

Table SI. Cases of hypereosinophilic syndrome (HES) associated with lymphomatoid papulosis (LyP) treated with imatinib mesilate

Author (year)	Age/ Sex	LyP onset	LyP appearance and location	Eosinophil count/ mm ³	Diagnosis ^a	FIP1L1- PDGFR α fusion gene	Systemic involvement	Treatment dosage	Response Follow-up
Koury et al. (4) (2003)	51/M	P (1 y)	ND	2,000–8,000/mm ³	Idiopathic HES	ND	Lung, heart	Mepolizumab + Imatinib mesilate 400 mg/d \times 2 w. 200 mg/d \times 7 m. 100 mg/d \times 11 m.	CR (C,H) 18 m.
McPherson et al. (5) (2006)	33/M	P (5 m)	Ulcerated papules Thighs and torso	5,170/mm ³	Idiopathic HES	BM: Present	Bone marrow	Imatinib mesilate ND	CR (C,H) 9 m.
Fujimi et al. (6) (2007)	68/M	P (1 y)	Ulcerated papules Neck, arm, trunk	8,700/mm ³	Idiopathic HES	BM: Present	Lung, splenomegaly	Imatinib mesilate 100 mg/d	CR (C,H) 12 m.
Klion et al. (7) (2010)	34/M	ND	ND	395/mm ³	CEL	BM: Present	ND	Imatinib mesilate 400 mg/d	CR (H) ND (C)
Currelli et al.* (2010)	32/M	P (2 y)	Papules Lower legs	19,500/mm ³	Idiopathic HES	ND	Lung, heart, liver	Imatinib mesilate 100 mg/d	CR (H) ND (C)
Thuny et al. (8) (2010)	51/M	S	Papules Neck, limbs	3,500/mm ³	CEL	BM: Present	ND	Imatinib mesilate 100 mg/d	CR (C,H) ND
Present case	25/M	S	Ulcerated papules Trunk, extremities, oral mucosa	1,200–7,900/mm ³	M-HES	BM: Present Skin: Not present	Lung, splenomegaly	Imatinib mesilate 100 mg/d \times 8 m. 500 mg/w \times 3 m. 300 mg/w \times 9 m. 200 mg/w \times 12 m. 100 mg/week to date	CR (C,H) 58 m.

^aDiagnosis given by authors when reported.

*Currelli L, Palmas AD, Latte GC, Lai P, Gabbas A. Long-lasting hematologic remission with imatinib therapy in idiopathic hypereosinophilic syndrome (HES) associated with lymphomatoid papulosis (LP): Case report. J Clin Oncol 28, 2010 (Suppl; Abstr e17004).

P: preceding, S: simultaneously, y: years; m: months; w: weeks; d: days; F: following the diagnosis of HES, ND: no data; HES: hypereosinophilic syndrome; CEL: chronic eosinophilic leukaemia; BM: bone marrow CR: complete remission; C: cutaneous; H: haematological; M-HES: myeloproliferative hypereosinophilic syndrome.