POST-TEST

Meet The Professor: Optimizing the Management of Myelofibrosis — Part 1 of a 2-Part Series

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. **Which of the following kinase inhibitors is a potent inhibitor of ACVR1?**
   a. Fedratinib
   b. Pelabresib
   c. Ruxolitinib
   d. Pacritinib

2. **The Phase III PERSIST-2 trial comparing pacritinib to best available therapy (BAT) for patients with intermediate- or high-risk myelofibrosis (MF) and thrombocytopenia demonstrated which outcome below?**
   a. BAT was significantly more effective than pacritinib for spleen volume reduction
   b. Pacritinib was significantly more effective than BAT for spleen volume reduction
   c. Pacritinib and BAT were similarly effective for spleen volume reduction

3. **Proactive mitigation strategies in the Phase IIIb FREEDOM trial of fedratinib for patients with previously treated MF demonstrated which of the following outcomes?**
   a. Cardiovascular adverse events (AEs) were mitigated
   b. Dermatologic AEs were mitigated
   c. Gastrointestinal AEs were mitigated

4. **In the MOMENTUM trial, momelotinib demonstrated which of the following outcomes compared to danazol for patients with MF?**
   a. Significant improvement in overall survival
   b. Significant improvement in MF-associated symptoms and spleen response
   c. Significant improvement in spleen volume reduction
   d. Both a and b
   e. Both b and c

5. **Which of the following drug types best describes the mechanism of action of selinexor, a novel treatment currently under investigation for patients with MF?**
   a. ALK2 inhibitor
   b. XPO1 inhibitor
   c. BET inhibitor
   d. JAK inhibitor
   e. Bcl-2 inhibitor