

## Exploring Current Management Paradigms for Acute Myeloid Leukemia in Patients Not Eligible for Intensive Therapy

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- Results from a randomized Phase II study evaluating the addition of glasdegib to low-dose cytarabine (LDAC) for patients with previously untreated acute myeloid leukemia (AML) or myelodysplastic syndromes who were not eligible for intensive chemotherapy demonstrated which outcome in terms of the primary endpoint of overall survival?
  - A significant improvement with the addition of glasdegib
  - No significant improvement with the addition of glasdegib
- Which of the following statements is true regarding the efficacy of the combination of venetoclax with decitabine or azacitidine for older patients with treatment-naïve AML?
  - It elicited favorable responses in patients with intermediate-risk disease only
  - It elicited favorable responses in patients with intermediate- and high-risk disease
- Which of the following statements is true regarding the activity the FLT3 inhibitor gilteritinib, which was recently approved for patients with relapsed/refractory AML?
  - It is effective only in patients with FLT3-TKD AML
  - It is effective in patients with FLT3-TKD and those with FLT3-ITD AML
- When venetoclax is used in combination with LDAC for patients with newly diagnosed AML, a ramp up to which maximum dose is recommended?
  - 200 mg
  - 400 mg
  - 600 mg
- In an analysis of the molecular determinants of outcomes with venetoclax in combination with either LDAC or a hypomethylating agent, the poorest and least durable responses were reported among patients with AML with which genetic mutation?
  - TP53
  - NPM1
  - IDH1/2
- IDH1 and IDH2 mutations occur with what frequency in patients with AML?
  - 5% to 10%
  - 10% to 15%
  - 15% to 20%
- Which of the following statements is true regarding the significance of the FLT3-ITD mutation for patients with AML?
  - It confers a favorable prognosis
  - It confers an unfavorable prognosis
  - It does not affect prognosis
- Enasidenib is FDA approved for the treatment of relapsed or refractory AML with which mutation?
  - FLT3
  - IDH1
  - IDH2
  - Bcl-2
- In which of the following settings has ivosidenib demonstrated activity in patients with AML?
  - Relapsed/refractory disease
  - Front-line therapy
  - Both front-line and relapsed/refractory settings

## POST-TEST

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10. What is the mechanism of action of venetoclax?

- a. Bcl-2 inhibition
- b. FLT3 inhibition
- c. IDH1/2 inhibition
- d. Hedgehog pathway inhibition