

Second Opinion: New Agents and Emerging Trial Data in the Management of Multiple Myeloma

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. The results of the Phase III IFM 2009 trial comparing conventional-dose treatment with lenalidomide/bortezomib/dexamethasone (RVD) to RVD and autologous stem cell transplantation (ASCT) in the initial management of multiple myeloma (MM) in patients aged 65 or younger demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in \_\_\_\_\_ for the patients who underwent ASCT.
  - a. Progression-free survival (PFS)
  - b. Overall survival
  - c. Both a and b
  - d. Neither a nor b
2. A study analyzing the predictive value of minimal residual disease (MRD) in a subset of patients on the IFM/DFCI 2009 trial demonstrated that MRD negativity as determined by next-generation sequencing was highly predictive of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. PFS
  - b. Overall survival
  - c. Both a and b
  - d. Neither a nor b
3. The SWOG-S0777 trial evaluating RVD versus lenalidomide/dexamethasone alone for patients with previously untreated MM without an intent for immediate ASCT demonstrated a significant improvement in \_\_\_\_\_ with the addition of bortezomib.
  - a. PFS
  - b. Overall survival
  - c. Both a and b
4. Results from the Phase III ASPIRE trial of lenalidomide/dexamethasone with or without carfilzomib for patients with relapsed MM demonstrated \_\_\_\_\_ with carfilzomib.
  - a. A statistically significant improvement in PFS
  - b. No statistically significant improvement in PFS
5. Side effects associated with the oral proteasome inhibitor ixazomib include \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Gastrointestinal toxicities
  - b. Thrombocytopenia
  - c. Peripheral neuropathy
  - d. All of the above
6. In the Phase III POLLUX and CASTOR studies, the addition of daratumumab to which of the following regimens for relapsed/refractory MM significantly improved PFS?
  - a. Lenalidomide/dexamethasone
  - b. Bortezomib/dexamethasone
  - c. Both a and b
  - d. Neither a nor b
7. Elotuzumab in combination with lenalidomide/dexamethasone was recently FDA approved for the treatment of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Newly diagnosed MM
  - b. MM in patients who have previously received 1 to 3 therapies
  - c. Both a and b
  - d. None of the above

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8. The results of the Phase III TOURMALINE-MM1 trial of lenalidomide/dexamethasone with or without ixazomib for patients with relapsed or refractory MM failed to demonstrate a statistically significant improvement in PFS with the addition of ixazomib.
- a. True
  - b. False
9. The results of the Phase III PANORAMA 1 trial comparing panobinostat to placebo in combination with bortezomib and dexamethasone for patients with relapsed or relapsed and refractory MM demonstrated \_\_\_\_\_ on the panobinostat arm.
- a. A significant improvement in median PFS
  - b. Higher rates of diarrhea and thrombocytopenia
  - c. Both a and b
  - d. Neither a nor b
10. Daratumumab is a monoclonal antibody that was recently FDA approved for the treatment of MM in patients who have received at least 3 prior treatments, including a proteasome inhibitor and an IMiD, or who are double-refractory to a proteasome inhibitor and an IMiD.
- a. True
  - b. False