

Registry Use Only Sequence Number:	
Date Received:	

OMB No: 0915-0310 Expiration Date: 1/31/2020

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CIBMTR Center Number:	
CIBMTR Research ID:	
Event date:YYYY / / /	
Visit: 100 day 6 months 1 year 2 y	ears >2 years. Specify:

CIBMTR Center Number: ____ ___ ___ ___

Sur	vival					
1.	Date of actual contact	with the recipient to determine medical status for this follow-up report:YYYY /MMDD				
2.	Specify the recipient's survival status at the date of last contact					
	Alive – Answers to	o subsequent questions should reflect clinical status since the date of last report Go to question 7				
	Dead – Answers t death Go to que	to subsequent questions should reflect clinical status between the date of last report and immediately prior to estion 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				
I		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				
		□ Veno-occlusive 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 - <i>Go to question 5</i>				
		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				
1		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				

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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 purpur Syndrome (HUS)) - Go to question 5 Other vascular - Go to question 4	a (TTP)/Hemolytic Uremic
Other Accidental death - Go to question 5 Suicide - Go to question 5 Other cause - Go to question 4	
4. Specify:	
 Contributing cause of death: (check all that apply) Recurrence / persistence / progression of disease for which the HCT or cere. 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 Other infection - Go to question 7 	Ilular therapy was performed
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 7 Diffuse alveolar damage (without hemorrhage) - Go to question 7 Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) (other than IPS) - Go to question 7 Drgan failure (not due to GVHD or infection) Liver failure (not VOD) - Go to question 7	

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Cardiac fail	ure - Go to question 7
Pulmonary	failure - Go to question 7
Central ner	vous system (CNS) failure - Go to question 7
Renal failur	re - Go to question 7
Gastrointes	stinal (GI) failure (not liver) - Go to question 7
Multiple org	gan failure - Go to question 6
Other organ	n failure - Go to question 6
Malignancy	
New maligr	nancy (post-HCT or post-cellular therapy) - Go to question 7
	nancy (malignancy initially diagnosed prior to HCT or cellular therapy, other than the / for which the HCT or cellular therapy was performed) - <i>Go to question</i> 7
Hemorrhage	
Pulmonary	hemorrhage - Go to question 7
Diffuse alve	eolar hemorrhage (DAH) - Go to question 7
Intracranial	hemorrhage - Go to question 7
Gastrointes	stinal hemorrhage - Go to question 7
Hemorrhag	ic cystitis - Go to question 7
Other hemo	orrhage - Go to question 6
Vascular	
Thromboen	nbolic - Go to question 7
Disseminat	ed intravascular coagulation (DIC) - Go to question 7
	microangiopathy (TMA) (Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP)/Hemolytic Ure (HUS)) - <i>Go to question</i> 7
Other vasc	ular - Go to question 6
Other	
Accidental	death - Go to question 7
Suicide - G	o to question 7
Other caus	e - Go to question 6
[A A #
	6. Specify:

Sub	sequent Transplant			
7.	7. Did the recipient receive a subsequent HCT since the date of last report?			
	□ Yes> □ No	8.	Date of subsequent HCT:/ /////	
		9.	What was the indication for subsequent HCT?	
			Graft failure / insufficient hematopoietic recovery – Allogeneic HCTs Complete a Pre-TED Form 2400 for the subsequent HCT - Go to question 11	
			Persistent primary disease – Complete a Pre-TED Form 2400 for the subsequent HCT - Go to question 11	
			Recurrent primary disease – Complete a Pre-TED Form 2400 for the subsequent HCT - Go to question 11	
			Planned second HCT, per protocol – Complete a Pre-TED Form 2400 for the subsequent HCT - Go to question 11	
			New malignancy (including PTLD and EBV lymphoma) – Complete a Pre-TED Form 2400 for the subsequent HCT - Go to question 11	
			Insufficient chimerism – Complete a Pre-TED Form 2400 for the subsequent HCT - Go to question 11	
			Other - Complete a Pre-TED Form 2400 for the subsequent HCT - Go to question 10	
			10. Specify other indication:	
		11.	Source of HSCs Allogeneic, related Allogeneic, unrelated Autologous	
	No		Ilular Therapy Essential Data Pre-Infusion Form 4000	
Initi	al ANC Recovery			
14.	Was there evidence of	of initial	hematopoietic recovery?	
	☐ Yes (ANC ≥ 500/m	nm³ ach	ieved and sustained for 3 lab values) - Go to question 15	
	,		not achieved) - Go to question 16	
			er dropped below 500/mm ³ at any time after the start of the preparative regimen) - Go to question 16 pient's initial hematopoietic recovery was recorded on a previous report) - Go to question 16	
			15. Date ANC \geq 500/mm ³ (first of 3 lab values):YYYY/_MMDD	
16.	Did late graft failure o	ccur?	Yes No	

