

WHICH AML TREATMENT IS RIGHT FOR YOU?

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

Program Resource Guide

<h3>INSIST ON BETTER CARE</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Educate yourself about your AML. ▪ Ask your doctor if you have had essential testing. ▪ Partner with your healthcare team on care and treatment decisions. ▪ Include a friend or family member in your appointments. ▪ Consider a second opinion and/or a consult with an AML specialist. 	<h3>AML RESOURCES</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cancer Support Community cancersupportcommunity.org ▪ Leukemia Research Foundation allbloodcancers.org ▪ The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society (LLS) LLS.org ▪ KnowAML know-aml.com
<h3>ESSENTIAL AML TESTING</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Physical exam ▪ Peripheral blood smear ▪ Bone marrow biopsy ▪ Chromosome and molecular testing, which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cytogenetics ▪ Fluorescence in Situ Hybridization (FISH) ▪ Next-Generation Sequencing (NGS) ▪ Flow Cytometry 	<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>question@powerfulpatients.org</p> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>@power4patients</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>PowerfulPatients.org</p> </div> </div>
<h3>TAKE ACTION. ASK YOUR DOCTOR:</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Have I had essential AML testing? ▪ What are the results? ▪ How do the results impact my prognosis and treatment options? ▪ Is there a clinical trial that might be right for me? 	<h3>AML INHIBITOR THERAPIES</h3> <p>FLT3 Inhibitors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Midostaurin (Rydapt) • Gilteritinib (Xospata) • Sorafenib (Nexavar) <p>IDH Inhibitors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ivosidenib (Tibsovo) • Enasidenib (Idhifa) <p>BCL-2 Inhibitor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Venetoclax (Venclexta)
<h3>VISIT THESE RELATED PROGRAMS</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ How Molecular Testing Has Transformed AML Treatment Options ▪ Expert Advice for AML Patients When Making Treatment Choices ▪ Choosing an AML Treatment Path: What Should You Consider? ▪ Office Visit Planners for AML Patients and Care Partners 	

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Azacitidine (Onureg): Approved oral treatment for continued therapy in adults with AML who achieved first complete remission following chemotherapy and are not candidates for intensive curative therapy.

Azacitidine for Injection (Vidaza): Approved for the treatment of adult patients aged 65 years or older with acute myeloid leukemia (AML) who are not eligible for stem cell transplant.

Bone Marrow Biopsy: Procedure that involves collecting a small sample of bone marrow, usually from the hip bone, in order to be examined by a laboratory. This procedure is used to confirm a diagnosis and may be used to monitor the disease over time.

Bone Marrow Transplant: Also called a stem marrow transplant, is a procedure in which healthy blood stem cells are used to replace damaged or diseased bone marrow. This procedure can be used to treat certain types of blood cancers.

Consolidation Therapy: Also referred to as post-remission therapy, is used to prevent leukemia cells from returning. The goal of consolidation treatment is to maintain remission and prevent relapse.

CEBPA Mutation (CCAAT/Enhancer Binding Protein- α): Occurs in 5 to 10 percent of cases of AML.

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).

Induction Therapy: First phase of treatment that is meant to induce remission. In AML, the goal of induction therapy is to kill as much of the disease as possible and return blood counts back to normal.

Molecular Testing (Genetic Profiling): Laboratory testing that identifies certain genes, proteins, or other molecules in a sample of tissue, blood, or other body fluid. In cancer, it may also be used to evaluate treatment or to make a prognosis.

Next-Generation Sequencing (NGS): Technology to sequence DNA or RNA to identify genetic variations associated with diseases or other biological phenomena.

NPM1 (Nucleophosmin-1) Mutation: The most common molecular mutation identified in adult AML.

TP53 (Tumor Protein 53): A gene that helps stop the growth of tumors. TP53 is the most frequently mutated gene in human tumors. TP53 mutation rates are low in AML.

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

LEARN ABOUT CLINICAL TRIALS

- Consult with an AML specialist
- Visit [Clinicaltrials.gov](https://clinicaltrials.gov)
- Visit [The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society \(LLS\)](https://www.lls.org)
[LLS.org](https://www.lls.org)

MORE TOOLS FOR EMPOWERMENT

- Your AML Pro-Active Patient Toolkit
- Digitally Empowered™
- PEN-Powered Activity Guide
- Empowered Blog
- Empowered! Podcast 

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