POST-TEST

Year in Review: Clinical Investigator Perspectives on the Most Relevant New Data Sets and Advances in Acute Myeloid Leukemia and Myelodysplastic Syndromes (Faculty Presentations)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. **Measurable residual disease negativity following treatment with venetoclax/azacitidine in the VIALE-A study correlated with which of the following outcomes in patients with acute myeloid leukemia (AML)?**
   a. Improved duration of response
   b. Improved event free survival
   c. Improved overall survival
   d. Both A and C
   e. A, B, and C

2. **Which of the following statements best describes outcomes of the PANTHER trial for patients with AML/high-risk myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS)?**
   a. Primary endpoint of event-free survival (EFS) was met with pevonedistat in combination with azacitidine
   b. Primary endpoint of EFS was not met with pevonedistat in combination with azacitidine

3. **In Phase III investigation of gilteritinib versus salvage chemotherapy for patients with relapsed/refractory (R/R) AML, most relapses following complete response occurred within approximately what time frame in patients treated with gilteritinib?**
   a. <6 months
   b. 12 months
   c. 24 months

4. **When combined, venetoclax and azacitidine promote tumor cell death by inhibiting which targets expressed by HR-MDS cells?**
   a. Bcl-1, Bcl-2, Bcl-3
   b. BAX/BAK/BCL-2
   c. Bcl-2, Bcl-XL, MCL-1

5. **IDH inhibitors were FDA-approved for the management of patients with IDH-positive R/R AML based on data from what type of study?**
   a. Uncontrolled single-arm
   b. Randomized multi-arm
   c. Randomized placebo-controlled