

## Lunch with the Investigators: Acute Myeloid Leukemia and Myelodysplastic Syndromes (Webinar Video Proceedings)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. The VIALE-A study revealed that treatment with HMA/venetoclax for older patients with acute myeloid leukemia (AML) who are not fit for intensive chemotherapy resulted in an overall survival of approximately how many months?**
  - a. 5 months
  - b. 10 months
  - c. 15 months**
  - d. 24 months
- 2. Which of the following drug types best describes magrolimab?**
  - a. Anti-CD47 monoclonal antibody**
  - b. Bcl-2 inhibitor
  - c. Bispecific antibody
- 3. Updated survival analysis of the ADMIRAL study comparing the FLT3 inhibitor gilteritinib to salvage chemotherapy in patients with relapsed/refractory AML revealed which of the following?**
  - a. Continued overall survival benefit seen in patients who received gilteritinib**
  - b. No difference in overall survival seen between the two treatment arms
  - c. Overall survival benefit favored chemotherapy after long-term follow-up
- 4. Preliminary results of the V-FAST study revealed encouraging activity and a favorable safety profile for CPX-351 in combination with which of the following agents?**
  - a. Venetoclax
  - b. Midostaurin
  - c. Magrolimab
  - d. Sabatolimab
  - e. Both a and b**
  - f. Both c and d
- 5. Which of the following is being evaluated in combination with azacitidine for newly diagnosed higher-risk myelodysplastic syndromes in the Phase III VERONA study?**
  - a. Enasidenib
  - b. Gilteritinib
  - c. Ivosidenib
  - d. Venetoclax**