

Year in Review: Proceedings from a Multitumor CME Symposium Focused on the Application of Emerging Research Information to the Care of Patients with Common Cancers

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Updated data from the MARIANNE study evaluating chemotherapy with trastuzumab versus T-DM1 versus T-DM1 with pertuzumab, presented at the 2015 ASCO Annual Meeting, indicated clear equivalence rather than superiority for progression-free survival (PFS) among the 3 arms.  
 a. True  
 b. False
2. Research conducted by Antonarakis and colleagues demonstrated that patients with castration-resistant prostate cancer who test positive for the androgen receptor splice variant 7 in circulating tumor cells experience superior PSA responses to abiraterone and enzalutamide compared to treatment with taxanes.  
 a. True  
 b. False
3. The Phase III GADOLIN trial of bendamustine with or without obinutuzumab for rituximab-refractory indolent non-Hodgkin lymphoma demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in \_\_\_\_\_ on the obinutuzumab arm.  
 a. PFS  
 b. Overall survival  
 c. Both a and b
4. The Phase III ENDEAVOR trial evaluating carfilzomib/dexamethasone versus bortezomib/dexamethasone for patients with relapsed multiple myeloma demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in \_\_\_\_\_ on the carfilzomib arm.  
 a. Median PFS  
 b. Overall response rate  
 c. Both a and b  
 d. None of the above
5. In the HERACLES study, patients with KRAS wild-type, HER2-amplified, refractory (median of 5 prior treatments) metastatic colorectal cancer treated with trastuzumab and lapatinib achieved a disease control rate of approximately \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. 35%  
 b. 55%  
 c. 75%
6. The Phase III NAPOLI-1 trial demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in overall survival with the combination of \_\_\_\_\_ and 5-FU/LV versus 5-FU/LV alone for patients with metastatic pancreatic cancer after gemcitabine-based therapy.  
 a. Ruxolitinib  
 b. MM-398 (nal-IRI)  
 c. BBI608
7. The Phase III CheckMate 067 trial of nivolumab or ipilimumab alone or the combination for patients with untreated advanced melanoma demonstrated a benefit with the combination compared to ipilimumab in terms of PFS for \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. Patients with PD-L1-negative disease  
 b. Patients with PD-L1-positive disease  
 c. Both a and b  
 d. None of the above
8. Data from the Phase III CheckMate 057 trial evaluating nivolumab versus docetaxel for patients with metastatic nonsquamous non-small cell lung cancer after disease progression on platinum-based doublet therapy demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in overall survival with nivolumab therapy that was associated with PD-L1 expression.  
 a. True  
 b. False

## POST-TEST

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9. The Phase III ELOQUENT-2 study demonstrated that treatment with elotuzumab \_\_\_\_\_ resulted in a significant improvement in PFS for patients with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma.

- a. As a single agent
- b. Combined with lenalidomide/dexamethasone
- c. Neither a nor b

10. Exploratory analysis of the STEVIE study of the effect of vismodegib treatment breaks on outcomes for patients with advanced basal cell carcinoma demonstrated that treatment holidays adversely affected \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Complete response
- b. Partial response
- c. Median PFS
- d. None of the above