

Visiting Professors: Selection and Sequencing of Systemic Therapy in the Management of Follicular Lymphoma

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- The results of the Phase III GALLIUM trial evaluating chemotherapy in combination with either obinutuzumab or rituximab, followed by maintenance therapy with obinutuzumab or rituximab, for previously untreated CD20-positive indolent non-Hodgkin lymphoma demonstrated a significant improvement in the _____ with obinutuzumab in the overall patient population.

 - Three-year progression-free survival rate (PFS)
 - Rate of Grade 3 or higher infusion-related reactions
 - Rate of Grade 3 or higher thrombocytopenia
 - All of the above
 - Both a and b
 - Both b and c
- The Phase III AUGMENT trial of rituximab in combination with either lenalidomide or placebo for patients with relapsed or refractory follicular lymphoma (FL) or marginal zone lymphoma demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in _____ with lenalidomide/rituximab.

 - Overall response rate
 - PFS
 - Overall survival in the subgroup of patients with FL
 - All of the above
 - Both a and b
- The Phase III RELEVANCE trial of rituximab in combination with either lenalidomide or chemotherapy, followed by maintenance rituximab, for patients with previously untreated advanced FL demonstrated superior response rates at 120 weeks with lenalidomide/rituximab.

 - True
 - False
- Which of the following agents is a PI3 kinase inhibitor that is FDA approved as a weekly intravenous infusion administered on a 3 weeks on, 1 week off schedule for patients with relapsed or refractory FL after at least 2 prior systemic therapies?

 - Idelalisib
 - Copanlisib
 - Duvelisib
 - All of the above
 - Both b and c
- Which adverse event is commonly associated with copanlisib but not with idelalisib or duvelisib?

 - Neutropenia
 - Hyperglycemia
 - Diarrhea
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
- The results of the Phase III PRIMA trial evaluating maintenance rituximab versus no maintenance therapy after induction of response with chemotherapy and rituximab for patients with FL and a high tumor burden demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in _____ with maintenance rituximab.

 - Overall survival
 - PFS
 - Both a and b
 - Neither a nor b
- In the Phase III SABRINA trial, subcutaneous rituximab demonstrated _____ efficacy in comparison to intravenous rituximab as first-line therapy for patients with previously untreated CD20-positive FL.

 - Superior
 - Inferior
 - Similar

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8. The use of subcutaneous rituximab in combination with hyaluronidase is FDA approved for the treatment of FL in which setting?
- Relapsed or refractory
 - Previously untreated, in combination with first-line chemotherapy and as single-agent maintenance therapy for responding patients
 - Nonprogressing disease, including stable disease, after first-line CVP (cyclophosphamide/vincristine/prednisone)
 - All of the above
 - Both b and c
9. A subgroup analysis of the ongoing Phase III MAGNIFY trial of the combination of lenalidomide and rituximab (R²) followed by maintenance therapy with either R² or rituximab alone for relapsed or refractory FL, marginal zone lymphoma or mantle cell lymphoma _____ promising activity in the subgroup of patients with double-refractory and early-relapsed FL.
- Demonstrated
 - Did not demonstrate
10. The results of the GADOLIN trial evaluating bendamustine/obinutuzumab followed by maintenance obinutuzumab versus bendamustine monotherapy with no maintenance for patients with rituximab-refractory indolent non-Hodgkin lymphoma demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in _____ with the addition of obinutuzumab.
- Overall survival
 - Progression-free survival
 - Both a and b
 - Neither a nor b