THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. **A Phase II study by Stilgenbauer and colleagues evaluating venetoclax monotherapy for patients with relapsed/refractory del(17p) CLL demonstrated an overall response rate of approximately 80% but a high incidence of clinical tumor lysis syndrome.**
   a. True
   b. False

2. **The Phase I/II ACE-CL-001 trial evaluating acalabrutinib for relapsed CLL demonstrated _____.**
   a. A high response rate
   b. A high incidence of bleeding
   c. A favorable safety profile
   d. Both a and b
   e. Both a and c

3. **The ongoing Phase III GALLIUM trial is evaluating _____ with chemotherapy versus rituximab/chemotherapy followed by maintenance therapy with _____ or rituximab in patients with previously untreated FL.**
   a. Bortezomib
   b. Ibritumomab tiuxetan
   c. Obinutuzumab

4. **On the Phase II SORAML trial, the sequential addition of sorafenib to standard chemotherapy for younger patients with newly diagnosed AML resulted in a statistically significant improvement in _____ versus standard chemotherapy and placebo.**
   a. Event-free survival
   b. Overall survival
   c. Both a and b
   d. Neither a nor b

5. **The Phase III RATIFY (CALGB-10603) trial for patients with newly diagnosed FLT3-mutated AML _____ a statistically significant improvement in median overall survival with midostaurin in combination with standard induction and consolidation chemotherapy compared to standard induction and consolidation chemotherapy alone.**
   a. Demonstrated
   b. Did not demonstrate

6. **The Phase III randomized INO-VATE study comparing inotuzumab ozogamicin to standard chemotherapy for relapsed/refractory ALL demonstrated a 2-year survival rate of _____ with inotuzumab and 10% with chemotherapy.**
   a. 5%
   b. 23%
   c. 50%

7. **The SWOG-S0777 trial evaluating RVd versus Rd for patients with previously untreated MM without an intent for immediate ASCT demonstrated _____ with RVd.**
   a. A significant improvement in PFS
   b. No improvement in PFS

8. **The Phase III randomized CASTOR study evaluating daratumumab/bortezomib/dexamethasone versus bortezomib/dexamethasone did not demonstrate a significant improvement in PFS with the addition of daratumumab for patients with relapsed or refractory MM.**
   a. True
   b. False

9. **The Phase II CheckMate 205 study evaluating the efficacy of nivolumab for relapsed/refractory classical HL demonstrated a 6-month overall survival rate of approximately _____.**
   a. 50%
   b. 75%
   c. 100%

10. **Which of the following is the FDA-approved indication for nivolumab in classical HL?**
    a. Previously untreated classical HL
    b. Classical HL after failure of at least 2 prior multiagent chemotherapy regimens in patients who are not candidates for autologous hematopoietic stem cell transplantation
    c. Classical Hodgkin lymphoma that has relapsed or progressed after autologous hematopoietic stem cell transplant and post-transplant brentuximab vedotin
    d. Nivolumab is not FDA approved for the treatment of classical HL