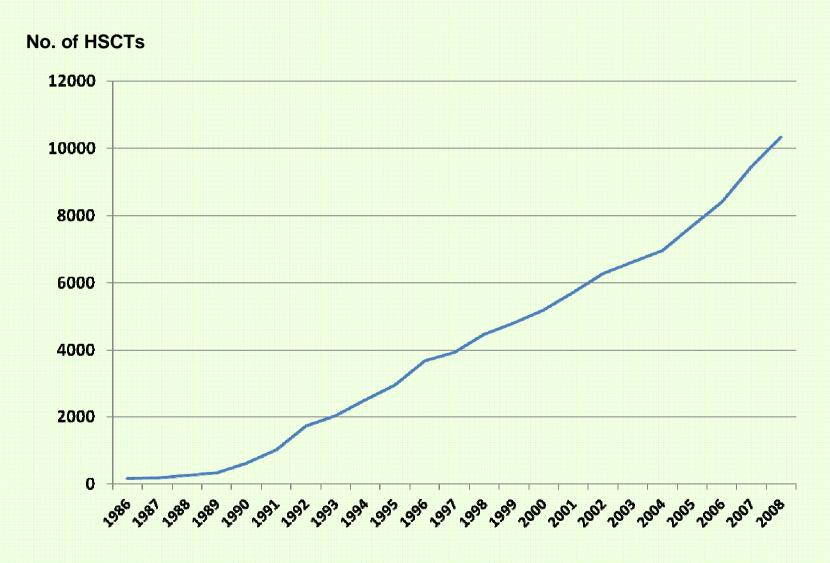
#### Two sheets per country or per center



#### No. of Transplantations and Centers

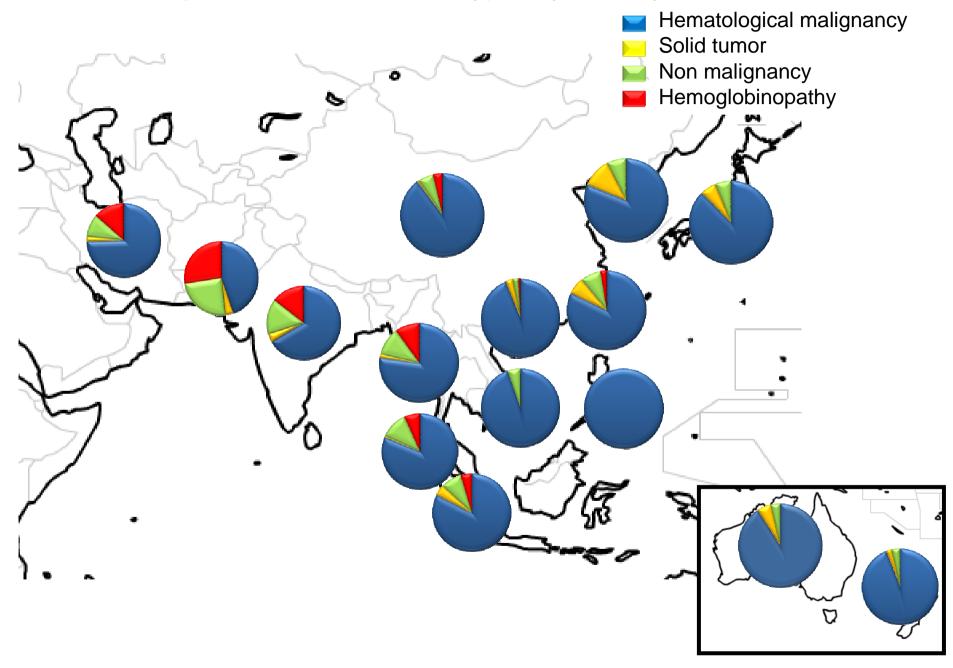
	HSCTs from 1986 to 2008	Centers in 2008	HSCTs in 2008
Australia	16205	41	1209
China	5211	38	1604
Hong Kong	1986	2	133
India	970	19	409
Iran	2446	5	389
Japan	47436	370	4204
Korea	12388	42	1459
Malaysia	1490	10	181
New Zealand	1674	6	171
Pakistan	219	2	29
Philippines	27	1	3
Singapore	1108	3	115
Taiwan	2953	12	337
Thailand	1223	5	131
Vietnam	81	3	19
Total	95417	559	10393

