

Supplementary Tables and Figures

Table S1: Baseline demographic, laboratory and clinical characteristics of multiple myeloma (MM) patients of MMIn and MMRF cohort

Parameters	MMIn (<i>n</i> = 1070)			MMRF
	Training Dataset (<i>n</i> = 716)	Testing Dataset (<i>n</i> = 354)	Total (MMIn) (<i>n</i> = 1070)	Test Dataset (<i>n</i> =900)
Age (Median, Range; in years)	57 (19 - 87)	55 (24 - 84)	56(18-87)	62 (27 - 91)
Male/ Female	471 (65.78%) 245 (34.22%)	239 (67.51%) 115 (32.49%)	710(66.36%) 360(33.64%)	NA
Hemoglobin (g/dL)				
<10	404 (56.42%)	195 (54.08%)	599 (55.98%)	331 (36.77%)
≥10	312 (43.58%)	159 (44.92%)	471 (44.02%)	569 (63.23%)
Serum albumin (g/dL)				
<3.5	309 (43.16%)	140 (39.55%)	449 (41.96%)	328 (36.44%)
≥3.5	407 (56.84%)	214 (60.45%)	621 (58.04%)	572 (63.56%)
Beta 2 microglobulin (mg/L)				
<5.5	357 (49.86%)	177 (50%)	534 (49.90%)	661 (73.44%)
≥5.5	359 (50.14%)	177 (50%)	536 (50.09%)	239 (26.56%)
Serum LDH (IU/L)				
≤280	625 (87.29%)	304 (85.88%)	929 (86.82%)	850 (94.44%)
>280	91 (12.71%)	50 (14.12%)	141 (13.18%)	50 (5.56%)
Serum creatinine (mg/dL)				
≤2	550 (76.82%)	280 (79.09%)	830 (77.57%)	816 (90.66%)
>2	166 (23.18%)	74 (20.91%)	240 (22.43%)	84 (9.34%)
Serum calcium (mg/dL)				
≤11	631 (88.13%)	314(88.70%)	935 (87.38%)	831 (92.33%)
>11	85 (11.87%)	40(11.30%)	135 (12.62%)	69 (7.67%)
ISS 1/2/3	139/216/361	68/107/179	212/325/552	342/319/239
RISS 1/2/3	23/308/73	24/151/48	32/158/61	107/505/91

Table S2: Univariate analysis of Cox Proportional Hazards Model on the training dataset
($n=716$)

Parameter		Hazard Ratio	$p > z $	95% CI	χ^2
Age ($67 \leq, >67$)	PFS	1.41	0.017	1.06 - 1.87	5.24
	OS	1.95	3.00e-05	1.42 - 2.65	15.29
Albumin ($>3.6, \leq 3.6$)	PFS	1.18	0.08	0.97 - 1.43	2.9
	OS	1.45	0.0029	1.13 - 1.84	9.04
$\beta 2M$ ($<4.8, \geq 4.8$)	PFS	1.56	6.84e-06	1.29 - 1.89	20.5
	OS	1.95	1.40e-07	1.52 - 2.50	28.74
Calcium ($<11.13, \geq 11.13$)	PFS	1.47	0.007	1.11 - 1.95	6.61
	OS	1.46	0.03	1.03 - 2.04	4.3
eGFR ($>48.1, \leq 48.1$)	PFS	1.29	0.013	1.05 - 1.58	5.99
	OS	1.49	0.0013	1.16 - 1.91	9.97
Hb ($>12.3, \leq 12.3$)	PFS	1.69	6.00e-04	1.25 - 2.28	13.56
	OS	2.26	1.90e-04	1.47 - 3.47	17.52

Table S3: Evaluation of progression free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS) in the risk categories defined by staging methods- MRS, ISS and RISS on the MMIn dataset

