POST-TEST

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

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. **A subgroup analysis of the SIMPLIFY-2 trial evaluating momelotinib versus continued ruxolitinib or best available therapy for patients with myelofibrosis (MF) and anemia who previously received a JAK inhibitor demonstrated which of the following results?**
   a. Momelotinib was associated with higher mean hemoglobin levels over time
   b. Momelotinib was associated with increased rates of week-24 transfusion independence
   c. Both a and b
   d. None of the above

2. **Which of the following statements characterizes the gastrointestinal (GI) toxicity associated with fedratinib in the Phase III FREEDOM-2 trial for patients with MF previously treated with ruxolitinib?**
   a. Over half of the patients receiving fedratinib experienced GI toxicity, and it was mostly high grade
   b. Over half of the patients receiving fedratinib experienced GI toxicity, but it was mostly low grade
   c. Less than a quarter of the patients receiving fedratinib experienced GI toxicity, and it was mostly high grade
   d. Less than a quarter of the patients receiving fedratinib experienced GI toxicity, and it was mostly low grade

3. **An interim analysis of a Phase II trial of selinexor in combination with ruxolitinib for patients with MF previously treated with ruxolitinib demonstrated which of the following results?**
   a. Only 10% of patients experienced a reduction in spleen length
   b. Approximately 50% of patients experienced a reduction in spleen length
   c. Over 80% of patients experienced a reduction in spleen length

4. **What is the mechanism of action of INCB057643?**
   a. JAK inhibitor
   b. BCL2 inhibitor
   c. BET inhibitor
   d. XPO1 inhibitor

5. **The ongoing Phase III IMpactMF trial is evaluating imetelstat versus best available therapy for which group of patients with MF?**
   a. Patients with previously untreated MF and low platelet counts
   b. Patients with previously untreated MF and anemia
   c. Patients with intermediate-1 risk relapsed/refractory (R/R) MF
   d. Patients with intermediate-2 or high-risk R/R MF