POST-TEST

Meet The Professors: Acute Myeloid Leukemia Edition, 2017

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. **_____ is an investigational agent that inhibits isocitrate dehydrogenase (IDH) with promising activity in the treatment of IDH-1/2 mutation-positive acute myeloid leukemia (AML).**
   a. AG-120
   b. AG-221
   c. Venetoclax
   d. Both a and b
   e. All of the above

2. **In the AZA-AML-001 international Phase III randomized study evaluating azacitidine versus conventional care for older patients with newly diagnosed AML with >30% bone marrow blasts, azacitidine was administered for _____ per cycle.**
   a. 5 days
   b. 7 days
   c. 10 days
   d. None of the above

3. **Minimal residual disease assessment is a standard test of response to treatment for AML.**
   a. True
   b. False

4. **The most common mutations in AML, with mutation rates of approximately 30%, include _____.**
   a. FLT3
   b. NPM1
   c. CEBPA
   d. Both a and b
   e. None of the above

5. **The CALGB-10603 (RATIFY) randomized Phase III trial of daunorubicin/cytarabine induction therapy followed by consolidation chemotherapy with high-dose cytarabine and either midostaurin or placebo for patients with treatment-naïve, FLT3-mutated AML reported a statistically significant 23% improvement in overall survival on the _____ arm.**
   a. Placebo
   b. Midostaurin
   c. Neither a nor b

6. **The RATIFY trial demonstrated that the Grade ≥3 rate of the following serious adverse event was statistically higher with midostaurin than with placebo.**
   a. Nausea
   b. Vomiting
   c. Hypotension
   d. None of the above
   e. All of the above

7. **The SAL-SORAML Phase II study evaluating sorafenib versus placebo in addition to standard therapy for younger patients with newly diagnosed AML reported significant prolongation in _____ with sorafenib at 3 years median follow-up.**
   a. Relapse-free survival
   b. Event-free survival
   c. Overall survival
   d. All of the above
   e. Both a and b

8. **A common adverse event associated with the FLT3 inhibitor quizartinib is _____.**
   a. Cardiac death
   b. QTc prolongation
   c. Severe arrhythmia

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

9. Gilteritinib (ASP2215) is a selective FLT3 inhibitor with activity against the D835 mutation that confers resistance to the treatment of AML with sorafenib and quizartinib.

a. True

b. False

10. Preliminary results of the addition of decitabine or azacitidine to venetoclax, a selective Bcl-2 inhibitor, for older patients (≥65 years) with treatment-naïve AML demonstrated _____.

a. An overall response rate of ≤50%

b. An overall response rate of ≥70%

c. Bone marrow toxicity

d. Both a and c

e. Both b and c