Comparison of MRS vs ISS ($n = 1070$ patients)									
		MRS-1	MRS-2	MRS-3	MRS p-value	ISS-1	ISS-2	ISS-3	ISS p-value
Training data ($n=716$)	Median PFS in weeks	243 ($n = 185$)	186 ($n = 332$)	129 ($n = 199$)	6.28 e-6	229 ($n = 139$)	219 ($n = 216$)	147 ($n = 361$)	1.25 e-5
	Median OS in weeks	592 ($n = 185$)	341 ($n = 332$)	219 ($n = 199$)	8.15 e-10	490 ($n = 139$)	489 ($n = 216$)	285 ($n = 361$)	2.03 e-5
Test data ($n=354$)	Median PFS in weeks	234 ($n = 96$)	144 ($n = 179$)	133 ($n = 79$)	0.03	234 ($n = 68$)	201 ($n = 107$)	125 ($n = 179$)	1.7 e-4
	Median OS in weeks	912 ($n = 96$)	301 ($n = 179$)	315 ($n = 79$)	2.3 e-6	912 ($n = 68$)	454 ($n = 107$)	276 ($n = 179$)	9.06 e-6
Comparison of MRS vs RISS ($n = 627$ patients)									
		MRS-1	MRS-2	MRS-3	MRS p-value	RISS-1	RISS-2	RISS-3	RISS p-value
Median PFS in weeks		212 ($n = 160$)	178 ($n = 341$)	106 ($n = 126$)	4.09 e-5	196 ($n = 47$)	186 ($n = 459$)	107 ($n = 121$)	1.59 e-6
Median OS in weeks		478 ($n = 160$)	341 ($n = 341$)	221 ($n = 126$)	2.06 e-8	478 ($n = 47$)	440 ($n = 459$)	191 ($n = 121$)	4.8 e-9

Table S4: Univariate analysis of Cox Proportional Hazards Model for MMIn and MMRF dataset.

MMIn Dataset ($n = 1070$)					
Parameter		Hazard Ratio	$p > z $	95% CI	χ^2
Age ($67 \leq, >67$)	PFS	1.35	0.01	1.06-1.71	5.7
	OS	1.92	1.92e-06	1.46 - 2.51	19.65
Albumin ($>3.6, \leq 3.6$)	PFS	1.19	0.02	1.01 - 1.39	4.8
	OS	1.50	1.20e-04	1.22 - 1.84	15.04
$\beta 2M$ ($<4.8, \geq 4.8$)	PFS	1.64	1.34e-9	1.40 - 1.93	37.45
	OS	2.27	1.94e-13	1.82 - 2.82	57.63
Calcium ($<11.13, \geq 11.13$)	PFS	1.36	0.008	1.08 - 1.72	6.44
	OS	1.45	0.012	1.08 - 1.93	5.8
eGFR ($>48.1, \leq 48.1$)	PFS	1.17	0.056	0.99 - 1.39	3.563
	OS	1.49	2.00e-04	1.2 - 1.84	13.29
Hb ($>12.3, \leq 12.3$)	PFS	1.60	1.0e-4	1.26 - 2.03	17
	OS	2.54	9.60e-07	1.75 - 3.70	31.14
MMRF Dataset ($n = 900$)					
Parameter		Hazard Ratio	$p > z $	95% CI	χ^2
Age ($67 \leq, >67$)	PFS	1.52	3.00e-05	1.25 - 1.86	16.81
	OS	2.05	1.10e-06	1.54 - 2.75	22.85
Albumin ($>3.6, \leq 3.6$)	PFS	1.39	0.001	1.14 - 1.68	10.9
	OS	2.01	1.00e-05	1.49 - 2.72	21.68
$\beta 2M$ ($<4.8, \geq 4.8$)	PFS	2.01	1.50e-12	1.65 - 2.44	48.26
	OS	2.71	2.65e-11	2.02 - 3.63	44.78
Calcium ($<11.13, \geq 11.13$)	PFS	1.48	0.05	0.99 - 2.18	3.4
	OS	2.46	1.00e-04	1.56 - 3.89	12.01
eGFR ($>48.1, \leq 48.1$)	PFS	1.89	1.61e-08	1.51 - 2.36	28.54
	OS	2.51	2.90e-09	1.86 - 3.41	31.21
Hb ($>12.3, \leq 12.3$)	PFS	1.5	0.0013	1.17 - 1.92	11.2
	OS	1.56	0.02	1.06 - 2.28	5.75

