

Key Questions and Emerging Research in the Management of HER2-Positive Breast Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. What did the results from the Phase III KATHERINE study demonstrate regarding invasive disease-free survival with T-DM1 compared to trastuzumab as adjuvant therapy for patients with early-stage HER2-positive breast cancer and residual disease after neoadjuvant chemotherapy/trastuzumab?**
 - Significant improvement with T-DM1 across all subgroups analyzed
 - Significant improvement with T-DM1 in the node-positive subgroup only
 - Significant improvement with trastuzumab across all subgroups analyzed
 - Significant improvement with trastuzumab in the node-positive subgroup only
- 2. In the ExteNET trial of postadjuvant neratinib for patients with HER2-positive breast cancer who had completed adjuvant trastuzumab and chemotherapy, the clinical benefit in invasive disease-free survival with neratinib was observed in the overall patient population and in which subgroup?**
 - Patients with ER-negative disease
 - Patients with ER-positive disease
- 3. What did the Phase III HER2CLIMB trial demonstrate regarding the activity of tucatinib versus placebo in combination with trastuzumab/capecitabine in patients with progressive HER2-positive breast cancer and brain metastases?**
 - Tucatinib is not active in patients with brain metastases
 - Tucatinib is significantly active in patients with brain metastases
- 4. Which of the following conditions was reported as an adverse event of special interest in the Phase II DESTINY-Breast01 trial of trastuzumab deruxtecan for previously treated metastatic HER2-positive breast cancer?**
 - New secondary cancer
 - Ocular toxicities
 - Interstitial lung disease