#### Total No. of HSCTs

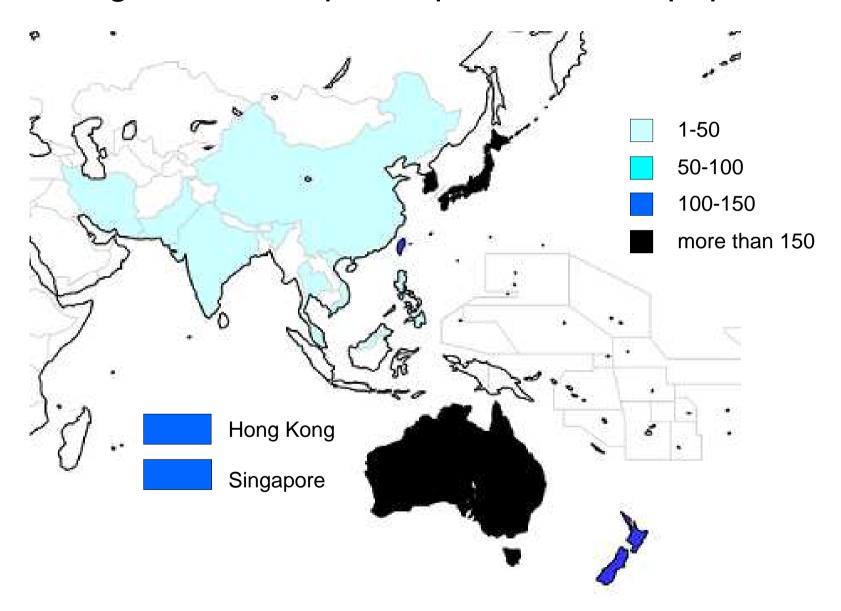


lida M et al. APBMT 2010

#### Major Division of Disease Types by Country in 2008



#### No. of Allogeneic Transplants per 10 million population



### **APBMT HSCT Registry**

APBMT Transplant Activity Survey

- APBMT Outcome Registry
  - Long discussion
  - Launched in July, 2010

#### What is an Outcomes Database

- Database consisted with baseline-, disease-, transplant-information, and transplant outcome information of each single patient
- Possible analyses:
- Transplant outcome summary including engraftment rate, incidence of complications, and survival probabilities
  - According to diagnosis, disease stage at transplant, donor-type, stem cell source type, recipient age, conditioning regimen...
- Risk factors affecting transplant outcome

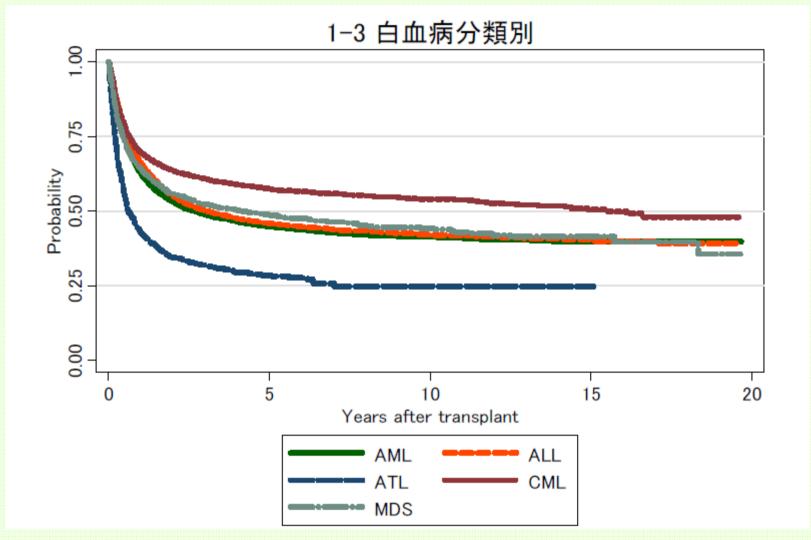
#### Outcome database

What was done to whom, how the patient did after

- 30 y/o male
- Acute myeloid leukemia in second remission
- Bone marrow from HLA identical sibling

