

Data + Perspectives: The Current and Future Role of Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors and Other Novel Therapies in the Management of Gynecologic Cancers

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Which of the following statements is true regarding the molecular subtypes of endometrial cancer?
 - a. Microsatellite instability (MSI)-high tumors with POLE mutations are considered “hot tumors”
 - b. “Copy number-altered” tumors are considered hot tumors
 - c. Tumors that are MSI high and copy number high are considered hot tumors

2. In the GARNET study for patients with advanced solid tumors, the anti-PD-1 antibody dostarlimab elicited a response in which group of patients with advanced or recurrent endometrial cancer?
 - a. Only patients with MSI-high tumors
 - b. Only patients with microsatellite stable (MSS) tumors
 - c. Patients with MSI-high or MSS tumors

3. According to ASCO 2020 guidelines, patients with which subtype of ovarian cancer should be offered mismatch repair deficiency testing?
 - a. Clear cell ovarian cancer only
 - b. Mucinous ovarian cancer only
 - c. Clear cell, mucinous or endometrioid ovarian cancer

4. Which of the following drug types best describes the mechanism of action of tisotumab vedotin?
 - a. Anti-PD-1 antibody
 - b. Anti-PD-L1 antibody
 - c. Antibody-drug conjugate
 - d. Anti-folate receptor antagonist

5. Which of the following statements is true regarding PD-L1 status and the FDA approval of pembrolizumab for patients with recurrent or metastatic cervical cancer who experience disease progression on or after chemotherapy?
 - a. Approval is irrespective of PD-L1 expression level
 - b. Approval is for patients whose tumors express PD-L1 with a combined positive score (CPS) of 1 or higher
 - c. Approval is for patients whose tumors express PD-L1 with a CPS of 10 or higher