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Initial Platelet Recovery	
(Optional for Non-U.S. Centers)	
 17. Was an initial platelet count ≥ 20 x 10⁹/L achi Yes - Go to question 18 No - Go to question 19 Not applicable - Platelet count never drop Previously reported - ≥ 20 x 10⁹/L was ac 	
	18. Date platelets ≥ 20 x 10 ⁹ /L:YYYY///
Graft vs. Host Disease	
	was an autologous HCT, continue to Liver Toxicity Prophylaxis, question 45.
19. Did acute GVHD develop since the date of la	
☐ Yes	20. Date of acute GVHD diagnosis:YYYY / / Go to question 22
Unknown	
21. Did acute GVHD persist since the date of las	
	 22. Overall grade of acute GVHD at diagnosis: □ I - Rash on ≤ 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

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26.	Liver:
	\Box 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)
27.	Other site(s) involved with acute GVHD
	☐ Yes → 28. Specify other site(s):
	□ No
	cify the maximum overall grade and organ staging of acute GVHD since the date report:
29.	Maximum overall grade of acute GVHD:
	☐ I - Rash on ≤ 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
	\square 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:
	$\overline{\gamma}\gamma\overline{\gamma}\gamma$ $ '$ $ '$ $ 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 n 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 sto
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 → 36. Specify other site(s):
37.	Did chronic GVHD develop since the date of Yes	ast report? 38. Date of chronic GVHD diagnosis:// / Date estimated YYYY MM DD - Go to question 40
39.	Did chronic GVHD persist since the date of la	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 Mid Moderate Severe Unknown 41. Specify if chronic GVHD was limited or extensive: Limited – localized skin involvement and/or liver dysfunction Severe 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 any other target organ
43.	Is the recipient still taking systemic steroids? kg/day for children)	(Do not report steroids for adrenal insufficiency, or steroid dose ≤10 mg/day for adults, <0.1 mg/
44.	Is the recipient still taking (non-steroid) immun ☐ Yes	nosuppressive agents (including PUVA) for GVHD? ☐ Unknown

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Liver Toxicity Prophylaxis	
45. Was specific therapy used to prevent liver to	·
	46. Specify therapy: (check all that apply)
□ No	
	Tissue plasminogen activator (TPA)
	□ Other therapy→ 47. Specify other therapy:
Veno-occlusive disease (VOD) / Sinusoidal ob	struction syndrome (SOS)
Specify if the recipient developed VOD / SOS s	since the date of last report:
48. Did veno-occlusive disease (VOD) / sinusoid	dal obstruction syndrome (SOS) develop since the date of last report?
	49. Date of diagnosis:/ / // / /
New Malignancy, Lymphoproliferative or Myel	oproliferative Disease / Disorder
Report new malignancies that are different that	n the disease / disorder for which HCT was performed. Do not include relapse, progression
or transformation of the same disease subtype	э.
50. Did a new malignancy, myelodysplastic, my	eloproliferative, or lymphoproliferative disease / disorder occur that is different from the disease
	apy was performed? (include clonal cytogenetic abnormalities, and post-transplant
lymphoproliferative disorders)	
Copy and complet	te questions 51-57 to report each new malignancy diagnosed since the date of last
	ssion of a pathology report or other supportive documentation for each reported new ongly recommended.
51. Specify the n	
	eloid leukemia (AML / ANLL) - Go to question 54
	kemia - Go to question 54
	plastic syndrome (MDS) - Go to question 54
	iferative neoplasm (MPN) - Go to question 54
	plasia / myeloproliferative neoplasm (MDS / MPN) - Go to question 54
	ymphoma - Go to question 53
	gkin lymphoma - Go to question 53
Post-trans	splant lymphoproliferative disorder (PTLD) - Go to question 53
Clonal cyt	togenetic abnormality without leukemia or MDS - Go to question 54
	led proliferation of donor cells without malignant transformation - Go to question 54
🗌 🗌 Breast ca	ncer - Go to question 54
Central ne	ervous system (CNS) malignancy (e.g. glioblastoma, astrocytoma) - Go to question 54
Gastrointe	estinal malignancy (e.g. colon, rectum, stomach, pancreas, intestine) - Go to question 54
	nary malignancy (e.g. kidney, bladder, ovary, testicle, genitalia, uterus, cervix) uestion 54
	cer - Go to question 54

