

Practical Perspectives: Investigators Discuss the Current Management of Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH) is an acquired disorder of which of the following?**
 - Axon and dendrite growth
 - Connective tissue membranes
 - Hematopoietic stem cells**
 - Myofibril formation
- 2. Which of the following drug types best reflects the mechanism of action of eculizumab?**
 - Antibody-drug conjugate
 - Anti-C5 antibody**
 - Bispecific T-cell engaging antibody
 - PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor
 - Tyrosine kinase inhibitor
- 3. The anti-C5 antibody ravulizumab exhibits which of the following attributes in comparison to eculizumab?**
 - Half-life equivalent to that of eculizumab
 - Half-life ~2x longer than eculizumab
 - Half-life ~4x longer than eculizumab**
 - Half-life ~10x longer than eculizumab
- 4. Which of the following agents is classified as a C3 inhibitor?**
 - Crovalimab
 - Eculizumab
 - Iptacopan**
 - Ravulizumab
- 5. The ongoing Phase III ALPHA study is evaluating which of the following versus placebo as add-on therapy to a C5 inhibitor for patients with PNH who have clinically evident extravascular hemolysis?**
 - Crovalimab
 - Danicopan**
 - Eculizumab
 - Iptacopan
 - Ravulizumab