

FACT OR FICTION? AML RESEARCH AND INTERNET CLAIMS



Program Resource Guide

COMMON MISCONCEPTIONS IN AML: FACT OR FICTION?

Clinical trials are a last resort treatment option. FICTION. Clinical trials can be options for newly diagnosed patients, patients that have tried standard of therapy, and in many cases, are being conducted to improve upon the standard of care.

Treatments in clinical trials may be the future standard of care. FACT. All treatments go through the clinical trial process. The advantage of clinical trial is that you may get early access to potentially promising drugs of the future.

There are unexpected costs associated with clinical trial participation. FICTION. The clinical trial sponsor usually covers the cost of the drug, intervention, and any other requirements. The cost of participating in a clinical trial should not be any more than standard-of-care treatment.

If I enroll in a clinical trial, I can't change my mind and switch treatments. FICTION. You can change your mind at any time and decide not to participate in a clinical trial.

Watch the [Fact or Fiction? AML Research and Internet Claims](#) program [here](#).

CLINICAL TRIAL PHASES

- **Phase I:** The goal is to test the safety of the drug, finding the appropriate dose that produces the fewest side effects.
- **Phase II:** Further assesses the safety of the drug. The drug is tested on more humans with a specific disease.
- **Phase III:** Compares the efficacy of a new drug to the standard-of-care treatment. Usually a randomized clinical trial with enrollment of 100 or more patients.

Credible information about clinical trials can be found at www.clinicaltrials.gov.

APPROVED AML TARGETED THERAPIES

IDH Inhibitors

- Enasidenib (Idhifa)
- Ivosidenib (Tibsovo)

FLT3 Inhibitors

- Midostaurin (Rydapt)
- Gilteritinib (Xospata)
- Sorafenib (Nexavar)

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

BCL-2 Gene: Also called B-cell lymphoma 2 protein, helps control whether a cell lives or dies by blocking a type of cell death called apoptosis. The gene for BCL2 is found on chromosome 18, and transfer of the BCL2 gene to a different chromosome is seen in many B-cell leukemias and lymphomas.

CAR (Chimeric Antigen Receptor) T-Cell Therapy: Treatment in which the T-cells (a type of immune system cell) of a patient are laboratory-altered to attack cancer cells in the body.

FLT3 Mutation: FLT3 stands for Fms-like tyrosine kinase. This gene mutation occurs in approximately 30 percent of AML patients.

IDH (Isocitrate Dehydrogenases) Mutations: Mutations in IDH1 or IDH2 are detected in approximately 20 percent of patients with acute myeloid leukemia (AML).

Venetoclax (Venclexta): Inhibitor therapy that targets the Bcl-2 protein.