POST-TEST

Consensus or Controversy? Clinical Investigator Perspectives on the Current and Future Management of Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. The Phase III ECOG-E1912 and Alliance A041202 trials both compared ibrutinib/rituximab to either fludarabine/cyclophosphamide/rituximab (FCR) or bendamustine/rituximab (BR) for previously untreated chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL). Which of the following statements best describes the study design or outcomes of both studies?
 - a. Both studies enrolled patients aged 65 or older with del(17p) CLL
 - b. Data from both studies demonstrate an advantage in progression-free survival (PFS) with the ibrutinib/ rituximab combination
 - Data from both studies demonstrate similar efficacy in terms of PFS with and without ibrutinib
- 2. What are the most common side effects associated with ibrutinib-based combination therapies in the management of CLL?
 - a. Neutropenia and thrombocytopenia
 - b. Infections and pneumonia
 - c. Atrial fibrillation and hypertension
- 3. Which of the following combinations demonstrated a significant PFS advantage in comparison to chlorambucil/obinutuzumab in the Phase III iLLUMINATE study for patients with previously untreated CLL?
 - a. Ibrutinib/obinutuzumab
 - b. Chlorambucil/rituximab
 - c. Ibrutinib/FCR
- 4. Which mechanism of action is common to the promising investigational agents acalabrutinib and zanubrutinib in the management of CLL?
 - a. Selective PI3 kinase delta inhibition
 - b. Selective Bruton tyrosine kinase inhibition
 - c. Immune checkpoint inhibition

- 5. Which outcome was reported from the Phase III DUO trial comparing duvelisib to ofatumumab for relapsed/refractory (R/R) CLL or small lymphocytic lymphoma?
 - a. Duvelisib significantly improved PFS
 - b. Duvelisib and ofatumumab yielded similar PFS results
 - c. Ofatumumab significantly improved PFS
- Which of the following outcomes was reported from the Phase III MURANO trial of venetoclax/rituximab versus BR for R/R CLL?
 - a. Venetoclax/rituximab and BR vielded equivalent PFS results
 - b. Venetoclax/rituximab and BR yielded equivalent overall survival results
 - c. PFS was longer for patients with undetectable minimal residual disease (MRD)
- 7. Which of the following venetoclax administration strategies is best to mitigate tumor lysis syndrome for patients with CLL, regardless of the tumor burden?
 - Monotherapy using a 5-week ramp-up with hydration and close monitoring
 - b. Monotherapy using a 3-week ramp-up with hydration and close monitoring
 - c. Monotherapy using a 2-week ramp-up with hydration and close monitoring

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- 8. An ongoing Phase II trial evaluating venetoclax in combination with ibrutinib for previously untreated or R/R CLL has reported which of the following observations for the cohort of patients with previously untreated, high-risk CLL?
 - a. Responses appear to be dependent on IGHV and TP53 mutation status
 - b. The rate of complete remission and the rate of undetectable MRD continue to increase as patients remain on therapy
 - c. Responses appear to be dependent on del(17p) status
- At the ASH 2018 meeting, Woyach and colleagues presented results from an ongoing Phase II study of which venetoclax-based triplet regimen for patients with treatment-naïve (n = 25) and R/R (n = 25) CLL?
 - a. Obinutuzumab/acalabrutinib/ venetoclax
 - b. Obinutuzumab/ibrutinib/venetoclax
 - c. Rituximab/zanubrutinib/venetoclax
 - d. Obinutuzumab/chlorambucil/ venetoclax

- 10. Which of the following results was reported from the Phase III ASCEND trial evaluating acalabrutinib monotherapy versus investigator's choice of idelalisib/rituximab or BR for R/R CLL?
 - a. The incidence of hypertension was significantly higher in the acalabrutinib arm than on the idelalisib/rituximab arm
 - b. The incidence of bleeding events was similar on all 3 arms
 - c. PFS was superior on the acalabrutinib arm compared to the other 2 arms