

Bringing the Patient into the Equation: A Pilot CME Initiative on the Treatment of Acute Myeloid Leukemia — Issue 2

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. The combination of venetoclax and azacitidine is NOT an appropriate treatment choice for which of the following patients with previously untreated acute myeloid leukemia (AML)?**
 - Older patients who are unfit to receive intensive chemotherapy
 - Younger, fit patients with favorable or intermediate-risk cytogenetics eligible for intensive chemotherapy
 - Patients with high-risk cytogenetics (eg, complex karyotype)
- 2. Which of the following drug types best describes the mechanism of action of enasidenib?**
 - Bcl-2 inhibitor
 - IDH2 inhibitor
 - FLT3 inhibitor
- 3. Which of the following drugs is most appropriate for a patient with AML and a FLT3 mutation?**
 - Ivosidenib
 - Enasidenib
 - Gilteritinib
- 4. Which of the following statements is true regarding the combination of liposomal daunorubicin and cytarabine (CPX-351) for patients with AML?**
 - It is an appropriate treatment option for patients with newly diagnosed AML with myelodysplasia-related changes who are eligible for intensive chemotherapy
 - It has not been associated with prolonged myelosuppression
 - Long-term data do not demonstrate clinical benefit with CPX-351 compared to 7 + 3 chemotherapy
- 5. Which of the following conditions is a common side effect of venetoclax therapy?**
 - Cytopenia
 - Differentiation syndrome
 - Hypertension