NON-INDICATION DIAGNOSIS

Date of diagnosis: _ _ _ _ / _ _ / _ _ (YYYY/MM/DD)

Classification:

☐ Acute leukaemias
☐ Autoimmune disorders
☐ Bone marrow failure syndromes including aplastic anaemia (BMF incl. AA)
☐ Chronic leukaemias
☐ Haemoglobinopathies
☐ Lymphomas
☐ MDS/MPN overlap syndromes
☐ Myelodysplastic neoplasms (MDS)
☐ Myeloproliferative neoplasms (MPN)
☐ Plasma cell neoplasms (PCN)
☐ Solid tumours

Acute leukaemias

Classification:

- ☐ Acute myeloid leukaemia (AML)
- ☐ Precursor lymphoid neoplasm (ALL)
- ☐ Other acute leukaemia

Acute Myeloid Leukaemias

AML with myelodysplasia related changes?

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes; **Was there a previous diagnosis of MDS, MPN or MDS/MPN?**
  - ☐ No
  - ☐ Yes (complete the respective diagnosis form in addition to the current form)
- ☐ Unknown

Therapy related myeloid neoplasia (old "secondary acute leukaemia")?

*Related to prior treatment but **not** after a previous diagnosis of MDS, MPN or MDS/MPN*

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes (complete the respective diagnosis form in addition to the current form)
- ☐ Unknown

(If therapy related myeloid neoplasia*, is Yes)*

Is this a donor cell leukaemia?

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ Not applicable (no previous allo HCT)
- ☐ Unknown

Autoimmune disorders

Classification:

☐ **Connective tissue:**

- ☐ Systemic sclerosis (SSc, scleroderma)
  - SSc type:
    - ☐ diffuse cutaneous
    - ☐ limited cutaneous
    - ☐ SSc sine scleroderma
    - ☐ Other SSc type; specify: _____
- ☐ Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)
- ☐ Mixed connective tissue disease (MCTD)
- ☐ Polymyositis/Dermatomyositis (PM/DM)
- ☐ Sjögren syndrome
- ☐ Antiphospholipid syndrome
- ☐ Other connective tissue disease; specify: _____

☐ **Vasculitis:**

- ☐ Granulomatosis with polyangiitis (GPA); *formerly Wegener granulomatosis*
- ☐ Classical polyarteritis nodosa
- ☐ Microscopic polyarteritis nodosa
- ☐ Eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis (EGPA); *formerly Churg-Strauss*
- ☐ Behçet syndrome
- ☐ Takayasu arteritis
- ☐ Other vasculitis; specify: _____

☐ **Arthritis:**

- ☐ Adult onset stills disease (AOSD)
- ☐ Rheumatoid arthritis
- ☐ Psoriatic arthritis/psoriasis
- ☐ Juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA), systemic (Still's disease)
- ☐ Juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA), articular
  - ☐ oligoarticular onset
  - ☐ polyarticular onset
- ☐ Other juvenile idiopathic arthritis; specify: _____
- ☐ Other arthritis; specify: _____

Autoimmune disorders

Classification (continued):

☐ **Neurological diseases:**

- ☐ Multiple sclerosis
- ☐ Myasthenia gravis
- ☐ Chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy (CIDP)
- ☐ Neuromyelitis optica (NMO) or NMO spectrum disorders (NMOSD)
- ☐ Other autoimmune neurological disorder; specify: _____

☐ **Haematological diseases:**

- ☐ Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP)
- ☐ Haemolytic anaemia
- ☐ Evans syndrome
- ☐ Autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome (primary diagnosis, not subsequent to transplant)
- ☐ Other haematological autoimmune disease; specify: _____

☐ **Inflammatory bowel diseases:**

- ☐ Celiac disease
- ☐ Crohn's disease
- ☐ Ulcerative colitis
- ☐ Other autoimmune bowel disease; specify: _____

☐ **Other autoimmune/autoinflammatory diseases:**

- ☐ Insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM)
- ☐ VEXAS syndrome
- ☐ Other autoimmune disease; specify: _____

Only for VEXAS syndrome:

Which form of VEXAS syndrome:
- ☐ Without concurrent MDS
- ☐ With concurrent MDS **(Complete MDS diagnosis form in addition to the current form)**
- ☐ Unknown

How was the VEXAS diagnosis made:
- ☐ Clinical diagnosis only
- ☐ Confirmed UBA1 mutation (e.g. Met41)
- ☐ Bone marrow features (e.g. vacuoles, dysplasia)
- ☐ Other method of VEXAS diagnosis, specify _____
- ☐ Unknown

Bone marrow failure syndromes (BMF) incl. aplastic anaemia (AA)

Classification:

☐ Acquired:

☐ Aplastic anaemia (AA)

