YOUR AML NAVIGATOR

Resource Guide



THE ROLE OF GENETIC TESTING IN AML

- Identifies genetic mutations.
- Determines your specific AML subtype.
- Provides insight into your risk and disease prognosis.
- Informs and personalizes your treatment options.
- Monitors your treatment response and assesses the effectiveness of therapy.

TYPES OF GENETIC TESTS IN AML

- Cytogenetic Analysis (or Karyotyping)
- Fluorescence in situ Hybridization (FISH test)
- Molecular Testing, which includes:
 - Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)
 - DNA Sequencing
 - Next-Generation Sequencing

COMMON BIOMARKERS IN AML

| FLT3 (Fms-Like Tyrosine Kinase) Mutation: | This gene mutation occurs in approximately 30 percent of AML patients. |
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| IDH (Isocitrate Dehydrogenases) Mutation | Mutations in IDH1 or IDH2 are detected in approximately 20 percent of patients with AML. |
| 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. |

TAKE ACTION

| ; | Make sure you see an AML specialist. Discuss which tests you should undergo with your doctor. | ì | Do your own research on the findings. Work with your healthcare team to determine a personalized treatment plan for your AML. |
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| • | Review the results with your doctor | • | Ask your doctor when you should be re-tested |

TARGETED THERAPY

Targeted Therapies block the growth of cancer by interfering with specific molecules involved in the progression and spread of cancer. Targeted therapies include a class of treatment called **Inhibitors**.

FDA-Approved <u>AML Inhibitor Therapies</u> include:

- FLT3 Inhibitors: Midostaurin (Rydapt); Gilteritinib (Xospata); Sorafenib (Nexavar)
- **IDH Inhibitors**: Enasidenib (Idhifa); Ivosidenib (Tibsovo)

FDA-Approved <u>Novel Inhibitor Therapies</u> are used across all mutational subtypes of AML include:

- BCL-2 Inhibitors: Venclexta (Venetoclax)
- Hedgehog Inhibitors: Glasdegib (Daurismo)