

The Practical Application of Research Advances and Emerging Data in the Management of Breast Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- Results of the Phase III CREATE-X (JBCRG-04) trial of adjuvant capecitabine in patients with HER2-negative BC who have pathologic residual invasive disease after neoadjuvant chemotherapy demonstrated an improvement in _____ with the addition of capecitabine.
 - Disease-free survival
 - Overall survival
 - Both a and b
- Five-year analysis of the NeoSphere trial evaluating the addition of neoadjuvant pertuzumab to trastuzumab and/or docetaxel in locally advanced or inflammatory HER2-positive BC demonstrated that the addition of pertuzumab resulted in a higher pathologic complete response rate.
 - True
 - False
- The Phase II ADAPT trial investigated the efficacy and safety of neoadjuvant _____ with or without endocrine therapy versus trastuzumab and endocrine therapy in HER2-positive hormone receptor-positive early BC.
 - Pertuzumab
 - T-DM1
- A 10-year follow-up analysis of the BCIRG 006 study evaluating adjuvant AC → T compared to AC → TH and TCH for HER2-positive early BC showed _____.
 - A significant benefit with trastuzumab
 - No significant difference in efficacy between AC → TH and TCH
 - Both a and b
- The results of the Phase III GeparSepto (GBG 69) trial evaluating neoadjuvant chemotherapy with weekly nanoparticle albumin-bound (*nab*) paclitaxel versus solvent-based paclitaxel followed by anthracycline and cyclophosphamide for patients with early-stage BC yielded a statistically significant improvement in pathologic complete response rate with solvent-based paclitaxel.
 - True
 - False
- A retrospective analysis of patients with HER2-positive advanced BC who had preexisting asymptomatic central nervous system metastases and who received T-DM1 versus lapatinib with capecitabine in the EMILIA study demonstrated no difference in overall survival.
 - True
 - False
- The CDK4/6 inhibitor palbociclib was approved by the FDA for use in combination with letrozole for postmenopausal women with ER-positive, HER2-negative advanced BC in the _____ setting.
 - First-line
 - Second-line
 - Late-line
- Which of the following is true regarding the use of everolimus in the treatment of hormone receptor-positive BC?
 - Its mechanism of action involves the inhibition of CDK4/6
 - It is effective in combination with exemestane
 - It is commonly associated with mucositis
 - All of the above
 - Both b and c
- The Phase III TNT study comparing carboplatin to docetaxel for patients with metastatic or recurrent locally advanced triple-negative or BRCA1/2 mutation-positive BC demonstrated a benefit with carboplatin versus docetaxel with respect to _____.
 - Objective response rate in BRCA1/2 mutation carriers
 - Overall survival in the unselected population
- Which of the following CDK4/6 inhibitors has demonstrated significant response rates as a single agent among patients with hormone receptor-positive metastatic BC?
 - Abemaciclib
 - Palbociclib