

Striving for Consensus: Current and Future Management of Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Which of the following biological assays would be best suited for diagnosing a patient with paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH)?
 - a. Polymerase chain reaction
 - b. Next-generation sequencing
 - c. Flow cytometry
 - d. Immunohistochemistry

2. Clinical symptoms of PNH manifest primarily due to aberrant activation of which of the following agents?
 - a. Cytotoxic T cells
 - b. Neutrophils
 - c. Natural killer cells
 - d. Complement proteins
 - e. All of the above contribute equally to clinical symptoms of PNH

3. What is the biological target of eculizumab?
 - a. C3a
 - b. C3b
 - c. C5
 - d. Factor D

4. Which of the following statements is true regarding the safety of eculizumab and eculizumab observed as part of the Phase III COMMODORE 1, 2 and 3 studies?
 - a. Meningococcal infections were more commonly observed in the eculizumab population
 - b. No meningococcal infections were reported across all studies
 - c. Transient immune complexes were the most commonly observed adverse event
 - d. There were no serious infections observed in the eculizumab population

5. PNH is classically defined by which of the following symptoms?
 - a. Hemolysis
 - b. Thrombophilia
 - c. Cytopenia
 - d. All of the above