POST-TEST

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

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. **Which agent was granted FDA approval in September 2023 for the treatment of intermediate- or high-risk myelofibrosis in adults with anemia?**
   a. Pacritinib
   b. Momelotinib
   c. Navitoclax
   d. Pelabresib
   e. Selinexor

2. **In the Phase III MOMENTUM study of momelotinib versus danazol for symptomatic patients with anemia and myelofibrosis, momelotinib demonstrated which efficacy outcome?**
   a. A significant improvement in percent change of total symptom score (TSS) from baseline only
   b. A significant improvement in percent change of spleen volume from baseline only
   c. A significant improvement in both percent change of TSS from baseline and percent change of spleen volume from baseline
   d. A significant improvement in neither percent change of TSS from baseline nor percent change of spleen volume from baseline

3. **In a pooled analysis of the clinical activity of momelotinib in the SIMPLIFY-1, SIMPLIFY-2 and MOMENTUM studies, what was the most common any-grade adverse event of clinical importance?**
   a. Thromboembolism
   b. Secondary cancer
   c. Neutropenia
   d. Infections

4. **What is the mechanism of action of selinexor?**
   a. JAK2 inhibition
   b. BET inhibition
   c. XPO1 inhibition
   d. CDK4/6 inhibition
   e. MAPK pathway inhibition

5. **The Phase III randomized, double-blind MANIFEST-2 study evaluated which investigational treatment regimen for patients with previously untreated myelofibrosis?**
   a. Ruxolitinib monotherapy
   b. Pelabresib in combination with ruxolitinib
   c. Selinexor in combination with ruxolitinib
   d. Pacritinib in combination with danazol