

TABLE 1. All reported pseudoprogression of extramedurally lesions in patients with hematological malignancy after CAR-T cell therapy

N o	Ages yrs	Sex	Disease	Prior HSCT	Affected site	Presentation	Post CAR-T days	Treatment	Outcome	Refer -ence
1	6	M	ALL, <i>E2A-PBX1</i>	No	Femoral bone	Leg pain and swelling	16	TLZ	CR	[5]
2	10	M	Infant ALL, <i>MLL-ENL</i>	Allo	Femoral bone	Leg pain and swelling	7	TLZ , PSL	CR, GVHD	ours
3	13	F	ALL	No	Retina	Retinal bleeding and detachment	6	DEX	CR, blind	[4]
4	23	M	DLBCL	No	Mediastinum	Dyspnea and pleural effusion	6	TLZ, DEX	CR, relapse	[3]
5	27	M	DLBCL	No	Mediastinum	Dyspnea and pleural effusion	6	TLZ, DEX	CR	[3]
6	33	F	DLBCL	No	Mediastinum	Superior vena cava syndrome	5	No	CR	[2]
7	35	M	DLBCL	No	Mediastinum	Dyspnea and pleural effusion	6	No	CR	[2]
8	37	F	DLBCL	Auto	Mediastinum	Dyspnea and chest pain	2	No	CR	[3]
9	50	M	DLBCL	No	Mediastinum	Dyspnea	4	No	CR	[2]
10	51	M	DLBCL	No	Abdomen	Abdominal and back pain	5	No	CR	[2]

CAR-T: chimeric antigen receptor redirected T, M: male, F: female, ALL: acute lymphoblastic lymphoma, DLBCL: diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, HSCT: hematopoietic stem cell transplantation, TLZ: Tocilizumab, DEX: dexamethasone, PSL: prednisolone, CR: complete remission, GVHD: graft versus host disease