

Year in Review: Proceedings from a Multitumor Regional Symposium Focused on the Application of Emerging Research Information to the Care of Patients with Common Cancers

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- A phase Ib study evaluating venetoclax in combination with hypomethylating agents for elderly patients with acute myeloid leukemia _____ complete remissions in patients with either intermediate-risk or poor-risk cytogenetics.

 - Demonstrated
 - Did not demonstrate
- The results of the Phase III TOWER trial evaluating blinatumomab versus standard chemotherapy for patients with relapsed or refractory acute lymphoblastic leukemia demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in _____ with blinatumomab.

 - Median overall survival
 - Complete response rate
 - Both a and b
 - Neither a nor b
- Which of the following statements is true about the results of the Phase III PRODIGE 24/CCTG PA.6 trial comparing modified FOLFIRINOX (mFOLFIRINOX) to gemcitabine as adjuvant therapy for patients with resected pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma?

 - mFOLFIRINOX was more toxic
 - mFOLFIRINOX significantly improved disease-free and metastasis-free survival
 - No statistically significant difference in overall survival was observed
 - Both a and b
 - All of the above
- The Phase III REFLECT trial evaluating lenvatinib versus sorafenib as first-line therapy for patients with unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma met its primary endpoint, demonstrating that lenvatinib was noninferior to sorafenib in terms of _____.

 - Progression-free survival
 - Overall survival
 - Objective response rate
- Which of the following statements is true about the analysis of invasive disease-free survival in the cohort of patients with ER-positive, node-negative breast cancer and a 21-gene Recurrence Score® of 11 to 25 on the TAILORx trial of adjuvant therapy?

 - Chemoendocrine therapy was superior to endocrine therapy alone
 - Endocrine therapy alone was noninferior to chemoendocrine therapy
- In the Phase III PROSPER trial for men with nonmetastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer and a prostate-specific antigen doubling time of 10 months or less, enzalutamide significantly improved metastasis-free survival in comparison to placebo.

 - True
 - False
- The CheckMate 214 trial demonstrated a significant improvement in overall survival with _____ compared to sunitinib alone for patients with previously untreated advanced renal cell carcinoma.

 - Nivolumab combined with sunitinib
 - Nivolumab combined with pazopanib
 - Nivolumab combined with ipilimumab
 - Nivolumab combined with cabozantinib

Year in Review: Proceedings from a Multitumor Regional Symposium Focused on the Application of Emerging Research Information to the Care of Patients with Common Cancers

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

8. The results of the IMpower133 trial of first-line atezolizumab or placebo in combination with chemotherapy for patients with extensive-stage small cell lung cancer demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in _____ with atezolizumab.
- a. Overall survival
 - b. Progression-free survival
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. Neither a nor b
9. The Phase III RELEVANCE trial for patients with previously untreated, advanced follicular lymphoma did not demonstrate a significant improvement in progression-free survival with rituximab and lenalidomide (R²) compared to rituximab and chemotherapy.
- a. True
 - b. False
10. In the phase II QUADRA study, patients with relapsed (3 or more prior chemotherapy regimens), platinum-sensitive ovarian cancer that was HRD-positive failed to achieve objective responses to niraparib.
- a. True
 - b. False