

## Meet The Professor: Optimizing the Management of Chronic Myeloid Leukemia — Part 2 of a 2-Part Series

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. Asciminib is an allosteric inhibitor of BCR-ABL1 that works by specifically targeting which region of the protein?**
  - a. ATP binding site
  - b. SH2 domain
  - c. SH3 domain
  - d. Myristoyl pocket**
- 2. A recent 96-week update of the Phase III ASCEMBL study comparing asciminib to bosutinib for chronic-phase chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) demonstrated which major molecular response (MMR) outcome?**
  - a. Superior MMR rate with asciminib**
  - b. Superior MMR rate with asciminib for only those patients with BCR-ABL1 T315I mutations
  - c. Equivalent MMR rates but improved side-effect profile with asciminib
  - d. Inferior MMR rate with asciminib for only those patients with BCR-ABL1 T315I mutations
- 3. In the ongoing Phase III ASC4FIRST trial, which agent is being compared to investigator's choice of tyrosine kinase inhibitor as front-line therapy for chronic-phase CML (CP-CML)?**
  - a. Ponatinib
  - b. Dasatinib
  - c. Nilotinib
  - d. Bosutinib
  - e. Asciminib**
- 4. Which of the following Grade 3 or 4 adverse events was most commonly observed in patients with CP-CML treated with ponatinib as part of the Phase II PACE trial?**
  - a. Central serous retinopathy
  - b. Hypertension
  - c. Rash
  - d. Thrombocytopenia**
- 5. The ADAGIO study modeling imatinib 90-day pill-count adherence and treatment response for CML reported an optimal response of 0.82 for patients with pill-count ratios of 100% versus which of the following for patients with pill-count ratios of 90%?**
  - a. 0.94
  - b. 0.82
  - c. 0.65
  - d. 0.35**