POST-TEST

Recent Advances in Medical Oncology: Hodgkin and Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas (Faculty Presentations)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. **Which of the following CD19-directed chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T-cell products was assessed in the pivotal JULIET study and approved by the FDA for patients with relapsed or refractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) or transformed lymphoma?**
   a. Axicabtagene ciloleucel
   b. Lisocabtagene maraleucel
   c. Tisagenlecleucel

2. **Polatuzumab vedotin is currently approved for the treatment of recurrent DLBCL in combination with which agent or regimen after at least 2 prior therapies?**
   a. Bendamustine/rituximab
   b. Rituximab
   c. Obinutuzumab
   d. None of the above — polatuzumab vedotin is approved as monotherapy in this setting

3. **What was reported regarding the overall and complete response rates with the recently FDA-approved CAR T-cell therapeutic agent brexucabtagene autoleucel (KTE-X19) for patients with relapsed/refractory mantle cell lymphoma (MCL) on the Phase II ZUMA-2 trial?**
   a. High overall response rate with more than 50% complete responses
   b. 50% overall response rate but no complete responses
   c. Low overall response rate with no complete responses

4. **On the Phase III ECHELON-1 trial, which of the following regimens resulted in a progression-free survival advantage in comparison to standard doxorubicin/bleomycin/vinblastine/dacarbazine (ABVD) as first-line therapy for patients with Stage III or IV classical Hodgkin lymphoma?**
   a. Bendamustine/ABVD
   b. Nivolumab/ABVD
   c. Brentuximab vedotin/AVD
   d. Brentuximab vedotin/nivolumab

5. **Which of the following Bruton tyrosine kinase inhibitors is/are approved for patients with previously treated MCL?**
   a. Ibrutinib only
   b. Ibrutinib and acalabrutinib only
   c. Ibrutinib and zanubrutinib only
   d. Ibrutinib, acalabrutinib and zanubrutinib