

Data + Perspectives: Clinical Investigators Explore the Current and Future Management of HER2-Positive Breast Cancer

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. In the Phase III KATHERINE study evaluating adjuvant T-DM1 versus trastuzumab for patients with HER2-positive localized breast cancer with residual invasive disease, the invasive disease-free survival (IDFS) rate was significantly higher with T-DM1 across which of the following stratification cohorts and/or subgroups?**

 - Patients with hormone receptor-positive or negative disease
 - Patients with positive or negative pathologic nodal status after neoadjuvant therapy
 - Patients who received trastuzumab alone or with a HER2-directed agent as preoperative therapy
 - d. All of the above**
- 2. An updated analysis presented at the 2019 San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium of the Phase III APHINITY trial evaluating chemotherapy with trastuzumab and pertuzumab versus chemotherapy with trastuzumab and placebo as adjuvant therapy in patients with operable HER2-positive localized breast cancer at a median follow-up of 74.1 months demonstrated which of the following outcomes?**

 - a. Continued IDFS benefit with pertuzumab at 6 years for patients with node-positive disease**
 - Emergence of an IDFS benefit with pertuzumab at 6 years for patients with node-negative disease
 - No benefit in IDFS with pertuzumab at 6 years for patients with hormone receptor-positive disease
- 3. An interim overall survival (OS) analysis presented at the 2019 San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium of the APHINITY trial at a median follow-up of 74.1 months demonstrated which of the following outcomes with the addition of pertuzumab to adjuvant chemotherapy/trastuzumab in the intent-to-treat patient population?**

 - Statistically significant improvement in OS
 - b. No statistically significant difference in OS**
 - A trend toward decrease in OS with pertuzumab
- 4. The Phase III NALA trial evaluating neratinib and capecitabine versus lapatinib and capecitabine for HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer previously treated with HER2-directed therapy reported which result with the neratinib combination?**

 - A trend toward improvement in progression-free survival (PFS)
 - Improved time to intervention for symptomatic CNS disease
 - c. Significant improvement in PFS and delayed time to intervention for symptomatic CNS disease**
 - Significant improvement in OS

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5. Results presented at the 2019 San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium and subsequently published in *The New England Journal of Medicine* from the Phase II HER2CLIMB trial evaluating tucatinib in combination with trastuzumab and capecitabine versus trastuzumab and capecitabine alone in patients with unresectable locally advanced or metastatic HER2-positive breast cancer who had previously received trastuzumab, pertuzumab and T-DM1 included which outcome with the tucatinib-containing regimen?
- a. Statistically significant improvement in PFS alone
 - b. Statistically significant improvement in OS alone
 - c. Statistically significant improvement in PFS and OS
 - d. No significant difference in PFS or OS