RESPONSE CRITERIA APPENDIX C: Proposed calculations for partial response in chronic GVHD

Organ and Starting Score or Value	Partial Response Criterion*
Skin (percent of body surface)	
> 50	$e/s \le 0.5$ and $e > 0$
25 – 50	s - e ≥ 25 and e > 0
< 25	only CR; no PR possible
Eye (mm Schirmer's test)	
< 5 mm	$e - s \ge 5$ mm and $e < LLN$
5 – 10 mm	only CR; no PR possible
Mouth (15-point Schubert scale)	
> 8	e/s ≤ 0.5 and e > 0
4 – 7	$s - e \ge 4$ and $e > 0$
< 4	only CR; no PR possible
Platelet count	$e-s \ge 100,000/uL$ and $e < LLN$
Gastrointestinal (and other 0 – 3 scales) [†]	
3	e = 1 or 2
2	e = 1
1	only CR; no PR possible
Liver function tests (ALT, alkaline phosphatase and bilirubin) and eosinophil count	
≥ 3x ULN	$e/s \le 0.5$ and $e > ULN$
< 3 x ULN	only CR; no PR possible

^{*}s, starting score or value; e, ending score or value; ULN, upper limit of normal; LLN, lower limit of normal

Examples

- 1. Skin: start score = 85, end score = 30; e/s = 30/85 = 0.35 = PR
- 2. Skin: start score = 65, end score = 45; e/s = 45/65 = 0.75 = not PR
- 3. Skin: start score = 45, end score = 15; s e = 30 = PR
- 4. Skin: start score = 30, end score = 15; s e = 15 = not PR

[†]The proposed response criterion could be appropriate for shorter-term phase II studies. For longer-term pivotal phase III studies, a 1-point change might not be sufficient for PR.

RESPONSE CRITERIA APPENDIX D – Proposed calculations for progression in chronic GVHD

Organ and Starting Score or Value	Progression Criterion*
Skin (percent of body surface)	e − s ≥ 25
Eye	$s-e \ge 5 \text{ mm}$
Mouth (15-point Schubert scale)	$e-s \ge 3$
Platelet count	$s-e \geq 50,000/uL$ and $e < LLN$
Gastrointestinal (and other 0 – 3 scales)	e − s ≥ 1
Liver (ALT, alkaline phosphatase and bilirubin), eosinophil count	
s ≥ 3x ULN	$e - s \ge 3 x ULN$
s < 3x ULN	$e - s \ge 2 x ULN$
Lungs (12-point Lung Function Scale)	$e-s \ge 3^{\dagger}$

^{*}s, starting score or value; e, ending score or value; ULN, upper limit of normal † If the starting lung function score is \geq 10, progression is defined as \geq 5% decrease of FEV₁ in two tests measured at least 2 weeks apart. This time interval was selected because these syndromes can progress rapidly.