

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- The results of the Phase III IMpassion130 trial of *nab* paclitaxel in combination with either atezolizumab or placebo for patients with previously untreated metastatic triple-negative breast cancer demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in _____ with atezolizumab in the intent-to-treat population.

 - Overall survival
 - Progression-free survival (PFS)
 - Both a and b
- The ongoing Phase III FORWARD I trial is investigating the anti-folate receptor alpha antibody-drug conjugate _____ versus investigator's choice of chemotherapy for women with folate receptor alpha-positive advanced epithelial ovarian cancer.

 - Niraparib
 - Lifastuzumab vedotin
 - Duvelisib
 - Mirvetuximab soravtansine
 - Obinutuzumab
- In the Phase III RELEVANCE trial comparing lenalidomide/rituximab (R^2) to rituximab/chemotherapy, each followed by maintenance rituximab, for patients with previously untreated Grade I to Grade IIIa follicular lymphoma requiring treatment according to the GELF criteria, the R^2 regimen demonstrated _____.

 - A similar efficacy profile in terms of overall survival and PFS
 - Less frequent cutaneous reactions, tumor flare and diarrhea
 - More febrile neutropenia and neuropathy
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
- The Phase III iLLUMINATE trial evaluating either ibrutinib or chlorambucil in combination with obinutuzumab for treatment-naïve chronic lymphocytic leukemia or small lymphocytic lymphoma demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in PFS with ibrutinib/obinutuzumab in which population of patients?

 - Intention-to-treat population
 - Population with high-risk cytogenetic abnormalities
 - Both a and b
 - Neither a nor b
- In the Phase III COLUMBUS trial evaluating the combination of encorafenib and binimetinib versus monotherapy with vemurafenib or encorafenib for patients with unresectable or metastatic melanoma and BRAF V600 mutations, encorafenib/binimetinib demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in _____ in comparison to vemurafenib.

 - Overall survival
 - PFS
 - The incidence of photosensitivity
 - The incidence of rash
 - All of the above
 - All except d
 - All except e
 - Both a and b
- The results of the Phase III CELESTIAL trial of cabozantinib for patients with advanced hepatocellular cancer who had previously received sorafenib demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in _____ with cabozantinib compared to placebo.

 - Overall survival
 - PFS
 - Objective response rate
 - All of the above
 - Both a and c
 - Both b and c

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7. The results of the Phase III KEYNOTE-181 trial evaluating pembrolizumab versus investigator's choice of paclitaxel, docetaxel or irinotecan for patients with locally advanced or metastatic adenocarcinoma or squamous cell carcinoma of the esophagus who experienced disease progression after standard first-line therapy demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in overall survival with pembrolizumab in which population?
- Intention-to-treat population
 - Patients with a PD-L1 combined positive score of 10 or higher
 - Patients with squamous cell carcinoma
 - All of the above
 - Both a and b
 - Both a and c
 - Both b and c
8. The ongoing Phase III TITAN trial is comparing the androgen receptor antagonist _____ in combination with androgen-deprivation therapy to androgen-deprivation therapy alone for patients with metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer.
- Enzalutamide
 - Abiraterone acetate
 - Apalutamide (ARN-509)
 - Darolutamide (ODM-201)
9. Which of the following statements is true about the EGFR inhibitor osimertinib in the management of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)?
- Osimertinib is FDA approved as first-line therapy for patients with metastatic NSCLC harboring EGFR exon 19 deletions or exon 21 L858R mutations
 - Osimertinib is FDA approved as first-line therapy for patients with metastatic NSCLC harboring uncommon EGFR mutations such as G719X and L861Q mutations
 - Osimertinib has demonstrated better CNS activity in comparison to erlotinib or gefitinib
 - Osimertinib causes less Grade 2 or 3 rash in comparison to erlotinib or gefitinib
 - All of the above
 - All except b
 - All except c
 - All except d
10. Common symptoms of the cytokine release syndrome associated with chimeric antigen receptor T-cell therapy include _____.
- High fevers
 - Dyspnea/hypoxia
 - Encephalopathy
 - Pruritic rash
 - Alopecia
 - All of the above
 - b, c and d
 - a, b and d
 - a, b and c
 - All except c