

Oncology Today with Dr Neil Love: Management of Acute Myeloid Leukemia
Not Eligible for Intensive Induction Therapy Edition (Interview Audio)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Which of the following results best reflects outcomes on the azacitidine/venetoclax arm of the Phase III VIALE-A trial evaluating azacitidine with either venetoclax or placebo for patients with treatment-naïve acute myeloid leukemia (AML) not eligible for intensive therapy?

 - a. A statistically significant improvement in overall survival (OS)
 - b. An increase in the proportion of patients achieving complete response
 - c. Both a and b**
 - d. Neither a nor b
2. The Phase III VIALE-C trial evaluating venetoclax or placebo, each with low-dose cytarabine, for previously untreated AML in patients with comorbidities precluding intensive chemotherapy demonstrated which outcome on the venetoclax-containing arm?

 - a. Improved response rates only
 - b. Increased median OS only
 - c. Improvement in transfusion independence only
 - d. Improvement in response rates and transfusion independence only
 - e. Improvement in response rates, median OS and transfusion independence**
3. Why is a short treatment break recommended for a patient with AML after completion of the first cycle of an induction regimen with the combination of venetoclax and intensive chemotherapy?

 - a. To manage tumor lysis syndrome
 - b. To allow recovery from myelosuppression**
 - c. To reduce the incidence of infections
4. Which of the following gene mutations is susceptible to the novel therapeutic agent magrolimab (APR-246) being investigated for patients with AML and/or myelodysplastic syndromes?

 - a. Bcl-2
 - b. IDH1/2
 - c. FLT3
 - d. TP53**