

Consensus or Controversy? Documenting and Discussing Investigators' Approaches to the Management of Myelofibrosis

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. The Phase III SIMPLIFY-1 study evaluated momelotinib versus ruxolitinib for which population of patients with myelofibrosis (MF)?
 - a. Patients with hemoglobin levels lower than 8g/dL
 - b. Patients with moderate thrombocytopenia
 - c. Patients with prior JAK inhibitor exposure
 - d. Patients with no prior JAK inhibitor exposure
2. Which of the following statements best describes a key outcome of the Phase III MOMENTUM study comparing momelotinib to danazol for symptomatic, anemic patients with MF who had previously received JAK-inhibitor therapy?
 - a. Transfusion independence at 24 weeks was inferior with momelotinib
 - b. Momelotinib resulted in clinically significant improvements in symptoms associated with MF
 - c. Momelotinib resulted in an approximately 10% incidence of acute kidney injury
 - d. Momelotinib resulted in a statistically significant improvement in overall survival
3. Which of the following pathways or processes is affected by selinexor?
 - a. JAK-STAT
 - b. p53-driven cell death
 - c. NF-κB
 - d. All of the above
4. Which of the following agents is under investigation in combination with ruxolitinib for JAK inhibitor-naïve MF in a Phase III study?
 - a. Vorinostat
 - b. Selinexor
 - c. Galunisertib
 - d. Alisertib
5. The Phase III SENTRY study evaluating selinexor and ruxolitinib versus placebo and ruxolitinib for JAK inhibitor-naïve MF reported which of the following efficacy outcomes for patients receiving selinexor and ruxolitinib?
 - a. Inferior spleen volume reduction of 35% or more (SVR35) at week 24
 - b. No significant difference in SVR35 at week 24
 - c. Significantly improved SVR35 at week 24