POST-TEST

Year in Review: Clinical Investigator Perspectives on the Most Relevant New Data Sets and Advances in Acute Myeloid Leukemia

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. **Follow-up analysis of the Phase II QUIWI patient data set revealed that quizartinib improved survival outcomes for patients with a FLT3-ITD mutation in addition to which other group of patients?**
   a. Patients with an IDH1 or IDH2 mutation
   b. Patients with FLT3 wild type
   c. Patients with FLT3 wild type but a FLT3-like expression pattern
   d. None of the above: Patients with a FLT3-ITD mutation were the only group with a survival benefit

2. **What is the target of the inhibitors revumenib and ziftomenib?**
   a. FLT3
   b. Menin
   c. IDH1
   d. IDH2

3. **Intensive chemotherapy-ineligible patients with newly diagnosed acute myeloid leukemia (AML) and which of the following gene signatures benefit most from receiving venetoclax/azacitidine?**
   a. TP53 mutations
   b. TP53 wild type and FLT3-ITD or K/NRAS mutations
   c. TP53 wild type, no FLT3-ITD mutations, K/NRAS wild type

4. **The novel agent revumenib is currently under review by the FDA for patients with relapsed/refractory AML and which of the following biomarkers?**
   a. ASXL1 gene mutations
   b. FLT3 activating mutations
   c. IDH1/2 gene mutations
   d. KMT2A rearrangement

5. **Which of the following statements best describes the efficacy of gilteritinib in comparison to placebo as reported by minimal residual disease (MRD) status in the Phase III MORPHO study?**
   a. Gilteritinib improved survival only for patients with undetectable MRD
   b. Gilteritinib improved survival for all patients regardless of MRD status
   c. Gilteritinib improved survival only for patients with high MRD detection