

Key Questions and Emerging Research in the Management of Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia and Follicular Lymphoma (Faculty Presentations)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Results of the Phase III CLL14 study demonstrated improved outcomes with which regimen compared to chlorambucil/obinutuzumab for patients with previously untreated chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) and coexisting medical conditions?
 - a. Venetoclax/rituximab
 - b. Venetoclax/obinutuzumab**
 - c. Bendamustine/obinutuzumab

2. Which of the following strategies is commonly used to manage headaches associated with acalabrutinib?
 - a. Acetaminophen and increased caffeine intake**
 - b. Acetaminophen and decreased fluid intake
 - c. Reduction of acalabrutinib dose by 50%

3. What benefit, if any, was observed with R² (rituximab/lenalidomide) compared to rituximab/placebo in the Phase III AUGMENT trial for patients with follicular or marginal zone lymphoma?
 - a. An improvement in progression-free survival (PFS) for patients with previously untreated disease
 - b. An improvement in PFS for patients with relapsed/refractory disease**
 - c. No improvement in PFS for patients with previously untreated disease
 - d. No improvement in PFS for patients with relapsed/refractory disease

4. Which of the following PI3 kinase inhibitors is FDA approved for patients with relapsed or refractory follicular lymphoma after at least 2 prior therapies?
 - a. Idelalisib only
 - b. Copanlisib only
 - c. Duvelisib only
 - d. Idelalisib and copanlisib only
 - e. Idelalisib, copanlisib and duvelisib**

5. Results from the Phase III RESONATE-2 trial demonstrated superior efficacy with which of the following Bruton tyrosine kinase inhibitors compared to chlorambucil for older patients with treatment-naïve CLL?
 - a. Ibrutinib**
 - b. Acalabrutinib
 - c. Zanubrutinib