Recent Advances in Medical Oncology: Melanoma (Faculty Presentations)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. Which of the following BRAF/MEK inhibitor combinations is FDA approved for patients with metastatic melanoma?
 - a. Dabrafenib/trametinib
 - b. Vemurafenib/cobimetinib
 - c. Encorafenib/binimetinib

d. All of the above

- e. Both a and b
- f. Both b and c
- 2. Primary results from the Phase III IMspire150 trial presented at AACR 2020 evaluating the addition of atezolizumab or placebo to the combination of vemurafenib and cobimetinib as initial therapy for patients with newly diagnosed BRAF V600-mutated advanced melanoma demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in which of the following outcomes?
 - a. Progression-free survival
 - b. Overall survival
 - c. Both of the above
 - d. Neither of the above
- 3. The COMBI-AD study assessed which BRAF/MEK combination in the adjuvant setting for patients with Stage III melanoma with a BRAF V600 mutation?
 - a. Encorafenib/binimetinib
 - b. Vemurafenib/cobimetinib
 - c. Dabrafenib/trametinib
- 4. Which of the following best characterizes the mechanism of action of the novel agent relatlimab?
 - a. Anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibody
 - b. Anti-LAG-3 antibody
 - c. BRAF inhibitor
 - d. MEK inhibitor

- 5. Results from the Phase II IMMUNED study evaluating adjuvant nivolumab alone or in combination with ipilimumab for patients with Stage IV melanoma who have no evidence of disease demonstrated which recurrence-free survival outcome?
 - a. A significant improvement with nivolumab or nivolumab/ipilimumab versus placebo
 - b. No significant improvement with either nivolumab or nivolumab/ipilimumab versus placebo
- 6. The CheckMate 511 trial evaluating 2 dosing regimens of nivolumab in combination with ipilimumab for advanced melanoma demonstrated a significantly lower incidence of treatment-related Grade 3 to 5 adverse events among patients who received which regimen?
 - a. NIVO3 + IPI1: Nivolumab 3 mg/kg and ipilimumab 1 mg/kg
 - b. NIVO1 + IPI3: Nivolumab 1 mg/kg and ipilimumab 3 mg/kg
- 7. Skin toxicities (rash, photosensitivity) are more likely to be experienced by patients with melanoma treated with which BRAF/MEK inhibitor combination?
 - a. Dabrafenib/trametinib
 - b. Vemurafenib/cobimetinib
 - c. Encorafenib/binimetinib
- 8. The CheckMate 067 trial comparing nivolumab or ipilimumab or the combination for previously untreated advanced melanoma demonstrated that in the subgroup of patients with a BRAF mutation the most benefit occurred with which therapy?
 - a. Ipilimumab
 - b. Nivolumab
 - c. Nivolumab with ipilimumab

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- 9. Which of the following statements is true regarding adverse events associated with immune checkpoint inhibitors as adjuvant therapy for melanoma?
 - a. When therapy is discontinued, all the side effects are reversible
 - b. Some side effects are not reversible and require treatment
- 10. According to preliminary results from CheckMate 915, a randomized Phase III study evaluating nivolumab with ipilimumab versus nivolumab alone as adjuvant therapy for patients who had complete surgical removal of Stage IIIB/C/D or Stage IV melanoma, which statement is true regarding recurrencefree survival with the combination for patients whose tumors expressed PD-L1 <1%?
 - a. A statistically significant benefit was not reached
 - b. A statistically significant benefit was achieved