

# SKY92 GEP, iFISH and ISS COMPARISONS FOR RISK STRATIFICATION IN MULTIPLE MYELOMA

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**Background** Prognostic biomarkers are valuable for risk assessment in clinical settings in Multiple Myeloma which is a heterogeneous disease with variable outcome. Markers that have extensively and consistently been related to prognosis are t(4;14), del(17), ISS, and GEP signatures. Ideally a prognostic marker is robust across datasets, identifies a relevant fraction of patients and captures as much of the risk as possible. We evaluated four risk models for their clinical performance in two large datasets, HOVON65/GMMG-HD4 and MRC-IX. We compare HR, p-value, proportion of high risk cases and concordance between HR models. Importantly, we show how individual patients may or may not be high risk depending on the model used.

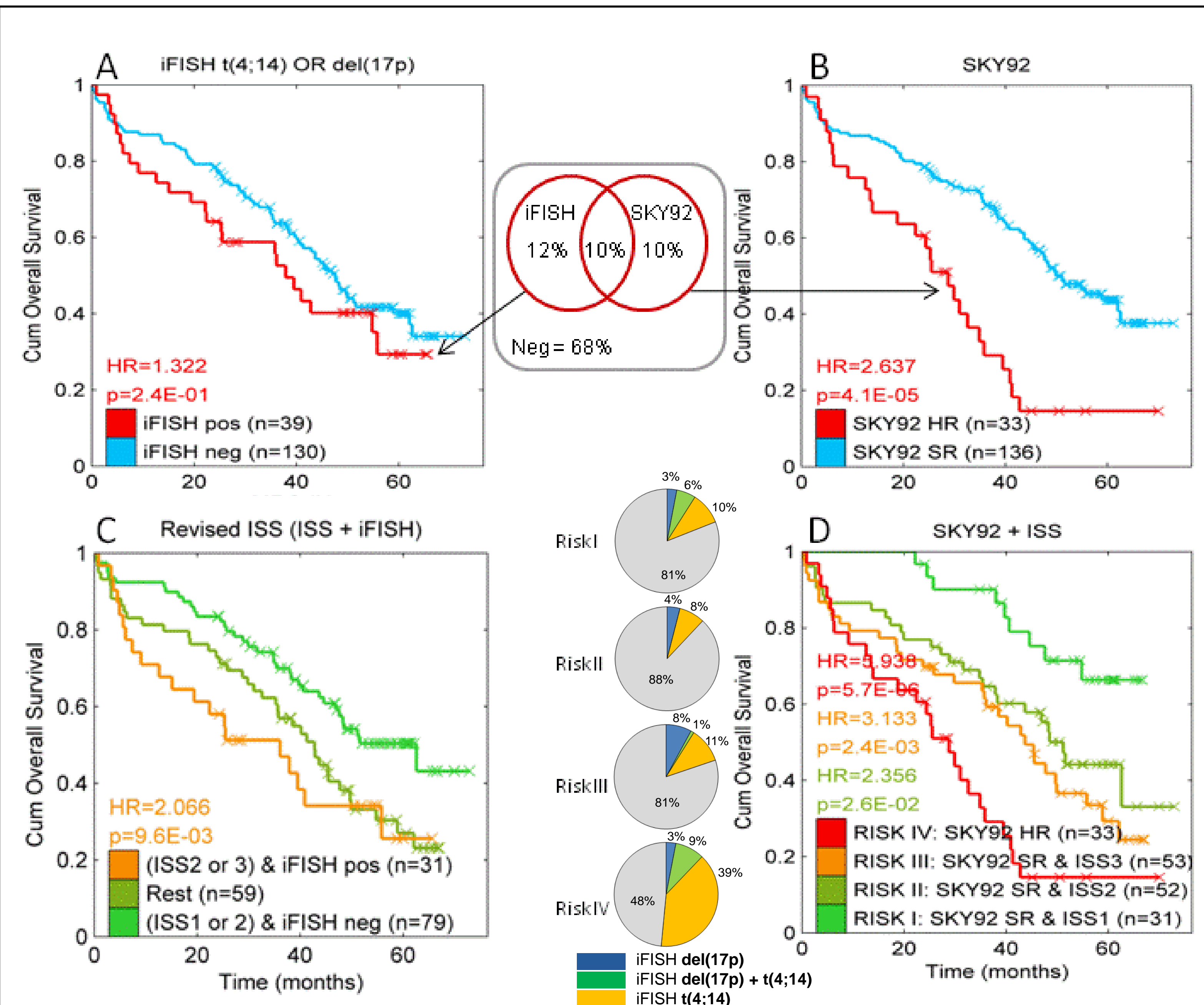
**Aim** To provide insight in the prognostic value of four different HR models A) iFISH t(4;14) and/or del(17); B) SKY92; C) iFISH + ISS and D) SKY92 + ISS in 2 different datasets.

**Methods** 230 cases from HOVON-65/GMMG-HD4 (GSE19784) and 169 from MRC-IX (GSE15695) having GEP, iFISH, ISS data were analyzed. Kaplan Meier analyses were used to calculate Cox proportional hazard ratios and p-values. Venn diagrams visualize the overlap between the high risk models.

**Results** iFISH high risk (A) and SKY92 high risk (B) were compared for hazard ratio (p-value), proportion and overlap in two clinical cohorts. All hazard ratios except for iFISH (A) in MRC-IX were significant with  $p < 0.05$  (Table 1). The largest HR was observed for SKY92+ISS (D) for the highest risk category in comparison to the lowest risk category of SKY92, namely HR=13,6 in HOVON-65/GMMG-HD4 (Figure 1D) and HR=5,9 in MRC-IX (Figure 1). The two cohorts HOVON65 and MRC-IX have similar overlap of patients positive for iFISH, SKY92 or both (14/12/12% and 12/10/10% respectively) suggesting the robustness of these categories.

Table 1. Hazard Ratio's, p-values and proportions of cases identified as high risk in two datasets.

Cohort	Size	Risk model	HR	p-value	group size
HOVON-65/GMMG-HD4	N=230	A	2.505	<b>4.60E-05</b>	27%
		B	4.674	<b>6.40E-12</b>	25%
		C	4.205	<b>2.60E-07</b>	19%
		D	13.557	<b>2.40E-10</b>	25%
MRC-IX	N=169	A	1.322	2.40E-01	23%
		B	2.637	<b>4.10E-05</b>	20%
		C	2.066	<b>9.60E-03</b>	18%
		D	5.938	<b>5.70E-06</b>	20%



**Figure 1.** Four prognostic models applied to the same (n=169) MRC-IX dataset. OS Kaplan Meier analyses were performed using risk model A, B, C or D (see aim). The overlap between high risk cases in model A and B is given in the Venn diagram. The pie charts visualize - for model D - the prevalence of iFISH del(17) (blue), t(4;14) (orange) or both (green) in each of the four strata.

## Conclusions

SKY92 (model B) is a better prognostic marker than iFISH (model A) or FISH+ISS (model C) with twofold higher HR. Besides, addition of ISS to SKY92 (model D) is relatively easy to perform and is powerful for the identification of a group of patients with favorable prognosis as judged by the median OS which is not reached at 60 months in both cohorts.

## References

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- Avet-Loiseau, H *et al.* 2013 *Leukemia*, **27**, 711-17.
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