**preliminary outcome list Waldenstroem’s Macroglobulinaemia**

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| Sensory neuropathy | Problems involving damage to the peripheral nerves (those that connect the limbs and organs to the central nervous sysem and control sensation, movement and coordination) or symptoms caused by those issues, including numbness, tingling or burning sensations, increased sensivity to touch, weakness or dysfunction especially of extremities | PRO |
| Pain | Unpleasant physical sensation, including aching joints, which may vary in intensity from mild discomfort to pain that limits activities of daily life, limits self care and/or requires medication or hospitalisation. Medication may be necessary | PRO |
| Diarrhea | Passing looser stools (poo) or passing stools more often than is normal for you | PRO |
| Constipation | Having difficulty passing stools (poo), which may be small and hard | PRO |
| Nausea | Feeling or being sick, which may lead to impact on intake of food and/or fluids and/or normal activities | PRO |
| Changes in taste and smell | Loss of the senses of smell and taste, including the reduced ability to smell or taste specific substances, for instance, sweet, sour, bitter or salty | PRO |
| Anorexia | Loss of appetite, which may lead to weight loss and malnutrition | PRO |
| Fatigue | Significant or persistant tiredness that's not proportional to recent activity | PRO |
| Shortness of breath (Dyspnoea) | Shortness of breath or respiratory problems, which may happen at rest and may limit activities of daily living or self care, and may require treatment | PRO |
| Change in sexual function | Such as changes in sexual desire, sexual dysfunction, erectile dysfunction, difficulties reaching orgasm, vaginal dryness in women, other genital changes that lead to pain during sexual activity, difficulty feeling arousal and pleasure during sex | PRO |
| Infertility | Inability to get pregnant or to produce healthy sperms | PRO |
| Hair loss | Alopecia or baldness, loss of hair from part of the head or body | PRO |
| Sleep changes | Finding it difficult to get to sleep or to stay asleep | PRO |
| Anxiety | Feelings of constant worry, or deep concern or uneasy about uncertainties | PRO |
| Depression | Feelings of severe sadness and unhappiness, often with decreased energy, constant feelings of guilt, doubt or self-blame, worthlessness and hopelessness | PRO |
| thrombosis / thromboembolism | a blood clot that forms a vein, results in pain or embolisms, thrombosis broke up and travelled e.g. to the lung, that results in dyspnea or ultimatively death | PRO |
| bleeding | blood loss | PRO |
| hyperviscosity | because of too many components in the blood, the flow properties change and organ damage can occur | PRO |
| Psychosocial function | Problems with mental processes of perception, memory, judgment, reasoning or thinking with an effect on relationships with partner, family and friends including ability to join in with social activities | PRO |
| Physical function | The effect of M. Waldenstroem or its treatment on day to day physical activities; for example, walking, climbing stairs, driving | PRO |
| Role function | The effect of M. Waldenstroem or its treatment on your role; for example, ability to look after children or to work or earn money | PRO |
| Financial toxicity | Financial losses because of co-payment for medical treatment, and if a patient was working before disease diagnosis or progression, loss of salary during sick leave, which may include leave taken by a carer | PRO |
| Eating and drinking | The effect of M. Waldenstroem or its treatment on eating and drinking | PRO |
| Cost of treatment | Money which must be spend on M. Waldenstroem treatment | resource use |
| Emergency Unit admissions | Emergency or unplanned hospital treatment is necessary | resource use |
| Intensive care admissions | Requirement for treatment on an intensive care ward due to serious or life threatening disease progression or side-effects | resource use |
| Outpatient visits | Treatment or diagnostic visits in hospital without spending a night there | resource use |
| Need of caregiver assistance | Requirement for assistance given by caregiver (who could be a family member, friend or a professional care giver) in or outside the hospital | resource use |
| Complete Response - CR (complete remission) | M. Waldenstroem gets better, resulting in no evidence of plasma cells in tissues or bone marrow and negative immunfixation of serum and urine | type of event |
| Partial Response - PR (partial remission) | M. Waldenstroem gets better, with a substantial reduction of measuable sites or paraprotein burden compared to levels before treatment, but not enough to qualify as CR | type of event |
| Response - Stable disease (SD) | M. Waldenstroem stays the same after treatment. The cancer is not getting better or worse | type of event |
| Very good partial Response (VGPR) | Good response that fits special criteria. | type of event |
| Minimal response (MR) | Treatment was not that effective, but the M. Waldenstroem showed a response. | type of event |
| Relapse - Clinical relapse | Symptomatic return of M. Waldenstroem after a patient initially responds well to treatment | type of event |
| Cause of death | Death for any reason, whether related to M. Waldenstroem or not. This records the specific reason for death, not the time until death | type of event |
| Progressive disease (PD) | Worsening of a patient's M. Waldenstroem defined by a set of specific criteria | type of event |
| Overall survival (OS) | Length of time that a patient remains alive from either the date of diagnosis or the start of treatment for the M. Waldenstroem | time to event |
| Progression free survival (PFS) | Time until someone’s M. Waldenstroem either gets worse or they die from any cause | time to event |
| Event free survival (EFS) | Time until someone’s M. Waldenstroem either gets worse, they die from any cause or they stop their treatment because of side-effects | time to event |
| Duration of response (DOR) | Length of time from responding positively to a treatment to the M. Waldenstroem starting to recur / to get worse | time to event |
| Time to progression (TTP) | Time until someone’s M. Waldenstroem recurs / gets worse (excluding death) | time to event |
| Treatment free intervall (TFI) | Time from the end of the treatment until the next therapy is needed | time to event |
| Time to next treatment TTNT | Time from the end of primary treatment until the institution of the next therapy | time to event |
| Infections | How often and how bad a patient gets sick or picks up a bacterial, viral or fungal infection, that needs antibacterial or antifungal treatment. Number of bacterial, viral or fungal infections, that needs antibacterial or antifungal treatment | clinical parameter |
| Transfusions indepence | Need of red cell or platelet transfusions | clinical parameter |
| Minimal residual disease (MRD) molecular | The level of M. Waldenstroem that can be detected as measured by using a DNA sequencing technique | clinical parameter |
| Minimal residual disease (MRD) imaging | The level of M. Waldenstroem that can be detected as measured by using a CT or PET-CT scan | clinical parameter |
| Minimal residual disease (MRD) flowcytometric | The level of M. Waldenstroem that can be detected as measured by using flowcytometry | clinical parameter |
| AEs (adverse events) and SAEs (serious adverse event) | A negative event or side-effect that happens during or after treatment, a clinical decision classified according to the latest "Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events", a descriptive terminology of adverse events. For each adverse event there is a grading for severity | safety outcome |
| Medication adherence | Patients take their medication as prescribed by the doctor | safety outcome |
| Discontinuation of treatment | Patient decides to stop treatment themselves or under the direction of his/her doctor for any reason other than finishing a course of treatment | safety outcome |
| Hematological toxicity | Side-effects that cause changes in the blood or number of blood cells (e.g. anemia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, among others) | safety outcome |
| Non-Hematological toxicity | Side-effects that cause changes anywhere other than in the blood, e.g. nausea, neuropathy, mucositis, renal or liver failure, infections | safety outcome |
| neurological adverse events | Side-effects that causes neurological symptoms | safety outcome |
| Tolerability related outcomes | Measurement of how well patients are able to manage side-effects and whether they need to reduce dose or stop treatment as a result | safety outcome |
| Second primary malignancies (SPM) | A new cancer occurring in someone who has had a cancer in the past. It is different to recurrence, which is where the original cancer has returned | safety outcome |