## **POST-TEST**

a. 3%

b. 5%

c. 14%

Existing and Emerging Strategies in the Management of Patients with **Uterine Sarcomas** 

| VITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.  |
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| 6. Data from the GOG-20 and EORTC-GCG 55874 studies of pelvic radiation therapy for uterine sarcoma demonstrated a modest decrease in local relapses among patients with  a. Leiomyosarcoma  b. Carcinosarcoma   |
| c. Neither a nor b  7. The randomized Phase II UC1644 study will evaluate versus observation for patients with newly diagnosed uterine leiomyosarcoma.   |
| <ul><li>a. Chemotherapy</li><li>b. Chemotherapy with or without radiation therapy</li><li>c. Letrozole</li></ul>   |
| 8. The Phase II Alliance A091401 trial is evaluating as treatment for metastatic or unresectable sarcoma.  |
| a. Nivolumab with or without ipilimumab b. Alisertib c. Durvalumab d. Atezolizumab  9. Data from the randomized Phase III GOG-87L trial of gemcitabine and docetaxel for first-line, measurable uterine leiomyosarcoma demonstrated a response rate of approximately |
| a. 14% b. 36% c. 62%  10. The results of the GeDDIS trial of gemcitabine/docetaxel as first-line treatment for locally advanced or metastatic soft tissue sarcoma demonstrated a statistically significant overall survival advantage with                           |
|  |

doxorubicin therapy.

a. True

b. False