

Supplementary Table S1 Univariate analysis of the risk factors associated with MRD positivity among the study population

Characteristics	Total	MRD positive n (%)	MRD negative n (%)	Unadjusted risk ratio 95% CI	p-Value
Age					
1–10 years	62	23 (37.1)	39 (62.9)	–	0.41
< 1 year or > 10 years	19	5 (26.3)	14 (73.7)	0.71 (0.31–1.61)	
Gender					
Male	51	17 (33.3)	34 (66.7)	–	0.76
Female	30	11 (36.7)	19 (63.3)	1.1 (0.59–2.04)	
Risk group					
Standard risk	24	7 (29.2)	17 (70.8)	–	0.52
Nonstandard risk	57	21 (36.8)	36 (63.2)	1.26 (0.62–2.57)	
Protocol followed					
ICiCLe	72	24 (33.3)	48 (66.7)	–	0.48 ^a
BFM-95	9	4 (44.4)	5 (55.6)	1.33 (0.59–2.97)	
Flow cytometry					
B-ALL	69	23 (33.3)	46 (66.7)	–	0.56
T-ALL	12	5 (41.7)	7 (58.3)	1.25 (0.59–2.64)	
Treatment delay					
Yes	46	9 (19.6)	37 (80.4)	0.36 (0.19–0.70)	0.002
No	35	19 (54.3)	16 (45.7)	–	
Protocol modification					
No	72	26 (36.1)	46 (63.9)	–	0.45 ^a
Yes	9	2 (22.2)	7 (77.8)	0.61 (0.17–2.17)	

Abbreviations: B-ALL, B-lymphoblastic leukemia; BFM-95, Berlin-Frankfurt-Munster-95; CI, confidence interval; ICiCLe, Indian Collaborative Childhood Leukemia group; MRD, minimal residual disease; T-ALL, T-lymphoblastic leukemia.

^aFischer's exact test is the test of significance used, while chi-square test is used in the rest.