- Neutrophil recovery on day 16
- Grade 2 acute GVHD (skin stage 3)
- No chronic GVHD
- No relapse
- Alive, without disease on day 500

#### Overall survival curve of leukemia



Japan Society for Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation JSHCT Annual Report of Nationwide Survey 2011

### Registry study

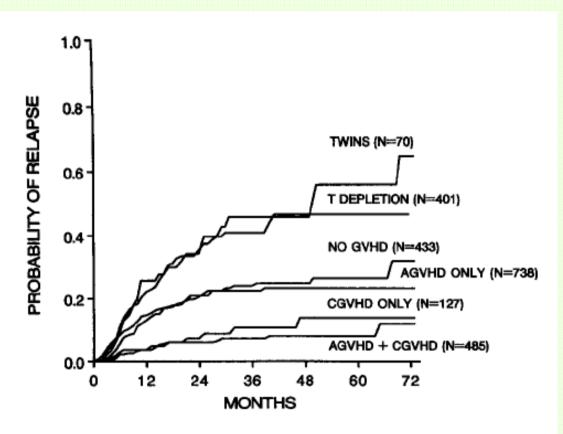
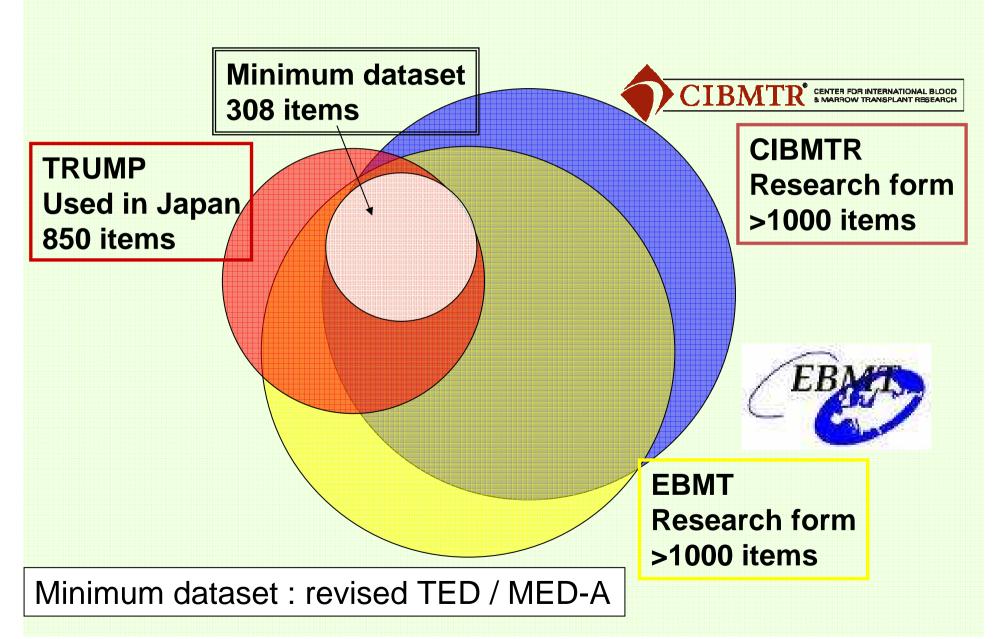


Fig 1. Actuarial probability of relapse after bone marrow transplantation for early leukemia according to type of graft and development of GVHD.

