POST-TEST

Meet The Professors: Clinical Investigator Perspectives on Key Questions and Emerging Research in the Management of Lymphoma, Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia and Multiple Myeloma

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. **Interim results from the Phase III MAIA trial evaluating lenalidomide and dexamethasone with or without _____ for patients with previously untreated, symptomatic, measurable multiple myeloma (MM) demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in progression-free survival with the triplet combination.**
   a. Pomalidomide
   b. Daratumumab
   c. Isatuximab

2. **The Phase III TOURMALINE-MM3 trial evaluated oral ixazomib _____ for patients with MM.**
   a. In combination with pomalidomide and dexamethasone as first-line therapy
   b. In combination with thalidomide and dexamethasone as first-line therapy
   c. In combination with lenalidomide and dexamethasone after second-line therapy
   d. As maintenance therapy after autologous stem cell transplant

3. **The Phase IIa O-12-M1 study evaluating the novel melphalan derivative _____ for patients with relapsed or refractory MM demonstrated single-agent activity and the potential for durable responses.**
   a. Isatuximab
   b. AMG-420
   c. Melflufen

4. **Which of the following agents is an anti-CD38 monoclonal antibody currently under investigation in combination with pomalidomide and dexamethasone in the Phase III ICARIA-MM trial for patients with relapsed or refractory MM?**
   a. Elotuzumab
   b. Isatuximab
   c. Iberdomide
   d. Melflufen
   e. Obinutuzumab

5. **Results of the Phase III iLLUMINATE trial of ibrutinib versus chlorambucil, each in combination with obinutuzumab, as first-line therapy for patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in _____ with ibrutinib/obinutuzumab.**
   a. Complete response rate
   b. Complete response with incomplete hematologic recovery
   c. Progression-free survival
   d. All of the above
   e. Both a and b

6. **In comparison to acalabrutinib, ibrutinib is a more selective Bruton tyrosine kinase inhibitor with less off-target kinase inhibition.**
   a. True
   b. False

7. **Which of the following agents is an orally bioavailable PI3 kinase inhibitor that is FDA approved for patients with relapsed or refractory follicular lymphoma after at least 2 prior systemic therapies?**
   a. Idelalisib
   b. Copanlisib
   c. Duvelisib
   d. All of the above
   e. Both a and b
   f. Both a and c
   g. Both b and c

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8. **A subgroup analysis of the Phase III ECHELON-1 trial evaluating AVD (doxorubicin, vinblastine and dacarbazine) in combination with either brentuximab vedotin or bleomycin for newly diagnosed Stage III or IV classical Hodgkin lymphoma demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in 2-year modified progression-free survival for patients from _____.**
   a. Europe
   b. North America
   c. Asia

9. **The ongoing Phase III SHINE trial is investigating the combination of bendamustine and rituximab with ibrutinib in which population of patients with Ann Arbor clinical Stage II to Stage IV mantle cell lymphoma?**
   a. Patients aged 18 to 65 with newly diagnosed disease
   b. Adult patients after 3 or more lines of therapy
   c. Patients aged 65 or older with newly diagnosed disease

10. **Results from a Phase II trial of the combination of bendamustine and rituximab with or without the antibody-drug conjugate polatuzumab vedotin for patients with relapsed or refractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in overall and progression-free survival with the addition of polatuzumab vedotin.**
    a. True
    b. False