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. **Final results of the Smart Start trial, presented by Westin and colleagues at the 2019 ASCO Annual Meeting, demonstrated the chemotherapy-free lead-in with rituximab, lenalidomide and ibrutinib before the combination with chemotherapy to be highly effective in patients with newly diagnosed _____ diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL).**
   a. Germinal center B-cell like (GCB)
   b. Non-GCB
   c. Both a and b

2. **Results of the Phase III PHOENIX study published in the *Journal of Clinical Oncology* by Younes and colleagues evaluating the addition of ibrutinib or placebo to R-CHOP for previously untreated non-GCB DLBCL demonstrated a _____ favorable benefit with the addition of ibrutinib among younger patients compared to older patients.**
   a. More
   b. Less
   c. Neither a nor b

3. **The CD79b-directed antibody-drug conjugate polatuzumab vedotin was recently FDA approved in combination with _____ for patients with DLBCL and disease progression after at least 2 prior therapies.**
   a. Carfilzomib/rituximab
   b. Bendamustine/rituximab
   c. Bortezomib/rituximab
   d. Lenalidomide/rituximab (R^2)
   e. Rituximab/CHOP

4. **In the Phase III RELEVANCE study comparing R^2 to rituximab/chemotherapy, each followed by maintenance rituximab, for patients with previously untreated follicular lymphoma, the R^2 regimen demonstrated _____ efficacy.**
   a. Equivalent
   b. Inferior
   c. Superior

5. **Which of the following statements is true regarding chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T-cell therapy platforms for DLBCL?**
   a. Anti-CD19 CAR T cells have emerged as effective therapy for patients with multiply relapsed/refractory B-cell lymphomas
   b. Anti-CD19 CAR T-cell therapies are investigational and none is currently FDA approved for the treatment of relapsed/refractory DLBCL
   c. Both a and b
   d. Neither a nor b

6. **Common adverse events associated with CAR T-cell therapy for patients with R/R DLBCL include _____.**
   a. Cytokine release syndrome
   b. Neurologic toxicities
   c. Both a and b
   d. Neither a nor b

7. **Results of the Phase III CASSIOPEIA study evaluating bortezomib, thalidomide and dexamethasone with or without daratumumab for transplant-eligible patients with newly diagnosed MM demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in progression-free survival with the daratumumab-containing quadruplet regimen.**
   a. True
   b. False

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8. **Results of the Phase III MAIA trial evaluating lenalidomide and dexamethasone with or without daratumumab for transplant-ineligible patients with newly diagnosed MM _____ demonstrate a statistically significant improvement in progression-free survival with the addition of daratumumab.**
   a. Did
   b. Did not

9. **Data from the Phase III COLUMBA trial presented by Mateos and colleagues at the 2019 ASCO Annual Meeting included _____ rates of infusion-related reactions with subcutaneous compared to intravenous administration of daratumumab for patients with R/R MM.**
   a. Equivalent
   b. Significantly higher
   c. Significantly lower

10. **Which of the following drug categories reflects the mechanism of action of isatuximab?**
    a. Anti-CD38 monoclonal antibody
    b. Anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibody
    c. IMiD (immunomodulatory drug)
    d. Proteasome inhibitor