Graft-versus-leukemia effect

### Survey items to collect



## APBMT Report sheets, identical to TED / MED-A 2 pages for 100 day, 2 pages for f/u, 1 for disease

#### One set required for EACH TRANSPLANT CASE

APB APB	MT Registry
	report sheet 1
PRIMARY DISEASE DIAGNOSIS	HSCT (cont.)
CENTRE IDENTIFICATION  APBMT Center #  CIBMTR Center #  EBMT Code (CIC):	Source of Stem Cells (check all that apply):  Bone Marrow Peripheral Blood Cord Blood Other:
EBMT Code (CIC):	Date of this HSCT:
Hospital:Unit:	yyyy mm dd
Contact person	Chronological no. of HSCT for this patient
Phone:	Date of most recent previous HSCT:
Fax :	yyyy mm dd
e-mail :	Type of most recent previous HSCT □ Allo □ Auto □ N/A
REPORT INFORMATION Date of this Report:	HSCT part of a planned multiple graft protocol?
yyyy mm dd	□ No □ Yes
CIBMTR patient (recipient) identification #	Graft manipulation ex-vivo (including T-cell depletion) (other than for RBC removal or volume reduction)
Patient following national / international study / trial:	□ No □ Yes
Patient following national / International study / that:    Yes   No   Unknown	Preparative (conditioning) regimen given?  □ No (Usually Pediatric Inherited Disorders only) CONTINUE TO P. 2
	Ses
PATIENT IDENTIFICATION	Was this intended to be myeloablative? ( allo only)
Unique Patient Number or Code:	□ Yes □ No: Reason:
Compulsory, registrations will not be accepted without this	☐ Age of recipient
item	☐ Comorbid conditions
Initials: (first name(s), family name (s))	□ Prior HSCT
Date of Birth:	☐ Protocol driven
yyyy mm dd	Other , specifyPreparative regimen
Sex:	RAD unit Total Prescribed Dose
DISEASE Date of initial diagnosis:	
yyyy mm dd	□ TBI □ □
Complete and attach the relevant Disease classification	D TLI, TNI, TAI
sheet with disease status at HSCT	ALG, ALS, ATG, ATS (before d0)
HSCT	Horse □ Rabbit □ Other, specify
Performance score System   Karnofsky	□ anthracycline
Score: 🗆 Lansky	Beggstreetaans
□ 10 □ 20 □ 30 □ 40 □ 50 □ 60 □ 70 □ 80 □ 90 □ 100	□ daunorubicin□ □
Type of HSCT:	□ doxorubicin
☐ Autologous (SKIP ITEMS BELOW AND CONTINUE FROM TOP OF	□ idarubicin □ □ □ □ □ bleomycin □ □ □
NEXT COLUMN)	G busulfan
□ Allogeneic	- Mariana
Patient CMV status   Negative   Positive	□ Oral □ IV □ Both
(for allografts)	□ carboplatin □ □
Multiple donors	armustine (BCNU)
(including multiple CB units)	□ cisplatin □ □
If yes, replicate and fill the Donor box below as many times as necessary	🗆 corticosteroids
	□ cyclophosphamide□ □
DONOR	🗅 cytarabine (Ara-C)
Doner ID	□ etoposide (VP16) □ □
HLA match type	□ fludarabine □ □ □ □ ifosfamide □ □
<ul> <li>□ Syngeneic (monozygotic twin)</li> <li>□ HLA-identical sibling (may include non-monozygotic twin)</li> </ul>	□ ifosfamide □ □ □ imatinib mesylate (Gleevec, Glivec) □ □
☐ HLA-identical sibling (may include non-monozygotic twin) ☐ HLA-matched other relative	□ Imatinib mesylate (Gleevec, Glivec) □ □ □ □ □
iii mum-matched other relative	Li ioniusune(ocno)
□ HI A mir matched relative:	
□ HLA-mismatched relative: Degree of allele mismatch □ 1 HLA antigen mismatch	melphalan(L-PAM)

