

Meet The Professor: Optimizing the Management of Acute Myeloid Leukemia
— Part 2 of a 5-Part Series

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. Which of the following conditions was among the most frequent serious adverse events observed on the venetoclax/azacitidine arm of the pivotal Phase III VIALE-A study, which 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)?**
 - a. Anemia
 - b. Atrial fibrillation
 - c. Febrile neutropenia**
- 2. What was observed with maintenance oral azacitidine (CC-486) in the Phase III QUAZAR AML-001 study evaluating that therapy versus placebo for patients with AML in first remission after intensive chemotherapy?**
 - a. No improvement in outcomes
 - b. Significant improvement in overall and relapse-free survival**
 - c. Significant improvement in relapse-free survival but not overall survival
- 3. Which of the following serious and potentially fatal complications is listed as a “black box” warning that might occur as a result of treatment with an IDH1/2 inhibitor?**
 - a. Pneumonitis
 - b. IDH differentiation syndrome**
 - c. QT prolongation
- 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**