

## Oncology Today with Dr Neil Love: Acute Myeloid Leukemia with FLT3 Mutations

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. Which of the following statements is true regarding the Phase III ADMIRAL study comparing gilteritinib to salvage chemotherapy for relapsed/refractory acute myeloid leukemia (AML)?**
  - Eligible patients included those with FLT3 and those with IDH mutations
  - An improvement in overall survival was reported with gilteritinib**
  - No improvement in the complete remission rate or overall survival was reported with gilteritinib
- 2. Which is the most appropriate strategy for managing AML in a patient who experiences symptoms of differentiation syndrome after starting treatment with gilteritinib?**
  - Permanently discontinue gilteritinib
  - Administer corticosteroids and hydroxyurea**
- 3. Which of the following statements is true regarding the risk of relapse for patients with AML and FLT3-ITD mutations who also harbor mutations in NPM1?**
  - The risk is the same as for patients without NPM1 mutations
  - The risk is higher than for patients without NPM1 mutations
  - The risk is lower than for patients without NPM1 mutations**
- 4. For which patient subgroup was overall survival improved with midostaurin on the RATIFY trial evaluating the addition of midostaurin to standard chemotherapy for patients with AML and FLT3 mutations?**
  - Only patients with FLT3-TKD mutations
  - Only patients with FLT3-ITD mutations
  - Patients with FLT3-ITD and those with FLT3-TKD mutations**