

## THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- Which of the following statements are true regarding the Phase III MONARCH 2 trial investigating the combination of abemaciclib and fulvestrant for women with ER-positive, HER2-negative advanced BC?
  - The patients in the study had not received prior therapy
  - Abemaciclib was administered on a continuous schedule
  - The combination significantly increased progression-free survival (PFS) compared to fulvestrant alone
  - All of the above
  - Both b and c
  - Both a and b
- Recent results from the Phase II TRENd trial of palbociclib alone or in combination with the same endocrine therapy received prior to disease progression in ER-positive, HER2-negative mBC demonstrated no improvement in PFS with the addition of palbociclib.
  - True
  - False
- In terms of treatment side effects, patients receiving abemaciclib may experience \_\_\_\_\_ neutropenia and \_\_\_\_\_ diarrhea in comparison to those receiving palbociclib and ribociclib.
  - Less, more
  - Similar, similar
  - Similar, more
  - More, less
- The ExteNET trial investigating neratinib after trastuzumab-based adjuvant therapy in patients with HER2-positive BC showed a greater benefit in invasive disease-free survival in patients with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Hormone receptor-positive disease
  - Hormone receptor-negative disease
  - Benefit was independent of hormone receptor status
- The Phase III CREATE-X trial demonstrated that the addition of adjuvant capecitabine after standard neoadjuvant chemotherapy elicited a greater benefit in terms of overall survival among patients with \_\_\_\_\_ BC and residual invasive disease.
  - HER2-negative (triple-negative)
  - HER2-positive
- Final overall survival results of the PALOMA-1 (TRIO-18) trial of first-line letrozole with or without palbociclib in ER-positive, HER2-negative advanced BC \_\_\_\_\_ a statistically significant improvement in overall survival with the addition of palbociclib.
  - Demonstrated
  - Did not demonstrate
- A Phase III trial comparing eribulin to capecitabine in patients with previously treated, advanced BC demonstrated that \_\_\_\_\_ in the overall population.
  - Eribulin was superior to capecitabine
  - Capecitabine was superior to eribulin
  - Both agents were equivalent
- The Phase III OlympiAD trial evaluated olaparib monotherapy versus chemotherapy for patients with HER2-negative mBC and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Somatic BRCA mutations
  - Germline BRCA mutations
  - Both germline and somatic BRCA mutations
- Patients with ER-positive BC and ESR1 mutations are sensitive to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Aromatase inhibitors
  - Fulvestrant
  - Both a and b
- The APHINITY trial investigating the addition of pertuzumab to adjuvant trastuzumab and chemotherapy for patients with HER2-positive early BC demonstrated better outcomes in patients with node-negative versus node-positive BC.
  - True
  - False