Allogeneic Bone Marrow Transplantation for Acute Myeloid Leukemia in First Remission: A Randomized Trial of a Busulfan-Cytoxan Versus Cytoxan-Total Body Irradiation as Preparative Regimen: A Report From the Groupe d’Etudes de la Greffe de Moelle Osseuse


From October 1987 to December 1990, 101 patients with acute myeloid leukemia (AML) were randomized to be transplanted in first complete remission (CR1). Preparative regimen including Cytoxan (120 mg/kg) with total body irradiation (CYTBI) (N = 50) or busulfan (16 mg/kg) (BUSCY) (N = 51) was followed by allogeneic bone marrow transplantation (BMT) from an HLA-identical sibling. Mean time between diagnosis and BMT was 119 days. The outcome for CYTBI at 2 years is better for probability of disease-free survival (DFS) (72% vs 47%) (P < .01), survival (75% vs 51%) (P < .02), relapse (14% vs 34%) (P < .04), and transplant mortality (8% vs 27%) (P < .06). In multivariable analysis, higher relapse and decreased survival and DFS were associated with BUSCY regimen, while chronic graft-versus-host disease also influenced independently the probability of relapse. This demonstrates the present limitation of busulfan use in this setting, possibly due to probable individual variations in biodisponibility. Furthermore, besides the anti-leukemic effect of preparative regimens, this trial points out the progress accomplished in BMT management (transplant mortality = 8% in CYTBI) over the last 20 years as well as the effectiveness of transplant in early first CR after CYTBI (DFS = 72% at 2 years).

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PATIENTS AND METHODS

Patients. To be entered in this trial, patients had to meet the following eligibility criteria: (1) cytologic diagnosis of AML; (2) being in first CR, defined as normal cellular marrow containing less than 5% blasts with normal peripheral blood counts at time of transplant without previous extramedullary relapse; (3) to have an HLA-identical mixed lymphocyte culture (MLC)-negative sibling donor.

Protocol was reviewed by the ethical committee of University of Aix Marseille and consent was obtained from all patients or legal guardians.

Between October 15, 1987 and December 15, 1990, 101 patients above the age of 14 were included in this trial and were randomized before transplant by 15 French centers. Randomization was performed per center. The median age of the population was 32 ± 8 years with a sex ratio (M/F) of 55 to 46. Twenty-eight (29%) had an M4-M5 French-American-British (FAB) subtype. The average of white blood cell (WBC) counts at diagnosis was 28 ± 10 × 10^9/L. Times elapsing between diagnosis and achievement of CR and between diagnosis and BMT were 43 ± 20 and 119 ± 39 days, respectively. Fifteen patients (15%) achieved CR after day 60, ie, after at least a second course of induction. Analysis was conducted after June 15, 1991, giving an average follow-up of 23 ± 11 months with a minimal follow-up of 6 months.

Conditioning regimen. All patients received 60 mg/kg CY intravenously (IV) on each of 2 successive days. For 51 patients (BUSCY group), this was preceded by administration of BU. BU was administered orally at 1 mg/kg/dose over 4 consecutive days for a total dose of 16 mg/kg. For 50 patients (CYTBI group), CY was followed by TBI. Seven patients received a 10 Gy single dose irradiation. Forty-three patients received fractionated TBI to a
median dose of 12 Gy (range, 11 to 13.5 Gy) in a median of 6 fractions (range, 5 to 6) over a median time of 3 days (range, 3 to 5). Finally, 34 of these patients (79%) received exactly the same TBI regimen (12 Gy in 6 fractions over 3 days). Median dose rate was 5 cGy/min (range, 3 to 25) and all patients had a lung shielding to a median lung dose of 8.8 Gy (range, 6 to 10). Unmanipulated marrow was infused 36 hours after the last day of CY for the BUSCY group or on the last day of TBI.

Posttransplant immunosuppression. All patients received short treatment with methotrexate (MTX) and cyclosporine A (CSA). IV CSA was substituted by the oral drug when tolerated and dose was determined by blood levels. In addition, 17 patients were randomized to receive an anti-P55 monoclonal antibody (MoAb) (33B3.1) from day 1 to day 2g,14

Statistical analysis. Comparisons of means were performed with the t-test if the population was normal or with Mann and Whitney u-test. Distribution was compared with the t-test if the population was normal or with Mann and Whitney test if the population was not normal. Differences were tested by the Mantel-Hanzel test.17 Multivari- able analysis was performed using a Cox regression analysis to determine potential factors for risk of relapse, survival, and DFS.18

Age, sex, FAB subtypes, time between diagnosis and BMT, conditioning regimen, 33B3.1 use, acute GVHD, chronic GVHD, pneumonitis, and venous occlusive disease (VOD) occurrence were used as variables.

