

Nawas MT, Sanchez-Escamilla M, Devlin SM, et al. Dynamic EASIX scores closely predict nonrelapse mortality after allogeneic hematopoietic cell transplantation. *Blood Adv.* 2022;6(22):5898-5907.

In Figure 4 on page 5903 the color legend was missing. The corrected Figure 4 with corresponding color key is shown below.

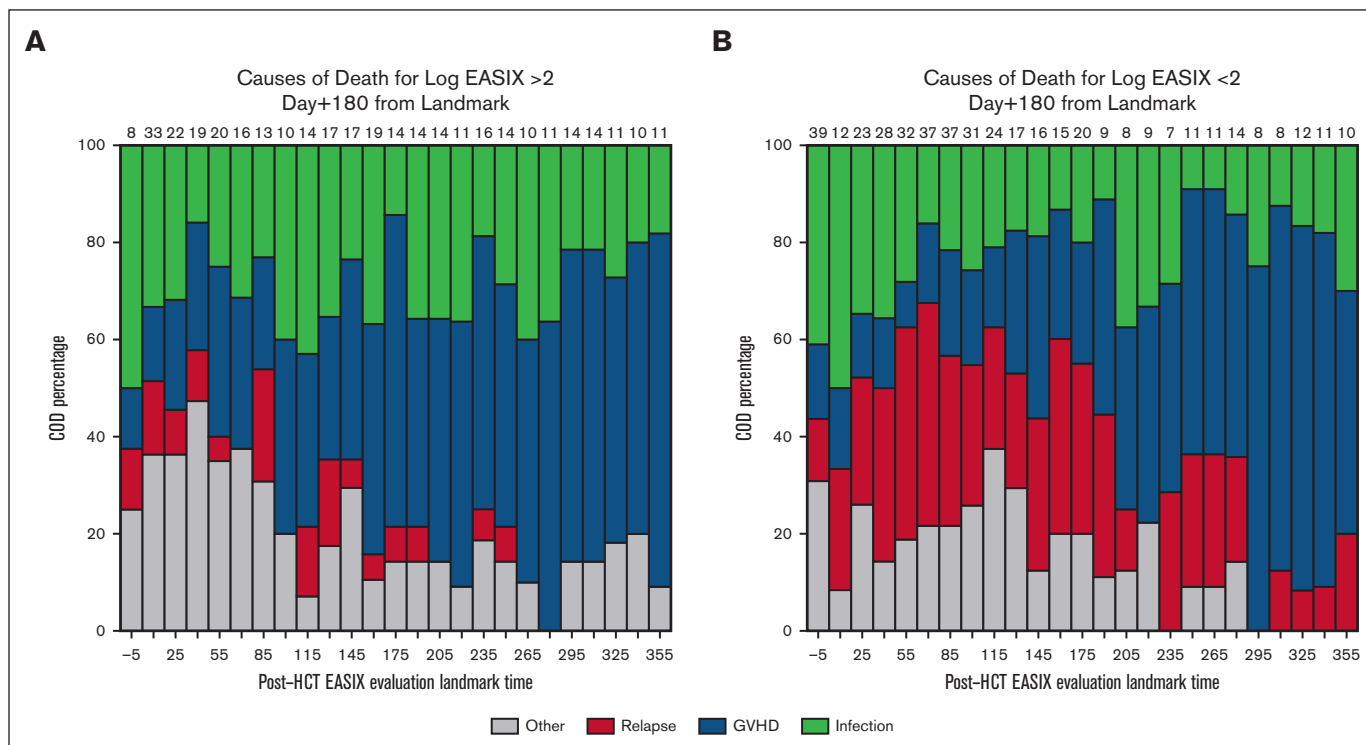


Figure 4. Causes of death within subsequent 180 days. Causes of death stratified by post-HCT timepoint in patients with low EASIX (Fig 4a) and high EASIX (Fig 4b) at the day 180 landmark, when EASIX concordance with NRM was highest.