	T Registry	
	1: 1st year post transplant and yearly	
PRIMARY DISEASE DIAGNOSIS	FIRST RELAPSE OR PROGRESSION First Relapse or Progression after HSCT (Any type) No □ Yes □ Continuous progression since HSCT If yes or continuous progression and for acute and chr LEUKAEMIAS only, tick all methods used for assessment dates on which they were used and the results.	onic
Contact person	Relapse/progression detected by <u>clinical/haematological</u> No: Date assessed	method:
Date of this Report:	☐ Yes: Date first seen ☐ Previously reported yyyyy mm ☐ Not evaluated	dd
Patient following national / international study / trial:  ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown  Name of study / trial	Relapse/progression detected by <u>cytogenetic</u> method:	
PATIENT AND TRANSPLANT IDENTIFICATION	yyyy mm  ☐ Yes: Date first seen	dd
Jnique Patient Number or Code:	□ Previously reported yyyy mm □ Not evaluated	dd
nibals: (first name(s) . surname(s)) Date of Birth:	Relapse/progression detected by <u>molecular</u> method:  □ No: Date assessed	<u></u>
Sex:   Male   Female Date of the most recent transplant before this follow up:	☐ Yes: Date first seen	dd
yyyy mm dd	□ Not evaluated 77777	
prior to treatment modification in response to a post transplant	method, depending on the disease) Was disease detected by <u>clinical/haematological</u> method \( \text{No} \times \text{Ves} \) Last date assessed \( \text{Not evaluated} \text{yyyy} \) mm	?: 
Previously reported yyyy mm dd	Fill in only for acute and chronic LEUKAEMIAS  Was disease detected by <u>cytogenetic/FISH</u> method?:  □ No □ Yes:	
DATE OF LAST CONTACT Date of last follow up or death:  yyyy mm dd	Considered disease relapse/progression:   No  Last date assessed	Yes
COMPLICATIONS OF TRANSPLANT  Late graft failure No Yes  Chronic Graft Versus Host Disease present during this period (allografts only)  No (never)  Yes: First episode since last HSCT Date of diagnosis of GOvHD:	□ Not evaluated yyyy mm  Fill in only for acute and chronic LEUKAEMIAS  Was disease detected by molecular method?: □ No □ Yes: Considered disease relapse/progression □ No □ Last date assessed □ Not evaluated yyyyy mm	Yes dd
yyyy mm dd  □ Recurrence  Date <u>first</u> evidence of cGVHD during this period:	CONCEPTION  Has patient or partner become pregnant after this transpl	lant?
yyyy mm dd  ☐ Continuous since last reported episode	□ Yes □ No □ Unknown  PATIENT STATUS	0
Maximum extent during this period  □ Limited □ Extensive □ Unknown □ Resolved since last report (currently absent)	Survival Status:  Alive Dead  Check here if patient lost to follow up D	

#### Launched in July, 2010

### Submission status in 2010

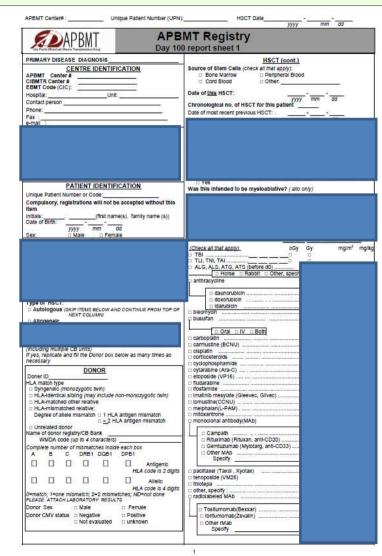
	Doutioin otion in	Netional	
	Participation in		
Country / region	the APBMT	(international)	Submission
	<b>Activity Survey</b>	registry	
Australia and New Zealand	Yes	Yes	No
China	Yes	No	No
Hong Kong	Yes	No	No
India	Yes	Under development	No
Indonesia	No	No	No
Iran	Yes	No	No
Japan	Yes	Yes	Yes
Korea	Yes	Yes	No
Malaysia	Yes	Yes	No
Pakistan	Yes	No	No
Phillippine	Yes	No	No
Singapore	Yes	No	No
Taiwan	Yes	Under development	No
Thailand	Yes	Under development	No
Vietnam	Yes	No	No

