

What Is Shared Decision-Making?

Shared Decision-Making (SDM): Process of communication by which patients and clinicians collaborate to make healthcare decisions. The process encourages patients to take a more active role in their care and treatment.

Factors to Consider When Choosing Treatment

Disease-related factors:

- What does the leukemia look like?
- What are the blasts like?
- What are the mutations or chromosomal abnormalities?

Patient-related factors:

- Age
- Overall health of patient
- Patient lifestyle and preferences

Testing for Personalized AML Care

Cytogenetic analysis (Karyotyping): Testing of blood, bone marrow, or tissue in order to identify changes in chromosomes.

Immunophenotyping: Test using antibodies to identify cells based on the markers or antigens present on the cell's surface.

Fluorescence in Situ Hybridization (FISH): A chromosome test used to identify specific genes or chromosome changes.

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

Complex Karyotype (CK): A classification of cytogenetic risks associated with a poor prognosis. In AML, a CK classification is the presence of three or more chromosomal abnormalities.

Inhibitor Therapy

IDH Inhibitors

- Enasidenib (Idhifa)
- Ivosidenib (Tibsovo)

FLT3 Inhibitors

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

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

7 + 3 Regimen

Intensive chemotherapy that consists of getting 7 continuous days of a single treatment, along with short infusions of a second treatment during the first 3 days.

Hypomethylating Agents (HMAs)

- Decitabine (Dacogen)
- Azacitidine (Vidaza)

Menin Inhibitors

A novel class of targeted therapies showing promise in the treatment of acute leukemias with the NPM1 mutation or the KMT2A mutation.

Glossary

Aspirate: Withdrawing fluid, tissue, or other substance from the body for further examination of a disease or condition.

Biobanking: The process by which samples of bodily fluid or tissue are collected for research use to improve our understanding of health and disease.

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.

CAR (Chimeric Antigen Receptor) T-cell therapy: A 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.

Genetic testing (molecular profiling or biomarker testing): Laboratory testing that identifies certain gene mutations, proteins, chromosomal abnormalities and/or other molecular changes that are unique to an individual's disease. In cancer, it may be used to evaluate treatment or to make a prognosis.

Magrolimab: Monoclonal antibody targeting CD47 that is being studied in AML patients.

Maintenance therapy: Refers to treatment given to patients after initial therapy that is meant to maintain a remission or prevent return of the disease.

Monoclonal antibodies (mAb): Proteins made in a laboratory meant to stimulate your immune system to fight a particular disease or infection.

Stem cell transplant: A procedure, also called a bone marrow transplant, 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.

Standard of care: An established guideline that is consensus among experts as the most appropriate and/or effective treatment for a specific type and stage of cancer.

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