

Data + Perspectives: Clinical Investigators Discuss the Current and Future Management of Acute Myeloid Leukemia and Myelodysplastic Syndromes (Faculty Presentations)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. The Phase III VIALE-A trial evaluating azacitidine in combination with either venetoclax or placebo for patients with treatment-naïve acute myeloid leukemia (AML) not eligible for intensive therapy demonstrated which clinical outcome on the azacitidine/venetoclax arm?**
  - Improvement in complete remission rates only
  - Improvement in overall survival only
  - Improvement in complete remission rates and overall survival
  - No significant difference in complete remission rates or overall survival between the study arms
- 2. The combination of venetoclax and azacitidine is effective in which of the following patients with chemotherapy-ineligible, untreated AML?**
  - Patients with FLT3-TKD mutations only
  - Patients with IDH mutations only
  - Patients with both FLT3-TKD and IDH mutations
- 3. Which of the following drug types best describes the mechanism of action of gilteritinib?**
  - Bcl-2 inhibitor
  - IDH1/2 inhibitor
  - FLT3 inhibitor
  - JAK2 inhibitor
- 4. Which of the following drug types best describes magrolimab?**
  - Hypomethylating agent
  - Bcl-2 inhibitor
  - Anti-CD47 monoclonal antibody
  - Anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody
  - Bispecific antibody
- 5. The QUANTUM-R trial comparing the efficacy of quizartinib to salvage chemotherapy for patients with relapsed/refractory AML and a FLT3-ITD mutation revealed which of the following outcomes?**
  - Equivalent efficacy of quizartinib and salvage chemotherapy
  - Hazard ration of >1 for quizartinib
  - Statistically significant improvement in overall survival with quizartinib
  - None of the above