#### What are the barriers?

- Limited resources
  - Physicians are the ones who need to fill in the forms
  - Lack of trained data managers
  - Lack of financial support

- Too many items
  - Simplifying the Report Forms to "Least" Minimum
     Dataset was desired by 11/16 countries / region

# Simplifying Forms = Taking variables capable for analyses



The Party Head and Marrier Transplantation Drug	MT Registry eport sheet 2		
AFTER HSCT	Malignant Disease Evaluation for this HSCT (cont.)		
GVHD prophylaxis given (Allografis only)  No "Sec Immunosuppressive chemotherapy  ALG, ALS, ATG, ATS ( after d0)  Corticosteroids  Coylosporine (CGA)  ECP (extra-corporeal photopheresis )  FK 506 (Tsorporeal photopheresis )  MK 500 frozorimus, Prograf)  Methodrexate (MTX)  in two monopoinal antibodo (MAb)	First relapse or progression after HSCT (Any type, not persistent disease)  \[ \Delta \Oldot \Delta \text{ yes} \]  \[ \Delta \Oldot \Delta \text{ yes} \]  If yes, took all methods used for assessment with the dates on which they were used and the results.  Relapse/progression detected by <a href="mailto:clinical-haematological">clinical-haematological</a> method: \[ \Delta \text{ No: Date assessed} \]  \[ \frac{yyy}{yyy}  \text{ mm}  \text{ odd} \]		
□ Anti CD25 (Zenapax, Daolizumab, AntiTAC) □ Campath □ Etaneroept (Enbrei) □ Infliximac (Remicade) □ Other, Specify	□ Yes: Date first seen □ Not evaluated yyyyy mm dd		
□ No. Date of last assessment:  □ Yes: Date of ANC recovery:  □ Yes: Date of ANC recovery:  □ Yyyyy			
	PATIENT STATUS AT LAST CONTACT  Survival Status:   Alive Dead Dead Before HSCT Check here if patient lost to follow up		
	Date of tast contact:  Date of fast follow up or death:  Date of fast follow up or death:  Main Cause of Death (check only one main cause):  Relapse or Progression-Persistent disease:  HSCT Related Cause (check as many as appropriate):		

# Balance between what we can do and what we need

What we can do

Forms as simple as possible

The burden to the centers vary according to the supporting situation;

Financial support Data managers

What we need

Items needed for analyses

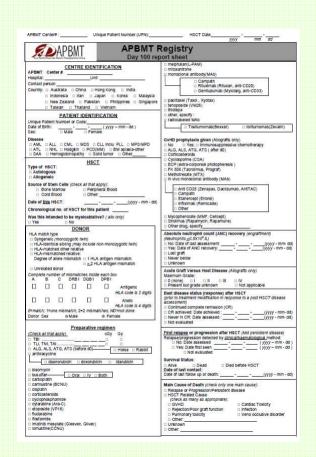
Depends on what you want to know from the analyses;

For research purposes, the number of items required are usually large.

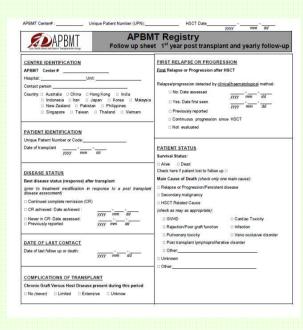
# What was taken out for the simplified version

- Dose information of the agents used for preparative regimen
- Cytogenetic / molecular test results of the disease status post transplant (only clinical / hematological test considered)
- Additional treatment including cell infusion
- Disease information at diagnosis (only information at transplant)

