Table S1. Age distribution of AML patients (n=53).

| Age, years | Abs. | % |
|---|---|---|
| 18-19 | 1 | 1.9 |
| 20-29 | 4 | 7.5 |
| 30-39 | 7 | 13.2 |
| 40-49 | 7 | 13.2 |
| 50-59 | 18 | 34 |
| 60-69 | 12 | 22.6 |
| 70-79 | 4 | 7.6 |
| Total | 53 | 100 |

Table S2. Gender distribution of AML patients (n=53).

| Total number of patients | | Male | | Female | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abs. | % | Abs. | % | Abs. | % |
| 53 | 100 | 25 | 47.2 | 28 | 52.8 |

Table S3. Distribution of AML patients according the presence of lymphadenopathy (n=53).

| Lymphadenopathy | Total | | Men | | Women | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Abs. | % | Abs. | % | Abs. | % |
| Presence of lymphadenopathy | 9 | 17 | 4 | 7.6 | 5 | 9.4 |
| Absence of lymphadenopathy | 44 | 83 | 21 | 39.6 | 23 | 43.4 |
| Total | 53 | 100 | 25 | 47.2 | 28 | 52.8 |

Table S4. Distribution of AML patients according the presence and structure of extranodal diseases (n=53).

| Extranodal diseases | Abs. | % |
|---|---|---|
| Presence of extranodal diseases | 36 | 67.9 |
| Liver | 30 | 56.6 |
| Lungs | 5 | 9.4 |
| Skin | 1 | 1.9 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Absence of extranodal diseases | 17 | 32.1 |
| Total | 53 | 100 |

Table S5. The structure of clinical syndromes in AML patients (n=53).

| Clinical syndrome | Abs. | % |
|---|---|---|
| Hemorrhagic | 42 | 79.2 |
| Anemic | 50 | 94.3 |
| Infectious | 27 | 50.9 |
| Hyperplastic | 35 | 66 |
| Intoxication | 46 | 86.8 |
| Total | 53 | 100 |

Table S6. Parameters of peripheral blood in AML patients before treatment start (n=53).

| Parameter (reference values) | MEAN ± SEM | Presence in patients | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Abs. | % |
| Normal hemoglobin (Hb = 120-170 g/L) | 143.3±27 | 3 | 5.6 |
| Mild anemia (Hb = 120-90 g/L) | 101.2±7.3 | 18 | 34 |
| Moderate anemia (Hb = 90-70 g/L) | 80.1±6.5 | 18 | 34 |
| Severe anemia (Hb < 70 g/L) | 55.9±8.5 | 14 | 26.3 |
| Normal platelets, $10^9$/L (150-400 × $10^9$/L) | 213.6±59.4 | 7 | 13.2 |
| Thrombocytosis (platelets > 400 × $10^9$/L) | 549±9.9 | 2 | 3.8 |
| Thrombocytopenia (platelets < 150 × $10^9$/L) | 35.1±28.8 | 44 | 83 |
| Normal leukocytes (4-9 × $10^9$/L) | 6±1.5 | 7 | 13.2 |
| Leukopenia (leukocytes < 4 × $10^9$/L) | 2±0.5 | 8 | 15.1 |
| Leukocytosis (leukocytes 9-100 × $10^9$/L) | 44.3±26.4 | 26 | 49.1 |
| Hyperleukocytosis (leukocytes > 100 × $10^9$/L) | 182.4±119.5 | 12 | 22.6 |
| Blasts, % | 55.7±29.3 | 42 | 79.2 |

Table S7. AML risk stratification by genetics*. Patient distribution (n=43).

