

Year in Review: Clinical Investigator Perspectives on the Most Relevant New Data Sets and Advances in Acute Myeloid Leukemia and Myelodysplastic Syndromes

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Measurable residual disease negativity following treatment with venetoclax/azacitidine in the VIALE-A study correlated with which of the following outcomes in patients with acute myeloid leukemia (AML)?
 - a. Improved duration of response
 - b. Improved event-free survival (EFS)
 - c. Improved overall survival
 - d. Both A and C
 - e. A, B and C

2. Which of the following statements best describes outcomes of the PANTHER trial for patients with AML/high-risk myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS)?
 - a. Primary endpoint of EFS was met with pevonedistat in combination with azacitidine
 - b. Primary endpoint of EFS was not met with pevonedistat in combination with azacitidine

3. In Phase III investigation of gilteritinib versus salvage chemotherapy for patients with relapsed/refractory (R/R) AML, most relapses following complete response occurred within approximately what time frame in patients treated with gilteritinib?
 - a. <6 months
 - b. 12 months
 - c. 24 months

4. When combined, venetoclax and azacitidine promote tumor cell death by inhibiting which targets expressed by HR-MDS cells?
 - a. Bcl-1, Bcl-2, Bcl-3
 - b. BAX/BAK/Bcl-2
 - c. Bcl-2, Bcl-XL, MCL-1

5. IDH inhibitors were FDA-approved for the management of IDH-positive R/R AML based on data from what type of study?
 - a. Uncontrolled single-arm
 - b. Randomized multi-arm
 - c. Randomized placebo-controlled