

POST-TEST

Oncology Investigators Provide Perspectives on the Prevention and Management of Tumor Lysis Syndrome

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. TLS is characterized by the rapid onset of _____.**
 - Hyperkalemia
 - Hyperuricemia
 - Hyperphosphatemia
 - Hypocalcemia
 - All of the above**
 - Both a and c
 - Both b and d
- 2. Use of rasburicase is contraindicated in patients with _____.**
 - 17p deletion
 - G6PD (glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase) deficiency**
 - Trisomy 12
- 3. Venetoclax is currently FDA approved for the treatment of _____ in patients who have received at least 1 prior therapy.**
 - CLL with 17p deletion**
 - CLL without 17p deletion
 - Both a and b
 - Neither a nor b
- 4. Which of the following is the mechanism of action of venetoclax?**
 - Bcl-2 inhibitor**
 - CAR T-cell therapy
 - Immune checkpoint inhibitor
- 5. Venetoclax is dosed and administered in which of the following fashions?**
 - 20 mg once daily
 - 400 mg once daily
 - Initiated at 20 mg and gradually escalated to the target dose of 400 mg once daily**
- 6. Hospitalization for the purpose of inpatient monitoring for TLS is required for all patients initiating therapy with venetoclax.**
 - True
 - False**
- 7. Which of the following is the most common toxicity other than TLS for which venetoclax is dose reduced?**
 - Diarrhea
 - Fatigue
 - Neutropenia**
- 8. Patients with severe TLS can experience acute renal failure, although this issue is typically reversible.**
 - True**
 - False
- 9. Which side effect is of greatest concern for patients with acute leukemias receiving CAR T-cell therapy?**
 - Cytokine release syndrome**
 - Renal failure
 - TLS
- 10. A meta-analysis published by Feng and colleagues evaluating the efficacy and cost of single-dose rasburicase versus the FDA-approved daily dosing of rasburicase for 5 days in the prevention and treatment of TLS demonstrated response rates with the single-dose approach to be _____ to those with daily dosing for the prophylaxis of high-risk TLS.**
 - Inferior
 - Noninferior/equivalent**
 - Superior