

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. The use of neratinib as extended adjuvant therapy for patients with HER2-positive breast cancer is associated with _____.
 - a. Greater benefit for patients with HR-positive disease
 - b. Approximately a 40% incidence of Grade 3 or 4 diarrhea that can be managed with prophylaxis
 - c. Both a and b
2. Which of the following statements is true regarding ribociclib for patients with HR-positive advanced breast cancer?
 - a. It significantly improves progression-free survival in combination with letrozole
 - b. It causes more neutropenia and less cardiac toxicity in comparison to palbociclib
 - c. It can be easily dose adjusted because it is available as 200-mg tablets
 - d. All of the above
 - e. Both a and c
3. The EBCTCG meta-analysis on the use of adjuvant bisphosphonate treatment in early breast cancer demonstrated _____.
 - a. An overall survival benefit for postmenopausal women
 - b. No difference in benefit between oral and intravenous bisphosphonates
 - c. Both a and b
4. Eligibility criteria for patients on the Phase III OlympiAD trial, which evaluated olaparib monotherapy versus chemotherapy, included patients with _____.
 - a. HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer
 - b. A germline BRCA mutation
 - c. No prior platinum-based chemotherapy
 - d. All of the above
 - e. Both a and b
5. The ongoing HER2CLIMB study is investigating dual HER2 blockade with _____ in combination with capecitabine for patients with pretreated, advanced HER2-positive breast cancer.
 - a. Pertuzumab with or without tucatinib
 - b. Trastuzumab with or without tucatinib
 - c. Trastuzumab with or without lapatinib
6. The APHINITY trial investigating the addition of pertuzumab to adjuvant trastuzumab and chemotherapy for patients with HER2-positive early breast cancer demonstrated _____.
 - a. A statistically significant improvement in disease-free survival for the overall population
 - b. Better outcomes for patients with node-negative versus node-positive disease
 - c. Both a and b
7. The occurrence of ESR1 mutations in patients with ER-positive advanced breast cancer is associated with resistance to _____.
 - a. Aromatase inhibitors
 - b. Fulvestrant
 - c. Both a and b
8. The goal of the MINDACT trial was to evaluate the benefit of genomic profiling with the _____ in addition to standard clinical-pathological criteria for identifying patients with early breast cancer and 0 to 3 positive lymph nodes who might safely forgo chemotherapy without compromising outcome.
 - a. PAM50 assay
 - b. 70-gene signature
 - c. 21-gene signature

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9. Recent results presented at ASCO 2017 on the TRAIN-2 study investigating anthracycline- versus nonanthracycline-based regimens with dual HER2 blockade for HER2-positive breast cancer in the neoadjuvant setting demonstrated that the use of anthracyclines resulted in significantly better pathologic complete response rates.

a. True

b. False

10. Which of the following statements is true regarding the CDK4/6 inhibitor abemaciclib?

a. It does not demonstrate single-agent activity

b. It elicits an approximately 50% response rate in combination with fulvestrant in endocrine-refractory disease

c. It is administered on a continuous schedule

d. All of the above

e. Both b and c