

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

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Which of the following agents is a C5 inhibitor?
  - a. Eculizumab
  - b. Ravulizumab
  - c. Crovalimab
  - d. All of the above
  
2. The Phase III TRIUMPH trial evaluating eculizumab versus placebo for patients with paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH) demonstrated what major efficacy finding?
  - a. A significant decrease in lactate dehydrogenase levels in patients who received eculizumab
  - b. A significant increase in PNH type III erythrocytes in patients who received eculizumab
  - c. A significant increase in patients who achieved transfusion independence
  - d. All of the above
  
3. The Phase III PEGASUS study evaluated what treatment intervention for patients with PNH that is uncontrolled with eculizumab?
  - a. Ravulizumab
  - b. Crovalimab
  - c. Pegcetacoplan
  - d. Iptacopan
  - e. Danicopan
  
4. The Phase III APPLY-PNH study evaluating iptacopan for patients with pretreated PNH demonstrated what major efficacy finding?
  - a. A decrease in hemoglobin levels with switching to iptacopan
  - b. No change in hemoglobin levels with switching to iptacopan
  - c. An increase in hemoglobin levels with switching to iptacopan
  
5. The Phase III ALPHA study evaluated what treatment intervention as adjunctive therapy to eculizumab or ravulizumab for patients with PNH and clinically significant extravascular hemolysis?
  - a. Ravulizumab
  - b. Crovalimab
  - c. Pegcetacoplan
  - d. Iptacopan
  - e. Danicopan