



Post-Transplant Essential Data

Registry Use Only

Sequence Number:

Date Received:

OMB No: 0915-0310

Expiration Date: 1/31/2020

Public Burden Statement: An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control number for this project is 0915-0310. Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 0.85 hours per response when collected at 100 days post-transplant, 1.0 hours per response when collected at 6 and 12 months post-transplant, and 1.5 hours per response annually thereafter, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to HRSA Reports Clearance Officer, 5600 Fishers Lane, Room 10-33, Rockville, Maryland, 20857. Expiration date: 1/31/2020

CIBMTR Center Number: _____

CIBMTR Research ID: _____

Event date: __ __ __ __ / __ __ / __ __
 YYYY MM DD

Visit: 100 day 6 months 1 year 2 years >2 years. Specify: _____

Survival

1. Date of actual contact with the recipient to determine medical status for this follow-up report: ___ ___ ___ ___ / ___ ___ / ___ ___
 YYYY MM DD
2. Specify the recipient's survival status at the date of last contact
- Alive – **Answers to subsequent questions should reflect clinical status since the date of last report. - Go to question 7**
- Dead – **Answers to subsequent questions should reflect clinical status between the date of last report and immediately prior to death. - Go to question 3**

3. Primary cause of death
- Recurrence / persistence / progression of disease for which the HCT or cellular therapy was performed
 - **Go to question 5**
- Acute GVHD - **Go to question 5**
- Chronic GVHD - **Go to question 5**
- Graft rejection or failure - **Go to question 5**
- Cytokine release syndrome - **Go to question 5**

Infection

- Infection, organism not identified - **Go to question 5**
- Bacterial infection - **Go to question 5**
- Fungal infection - **Go to question 5**
- Viral infection - **Go to question 5**
- Protozoal infection - **Go to question 5**
- Other infection - **Go to question 4**

Pulmonary

- Idiopathic pneumonia syndrome (IPS) - **Go to question 5**
- Pneumonitis due to Cytomegalovirus (CMV) - **Go to question 5**
- Pneumonitis due to other virus - **Go to question 5**
- Other pulmonary syndrome (excluding pulmonary hemorrhage) - **Go to question 4**
- Diffuse alveolar damage (without hemorrhage) - **Go to question 5**
- Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) (other than IPS) - **Go to question 5**

Organ failure (not due to GVHD or infection)

- Liver failure (not VOD) - **Go to question 5**
- Venocclusive disease (VOD) / sinusoidal obstruction syndrome (SOS) - **Go to question 5**
- Cardiac failure - **Go to question 5**
- Pulmonary failure - **Go to question 5**
- Central nervous system (CNS) failure - **Go to question 5**
- Renal failure - **Go to question 5**
- Gastrointestinal (GI) failure (not liver) - **Go to question 5**
- Multiple organ failure - **Go to question 4**
- Other organ failure - **Go to question 4**

Malignancy

- New malignancy (post-HCT or post-cellular therapy) - **Go to question 5**
- Prior malignancy (malignancy initially diagnosed prior to HCT or cellular therapy, other than the malignancy for which the HCT or cellular therapy was performed) - **Go to question 5**

Hemorrhage

- Pulmonary hemorrhage - **Go to question 5**
- Diffuse alveolar hemorrhage (DAH) - **Go to question 5**
- Intracranial hemorrhage - **Go to question 5**
- Gastrointestinal hemorrhage - **Go to question 5**
- Hemorrhagic cystitis - **Go to question 5**
- Other hemorrhage - **Go to question 4**

Vascular

- Thromboembolic - **Go to question 5**
- Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) - **Go to question 5**
- Thrombotic microangiopathy (TMA) (Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP)/Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS)) - **Go to question 5**
- Other vascular - **Go to question 4**

Other

- Accidental death - **Go to question 5**
- Suicide - **Go to question 5**
- Other cause - **Go to question 4**

4. Specify: _____

5. Contributing cause of death: (check all that apply)

- Recurrence / persistence / progression of disease for which the HCT or cellular therapy was performed - **Go to question 7**
- Acute GVHD - **Go to question 7**
- Chronic GVHD - **Go to question 7**
- Graft rejection or failure - **Go to question 7**
- Cytokine release syndrome - **Go to question 7**

Infection

- Infection, organism not identified - **Go to question 7**
- Bacterial infection - **Go to question 7**
- Fungal infection - **Go to question 7**
- Viral infection - **Go to question 7**
- Protozoal infection - **Go to question 7**
- Other infection - **Go to question 6**

