THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. **Which of the following is the mechanism of action of PRM-151?**
   a. Antifibrotic immunomodulation
   b. Hedgehog pathway inhibition
   c. JAK2 inhibition

2. **The Phase III RESPONSE trial of ruxolitinib versus best available therapy for patients with polycythemia vera (PV) who are resistant to or intolerant of hydroxyurea resulted in _____ with ruxolitinib.**
   a. Improvements in symptoms
   b. Improvements in splenomegaly
   c. Reduction in the rate of phlebotomy procedures
   d. Both a and b
   e. All of the above

3. **A Phase I/II study evaluating PRM-151 alone or in combination with ruxolitinib for patients with primary myelofibrosis (MF), postessential thrombocythemia MF or post-PV MF reported improvements in splenomegaly, anemia and thrombocytopenia with _____.**
   a. PRM-151 alone
   b. PRM-151 and ruxolitinib
   c. Both a and b
   d. None of the above

4. **_____ is an investigational telomerase inhibitor that has demonstrated promising clinical activity in the treatment of MF.**
   a. PRM-151
   b. Ruxolitinib
   c. Imetelstat

5. **In the treatment of MF, JAK1 and JAK2 inhibition with ruxolitinib has been shown to be beneficial for _____.**
   a. Patients with JAK2 mutations
   b. Patients without JAK2 mutations
   c. Both a and b
   d. None of the above

6. **Patients with MF should discontinue treatment with ruxolitinib if they _____.**
   a. Develop herpes zoster infection
   b. Are to undergo elective surgery
   c. Both a and b
   d. None of the above

7. **Long-term follow-up of patients with MF who received ruxolitinib did not demonstrate a survival advantage with ruxolitinib compared to best available therapy.**
   a. True
   b. False

8. **Which of the following is a JAK inhibitor that is currently under investigation for patients with myeloproliferative neoplasms?**
   a. Momelotinib
   b. NS-018
   c. PRM-151
   d. Imetelstat
   e. All of the above
   f. a and b only
   g. b and d only