

Meet The Professor: Optimizing the Management of Acute Myeloid Leukemia and Myelodysplastic Syndromes — Part 1 of a 3-Part Series

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. An updated overall survival (OS) analysis of the Phase III ASCERTAIN trial evaluating oral decitabine/cedazuridine for intermediate- or high-risk myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS) demonstrated which of the following outcomes?**
 - A median OS of 5.1 months
 - A median OS of 15.3 months
 - A median OS of 31.7 months
- 2. The Phase III COMMANDS trial evaluating luspatercept versus epoetin alfa for lower-risk transfusion-dependent MDS demonstrated which of the following outcomes?**
 - Epoetin alfa was superior to luspatercept in increasing the likelihood of achieving transfusion independence and increasing hemoglobin levels
 - Luspatercept was superior to epoetin alfa in increasing the likelihood of achieving transfusion independence and increasing hemoglobin levels
 - No difference was observed between luspatercept and epoetin alfa in subsequent transfusion independence or increased hemoglobin levels
- 3. Data from the QuANTUM-First trial led to the recent FDA approval of quizartinib in combination with chemotherapy for patients with acute myeloid leukemia (AML) in which setting?**
 - Newly diagnosed AML with an IDH1 mutation
 - Relapsed AML with an IDH1 mutation
 - Newly diagnosed AML with a FLT3-ITD mutation
 - Relapsed AML with a FLT3-ITD mutation
- 4. The Phase III placebo-controlled QuANTUM-First trial of quizartinib with chemotherapy for AML demonstrated which of the following outcomes?**
 - A nonsignificant increase in OS with quizartinib/chemotherapy
 - A statistically significant doubling of OS with quizartinib/chemotherapy
 - No difference in OS between quizartinib/chemotherapy and placebo
- 5. Which of the following drug types best reflects the mechanism of action of olutasidenib?**
 - Hypomethylating agent
 - FLT3 inhibitor
 - IDH1 inhibitor
 - Bcl-2 inhibitor