Pulmonary

- Idiopathic pneumonia syndrome (IPS) - **Go to question 7**
- Pneumonitis due to Cytomegalovirus (CMV) - **Go to question 7**
- Pneumonitis due to other virus - **Go to question 7**
- Other pulmonary syndrome (excluding pulmonary hemorrhage) - **Go to question 6**
- Diffuse alveolar damage (without hemorrhage) - **Go to question 7**
- Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) (other than IPS) - **Go to question 7**

Organ failure (not due to GVHD or infection)

- Liver failure (not VOD) - **Go to question 7**

- Veno-occlusive disease (VOD) / sinusoidal obstruction syndrome (SOS) - **Go to question 7**
- Cardiac failure - **Go to question 7**
- Pulmonary failure - **Go to question 7**
- Central nervous system (CNS) failure - **Go to question 7**
- Renal failure - **Go to question 7**
- Gastrointestinal (GI) failure (not liver) - **Go to question 7**
- Multiple organ failure - **Go to question 6**
- Other organ failure - **Go to question 6**

Malignancy

- New malignancy (post-HCT or post-cellular therapy) - **Go to question 7**
- Prior malignancy (malignancy initially diagnosed prior to HCT or cellular therapy, other than the malignancy for which the HCT or cellular therapy was performed) - **Go to question 7**

Hemorrhage

- Pulmonary hemorrhage - **Go to question 7**
- Diffuse alveolar hemorrhage (DAH) - **Go to question 7**
- Intracranial hemorrhage - **Go to question 7**
- Gastrointestinal hemorrhage - **Go to question 7**
- Hemorrhagic cystitis - **Go to question 7**
- Other hemorrhage - **Go to question 6**

Vascular

- Thromboembolic - **Go to question 7**
- Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) - **Go to question 7**
- Thrombotic microangiopathy (TMA) (Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP)/Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS)) - **Go to question 7**
- Other vascular - **Go to question 6**

Other

- Accidental death - **Go to question 7**
- Suicide - **Go to question 7**
- Other cause - **Go to question 6**

6. Specify: _____

Initial Platelet Recovery**(Optional for Non-U.S. Centers)**

17. Was an initial platelet count $\geq 20 \times 10^9/L$ achieved?
- Yes - **Go to question 18**
- No - **Go to question 19**
- Not applicable - Platelet count never dropped below $20 \times 10^9/L$ - **Go to question 19**
- Previously reported - $\geq 20 \times 10^9/L$ was achieved and reported previously - **Go to question 19**

18. Date platelets $\geq 20 \times 10^9/L$: ___ / ___ / ___
 YYYY MM DD

Graft vs. Host Disease

This section is for allogeneic HCTs only. If this was an autologous HCT, continue to Liver Toxicity Prophylaxis, question 45.

19. Did acute GVHD develop since the date of last report?

- Yes \longrightarrow
- No
- Unknown

20. Date of acute GVHD diagnosis: ___ / ___ / ___ - **Go to question 22**
 YYYY MM DD

21. Did acute GVHD persist since the date of last report?

- Yes \longrightarrow
- No
- Unknown

22. Overall grade of acute GVHD at diagnosis:
- I - Rash on $\leq 50\%$ of skin, no liver or gut involvement
- II - Rash on $> 50\%$ of skin, bilirubin 2-3 mg/dL, or diarrhea 500-1000 mL/day or persistent nausea
- III - Bilirubin 3-15 mg/dL, or gut stage 2-4 diarrhea > 1000 mL/day or severe abdominal pain with or without ileus
- IV - Generalized erythroderma with bullous formation, or bilirubin > 15 mg/dL
- Not applicable (acute GVHD present but cannot be graded)

List the stage for each organ at diagnosis of acute GVHD:

23. Skin:

- Stage 0 – no rash, no rash attributable to acute GVHD
- Stage 1 – maculopapular rash, $< 25\%$ of body surface
- Stage 2 – maculopapular rash, 25-50% of body surface
- Stage 3 – generalized erythroderma, $> 50\%$ of body surface
- Stage 4 – generalized erythroderma with bullae formation and/or desquamation