Severity of Aplastic Anaemia (AA): ☐ Moderate ☐ Severe ☐ Very Severe

☐ Pure red cell aplasia (non-congenital PRCA)

☐ PNH

PNH presentation: ☐ Haemolytic ☐ Aplastic ☐ Thrombotic ☐ Other; specify: _____

☐ Pure white cell aplasia

☐ Amegakaryocytosis / Thrombocytopenia (non-congenital)

☐ Other acquired cytopenic syndrome; specify: _____

Etiology:

☐ Secondary to hepatitis

☐ Secondary to toxin/other drug

☐ Idiopathic

☐ Other; specify: _____

☐ Genetic:

☐ Amegakaryocytosis / Thrombocytopenia (congenital)

☐ Fanconi anaemia

Mutated gene:

☐ FANCA
☐ FANCB
☐ FANCC
☐ FANCD1 (BRCA2)
☐ FANCD2
☐ FANCE
☐ FANCF
☐ FANCG
☐ FANCI
☐ FANCJ (BRIP1)
☐ FANCL
☐ FANCM
☐ FANCN (PALB2)
☐ FANCO (RAD51C)
☐ FANCP (SLX4)
☐ FANCQ (XPF)
☐ FANCS (BRCA1)
☐ FANCT (UBE2T)
☐ FANCU (XRCC2)
☐ FANCV (REV7)
☐ FANCW (RFWD3)
☐ Other; specify: _____

☐ Diamond-Blackfan anaemia (congenital PRCA)

☐ Shwachman-Diamond syndrome

☐ Dyserythropoietic anaemia

☐ Dyskeratosis congenita

☐ Congenital sideroblastic anaemia (CSA)

☐ Other congenital anaemia; specify: _____

Chronic leukaemias

Classification (WHO 2022):

- ☐ Chronic myeloid leukaemia (CML)
- ☐ Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL) / small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL) / Richter transformation
- ☐ Prolymphocytic (PLL) and other chronic leukaemias

MDS/MPN overlap syndromes

Classification (WHO 2022):

- ☐ Chronic myelomonocytic leukaemia (CMMoL, CMML)
- ☐ MDS/MPN with SF3B1 mutation and thrombocytosis
- ☐ MDS/MPN with neutrophilia (Atypical CML BCR-ABL1-negative)
- ☐ MDS/MPN with ring sideroblasts and thrombocytosis (MDS/MPN-RS-T)
- ☐ MDS/MPN not otherwise specified (NOS)

MDS

Therapy related MDS (Secondary origin)?
- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes, disease related to prior exposure to therapeutic drugs or radiation
- ☐ Unknown

(If therapy related MDS, is Yes)

Is this a donor derived myeloid neoplasm (DDMN)?
- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ Not applicable (no previous allo HCT)
- ☐ Unknown

Myeloprofilerative neoplasms (MPN)

Classification at treatment (WHO 2022):

☐ Primary myelofibrosis
☐ Polycythaemia vera (PV)
☐ Essential or primary thrombocythaemia (ET)
☐ Juvenile myelomonocytic leukaemia (JCMMoL, JMML, JCML, JCMML)
☐ Hyper eosinophilic syndrome (HES)
☐ Chronic eosinophilic leukaemia (CEL)
☐ Chronic neutrophilic leukaemia (CNL)
☐ Aggresive systemic mastocytosis
☐ Systemic mastocytosis with an associated haematologic neoplasm (SM-AHN)
☐ Mast cell leukaemia
☐ Mast cell sarcoma
☐ MLN-TK with FGFR1 rearrangement
☐ MLN-TK with PDGFRA rearrangement
☐ MLN-TK with PDGFRB rearrangement
☐ MLN-TK with JAK2 rearrangement
☐ MLN-TK with FLT3 rearrangement
☐ MLN-TK with ETV6::ABL1 fusion
☐ MPN not otherwise specified (NOS)
☐ Other; specify: _____

Plasma cell neoplasms (PCN)

Classification (WHO 2022):

☐ Plasma cell (multiple) myeloma (PCM)	☐ Heavy chain and light chain	Heavy chain type: ☐ IgG ☐ IgA ☐ IgD ☐ IgE ☐ IgM (not Waldenstrom) ☐ Unknown Light chain type: ☐ Kappa ☐ Lambda ☐ Unknown
	☐ Light chain only	
	☐ Non-secretory	
	☐ Unknown	
☐ Plasma cell leukaemia		
☐ Solitary plasmacytoma of bone		
☐ Immunoglobulin-related (AL) amyloidosis		
☐ POEMS (Polyneuropathy, Organomegaly, Endocrinopathy/Edema, Monoclonal-protein, Skin changes)		
☐ Monoclonal immunoglobulin deposition disease		
☐ Other; specify: _____		