Table S5: Multivariate analysis of Cox Proportional Hazards Model for MMIn dataset ($n=1070$)

Parameter	PFS ($\chi^2=54.26$)			OS ($\chi^2=95.59$)		
	Hazard Ratio	$p > z $	95% CI	Hazard Ratio	$p > z $	95% CI
Age ($\leq 67, >67$)	1.31	0.02	1.03-1.66	1.83	1.00e-05	1.40-2.40
Albumin ($>3.6, \leq 3.6$)	1.02	0.80	0.86-1.20	1.17	0.15	0.94-1.45
$\beta 2M$ ($<4.8, \geq 4.8$)	1.58	3.37e-07	1.32-1.88	1.98	8.90e-09	1.57-2.5
Calcium ($<11.13, \geq 11.13$)	1.28	0.04	1.00-1.62	1.23	0.15	0.92-1.66
eGFR ($>48.1, \leq 48.1$)	0.89	0.22	0.74-1.07	1.01	0.96	0.80-1.26
Hb ($>12.3, \leq 12.3$)	1.38	0.01	1.06-1.78	1.87	1.70e-03	1.26-2.76

Table S6: Multivariate analysis of Cox Proportional Hazards Model for MMRF dataset ($n=900$)

Parameter	PFS ($\chi^2=67.12$)			OS ($\chi^2=82.43$)		
	Hazard Ratio	$p > z $	95% CI	Hazard Ratio	$p > z $	95% CI
Age ($\leq 67, > 67$)	1.33	5.90e-03	1.08-1.63	1.66	8.60e-04	1.23-2.23
Albumin ($> 3.6, \leq 3.6$)	1.24	0.03	1.01-1.52	1.89	9.00e-05	1.37-2.60
$\beta 2M$ ($< 4.8, \geq 4.8$)	1.60	1.00e-04	1.26-2.04	1.81	1.40e-03	1.26-2.60
Calcium ($< 11.13, \geq 11.13$)	1.03	0.85	0.69-1.56	1.57	0.06	0.96-2.53
eGFR ($> 48.1, \leq 48.1$)	1.33	0.03	1.02-1.73	1.61	0.011	1.11-2.33
Hb ($> 12.3, \leq 12.3$)	1.09	0.51	0.84-1.43	0.84	0.41	0.55-1.27

Table S7: Classification accuracy obtained when J48 decision tree classifier was trained on training data ($n=716$) of MMIn dataset. Risk stages obtained via BIRCH clustering were used as ground truth labels. Decision tree was first trained using all the parameters and further trained consecutively excluding one of the parameters. (alb-albumin; cal-calcium; Hb-Hemoglobin)

Parameters included	Parameter excluded	Accuracy (%)
age, alb, $\beta 2M$, cal, eGFR, Hb	-	96.5
age, alb, $\beta 2M$, eGFR, Hb	Calcium	94.27
alb, $\beta 2M$, cal, eGFR, Hb	Age	89.52
age, alb, $\beta 2M$, cal, Hb	eGFR	86.59
age, alb, $\beta 2M$, cal, eGFR	Hb	86.45
age, alb, cal, eGFR, Hb	$\beta 2M$	84.77
age, $\beta 2M$, cal, eGFR, Hb	Albumin	82.68

Table S8: Staging systems along with the parameters used

Staging System	ISS	RISS	MRS
Parameters	$\beta 2M$ Albumin	ISS CA LDH	Age Albumin $\beta 2M$ Calcium eGFR Haemoglobin

