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 dataset 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 who are FLT3-WT
   c. Patients who are FLT3-WT but have a "FLT3-like" expression pattern
   d. None of the above, only FLT3-ITD patients saw a benefit in survival

2. Revumenib and ziftomenib are inhibitors that target which of the following?
   a. FLT3
   b. Menin
   c. IDH1
   d. IDH2

3. Which of the following groups of patients with FLT3-ITD-positive newly diagnosed AML benefited most from treatment with quizartinib in the Phase III QuANTUM-First study?
   a. Patients over age 60
   b. Patients under age 60
   c. Patients over and under age 60 benefitted equally

4. Which adverse event was most commonly observed with venetoclax plus high-dose cytarabine and mitoxantrone (HAM-Ven) treatment for R/R AML as part of the Phase I/II SAL RELAX study?
   a. Abdominal Pain
   b. Vomiting
   c. Peripheral Neuropathy
   d. Febrile Neutropenia

5. Which of the following best describes the efficacy of gilteritinib versus placebo by MRD status observed as part of the Phase III MORPHO study?
   a. Gilteritinib improved survival in patients only where MRD was undetectable
   b. Gilteritinib improved survival in all patients regardless of MRD status
   c. Gilteritinib only improved survival in patients with high MRD detection