

Meet The Professor: Optimizing the Management of Acute Myeloid Leukemia
— Part 3 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. 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