

Addressing Current Questions and Controversies in the Management of Lymphomas and Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Findings from the ECOG-E1912 trial comparing ibrutinib/rituximab to FCR (fludarabine/cyclophosphamide/rituximab) for patients with untreated chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) demonstrated _____.
 - a. A progression-free survival (PFS) benefit with ibrutinib/rituximab in the overall population of patients
 - b. A PFS benefit with ibrutinib/rituximab in the subgroup of patients with IGHV mutations
 - c. Both a and b
2. A Phase I/II trial reported by Herrera and colleagues demonstrated that the combination of brentuximab vedotin and nivolumab was active in patients with Hodgkin lymphoma in which setting?
 - a. Front line
 - b. Relapsed/refractory
3. The ECHELON-1 study demonstrated that the combination of brentuximab vedotin and AVD (doxorubicin/vinblastine/dacarbazine) was _____ to ABVD (doxorubicin/bleomycin/vinblastine/dacarbazine) with regard to the primary endpoint of modified PFS when administered as front-line therapy for patients with advanced classical Hodgkin lymphoma.
 - a. Equivalent
 - b. Inferior
 - c. Superior
4. Results from the Phase III MURANO trial for patients with relapsed/refractory CLL demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in PFS with _____ compared to bendamustine/rituximab.
 - a. Venetoclax/rituximab
 - b. Obinutuzumab/venetoclax/ibrutinib
 - c. Acalabrutinib
5. The results of the RELEVANCE trial demonstrated that patients with advanced follicular lymphoma treated with the lenalidomide/rituximab regimen had similar rates of Grade 3 and 4 neutropenia to those for patients who received the lenalidomide/chemotherapy regimen.
 - a. True
 - b. False
6. The Phase II DYNAMO trial investigated the efficacy and safety of the PI3-kinase inhibitor _____ for patients with refractory indolent non-Hodgkin lymphoma.
 - a. Duvelisib
 - b. Idelalisib
 - c. Copanlisib
7. The ongoing Phase III SYMPATICO trial is evaluating ibrutinib with or without _____ for patients with relapsed or refractory mantle cell lymphoma who have received 1 to 5 prior lines of therapy.
 - a. Copanlisib
 - b. Acalabrutinib
 - c. Venetoclax
8. The Phase II ACE-LY-004 study demonstrated promising activity and a high rate of durable responses with _____ for patients with relapsed or refractory mantle cell lymphoma.
 - a. Ibrutinib
 - b. Acalabrutinib
 - c. Venetoclax

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9. Combined analysis of data from 2 Phase II trials investigating the combination of lenalidomide and R-CHOP for patients with newly diagnosed diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) demonstrated that the addition of lenalidomide mitigates the negative prognostic effect of the non-GCB phenotype.

- a. True
- b. False

10. Results from the Phase I/II G029365 trial presented by Sehn and colleagues at ASH 2018 demonstrated that the addition of the antibody-drug conjugate polatuzumab vedotin to bendamustine/rituximab for transplant-ineligible patients with relapsed or refractory DLBCL or follicular lymphoma resulted in a significant improvement in _____ compared to bendamustine/rituximab alone.

- a. PFS
- b. Overall survival
- c. Both a and b