RESULTS

Patient characteristics. Table 1 presents characteristics of patients at diagnosis. No statistical difference existed within the two groups for any of these parameters, although some usual parameters were not studied (immunopheno- type, cytogenetic, treatment pre-BMT). The majority of the population was composed of early transplants since 63 (62%) patients (CYTBI = 31; BUSCY = 32) were transplanted less than 120 days after diagnosis. No statistical difference was found between this group and the patients transplanted after day 120 in term of patient characteristics and disease presentation. No center effect was seen for patient characteristics or outcome in an analysis taking into account this criteria.

Transplant characteristics. Donor population had an average age of 32 ± 12 and a sex ratio (M/F) equal to 62 to 39. Forty-five donors were sex mismatched with the recipient. No statistical difference existed within the two groups.

Engraftment. Four patients (CYTBI = 3; BUSCY = 1) died within 1 month and were not analyzable for engraftment, but all had increasing granulocyte counts at time of death. The other 97 patients (97%) had successful engraftment, as documented by the recovery of peripheral granulocyte and platelet counts occurring within the same time range in each group (Table 2).

GVHD. GVHD prophylaxis was identical with the same number of patients receiving anti-p55 MoAb prophylaxis (CYTBI = 8; BUSCY = 9). Overall actuarial probability of grade ≥2 AGVHD was 31% ± 4%, with no difference within the two groups. Eighty-eight patients were valuable for chronic GVHD occurrence after day 100 with a similar incidence among the two groups (Table 2).

Relapse. The probability of relapse censored for other cause of death (Fig 1) is 14% ± 5% in CYTBI group and 34% ± 6% in BUSCY patients (P < .04).

Survival and DFS. Patients dying after relapse were analyzed as dying of leukemia. All other causes of death were related to the transplant. One patient in the CYTBI group was excepted who presented before transplant a very

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**Table 2. Outcome**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study Groups</th>
<th>CYTBI (N = 50)</th>
<th>BUSCY (N = 51)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Engraftment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Days to reach 0.5 × 10^9/L granulocytes</td>
<td>19 ± 6</td>
<td>19 ± 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Days to reach 50 × 10^9/L platelets</td>
<td>31 ± 18</td>
<td>30 ± 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transplant morbidity and mortality (all P = NS)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacteremia</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venous occlusive disease</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interstitial pneumonitis</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade ≥2 AGVHD</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic GVHD: N/evaluable</td>
<td>17/45</td>
<td>13/43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonleukemic cause of death</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute GVHD</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute GVHD + IP</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic GVHD</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMV IP</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venous occlusive disease</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes mellitus</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relapse (P &lt; .04)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KM probability (%)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survival (P &lt; .02)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KM probability (%)</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFS (P &lt; .01)</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KM probability (%)</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: CMV, cytomegalovirus; IP, interstitial pneumonitis.
Transplant mortality was significantly lower in the CYTBI group (CYTBI, 3% ± 3%; BUSCY, 22% ± 7%; \( P < .05 \)) and relapses were increased in the BUSCY group (CYTBI, 14 ± 7; BUSCY, 42 ± 9; \( P < .03 \)). This effect was also seen in both survival (CYTBI, 78% ± 9%; BUSCY, 52% ± 9%; \( P < .02 \)) and DFS (CYTBI, 76% ± 9%; BUSCY, 48% ± 8%; \( P < .01 \)).

Multivariable analysis. To analyze what covariables may explain the significant differences in the outcome of the two groups a stepwise proportional analysis was performed. Relapse rate is significantly influenced only by two independent factors: chronic GVHD and conditioning regimen (cGVHD better than no cGVHD: \( P = .015 \); CYTBI better than BUSCY: \( P = .049 \)). Finally, difference in survival and DFS was only related to conditioning regimen (CYTBI better than BUSCY) in a highly significant manner (survival \( [P = .012] \) and DFS \( [P = .009] \)).

**DISCUSSION**

Transplant mortality related to nonrelapse causes remain the principal limitation of allogeneic BMT for early diseases.\(^9\) For this reason the place of allogeneic BMT as therapy of choice in first CR remains under discussion especially for AML and some teams prefer to apply BMT after a failure of conventional therapy.\(^{20,21}\) However, the antileukemic action of allogeneic BMT is not questionable and is far higher than for chemotherapy.\(^2\) Thus, improvements in BMT-associated toxicity remain an important challenge to improving the outcome of patients suffering from hematologic malignancies.

Practice of BMT over 20 years has permitted substantial benefits in lowering morbidity and mortality both in prophylaxis and management of infections\(^{23-25}\) and GVHD.\(^{8,26}\) In addition, the search for less toxic conditioning regimens remains worthwhile if they are not associated with higher relapse rate. Furthermore, a regimen without TBI may be of major practical interest to allow transplantation without irradiation facilities.

