## Lymphoma and Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia Update — Volume 1, Issue 1

## THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- HL tumor cells produce an abundance of PD-L1 and PD-L2 ligands in comparison to other tumor types, making HL tumors particularly vulnerable to PD-1 blockade.
  - a. True
  - b. False
- 2. Which of the following categories reflects the mechanism of action of copanlisib?
  - a. Anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibody
  - b. Bruton tyrosine kinase inhibitor
  - c. CAR-T agent
  - d. PI3K inhibitor
- 3. Updated results presented at the 2016 ASH meeting from Phase II trials of both nivolumab and pembrolizumab continue to demonstrate durable response rates of approximately 65% for patients with relapsed/refractory classical HL.
  - a. True
    - b. False
- A publication by Ansell and colleagues in Blood demonstrated that approximately of patients with relapsed/refractory HL were sustaining disease remission 5 years or more beyond initial treatment with brentuximab vedotin.
  - a. 5%
  - b. 20%
  - c. 50%
- An ongoing Phase II study is evaluating the combination of brentuximab vedotin and nivolumab for patients with untreated classical HL who are older than 60 years or unable to receive ABVD chemotherapy.
  - a. True
    - b. False

- 6. Which of the following agents is approved for the treatment of relapsed/refractory PTCL?
  - a. Belinostat
  - b. Pralatrexate
  - c. Romidepsin
  - d. All of the above
  - e. Both a and b
  - f. Both a and c
- 7. Acalabrutinib is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibody
  - b. Bruton tyrosine kinase inhibitor
  - c. Immunomodulatory drug
- 8. Venetoclax is active in patients with
  - a. CLL with 17p deletion
  - b. CLL without 17p deletion
  - c. Both a and b
    - d. Neither a nor b
- A StiL NHL7-2008 MAINTAIN subgroup study presented by Dr Mathias Rummel at ASCO 2017 demonstrated no advantage to maintenance therapy with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after treatment with the combination of bendamustine and rituximab for older patients with mantle cell lymphoma.
  - a. Lenalidomide
  - b. Rituximab
  - c. Obinutuzumab
- 10. Which of the following observations was made in the Phase III GALLIUM study evaluating obinutuzumab- versus rituximabbased induction and maintenance therapy for previously untreated FL?
  - a. No difference in PFS
  - b. PFS favoring rituximab
  - c. PFS favoring obinutuzumab