

Year in Review: On Demand — Significance and Relevance of Recent Data Sets and Publications in the Management of Acute Leukemias

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. The results from a Phase III study evaluating a liposomal encapsulation of cytarabine and daunorubicin (CPX-351) versus the conventional cytarabine/daunorubicin chemotherapy (7+3 regimen) have shown a significantly prolonged overall survival with CPX-351 for patients aged 60 to 75 years with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Primary acute myeloid leukemia (AML)
  - b. Secondary AML
  - c. NPM1-mutated AML
  - d. Both a and b
  - e. All of the above
2. Ivosidenib is FDA approved for adult patients with relapsed or refractory AML with which of the following mutations?
  - a. FLT3
  - b. NPM1
  - c. IDH1
  - d. IDH2
3. In a Phase I study of venetoclax in combination with a hypomethylating agent for elderly patients with previously untreated AML, the combination of venetoclax and azacitidine demonstrated a \_\_\_\_\_ remission rate and a tolerable safety profile.
  - a. Low (about 20%)
  - b. High (higher than 60%)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is an investigational tyrosine kinase inhibitor that targets both the FLT3-ITD (internal tandem duplication) mutations and the FLT3-TKD (tyrosine kinase domain) point mutations in patients with FLT3 mutation-positive AML.
  - a. Quizartinib
  - b. Gilteritinib
  - c. Both a and b
  - d. None of the above
5. Treatment of AML with the multitargeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor sorafenib results in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Anti-angiogenesis
  - b. Increased IL-15 levels
  - c. FLT3 inhibition
  - d. All of the above
6. The preemptive measurement of minimal residual disease (MRD) in patients with AML can \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Guide clinicians regarding treatment with azacitidine
  - b. Assist clinicians in the assessment of prognosis
  - c. Both a and b
  - d. Neither a nor b
7. Tisagenlecleucel, a CD19-directed genetically modified autologous T-cell immunotherapy, is FDA approved for the treatment of relapsed/refractory B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) in children and young adults.
  - a. True
  - b. False
8. Blinatumomab is currently FDA approved for adults and children in which of the following populations of patients with ALL?
  - a. MRD-positive
  - b. Relapsed/refractory B-cell precursor
  - c. Treatment-naïve B-cell precursor
  - d. Both a and b
  - e. Both b and c
  - f. All of the above
9. Inotuzumab ozogamicin is a \_\_\_\_\_ that is FDA approved for the treatment of relapsed/refractory ALL.
  - a. Chimeric antigen receptor T-cell therapy
  - b. Bispecific T-cell engager antibody
  - c. CD22-directed antibody-drug conjugate
  - d. None of the above

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10. Treatment of newly diagnosed acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL) with the combination of all-trans retinoic acid and arsenic trioxide resulted in favorable long-term outcomes for patients with non-high-risk disease (white blood cell counts lower than  $10 \times 10^9/\text{L}$  at diagnosis) and patients with high-risk disease (white blood cell counts higher than  $10 \times 10^9/\text{L}$  at diagnosis) who previously received gemtuzumab ozogamicin.

a. True

b. False