

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Which of the following statements is true about tucatinib versus lapatinib or neratinib in the treatment of HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer?
 - a. Tucatinib is a specific inhibitor of HER2
 - b. Tucatinib is associated with lower rates of EGFR-related toxicities
 - c. Tucatinib is not active in brain metastases
 - d. All of the above
 - e. Both a and b
 - f. Both b and c
2. The Phase III IMpassion130 study demonstrated a significant improvement in progression-free survival with *nab* paclitaxel and atezolizumab compared to *nab* paclitaxel and placebo for which population of patients with metastatic triple-negative breast cancer?
 - a. Intent-to-treat population
 - b. Patients with PD-L1-positive tumors
 - c. Both a and b
3. Results from the Phase III SOLAR-1 trial comparing alpelisib with fulvestrant to fulvestrant with placebo for HR-positive, HER2-negative breast cancer included which observation in the alpelisib arm?
 - a. Significant improvement in progression-free survival for patients with PIK3CA mutations
 - b. Higher rates of Grade 3 hyperglycemia and rash
 - c. Both a and b
4. The Phase III OlympiAD study comparing olaparib to chemotherapy for patients with HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer and a germline BRCA mutation demonstrated _____ with olaparib.
 - a. A significant improvement in progression-free survival
 - b. A significant improvement in overall survival for patients who had received prior chemotherapy
 - c. Both a and b
5. The Phase III KATHERINE trial comparing T-DM1 to trastuzumab as adjuvant therapy for HER2-positive breast cancer demonstrated a significant benefit in invasive disease-free survival with T-DM1 for which group of patients?
 - a. Those who had not received neoadjuvant therapy
 - b. Those who had experienced a pathologic complete response to neoadjuvant therapy
 - c. Those with residual invasive disease after neoadjuvant therapy