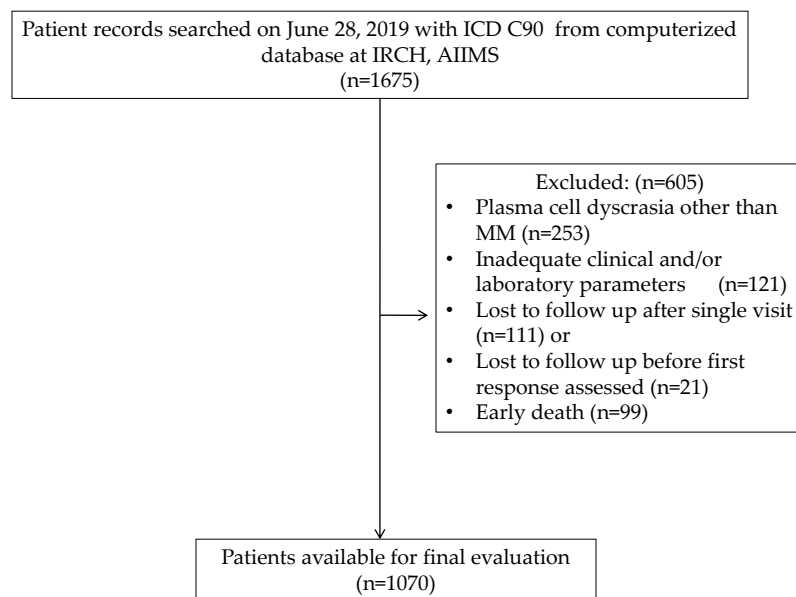


Figure S1: Flowchart of Study Population

Modified Risk Staging System (MRS) calculator for Multiple Myeloma (version 1.0)

Developed by: Akanksha Farswan, PhD Student, SBILab, IIT Delhi

Description: A robust AI-supported risk-staging system for MM patients that utilizes easy to acquire key prognostic parameters. It predicts the risk stage of a patient depending on the values of the six parameters- age, albumin, b2m, hemoglobin, calcium and eGFR.

- Its utility has been validated for Newly diagnosed Multiple Myeloma (NDMM) patients.
- It is a reliable and efficient tool for upfront risk stratification of MM patients.

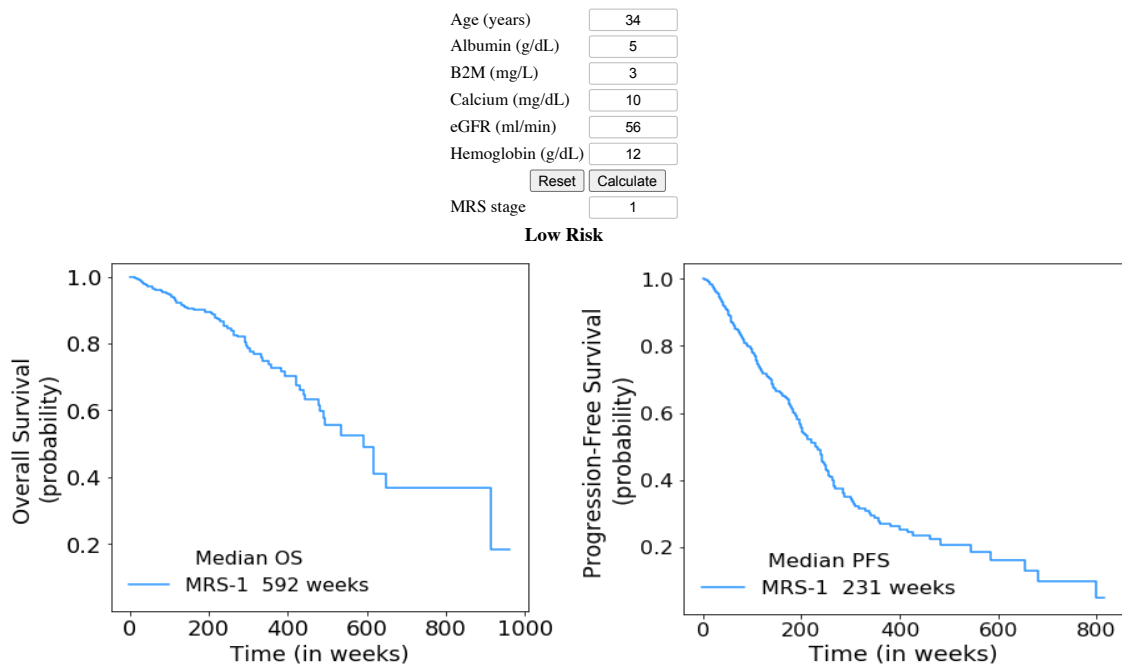


Figure S2: Online version of MRS calculator