

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Which of the following categories reflects the mechanism of action of obinutuzumab?
 - a. Anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody
 - b. Immunomodulatory drug
 - c. Anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibody
 - d. Proteasome inhibitor

2. Which of the following observations was made in the Phase III GALLIUM study evaluating obinutuzumab- versus rituximab-based induction and maintenance therapy for previously untreated FL?
 - a. No difference in PFS
 - b. PFS favored rituximab
 - c. PFS favored obinutuzumab

3. Hospitalization for the purpose of monitoring for TLS is required for all patients starting therapy with venetoclax.
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. 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 therapy
 - d. PI3K inhibitor

5. Results of the Phase III AETHERA trial evaluating brentuximab vedotin versus placebo as consolidation therapy after ASCT for patients with HL at risk of relapse or disease progression demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in _____.
 - a. Overall survival
 - b. PFS
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. Neither a nor b

6. The Phase III LyMa trial _____ a statistically significant overall survival advantage with rituximab maintenance therapy after ASCT for younger patients with MCL.
 - a. Demonstrated
 - b. Did not demonstrate

7. Which side effect is of the greatest concern for patients with acute lymphomas receiving CAR-T therapy?
 - a. Cytokine release syndrome
 - b. Renal failure
 - c. TLS

8. The majority of patients with del(17p) CLL _____
 - a. Present up front with the 17p deletion
 - b. Acquire the 17p deletion over the course of their disease

9. Venetoclax is dosed and administered in which of the following manners?
 - a. 20 mg once daily
 - b. 400 mg once daily
 - c. Initiated at 20 mg and gradually escalated to the target dose of 400 mg once daily

10. _____ is an orally bioavailable inhibitor of the delta isoform of PI3 kinase that is approved by the FDA for the treatment of relapsed CLL.
 - a. Copanlisib
 - b. Ibrutinib
 - c. Idelalisib
 - d. TGR-1202