

Recent Advances in Medical Oncology: Triple-Negative Breast Cancer
(Faculty Presentations)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. Which of the following subgroups of patients with advanced triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) derived progression-free survival (PFS) benefit with the addition of pembrolizumab to chemotherapy in the Phase III KEYNOTE-355 trial?**
 - a. All patients with previously untreated disease regardless of PD-L1 expression
 - b. Patients with previously untreated disease and a PD-L1 combined positive score of 10 or higher**
- 2. Based on the results of the Phase III OlympiAD study, what is the optimal way to administer olaparib to a patient with metastatic TNBC with a germline BRCA mutation?**
 - a. As monotherapy after receiving no more than 2 prior lines of chemotherapy**
 - b. As maintenance after first-line platinum-based chemotherapy
- 3. Results from the placebo-controlled Phase III BROCADE 3 trial demonstrated PFS benefit with which PARP inhibitor in combination with carboplatin/paclitaxel for patients with HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer with germline BRCA mutations?**
 - a. Olaparib
 - b. Talazoparib
 - c. Veliparib**
 - d. Niraparib
- 4. Which of the following drug types best describes the mechanism of action of sacituzumab govitecan in patients with recurrent metastatic TNBC?**
 - a. Anti-PD-1 monoclonal antibody
 - b. Anti-PD-L1 monoclonal antibody
 - c. Nectin-4-directed antibody-drug conjugate (ADC)
 - d. Trop-2-directed ADC**