24. Lower intestinal tract: (use mL/day for adult recipients and mL/kg/day for pediatric recipients)

- Stage 0 – no diarrhea, no diarrhea attributable to acute GVHD / diarrhea < 500 mL/day (adult), or < 10 mL/kg/day (pediatric)
- Stage 1 – diarrhea 500-1000 mL/day (adult), or 10-19.9 mL/kg/day (pediatric)
- Stage 2 – diarrhea 1001-1500 mL/day (adult), or 20-30 mL/kg/day (pediatric)
- Stage 3 – diarrhea > 1500 mL/day (adult), or > 30 mL/kg/day (pediatric)
- Stage 4 – severe abdominal pain, with or without ileus, and/or grossly bloody stool

25. Upper intestinal tract:

- Stage 0 – no persistent nausea or vomiting
- Stage 1 – persistent nausea or vomiting

26. Liver:

- Stage 0 – no liver acute GVHD / bilirubin < 2.0 mg/dL (< 34 μ mol/L)
- Stage 1 – bilirubin 2.0-3.0 mg/dL (34-52 μ mol/L)
- Stage 2 – bilirubin 3.1-6.0 mg/dL (53-103 μ mol/L)
- Stage 3 – bilirubin 6.1-15.0 mg/dL (104-256 μ mol/L)
- Stage 4 – bilirubin > 15.0 mg/dL (> 256 μ mol/L)

27. Other site(s) involved with acute GVHD

- Yes →
- No

28. Specify other site(s): _____

Specify the maximum overall grade and organ staging of acute GVHD since the date of last report:

29. Maximum overall grade of acute GVHD:

- I - Rash on \leq 50% of skin, no liver or gut involvement
- II - Rash on > 50% of skin, bilirubin 2-3 mg/dL, or diarrhea 500-1000 mL/day or persistent nausea
- III - Bilirubin 3-15 mg/dL, or gut stage 2-4 diarrhea > 1000 mL/day or severe abdominal pain with or without ileus
- IV - Generalized erythroderma with bullous formation, or bilirubin >15 mg/dL
- Not applicable (acute GVHD present but cannot be graded)

30. Date maximum overall grade of acute GVHD:

____/____/____
 YYYY MM DD

31. Skin:

- Stage 0 – no rash, no rash attributable to acute GVHD
- Stage 1 – maculopapular rash, < 25% of body surface
- Stage 2 – maculopapular rash, 25–50% of body surface
- Stage 3 – generalized erythroderma, > 50% of body surface
- Stage 4 – generalized erythroderma with bullae formation and/or desquamation

32. Lower intestinal tract: (use mL/day for adult recipients and mL/kg/day for pediatric recipients)

- Stage 0 – no diarrhea, no diarrhea attributable to acute GVHD / diarrhea < 500 mL/day (adult), or < 10 mL/kg/day (pediatric)
- Stage 1 – diarrhea 500 - 1000 mL/day (adult), or 10 - 19.9 mL/kg/day (pediatric)
- Stage 2 – diarrhea 1001 - 1500 mL/day (adult), or 20 - 30 mL/kg/day (pediatric)
- Stage 3 – diarrhea > 1500 mL/day (adult), or > 30 mL/kg/day (pediatric)
- Stage 4 – severe abdominal pain, with or without ileus, and/or grossly bloody stool

33. Upper intestinal tract:

- Stage 0 – no persistent nausea or vomiting
- Stage 1 – persistent nausea or vomiting

34. Liver:

- Stage 0 – No liver acute GVHD / bilirubin < 2.0 mg/dL (< 34 µmol/L)
- Stage 1 – bilirubin 2.0–3.0 mg/dL (34–52 µmol/L)
- Stage 2 – bilirubin 3.1–6.0 mg/dL (53–103 µmol/L)
- Stage 3 – bilirubin 6.1–15.0 mg/dL (104–256 µmol/L)
- Stage 4 – bilirubin > 15.0 mg/dL (> 256 µmol/L)

35. Other site(s) involved with acute GVHD

- Yes →
- No

36. Specify other site(s): _____

37. Did chronic GVHD develop since the date of last report?

- Yes →
- No
- Unknown

38. Date of chronic GVHD diagnosis: __ __ __ __ / __ __ / __ __ Date estimated
 YYYY MM DD - Go to question 40

39. Did chronic GVHD persist since the date of last report?

- Yes →
- No
- Unknown

Specify the maximum grade of chronic GVHD since the date of last report:

