

Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia Update

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. The Phase III ECOG-E1912 study evaluating ibrutinib/rituximab (IR) versus FCR (fludarabine/cyclophosphamide/rituximab) for patients aged 70 or younger with previously untreated CLL _____ demonstrate a significant improvement in progression-free survival (PFS) with the IR regimen.
 - a. Did
 - b. Did not
2. Which of the following statements is true regarding the C481S mutation in the ibrutinib binding site of BTK in patients with CLL?
 - a. It is the predominant mechanism of resistance to ibrutinib
 - b. It converts ibrutinib from an irreversible to a reversible BTK inhibitor
 - c. It usually occurs without prior exposure to a BTK inhibitor
 - d. All of the above
 - e. Both a and b
3. Findings from the Phase III Alliance A041202 study evaluating ibrutinib alone versus IR or bendamustine/rituximab (BR) for older patients with untreated CLL led to which conclusion regarding PFS?
 - a. Ibrutinib alone was superior to BR
 - b. IR was superior to BR
 - c. BR was superior to ibrutinib alone
 - d. Both a and b
4. In the Phase III iLLUMINATE study ibrutinib/obinutuzumab significantly improved PFS in comparison to chlorambucil/obinutuzumab as first-line therapy for CLL.
 - a. True
 - b. False
5. Side effects associated with venetoclax-based combinations for CLL include _____.
 - a. Tumor lysis syndrome
 - b. Cytopenia
 - c. Diarrhea
 - d. All of the above
 - e. Both a and b
6. Which of the following statements is true regarding the addition of ibrutinib to CAR T-cell therapy for CLL?
 - a. Concurrent ibrutinib with CAR T-cell therapy improves response rates
 - b. Prolonged exposure to ibrutinib diminishes the efficacy of CAR T-cell therapy
 - c. Ibrutinib has no effect on the efficacy of CAR T-cell therapy
7. The recently FDA-approved agent moxetumomab pasudotox-tdfk, which has shown promising activity in relapsed/refractory HCL, belongs to which class of agents?
 - a. BTK inhibitors
 - b. Immune checkpoint inhibitors
 - c. Antibody-drug conjugates
8. The Phase III CLL14 trial evaluating obinutuzumab with either venetoclax or chlorambucil as _____ therapy for patients with CLL and coexisting medical conditions demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in PFS with venetoclax/obinutuzumab.
 - a. First-line
 - b. Second-line
 - c. Later-line
9. The ongoing Phase III EA9161 and Alliance A041702 studies are evaluating ibrutinib/obinutuzumab with or without _____ for untreated CLL.
 - a. Acalabrutinib
 - b. Nivolumab
 - c. Venetoclax
10. Three-year follow-up results presented at ASCO 2019 from a Phase I/II study by Woyach and colleagues evaluating acalabrutinib/obinutuzumab for treatment-naïve and relapsed/refractory CLL demonstrated that the combination was effective only in patients with relapsed/refractory disease.
 - a. True
 - b. False