

## Addressing Current Questions and Controversies in the Management of Early and Advanced Breast Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. The Phase III KATHERINE trial is comparing \_\_\_\_\_ to trastuzumab as adjuvant therapy for patients with HER2-positive early-stage breast cancer and residual invasive disease after neoadjuvant chemotherapy and trastuzumab.

  - a. T-DM1 (ado-trastuzumab emtansine)
  - b. Pertuzumab
  - c. Neratinib
2. The Phase III SOLAR-1 trial evaluating fulvestrant in combination with either alpelisib or placebo for men or postmenopausal women with hormone receptor-positive, HER2-negative advanced breast cancer after disease progression on or after an aromatase inhibitor demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in progression-free survival (PFS) with alpelisib in the cohort of patients \_\_\_\_\_.

  - a. With PIK3CA mutations
  - b. Without PIK3CA mutations
  - c. Both a and b
  - d. Neither a nor b
3. Patients who receive abemaciclib experience diarrhea more frequently but \_\_\_\_\_ less frequently than those who receive palbociclib or ribociclib.

  - a. Fatigue
  - b. Neutropenia
  - c. Nausea
4. Which of the following statements is true about the results of the Phase III PALOMA-3 trial of fulvestrant with or without palbociclib for patients with hormone receptor-positive, HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer after disease progression on endocrine therapy?

  - a. Treatment with palbociclib resulted in a statistically significant improvement in overall survival in the entire trial population of patients
  - b. Treatment with palbociclib improved overall survival among patients with sensitivity to previous endocrine therapy
  - c. Treatment with palbociclib improved overall survival among patients without sensitivity to previous endocrine therapy
5. Immune checkpoint inhibitors as single agents produce higher response rates and longer durations of response when used as second- or later-line therapy for patients with metastatic triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) than when they are used as first-line therapy for those patients.

  - a. True
  - b. False
6. The Phase III IMpassion130 study demonstrated a significant improvement in PFS with first-line *nab* paclitaxel and \_\_\_\_\_ compared to *nab* paclitaxel and placebo for patients with PD-L1-positive locally advanced or metastatic TNBC.

  - a. Atezolizumab
  - b. Pembrolizumab
  - c. Nivolumab

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7. Which of the following definitions best describes the mechanism of action of trastuzumab deruxtecan (DS-8201a)?
- a. Small-molecule inhibitor of HER2
  - b. Antibody-drug conjugate targeting HER2
8. The Phase III SOPHIA trial is comparing \_\_\_\_\_ and chemotherapy to trastuzumab and chemotherapy for patients with HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer who previously received 1 to 3 lines of therapy in the metastatic setting, including pertuzumab.
- a. Trastuzumab deruxtecan
  - b. Tucatinib
  - c. Margetuximab
9. The results of the Phase III EMBRACA trial evaluating the PARP inhibitor talazoparib versus physician's choice of capecitabine, eribulin or gemcitabine for patients with locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer and germline BRCA mutations demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in PFS with talazoparib.
- a. True
  - b. False
10. Sacituzumab govitecan (IMMU-132) is an investigational antibody-drug conjugate targeting \_\_\_\_\_ that has shown promising activity in the later-line treatment of advanced TNBC.
- a. TROP-2
  - b. LIV-1
  - c. EGFR