Lymphomas

Classification:

- ☐ B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL)
- ☐ T-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL)
- ☐ Hodgkin lymphoma
- ☐ Immunodeficiency-associated lymphoproliferative disorder (incl. PTLD)
- ☐ Other; specify _____

Lymphomas
B-Cell Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas (NHL)

Sub-Classification: Mature B-cell neoplasms

- ☐ Splenic B-cell lymphomas and leukaemias
  - ☐ Splenic marginal zone lymphoma
  - ☐ Splenic diffuse red pulp small B-cell lymphoma
- ☐ Lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma
  - ☐ IgM-LPL/ Waldenström Macroglobulinaemia (WM) type
  - ☐ Non-WM type LPL
- ☐ Marginal zone lymphoma
  - ☐ Extranodal marginal zone lymphoma of mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue
  - ☐ Primary cutaneous marginal zone lymphoma
  - ☐ Nodal marginal zone lymphoma
  - ☐ Paediatric marginal zone lymphoma
- ☐ Follicular lymphoma
  - ☐ Classical follicular lymphoma (cFL)
  - ☐ Follicular large B-cell lym- phoma (FLBL)
  - ☐ FL with uncommon features (uFL)
- ☐ Paediatric-type follicular lymphoma
- ☐ Duodenal-type follicular lymphoma
- ☐ Cutaneous follicle centre lymphoma
- ☐ Mantle cell lymphoma
  - ☐ Mantle cell lymphoma
  - ☐ Leukaemic non-nodal mantle cell lymphoma
- ☐ Transformations of indolent B-cell lymphomas

Lymphomas
B-Cell Lymphoid Proliferation and Lymphomas

Sub-Classification: Mature B-cell neoplasms

- ☐ Large B-cell lymphomas
  - ☐ Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, NOS
    - ☐ Germinal centre B- cell-like subtype (GCB)
    - ☐ Activated B-cell-like subtype (ABC)
  - ☐ T-cell/histiocyte-rich large B-cell lymphoma
  - ☐ Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma/ high grade B-cell lymphoma with MYC and BCL2 rearrangements
  - ☐ ALK-positive large B-cell lymphoma
  - ☐ Large B-cell lymphoma with IRF4 rearrangement
  - ☐ High-grade B-cell lymphoma with 11q aberrations
  - ☐ Lymphomatoid granulomatosis
  - ☐ EBV-positive diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
  - ☐ Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma associated with chronic inflammation
  - ☐ Fibrin-associated large B-cell lymphoma
  - ☐ Fluid overload-associated large B-cell lymphoma
  - ☐ Plasmablastic lymphoma
  - ☐ Primary large B-cell lymphoma of immune-privileged sites
    - ☐ Primary large B-cell lymphoma of the CNS
    - ☐ Primary large B-cell lymphoma of the vitreoretina
    - ☐ Primary large B-cell lymphoma of the testis
  - ☐ Primary cutaneous diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, leg type
  - ☐ Intravascular large B-cell lymphoma
  - ☐ Primary mediastinal large B-cell lymphoma
  - ☐ Mediastinal grey zone lymphoma
  - ☐ High-grade B-cell lymphoma, NOS
- ☐ Burkitt lymphoma
  - ☐ EBV-positive BL
  - ☐ EBV-negative BL
- ☐ KSHV/HHV8-associated B-cell lymphoid proliferations and lymphomas
  - ☐ KSHV/HHV8-positive diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
  - ☐ KSHV/HHV8-positive germinotropic lymphoproliferative disorder

Lymphomas
T-cell and NK-cell Lymphoid Proliferation and Lymphomas

Sub-Classification: Mature T-cell & NK-cell Neoplasms

☐ **Mature T-cell and NK-cell leukaemias**

- ☐ T-large granular lymphocytic leukaemia
- ☐ NK-large granular lymphocytic leukaemia
- ☐ Adult T-cell leukaemia/lymphoma
- ☐ Sezary syndrome
- ☐ Aggressive NK-cell leukaemia

☐ **Primary cutaneous T-cell lymphomas**

- ☐ Primary cutaneous CD4-positive small or medium T-cell lymphoproliferative disorder
- ☐ Primary cutaneous acral CD8-positive lymphoproliferative disorder
- ☐ Mycosis fungoides
- ☐ Primary cutaneous CD30-positive T-cell lymphoproliferative disorder: lymphomatoid papulosis
- ☐ Primary cutaneous CD30-positive T-cell lymphoproliferative disorder: primary cutaneous anaplastic large cell lymphoma
- ☐ Subcutaneous panniculitis-like T-cell lymphoma
- ☐ Primary cutaneous gamma/delta T-cell lymphoma
- ☐ Primary cutaneous CD8-positive aggressive epidermotropic cytotoxic T-cell lymphoma
- ☐ Primary cutaneous peripheral T-cell lymphoma, not otherwise specified

