POST-TEST

Meet The Professors: Acute Myeloid Leukemia Edition, 2016 (Audio Program)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. ______ is an investigational agent that inhibits isocitrate dehydrogenase (IDH) with promising activity in the treatment of IDH-1/2 mutation-positive acute myeloid leukemia (AML).
 - a. AG-120
 - b. AG-221
 - c. Venetoclax
 - d. Both a and b
 - e. All of the above
- 2. In the AZA-AML-001 international Phase III randomized study evaluating azacitidine versus conventional care for older patients with newly diagnosed AML with >30% bone marrow blasts, azacitidine was administered for ______ per cycle.
 - a. 5 davs
 - b. 7 days
 - c. 10 davs
 - d. None of the above
- 3. Minimal residual disease assessment is a standard test of response to treatment for AML.
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 4. The most common mutations in AML, with mutation rates of approximately 30%. include
 - a. FLT3
 - b. NPM1
 - c. CEBPA
 - d. Both a and b
 - e. None of the above

- 5. The CALGB-10603 (RATIFY) randomized Phase III trial of daunorubicin/cytarabine induction therapy followed by consolidation chemotherapy with high-dose cytarabine and either midostaurin or placebo for patients with treatmentnaïve, FLT3-mutated AML reported a statistically significant 23% improvement in overall survival on the
 - _____ arm.
 - a. Placebo
 - b. Midostaurin
 - c. Neither a nor b
- 6. The RATIFY trial demonstrated that the Grade ≥3 rate of the following serious adverse event was statistically higher with midostaurin than with placebo.
 - a. Nausea
 - b. Vomiting
 - c. Hypotension
 - d. None of the above
 - e. All of the above
- 7. The SAL-SORAML Phase II study evaluating sorafenib versus placebo in addition to standard therapy for younger patients with newly diagnosed AML reported significant prolongation in with sorafenib at 3 years

median follow-up.

- a. Relapse-free survival
- b. Event-free survival
- c. Overall survival
- d. All of the above
- e. Both a and b
- 8. A common adverse event associated with the FLT3 inhibitor guizartinib is
 - a. Cardiac death
 - b. QTc prolongation
 - c. Severe arrhythmia



Meet The Professors: Acute Myeloid Leukemia Edition, 2016 (Audio Program)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

9. Gilteritinib (ASP2215) is a selective FLT3 inhibitor with activity against the D835 mutation that confers resistance to the treatment of AML with sorafenib and quizartinib.

a. True

b. False

- Preliminary results of the addition of decitabine or azacitidine to venetoclax, a selective Bcl-2 inhibitor, for older patients (≥65 years) with treatmentnaïve AML demonstrated
 - a. An overall response rate of \leq 50%
 - b. An overall response rate of \geq 70%
 - c. Bone marrow toxicity
 - d. Both a and c
 - e. Both b and c