

Practical Perspectives on the Current and Future Management of Immune Thrombocytopenia — What Happened at ASH 2025? Microlearning Activity 1

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. Which of the following drug types best reflects the mechanism of action of ivalumab?**
 - Bruton tyrosine kinase (BTK) inhibitor
 - FcRn inhibitor
 - TPO-RA
 - SYK inhibitor
 - Corticosteroid
 - f. BAFF receptor inhibitor**
 - CD38 inhibitor
- 2. Which of the following statements best characterizes time to treatment failure (TTF) findings in the Phase III VAYHIT2 study evaluating 2 dose levels of ivalumab with eltrombopag versus eltrombopag alone for patients with primary ITP and an insufficient response to or relapse after first-line corticosteroid therapy?**
 - TTF was numerically longer with the higher dose of ivalumab only, but the difference was not statistically significant
 - TTF was numerically longer with both doses of ivalumab, but the difference was not statistically significant
 - TTF was significantly longer with the higher dose of ivalumab only
 - d. TTF was significantly longer with both doses of ivalumab**
- 3. Which of the following drug types best reflects the mechanism of action of rilzabrutinib?**
 - a. BTK inhibitor**
 - FcRn inhibitor
 - TPO-RA
 - SYK inhibitor
 - Corticosteroid
 - BAFF receptor inhibitor
 - CD38 inhibitor
- 4. Which of the following outcomes best characterizes the rates of drug discontinuation due to adverse events in the Phase III VAYHIT2 study evaluating 2 dose levels of ivalumab with eltrombopag versus eltrombopag alone for patients with primary ITP and an insufficient response to or relapse after first-line corticosteroid therapy?**
 - Higher with the higher ivalumab dose — approximately 15%
 - Higher with the higher ivalumab dose — approximately 5%
 - Similar with both ivalumab doses — approximately 15%
 - Similar with both ivalumab doses — approximately 5%
 - e. No patients discontinued treatment in either study arm**