☐ **Intestinal T-cell and NK-cell lymphoid proliferations and lymphomas**

- ☐ Indolent T-cell lymphoma of the gastrointestinal tract
- ☐ Indolent NK-cell lymphoproliferative disorder of the gastrointestinal tract
- ☐ Enteropathy-associated T-cell lymphoma
- ☐ Monomorphic epitheliotropic intestinal T-cell lymphoma
- ☐ Intestinal T-cell lymphoma not otherwise specified

☐ **Hepatosplenic T-cell lymphoma**

☐ **Anaplastic large cell lymphomas**

- ☐ ALK-positive anaplastic large cell lymphoma
- ☐ ALK-negative anaplastic large cell lymphoma
- ☐ Breast implant-associated anaplastic large cell lymphoma

Lymphomas
T-Cell Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas (NHL)

Sub-Classification: Mature T-cell & NK-cell Neoplasms

- ☐ **Nodal T-follicular helper (TFH) lymphomas**
  - ☐ Nodal TFH cell lymphoma, angioimmunoblastic-type
  - ☐ Nodal TFH cell lymphoma, follicular type
  - ☐ Nodal TFH cell lymphoma, not otherwise specified
- ☐ **Peripheral T-cell lymphoma, not otherwise specified**
- ☐ **EBV-positive NK/T-cell lymphomas**
  - ☐ EBV-positive nodal T- and NK-cell lymphoma
  - ☐ Extranodal NK/T-cell lymphoma
- ☐ **EBV-positive T- and NK-cell lymphoid proliferations and lymphomas of childhood**
  - ☐ Severe mosquito bite allergy
  - ☐ Hydroa vacciniforme lymphoproliferative disorder
  - ☐ Systemic chronic active EBV disease
  - ☐ Systemic EBV-positive T-cell lymphoma of childhood

Lymphomas
Immunodeficiency-associated lymphoproliferative disorders (incl. PTLD)

Sub-Classification: Immunodeficiency-associated lymphoproliferative disorders (incl. PTLD)

- ☐ Lymphoproliferative disease associated with primary immune disorder
- ☐ Lymphoma associated with HIV infection
- ☐ Post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder (PTLD)
  - ☐ Non-destructive PTLD
    - ☐ Plasmacytic hyperplasia PTLD
    - ☐ Infectious mononucleosis PTLD
    - ☐ Florid follicular hyperplasia PTLD
  - ☐ Polymorphic PTLD
  - ☐ Monomorphic PTLD
    - ☐ B-cell type
    - ☐ T-/NK-cell type
  - ☐ Classical Hodgkin lymphoma PTLD
- ☐ Other immunodeficiency-associated lymphoproliferative disorder

LYMPHOMAS
Hodgkin Lymphomas

DISEASE

Sub-Classification: Hodgkin Lymphomas

- ☐ Nodular lymphocyte predominant
- ☐ Classical predominant; lymphocyte-rich
- ☐ Classical predominant; nodular sclerosis
- ☐ Classical predominant; mixed cellularity
- ☐ Classical predominant; lymphocyte-depleted
- ☐ Classical predominant; NOS
- ☐ Other Hodgkin lymphoma; specify: _____

Haemoglobinopathy

Classification:

- ☐ Thalassaemia
- ☐ Sickle Cell Disease
- ☐ Other Haemoglobinopathy; specify:_____

Solid tumours

Classification:

- ☐ Bone sarcoma (excluding Ewing sarcoma/PNET)
- ☐ Breast
- ☐ Central nervous system tumours (including CNSPNET)
- ☐ Ewing sarcoma (ES) / PNET, extraskeletal
- ☐ Ewing sarcoma (ES) / PNET, skeletal
- ☐ Ewing sarcoma (ES)/PNET, not classified
- ☐ Germ cell tumour, extragonadal only
- ☐ Germ cell rumour, gonadal
- ☐ GI tract and Hepatopancreatic cancers
- ☐ Kidney cancer excluding Wilm's tumour
- ☐ Lung cancer, small cell
- ☐ Lung cancer, non small cell (NSCLC)
- ☐ Medulloblastoma
- ☐ Melanoma
- ☐ Nasopharingeal carcinoma
- ☐ Neuroblastoma
- ☐ Ovarian (carcinoma)
- ☐ Prostate
- ☐ Retinoblastoma
- ☐ Rhabdomyosarcoma
- ☐ Soft tissue sarcoma (excluding Rhabdo and extraskeletal ES)
- ☐ Thymoma
- ☐ Wilm's tumour
- ☐ Other solid tumor; specify:_____