#### Least Minimum Dataset







One page for day100 report

One page for disease items

One page for follow-up

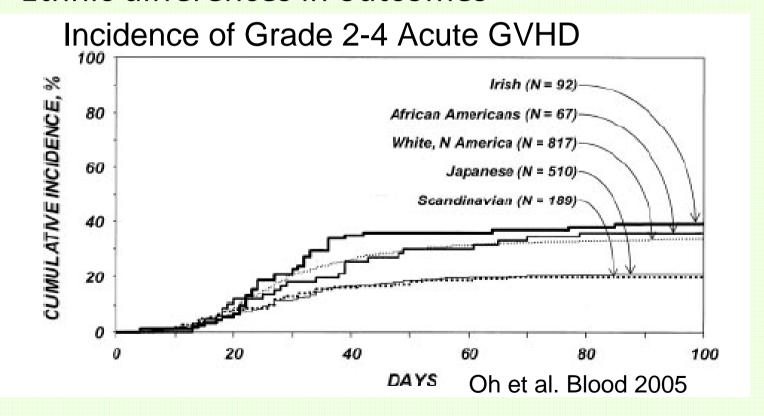
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	Participation in	National	
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Japan	Yes	Yes	Yes
Korea	Yes	Yes	No
Malaysia	Yes	Yes	No
Pakistan	Yes	No	Yes
Phillippine	Yes	No	Yes
Singapore	Yes	No	Yes
Taiwan	Yes	Under development	Yes
Thailand	Yes	Under development	No
Vietnam	Yes	No	No

#### The role of APBMT Outcome Registry

- Many important clinical questions
  - Ethnic differences in outcomes



# Why is building outcome database important?

#### It is important for

- Transplant teams (physicians and nurses)
- Governments
- Patients

#### Because

- Summarized result of the outcomes of transplant
- To find answers for clinical questions
- Leads to the improvement of transplant practice



#### **Executive board**

Kodera, Yoshihisa (Chairman, Japan)

Dao-Pei, Lu (China)

Ghavamzadeh, Ardeshir (Iran)

Issaragrisil, Surapol (Thailand)

Kim, Dong Jip (Korea)

#### Data center and Secretariats

E-mail: office@apbmt.org

Suzuki, Ritsuro (Japan); Iida, Minako (Japan); Yoshimi, Ayami (Japan)

Atsuta, Yoshiko (Japan); Hyo, Rie (Japan)

#### Scientific Committee (other than executive committee)

Advani, Suresh H (India)

Asano, Shigetaka (Japan) Baylon, Jane (Phillippine)

Binh, Tran Van (Vietnam)

Cao, Lu Xian (China)

Chan, Lee Lee (Malaysia)

Chandy, Mammen (India)

Chen, Po-Min (Taiwan)

Chen, Yao-Chang (Taiwan)

Chiou, Tzeon-Jye (Taiwan)

Haipeng, Lin (Malaysia)

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Jootar, Saengsuree (Thailand)

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Kim, Chun Choo (Korea)

Kim Hack-Ki (Korea)

Koh, Mickey (Singapore)

Kojima, Seiji (Japan)

Lee, Jong Wook (Korea)

Liang, Raymond (Hong Kong)

Horowitz, Mary (CIBMTR)
Confer, Dennis (NMDP)

Lie, Albert (Hong Kong)

Lin, Kai-Hsin (Taiwan)

Ma, David D (Australia/NZ)

Masaoka, Tohru (Japan)

Miyamura, Koichi (Japan)

Okamoto, Shinichiro (Japan)

Ouyang, Jian (China)

Rowlings, Philip (Australia/NZ)

Saikia, Tapan K (India)

Shamsi, Tahir Sultan (Pakistan)

Srivastava, Alok (India)

Tan, Patric (Singapore)

Tang, Jin-Luh (China)

Gratwohl, Alois (EBMT)

Niederwieser, Dietger (EBMT)

Goldman, John (EBMT)