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## TYPES OF CHROMOSOME AND MUTATION TESTS

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- Cytogenetics
- Fluorescence in Situ Hybridization (FISH)
- Next Generation Sequencing (NGS)
- Flow Cytometry

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## COMMON AML MUTATIONS

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

View more from **Insist! AML!** [here](#).

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## INDUCTION AND CONSOLIDATION THERAPY

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**Induction Treatment:** 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 to return blood counts back to normal.

**Consolidation Treatment:** 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 to prevent relapse.

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## APPROVED INHIBITOR THERAPIES

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### FLT3 Inhibitors:

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

### IDH Inhibitor Therapies:

- Enasidenib (Idhifa)
- Ivosidenib (Tibsovo)

### Bcl-2 Inhibitor:

- Venetoclax (Venclexta)

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## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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**HMA Therapy:** Hypomethylating agents (azacitidine or decitabine).

**MRD (minimal residual disease):** Measurement of the levels of residual leukemia found in the bone marrow of patients in remission after a clinical response to treatment. MRD is important to determine risk stratification and treatment planning.