

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. The randomized Phase III MONALEESA-7 trial of endocrine therapy in combination with either ribociclib or placebo for _____ women with hormone receptor (HR)-positive advanced breast cancer demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in progression-free survival with ribociclib.
 - a. Postmenopausal
 - b. Perimenopausal
 - c. Premenopausal
2. Buparlisib and taselisib are PI3 kinase inhibitors that have been investigated for the management of advanced breast cancer.
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. The results of the Phase III MONARCH 2 trial of fulvestrant in combination with either abemaciclib or placebo for pre- or perimenopausal women with HR-positive, HER2-negative advanced breast cancer demonstrated a significant improvement in progression-free survival with abemaciclib.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. The results of the single-arm Phase II BOLERO-4 trial examined everolimus in combination with endocrine therapy for postmenopausal women with estrogen receptor-positive, HER2-negative advanced breast cancer who have received _____ prior treatment(s) for metastatic disease.
 - a. No
 - b. At least 1
 - c. At least 2
5. Analysis of the invasive disease-free survival results from the TAILORx study for women with HR-positive, HER2-negative, axillary node-negative breast cancer and an intermediate 21-gene Recurrence Score® of 11 to 25 demonstrated that endocrine therapy was _____ to chemoendocrine therapy.
 - a. Superior
 - b. Noninferior
 - c. Inferior
6. The ongoing Phase III monarchE trial is investigating the CDK4/6 inhibitor abemaciclib in combination with standard adjuvant endocrine therapy versus standard adjuvant endocrine therapy alone for patients with _____, HR-positive, HER2-negative early-stage breast cancer.
 - a. Low-risk
 - b. Intermediate-risk
 - c. High-risk
7. The ongoing Phase III OlympiA trial is evaluating the PARP inhibitor olaparib as _____ therapy for patients with high-risk, germline BRCA mutation-positive, HER2-negative primary breast cancer.
 - a. Adjuvant
 - b. Neoadjuvant
 - c. First-line
8. A 5-year analysis of data from the Phase III ExteNET trial of neratinib for patients with HER2-positive early-stage breast cancer demonstrated that _____ of extended adjuvant neratinib therapy administered after adjuvant and neoadjuvant trastuzumab-containing chemotherapy significantly increased invasive disease-free survival.
 - a. Six months
 - b. One year
 - c. Two years
 - d. Five years

Year in Review: On Demand — Significance and Relevance of Recent Data Sets and Publications in the Management of Breast Cancer

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9. The results from the Phase II TOPACIO (KEYNOTE-162) trial evaluating the safety and efficacy of combination therapy with the immune checkpoint inhibitor _____ and the PARP inhibitor niraparib for metastatic triple-negative breast cancer demonstrated a promising response rate in the population of patients with tumor BRCA mutation-positive disease.
- a. Atezolizumab
 - b. Durvalumab
 - c. Nivolumab
 - d. Pembrolizumab
10. _____ is an immune checkpoint inhibitor that has received FDA approval for the treatment of advanced triple-negative breast cancer.
- a. Atezolizumab
 - b. Durvalumab
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. Neither a nor b