Table I. Patients demographics, HSCT characteristics and outcome of 36 children with t-AML

Characteristic	Value: N=36
Primary diagnosis	
Solid tumour	17 (47)
Haem/lymph malignancy	19 (53)
Median age in years at primary diagnosis (range)	4.2 (0.3-13)
Median time from diagnosis to t-AML in years (range)	3.8 (1-9.5)
Median age at t-AML in years	8 (2-15)
Salvage chemotherapy prior to HSCT	
FLAG/Ida	21
Ara-C and (VP16, dauno, mitozantrone, myelotarg)	6
None/Unknown	5/4
Remission prior to HSCT (N=28)	
Complete remission	24
Refractory	4
t-AML cytogenetics	
MLL/Monosomy 7/Complex	9/9/5
Other/Unknown	7/6
Donor source	
UD/Ucord/MSD	18/10/8
Conditioning regimens	
FT/FTT (MA)	9
BU/CY/Mel (MA)	8
CY/TBI (MA)	7
FLU/Mel (RIC)	6
*Other (MA)/Unknown	4/2
Outcome	
Alive (%)	12 (33)
Dead (TRM/relapse)	23 (13/10)
Unknown	1

AML-acute myeloid leukemia, FLAG/Ida – fludarabine, ara-c and GCSF/idarubicine, MA – myeloablative, RIC – reduced intensity conditioning, MLL – mixed lineage leukemia, FT/FTT – fludarabine, treosulphan/thiotepa, BU – busulfan, CY – cyclophosphamide, Mel – melphalan, TBI – total body irradiation, FLU – fludarabine, TRM – transplant related mortality

- Other MA conditioning regimens (n=4) = Flu/cy/TBI, Flu/Bu, treo/cy and treo/cy/mel.