

Beyond the Guidelines: Investigator Perspectives on Current Clinical Issues and Ongoing Research in the Management of Early and Advanced Breast Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Results of the Phase III APHINITY trial demonstrated that the addition of pertuzumab to adjuvant trastuzumab and chemotherapy significantly improved invasive disease-free survival for patients with HER2-positive early breast cancer.
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. The Phase III ExteNET trial investigating neratinib after trastuzumab-based adjuvant therapy for patients with HER2-positive breast cancer _____ an invasive disease-free survival benefit with neratinib compared to placebo.
 - a. Demonstrated
 - b. Did not demonstrate
3. The Phase III ALTERNATIVE trial evaluating lapatinib/trastuzumab with an aromatase inhibitor (AI) versus each agent alone with an AI for patients with ER-positive, HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer demonstrated a progression-free survival benefit with the dual HER2 blockade and AI combination.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. The Phase III MONALEESA-2 study evaluated first-line letrozole with or without _____ for postmenopausal patients who had received no prior therapy for advanced breast cancer.
 - a. Abemaciclib
 - b. Palbociclib
 - c. Ribociclib
5. The Phase II TBCRC 022 trial evaluating neratinib/capecitabine for patients with HER2-positive breast cancer and brain metastases did not demonstrate any activity with this combination.
 - a. True
 - b. False
6. Which of the following statements is true concerning the Phase III OlympiAD study comparing olaparib to chemotherapy for patients with HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer with germline BRCA mutations who had previously received no more than 2 chemotherapy regimens?
 - a. Olaparib significantly improved progression-free survival in comparison to chemotherapy
 - b. The response rate with olaparib was more than twice the response rate with chemotherapy
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. Neither a nor b
7. In which of the following settings do the anti-PD-1 agent pembrolizumab and the anti-PD-L1 agent atezolizumab typically produce the most robust response rates for patients with metastatic triple-negative breast cancer?
 - a. First line
 - b. Second line
 - c. Later line
 - d. Response rates are equivalent across lines of therapy
8. Final results of the Phase II ABRAZO study of talazoparib monotherapy after platinum-based therapy or multiple cytotoxic regimens for patients with advanced breast cancer with germline BRCA1/2 mutations demonstrated higher response rates for _____.
 - a. Patients previously exposed to platinum-based therapy
 - b. Patients with heavily pretreated disease (3 or more prior lines of chemotherapy) without exposure to a platinum agent
 - c. Neither a nor b

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9. On the I-SPY 2 trial evaluating the addition of pembrolizumab to standard neoadjuvant therapy for high-risk breast cancer, which of the following patient subsets exhibited the greatest benefit?
- a. Patients with ER-positive, HER2-negative disease
 - b. Patients with triple-negative disease
 - c. Neither a nor b
10. The Phase III CREATE-X trial demonstrated that the addition of adjuvant capecitabine after standard neoadjuvant chemotherapy containing an anthracycline, a taxane or both was safe and effective in prolonging _____ among patients with HER2-negative breast cancer and residual invasive disease on pathological testing.
- a. Disease-free survival
 - b. Overall survival
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. Neither a nor b