

Exploring Clinical Investigator Perspectives on the Optimal Management of Multiple Myeloma (Hematology-Oncology Fellows)

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

- 1. Which of the following progression-free survival outcomes was reported at the ASCO 2020 virtual meeting on the Phase III ENDURANCE (ECOG-E1A11) trial evaluating carfilzomib, lenalidomide and dexamethasone (KRd) versus lenalidomide, bortezomib and dexamethasone (RVd) as initial therapy for patients with multiple myeloma (MM)?**
 - a. KRd was inferior to RVd
 - b. KRd was noninferior or equivalent to RVd**
 - c. KRd was superior to RVd
- 2. Which of the following drug types best describes the mechanism of action of the novel agents iberdomide and CC-92480?**
 - a. Anti-CD38 antibody
 - b. Bcl-2-targeted agent
 - c. B-cell maturation antigen (BCMA)-targeted agent
 - d. Cereblon E3 ligase modulator ("CELMoD")**
- 3. Initial results reported at the ASCO 2020 virtual meeting from the Phase II KarMMa trial evaluating the investigational BCMA-directed CAR T-cell immunotherapy idecabtagene vicleucel (ide-cel) for patients with relapsed/refractory, heavily pretreated MM included which of the following outcomes?**
 - a. Deep, durable responses with ide-cel
 - b. A favorable clinical benefit-risk profile for ide-cel across the range of target doses
 - c. Both a and b**
 - d. Neither a nor b
- 4. What was observed in the Phase II DREAMM-2 study among patients with heavily pretreated MM who received the antibody-drug conjugate belantamab mafodotin?**
 - a. Unacceptably high rates of Grade 5 adverse events
 - b. A low overall response rate (<20%)
 - c. Frequent ocular toxicities**
- 5. Selinexor in combination with dexamethasone is currently FDA approved for which patients with MM?**
 - a. Patients with relapsed/refractory disease after ≥ 2 lines of therapy**
 - b. Patients with relapsed/refractory disease after 1 line of therapy
 - c. Patients with newly diagnosed disease