

Association between the TP53 Arg72Pro polymorphism and clinical outcomes in acute myeloid leukemia

Matheus F. Bezerra,¹ Juan L. Coelho-Silva,² Jessica C. Nascimento,¹ Mariana T. Benicio,³ Cintia R. Rocha,¹ Cintia G. Machado,⁴ Eduardo M. Rego,³ Marcos A. Bezerra,² Antonio R. Lucena-Araujo² and Eduardo I. Beltrão^{1,5}

¹Keizo Asami Immunopathology Laboratory, Federal University of Pernambuco, Recife; ²Department of Genetics, Federal University of Pernambuco, Recife; ³Department of Internal Medicine, Medical School of Ribeirao Preto, Ribeirao Preto; ⁴Department of Internal Medicine, Hematology and Hemotherapy Foundation of Pernambuco, Recife and ⁵Department of Biochemistry, Federal University of Pernambuco, Recife, Brazil

Correspondence: araujoarl@hotmail.com
doi:10.3324/haematol.2016.155069

Supplemental Table 1. Univariate and multivariate analysis for overall survival.

End point	Model Variables	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3			Model 4						
		HR	95% CI	P-value	HR	95% CI	P-value	HR	95% CI	P-value	HR	95% CI	P-value				
Overall survival	TP53 Arg72Pro polymorphism: Pro/Pro vs non-Pro/Pro	0.59	0.37	0.95	0.032	0.63	0.39	1.02	0.065	0.61	0.33	1.33	0.12	0.66	0.37	1.17	0.163
	Age (years): continuous variable					1.02	1.01	1.03	< 0.001	1.01	0.99	1.02	0.119	1.01	0.99	1.49	0.213
	Cytogenetic risk stratification: adverse vs intermediate vs favourable									1.24	0.85	1.77	0.24	1.02	0.63	1.65	0.915
	Leukocyte counts (x10⁹/L): continuous variable													1.09	1.05	1.14	< 0.001

NOTE: Hazard ratios (HR) > 1 or < 1 indicate an increased or decreased risk, respectively, of an event for the first category listed.