POST-TEST

Acute Myeloid Leukemia and the General Medical Oncologist: New Agents and Treatment Strategies, Particularly for Older Patients — A Virtual Meet The Professor Series

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. **The ADMIRAL trial of gilteritinib compared to chemotherapy for patients with relapsed/refractory AML with a FLT3 mutation demonstrated which of the following clinical outcomes for the gilteritinib study arm?**
   a. Statistically significant improvement in overall survival when compared to chemotherapy
   b. An increase in the proportion of patients achieving complete remission (CR) when compared to chemotherapy
   c. No statistically significant improvement in overall survival when compared to chemotherapy
   d. No increase in the proportion of patients achieving CR when compared to chemotherapy
   e. Both a and b
   f. Both c and d

2. **The Phase I AG120-C-001 study evaluated first-line therapy for patients with AML with which IDH inhibitor that is FDA approved in the newly diagnosed setting?**
   a. Enasidenib
   b. Ivosidenib

3. **Differentiation syndrome associated with IDH1/2 inhibitors, such as ivosidenib and enasidenib, is characterized by which of the following features?**
   a. Nonspecific symptoms such as fever, weight gain, rash and rising leukocyte count
   b. A median time to onset of approximately 30 days after the initiation of treatment
   c. A high frequency of occurrence (>50%) at Grade 3 or higher severity
   d. Both a and b
   e. Both a and c

4. **The Phase III VIALE-A trial evaluating azacitidine in combination with either venetoclax or placebo for patients with treatment-naïve AML not eligible for intensive therapy demonstrated which clinical outcome on the azacitidine/venetoclax arm?**
   a. Statistically significant improvement in overall survival
   b. An increase in the proportion of patients achieving CR
   c. Both a and b
   d. Neither a nor b

5. **Which of the following drug types best characterizes the mechanism of action of the novel agent pevonedistat?**
   a. Bcl-2 inhibitor
   b. FLT3 inhibitor
   c. IDH1/2 inhibitor
   d. NEDD8-activating enzyme inhibitor