

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

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Based on the approximately 40% objective response rate reported in a single-arm Phase II study, the pembrolizumab/lenvatinib combination was approved for which population of patients with previously treated advanced endometrial cancer who are not candidates for curative surgery or radiation therapy?

 - Those with microsatellite instability-high or mismatch repair deficient disease
 - Those with microsatellite stable or mismatch repair proficient disease
2. Which of the following anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibodies was associated with an overall response rate of 30% for all patients with recurrent or advanced endometrial cancer in the GARNET trial?

 - Dostarlimab
 - Pembrolizumab
 - Atezolizumab
 - Nivolumab
3. Which of the following actions is a mechanism for synergy between PARP inhibitors and anti-PD-1/PD-L1 agents in ovarian cancer?

 - Inhibition of the PI3K/AKT pathway
 - Activation of the JAK/STAT pathway
 - Activation of the STING pathway
4. Which of the following adverse events was the most common cause for concern requiring mitigation measures in the early-phase innovaTV 201 study assessing the antibody-drug conjugate tisotumab vedotin for advanced solid tumors, including cervical cancer?

 - Ocular toxicities (conjunctivitis)
 - Hypertension
 - Infusion-related reaction
5. On the basis of the results from the Phase II KEYNOTE-158 study, pembrolizumab monotherapy was approved by the FDA for recurrent or metastatic cervical cancer that progresses on or after chemotherapy in which subgroup of patients?

 - Patients with a PD-L1 combined positive score (CPS) of 10 or higher
 - Patients with a CPS of 1 or higher
 - Patients with a CPS lower than 1