40. Maximum grade of chronic GVHD: (according to best clinical judgment)

- Mild Moderate Severe Unknown

41. Specify if chronic GVHD was limited or extensive:

- Limited – localized skin involvement and/or liver dysfunction
- Extensive – one or more of the following:
 - generalized skin involvement; or,
 - liver histology showing chronic aggressive hepatitis, bridging necrosis or cirrhosis; or,
 - involvement of eye: Schirmer's test with < 5 mm wetting; or
 - involvement of minor salivary glands or oral mucosa demonstrated on labial biopsy; or
 - involvement of any other target organ

42. Date of maximum grade of chronic GVHD:

__ __ __ __ / __ __ / __ __
 YYYY MM DD

43. Is the recipient still taking systemic steroids? (Do not report steroids for adrenal insufficiency, or steroid dose ≤10 mg/day for adults, <0.1 mg/kg/day for children)

- Yes No Not applicable Unknown

44. Is the recipient still taking (non-steroid) immunosuppressive agents (including PUVA) for GVHD?

- Yes No Not applicable Unknown

- Melanoma - **Go to question 54**
- Basal cell skin malignancy - **Go to question 54**
- Squamous cell skin malignancy - **Go to question 54**
- Oropharyngeal cancer (e.g. tongue, buccal mucosa) - **Go to question 54**
- Sarcoma - **Go to question 54**
- Thyroid cancer - **Go to question 54**
- Other new malignancy - **Go to question 52**

52. Specify other new malignancy:

- **Go to question 52**

53. Is the tumor EBV positive?

Yes

No

54. Date of diagnosis: ___ / ___ / ___
 YYYY MM DD

55. Was documentation submitted to the CIBMTR? (e.g. pathology / autopsy report or other documentation)

Yes No

56. Was the new malignancy donor / cell product derived?

Yes →

No →

Not done

57. Was documentation submitted to the CIBMTR? (e.g. cell origin evaluation (VNTR, cytogenetics, FISH))

Yes

No

Chimerism Studies (Cord Blood Units, Beta Thalassemia, and Sickle Cell Disease Only)

This section relates to chimerism studies from allogeneic HCTs using cord blood units or for recipients whose primary disease is beta thalassemia or sickle cell disease. If this was an autologous HCT, or an allogeneic HCT using a bone marrow or PBSC product, or a different primary disease, continue to disease assessment.

58. Were chimerism studies performed since the date of last report?

Yes →

No - **Go to question 78**

59. Was documentation submitted to the CIBMTR? (e.g. chimerism laboratory reports)

Yes No

60. Were chimerism studies assessed for more than one donor / multiple donors?

Yes No

Provide date(s), method(s) and other information for all chimerism studies performed since the date of last report.

61. NMDP donor ID: _____

62. NMDP cord blood unit ID: _____

63. Non-NMDP unrelated donor ID: _____

64. Non-NMDP cord blood unit ID: _____

65. Global Registration Identifiers for Donors (GRID): _____ (optional)

66. Date of birth: (donor / infant) ___ / ___ / ___ - **OR** - Age: (donor/infant) ___ Months Years
 YYYY MM DD

67. Sex (Donor / infant) Male Female

68. Date sample collected: ___ / ___ / ___
 YYY Y MM DD

69. Method

- Karyotyping for XX/XY
- Fluorescent in situ hybridization (FISH) for XX/XY
- Restriction fragment-length polymorphisms (RFLP)
- VNTR or STR, micro or mini satellite (Also include AFLP)
- Other _____ →

70. Specify: _____

71. Cell source Bone marrow Peripheral blood

72. Cell type

- Unsorted / whole - **Go to question 74**
- Red blood cells - **Go to question 76**
- Hematopoietic progenitor cells (CD34+ cells) - **Go to question 76**
- Total mononuclear cells (lymphs & monos) - **Go to question 76**
- T-cells (includes CD3+, CD4+, and/or CD8+) - **Go to question 76**
- B-cells (includes CD19+ or CD20+) - **Go to question 76**
- Granulocytes (includes CD33+ myeloid cells) - **Go to question 76**
- NK cells (CD56+) - **Go to question 76**
- Other _____ →

73. Specify: _____

74. Total cells examined: _____

75. Number of donor cells: _____ - **Go to question 78**

76. Were donor cells detected?

- Yes _____ →
- No

77. Percent donor cells: _____ %

Copy and complete questions 61-77 for multiple chimerism studies.

