

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Which of the following descriptions correctly cites the mechanism of action of trabectedin?
 - a. DNA binding/damaging agent
 - b. Immune checkpoint inhibitor
 - c. Tyrosine kinase inhibitor

2. The results of the Phase III ET743-SAR-3007 trial comparing trabectedin to dacarbazine for patients with previously treated advanced liposarcoma or leiomyosarcoma demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in _____ with trabectedin.
 - a. Progression-free survival
 - b. Overall survival
 - c. Both a and b

3. A Phase III trial evaluating eribulin versus dacarbazine for patients with previously treated advanced soft tissue sarcoma (STS) demonstrated that the benefit in overall survival with eribulin was greater for patients with which histology?
 - a. Liposarcoma
 - b. Leiomyosarcoma

4. Which of the following agents is FDA approved for patients with liposarcoma?
 - a. Eribulin
 - b. Trabectedin
 - c. Regorafenib
 - d. All of the above
 - e. Both a and b

5. A randomized Phase II trial investigating the addition of olaratumab to doxorubicin for patients with advanced STS demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in _____ with the combination compared to doxorubicin alone.
 - a. Overall survival
 - b. Progression-free survival
 - c. Both a and b

6. Side effects associated with trabectedin include _____.
 - a. Liver function abnormalities
 - b. Myelosuppression
 - c. Rhabdomyolysis
 - d. All of the above

7. The Phase II REGOSARC trial assessing the efficacy of regorafenib versus placebo for patients with previously treated advanced STS demonstrated a statistically significant progression-free survival benefit in all the following patient cohorts except _____.
 - a. Patients with leiomyosarcoma
 - b. Patients with liposarcoma
 - c. Patients with synovial sarcoma
 - d. Patients with other sarcomas (including angiosarcomas, fibrosarcomas, undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcomas, malignant solitary fibrous tumors)

8. Olaratumab, an agent recently FDA approved in combination with doxorubicin for adult patients with STS that cannot be cured with radiation therapy or surgery, is _____.
 - a. An immune checkpoint inhibitor
 - b. A tyrosine kinase inhibitor
 - c. An anti-PDGFR alpha monoclonal antibody

9. Results from the Phase II SARC 028 trial investigating the safety and efficacy of _____ in patients with advanced STS demonstrated promising activity in patients with undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma and liposarcoma.
 - a. Pembrolizumab
 - b. Nivolumab
 - c. Nivolumab with ipilimumab

10. The ongoing Phase III ANNOUNCE trial is evaluating _____ and doxorubicin versus placebo and doxorubicin for patients with anthracycline-naïve, advanced unresectable STS.
 - a. Eribulin
 - b. Olaratumab
 - c. Regorafenib
 - d. Trabectedin