This trial was designed to compare presently and prospectively a new chemotherapeutical preparation versus a reference conditioning regimen in a multicenter group to bring some answers to these questions. The BUSCY regimen used\(^11\) has been reported to give a high tumor ablation and to be associated with perhaps a lower toxicity than the same BU regimen administered with a high dose of CY.\(^10\) However, concerning toxicity, patients transplanted with the low CY regimen have been treated later and may have benefited of the general and progressive improvements of transplantation.\(^12\) More recently, Copelan et al\(^27\) reported a cohort of 71 patients transplanted for CR1 AML after the same preparation and with a median interval from diagnosis to transplant of 4.5 (range, 1 to 15) months (versus a median of 3.3; range, 2.1 to 7.7 in the present study). GVHD prophylaxis consisted of CSA and prednisone in 61 of the 71 patients.\(^27\) Although probably not statistically different, there is a trend for worse outcome in the present study (DFS = 49% ± 6% v 63% ± 12%) and especially for

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![Fig 1. Actuarial probability of relapse (bottom curves) and survival (top curves). Tick marks represent living patients.](image1)

![Fig 2. Actuarial probability of DFS. Tick marks represent living patients who did not relapse.](image2)
the probability of relapse (34% ± 6% v 14% ± 8%). A shorter interval to perform BMT may explain this last difference, emphasizing that patients surviving in remission for long intervals are less likely to relapse whatever the treatment is.27 Indeed, comparing in our study the outcome of patients transplanted after BUSCY, the probability of relapse is 43% ± 9% or 18% ± 7% if transplant is performed before or after day 120 (P = NS). The high antileukemic effectiveness of BU has been well demonstrated in murine models. However, the effectiveness of this agent may be probably affected by the wide interpatient variability in plasma levels, especially in children, where higher doses are needed to achieve similar blood levels to adults.28 Preliminary data suggest that high plasma levels in adults are associated with VOD.29 Thus, further improvement of BU therapy may be possible but difficult to achieve, without control of individual dosing.

In our study, results in survival and DFS for BUSCY are significantly worse than for CYTBI and are due to a difference in transplant mortality and relapse occurrence. A borderline difference in transplant related deaths exists among the two groups in this report. It may be of interest to see that GVHD represents the principal cause of death reported in the BUSCY group (14%), while incidence of GVHD is similar in the two groups. Unfortunately, very few patients had histologic assessment of death, making it sometimes difficult to discriminate liver GVHD and VOD and to speculate on this point. Finally, transplant mortality in the CYTBI group is under 10%, which is better than data coming from various registries and compiling results of patients transplanted recently as well as more than 5 years ago.19 In the present study, all patients have been treated since the end of 1987 and could have benefited in both groups from general improvements in supportive care and transplant management. However, in the TBI arm, 86% of the patients received fractionated TBI with lung shielding in 100%. This could contribute greatly to provide in this prospective group better results in terms of transplant mortality than observed in retrospective data from registries. This possible decrease in transplant mortality after TBI was not associated with an increase in relapse rate.

The data in the CYTBI group are, however, different from those observed from the Seattle marrow transplant group. In their study they report an excess in relapse rate of 35% in patients with AML receiving 12 Gy of TBI followed by MTX + CSA.3 However, this high relapse rate was not seen when MTX or CSA was used as single agents for prophylaxis of GVHD. The interrelationship between the treatment regimen, GVHD prophylaxis, and relapse is complex, but besides the different activities of preparative regimens, these variations in GVHD prophylaxis may also contribute in part to differences in relapse occurrence. Furthermore, in the present study, patients must not have presented previous extramedullary relapses, which is not specified by Clift et al.5

Although follow-up was short, with a mean of 23 months only, this study confirms, if needed, the reproducible results obtained with the classical association of cytoxan and TBI, designed 20 years ago by the Seattle group.30 It points out also, progress accomplished in BMT practice during this period and the importance of prospective randomized trials rather than the use of compiled historical controls to evaluate the real impacts of new strategies in BMT.

Finally, besides the comparison of two regimens, this report reinforces the concept that allogeneic BMT used as an early consolidation in AML may lead to high survival rates, disease free,4,31 and remains the therapy of choice for the subpopulation of patients having HLA-matched siblings.

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Allogeneic bone marrow transplantation for acute myeloid leukemia in first remission: a randomized trial of a busulfan-Cytoxan versus Cytoxan-total body irradiation as preparative regimen: a report from the Group d'Etudes de la Greffe de Moelle Osseuse [see comments]

D Blaise, D Maraninchi, E Archimbaud, J Reiffers, A Devergie, JP Jouet, N Milpied, M Attal, M Michallet and N Ifrah