THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. **Ruxolitinib is FDA approved for which of the following indications?**
   a. For the treatment of intermediate- and high-risk MF, including primary MF, post-PV MF and post-ET MF
   b. As treatment for patients with PV who have experienced an inadequate response to or are intolerant of hydroxyurea
   c. Both a and b
   d. Neither a nor b

2. **In the treatment of MF, JAK2 inhibition with ruxolitinib has shown to be beneficial for _____.**
   a. Patients with JAK2 mutations
   b. Patients without JAK2 mutations
   c. Both a and b
   d. Neither a nor b

3. **Data reported from the Phase III JAKARTA-1 study evaluating the novel JAK inhibitor fedratinib versus placebo for primary or secondary MF demonstrated fedratinib to be effective in reducing splenomegaly and symptom burden. However, clinical development of the agent was discontinued because of incidences of _____ on the trial.**
   a. Hand-foot syndrome
   b. Encephalopathy
   c. Peripheral neuropathy
   d. All of the above

4. **Results presented at ASCO 2017 of the Phase III SIMPLIFY-1 trial evaluating momelotinib versus ruxolitinib for patients with JAK inhibitor-naïve MF demonstrated momelotinib to be superior to ruxolitinib with regard to _____.**
   a. Reduction in spleen volume
   b. Incidence of anemia
   c. Both a and b
   d. Neither a nor b

5. **Analyses of patients with MF treated with ruxolitinib on the COMFORT studies indicate that unlike disease-related anemia, ruxolitinib-related anemia in patients with MF is manageable and does not appear to adversely affect survival.**
   a. True
   b. False

6. **Which of the following is the mechanism of action of PRM-151?**
   a. Antifibrotic immunomodulatory agent
   b. Hedgehog pathway inhibitor
   c. JAK2 inhibitor

7. **Patients experiencing benefit with ruxolitinib therapy should immediately discontinue treatment once they begin losing response to ruxolitinib.**
   a. True
   b. False

8. **Patients with which of the following disease entities can experience disease progression to acute myeloid leukemia?**
   a. ET
   b. MF
   c. PV
   d. All of the above
   e. Both a and b
   f. Both a and c

9. **The updated revisions to the World Health Organization classification of myeloid neoplasms and acute leukemia published in *Blood* in 2016 introduced which of the following disease entities?**
   a. Prefibrotic myelofibrosis
   b. Post-ET MF
   c. Post-PV MF

10. **What is the mechanism of action of imetelstat?**
    a. Immunomodulatory drug
    b. JAK2 inhibitor
    c. Telomerase inhibitor