SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Table 1S. Baseline Characteristics of the Patients included in the RATIFY study

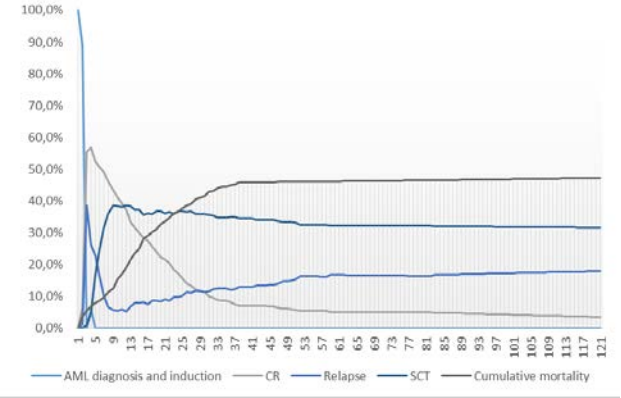
	All Patients (N = 717)	**Midostaurin Group (N = 360)**	**Placebo Group (N = 357)**
Age at trial entry — yr			
Median	47.9	47.1	48.6
Range	18.0–60.9	19.0–59.8	18.0–60.9
Female sex — no. (%)	398 (55.5)	186 (51.7)	212 (59.4)
Race — no./total no. (%)†			
White	275/309 (89.0)	147/165 (89.1)	128/144 (88.9)
Other	34/309 (11.0)	18/165 (10.9)	16/144 (11.1)
Subtype of *FLT3* mutation — no. (%)‡			
TKD 162 (22.6) 81 (22.5) 81 (22.7)			
ITD with low allelic ratio	341 (47.6)	171 (47.5)	170 (47.6)
ITD with high allelic ratio	214 (29.8)	108 (30.0)	106 (29.7)
Modified European LeukemiaNet classification — no./total no. (%)§			
Favorable	29/547 (5.3)	16/269 (5.9)	13/278 (4.7)
Normal	375/547 (68.6)	172/269 (63.9)	203/278 (73.0)
Intermediate II	104/547 (19.0)	59/269 (21.9)	45/278 (16.2)
Adverse	39/547 (7.1)	22/269 (8.2)	17/278 (6.1)
White-cell count per µl¶			
Median	34,900	35,600	33,000
Range	600–421,800	600–421,800	800–329,800
Platelet count per µlǁ			
Median	50,000	50,000	50,000
Range	2000–461,000	2000–461,000	8000–444,000
Absolute neutrophil count per mm3**			
Median	2.2	2.2	2.3
Range	0–55.9	0–55.9	0–55.9

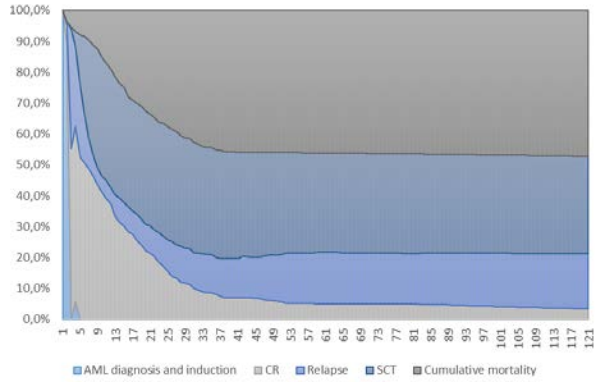
† Race was reported by the patients. Race was not reported for European patients (195 in the midostaurin group, and
213 in the placebo group).
‡ The subtypes of the *FLT3* mutation are point mutation in the tyrosine kinase domain (TKD) or internal tandem duplication (ITD) mutation with either a high ratio (>0.7) or a low ratio (0.05 to 0.7) of mutant to wild-type alleles.
§ Cytogenetic data according to a modified European LeukemiaNet classification were available for 547 patients (269 in the midostaurin group, and 278 in the placebo group). Data on mutations in the nucleophosmin gene (*NPM1*) or the CCAAT/enhancer binding protein alpha gene (*CEBPα*) are not included. A classification of favorable indicated the presence of t(8;21) and inv(16) or t(16;16), normal the presence of a normal karyotype, intermediate II the presence of cytogenetic abnormalities that were not classified as favorable or adverse, and adverse the presence of adverse-risk cytogenetic abnormalities.
¶ Data were available for 707 patients (355 in the midostaurin group, and 352 in the placebo group).
ǁ Data were available for 702 patients (351 in the midostaurin group, and 351 in the placebo group).
** Data were available for 673 patients (339 in the midostaurin group, and 334 in the placebo group).

This table was taken from: Stone RM, Mandrekar SJ, Sanford BL, et al. Midostaurin plus Chemotherapy for Acute Myeloid Leukemia with a FLT3 Mutation. N Engl J Med. 2017;377(5):454-464. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa1614359

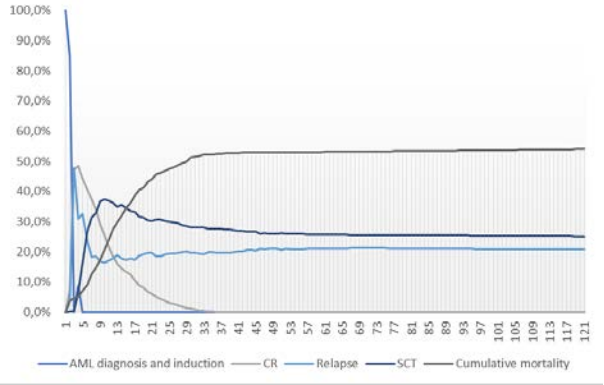
Figure 1S. Model outcomes and traces with midostaurin (a) or with standard chemotherapy (b)

a) Midostaurin





b) Standard chemotherapy



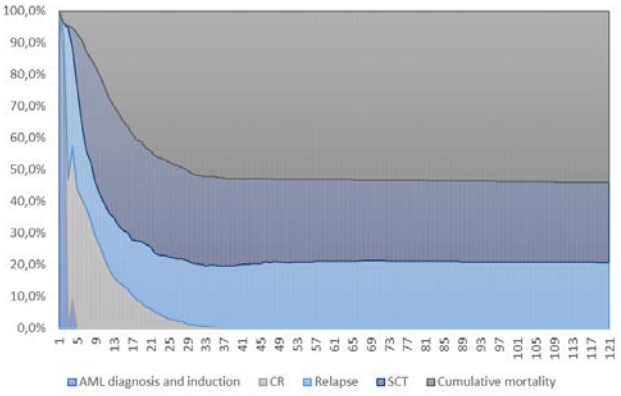


Figure 2S. Proportion of patients reaching each treatment line in the RATIFY study