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In Figure 5A, 5C, and 5E on pages 5904-5905, the red/blue color legends reading “OS Hazard Ratio, Unadjusted” and “OS Hazard Ratio, Adjusted,” should read “OM Hazard Ratio, Unadjusted” and “OM Hazard Ratio, Adjusted.” The corrected Figure 5 is shown below.

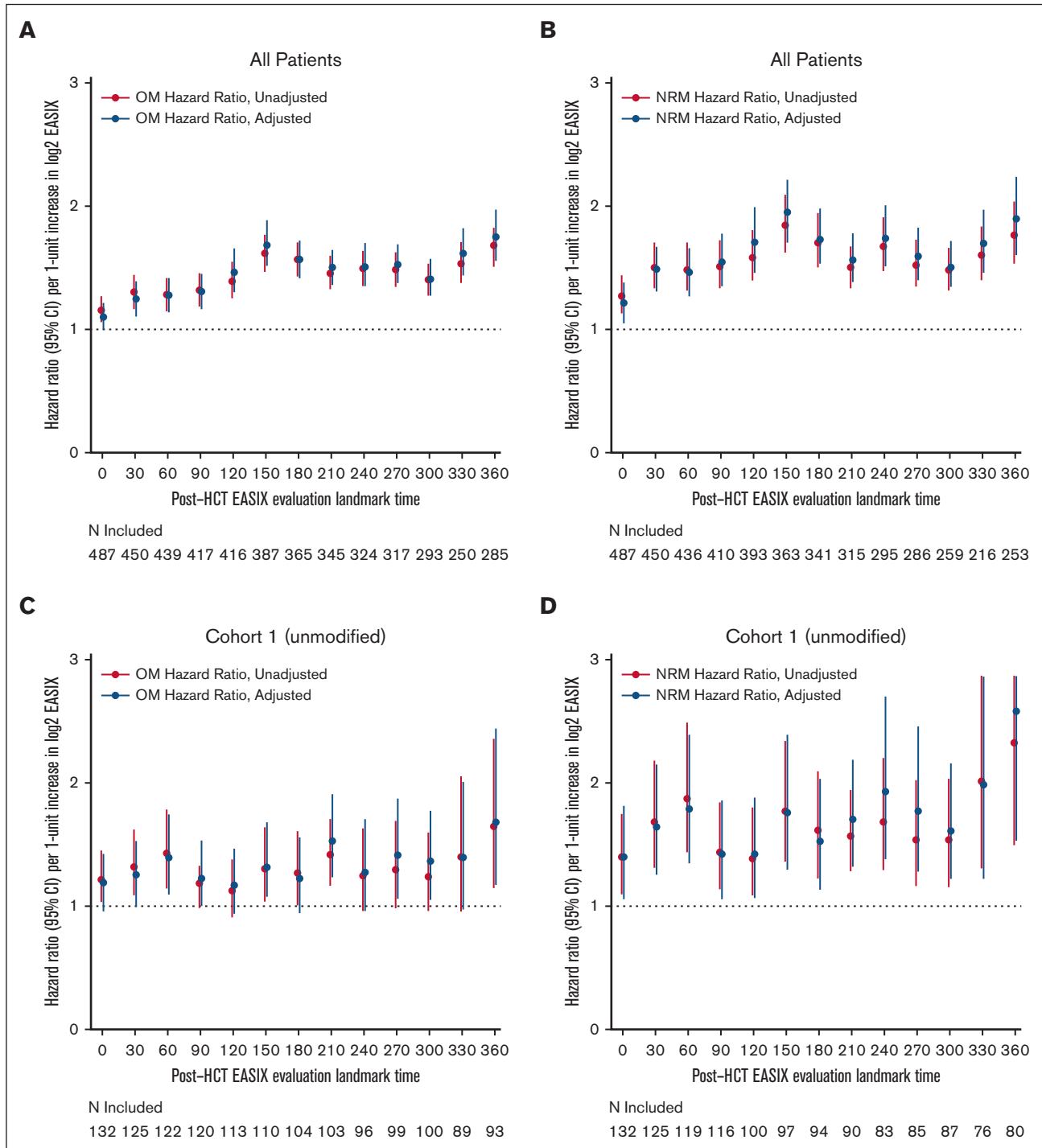


Figure 5. Varying association between EASIX and post-HCT outcomes over time. The hazard ratios for non-relapse mortality (NRM) and overall mortality (OM) events in the subsequent 180 days per 1-unit increase in log₂ EASIX, and their variation over time post-transplantation. Adjustment factors include age, CD34-selection, and HCT-CI. Figures 5A-B include both cohorts; figures 5C-D include cohort 1 (unmodified) only; and figures 5E-F include cohort 2 (ex-vivo CD34⁺-selected) only.

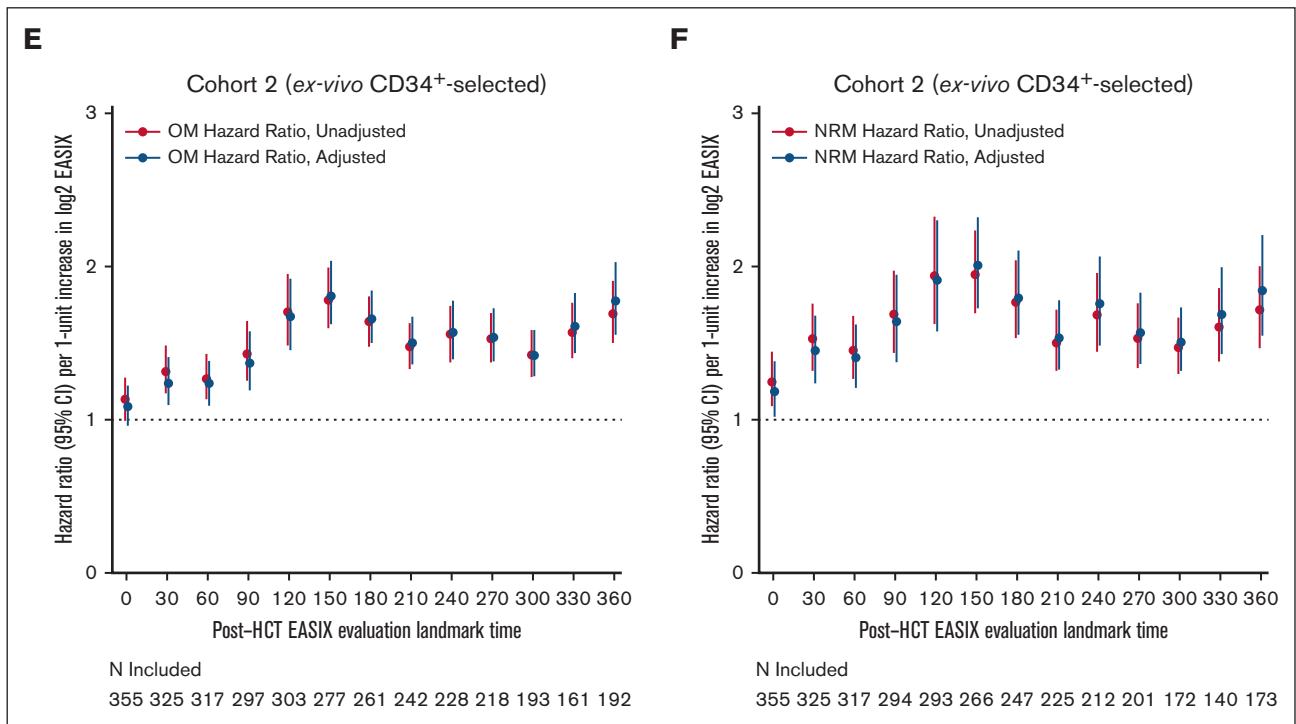


Figure 5 (continued)

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