

Year in Review: Proceedings from a Multitumor Regional Symposium Focused on the Application of Emerging Research Information to the Care of Patients with Common Cancers

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Results of the Phase III APHINITY trial evaluating the addition of pertuzumab to trastuzumab and chemotherapy as adjuvant therapy for patients with HER2-positive early breast cancer demonstrated which of the following outcomes on the pertuzumab arm?
 - a. Significant improvement in invasive disease-free survival
 - b. Significant improvement in overall survival
 - c. Greater benefit for patients with node-positive or hormone receptor-negative disease
 - d. All of the above
 - e. Both a and c
2. The Phase III OlympiAD trial evaluating olaparib monotherapy versus chemotherapy for patients with HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer and harboring a germline BRCA mutation demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in _____ with olaparib.
 - a. Overall survival
 - b. Progression-free survival
 - c. Both a and b
3. The Phase III GALLIUM study comparing the efficacy and safety of obinutuzumab-based therapy to those of rituximab-based therapy for patients with previously untreated, advanced-stage follicular lymphoma reported a higher incidence on the obinutuzumab arm of which of the following Grade 3 or higher side effects?
 - a. Infusion-related reactions
 - b. Infections
 - c. Neutropenia
 - d. All of the above
4. The results from a trial comparing durvalumab to placebo for patients with locally advanced, unresectable non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) who had not experienced disease progression after standard platinum-based chemotherapy with concurrent radiation therapy demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in progression-free survival with durvalumab.
 - a. True
 - b. False
5. The pivotal ZUMA-1 trial investigated the efficacy of axicabtagene ciloleucel (KTE-C19) in patients with refractory _____.
 - a. Aggressive chronic lymphocytic leukemia
 - b. Aggressive non-Hodgkin lymphoma
 - c. Both a and b
6. Studies investigating the efficacy of anti-PD-1 antibodies for advanced colorectal cancer have demonstrated _____ outcomes among patients with mismatch repair-deficient tumors than among those with mismatch repair-proficient tumors.
 - a. Better
 - b. Worse
 - c. About the same
7. Primary results of the Phase III ALEX study evaluating alectinib versus crizotinib for treatment-naïve, advanced ALK-positive NSCLC demonstrated a significant benefit with alectinib with respect to _____.
 - a. Progression-free survival
 - b. Incidence of CNS progression
 - c. Both a and b

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8. Which of the following agents is approved for the first-line therapy of metastatic urothelial carcinoma in patients who are ineligible for cisplatin-based chemotherapy?
- a. Avelumab
 - b. Atezolizumab
 - c. Durvalumab
 - d. Nivolumab
9. In the Phase III ARIEL3 trial, for which group of patients with platinum-sensitive recurrent ovarian cancer who had experienced a response to platinum-based chemotherapy did rucaparib maintenance therapy provide a significant progression-free survival benefit in comparison to placebo?
- a. The intention-to-treat population
 - b. Patients with homologous recombination deficiencies
 - c. Patients with BRCA mutations
 - d. All of the above
 - e. Both a and b
 - f. Both b and c
10. The mechanism of action of the bispecific antibody blinatumomab involves binding to _____.
- a. CD19 on tumor cells and CD3 on T cells
 - b. PD-L1 on tumor cells and CD3 on T cells
 - c. CD38 on tumor cells and CD3 on T cells