Disease Assessment at the Time of Best Response to HCT

78. Compared to the disease status prior to the preparative regimen, what was the best response to HCT since the date of the last report? (Include response to any therapy given for post-HCT maintenance or consolidation, but exclude any therapy given for relapsed, persistent, or progressive disease)

- Continued complete remission (CCR) - **Go to question 101**
- Complete remission (CR) - **Go to question 80**
- Not in complete remission - **Go to question 79**
- Not evaluated - **Go to question 101**

79. Specify disease status if not in complete remission:

- Disease detected - **Go to question 82**
- No disease detected but incomplete evaluation to establish CR - **Go to question 82**

80. Was the date of best response previously reported?

- Yes - **Go to question 101**
- No →

81. Date assessed: ___/___/___
YYYY MM DD

Specify the method(s) used to assess the disease status at the time of best response:

82. Was the disease status assessed by molecular testing (e.g. PCR)?

- Yes →
- No
- Not applicable

83. Date assessed: ___/___/___
YYYY MM DD

84. Was disease detected? Yes No

85. Was the disease status assessed via flow cytometry?

- Yes →
- No
- Not applicable

86. Date assessed: ___/___/___
YYYY MM DD

87. Was disease detected? Yes No

88. Was the disease status assessed by cytogenetic testing (karyotyping or FISH)?

- Yes →
- No
- Not applicable

89. Was the disease status assessed via FISH?

- Yes →
- No
- Not applicable

90. Date assessed:
 ___/___/___
YYYY MM DD

91. Was disease detected?
 Yes No

92. Was the disease status assessed via karyotyping?

- Yes →
- No
- Not applicable

93. Date assessed:
 ___/___/___
YYYY MM DD

94. Was disease detected?
 Yes No

- Midostaurin
- Nilotinib (AMN107, Tasigna)
- Nivolumab
- Pembrolizumab
- Pomalidomide
- Quizartinib
- Rituximab (Rituxan, MabThera)
- Sorafenib
- Sunitinib
- Thalidomide (Thalomid)
- Other systemic therapy →

104. Specify other systemic therapy:

105. Specify other therapy: _____

Relapse or Progression Post-HCT

Report if the recipient has experienced a clinical/hematologic relapse or progression post-HCT. If the relapse or progression was detected in a previous reporting period indicate that and continue on. If the first clinical/hematologic relapse occurred since the date of last report, indicate the date it was first detected in this reporting period.

106. Did the recipient experience a clinical/hematologic relapse or progression post-HCT?

Yes →

No

107. Was the date of clinical/hematologic relapse or progression previously reported?

Yes **(only valid >day 100)**

No →

108. Date first seen: __ __ / __ __ / __ __

YYYY MM DD

Intervention for relapsed disease, persistent disease, progressive disease, or decreased/loss of chimerism

109. Was intervention given for relapsed, persistent or progressive disease, or decreased/loss of chimerism since the date of last report?

Yes →

No

110. Specify reason for which intervention was given:

- Persistent disease
- Relapsed / progressive disease

111. Specify the method(s) of detection for which intervention was given:

- Clinical/hematologic
- Radiological (e.g. PET, MRI, CT)
- Cytogenetic
- Flow cytometry
- Disease specific molecular marker

112. Date intervention started: __ __ / __ __ / __ __
 YYY Y MM DD

113. Systemic therapy (check all that apply)

- Systemic therapy - **Go to question 114**
- Radiation
- Cellular therapy
- Blinded randomized trial
- Other therapy - **Go to question 116**

114. Specify system therapy: (check all that apply)

- Alemtuzumab (Campath)
- Azacytidine (Vidaza)
- Blinatumomab
- Bortezomib (Velcade)
- Bosutinib
- Carfilzomib
- Chemotherapy Dasatinib (Sprycel)
- Dasatinib (Sprycel)
- Decitabine (Dacogen)
- Gemtuzumab (Mylotarg, anti-CD33)
- Gilteritinib
- Ibrutinib
- Imatinib mesylate (Gleevec)
- Ixazomib
- Lenalidomide (Revlimid)
- Lestaurtinib
- Midostaurin
- Nilotinib (AMN107, Tasigna)
- Nivolumab
- Pembrolizumab
- Pomalidomide
- Quizartinib
- Rituximab (Rituxan, MabThera)
- Sorafenib
- Sunitinib
- Thalidomide (Thalomid)
- Other systemic therapy →

115. Specify other systemic therapy:

116. Specify other therapy: _____

