

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Long-term safety and efficacy results presented by Connors and colleagues from a Phase I trial of brentuximab vedotin in combination with AVD (doxorubicin/vinblastine/dacarbazine) for patients with newly diagnosed, advanced-stage Hodgkin Lymphoma (HL) demonstrated high 3-year failure-free and overall survival rates with no major unexpected toxicities.

 - a. True
 - b. False
2. Which of the following statements is true regarding the Phase I/II study reported by LaCasce and colleagues evaluating brentuximab vedotin in combination with bendamustine for patients with relapsed/refractory HL after front-line therapy?

 - a. The combination produced a high overall response rate (96%)
 - b. The combination produced no adverse effects on stem cell mobilization or engraftment
 - c. The combination has a manageable safety profile with premedication for infusion-related reactions
 - d. All of the above
3. Data reported by Moskowitz and colleagues on the Phase III AETHERA trial evaluating brentuximab vedotin consolidation for patients with HL at risk of disease progression after autologous stem cell transplant (ASCT) reported a _____ improvement in the 2-year progression-free survival rate by investigator analysis for patients who received brentuximab vedotin compared to placebo.

 - a. 5%
 - b. 20%
 - c. 80%
4. Which of the following immune checkpoint inhibitors has demonstrated promising antitumor activity in patients with heavily pretreated HL who have experienced disease progression on brentuximab vedotin or ASCT?

 - a. Nivolumab
 - b. Pembrolizumab
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. Neither a nor b