

Year in Review: Clinical Investigators Provide Perspectives on the Most Relevant New Publications, Data Sets and Advances in Acute Myeloid Leukemia and Myelodysplastic Syndromes

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. The Phase III VIALE-C trial evaluating low-dose cytarabine (LDAC) in combination with either venetoclax or placebo for patients with newly diagnosed acute myeloid leukemia (AML) who were ineligible for standard induction therapy demonstrated which clinical outcome with respect to overall survival (OS) and event-free survival (EFS) on the LDAC/venetoclax arm?**

 - No statistically significant improvement in either OS or EFS
 - A statistically significant improvement in both OS and EFS**
 - A statistically significant improvement in OS but not EFS
 - A statistically significant improvement in EFS but not OS
- 2. The LACEWING trial evaluating gilteritinib with azacitidine versus azacitidine alone for patients with newly diagnosed AML and a FLT3 mutation who were ineligible for intensive induction chemotherapy demonstrated which of the following clinical outcomes with gilteritinib/azacitidine?**

 - Statistically significant improvement in OS
 - No statistically significant improvement in OS**
- 3. Which of the following observations was presented at ASH 2020 by Dohner and colleagues evaluating patients who received maintenance CC-486 (oral azacitidine) on the QUAZAR AML-001 trial but were identified as having early disease relapse (5% to 15% blasts in peripheral blood or bone marrow) and could then receive an escalated 21-day dosing cycle at investigators' discretion?**

 - The escalated 21-day CC-486 dosing regimen restored remission in approximately one quarter of patients**
 - The escalated 21-day CC-486 dosing regimen did not restore remission
- 4. Which of the following drug types best describes the mechanism of action of magrolimab?**

 - Hypomethylating agent
 - Bcl-2 inhibitor
 - Anti-CD47 monoclonal antibody**