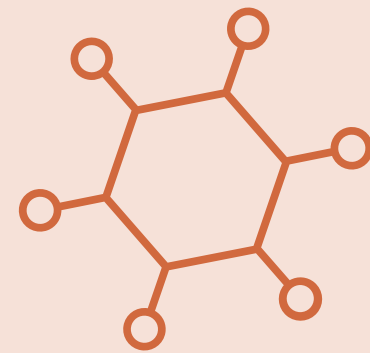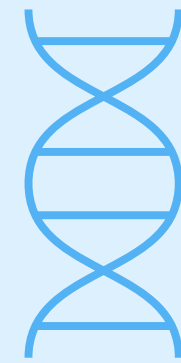# Collective Impact of Prognostic Factors on Treatment Decisions

Subtype and **histology** can distinguish more aggressive disease, potentially requiring different treatment regimens[1]

Complex karyotype is associated with shorter survival regardless of the subtype and induction regimen[1,2]

Also considering Ki-67 index can improve the capacity of the **MIPI score** to identify high-risk patients requiring treatment intensification[2,3]

The most clinically relevant **biomarkers** in MCL based on outcomes and treatment responsiveness are *TP53, IGHV,* and *SOX11*[1]

When evaluated in composite, prognostic factors provide the most robust assessment of likely clinical outcome, with implications for treatment selection

MIPI-b, biologic MCL International Prognostic Index.
1. Jain P, Wang ML. *Am J Hematol.* 2022;97(5):638-656. 2. Greenwell IB, et al. *Cancer.* 2019;124(11):2306-2315. 3. Hoster E, et al. *J Clin Oncol.* 2016;34(12):1386-1394.