

Year in Review: Proceedings from a Multitumor Regional Symposium Focused on the Application of Emerging Research Information to the Care of Patients with Common Cancers

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. The Phase III QUAZAR AML-001 study is investigating the efficacy and safety of which agent as maintenance therapy for patients with newly diagnosed acute myeloid leukemia who attained a complete response or complete response with incomplete blood count recovery with induction chemotherapy?
 - a. CPX-351
 - b. CC-486
 - c. Decitabine
2. Which of the PARP inhibitors studied in the Phase III PRIMA trial resulted in an improvement in progression-free survival (PFS) when compared to placebo as maintenance therapy for patients with newly diagnosed ovarian cancer regardless of BRCA mutation status?
 - a. Olaparib
 - b. Veliparib
 - c. Niraparib
3. Which of the following statements is true regarding the eligibility criteria for the POLO trial evaluating maintenance olaparib in patients with metastatic pancreatic cancer who had not experienced disease progression on first-line platinum-based chemotherapy?
 - a. Eligible patients had germline BRCA mutations
 - b. Eligible patients had either somatic or germline BRCA mutations
4. Which overall survival outcomes were reported at ESMO 2019 when data were presented from the ATTRACTION-3 study evaluating nivolumab versus chemotherapy for patients with previously treated advanced esophageal squamous cell carcinoma?
 - a. Similar outcomes in both arms
 - b. Significant improvement in the nivolumab arm
 - c. Significant improvement in the chemotherapy arm
5. The Phase III KATHERINE trial comparing T-DM1 to trastuzumab as adjuvant therapy for HER2-positive breast cancer demonstrated a significant benefit in invasive disease-free survival with T-DM1 in which group of patients?
 - a. Those who did not receive neoadjuvant therapy
 - b. Those with residual invasive disease after neoadjuvant therapy
6. A post-hoc analysis of the PROSPER trial comparing enzalutamide to placebo for men with nonmetastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer demonstrated a metastasis-free survival benefit with enzalutamide in which of the following patient populations?
 - a. Patients who received prior hormonal therapy with androgen deprivation therapy (ADT) alone
 - b. Patients who received ADT and other lines of prior hormonal therapy
 - c. Both a and b
7. Results from the Phase III IMvigor130 trial comparing atezolizumab alone or with platinum-based chemotherapy to placebo with platinum-based chemotherapy for previously untreated locally advanced or metastatic urothelial bladder cancer demonstrated a significant PFS improvement with which comparator in the overall population?
 - a. Atezolizumab with chemotherapy compared to placebo with chemotherapy
 - b. Atezolizumab alone compared to atezolizumab with chemotherapy
 - c. Atezolizumab alone compared to placebo with chemotherapy

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8. What is the mechanism of action of the FDA-approved agent entrectinib?
- a. MET inhibition
 - b. EGFR/HER2 inhibition
 - c. NTRK/ROS1 inhibition
 - d. RET inhibition
 - e. PD-1/PD-L1 inhibition
9. The Phase III ECOG-E1912 trial comparing ibrutinib in combination with rituximab (IR) to fludarabine/cyclophosphamide/rituximab (FCR) for younger patients with previously untreated chronic lymphocytic leukemia demonstrated which of the following results for patients with IGHV mutations?
- a. A significant improvement in PFS with IR
 - b. A significant improvement in PFS with FCR
 - c. No significant difference in PFS
10. Which of the following atezolizumab combinations was approved by the FDA in March 2019 as first-line therapy for patients with extensive-stage small cell lung cancer?
- a. Atezolizumab/ipilimumab/nab paclitaxel
 - b. Atezolizumab/carboplatin/etoposide
 - c. Atezolizumab/tremelimumab/paclitaxel