National Longitudinal Cohort of Hematological Diseases

- Aplastic Anemia

(NICHE- AA)

Statistical Analysis Plan

Applicant: Institute of Hematology & Blood Diseases Hospital

Version: 1.0

NCT Number: NCT04645199

Date: 4-December-2020

National Longitudinal Cohort of Hematological Diseases- Aplastic Anemia (NICHE-AA)

Statistical Analysis Plan

Statistical analyses will be performed using SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA) software. For the categorical variables, the results will be presented as counts and percentages. The differences between groups were compared with Chi-square test or Fisher's exact test. For continuous variables, mean ± SD or median (P25, P75) will be presented according to the distributions. The differences between groups were compared with ANOVA or Wilcoxon rank-sum test. For time-to-event variables, the incidences of events were described using the Kaplan-Meier method and compared between groups using the log-rank test. Cox proportional hazard regression modes were used for multivariate analyses. A P-value of less than 0.05 was considered to indicate statistical significance.

National Longitudinal Cohort of Hematological Diseases

- Hemophilia

(NICHE- Hemophilia)

Statistical Analysis Plan

Applicant: Institute of Hematology & Blood Diseases Hospital

Version: 1.0

NCT Number: NCT04645199

Date: 27-August-2020

National Longitudinal Cohort of Hematological Diseases- Hemophilia (NICHE-Hemophilia)

Statistical Analysis Plan

Statistical analyses will be performed using SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA) software. For the categorical variables, the results will be presented as counts and percentages. The differences between groups were compared with Chi-square test or Fisher's exact test. For continuous variables, mean ± SD or median (P25, P75) will be presented according to the distributions. The differences between groups were compared with ANOVA or Wilcoxon rank-sum test. For time-to-event variables, the incidences of events were described using the Kaplan-Meier method and compared between groups using the log-rank test. Cox proportional hazard regression modes were used for multivariate analyses. A P-value of less than 0.05 was considered to indicate statistical significance.

National Longitudinal Cohort of Hematological Diseases

- Acute Myeloid Leukemia

(NICHE- AML)

Statistical Analysis Plan

Applicant: Institute of Hematology & Blood Diseases Hospital

Version: 1.0

NCT Number: NCT04645199

Date: 30-July-2020

National Longitudinal Cohort of Hematological Diseases-Acute Myeloid Leukemia (NICHE-AML)

Statistical Analysis Plan

Statistical analyses will be performed using SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA) software. For the categorical variables, the results will be presented as counts and percentages. The differences between groups were compared with Chi-square test or Fisher's exact test. For continuous variables, mean ± SD or median (P25, P75) will be presented according to the distributions. The differences between groups were compared with ANOVA or Wilcoxon rank-sum test. For time-to-event variables, the incidences of events were described using the Kaplan-Meier method and compared between groups using the log-rank test. Cox proportional hazard regression modes were used for multivariate analyses. A P-value of less than 0.05 was considered to indicate statistical significance.

National Longitudinal Cohort of Hematological Diseases - Multiple Myeloma (NICHE- MM)

Statistical Analysis Plan

Applicant: Institute of Hematology & Blood Diseases Hospital

Version: 1.0

NCT Number: NCT04645199

Date: 30-July-2020

National Longitudinal Cohort of Hematological Diseases- Multiple Myeloma (NICHE-MM)

Statistical Analysis Plan

Statistical analyses will be performed using SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA) software. For the categorical variables, the results will be presented as counts and percentages. The differences between groups were compared with Chi-square test or Fisher's exact test. For continuous variables, mean ± SD or median (P25, P75) will be presented according to the distributions. The differences between groups were compared with ANOVA or Wilcoxon rank-sum test. For time-to-event variables, the incidences of events were described using the Kaplan-Meier method and compared between groups using the log-rank test. Cox proportional hazard regression modes were used for multivariate analyses. A P-value of less than 0.05 was considered to indicate statistical significance.