POST-TEST

Meet The Professor: Current and Future Management of Myelofibrosis — Part 1 of a 6-Part Series

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. **Patients with myelofibrosis receiving which of the following therapies in the Phase III PERSIST-2 trial experienced the greatest reduction in total symptom score?**
   a. Pacritinib 400 mg per day
   b. Pacritinib 200 mg twice a day
   c. Ruxolitinib
   d. Total symptom score was equivalent among the treatment arms

2. **Which of the following Grade 3 or higher adverse events was most commonly observed in patients with myelofibrosis treated with 400 mg of fedratinib on the JAKARTA trial?**
   a. Fatigue
   b. Diarrhea
   c. Increased lipase
   d. Anemia

3. **Which of the following genes is an additional target of the JAK1/2 inhibitor momelotinib used in the treatment of myelofibrosis?**
   a. ACVR1
   b. CD34
   c. GATA1
   d. PRV1

4. **In the PERSIST-1 trial evaluating pacritinib versus best available therapy for patients with myelofibrosis, the greatest reduction (≥35%) in spleen volume at 24 weeks was reported for patients in which platelet subgroup?**
   a. None — response was equivalent across platelet counts
   b. Patients with platelets <50,000/uL
   c. Patients with platelets <100,000/uL

5. **Which of the following statements best describes the thrombocytopenia observed with navitoclax and ruxolitinib in a Phase II investigation for patients with myelofibrosis and prior disease progression or suboptimal response?**
   a. Thrombocytopenia was accompanied by clinically significant bleeding
   b. Thrombocytopenia was irreversible and led to dose discontinuation in >50% of patients
   c. Thrombocytopenia was reversible and manageable with dose reductions and interruptions
   d. Thrombocytopenia was not commonly observed