

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

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Which of the following side effects was among the most frequent serious adverse events observed with venetoclax/azacitidine in the pivotal Phase III VIALE-A study demonstrating 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. Pneumonia
 - b. Anemia
 - c. Atrial fibrillation
 - d. Febrile neutropenia
2. Which of the following results was observed with maintenance oral azacitidine (CC-486) compared to placebo in the Phase III QUAZAR AML-001 study for patients with AML in first remission after intensive chemotherapy?
 - a. No improvement in outcomes
 - b. Significant improvement in 3-year overall survival (OS) only
 - c. Significant improvement in 5-year OS only
 - d. Significant improvement in both 3-year and 5-year OS
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
5. IDH mutations are observed in approximately what percentage of patients with AML?
 - a. 3%-5%
 - b. 16%-20%
 - c. 36%-40%
 - d. >50%