| Risk category | Genetic abnormality | Total number | | Male | | Female | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Abs | % | Abs | % | Abs | % |
| Favorable | t(8;21)(q22;q22.1) / *RUNX1-RUNX1T1*<br>inv(16)(p13.1q22) or t(16;16)(p13.1;q22) / *CBFB-MYH11*<br>Mutated *NPM1* without *FLT3-ITD*<br>Mutated *CEBPA* (double) | 23 | 53.5 | 15 | 34.9 | 8 | 18.6 |
| Intermediate | Mutated *NPM1* with *FLT3-ITD*<br>Wild-type *NPM1* with *FLT3-ITD* (without adverse-risk genetic lesions)<br>t(9;11)(p21.3;q23.3) / *MLLT3-KMT2A*<br>Cytogenetic and/or molecular abnormalities not classified as favorable or adverse | 5 | 11.6 | 2 | 4.6 | 3 | 7 |
| Adverse | t(6;9)(p23;q34.1) / *DEK-NUP214*<br>t(v;11q23.3) / *KMT2A* rearranged<br>t(9;22)(q34.1;q11.2) / *BCR-ABL1*<br>inv(3)(q21.3q26.2) or t(3;3)(q21.3;q26.2) / *GATA2, MECOM(EVI1)*<br>-5 or del(5q); -7; -17/abn(17p)<br>Complex karyotype, monosomal karyotype<br>Mutated *ASXL1*, *BCOR*, *EZH2*, *RUNX1*, *SF33B1*, *SRSF2*, *STAG2*, *U2AF1* and/or *ZRSR2*<br>Mutated *TP53* | 15 | 34.9 | 5 | 11.6 | 10 | 23.3 |
| Total | | 43 | 100 | 22 | 51.1 | 21 | 48.9 |

*2022 European LeukemiaNet risk stratification by genetics [1].

1. Döhner, H.; Wei, A.H.; Appelbaum, F.R.; Craddock, C.; DiNardo, C.D.; Dombret, H.; Ebert, B.L.; Fenaux, P.; Godley, L.A.; Hasserjian, R.P.; et al. Diagnosis and management of AML in adults: 2022 recommendations from an international expert panel on behalf of the ELN. *Blood* 2022, *140*, 1345–1377, doi:10.1182/BLOOD.2022016867.

Table S8. AML prognosis stratification by cytogenetic/molecular markers and clinical characteristics. Patient distribution (n=53).

| Prognosis category | Cytogenetic markers | Molecular markers | Clinical factors | Total number | | Male | | Female | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Abs | % | Abs | % | Abs | % |
| Favorable | t(8;21)(q22;q22)<br>inv(16)(p13.1;q22) or t(16;16)( p13.1;q22)<br>t(15;17) | Mutated *CEBPA* (double)<br>Mutated *NPM1* (without *FLT3*-ITD mutation) with normal karyotype | MRD-negative | 10 | 18.9 | 5 | 9.4 | 5 | 9.4 |
| Unfavorable | inv(3)(q21;q26.2) or t(3;3)( q21;q26.2)<br>t(9;22)<br>t(9;11)<br>t(v;11)(v;q23)<br>t(6;9)(p23;q34)<br>-5 or del(5q)<br>-7<br>abn(17p)<br>Complex karyotype<br>Monosomal karyotype | Enhanced *Evi-1* expression<br>*MLL* rearrangements<br>*FLT3*-ITD mutation<br>*DNMT3A* mutation<br>*BAALC* expression<br>*ERG* expression<br>*MN1* expression<br>*WT1* polymorphism<br>*BCR-ABL*-positive<br>c-kit mutation for t(8;21)<br>inv 16 | Secondary AML<br>Increased age (>60 years; for inv(16) >35 years)<br>Elevated WBC count (>100×$10^9$/L; for t(8;21) >20×$10^9$/L)<br>Extramedullary disease<br>No early complete remission<br>Persistent MRD<br>$CD34^+$ blasts<br>M0 according FAB classification | 43 | 81.1 | 20 | 37.7 | 23 | 43.4 |
| Total | | | | 53 | 100 | 25 | 47.2 | 28 | 52.8 |

MRD – measurable residual disease

Table S9. Distribution of AML patients according to the therapy response after 1-2 courses of chemotherapy (n=53).

| Therapy response | Total | | Men | | Women | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Abs. | % | Abs. | % | Abs. | % |
| Complete remission | 16 | 30.2 | 7 | 13.2 | 9 | 17 |
| Relapsed disease | 5 | 9.4 | 1 | 1.9 | 4 | 7.5 |
| Primary chemoresistance (refractory disease) | 32 | 60.4 | 17 | 32.1 | 15 | 28.3 |
| Total | 53 | 100 | 25 | 47.2 | 28 | 52.8 |