Hematologic Oncology Update — Issue 2, 2016 (Video Program)

E CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WIT		LLOW III all LIAIT III A.
The Phase III randomized INO-VATE trial demonstrated a modest 2-year overall survival advantage with compared to standard chemotherapy for patients with relapsed/refractory acute lymphoblastic leukemia. a. Inotuzumab ozogamicin b. Obinutuzumab c. Elotuzumab	6.	Recently the FDA approved, a Bcl-2 inhibitor, for the treatment of chronic lymphocytic leukemia in patients harboring the 17p deletion chromosomal abnormality who have received at least 1 prior therapy. a. Obinutuzumab b. Acalabrutinib c. Venetoclax d. Ibrutinib
The Phase III SWOG-S0777 trial evaluating lenalidomide and dexamethasone with or without bortezomib for patients with previously untreated multiple myeloma without an intent for immediate autologous stem cell transplant (ASCT) demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in with the addition of bortezomib. a. Progression-free survival b. Overall survival c. Overall response rate d. Both a and c e. All of the above		In the Phase II ECOG-E2408 trial of bendamustine/rituximab (BR) with or without bortezomib (V) followed by rituximab with or without lenalidomide for patients with previously untreated high-risk follicular lymphoma, the complete remission rate with BVR induction therapy was to that with BR alone. a. Significantly superior b. Equivalent c. Inferior Atrial fibrillation is an adverse event that is
CheckMate 205 trial evaluating the efficacy of nivolumab in the cohort of patients with relapsed/refractory classical Hodgkin lymphoma demonstrated a high response rate for patients after ASCT and brentuximab vedotin. a. True b. False is FDA approved as a single agent for the treatment of multiple myeloma in patients who have received at least 3 prior	9.	associated with ibrutinib therapy for patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia. a. True b. False is a novel FLT3 inhibitor that is currently being investigated in the treatment of FLT3 mutation-positive acute myeloid leukemia. a. Midostaurin b. Acalabrutinib c. Sorafenib d. Crenolanib e. All of the above
therapies. a. Elotuzumab b. Panobinostat c. Daratumumab d. Ixazomib e. Both b and c f. All of the above g. None of the above		f. All except b Davids and colleagues demonstrated a response rate higher than 30% with the administration of a repeated high dose of the CTLA-4 inhibitor ipilimumab to patients with relapsed hematologic cancer after allogeneic stem cell transplant. a. True b. False
	The Phase III randomized INO-VATE trial demonstrated a modest 2-year overall survival advantage with compared to standard chemotherapy for patients with relapsed/refractory acute lymphoblastic leukemia. a. Inotuzumab ozogamicin b. Obinutuzumab c. Elotuzumab The Phase III SWOG-S0777 trial evaluating lenalidomide and dexamethasone with or without bortezomib for patients with previously untreated multiple myeloma without an intent for immediate autologous stem cell transplant (ASCT) demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in with the addition of bortezomib. a. Progression-free survival b. Overall survival c. Overall response rate d. Both a and c e. All of the above Results from the registrational Phase II CheckMate 205 trial evaluating the efficacy of nivolumab in the cohort of patients with relapsed/refractory classical Hodgkin lymphoma demonstrated a high response rate for patients after ASCT and brentuximab vedotin. a. True b. False is FDA approved as a single agent for the treatment of multiple myeloma in patients who have received at least 3 prior therapies. a. Elotuzumab b. Panobinostat c. Daratumumab d. Ixazomib e. Both b and c f. All of the above	The Phase III randomized INO-VATE trial demonstrated a modest 2-year overall survival advantage with compared to standard chemotherapy for patients with relapsed/refractory acute lymphoblastic leukemia. a. Inotuzumab ozogamicin b. Obinutuzumab c. Elotuzumab The Phase III SWOG-S0777 trial evaluating lenalidomide and dexamethasone with or without bortezomib for patients with previously untreated multiple myeloma without an intent for immediate autologous stem cell transplant (ASCT) demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in with the addition of bortezomib. a. Progression-free survival b. Overall survival c. Overall response rate d. Both a and c e. All of the above Results from the registrational Phase II CheckMate 205 trial evaluating the efficacy of nivolumab in the cohort of patients with relapsed/refractory classical Hodgkin lymphoma demonstrated a high response rate for patients after ASCT and brentuximab vedotin. a. True b. False is FDA approved as a single agent for the treatment of multiple myeloma in patients who have received at least 3 prior therapies. a. Elotuzumab b. Panobinostat c. Daratumumab d. Ixazomib e. Both b and c f. All of the above g. None of the above The results of the Phase III POLLUX trial

with or without daratumumab for patients with relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma demonstrated _____ with the addition of daratu-

a. A statistically significant improvement in

progression-free survival b. An increase in the rate of infusion-

related reactions c. Both a and b

mumab.