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Image: Second state of the second
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?
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):
66. Date of birth: (donor / infant)YYYY / / OR - Age: (donor/infant)
67. Sex (Donor / infant) 🗌 Male 🛛 Female

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68.	Date sample collected:YYYY // /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				
71.	Cell source Bone marrow Peripheral blood				
72. 74. 75.	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 B-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: Total cells examined:				
76.	Were donor cells detected? Yes 77. Percent donor cells:%				
Copy and complete questions 61-77 for multiple chimerism studies.					
Dis	sease 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				

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Yes - Go to qu	est response previously re estion 101	eported?
	1. Date assessed:	
	pecify the method(s) us esponse:	sed to assess the disease status at the time of best
8		tus assessed by molecular testing (e.g. PCR)?
	☐ Yes → ☐ No	83. Date assessed:YYYY //DD
	Not applicable	84. Was disease detected?
8	5. Was the disease stat	tus assessed via flow cytometry?
	□ Yes> □ No	86. Date assessed: / / /
	Not applicable	87. Was disease detected?
8	8. Was the disease stat	tus assessed by cytogenetic testing (karyotyping or FISH)?
	□ Yes> □ No	89. Was the disease status assessed via FISH?
	☐ Not applicable	□ No □ Not applicable ▼
		90. Date assessed:
		91. Was disease detected?
		Yes No
		92. Was the disease status assessed via karyotyping?
		☐ Yes ☐ No
		□ Not applicable
		93. Date assessed:
		94. Was disease detected?

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	95. Was the disease status assessed by radiological assessment? (e.g. PET, MRI, CT) Yes
Post-HCT Therapy	
Report therapy given since	e the date of last report to prevent relapse or progressive disease. This may include maintenance and not report any therapy given for relapsed, persistent, or progressive disease.
101. Was therapy given since maintenance and conse ☐ Yes → ☐ No	te the date of the last report for reasons other than relapse, persistent, or progressive disease? (Include any olidation therapy.)

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	Midostaurin Niiotinib (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:					
	105. Specify other therapy:					
Relapse or Progression F	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 —						
	107. Was the date of clinical/hematologic relapse or progression previously reported?					
	Yes (only valid >day 100)					
	□ No → 108. Date first seen:YYYY///					
-	disease, persistent disease, progressive disease, or decreased/loss of chimerism					
-	n for relapsed, persistent or progressive disease, or decreased/loss of chimerism since the date of last report?					
☐ Yes ——→	110. Specify reason for which intervention was given:					
🗌 No	Persistent disease					
	Relapsed / progressive disease					
	111. Specify the method(s) of detection for which intervention was given:					
	Radiological (e.g. PET, MRI, CT) Cytogenetic					
	Cytogenetic Flow cytometry					
	Disease specific molecular marker					

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113. Systemic the	rapy (check all that apply)
	therapy - Go to question 114
Radiation	
Cellular th	пегару
Blinded ra	andomized trial
Other the	rapy - 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
	Imatinib mesylate (Gleevec)
	Lenalidomide (Revlimid)
	Lestaurtinib
	☐ Midostaurin
	🗌 Nilotinib (AMN107, Tasigna)
	Nivolumab
	Pembrolizumab
	Quizartinib
	Rituximab (Rituxan, MabThera)
	☐ Sunitinib
	Thalidomide (Thalomid)
	115. Specify other systemic therapy
	116. Specify other therapy:

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Current Disease Status						
 117. What is the current disease status? Complete remission (CR) - Go to question 119 Not in complete remission - Go to question 118 Not evaluated - Go to signature line 						
Diseas	120 Date of most recent disease assessment:					
First Name: Last Name: E-mail address: Date: /// YYYY /// Date: /YYYY						