

Supplementary Appendix

Table S1. Multivariable Cox regression analyses of baseline factors associated with achievement of remission

Factor	n/N (%)		OR (95% CI)	Nominal P value
	Achieved	Did not achieve		
Achievement of CR+CRi				
Karyotype				
Favorable/intermediate	68/133 (51)	65/133 (49)	3.95 (2.12, 7.37)	<0.001
Unfavorable	49/155 (32)	106/155 (68)		
WBC count				
<20,000/ μ L	109/247 (44)	138/247 (56)	3.48 (1.47, 8.22)	0.005
\geq 20,000/ μ L	8/41 (20)	33/41 (80)		
Treatment arm				
CPX-351	70/143 (49)	73/143 (51)	1.85 (1.12, 3.08)	0.017
7+3	47/145 (32)	98/145 (68)		
Achievement of CR				
Karyotype				
Favorable/intermediate	50/133 (38)	83/133 (62)	1.92 (1.13, 3.26)	0.015
Unfavorable	40/155 (26)	115/155 (74)		
Sex				
Male	49/177 (28)	128/177 (72)	0.58 (0.34, 0.99)	0.048
Female	41/111 (37)	70/111 (63)		
WBC count				
<20,000/ μ L	83/247 (34)	164/247 (66)	2.58 (1.07, 6.22)	0.035
\geq 20,000/ μ L	7/41 (17)	34/41 (83)		
Treatment arm				
CPX-351	55/143 (38)	88/143 (62)	1.98 (1.17, 3.34)	0.010
7+3	35/145 (24)	110/145 (76)		
Achievement of CRi				
Karyotype				
Favorable/intermediate	18/134 (13)	116/134 (87)	2.48 (1.07, 5.74)	0.033
Unfavorable	9/155 (6)	146/155 (94)		
Treatment arm				
CPX-351	15/143 (10)	128/143 (90)	1.24 (0.55, 2.77)	0.601
7+3	12/146 (8)	134/146 (92)		

Baseline factors that were evaluated in prior univariable analyses included sex, ECOG performance score, karyotype, WBC count, platelet count, hemoglobin level, bone marrow blast count, *FLT3*-ITD mutation, and treatment arm. CI indicates confidence interval; CR, complete remission; CRi, complete remission with incomplete neutrophil or platelet recovery; ECOG, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; *FLT3*-ITD, fms-like tyrosine kinase 3-internal tandem duplication; OR, odds ratio; and WBC, white blood cell.

Table S2. Multivariable Cox regression analyses of baseline factors associated with OS

Factor	n/N (%)	HR (95% CI)	Nominal <i>P</i> value
Patients with CR+CRi			
Karyotype			
Favorable/intermediate	68/117 (58)	0.48 (0.30, 0.79)	0.003
Unfavorable	49/117 (42)		
Platelet count			
≤50,000/μL	63/117 (54)	1.83 (1.11, 3.01)	0.017
>50,000/μL	54/117 (46)		
Treatment arm			
CPX-351	70/117 (60)	0.40 (0.25, 0.65)	<0.001
7+3	47/117 (40)		
Patients with CR			
<i>FLT3</i>-ITD mutation			
No	72/83 (87)	0.36 (0.17, 0.75)	0.007
Yes	11/83 (13)		
Karyotype			
Favorable/intermediate	48/83 (58)	0.40 (0.22, 0.73)	0.003
Unfavorable	35/83 (42)		
Treatment arm			
CPX-351	51/83 (61)	0.29 (0.15, 0.53)	<0.001
7+3	32/83 (39)		
Patients with CRi			
Sex			
Male	17/28 (61)	3.16 (1.01, 9.95)	0.049
Female	11/28 (39)		
Treatment arm			
CPX-351	16/28 (57)	0.39 (0.15, 1.04)	0.061
7+3	12/28 (43)		

Baseline factors that were evaluated in prior univariable analyses included sex, ECOG performance score, karyotype, WBC count, platelet count, hemoglobin level, bone marrow blast count, *FLT3*-ITD mutation, and treatment arm. CI indicates confidence interval; CR, complete remission; CRi, complete remission with incomplete neutrophil or platelet recovery; ECOG, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; *FLT3*-ITD, fms-like tyrosine kinase 3-internal tandem duplication; HR, hazard ratio; OS, overall survival; and WBC, white blood cell.

Table S3. HCT rates by patient subgroups

Population, n/N (%)	CPX-351	7+3
Total study population	40/73 (55)	24/52 (46)
t-AML	8/14 (57)	7/12 (58)
AML-MRC	32/59 (54)	17/40 (43)
Prior HMA exposure	13/23 (57)	7/20 (35)
Ages 60 to 69 y	28/48 (58)	20/37 (54)
Ages 70 to 75 y	12/25 (48)	4/15 (27)

AML-MRC indicates acute myeloid leukemia with myelodysplasia-related changes; HCT, hematopoietic cell transplantation; HMA, hypomethylating agent; and t-AML, therapy-related acute myeloid leukemia.