POST-TEST

Recent Advances in Hematologic Oncology: A 4-Part Live Webinar Series Reviewing Key Data and Presentations from the 62nd ASH Annual Meeting — Acute Myeloid Leukemia (Part 1)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. **The Phase III ADMIRAL trial comparing gilteritinib to chemotherapy for patients with acute myeloid leukemia (AML) with a FLT3 mutation demonstrated a significant improvement in overall survival with gilteritinib in which subgroup?**
   a. Patients with newly diagnosed AML only
   b. Patients with relapsed or refractory AML only
   c. Patients with either newly diagnosed or relapsed/refractory AML

2. **A subgroup analysis published in *The New England Journal of Medicine* by DiNardo and colleagues from the VIALE-A trial demonstrated increased response rates with venetoclax versus placebo in which of the following patient populations?**
   a. Patients with FLT3-TKD mutations
   b. Patients with FLT3-ITD mutations
   c. Patients with IDH mutations
   d. Patients with IDH wild-type disease
   e. Patients with any of the above disease characteristics

3. **What is the mechanism of action of glasdegib, which was FDA approved in combination with low-dose cytarabine for patients with newly diagnosed AML aged 75 years or older or with comorbidities that preclude intensive induction chemotherapy, an approval based on data from the Phase II BRIGHT AML 1003 trial?**
   a. Bcl-2 inhibition
   b. Hypomethylation
   c. Hedgehog signaling pathway inhibition

4. **According to current evidence and FDA approvals, for which of the following patients with AML would treatment with CPX-351 be most appropriate?**
   a. A 63-year-old patient with newly diagnosed, therapy-related AML
   b. A 63-year-old patient with relapsed/refractory AML

5. **Enasidenib is FDA approved for the treatment of relapsed or refractory AML with which mutation?**
   a. FLT3
   b. IDH1
   c. IDH2
   d. Bcl-2