

## What Clinicians Want to Know: Addressing Current Questions and Controversies in the Management of Myelofibrosis

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- Which of the following drug types best reflects the mechanism of action of imetelstat?
  - ALK2 inhibitor
  - JAK inhibitor
  - Telomerase inhibitor
  - XPO1 inhibitor
- In the Phase II IMbark trial, imetelstat demonstrated a clinically meaningful benefit in which of the following populations?
  - Patients whose disease is treatment naïve
  - Patients whose disease is relapsed or refractory to JAK inhibition
  - Patients whose disease is heavily pretreated (after 4 or more prior lines of therapy)
  - Patients with platelet counts below 50,000/ $\mu$ L
- Which of the following pathways and processes is affected by selinexor?
  - JAK-STAT
  - p53-driven cell death
  - NF- $\kappa$ B
  - Cell cycle arrest
  - All of the above
- Which of the following agents is under investigation in combination with ruxolitinib for JAK inhibitor-naïve myelofibrosis (MF) in a Phase III study?
  - Vorinostat
  - Selinexor
  - Galunisertib
  - Alisertib
- Which of the following JAK inhibitors has been associated with a survival benefit for patients with JAK inhibitor-naïve MF?
  - JAK inhibitors are not associated with a survival benefit in this setting
  - Ruxolitinib
  - Fedratinib
  - Pacritinib
  - Momelotinib