

An Evening with the Investigators: Perspectives on Key Questions and Emerging Research in the Management of Lymphoma and Multiple Myeloma

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- The meta-analysis conducted by Munshi and colleagues examining the association between minimal residual disease (MRD) and survival outcomes among patients with multiple myeloma (MM) demonstrated _____.
 - No difference in progression-free survival (PFS) or overall survival regardless of MRD status
 - A significant advantage in PFS and overall survival for patients with MRD-negative disease
 - No difference in PFS or overall survival for patients achieving a complete response, regardless of MRD status
- Results from the Phase III CLARION study of carfilzomib/melphalan/prednisone (KMP) compared to bortezomib/melphalan/prednisone (VMP) for patients with newly diagnosed MM demonstrated _____.
 - A significant PFS advantage with KMP
 - A significant PFS advantage with VMP
 - Higher rates of acute renal failure, cardiac failure and dyspnea with KMP
- The meta-analysis evaluating lenalidomide versus placebo maintenance therapy after high-dose melphalan and autologous stem cell transplant for patients with newly diagnosed MM supports which of the following conclusions?
 - A significant overall survival advantage was evident with maintenance lenalidomide in this patient population
 - Overall survival was worse for patients who received maintenance lenalidomide than for those who did not
 - The greatest overall survival benefit was reported for patients who did not achieve deep responses
- The Phase III CONTINUUM trial comparing maintenance lenalidomide to placebo after second-line therapy for patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia failed to demonstrate a statistically significant advantage in overall survival with lenalidomide.
 - True
 - False
- The Phase III GALLIUM trial evaluating obinutuzumab- versus rituximab-based induction chemotherapy followed by obinutuzumab or rituximab maintenance therapy for patients with a complete or partial response demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in _____ with obinutuzumab among patients with newly diagnosed follicular lymphoma.
 - PFS
 - Overall survival
 - Both a and b
 - Neither a nor b
- The Phase III ECHELON-1 study is comparing 6 cycles of ABVD (doxorubicin/bleomycin/vinblastine/dacarbazine) therapy to 6 cycles of AVD with brentuximab vedotin for patients with _____.
 - Relapsed/refractory advanced Hodgkin lymphoma
 - Treatment-naïve advanced Hodgkin lymphoma
 - Relapsed/refractory non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL)
 - Treatment-naïve NHL
- _____ is a PI3 kinase inhibitor of the delta isoform that has received FDA approval for the treatment of relapsed or refractory follicular lymphoma.
 - Idelalisib
 - Copanlisib
 - Ibrutinib
 - All of the above
 - Only a and b

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8. Axicabtagene ciloleucel (KTE-C19), the agent tested in the Phase II ZUMA-1 study for patients with refractory aggressive NHL, is _____.
- a. An anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody
 - b. A Bcl-2 inhibitor
 - c. An anti-CD19 engineered chimeric antigen receptor T-cell therapy
9. For patients with relapsed/refractory MM, venetoclax demonstrated a higher overall response rate for patients with disease harboring an 11;14 translocation than for those without.
- a. True
 - b. False
10. The Phase I/II trial of acalabrutinib for patients with relapsed chronic lymphocytic leukemia demonstrated an overall response rate of _____.
- a. 10%
 - b. 50%
 - c. 95%