

Factors to Consider When Choosing AML Therapy

- Understand how quality of life will be affected.
- Age and any other conditions you may have.
- Openness to proposed treatment options.
- Disease-specific factors: Mutations, test results, etc.

Questions to Ask About an AML Treatment Plan

- Can I be potentially cured?
- Is this treatment part of a plan for a cure?
- If cure is not possible, what is the treatment plan that could potentially give me the longest remission and the best quality of life?

AML Inhibitor Therapies

FLT3 Inhibitor Therapy

- Gilteritinib (Xospata)
- Midostaurin (Rydapt)
- Quizartinib (Vanflyta)

IDH1 Inhibitor Therapy

- Ivosidenib (Tibsovo)
- Olutasidenib (Rezlidhia)

IDH2 Inhibitor Therapy

- Enasidenib (Idhifa)

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

Additional AML Treatment Options

Oral Azacitidine (Onureg): Approved treatment for adult patients with AML who achieved first complete remission (CR) or complete remission with incomplete blood count recovery (CRi) following intensive induction chemotherapy and are not able to complete intensive curative therapy.

Venetoclax (Venclexta) is being used in combination with hypomethylating agents (azacitidine, cytarabine, or decitabine) to treat AML patients who are not candidates for intensive induction therapy.

AML Clinical Trial Resources

Clinicaltrials.gov

The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society: LLS.org

Leukemia Research Foundation: Leukemiarf.org

Glossary

Bone Marrow Transplant: A procedure, also called a stem cell 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.

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

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.

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

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

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

Remission: Considered a decrease or a disappearance of the signs and symptoms of cancer.

Relapse: The return of a disease or the signs and symptoms of a disease after a period of improvement.

Targeted Therapy: A type of personalized medicine that works by blocking specific mutations and by preventing cancer cells from growing and dividing, without affecting normal cells.

THANK YOU

CancerGRACE: cancergrace.org

Cancer Hope Network: cancerhopenetwork.org

Leukemia Research Foundation: leukemiarf.org

The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society: lls.org



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