POST-TEST

Beyond the Guidelines: Investigator Perspectives on Current Clinical Issues and Ongoing Research in the Management of Lymphoma, Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia and Multiple Myeloma

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. **The Phase III ALCYONE study demonstrated a progression-free survival (PFS) advantage with _____ and daratumumab compared to the same regimen without daratumumab for patients with newly diagnosed transplant-ineligible multiple myeloma (MM).**
   a. Bortezomib/melphalan/prednisone
   b. Carfilzomib/lenalidomide/dexamethasone
   c. Bortezomib/lenalidomide/dexamethasone

2. **A Phase II study of venetoclax in combination with carfilzomib and dexamethasone for patients with relapsed/refractory MM demonstrated objective response rates above 50% in which disease subgroup?**
   a. MM with high cytogenetic risk
   b. MM without t(11;14)
   c MM refractory to proteasome inhibitors and immunomodulatory imide drugs
   d. All of the above

3. **Investigational chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T-cell platforms currently being tested in relapsed/refractory MM are targeted to which molecule?**
   a. CD19
   b. BCMA
   c. MCL-1

4. **Which of the following statements is true regarding the Phase III RELEVANCE study comparing lenalidomide with chemotherapy (R-chemo) to lenalidomide/rituximab (R^2) for patients with newly diagnosed advanced follicular lymphoma requiring treatment?**
   a. R^2 significantly improved PFS
   b. R^2 significantly improved the rate of complete remission/unconfirmed complete remission at 120 weeks
   c. Patients who received R^2 experienced less Grade 3 or 4 neutropenia than those who received R-chemo
   d. All of the above

5. **Many patients with relapsed/refractory mantle cell lymphoma enrolled in the Phase II ACE-LY-004 study of acalabrutinib monotherapy experienced treatment-related atrial fibrillation.**
   a. True
   b. False

6. **Which of the following is a toxicity associated with CAR T-cell therapy?**
   a. Cytokine release syndrome
   b. Neurologic toxicity
   c. On-target, off-tumor toxicity such as B-cell aplasia
   d. All of the above

7. **The Phase III ECHELON-1 trial met its primary endpoint, demonstrating a significant improvement in _____ with brentuximab vedotin/AVD compared to ABVD (doxorubicin/bleomycin/vinblastine/dacarbazine).**
   a. Overall survival (time to death)
   b. PFS (time to death or disease progression)
   c. Modified PFS (time to death, progression or noncomplete response requiring subsequent anticancer therapy)

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8. **The Phase II CheckMate 205 Cohort D study for patients with newly diagnosed, untreated advanced-stage Hodgkin lymphoma examined nivolumab monotherapy followed by _____, demonstrating an overall response rate of 84% with 80% of patients achieving a complete response by the end of therapy.**
   a. AVD
   b. Nivolumab/AVD
   c. Nivolumab/brentuximab vedotin

9. **Results from the Phase III MURANO trial for patients with relapsed/refractory CLL demonstrated a significant improvement in PFS with _____ compared to bendamustine/rituximab.**
   a. Venetoclax/rituximab
   b. Obinutuzumab/venetoclax/ibrutinib
   c. Acalabrutinib

10. **Among patients with previously untreated CLL receiving the combination of ibrutinib and FCR (fludarabine/cyclophosphamide/rituximab) followed by maintenance therapy with ibrutinib, responses with maintenance ibrutinib deepened over time in both IGVH-mutated and nonmutated disease subgroups.**
    a. True
    b. False