

Meet The Professor: Optimizing the Management of Acute Myeloid Leukemia
— Part 1 of a 5-Part Series

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. The pivotal Phase III VIALE-A study demonstrated a clinically and statistically significant improvement in overall survival with the addition of venetoclax to azacitidine for older patients with previously untreated acute myeloid leukemia (AML). Which of the following was one of the most frequent serious adverse events observed on the venetoclax/azacitidine arm compared to the azacitidine-alone arm?

 - a. Anemia
 - b. Atrial fibrillation
 - c. Febrile neutropenia
2. What was observed in the Phase III QUAZAR AML-001 study evaluating maintenance oral azacitidine (CC-486) versus placebo for patients with AML in first remission after intensive chemotherapy?

 - a. No improvement in outcomes with maintenance CC-486
 - b. Significant improvement in overall and relapse-free survival
 - c. Significant improvement in relapse-free survival but not overall survival
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. Median time to onset of approximately 30 days after the initiation of treatment
 - c. High occurrence (>50%) at Grade 3 or higher
 - d. Both a and b
 - e. Both a and c
4. Which of the following patients were included in the pivotal Phase III study comparing CPX-351 to conventional cytarabine with daunorubicin?

 - a. Patients with relapsed de novo AML
 - b. Patients with relapsed secondary AML
 - c. Patients with newly diagnosed high-risk or newly diagnosed secondary AML