

Consensus or Controversy? Clinical Investigators Provide Perspectives on Practical Issues and Ongoing Research Related to the Management of Breast Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. The results of the Phase III MONARCH 3 trial evaluating treatment with a nonsteroidal aromatase inhibitor with or without abemaciclib for postmenopausal women with hormone receptor-positive, HER2-negative locoregionally recurrent or metastatic breast cancer and no prior therapy for advanced disease failed to demonstrate a significant difference in progression-free survival (PFS) with the addition of abemaciclib in the subgroup of patients without bone-only disease.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
2. In the Phase III ExteNET trial evaluating neratinib versus placebo for patients with HER2-positive early-stage breast cancer after adjuvant trastuzumab, the relative risk reduction for invasive disease-free survival with extended adjuvant neratinib therapy was \_\_\_\_\_ in the overall patient population.
  - a. 73%
  - b. 50%
  - c. 27%
  
3. The TOPACIO trial is evaluating the safety and efficacy of combination therapy with the immune checkpoint inhibitor pembrolizumab and the PARP inhibitor \_\_\_\_\_ for patients with locally advanced or metastatic triple-negative breast cancer or recurrent ovarian cancer.
  - a. Ribociclib
  - b. Abemaciclib
  - c. Niraparib
  - d. Rucaparib
  
4. In a Phase III trial of fulvestrant with or without buparlisib for postmenopausal women with hormone receptor-positive, HER2-negative advanced breast cancer and disease progression on or after aromatase inhibitor treatment, the combination of buparlisib and fulvestrant yielded a clinically meaningful PFS improvement for patients \_\_\_\_\_ circulating tumor DNA PIK3CA mutations.
  - a. With
  - b. Without
  - c. Both a and b
  
5. The results of the Phase III EMBRACA trial evaluating talazoparib versus physician's choice of therapy with capecitabine, eribulin, gemcitabine or vinorelbine for patients with HER2-negative locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer and a germline BRCA1/2 mutation demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in \_\_\_\_\_ with talazoparib.
  - a. Overall survival
  - b. PFS
  - c. Both a and b
  
6. Which of the following statements is true about the results of a study by Bonechi and colleagues of the plasma levels of thymidine kinase-1 (TK1) in patients with hormone receptor-positive, HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer treated with endocrine therapy (ET)?
  - a. An early drop in the level of TK1, after 1 month of ET alone, identifies patients with durable responses
  - b. An early rise in the level of TK1, after about 2 weeks of ET alone, identifies patients with durable responses

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7. \_\_\_\_\_ is an investigational antibody-drug conjugate, directed against TROP2 (the tumor-associated calcium signal transducer 2) and linked to the active metabolite of irinotecan SN-38, that has exhibited promising clinical activity in patients with heavily pretreated triple-negative breast cancer.
- Ipatasertib
  - Avelumab
  - Sacituzumab govitecan
  - Brentuximab vedotin
8. Which of the following statements is true about the management of estrogen receptor (ER)-positive early-stage breast cancer?
- The majority of patients with Stage I or II ER-positive, HER2-negative disease will need chemotherapy
  - The majority of patients with Stage I or II ER-positive, HER2-negative disease will not need chemotherapy
9. The Phase III SANDPIPER trial is evaluating fulvestrant with or without the PI3K inhibitor \_\_\_\_\_ for postmenopausal women with ER-positive, HER2-negative, PI3KCA mutation-positive locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer and disease recurrence or progression during or after therapy with an aromatase inhibitor.
- Buparlisib
  - Taselisib
  - Palbociclib
  - Abemaciclib
10. Lapatinib has demonstrated CNS activity as a single agent and in combination with capecitabine in patients with HER2-positive advanced breast cancer and brain metastases.
- True
  - False